Chapter Guide #24: The Baroque in Italy and Spain

**CONTEXT:**

The Counter Reformation was developed under the Church’s perceived threats from the Protestant movements, pagan religions of Africa, Asia, and the Americas, materialistic world views, and rationalism that stemmed from new discoveries in science, especially questions about humans and our relationship to the universe.

* Art during the Baroque period is influenced by the Counter-Reformation, symbolized the Catholic resurgence (after the Protestant Reformation).
* Baroque art flourished in Holland and became of the voice to counter Catholic art.
* Baroque can be separated in 2 schools: classicists (influenced by Raphael) and naturalists (inspired by Titian).
* Baroque architecture is associated with the grand and majestic royal courts.

**ART WORK CARDS: 3D (Yellow) 2D (Red) Architecture (Green)**

Maderno’s Façade of Saint Peter’s (Architecture)

Bernini’s Vatican City Piazza (Architecture)

Bernini’s Baldacchio (3D)

Bernini’s David (3D)

Bernini’s Ecstasy of Saint Teresa (3D)

Borromini’s San Carlo (Architecture)

Carracci’s Palazzo Farnese’s Ceiling Frescoes (2D)

Caravaggio’s Calling of Saint Matthew (2D)

Caravaggio’s Conversion of Saint Paul (2D)

Gentileschi’s Judith Slaying Holofernes (2D)

Pozzo’s Glorification of Saint Ignatius (2D)

Velazquez’ Las Meninas (2D)

**TIMELINE:**

**1534** Counter Reformation begins 🡪 revival of Catholic religious faith

**1542** Universal Inquisition established

**1545**  Council of Trent

**1566**  Revolt of the Netherlands

**1648**  Netherlands gain independence, Royal Academics established

**VOCABULARY:**

Rationalism

Absolutism

Academies

impasto

piazza

tenebrism

chiaroscuro

**CONTEXT CARDS: Blue**

Italian Baroque

Spanish Baroque

**CONTEXTUAL ISSUES:**

**1:  The Counter Reformation**

Counter Reformation begins a movement within the church to bring about a revival of religious faith to fight the Protestant Reformation. Strategies of Counter Reformation:

* Council of Trent convenes in 1545
* Universal Inquisition was established in 1542
* Religious orders established – *The religious experience was not limited to future saints but broadened to include all those faithful to the Church as the mystical body of Christ* 
  + Saint Teresa of Avila reforms Carmelite order c. 1562
  + Ignatius Loyola receives papal approval for new Jesuit order c. 1530
  + Francis Xavier establishes missionary program for new world

*The Counter Reformation Agenda:*

* Church beliefs and doctrines are fired by a new kind of mysticism and rekindling and redefining of through education, public affairs and missionary work.
* The Church faces the moral and political realities of the century by creating new religious orders to adapt to modern conditions and challenge Protestantism.

**2:  New scientific discoveries**

* Copernicus's *On the Revolution of the Heavenly Orbs* 1543 Scientific facts relating to a world in motion undermined the belief in miracles and challenged the notion of divine intervention in worldly affairs.
* Galileo investigations raised unsettling questions about man's place in the universe He is enjoined by the pope not to teach or defend research confirming Copernican theory in 1616.

**3:  Discoveries in the new world**

* Global exploration challenges European man's belief that he was the center of this world Diaz, Columbus, da Gama, discoveries of cultures in New World
* Magellan’s and Drake’s circumnavigation of the globe

**4:  The invention of the printing press**

* Aldine Press began publishing inexpensive editions of Greco Roman classics 1495
* Gutenberg Bible printed in 1456

In response to the flow of ideas and opinions via the printed word, the Council of Trent releases  *Index Expurgatorius* listing banned literature c. 1550