

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 Agony in the Garden 1597-1600

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.

EL INGENIOSO
HIDALGO DON QUIXOTE DE LA MANCHA

Compuesto por Miguel de Cervantes
Saavedra.

DIRIGIDO AL DUQUE DE BEJAR,
Marques de Gibralfcon, Conde de Barcelona, y Bañares,
Vizconde de la Puebla de Alcozer, Señor de
las villas de Capilla, Curiel, y
Burgillos.

Año,



1605.

Con priuilegio de Castilla, Aragon, y Portugal.
EN MADRID, Por Iuan de la Cuesta.
Vendese en casa de Francisco de Robles, librero del Rey nro señor.



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







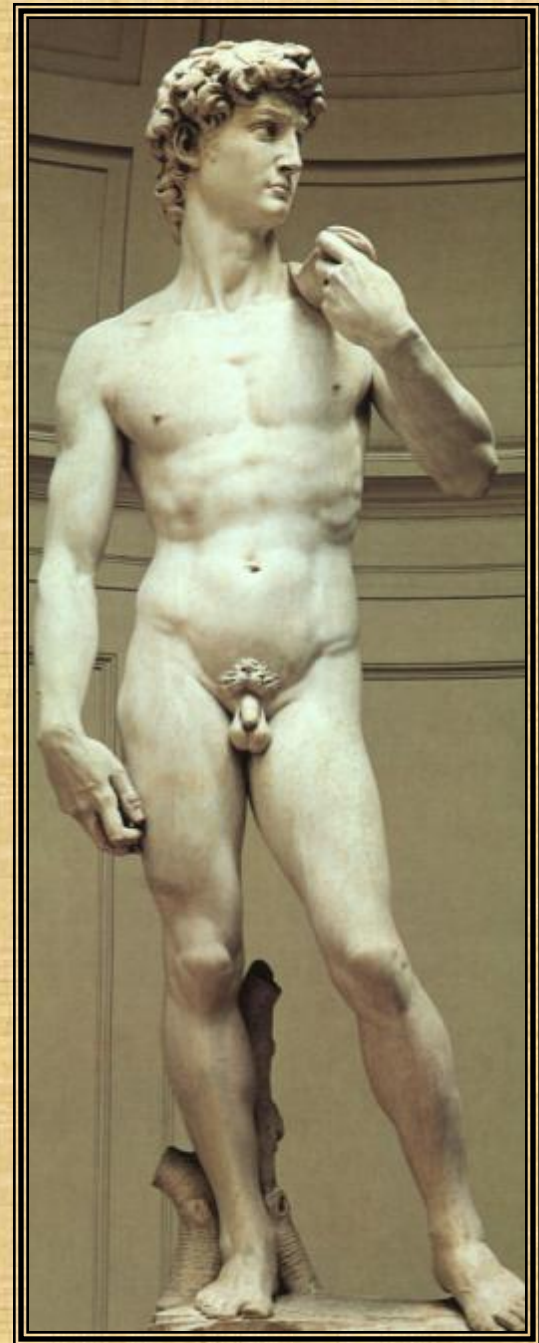
Daphne and Apollo



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
Jester with a Lute



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
Philosopher Reading





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”

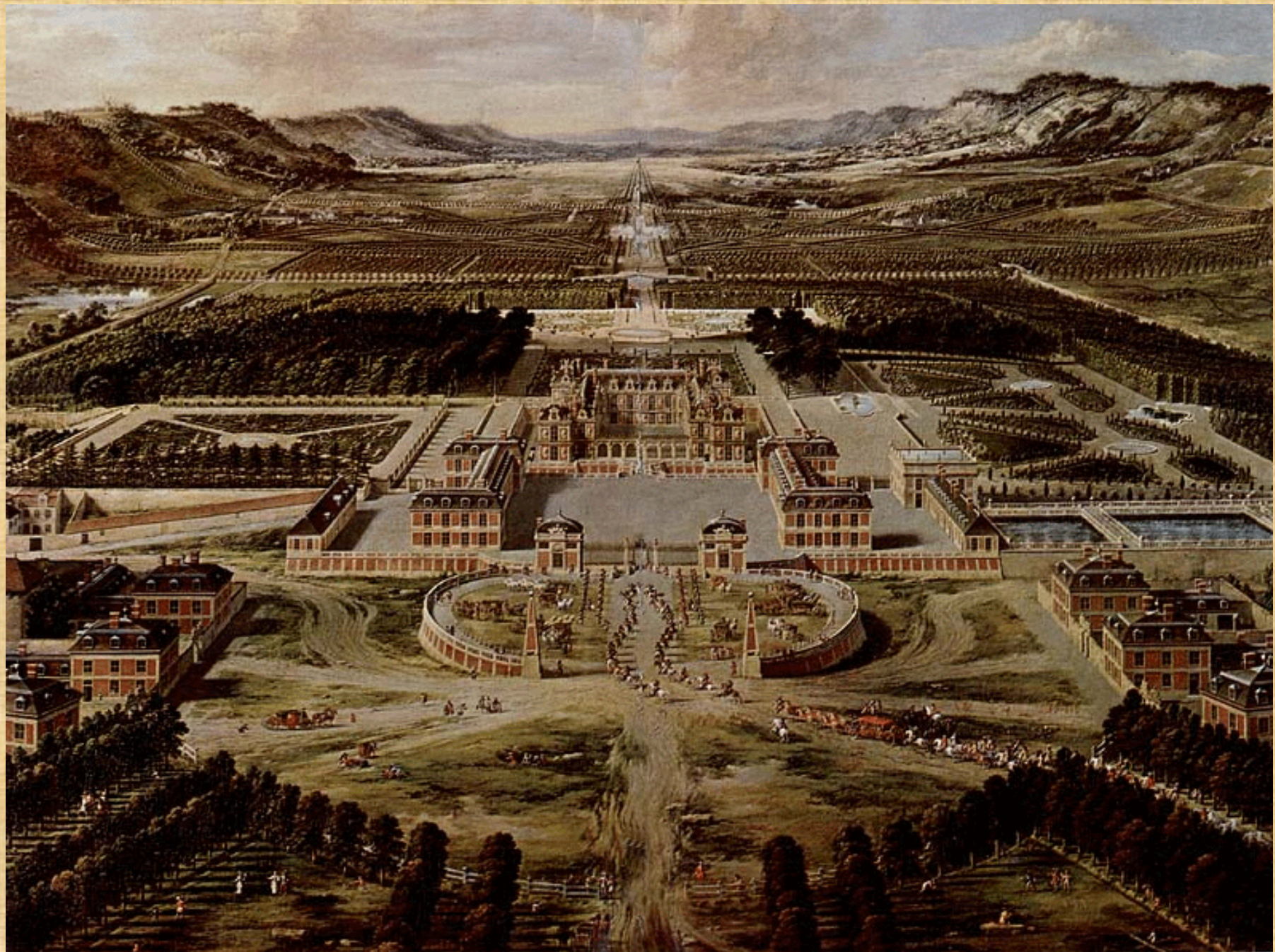




**Louie XIV
at Versailles**



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 Lion's Den*

Rubens
Descent from the Cross





Rubens *St. George and the Dragon*

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



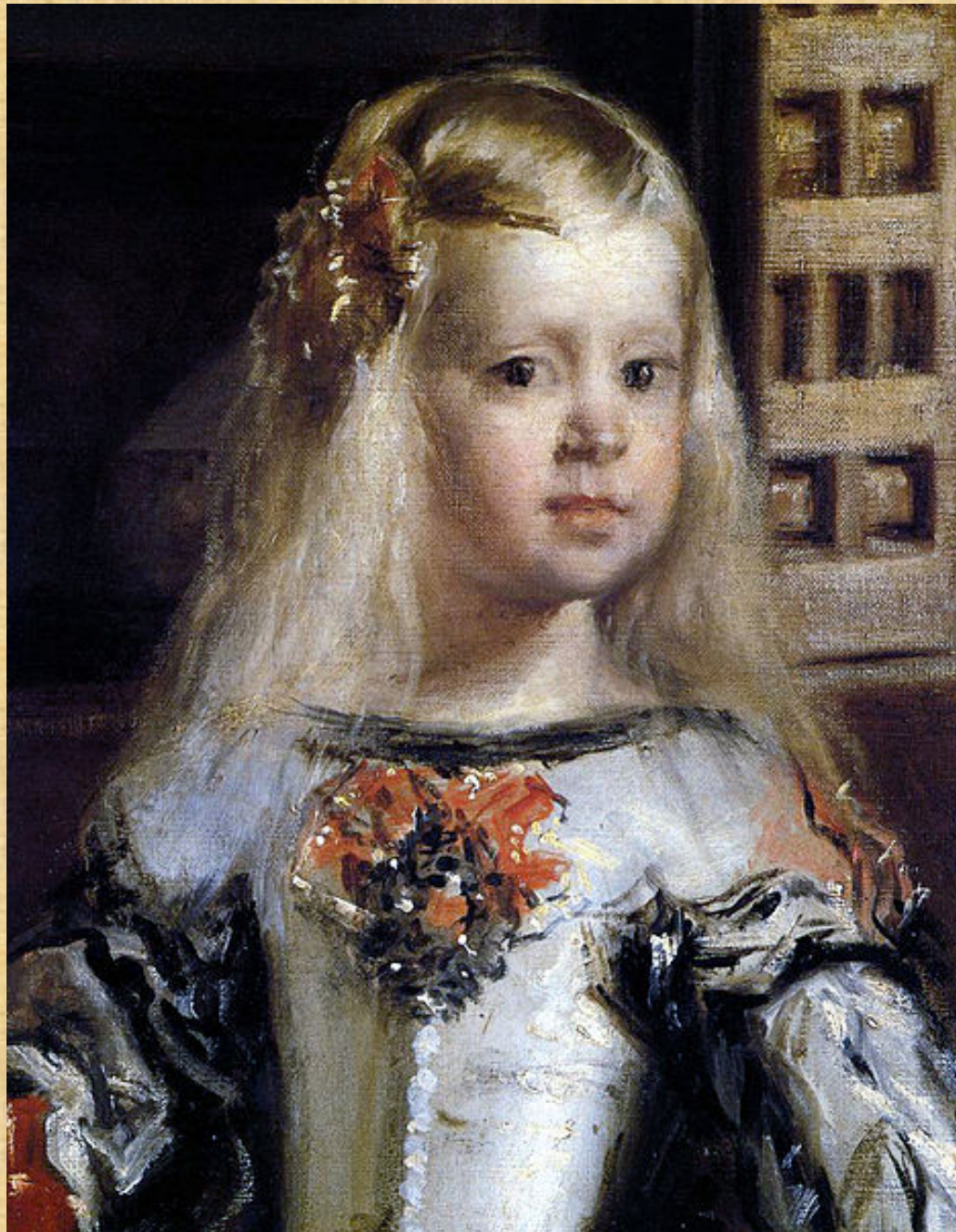
Velazquez in Spain

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

Who is the focal point of this painting?



Velázquez
The Maids of Honor
1656











Velazquez Old Woman Frying Eggs

Velazquez
Innocent X
ca. 1650

