**CHAPTER 24: Baroque in Italy and Spain**

* How does the Martyrdom of Saint Philip reflect Spanish taste?
* How does the Surrender of Breda glorify Spanish military authority?
* What is the baldacchino?
* How did the worldwide mercantile system change the face of Europe?
* How did the Roman Catholic Church use art to respond to the Counter-Reformation?
* Briefly describe the characteristics of Caravaggio’s style.
* In designing the piazza of Saint Peter’s, which objects was Bernini obligated to incorporate into the design and how did he come to a solution?
* Describe the representation of Bernini’s David.
* Describe the various illusionistic techniques employed in ceiling paintings during the seventh century.
* Identify some of the artists who were influenced by Caravaggio’s art.

**CHAPTER 25: Northern Baroque**

* How did Jacques Callot impact 17th century France?
* What was the impact of Versailles on architecture?
* How does the phrase “controlling nature” reflect the gardens of Versailles?
* What was the significance of the series Mare de ‘Medici commissioned from Rubens?
* How did Vermeer celebrate his profession?
* How did the worldwide mercantile system change the face of Europe?
* Briefly describe the Dutch school of painting.
* What role did Amsterdam play in the 17th century?
* How did the French monarchy respond to the Baroque Age?
* How is Dutch Baroque uniquely different from Italian Baroque?
* How did Louis XIV use art as a tool of the monarchy?
* Contrast the work of Poussin and Claude Lorrain. How does each artist reflect 17th century France?
* Describe the development of portraiture in Dutch 17th century society. How does this genre reflect the society and the country?
* Evaluate the effect of religious and economic conditions on the art of Holland and Flanders. How did each country respond to the conditions and how did those conditions affect art?
* What does the term classical Baroque mean?
* Contrast the architecture of France and the architecture of England.

**CHAPTER 26: Rococo to Neoclassicism**

* What is “Grand Manner” portraiture?
* How does Jean-Antoine Houdon’s George Washington make reference to the Roman Republic?
* What type of subject matter did “veduta” painting portray?
* How does Elisabeth Vigee-Lebrun represent 18th century portraiture?
* How did the work of Hogarth present a “moral tone”?
* Who was Johann Winckelmann, and what was his importance in the history of art?
* What was the political meaning attributed to David’s Oath of Horatii?
* Evaluate the influence of the discovery and excavation of Pompeii and Herculaneum had on late 18th century and early 19th century Europe. How did these sites reshape the visual arts?