• OVERVIEW
  o intellectual and political forces set in motion by the Renaissance and Reformation of the 15th and 16th centuries intensified in the 17th century
  o religious wars continued: Protestants gradually gained control
  o Rome maintained Catholicism: newly energized papacy aided by the new Jesuit Order
  o artists continued to find patrons in the church and the secular state as well as with the new prosperous urban middle class
  o Baroque (unknown derivation) perhaps related to barocco (jeweler's word for an irregularly shaped pearl) something both beautiful and strange
  o St. Teresa of Avila in Ecstasy

• ART FOR THE COUNTER REFORMATION CHURCH: ITALY
  o Counter-Reformation: official Catholic reaction to the rise of Protestantism
  o art as propaganda
  o splendid architecture was embellished with painting - convince the faithful of the power of traditional religion
  o Pope Paul V ordered the expansion and modernization of the new St. Peter’s Basilica
  o St. Peter’s Basilica
    - Carlo Modermo: added a longer nave and a new façade to Michelangelo’s Greek-cross building
    - Bernini: enormous bronze baldachin (canopy) for the main altar of St. Peter’s
      - Baldacchino
        - Maderno died in 1629- St. Peter’s was completed as we know it today
        - Bernini later design and supervised the building of the colonnade to enclose the square in front of the church
        - Egyptian obelisk
        - fountain, second fountain later added to the left to match and create balance
        - Bernini framed the square with 2 enormous curved covered walkways using giant Doric columns
          - connect with 2 straight but diverging porticoes that lead up a slight incline that ends at Maderno’s church façade
          - conception of the creation of the mothering arms of the church
  o Bernini
    - began his career as a sculptor not as an architect
    - David
    - Cornaro Chapel
  o Annibale Carracci
    - Baroque illusionism reached its peak in ceiling decorations for churches, civic buildings, palaces and villas
    - trompe l’oeil (fool the eye) painting
    - complex constructions combining architecture, painting, and stucco sculpture
    - Palazzo Farnese
  o Giovanni Battista Gaulli
    - Triumph of the Name of Jesus
o Caravaggio
  - intense new realism and a dramatic use of light and gesture to Italian Baroque art
  - subjects from the 1590's include still life and scenes featuring fortunetellers, cardsharps, and street urchins dressed as musicians or mythological figures
  - 1600 on most were commissioned religious pieces
  - powerful, sometimes brutal, naturalism was rejected by patrons as unsuitable
  - realism was closely allied with Counter-Reformation ideas of spirituality, including the meditations
  - Calling of St. Matthew
  - Entombment
  - had a violent temper and repeatedly got himself into trouble: frequently arrested, general for minor offenses
  - died of a fever on 7/18/1610 at 39
  - inspired an entire generation with tenebrist technique and intense realism

o Artemisia Gentileschi
  - 1st studied and worked under her father, a follower of Caravaggio
  - Judith and Her Maidservant with the Head Of Holofernes

• ART IN THE HABSBURG EMPIRE
  - agriculture, industry, and trade all suffered, and there were repeated local rebellions, culminating in 1640 when Portugal reestablished its independence
  - Spain
    - writers and artists created a “Golden Age”: Diego Rodriguez de Silva and Velazquez
    - profoundly influenced by Caravaggio
    - Velazquez
      - worked from life, painted tavern, market, and kitchens scenes, showing ordinary people amid still life of various foods and kitchen utensils
      - Water Carrier of Seville
      - Maids of Honor
    - Murillo
      - rich colors and skillful technique
      - specialized in religion
      - Immaculate Conception
    - Salcedo
      - 1519- Cortes arrived off the coast of Mexico
        - forged alliances and enemies with Aztecs
      - converts in Mexico gained their own patron saint after the Virgin Mary appeared to an India, Juan Diego, in 1531
      - church built on a hill where the goddess Coatlicque had once been worshiped
      - site of the vision was renamed Guadalupe
      - Our Lady of Guadalupe
  - Flanders
    - Spanish Habsburgs also help Flanders during most of the Baroque period
    - Peter Paul Ruebens
      - worked for the Habsburgs and other rulers
      - accepted into the Antwerp painters’ guild at the age of 21
      - The Raising of the Cross
        - Henri IV Receiving the Portrait of Marie de’ Medici
Jan Brueghel
- assistant of Rubens
- grandson of Pieter Bruegel

Anthony van Dyck
- had an illustrious independent career as a portraitist
- also an assistant of Rubens

**PROTESTANT ENGLAND**
- England and Scotland had been joined under a Stuart monarch since the death of the imposing Queen Elizabeth I
- 1615 King James I had appointed the architect Inigo Jones
  - Whitehall Palace
- religious and political tensions, particularly a conflict between Charles and the religious reformers known as Puritans resulted in a series of civil wars beginning in 1642
- Charles lost his throne and head in 1649
- Puritans led by Oliver Cromwell stifled artistic expression
- 1660 restoration of the Stuart dynasty under Charles II
- rise of portrait painters, art and architecture referred to as Georgian

**THE PROTESTANT NETHERLANDS**
- Dutch artists found many eager patrons among the prosperous middle-class of Amsterdam, Leiden, Haarlem, Delft, and Utrecht
- group portraiture documented membership to organizations
  - large canvases filled with many individual who shared the cost of the commission
  - challenged painter to present a coherent, interesting composition that gave equal attention to each individual portrait
- Frans Hals
  - developed a style grounded by the Caravaggesque style
  - tried to re-create the optical effects of light on the shapes and textures of objects
  - painted boldly, with slashing strokes and angular patches of paint
  - colors merge into solid forms
  - Officers of the Haarlem Militia Company of St. Adrian
- Rembrandt van Rijn
  - most important painter working the Netherlands
  - established a busy studio in Amsterdam
  - studies with close observation
    - art of his predecessors: Leonardo’s Last Supper
    - intense observation of the world around him
  - included paintings and etchings of mythological subjects, religious scenes, and landscapes
  - like many Dutch artists, main income source was portraiture
  - The Night Watch
  - The Three Crosses
  - Self-Portrait
- Judith Leyster
  - Self-Portrait
Netherlands during the 17th century- Dutch delighted in depictions not only of themselves, but also of their country’s landscape, cities, and domestic concerns

- **Jan Vermeer**
  - greatest Dutch painter of contemporary life
  - enigmatic scenes of women in domestic settings: reading, writing letters, making music
  - *Woman Holding a Balance*

- **Emanuel de Witte**
  - architecture and interiors were painted for their own special beauty
  - exterior views of land, cities, and harbors also painted
  - specialized in depiction of architectural structure
  - *Portuguese Synagogue, Amsterdam*

- **Meindert Hobbema**
  - loved the peaceful, orderly beauty of their civilized countryside
  - *Avenue at Meddelharnis*

  love of nature also carried through in still-life paintings
  - artfully arranged everyday objects
  - artists made color sketches of examples of each type of flower and studied scientifically accurate color illustration in botanical publications

- **ART FOR THE STATE: FRANCE**

  rulers built and rebuilt their palaces, planted vast gardens, and spent fortunes on paintings, sculpture, and the decorative arts

  difficult period in France- continuous foreign and civil wars

  - Louis XIV: inherited the throne as a youth, began his personal rule in 1661
    - longest monarch reign in European history
    - known as the Sun King
    - glorified in art through parallels drawn between him and the classical sun god Apollo

- **Hyacinth Rigaud**
  - *Louis XIV*

  Under Louis rule- Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture, founded in 1648
  - strict national control over the arts
  - lucrative royal and civic commissions
  - classicism enjoyed particular favor
  - Royal Academy of Architecture: 1671
    - belief that mathematics was the true basis of beauty
    - used Vitruvius and Palladio as models

- **Versailles**

- **Nicolas Poussin**
  - *Landscape with St. Jon on Patmos*

- **THE ROCOCO STYLE**

  seen partly as a reaction at all levels of society, even among kinds and bishops, against the grand manner of Baroque art

  identified with the formality and rigidity of 17th century court life

  characterized by pastel colors, delicately curving forms, dainty figures, and an apparently lighthearted mood

  by the end of Louis XIV's reign- the Rococo style dominated French architectural decoration

- **Salon de la Princesse**

- **Jean-Antoine Watteau**
- worked for a time as a decorator of interiors
- academics created a new classification for his outdoor Rococo painting= fete galante: elegant outdoor entertainments
  - *Pilgrimage of Cythera*
    - Jean-Honore Fragonard
      - ground of 14 canvases commissioned by Madame du Barry, Louis XV’s mistress
    - *The Meeting*
- **ART AND SCIENCE**
  - before the invention of photography, scientists relied on painters to illustrate their world
  - *Anna Maria Sibylla Merian*
  - *Rachel Ruysch*