

C. E. Byrd High School

Fine Arts Survey

March 2020



This corresponds to
the Louisiana
Department of
Education
Benchmarks
Section 907 at
VA-CE-H1 and
VA-CE-H2 and
Section 917 at
VA-AP-H1 and VA-
AP-H2 and VA-
AP-H6



Our first objective is to understand themes of imagery and ideas found within Mannerist Art and Baroque Art and also to comprehend a variety of different techniques to create visual expressions and communications from the years 1520 to 1675. This corresponds to Benchmark Sections 907 VA-CE-H1 and 907 VA-CE-H2.

Our second objective is to develop a vocabulary of the Fine Arts. This corresponds to Benchmark Section 917 VA-AP-H1.

Our third objective is to distinguish unique characteristics of art as they reflect qualities of life in various cultures (such as Spanish, Italian, English, and Dutch), and we are to see how the visual arts become a vital part of a community (in such cities as Toledo, Rome, London, and Amsterdam). This corresponds to Benchmark Sections 917 VA-AP-H2 and 917 VA-AP-H6.

**MANNERISM
AND
BAROQUE
(in Italy
and
in Spain)**

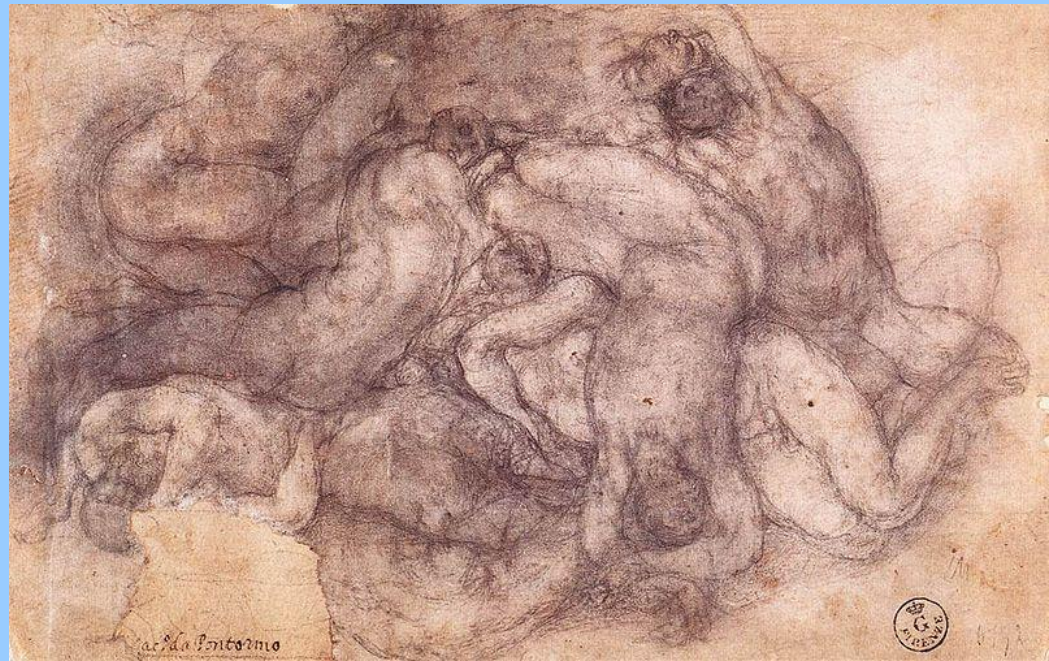
MANNERISM AND BAROQUE

(in Italy and in Spain)

MANNERISM is a European Art Style that developed between 1520 and 1600. It is a style that rejected the calm balance and the harmony of the Renaissance in favor of emotion and distortion as typified by elongated forms and dramatic movement

Jacopo da Pontormo (1494 to 1557) was a Mannerist painter and portrait painter. Although he actually lived during the Italian Renaissance (1453 to 1576), his style is consistent with the Mannerist Movement. He is famous for his use of twisting poses, coupled with ambiguous perspective, and his figures seem to float in an environment that is unhampered by gravity.

The sketch of *Dead in the Last Judgment* is all that survives from his fresco of *The Last Judgment*



Deposition from the Cross
by
Jacopo da Pontormo

His figures seem to float
in an environment that is
unhampered by gravity.





Visitation
by
Jacopo da Pontormo



Joseph in Egypt by Jacopo da Pontormo

*Portrait of Cosimo
il Vecchio*
by
Jacopo da Pontormo

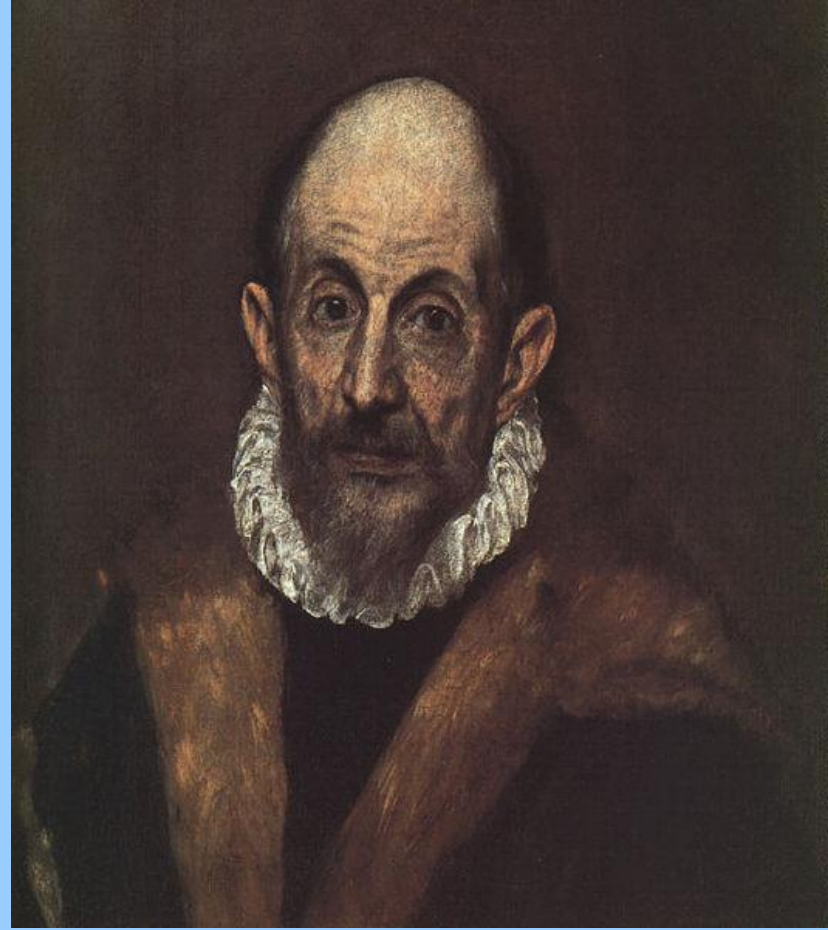




*Lady with a Basket
of Spindles*
by
Jacopo da Pontormo

Domenikos Theotocopoulos was otherwise known as El Greco. He lived from 1541 to 1614.

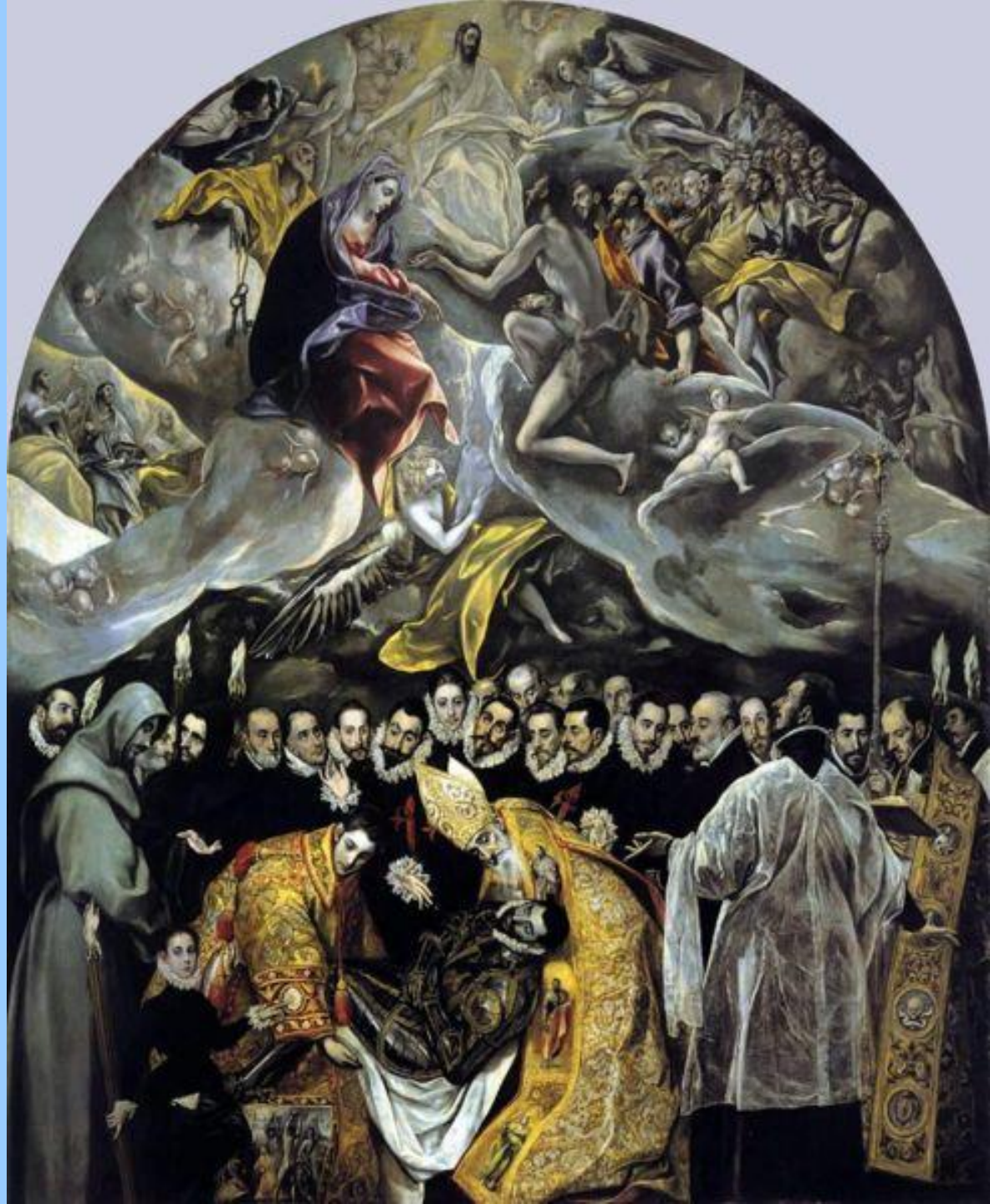
El Greco discarded classicist criteria such as measure and proportion. He believed that grace is the supreme quest of art. El Greco regarded color as the most important and the most ungovernable element of painting, and he declared that color had primacy over form.



Portrait of a Man
by El Greco
(but presumed to be his
self-portrait)

*The Burial of
Count Orgaz*
by
El Greco

He believed
that grace is
the supreme
quest of art.





The Assumption of the Virgin
by
El Greco

He discarded
classicist criteria
such as measure
and proportion.



The Disrobing of Christ
by
El Greco

He regarded color as
the most important and
the most ungovernable
element of painting.





View of Toledo
by
El Greco

He declared
that color had
primacy over
form.

Giambologna (born as Jean Boulogne), lived from 1529 to 1608, created statues with a fine sense of action and movement

*The Rape of the
Sabine Women*
by
Giambologna

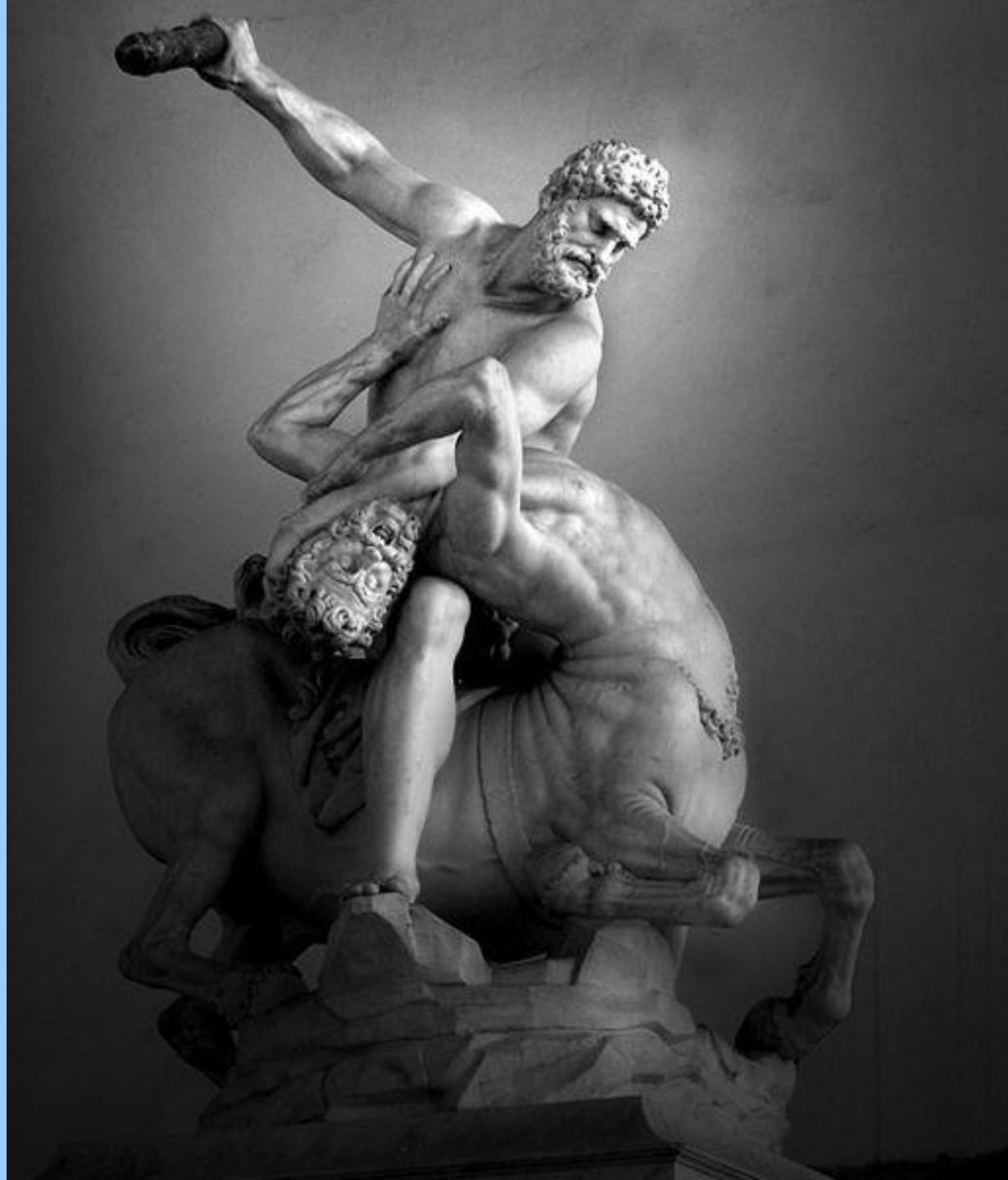




*The Rape of the
Sabine Women*
by
Giambologna

Giambologna
created a sculpture
with no principal
viewpoints. It is one
spiral as the figures
appear to be within a
tall and narrow
cylinder.

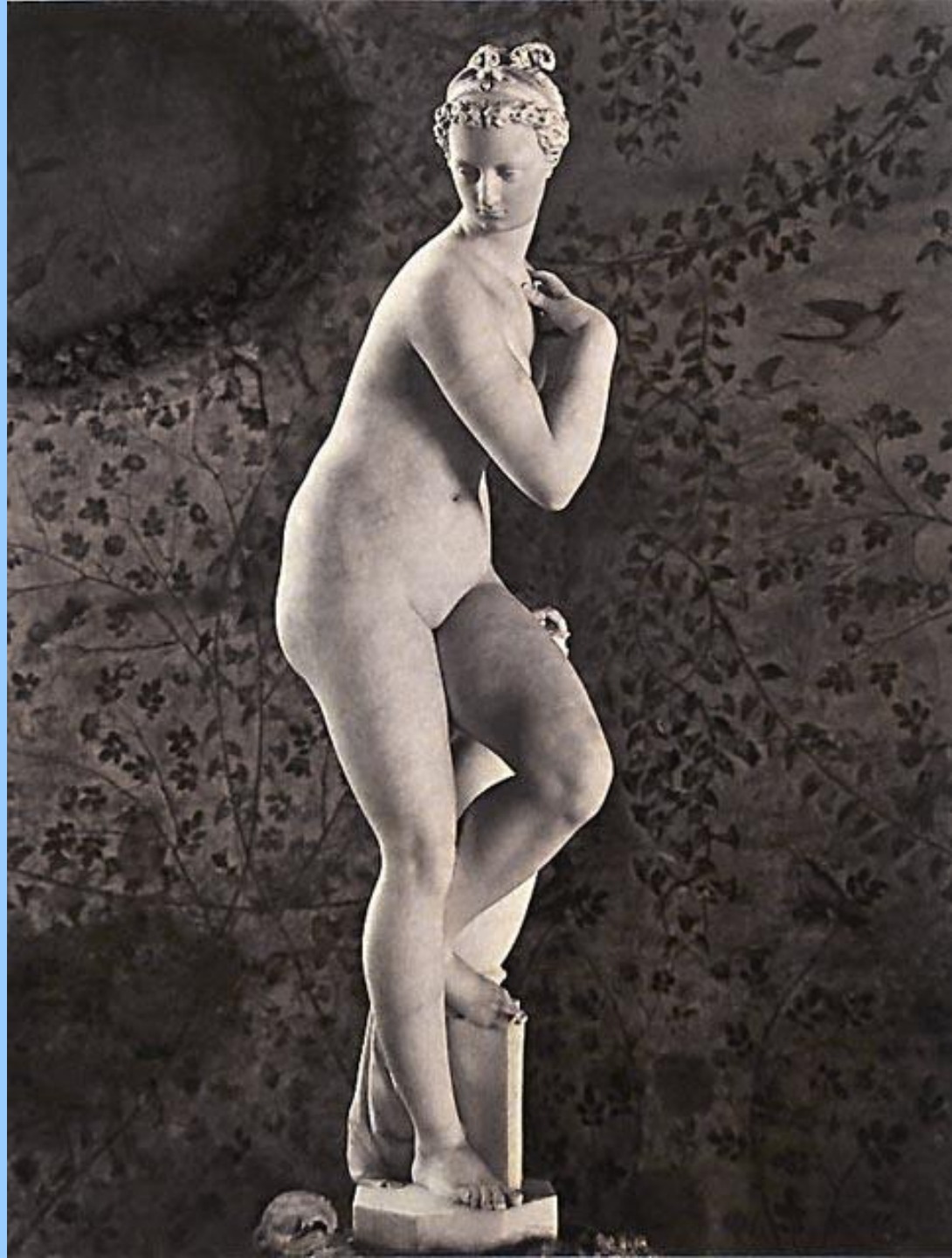
*Hercules and
Nessus*
by
Giambologna



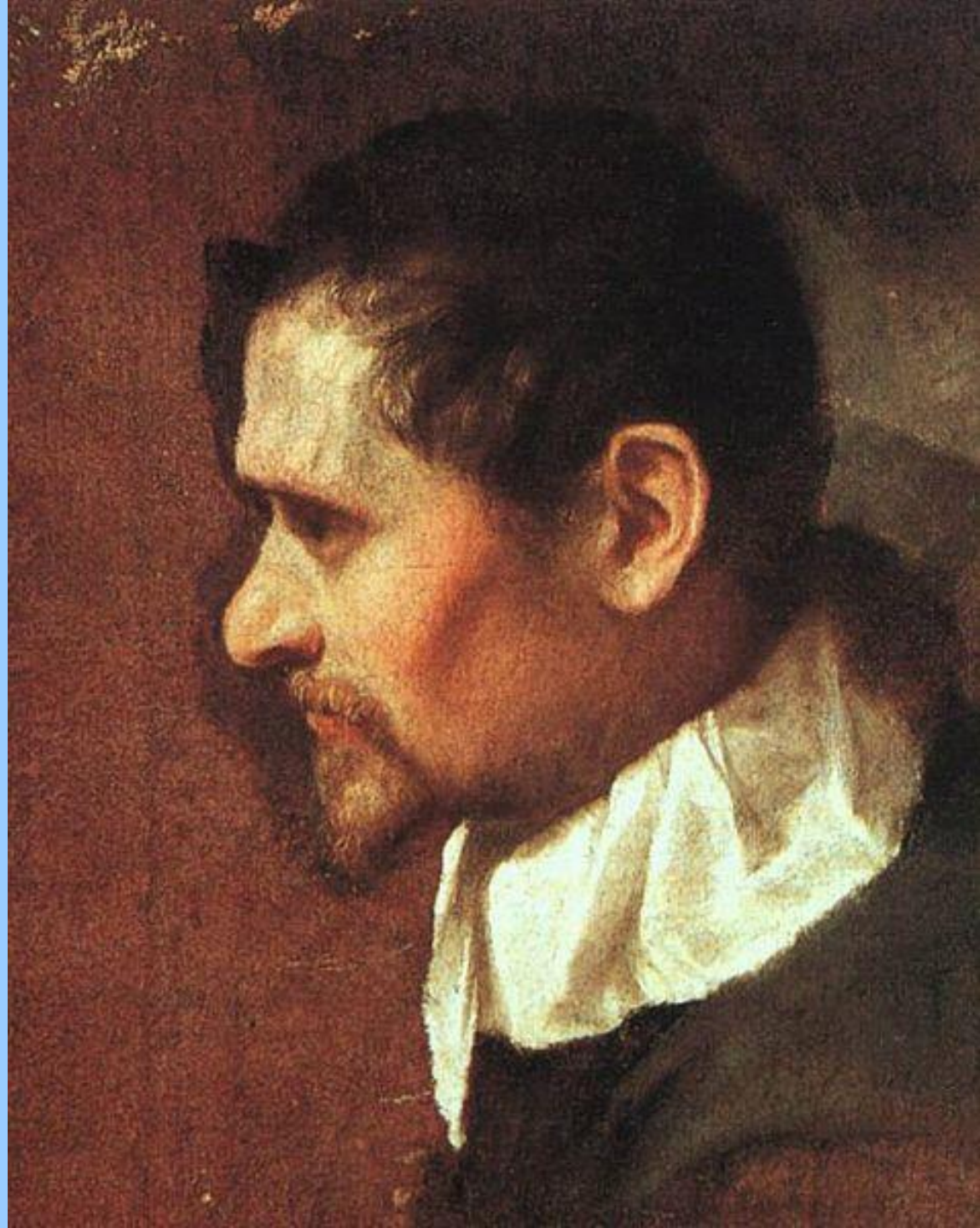


*Samson Slaying a
Philistine*
by
Giambologna

Venus
by
Giambologna



Annibale Carracci
(1560 to 1609)
used sharp and
heavy brushstrokes
and wanted to
create well
designed facial
features





The *Bean Eater* was completed in 1585 by Annibale Carracci



The *Butcher's Shop* was completed in 1590 by Annibale Carracci



Fishing was completed about 1595 by Annibale Carracci



Hunting was completed about 1595 by Annibale Carracci

MANNERISM AND BAROQUE

(in Italy and in Spain)

BAROQUE ART is the art style of the Seventeenth Century in which artists sought movement, contrast, emotional intensity, and variety along with an ornamental style in their work.

Baroque comes from the Portuguese word “barroco” for an irregularly shaped pearl.

BAROQUE

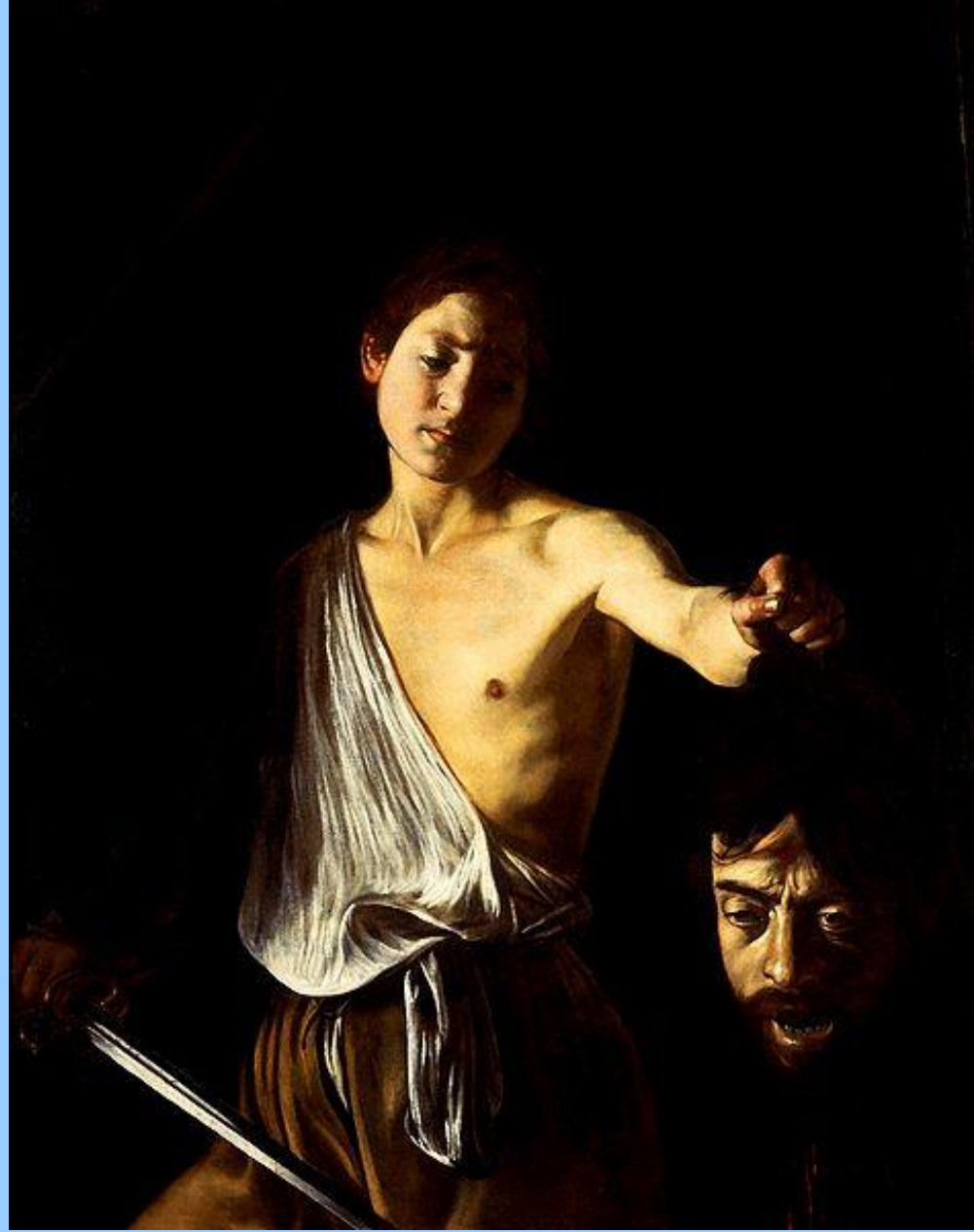
(in Flanders, Holland, and France)

OK OK OK I have to say it:

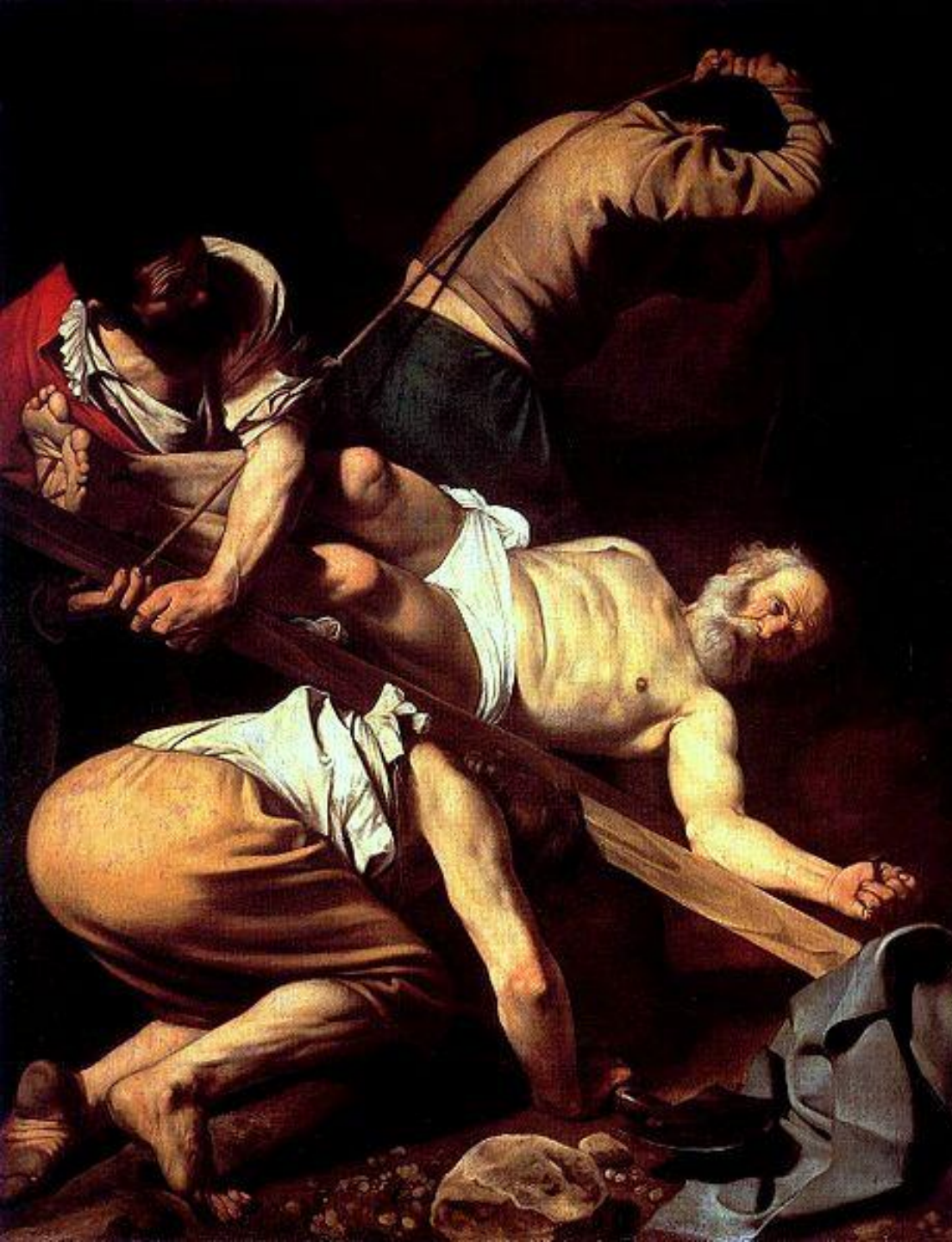
“Hey, look at that work of art!
Do you think its **BAROQUE**?”

“Why, did you **BA-RAKE** it?”

Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio (1571 to 1610), more commonly known as Caravaggio, was an early Baroque painter. He attempted to combine a realistic observation of the human state, both physical and emotional, with a dramatic use of lighting.



David with the Head of Goliath



Caravaggio was
the master of
chiaroscuro
("light-dark")
which is a clear
tonal contrast of
light and shadow
(or darkness)

*The Crucifixion
of Saint Peter*



The Taking of Christ by Caravaggio



The Supper at Emmaus by Caravaggio

The Calling of Saint Matthew by Caravaggio was completed in 1600. It shows the collision of two worlds—the temporal and the eternal—as a daily routine is interrupted by the miraculous. Saint Matthew himself is a person in collision as he does not think that Jesus really is calling him (he points to another man) while at the same time in his heart he has already become a follower of Christ.







The Cardsharps by Caravaggio



Jusepe de Ribera (1591 to 1652) reflected the coarse and the gloomy in his paintings.

*Saint Jerome and
the Angel of
Judgment*

Prometheus
by
Jusepe de Ribera

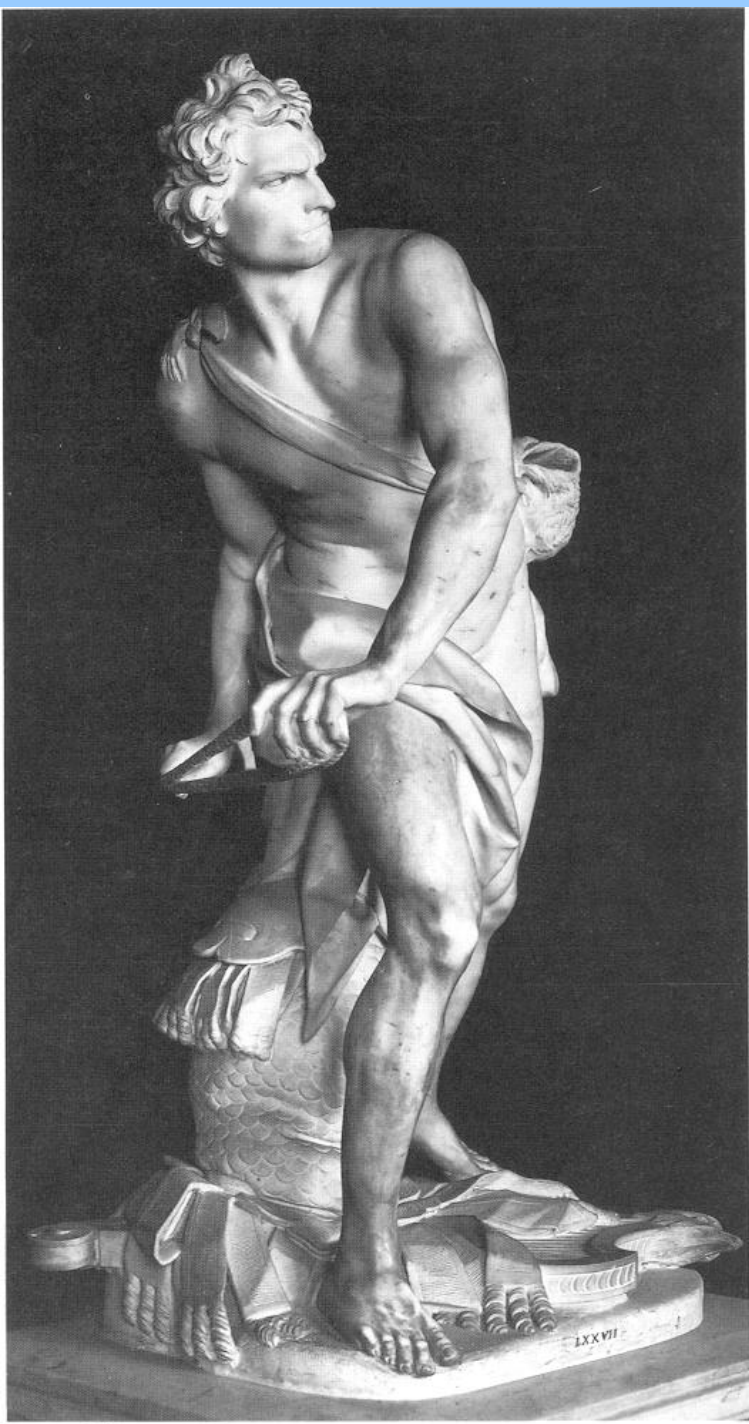


*The
Martyrdom
of
Saint
Philip
by
Jusepe de
Ribera*



*Judith and
Maid servant
with the
Head of
Holofernes*
by
Artemisia
Gentileschi





David
by
Gianlorenzo
Bernini

The Ecstasy
of
Saint
Theresa
by
Gianlorenzo
Bernini

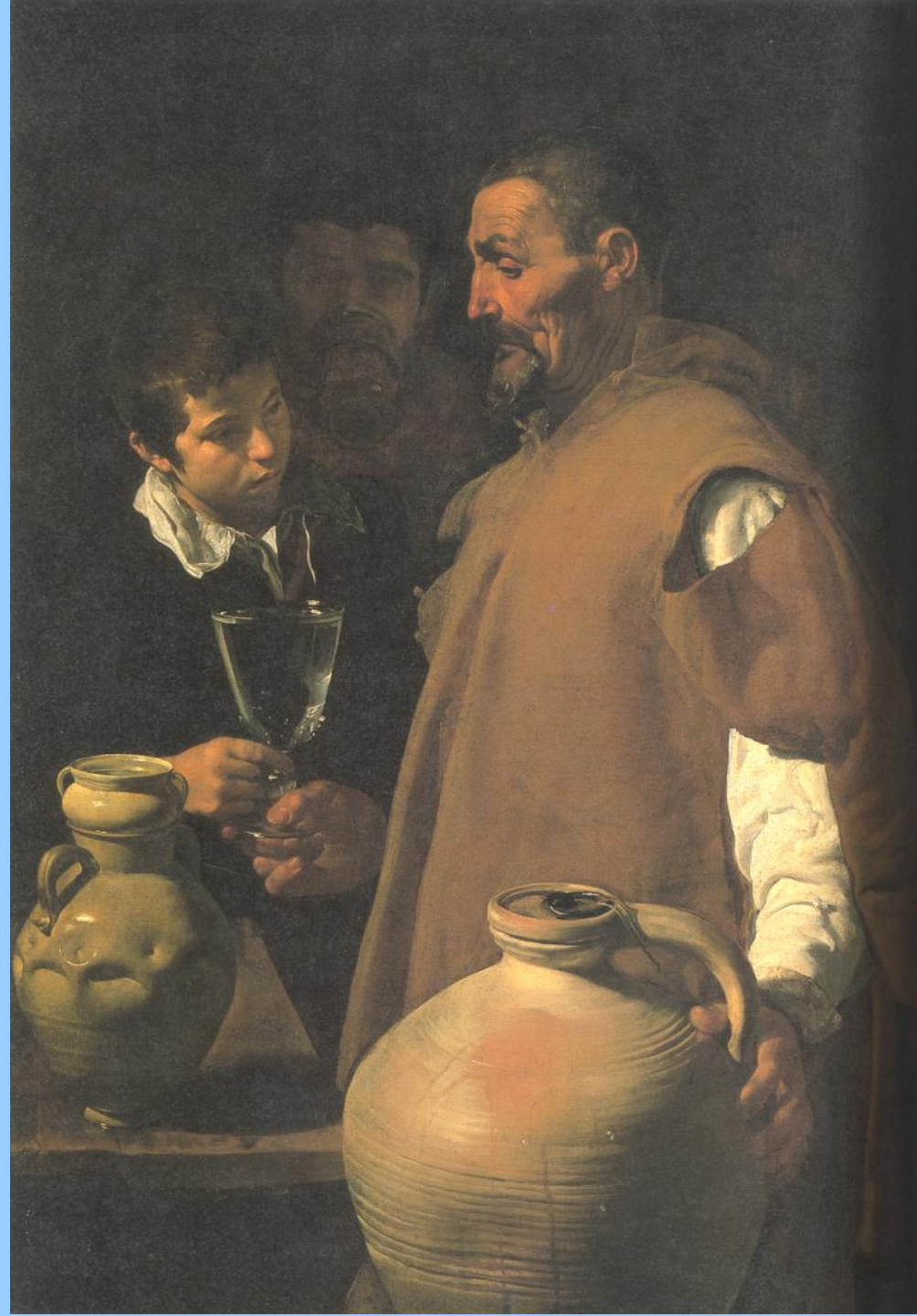




Diego Velázquez
(1599 to 1660)
was a Spanish
Baroque painter

Self-Portrait

*The Water
Carrier
of Seville*
by
Diego
Velazquez





*Portrait of Pope
Innocent X*
by
Diego
Velazquez

In 2009, *Portrait of a Man* was determined to be the work of Diego Velazquez



*The Maids of
Honor*
by
Diego
Velazquez

He completed the painting in 1656. Was he hinting that Spain was on the decline?



