Preview: The term Baroque is used to describe art and architecture of the 17th century, much of which is characterized by complex theatricality and emotionalism. Italian Baroque architecture features dynamic, engaging compositions, exemplified by Gianlorenzo Bernini’s sweeping colonnades surrounding the piazza of St. Peter’s in Rome. Bernini is also the leading sculptor in Baroque Italy, rendering figures that exhibit energy and intense emotion. Ceiling painting in the Baroque era reached new heights in drama and illusionism, while Caravaggio set new standards for painting on canvas, employing dynamic compositions and engaging naturalism. Artemisia Gentileschi, a follower of Caravaggio, achieved international renown and was the leading woman artist of the century. In Spain, Diego Velazquez served at the court of Philip IV where he painted Las Meninas, a masterwork so visually and thematically complex that it continues to inspire artists and occupy scholars to this day.

Context:
1. Counter Reformation
2. New scientific discoveries
3. Discoveries in the new world
4. The spread of ideas and information due to the printing press

CONTEXT: History: 16th Century in Southern Europe that forms the foundation of 17th Century Art:
- 1492 Expulsion of Jew and Moors from Spain
- 1534 Counter Reformation begins- a movement within the church to bring about a revival of religious faith as a way to fight the Protestant Reformation begun by Martin Luther in 1517
- 1542 the Universal Inquisition was established- effort to censor printed matter
- 1545 the Council of Trent convened from 1545-1563 to undertake reform and reaffirm dogma within the Church, various orders established as part of the Counter Reformation agenda including Carmelite order (Saint Teresa) Jesuit Order (Ignatius Loyola) and the missionary work of Francis Xavier (canonized in 1622)

CONTEXT: History: 17th Century in Southern Europe
- The Thirty Years War (1618-1648) begins as a religious conflict but soon involves most of Europe results in nation building. Treaty of Westphalia grants religious freedom across Europe
- World-wide mercantilism- international trade networks with old and new world (and Africa), supported by the slave trade, trade with the far east and newly developed ideas of diplomacy

Vocabulary:  
- Baroque “Classicalism”
- Quadro Reportato
- Trompe l’oeil

Terms/Technique:  
- Tenebrism
- perspective illusionism
- ignudi
- putti
- glaze
- impasto

Big Ideas/Concepts:
1. What is the relationship between the Counter Reformation agenda and 17th Century Italian Art?
2. How is Bernini’s Cornaro Chapel the quintessential Italian Baroque work of art?
3. What is Caravaggio's contribution to the history of western painting?
4. How to Borromini's architectural designs for San Carlo and St. Ivo meet the requirements of the Counter Reformation Agenda?

Contextual Issues Related to Southern Baroque art:
1. Counter Reformation
2. New scientific discoveries
3. Discoveries in the new world
4. The spread of ideas and information due to the printing press

Previously: - Reformation:
- Luther posts 95 Theses Condemning Roman church in 1517
- Diet of Worms convenes – Luther refuses to recant in 1521
- Luther translates New Testament into German

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:
     o Council of Trent Convenes in 1545
     o Universal Inquisition was established in 1542
     o 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
     o Saint Teresa of Avila reforms Carmelite order c.1562
     o Ignatius Loyola receives papal approval for new Jesuit order c.1530
     o Francis Xavier establishes missionary program for new world
       (all three were canonized (along with Philip Neri) in 1622 during ceremonies at the newly completes St. Peter’s Basilica)

The Counter Reformation Agenda:
   o Church beliefs and doctrines are fired by a new kind of mysticism and rekindling and redefining of through education, public affairs and missionary work.
   o 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
     o Scientific facts relating to a new 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
     o He is enjoyed by the pope not to teach or defend research confirming Copernican theory in 1616

3. Discoveries in the New World
   o Global exploration challenges European man’s belief that he was the center of this world
   o Dias, Columbus, da Gama, discoveries of cultures in New world and Magellan’s and Drake’s Circumnavigation of the globe

4. The Intervention of the Printing Press
   o Aldine Press began publishing inexpensive editions of Greco Roman classics in 1495
   o Gutenberg Bible printed in 1456
   o 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