

# **ITALIAN ART: HIGH RENAISSANCE & MANNERISM**

## **LLI – SUMMER 2022**

**Tues. – 10-11:30 AM – July 12, 19, 26, Aug. 2**

**Roz Hoagland [rb.hoagland@verizon.net](mailto:rb.hoagland@verizon.net)**

In the 16<sup>th</sup> century (Cinquecento), the focus of new developments in Italian art moved from Florence, where the Renaissance had begun, to Rome and patronage by the Papal court. The High Renaissance filled the first quarter of the century, abruptly ending with the Sack of Rome in 1527 by troops of the Holy Roman Empire. Most of High Renaissance work in painting, sculpture and architecture was characterized by calm and order. The Late Renaissance, known as Mannerism, followed with art based on work of earlier artists, but now often tense and agitated. This course will examine work by the giants of the High Renaissance – Leonardo, Raphael, and Michelangelo – then move to Mannerism featuring Parmigianino, Tintoretto and many others.

### **HIGH RENAISSANCE (c. 1500-27)**

At the beginning of the Cinquecento, Italian artists continued to expand the advances in perspective and anatomy and the study of the ancient past by the artists of the Early Renaissance in the previous century. The focus of new developments in Italian art was primarily in Rome and work was often characterized by calm, order and stability. The period was dominated by only a small number of great artists. Venetian art was quite different, often with greater use of color and loose brushwork. Architecture incorporated many elements of the ancient Roman past.

#### Class 1:

Leonardo (1452-1519, d. at 67)

Raphael (1483-1520, d. at 36)

Bramante (1444-1415, d. at 70)

#### Class 2:

Michelangelo (1475-1564, d. at 89)

#### Class 3: Venice

Sansovino (1486-1570, d. at 84)

Palladio (1508-80, d. at 72)

Bellini (c. 1430-1516, d. at 86)

Giorgione (c. 1477-1510, d. at 33)

Titian (c. 1490-1576, d. at 86)

## **MANNERISM (c. 1525-1600)**

With the Sack of Rome in 1527 and instability in the city, artists fled elsewhere. They found patrons in Florence, Venice, Mantua and other noble courts. The Late Renaissance, known as Mannerism filled the remainder of the century. Artists often based their work on High Renaissance masters, rather than on the real world. The work of this period is sometimes characterized by distortion, unease and tension, but there is often great elegance.

### Class 4:

- Fiorentino (c. 1495-1540, d. at 45)
- Parmigianino (1503-40, d. at 37)
- Bronzino (1503-72, d. at 69)
- Anguissola (c. 1532-1625, d. at 93)
- Tintoretto (1518-94, d. at 76)
- Veronese (1528-88, d. at 60)
- Correggio (c. 1498-1534, d. at 36)
- Cellini (1500-71, d. at 71)
- Bologna (1529-1608, d. at 79)
- Romano (c. 1499-1546, d. at 47)
- Arcimboldo (c. 1526-1593, d. at 67)

## **SOME BOOKS TO READ**

*Gardner's Art Through the Ages* – NOVA's standard art history textbook

Hartt, Frederick and David G. Wilkins: *History of Italian Renaissance Art*, 2007 – extensive survey of painting, sculpture and architecture

King, Ross: *Michelangelo & the Pope's Ceiling*, 2003 – excellent account of the turbulent relationship between Michelangelo and Pope Julius II

Morelli, Laura: *The Night Portrait: A Novel of World War II and da Vinci's Italy*, 2020 – about The Woman with an Ermine

Morelli, Laura: *The Stolen Lady: A Novel of World War II and the Mona Lisa*, 2021