

Exercise walk-through

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

eXercise

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

Method — 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.

Method — 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.

Method — 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.

Method — 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.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

State two formal features of Baroque art.

Solution 2.1

Method: Baroque features

Worked steps

any two of: strong diagonals; dramatic light; movement; emotional immediacy; large scale **B2**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Explain how Baroque style served the aims of the Catholic Reformation.

Solution 2.2

Method: Baroque and reform

Worked steps

it moved a congregation directly **B1** without requiring literacy or theological training, which served the reaffirmation of doctrine **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

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

- (a) State the reason.
- (b) State what replaced church patronage.

Solution 2.3

Method: Protestant regions

Worked steps

(a) images in churches were rejected in those regions **B1**. (b) a market of private buyers **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

Elongated figures and unstable space are characteristic of

A High Renaissance balance

B Mannerism

C still life

D landscape

Solution 3.1

Method: Mannerist features

A High Renaissance balance

B Mannerism



C still life

D landscape

Worked steps

B. deliberate departure from balance defines Mannerism.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

Baroque emotional immediacy was useful to the church because it

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

Solution 3.2

Method: Baroque and reform

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

Worked steps

- B. the appeal is direct and requires no training.**

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

A Baroque altarpiece uses a strong diagonal and dramatic light.

- (a) State the effect on the viewer.
- (b) Explain how this serves a purpose.

Solution 3.3

Method: Baroque features

Worked steps

(a) the viewer is drawn into the scene rather than placed before it **B1**. (b) involvement produces an emotional response **B1**, which is what a church seeking to move worshippers directly requires **B1**.