

Chapter 18 Guided Notesham

Karley pg 405

During the 16th century Venice could be described as a city of constantly changing _____ and _____. Artists had only to look around them as they made their way down the streets and canals of _____ to discover new ways of making their painted forms _____ with _____. The dazzling mosaics that decorated Venetian churches; the different color buildings; and the Venetians pervading love of _____, _____, and _____ can be traced back to the _____ art style of the East. Byzantine artists sought to present a world of carefully designed _____ and brilliant colors. One of the first great Venetian masters was _____, who died of the _____ in his early _____. Giorgione used landscape as a _____-_____ device and create a mood. He also used _____ to add new richness to his colors.

Emma pg. 406



One of Giorgione's most beautiful paintings is *The _____*. It is d_____ to determine exactly what's going on in the picture. This adds to the c_____ and m_____ and keeps luring you back for another look. The painting has a calm, gentle, m_____, although there is a touch of s_____ as well. The scene appears to glow in the w_____ r_____ of a setting sun. The edges of the figures are b_____. Giorgione's treatment of the l_____ and his use of c_____ enabled him to create a picture that is h_____.

G_____ approach to painting was carried on after his d_____ by another artist, T_____. His career reportedly started when he was a child and painted a M_____ on the wall of his f_____ h_____ with the juice of flowers or f_____. Titian was almost one _____ years old when he died of the pl_____.

Brandy pg 407 & 408

Titian learned that oil paints were rich in c_____ and t_____. Giorgione's figures always looked s_____ while Titian's looked a_____. In the painting *The Entombment*, Titian used l_____

and c_____ to create an emotional scene. Titian used the s_____ of the face of Christ to arouse your c_____. Titian was mainly famous for painting p_____.

Megan

Page 409

All the important people of T_____ day wanted their portrait painted by him. He would travel far and wide to do his commissions and he brought along many servants, admirers, and students. Over time he became nearly as famous as M_____ and his fame didn't lessen over the centuries. Artists, historians, and critics list Titan among the greatest painters of all time.

Page 410

Today, M_____ is thought of as a deliberate revolt by artists against the goals of the renaissance.

When Raphael painted the A____ M_____ Italy was at peace and the church continued to be the seat of authority. People were still seeking eternal salvation and believed the church could help. Then a series of events took place and the religious u_____ of Western Christendom was shattered. Later in 1517 a group of C_____ led by Martin Luther left the church in revolt to form their own religion in a movement called P_____ R_____. This brought along tension and disorder and it was the setting for mannerism.

Mannerism was the way artists could show what was going on in their minds during the crisis. Three dimensional fullness was now gone and replaced with s____, e_____ and g_____ figures. The figures began to look less natural and more s_____.

This new style can be seen in P_____ works. He had a personal style which combined the f_____ found in the works of other artists.

-The Madonna with the Long Neck-

Parmigianino's best known work is the madonna with the long neck. The drapery in the background suggests a background that is both i_____ and e_____. The madonna is seen from a low v_____ point and seems to be sitting. She is enormous and towers over other figures in the painting. It looks like she is going to stand and it puts the baby in danger. The baby already seems to be slipping and the mother shows no c_____.

Wesley 412

Mannerism established itself later in _____ than in other parts of _____. The best known _____ artist to work in this style was _____. He was able to _____ the goals of M_____ with a Venetian love of _____. Tintoretto's real name was _____, but he was son of a _____ and he became known as "Tintoretto." the Italian word for "_____". He was born, lived, and worked in all his life in Venice. He taught himself to paint by _____ the works on other artists. Eventually he developed a style that featured quick, short _____ and a _____ use on light.

Brittany pg 413

Where can you find the last and most remarkable of the Mannerist artists, El Greco? _____

Where was El Greco's home place? _____

Where did he go to further his study on art? _____

What did he learn in Venice? _____

El Greco went to _____ in hopes to paint for _____

El Greco painted _____ for King Philip II and was declared a failure

The painting is now known as one of El Greco's best pieces.

Austin Pg 414

El Greco was asked to paint the burial of a man who had died two hundred years before. The huge painting entitled the _____ took him two years to paint - and another two years to collect his fee but El Greco called it his greatest work.

The _____ had been a deeply _____ man who had commanded his subjects to contribute _____, _____, _____, and _____ to St. Tome each year. When the count died so it was said St _____ and St _____ came down from heaven and placed the count in his tomb with their own hands.

El Greco's painting of the count's funeral was meant to be a reminder of their eternal debt to St. _____. In his contract El Greco was instructed to show witnesses to the miracle a priest saying Mass and heaven opening in _____.

Ashley 415 & 416

The _____ of the clouds at either side of the angel guide your eye even higher to the figure of Christ.

He also makes sure that along the way you meet the most important figures: _____, the dead count, _____, the count's soul, and _____.

On a paper sticking out of the boy's pocket, El Greco has painted his son's _____.

Colin pg. 417

The spread of the Renaissance style was spread by powerful _____.

Many artists left the country and left to spread the _____ style.

_____ artists Matthias Grunewald and Albrecht Durer painted figures that looked _____ and _____.

Grunewald used his imagination to create a powerful version of the familiar christian symbol in his painting, _____.

Much of the impact of Grunewald's painting comes from the way in which he _____.



Maria pg. 418

Albert Durer

Durer was born in N_____, Germany, in 1_____, the second son in the family of eighteen children. Since he was the son of a G_____, it was assumed that he would fall in his father's footsteps. Durer showed such skill in drawing when he was apprenticing with a local painter at the age of F_____. When he took a trip to I___ in his early twenties he was I_____ to R_____ painting and the R_____ ideal of the artist as an I_____. Durer made up his mind to make the new R_____ style his own.

Knight Death and the Devil

Durer did nothing but I_____ the Italian R_____ style.

~In the painting the K_____ Death and the Devil the horse and the rider exhibit calmness, and the S_____, round form of an I_____ painting.

Karley

Pg 419 & 420

One of the most interesting artists of the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries was the _____ painter _____. He picked up and carried on the _____ quality noted in the works of Rogier van der Weyden and _____. His painting mirrored the growing _____ and tension of the people during that uneasy period, like those of the _____. Bosch's pictures were meant to be viewed in two ways- as _____ and a _____ message. His stories clearly focused on the subject of _____ and _____. The messages are more difficult because they have been forgotten over the years. They are believed to have come from _____, _____, and _____. He used the painting _____ and the _____ to tell that no matter how evil a man has been during his lifetime, he can still be saved if he asks for forgiveness before dying. _____ turned away from the landscapes he had been painting to create pictures that owe a great deal to Bosch's influence. Bruegel's pictures are often based on the _____ in the _____ during the 16th century. A _____ is a story that contains a symbolic message.

Megan pg. 421

“The parable of the king”(continued)

The picture can be interpreted as a w_____ to those who blindly follow the lead of others. Bruegel's beggars follow a road leading to eternal s_____ rather than the one leading to eternal s_____. In their blindness they stumble past the c_____. The d_____ they are about to tumble into could represent hell. It represents the only end for those who allow themselves to be led down the path of w_____. Bruegel demonstrates a keen sense for detail. There is a wide variety of e_____ ranging from c_____ to f_____. The concern for detail ties Bruegel to J____ van E____ and other Flemish painters.

Hans Holbein

Several years after the death of Grunewald and Durer, another German artist named H_____ H_____ left his native country to settle in E_____. Holbein hoped to escape from the strife of the r_____. He was known for his lifelike paintings and became the court painter for King H_____ VIII. He was the king's favorite painter.

Emma

Pg. 423 & 424

The king was so impressed by H_____ talent that he once remarked that he could make s_____ l_____ from seven peasants, but he could not make a single H_____, not even from s_____ l_____.

Edward VI as a Child

As a New Year's gift in 1_____, Holbein presented Henry with a portrait of his 14-month-old son, E_____. The birth of this boy had been widely acclaimed in E_____ because it meant that the king finally had a male heir to the t_____. Henry divorced his first wife, C_____ of A_____. The pope condemned the action and Henry broke with the C_____. The future king, E_____, was born while he was married to his 3rd wife, J_____ S_____. Edward was painted wearing r_____ g_____ and holding a gold rattle. He does not look c_____. Edward died of t_____ at age 16.

Hendi

Page 425

The Portrait of Anne of Cleves Continued

Hans Holbein had to walk a thin line when he painted this portrait. If he painted her to look beautiful he would please _____ but anger the _____. He completed the portrait in less than one _____. What was the King's reaction when he met Anne of Cleves?

Surprisingly, Holbein didn't get into tr_____ and remained in good favor.



Parmigianino "Madonna of the Long Neck"



Hieronymus Bosch "The Garden of Earthly Delights"