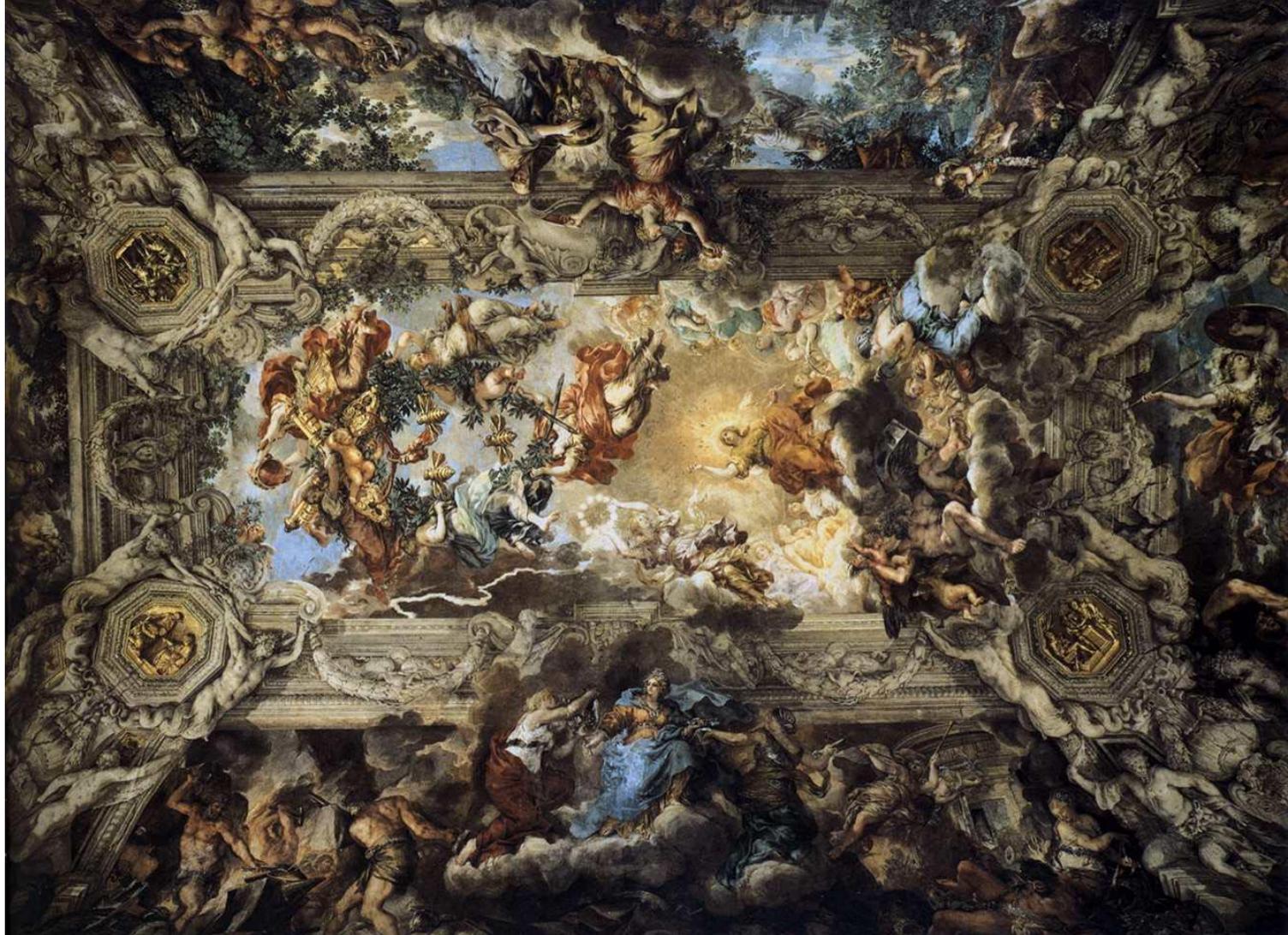




Triumph of Divine
Providence
Pietro da Cortona
1633-1639



Baroque Architecture and Art

Defining the Baroque

- ❑ A reaction against the symmetry and balanced style of the Renaissance
- ❑ Incorporates more MOTION and EMOTION than the Renaissance style
- ❑ Used by both the Catholic Church (and the Counter-Reformation) and Absolutist rulers to awe and inspire viewers
- ❑ The movement generally lasted from 1600 to 1725
- ❑ Included art, architecture, sculpture and music

Baroque Architecture

- ❑ Baroque architecture is found almost throughout Europe and Latin America
- ❑ It differs notably from one country to another.
- ❑ In Spain the term 'Baroque' originally denoted an irregular, oddly-shaped pearl, in Italy it meant a “pedantic, contorted argument of little value”
- ❑ It ended by becoming, in almost all European languages, a synonym for the extravagant, deformed, abnormal, unusual, absurd, and irregular; and in this sense it was adopted by eighteenth-century critics to apply to the art of the preceding century



**St. Johns Co-
Cathedral Altar**
Island of Malta
1660's

**Cathedral of Santiago de
Compostela**
Spain



**Cathedral of Santiago de
Compostela, Altar
Spain**





Pietro de Cortona Interior of the Palace Barberini

Baroque Art

□ What is Baroque Art?

Beginning at the end of 16th century, Baroque Art became the dominant art form. Characterized by forceful and dynamic displays of passion or other theatrical displays of emotion, art from this style was created with plenty of light, motion, and color. Not limited to only paintings, the Baroque style was seen in sculpture, architecture, and music.

□ Why did it develop?

With the rise of absolute monarchs and grand courts, the Catholic Church lost some of its power and influence. Therefore, the Church needed artwork that showcased its grandeur. Magnificent artwork could work as propaganda to convince the viewer of the Church's power as well as its apparent embracing of culture. The Baroque style was the artists' response to this demand.

Traits of Baroque Art

- ❑ The term Baroque comes from the French word for an irregular or flawed pearl. Thus, the word reflected the conflict the Baroque painters were dealing with as they tried to blend the classicism of the Renaissance with a new, dynamic, passionate quality. Not only were the Baroque paintings influenced by the need to show the range of human emotions, but they also were influenced by scientific and philosophic discoveries of their time, like Pascal's discovery of the nature of light and Descartes' idea of "I think therefore I am." Thus, Baroque paintings are characterized by their focus on space, light, and motion all while dealing with a high emotional level.

Art and Artists

- 1) Caravaggio "The Entombment of Christ" (1602-03)
- 2) Caravaggio "David with the Head of Goliath" (1609-10)
- 3) Peter Paul Rubens "Descent from the Cross" (1618)
- 4) Peter Paul Rubens "The Fall of Man" (1628-29)
- 5) Rembrandt "The Storm on the Sea of Galilee" (1633)
- 6) Nicolas Poussin "The Adoration of the Golden Calf" (1633-34)
- 7) Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini "Apollo and Daphne" (1622-25)
- 8) Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini "The Ecstasy of St. Teresa" (1652)
- 9) Diego Velazquez "Las Meninas" (1656)
- 10) Charles Le Brun "Entry of Alexander into Babylon" (1664)

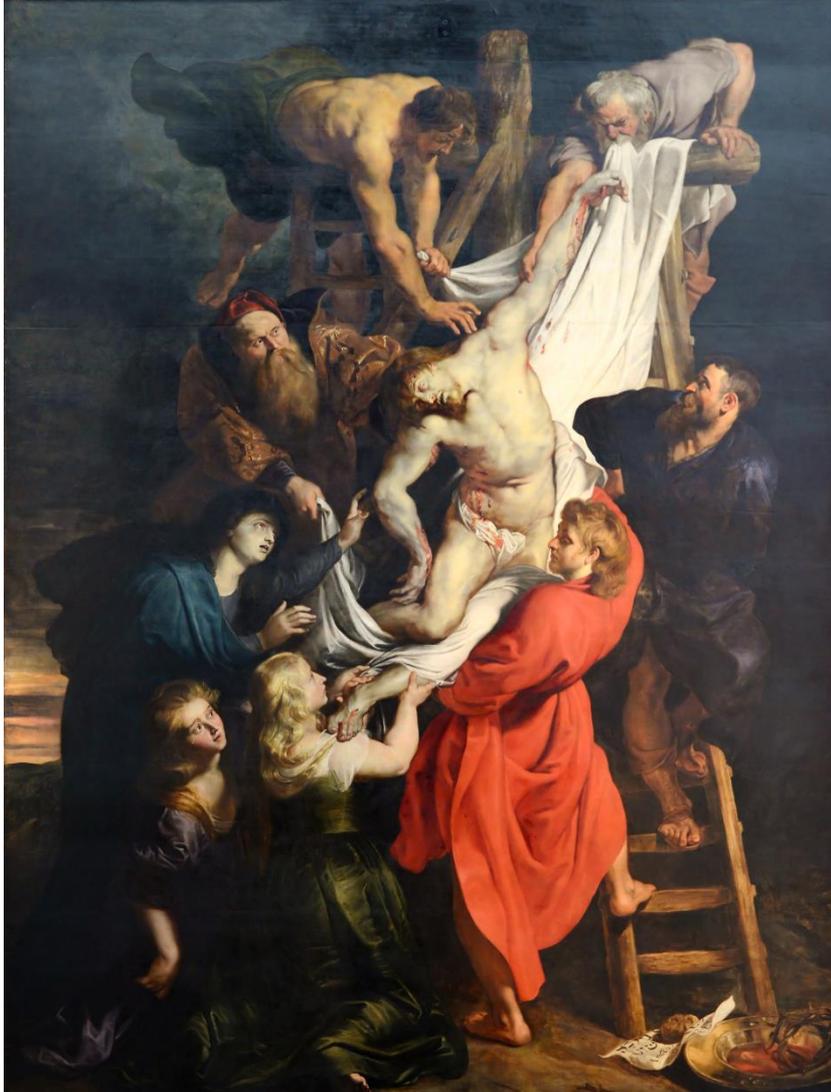
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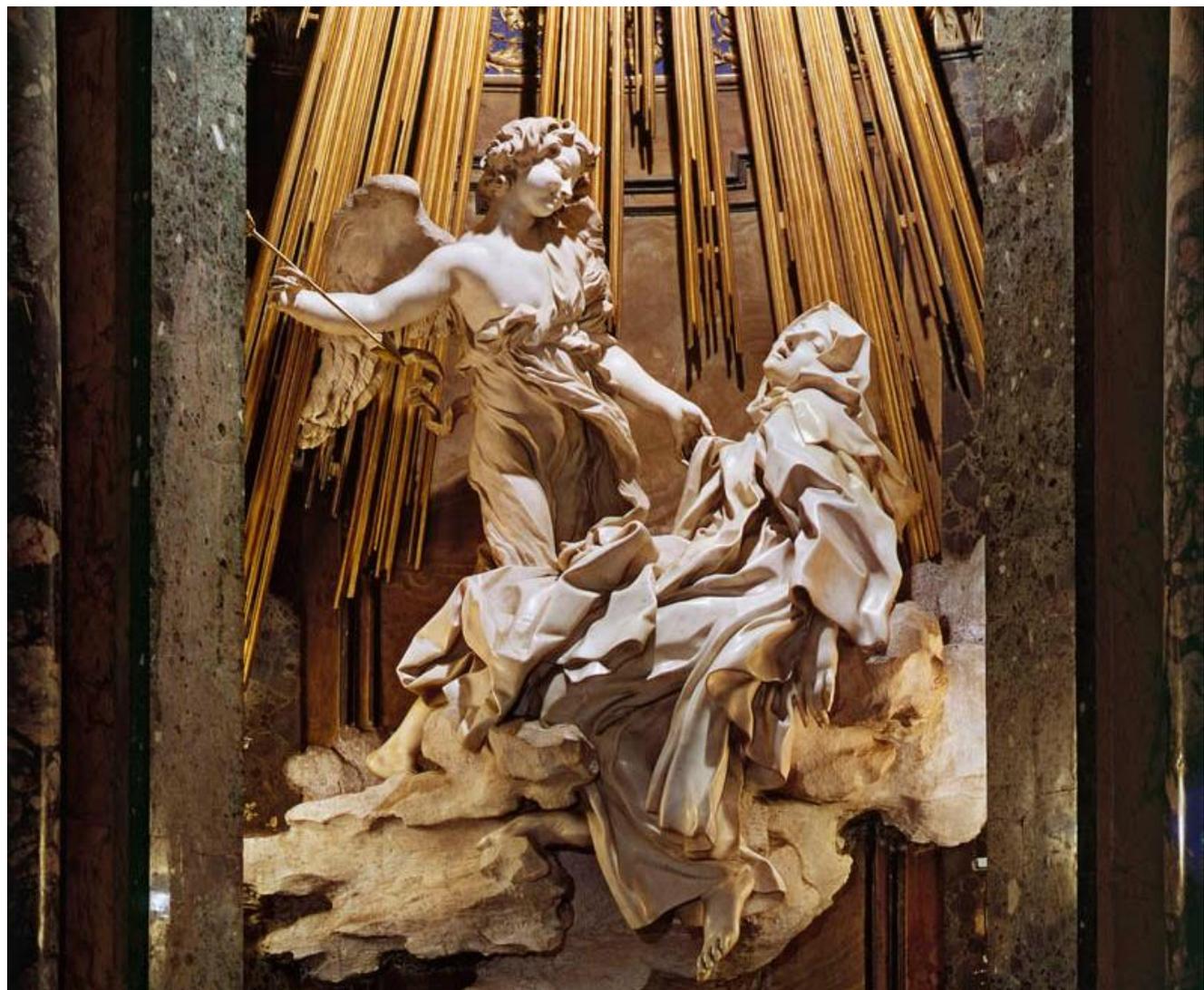
Nicolas Poussin
“The Adoration
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**Giovanni Lorenzo
Bernini**
"Apollo and Daphne"
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**Diego
Velázquez**
“Las
Meninas”
(1656)



Charles Le Brun
“Entry of
Alexander into
Babylon” (1664)



Portrait of Cardinal
Richelieu
by **Philippe de
Champaigne**
Circa 1636



Baroque SAQ:

Use your knowledge to answer all parts of the question that follows:

THE QUESTION: Baroque Art and Architecture represents a significant departure from Renaissance Art and Architecture.

- A. Identify ONE trait of the Baroque that is different from Renaissance art and architecture and explain how it is different.
- B. Identify ONE argument that could be used to support the above statement and explain the argument.
- C. Identify ONE argument that could be used to undermine the above statement and explain how it undermines it.

