Name:

Date:

School:

Facilitator:

6.04 Baroque Art Questions

# What do you know about the Baroque?

**Refer to the information that you learned in this lesson and complete the following questions.**

1.The birth of the “     ”movement came from the Catholic church trying to inspire people to stay with the church.

2.       is from the Italian tenbroso meaning murky. It is also called dramatic illumination.

3.            is a triumphant, extravagant, at times theatrical, melodramatic style of religious art.

4.       art is any painting of small to intermediate size that can be painted on an artist’s easel.

5.       are paintings that try to show the worthless nature of all earthly goods and pursuits.

6.      ’s mastery of tenebrism and chiaroscuro was so popular with 17th century art collectors and other painters that it started a European wide trend of Caravaggism, which inspired other artists.

7.             was an Italian Jesuit painter and architect was one of the greatest illusionistic mural painters of the 17th century.

8.             was the leader of the Dutch Realist Artists during the Baroque period.

9.       is generally considered one of the greatest painters and printmakers in European art and the most important in Dutch history.

10.             painting is translated from the Dutch word “stilleven,” which was used to describe paintings previously called fruit or flower pieces.

11.            Life-like or naturalist style of figure composition. It is an accurate description of life forms, perspective, and the details of light and color.

12.             painters banished Catholic Style Christian Art

13. In Baroque       paintinghumans are portrayed as tiny figures in a vast setting.

14. Painted on the walls and ceilings of churches and palaces             paintings told stories of the lives of saints, histories of dynasties, myths, and tales of heroes.

15. Vermeer frequently painted with very expensive      , giving his paintings a very rich look.

16. Rembrandt’s most famous painting is                  *.*  This was one of the largest paintings he ever painted (14 feet long by 12 feet tall).

17. An       work is a picture that can be interpreted by a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one, also a character, place or event, representing real-world issues and occurrences.

18. One characteristic of Baroque art is       contrasts between light and dark, light and shadow.

19. Baroque art was the last period to associate grand painting with             **.**

20.       during the Baroque period was larger than life and marked by a sense of dynamic movement.

21. A characteristic of Baroque art is a continuous       of figures and elements.

22. In Baroque art one characteristic is that       are direct, obvious and dramatic.

23. During the Baroque period the Catholic church targeted the uneducated people who couldn’t      . They declared that art should be used to explain the beliefs/doctrines of the faith to everyone, not just the educated.

24.       art increased during the Baroque period due to the increased sponsorship of visual arts by the Catholic church, the growing economical strength in Europe and the increased use of portable art media like canvases.

25. During the Baroque period, portraits, interiors, still life’s, genre paintings or everyday life that were painted on moderately sized       to hang in ordinary houses.

# Identifying Characteristics/Techniques of Baroque Art

**Look at the four pieces of art linked on the Task page. Read the description of what is in the artwork. Based on what you learned about the different characteristics during the Baroque Period of Art, select which characteristic/technique/type the artist would have used from the word bank and write it in the appropriate blank.**

**Word Bank: Vanitas Painting, Illusionistic Mural, Landscape, Tenebrism**

1. Look at Image 1 (“The Taking of Christ” by Caravaggio, c. 1602) on the Task page and use it, plus the characteristics below, to identify the style of the artwork.
* Very pronounced chiaroscuro,
* Deep shadows,
* Darkness dominates

Image 1 is:

1. Look at Image 2 (“View of Delft” by Jan Vermeer, 1660-61) on the Task page and use it, plus the characteristics below, to identify the style of the artwork.
* Humans are portrayed as tiny figures in a vast setting

Image 2 is:

1. Look at Image 3 (“The Triumph of St. Ignatius” by Andrea Pozzo, 1685-94) on the Task page and use it, plus the characteristics below, to identify the style of the artwork.
* Painted on the walls and ceilings of churches and palaces.
* Told stories of the lives of saints, histories of dynasties, myths, and tales of heroes.
* Made the impression that the walls or ceilings no longer existed.

Image 3 is:

1. Look at Image 4 (“Still Life with Books and Manuscripts and a Skull” by Edwaert Collier, 1662) on the Task page and use it, plus the characteristics below, to identify the style of the artwork.
* Shows the worthless nature of all earthly goods and pursuits.
* This type of painting portrays the inevitability of death or passage of time such as skulls, hourglasses, watches, burning candle, butterflies, flowers, fruit as well as many other things.

Image 4 is: