

Chapter 23 Later Renaissance in Northern Europe and Spain

16th century 1500- 1600

- Spain became the dominant power in Europe by the end of the 1500s
- Protestant Reformation: Christians were frustrated with the popes who were concerned more with power and personal wealth than the salvation of Church members. As a result, people turned more toward personal devotion

Art Concepts:

- Reformation sparks iconoclasm- destroys work and prohibits new work from being created
- Artists and sculptors seek new ways to represent figures without creating pagan idols
- Northern/ Influenced by achievements of Italian Renaissance art
- Itelbein- worked as court painter- Henry VIII
- Durer represents a combination of Northern Renaissance realism + detail with Italian concern for size and monumentality
- Durer also was the first artist to have taken copyists to court and set in motion the modern notion of copyrighted material

Vocab

Reformation-

Martin Luther- a German Theologian who was very outspoken against the popes. He posted for discussion his 95 Thesis which listed his problems with the current Catholic Church practices, especially the sale of Indulgences (people able to buy their way into Heaven). He stated how the current structure and traditions within the Catholic church had no basis in Biblical scripture and he believed the Bible, and nothing else, should serve as the foundation for Christianity. He advocated that through Christ's grace alone, people could receive salvation and not through the Church's councils, laws, and rituals. He helped create a Bible in the common language so that normal people could read it in their own language.

Burin- a sharp engraving tool

Anamorphic Image- a distorted image recognized when viewed with a special device, like a cylindrical mirror, or extreme angle.

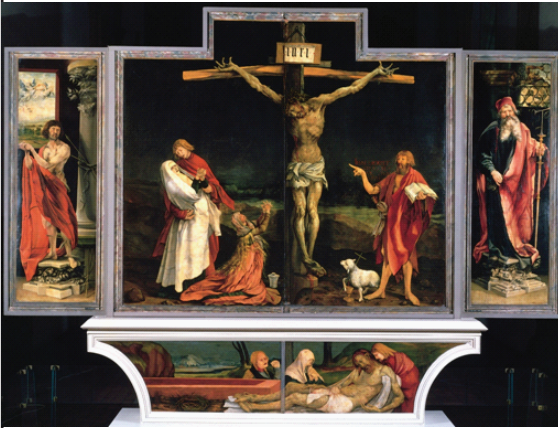
Engraving- a form of printmaking done on metal plates that have been scratched or engraved and then inked.

Woodcuts- this style of printmaking was the cheapest art form and the Protestants found them to be the easiest way to "educate the masses" through art.

Chapter 23

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23-2



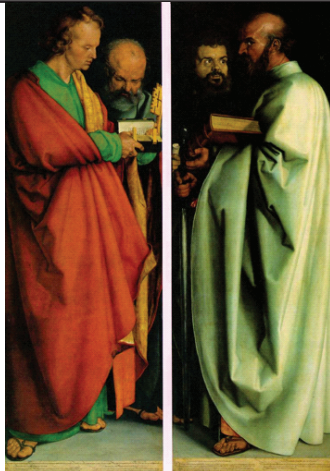
N: Isenheim Altarpiece (closed) **D:** 1515 **P/S:** Northern Renaissance
A: Matthias Grunewald **Pa:** Hospital of Saint Anthony **L:** Isenheim, Germany
C: Made for the chapel at the Saint Anthony hospital
 - ___ pairs of panels that are hinged at the sides,
 - when closed it is a picture of a ___ in center, *Saint Sebastian* on the left, *Saint Anthony* of the right, and ___ in the Predella
 - both saints Anthony and Sebastian were associated with miraculous acts of ____, so they were appropriately included, since this was at a ___ where people would be praying for divine healing.
 - On inside panel there are four more scenes: *Annunciation*, *Angelic Concert*, *Madonna and Child*, and *Resurrection*.

23-3



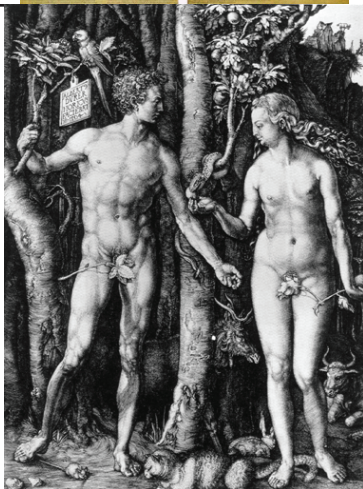
N: Isenheim Altarpiece (Opened) **D:** 1515 **P/S:** Northern Renaissance
A: Matthias Grunewald **Pa:** Hospital of Saint Anthony **L:** Isenheim, Germany
C: -A ___ shrine with gilded and polychromed statues of Sts. Anthony, Augustine, and Jerome
 - on the right side is the *Temptation of Saint Anthony*, which depicts ___ temptations as ghoulish beasts who are attacking him.
 - on the left side is a more ___ scene of Saint Anthony meeting Saint Paul
 - overall there is a presence of pain, illness, and ____, & the opposing themes of hope, salvation, and ___.

23-5



N:
N: Four Apostles **D:** 1526 **P/S:** Northern Renaissance
A: Albrecht Durer **Pa:** Durer **L:** city hall of Nurembourg, Germany
C: - became the first artist outside of Italy to become an international art ____, he hired an agent to help sell his prints and he was the first Northern Artist to leave a record of his life by painting a self portrait of himself, he became an accomplished ___ & ___.
 - by selling his prints he was able to sell art at a cheaper price and to more people, therefore he became quite ___
 - John and Peter on left panel, Mark and Paul on the right
 - Lutheran emphasis by placing ___ the Evangelist in front of Peter (whom the Popes claim to have been the first pope). Placed John in front because of his focus on Christ's ___ in his Gospel, they are reading John 1:1 and at the bottom are quotes from each of the four Apostles book, they warn about the perilous times and false prophets

23-6



N: The Fall of Man **D:** 1504 **P/S:** Northern Renaissance
A: Albrecht Durer **Pa:** Durer **L:** Germany
C: - traveled to ___ to study the classical art and the Italian art theories
 - He depicts Adam and Eve standing in poses reminiscent of specific classical statues, gives them ____, and his version of the perfect proportions
 - he also includes his naturalist skills to make the foliage and animals appear quite ____, very good observational skills
 - the animals are symbolic: choleric (___, impatient) cat, melancholic (___, gloomy) elk, sanguine (___, happy) rabbit, phlegmatic (___, composed) ox, and they represent humanity's temperaments according to Greek physician ___.

N: engraving, 9.5" X 7.5"

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23-7



N:The Great Piece of Turf **D:**1503 **P/S:**Northern Renaissance
A:Albrecht Durer **Pa:**Durer **L:**Germany
C: -he believed as _____ did that observation of nature brings truth
-he agreed with _____ "that sight was the greatest sense of man"
-he painted this picture very scientifically accurate, _____ can make out every springing plant grass variety.
-He believed that nature held _____ within it and to capture even ordinary uncomposed nature can be even more _____ than composing the nature into an ideal arrangement.

N: watercolor, 1'4" X 1'1/2"

23-8



N:Knight, Death, and the Devil **D:**1513 **P/S:**Northern Renaissance
A:Albrecht Durer **Pa:**Durer **L:**Germany
C: - he had a lifelong interest in both _____ & _____ and it surfaces in this engraving (one of the three Master Engraving made by him)
-this work carries the art of _____ into the highest degree of excellence, and the engraving skill he exhibited has been hard to match
-depicts a mounted knight (_____ knight) who rides through a perilous landscape, accompanied by his faithful retriever, with the strength of God he can repel the threats of Death (with serpent crown shaking an _____ as a reminder of time and mortality, and seems to be unshaken by the _____ who is the horned creature
-displays the Renaissance equestrian statue pose: strength, movement, and proportions, looks similar to _____ Equestrian statue

23-9



N:The Battle of Issus **D:**1529 **P/S:**Northern Renaissance
A:Albrecht Altdorfer **Pa:**Wilhelm IV, Duke of Bavaria **L:**Bavaria
C: - this painting addressed _____ & _____ issue, depicts the battle of the defeat of _____ (Persia) in 333 BCE by Alexander the Great at a town called Issus (this is announced on the inscription that hangs from the sky) The Duke was beginning a military campaign against the _____ and drew parallels with that great victory= Progressive societies against infidels,
-Altdorfer drew this parallel by giving the armies _____ armor & battle formations,
-showed his love of landscapes, _____ view
-Alexander's (associated with the Sun-God) side has a _____, while the retreating Persians side has a small _____-the symbol of the Near East and Islam

23-9



N:The French Ambassadors **D:**1533 **P/S:**Northern Renaissance
A:Hans Holbein the Younger **Pa:**English Court **L:** England
C: -excelled as a _____, reflected the Northern tradition of close realism of 15th Century Flemish, but also incorporated Italian ideas about= monumental compositions, bodily structure, and sculptural form
-became painter to the _____ Court, painted these two French Ambassadors.
-both men were _____ and he depicts them leaning on a table of worldly objects of learning and the arts= oriental rug, mathematical and astrological tools, a lute with a _____, compasses, _____, _____, globes, a hymnbook with Luther's translations of the ten commandments
-a diagonal object slashes through picture: _____ image-is a skull
artists often placed skulls in paintings to remind viewers of _____
-this may allude between the religious and secular authorities, Luther's book next to broken string= _____

N: oil and tempera on panel, 6'8" X 6'9"

Chapter 23

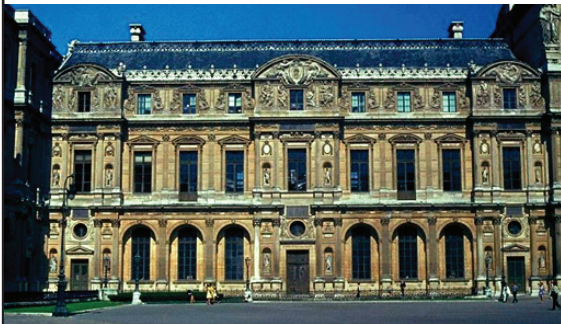
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N:Chateau de Chambord **D:**1519 **P/S:**Northern Renaissance
A:unknown **Pa:**Francis I, King of France **L:**Chambord, France
C: -served as _____ for royalty, usually built by forests to use as _____ lodges,
 -all four corners have towers accentuating them, it is surrounded by a large _____,
 - _____ levels, floors separated by continuous molding, windows align perfectly one on top of the other,
 -from the top of the third level, the structures lines break into a jumble of chimneys and lanterns, that recall soaring _____ silhouettes on the skyline

23-14



N:Reconstruction of the west facade of the Louvre **D:**1546 **P/S:**Northern Renaissance
A:Pierre Lescot, Jean Goujon **Pa:**Francis I **L:**Paris, France
C: -French turned to Italy study and travel and brought back Italian _____ to redesign
 -originally a medieval _____ and fortress, had fallen into disrepair, Francis I wanted to update and expand the royal palace, and hired the artists who would create a classical style associated with _____ century French Architecture.
 -influenced by _____, each story forms a complete order, arcading on the ground level = Roman and produces more shadow than upper levels, _____ the bottom floor visually,
 -second story pilasters rise from bases, and alternating curved and angular _____ = High Renaissance palaces
 - _____ height of stories, larger windows, steep roof, and pavilions that jut out= Northern Renaissance

23-15



N:Nymphs **D:**1548 **P/S:**Northern Renaissance
A:Jean Goujon **Pa:**_____ **L:**Paris, France
C: -from the dismantled *Fountain of the Innocents*
 -Nymphs have the serpentinata poses of the _____ style
 -the flowing, clinging drapery resembles the " _____ " drapery of Greek sculpture,
 -French masterpieces of Lightness, Ease, and _____

N: marble reliefs, each relief 6' 4" high

23-16



N:Neptune and Amphitrite **D:**1516 **P/S:**Northern Renaissance
A:Jan Gossaert **Pa:**Philip, Bastard of Burgundy **L:**Netherlands
C: -he was the first one to take from Italy into the Netherlands the scenes of _____ with _____ descriptions
 -inspired by _____ *The Fall of Man*, although instead of really small, he went quite large
 -depicted the sea god with his _____, and wearing a laurel wreath, & a conch shell instead of Durer's fig leaf, Amphitrite is fleshy and both stand in a _____ stance
 -Doric and Ionic columns combined, and _____ decorations

N: oil on panel, 6' X 4'

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N:Money-Changer and His Wife **D:**1514 **P/S:**Northern Renaissance
A:Quinten Massys **Pa:**unknown **L:**Antwerp, Netherlands
C: -influenced by _____, Bosch, van der Weyden, Leonardo, & Durer
-he became quite _____ in Antwerp and created his own inventiveness to his style
-man holds _____ & checking the weight of coins on table, wife interrupts her reading of a _____ book to watch him, insight into the _____ practices of the day
-a very secular painting of _____, with spiritual life=the prayer book, carafe with water and candlestick are religious symbols
-presents the _____ that one must establish between their worldly life and their commitment to God's word=two people _____ out window vs. man in reflection reading bible with church _____ out window over his shoulder-inscription on frame= "Let the balance be _____ and the weights _____."

23-22



N:Hunters in the Snow **D:**1565 **P/S:**Northern Renaissance
A:Pieter Bruegel **Pa:**himself **L:**Antwerp, Netherlands
C: - _____ paintings flourished,
-high horizon, interrelationship between man and nature, yet human activities remain the _____ theme,
-traveled in _____ for two years, yet chose not to infuse classical elements into his paintings, but was more influenced by the Italian landscapes that he recorded while on his journey
-this is one of six in a series of _____ changes (refers back to _____ traditions of depicting seasonal changes)
-weary _____ return home with dogs, women tend the fires, skaters skim the frozen pond, everything huddled under a mantle of _____.

23-25



N:Escorial **D:**1563-1584 **P/S:**Northern Renaissance
A:Juan de Herrera and Juan Bautista **Pa:**Philip II **L:**Madrid, Spain
C: -Charles V wanted a huge complex built to house the _____ of the present and future monarchs of Spain, also was a church, a monastery, and a _____
-Charles V insisted that the architect focus on _____ of form, nobility without arrogance, and majesty without ostentation (excessive display)
-After Charles V died, his successor Philip II, had it built to his order
-Only the three entrances with their _____ fashion decorate the severely plain walls, Massive square towers are on all 4 corners,
-all made out of _____, creates an effect of overwhelming _____ & weight

23-26



N:The Burial of Count Orgaz **D:**1586 **P/S:**Northern Renaissance
A:El Greco **Pa:**church of Santo Tome **L:**Toledo, Spain
C: -style influenced greatly by Late Byzantine and Late Italian _____
-intense emotions and great reliance on color bound him to 16th century Venetian Art and to Mannerism
-strong sense of _____ and use of light prefigured the Baroque style
-depicts a legend that 300 years earlier the _____ had been buried in the church by Sts. Stephen & Augustine who had descended down from heaven to _____ him
-Depicts heaven opening and radiating light everywhere, breaks up both plains with use of _____, and the heavenly figures are undulating, fluttering draperies, a chorus of people fill the background of the burial scene, their appearances are of _____
-an angel lifts the counts _____ into heaven