

HIGH AND LATE RENAISSANCE

1. What dates are generally accepted as the span of the High Renaissance?

2. Name four artists who were most closely associated with the High Renaissance:

a. b.

c. d.

3. According to Leonardo, what was the major purpose of his scientific investigations?

What two elements did Leonardo consider to be the heart of painting?

a.

b.

4. What compositional devices did Leonardo use in *Madonna of the Rocks* (FIG. 22 2) to knit the figures together?

5. Define the following terms and be sure you understand how their meaning related to art:

cartoon
chiaroscuro
sfumato

6. Who was Julius II and why was he important for the history of art?

7. Who are the two central figures represented in Raphael's *School of Athens* (FIG. 22-9), and what aspects of philosophy does each represent?

What other elements are included in the work?

8. How does the central figure of the *Galatea* scene (FIG 22-10) differ from Botticelli's *Venus* (FIG. 21-28)?
10. Briefly describe how Michelangelo's *Pieta* (FIG. 22-12) differs from earlier versions of the theme such as the one shown on 18.51.
11. What is meant by the term *terribilita* to describe Michelangelo's work?
14. Briefly describe the iconography (images/subjects) of the Sistine Chapel ceiling.
15. Characterize Michelangelo's style in painting and sculpture with four adjectives or phrases.
- a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
16. What was the effect of the color revealed during the restoration of the Sistine ceiling?
17. What scene did Pope Paul III commission Michelangelo to paint on the altar wall of the Sistine Chapel?
18. Briefly describe some aspects of the sculptural appearance of Bramante's *Tempietto* (22.22).
19. What does the term "poesia" mean in reference to Venetian painting?

Name a work that exemplifies this approach:

20. Briefly describe three aspects of Giorgione's style.

- a.
- b.
- c.

21. Which of Titian's paintings established the compositional essentials for the representation of the female nude in much of later Western art?

MANNERISM

1. Name three Mannerist painters.

- a.
- b.
- c.

When did the Mannerist style emerge?

2. List five of the characteristics of Mannerist painting that can be called "anti Classical" and that distinguish the Mannerist from the High Renaissance style.

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.

3. The mother church of the Jesuit order, whose design would be highly influential, was built in Rome between 1568 and 1584. It combined influences from a variety of sources. Identify the sources of the following:

Scroll buttresses that unite upper and lower stories:

Classical pediment:

Paired pilasters:

Plan:

