

2.7 Art of the 16th Century: Mannerism and Baroque Art

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 11 marks

Objective

Build the skills to analyse **Mannerism** 风格主义 and **Baroque** 巴洛克 art.

You must be able to:

- describe the formal features of each style
- connect Baroque art to the aims of the Catholic Reformation
- explain what Protestant regions produced instead
- link a formal feature to a purpose

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Mannerist features

Elongated figures, compressed or unstable space, artificial colour and deliberate difficulty. It departs from High Renaissance balance on purpose, for an audience able to notice the departure.

■ Baroque features

Strong diagonals, dramatic light, movement and emotional immediacy, often on a large scale. The viewer is placed inside the scene rather than before it.

■ Baroque and reform

Emotional immediacy served a church seeking to move a congregation directly, without requiring literacy or theological training. The style is an instrument of the reaffirmation described in 2.5.

■ Protestant regions

Where images in churches were rejected, painting moved to portraiture, landscape, still life and domestic scenes for private buyers —a market rather than a patron.

2 Practice

2.1 State two formal features of Baroque art. [2]

2.2 Explain how Baroque style served the aims of the Catholic Reformation. [2]

2.3 In a Protestant region, painting shifts to portraits and still life.

(a) State the reason. [1]

(b) State what replaced church patronage. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Elongated figures and unstable space are characteristic of [1]

- **A** High Renaissance balance
- **B** Mannerism
- **C** still life
- **D** landscape

3.2 Baroque emotional immediacy was useful to the church because it [1]

- **A** required theological training
- **B** could move a congregation without literacy
- **C** avoided religious subjects
- **D** was cheap

3.3 A Baroque altarpiece uses a strong diagonal and dramatic light.

(a) State the effect on the viewer. [1]

(b) Explain how this serves a purpose.

[2]

4 Go further

- work through the **2.7 Art of the 16th Century: Mannerism and Baroque Art** lesson on the **Learn** page;
- read the **Age of Reformation** section of the AP European History handout on the **Know** page.

Solutions

2.1 any two of: strong diagonals; dramatic light; movement; emotional immediacy; large scale.

2.2 it moved a congregation directly without requiring literacy or theological training, which served the reaffirmation of doctrine.

2.3 (a) images in churches were rejected in those regions. (b) a market of private buyers.

3.1 B. deliberate departure from balance defines Mannerism.

3.2 B. the appeal is direct and requires no training.

3.3 (a) the viewer is drawn into the scene rather than placed before it. (b) involvement produces an emotional response, which is what a church seeking to move worshippers directly requires.