



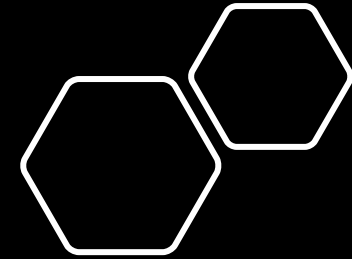
# **Art of Emerging Europe**

## **Part 2**

# MEDIEVAL ART

(Byzantine, Early Christian, Romanesque, Gothic)

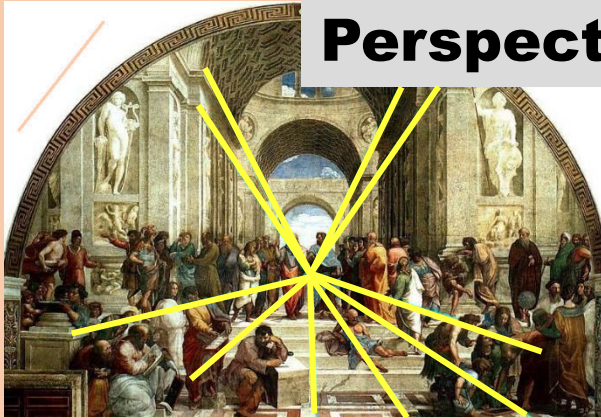
- Religious Art
- Christian architecture
- Building of cathedrals
- Mosaics made from glass
- 2-D painting
- Miniatures



[illegible]

- **Movement originated in Florence, Italy in 15<sup>th</sup> Century**
- **RE-BIRTH: Revival of interest in the classical learning and values of ancient Greece and Rome.**
- **Artistic experimentation**
- **Patron commissioned artworks (Kings, Pope, Medici Family)**





## Perspective of Depth

- this techniques provided a **three-dimensional** perspective

## NATURALISM

- a great emphasis on the proportionality of the human body

**Humanism shifted to empower the "individual"**

Artists valued the "individual" as a subject of arts

**Most artworks remained religious in its focus and themes**

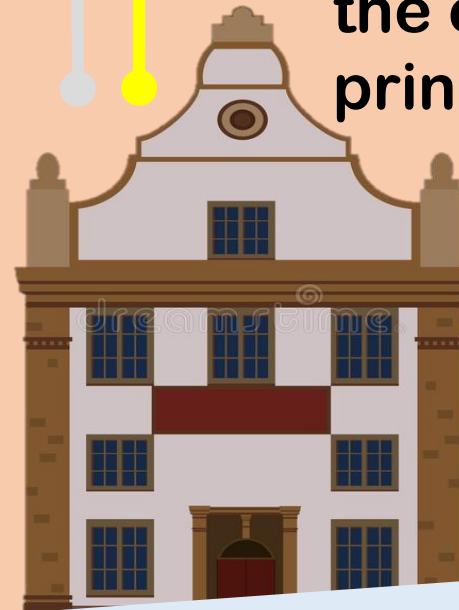
## Revival of Roman theatricals plays

- performed during special occasions at the courts of Italian princess

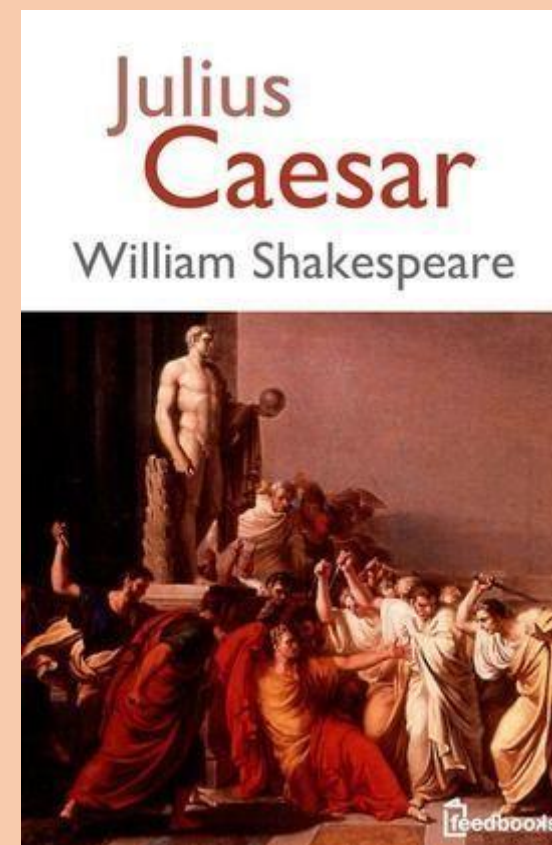
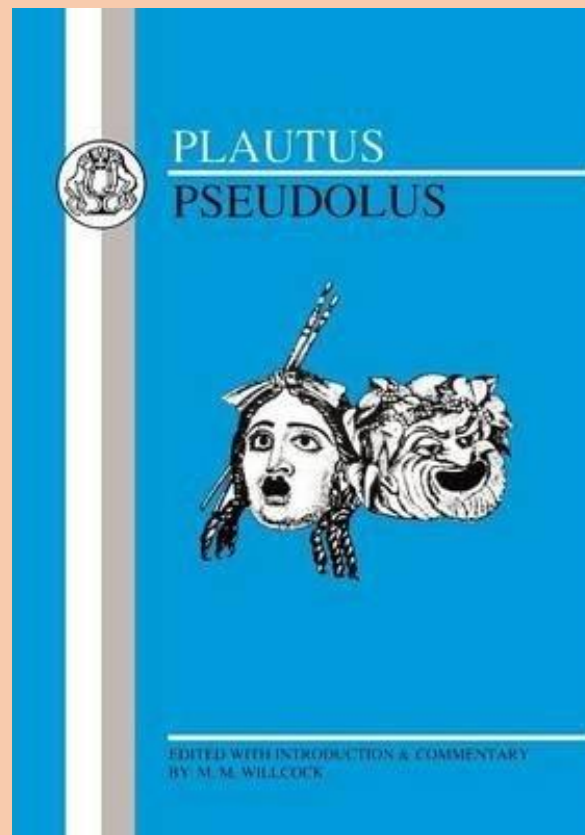
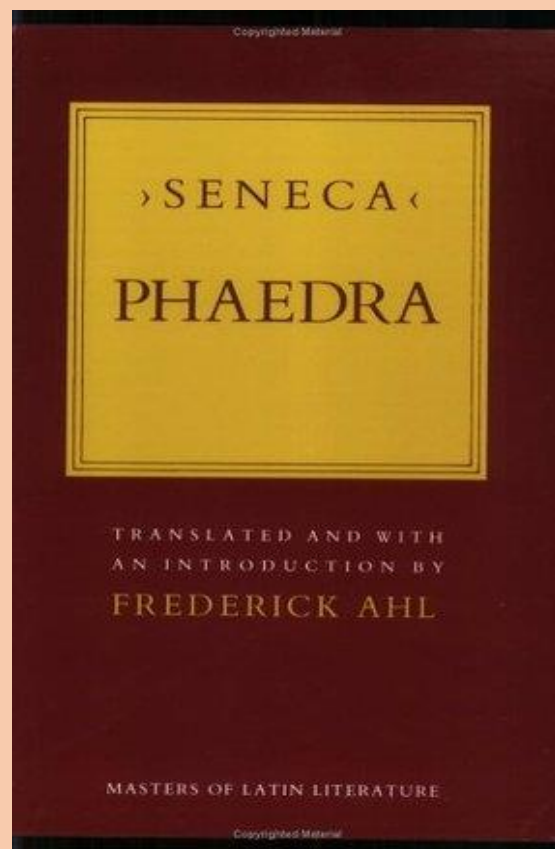
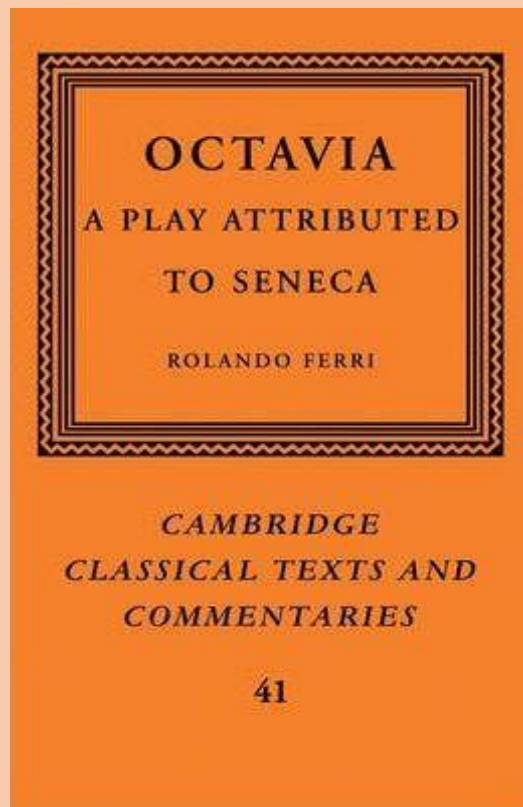


- done in such a way that showcased grand and lavish entertainment for the audience

Aside from the song and dance numbers, they interested in elaborate have greatly influenced their tradition of popular theater.



# Renaissance Art



# Famous works by Italian Renaissance Artists

Leonardo



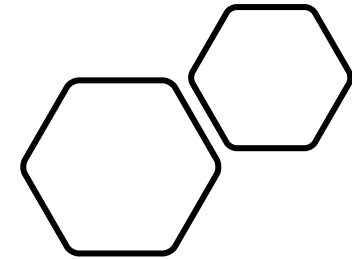
Raphael



Michelangelo



Donatello





# Famous works by Italian Renaissance Artists

Leonardo



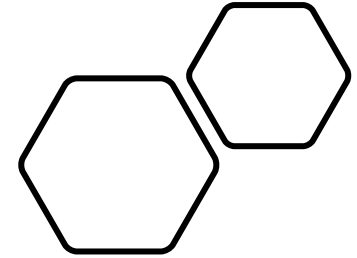
Raphael



Michelangelo



Donatello



# Characteristic of Renaissance Art

## 1. CLASSICISM

- Incorporating Greek and Roman elements
- Mythological Themes
- Architectural Designs



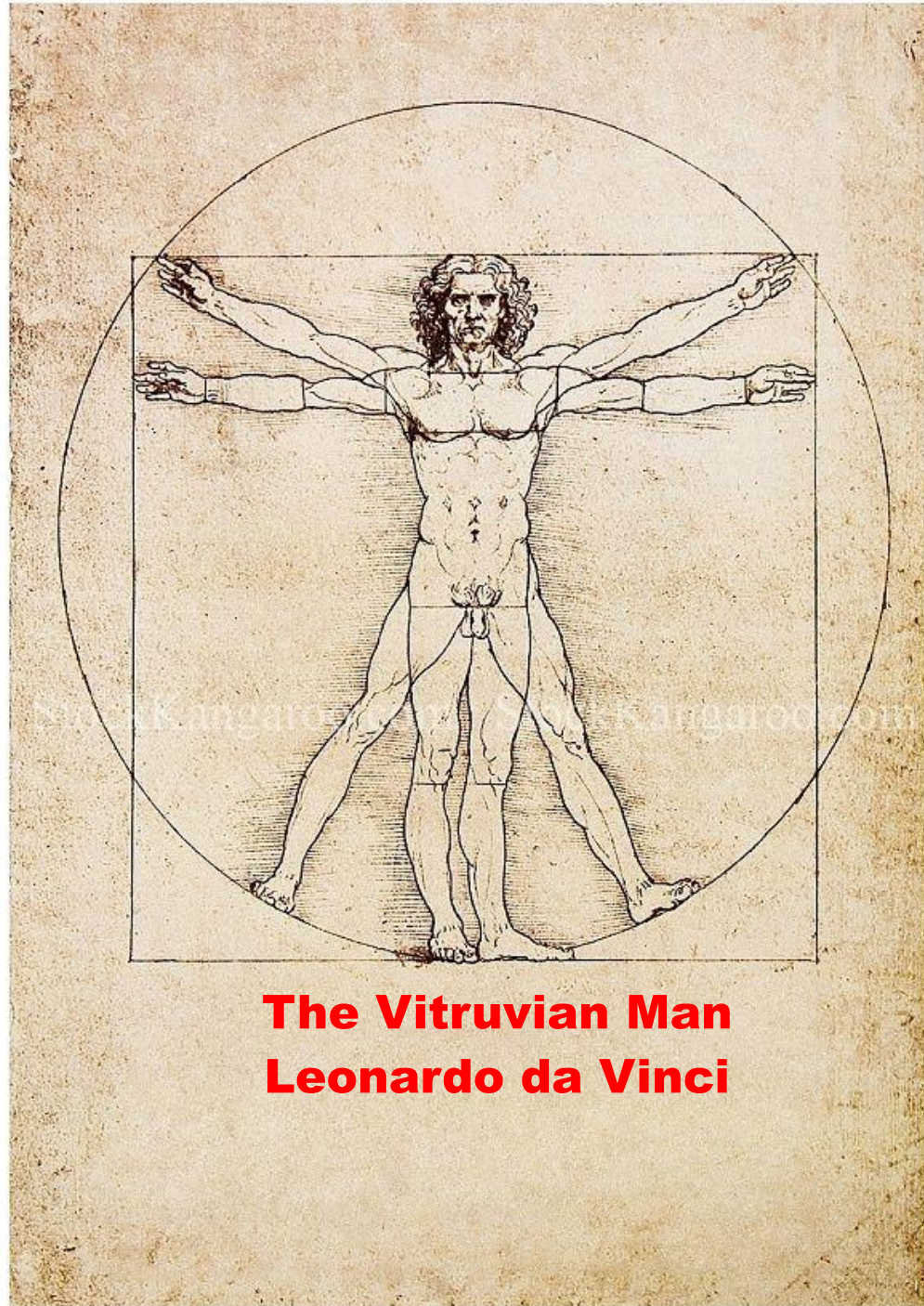
**The Birth of Venus by  
Sandro Botticelli**



# Characteristic of Renaissance Art

## 2. EMPHASIS ON HUMAN FIGURE

Beauty is achieved through  
proportion and symmetry.



**The Vitruvian Man  
Leonardo da Vinci**



## **The Sistine Chapel by Michaelangelo**





# Characteristic of Renaissance Art

## 3. REALISM & MORE EXPRESSION

more emotional qualities

**Gothic**

**VS**

**Renaissance**



**Madonna and Child with Angels  
Playing Music (Pere Serra)**

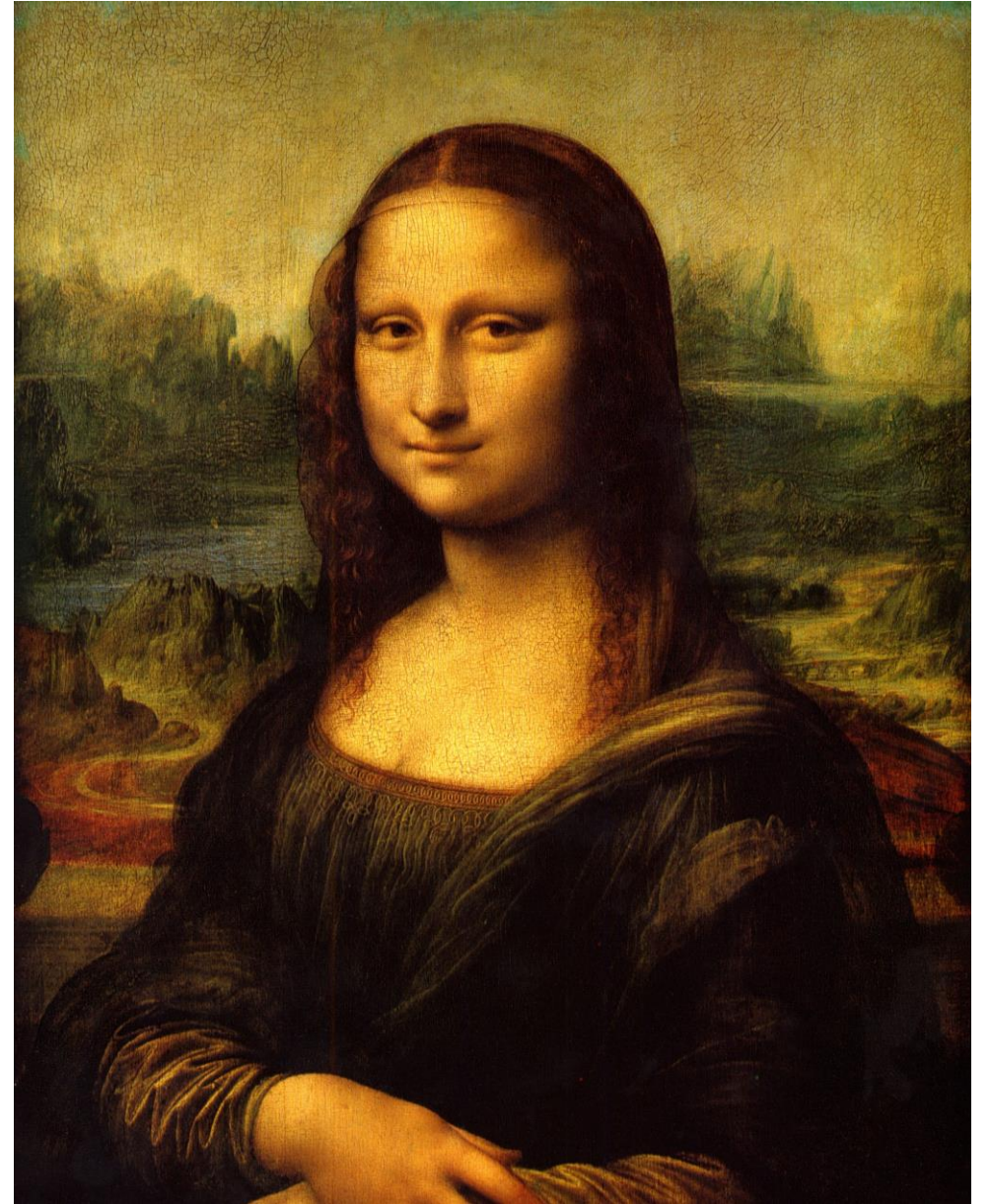


**"Madonna and Child"  
(Raphael)**



**DAVID**  
**by Michaelangelo**

**MONA LISA**  
**by Leonardo da Vinci**

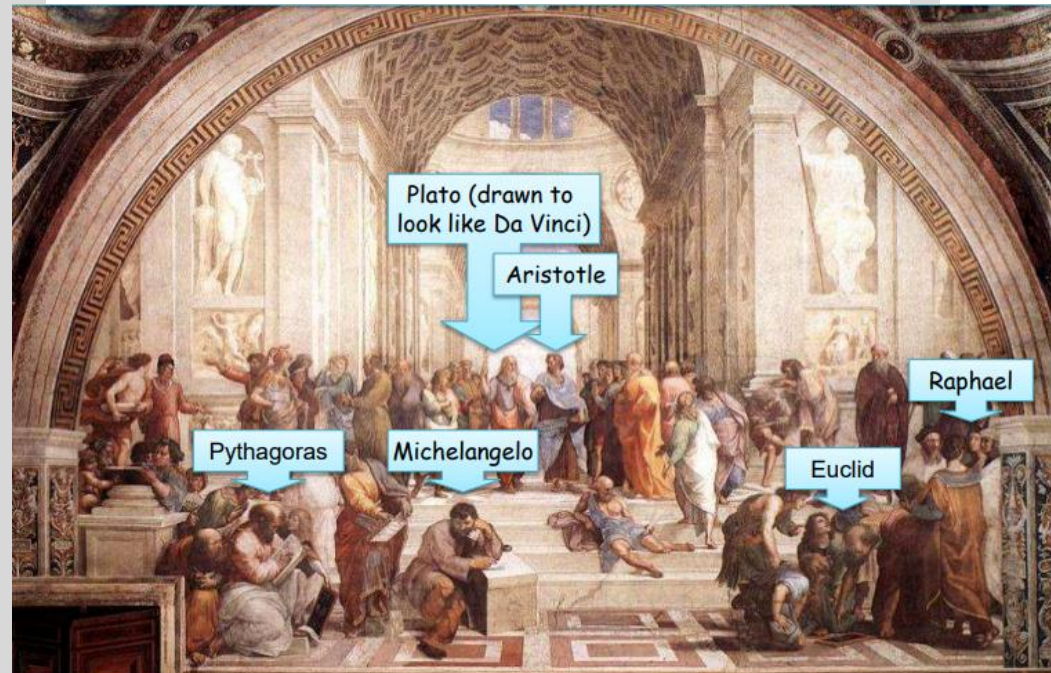
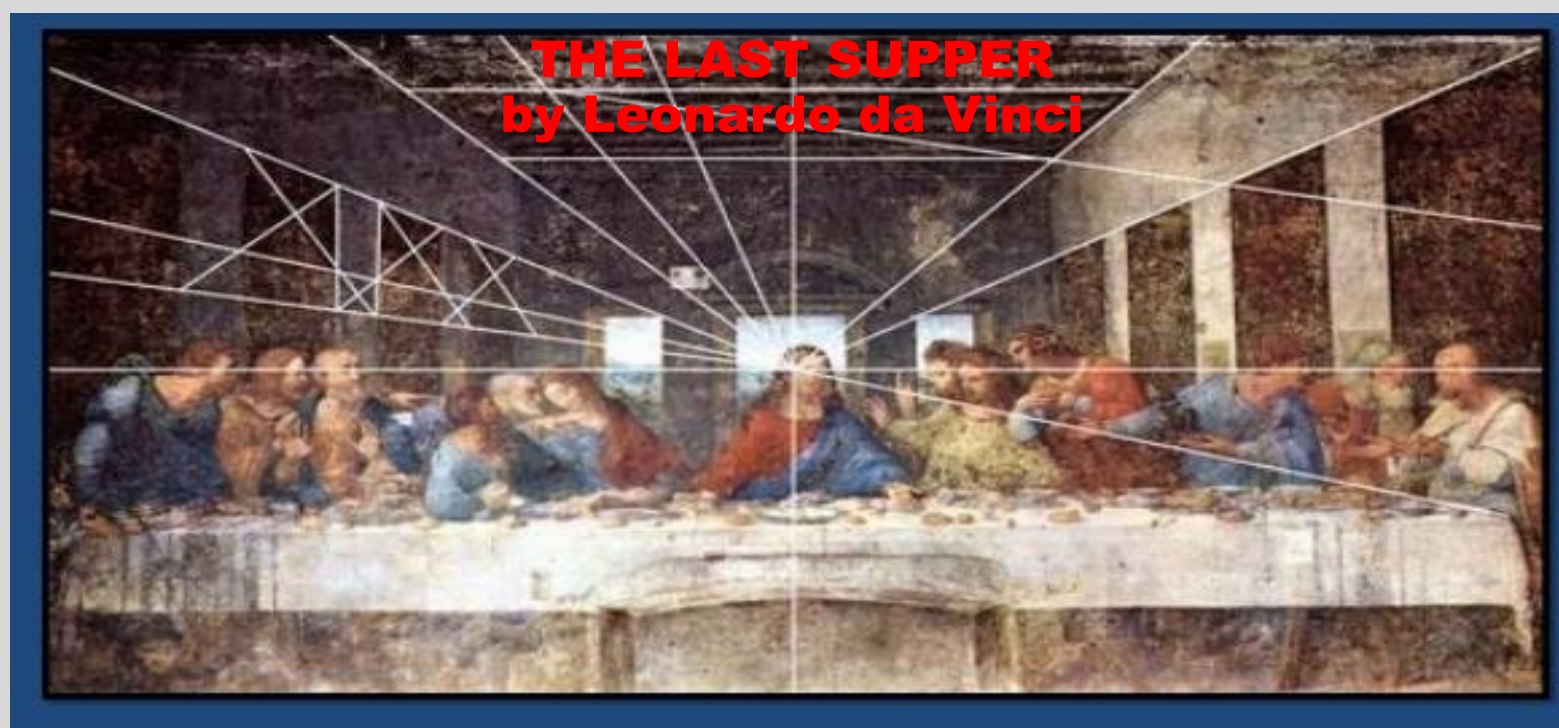




# Characteristic of Renaissance Art

## 4. PERSPECTIVE

Looks like 3-dimensions  
Some objects looks further away





# Characteristic of Renaissance Art

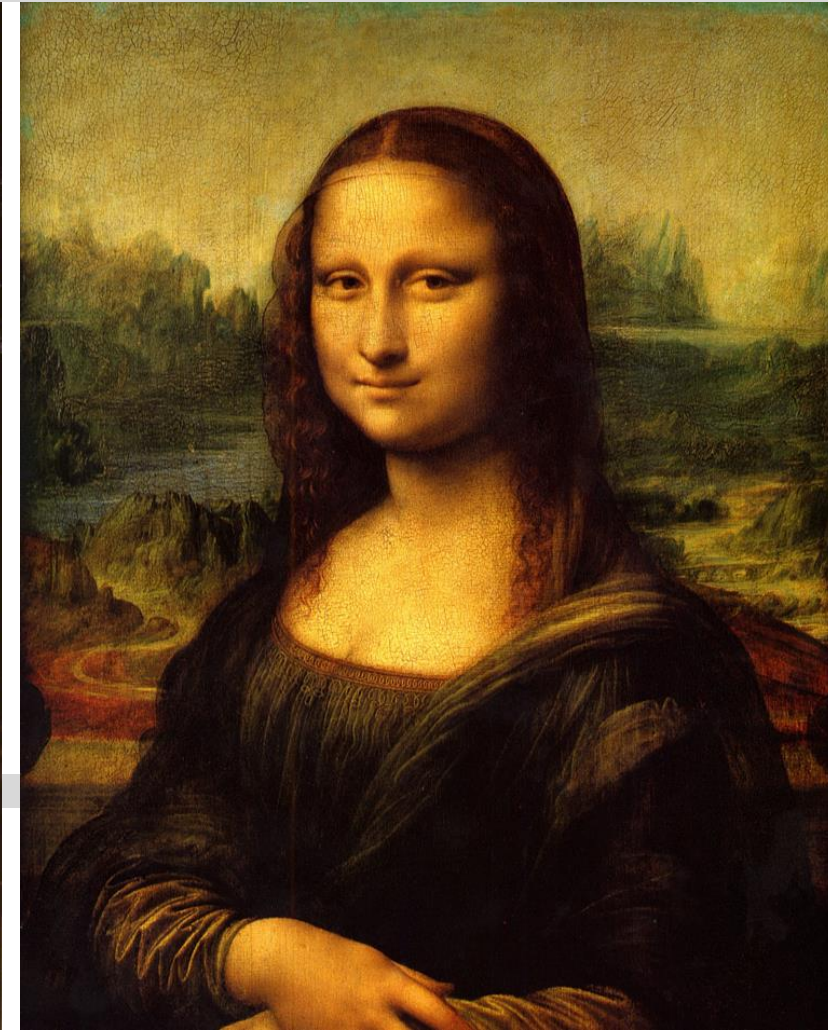
## 5. LIGHT & SHADE

Contrasts of light and shade to  
create perspective and make it  
more realistic

CHIAROSCURO Technique



**ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST**  
by Leonardo da Vinci



**MONA LISA**  
by Leonardo da Vinci





a product of the  
Renaissance  
Period

Italian word *maniera* means style (stylish style)

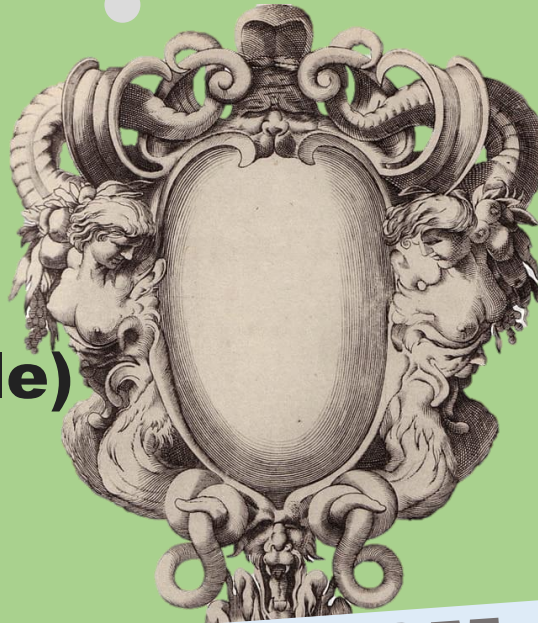
- Extreme drama
- Exaggerated compositions

## During the Renaissance

- artist would observe nature and try their best to emulate it based on their observations



As the Renaissance ended



**MANNERISM**

- artist started directly distorted figures two dimensional spaces, discordant hues and colors, and lack of defined focal point



**Madonna with  
the Long Neck**  
By Parmigianino



**Spring**  
By Giuseppe  
Arcimboldo



**The Vision of Saint  
John, or The  
Opening of the Fifth  
Seal**  
By El Greco



## ARTISTS

- a lot of artists have developed styles and techniques different from their Renaissance predecessors
- used colorful palettes and ornamentation in their works



## BAROQUE PERIOD

- a response to Protestantism
- 1600 to 1750

## BAROCCO

- Portuguese term
- "irregularly shaped pearl"

## ITALY



- strengthened not only their religion but also other aspects like politics and art

## EXPANSION

was the central theme of this period

## Motion and space

- use of dramatic lighting and the concept of time

## MUSIC

- serve as powerful tool to communicate messages
- able to clearly distinguish loud from soft and solo from ensemble

## COMPOSERS

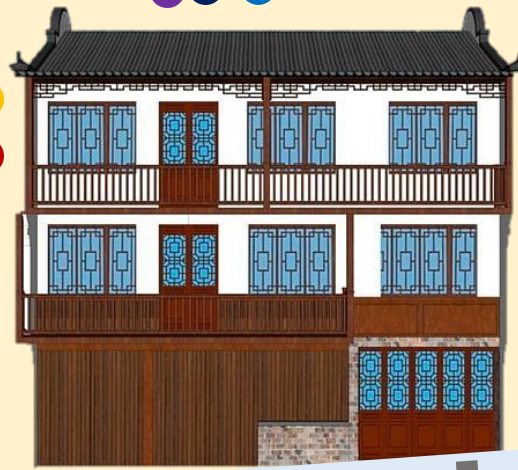


- Vivaldi, Corelli, and Monteverdi



- Bach and Handel

- limited only to power institutions like the church and individuals like the Patrons
- middle class and the masses



Baroque Period



**VIVALDI**

- Le quattro stagioni  
(The Four Seasons)



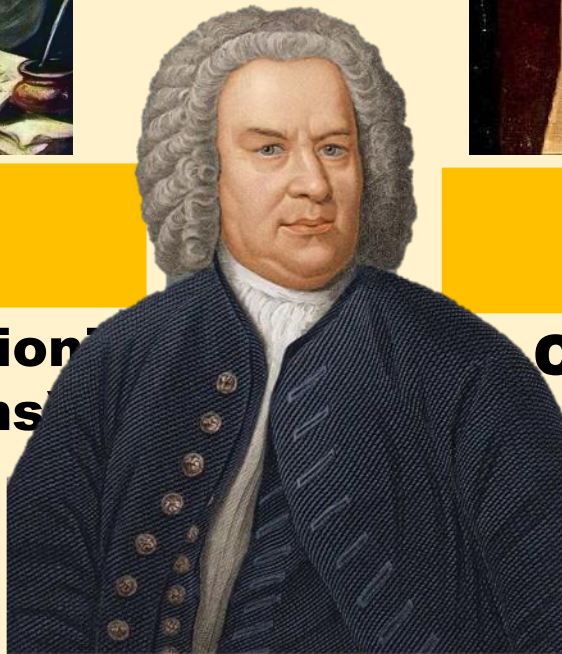
**CORELLI**

- Christmas Concerto



**MONTEVERDI**

- Vespro della Beata Vergine



**BACH**

- Saint Matthew's Passion BWV 244.



**HANDEL**

- Messiah, HWV 56





**ENTOMBMENT OF CHRIST**  
by Caravaggio

## BAROQUE ART

- Reflects the tensions of Catholic Church to re-assert itself
- Artistic styles in exaggerated drama and grandeur
- Larger size, dynamic movement



**DAVID**  
by Bernini







# ROCOCO ART

- Came from Baroque Art
- Baroque Art – power and grandeur of Church
- Rococo Art - French word “rocaille”- means rubber or rock, curvy patterns in decorative arts
- Aristocratic, refined, frivolous style
- Louie XV of France, focus on life of aristocracy









**Greek “neos”- new  
Latin “classicus”-  
classical**

## **Beginning of Modern Art Debate**

- 1863, when there was an emergence of modern painting exhibitions

**clear drawing  
and modeling**

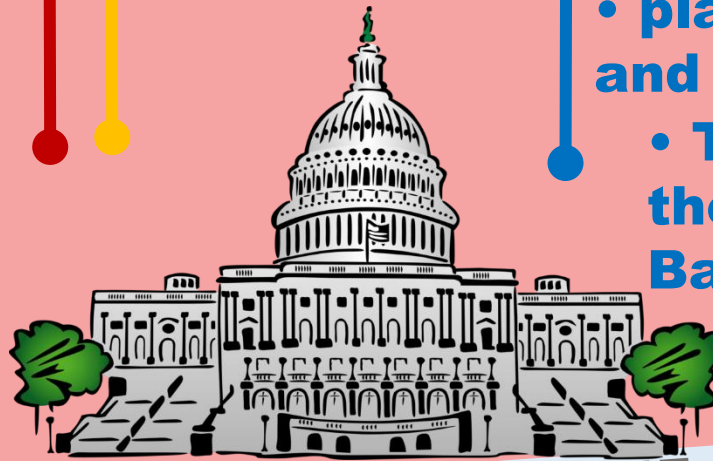
## **ENLIGHTENMENT PERIOD**

- a movement in Europe that transpired during the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries

**• It was the dominant art movement that time which basically aimed to revive and rekindle the influences of Greek and Roman into art and architecture**

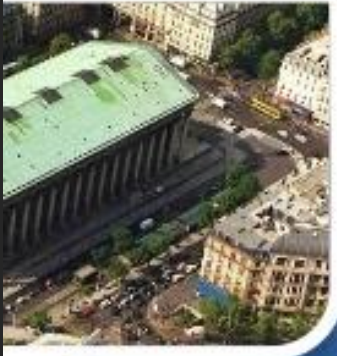
## **Ancient Greeks and Europeans**

- placed emphasis on human reason and keeping society in order
- This movement was a reaction to the artworks produced during the Baroque Period
- There was a call to veer from such extravagance in terms of style and form of the Baroque Period



# **NEOCLASSICISM**

## Architecture: France



**Church of St. Magdalene (Paris)**

## Architecture: France



**Pantheon of Illustrious Men (Paris)**





**Amor y psique  
(Psique reanimada por  
el beso)**



**Sculpture: France**



**La partida de los voluntarios de 1789  
(Marseilles)**





## Painting: David

### Judgement of the Horacios





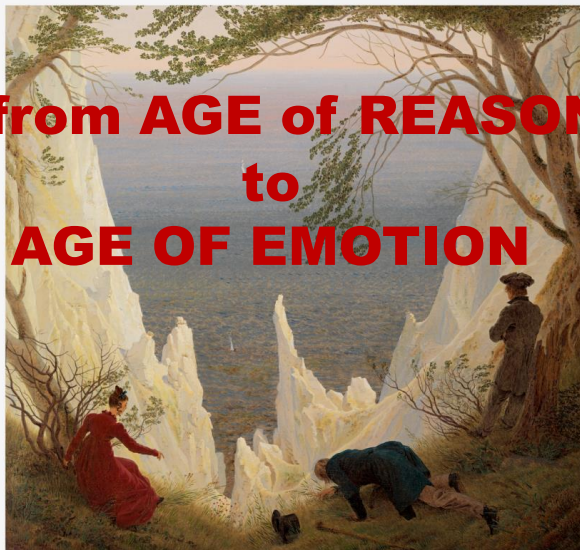
# ROMANTICISMS

- highlighted heroic elements into their work

## As an Art Movement

### ROMANTICISM

Norbert Wolf



- from AGE of REASON to AGE OF EMOTION

## Age of Revolutions

- there has been a tremendous focus on patriotic and nationalistic movements

## French Revolution

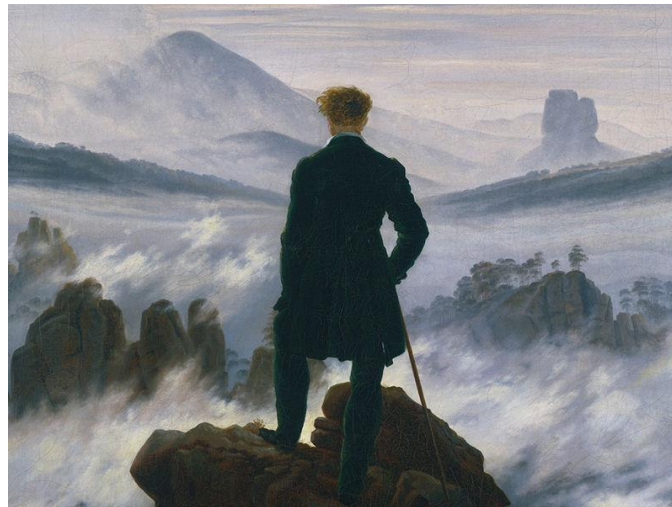
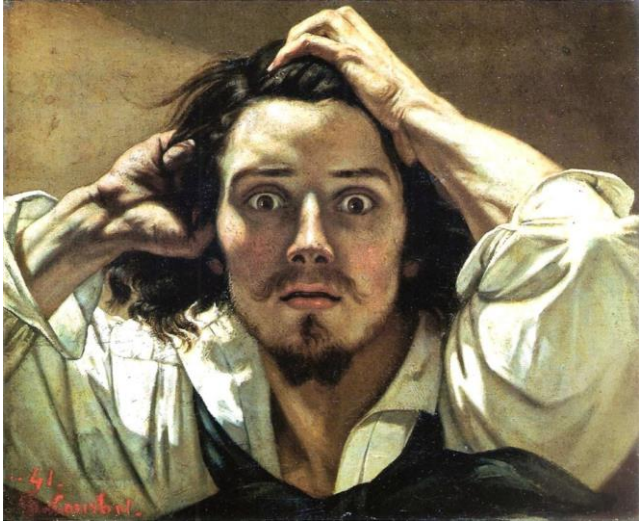
- One of the major revolutions in history
- revolutionary movements became the focal point of most Romantic works

## Major THEME

- goodness of mankind
- justice, equality, and social order
- EMPHASIZES, emotions and feelings of man



# ROMANTICISM





- 1. Photographic Accuracy**
- 2. Absolute Objectivity**
- 3. Emphasis on Everyday**

**focuses on the accuracy of details that depicts and somehow mirrors reality**

# REALISM

- it revolutionized themes and techniques in paintings
- Since artists worked within the context of revolutions and social changes, artistic works began to depict real-life events



**REALISM**

- as modern movement in art veered away from traditional forms of art

**Idealistic concepts and images**

- replaced by real manifestations of society
- modern world were suitable for subjects of art



Condensed Idea: Object  
of the ordinary v



