Chapter 10—The Counter-Reformation and the Baroque
The Baroque World
Barroco (Portuguese for irregular shaped pearl)

• 16th century influenced by the Reformation and the 17th century by the Counter-Reformation (1600-1715) —the Counter-Reformation reestablished discipline of the church and an attempt to do so with art.

• Council of Trent: dealt with transubstantiation, purgatory, apostolic succession, celibacy, etc.

• Jesuits became the enforcers of the Counter-Reformation.
• Completion of St. Peter’s first major Baroque architecture
• Decentralization of power in both the church and the arts.
• Reformation and the rise of the national state.
• Art for the more than just the church (aristocracy and bourgeoisie)
• Science: Galileo, Bacon, Kepler, Descartes, Newton
• Time of absolutism in church and state
Bernini
Saint Peter’s Square
1656-57
The Baroque Art/Mannerism

Characteristics:

• Emotionalism and psychology
• Anti-rationalistic classicism of Renaissance
• Illusionism
• Splendor
• Light and Shadow (chiaroscuro)
• Movement (note diagonal line)
• Religious Fervor
• Domestic Intimacy
The RCC had a couple major problems:

• The Protestant Reformation

• The fight between Charles V of Spain and Francis I of France

• Therefore, the two emperors got the pope to create the Council of Trent (1545-1563) so that the RCC could reform itself and deal with the Protestants.
The Council of Trent did several things:

- Stopped selling offices and religious items
- Moved many bishops to their respective churches
- Remain celibate
- Create seminaries in each diocese
- Pushed art—pictures, statues, music, etc.
The Rise of Mannerism

Michelangelo was the bridge from the Renaissance to Mannerism. Here Michelangelo's *Victory* has a small head with a massive body.
Nudity was an issue for some. However, Paul III allowed Michelangelo to have nudes paintings in the Sistine Chapel….

After both died, Paul IV had Daniele da Volterra and others painted over all nude men… hence the group was called the “breeches-painters.”

They remained covered after the restoration in 1994.
Nudity was okay...just so it wasn’t in the churches. Federico Gonzaga painted this as an example of erotic art.
Correggio

*Jupiter and Io*

in 1530
Veronese

*The Last Supper or Feast in the House of Levi*

1573

The title change was in response to the Inquisition.
Take note of the elongated figures and the lack of nudity.

El Greco

*Resurrection*

1597-1604
The Burial of Count Orgaz
1586
The Burial of Count Orgaz
1586
Christ Driving the Traders from the Temple
View of Toledo
1597-99
Portrait of a Cardinal
1600
St. Martin and the Beggar
ca. 1604
Cervantes wrote *Don Quixote* in the picaresque style in his quixotic manner.
The Baroque in Italy

Pozzo

Triumph of Saint Ignatius
of Loyola
1691-1694
Baroque Sculpture: Bernini

Bernini wants to link sensual experience with the theology of the church.

*The Ecstasy of Saint Teresa* is just his link and calling….
Bernini
The Ecstasy of Saint Teresa of Avila
1645-52
The Ecstasy of Saint Teresa of Avila
1645-52
Daphne and Apollo
David
1623
A major difference between the Renaissance and the Baroque
Caravaggio

The Calling of Saint Matthew

1599-1600
Gentileschi in a couple of her loving paintings.
The Secular Baroque in the North

The Dutch had money and often invested it in art. The still lifes were the focus of these Calvinists.
Hals
Laughing Cavalier
Hals

Catharina Hooft and Her Nurse
Hals Officers of the Haarlem Militia
Hals
Lute Player
Hals

The Gypsy Girl
Hals

Banquet of the Officers of the St. Georges Civic Guard
Rembrandt  Night Watch  1642
Rembrandt
*Man with the Golden Helmet*
Rembrandt

Aristotle and bust of Homer
Rembrandt
Self-Portrait
Ruisdael *The Jewish Cemetery*
Ruisdael *Windmill Near Wijk*
Ruisdael

Sunlight on the Waterfront
Vermeer

The Milkmaid
Vermeer

Woman in Blue

reading a Letter
Vermeer
The Girl with a Pearl Earring
Vermeer

Girl reading a Letter at an Open Window
Vermeer
Woman Holding a Balance
Absolutism and the Baroque Court

Louis XIV had absolute control over the government, the people, the nobility, and the church—hence the name, the Age of Absolutism.
Rigaud

*Louis XIV, King of France*

or

“The Sun King”
Louie XIV at Versailles
Rubens: Color and Sensuality

Rubens
*Rape of the Daughters of Leucippus*
1648
Rubens

*The Raising of the Cross*

1609-10
Rubens

*Landscape with the Chateau Steen*

1636
Rubens *Feast of Venus*
Rubens *Daniel in the Loin’s Den*
Rubens
*Descent from the Cross*
The Court Arts of England and Spain

European monarchs believed that they were divinely chosen to rule absolutely. Charles I was mixing religion and politics too closely for the Puritans in Parliament. A civil war resulted from 1642-48.

Cromwell replaced Charles I but became Lord Protector…essentially a dictator.

Then finally William of Orange came from Holland resulting in a constitutional monarchy.
Anthony van Dyck
*Portrait Charles I*
1635
Anthony van Dyck

Alexander Henderson

1641
Velazquez in Spain

He raises an interesting question about the focal point(s) of *The Maids of Honor* 1656.

Who is the focal point of this painting?
Velazquez

*The Maids of Honor*

1656
Velazquez *Old Woman Frying Eggs*
Velazquez
*Innocent X*
ca. 1650