

## ***PART THREE: ART AS CULTURAL HERITAGE***

### ***Chapter 16: Renaissance and Baroque Europe***

#### **Vocabulary**

Renaissance  
humanism  
genre painting  
Baroque  
Rococo

#### **Multiple Choice Questions**

1. *The Holy Trinity* fresco, by Masaccio, is considered to be the first painting based on the use of:  
(a) sfumato  
(b) tenebrism  
(c) linear perspective  
(d) isometric perspective  
Answer: (c)  
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2. Leonardo da Vinci's technique of blurred edges, called \_\_\_\_\_, can be seen in his *Mona Lisa*.  
(a) sfumato  
(b) chiaroscuro  
(c) tenebrism  
(d) camera obscura  
Answer: (a)  
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3. Michelangelo's *David* has a pose influenced by the sculpture of the ancient:  
(a) Romans  
(b) Egyptians  
(c) Sumerians  
(d) Greeks  
Answer: (d)  
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4. In Jan van Eyck's *The Marriage of Giovanni Arnolfini and Giovanna Cenami*, the woman is wearing green because:  
(a) she wasn't a virgin  
(b) it symbolized money  
(c) it symbolized fertility  
(d) it symbolized Christianity  
Answer: (c)  
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5. Caravaggio's dramatic portrayal of scenes at night, as seen in *The Conversion of Saint Paul*, was called:  
(a) tenebrism  
(b) foreshortening  
(c) rococo  
(d) sfumato  
Answer: (a)  
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6. Many Renaissance artists benefited from the patronage of the \_\_\_\_\_ family.  
(a) Borgia  
(b) Rockefeller

(c) Medici  
(d) Merisi  
Answer: (c)  
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7. Many Baroque characteristics developed as propaganda for the:  
(a) French Revolution  
(b) Counter Reformation  
(c) oppressed minorities  
(d) ruling classes  
Answer: (b)  
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8. In the Netherlands, the major patrons of such artists as Vermeer and Rembrandt were:  
(a) the nobility  
(b) the wealthy merchant class  
(c) civic organizations  
(d) the middle classes  
Answer: (b)  
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9. Rococo paintings mainly showed:  
(a) historical scenes  
(b) peasants coping with their daily lives  
(c) dramatic portraits  
(d) life without troubles  
Answer: (d)  
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10. The first woman to gain widespread notoriety as an artist in the Renaissance was:  
(a) Rosa Bonheur  
(b) Sofonisba Anguissola  
(c) Hildegard of Bingen  
(d) Marietta Robusti  
Answer: (b)  
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### **Short Answer Questions**

11. Identify the three cities where High Renaissance art flourished?
12. Define Renaissance.
13. What was the significance of linear perspective for Renaissance artists?
14. Identify three stylistic characteristics of Mannerism?
15. What was the primary subject matter for Rococo artists?

### **Essay Questions**

16. Discuss the origins of the Renaissance, mentioning and explaining humanism, exploration, discovery and rediscovery, and science in relation to the developments in art.
17. What was the controversy regarding the restoration of Michelangelo's Sistine Chapel ceiling?

18. What was Raphael's contribution to the arts of the Renaissance? Which qualities in his works led Europeans to admire him as their greatest painter?
19. Discuss the development of the Renaissance in Northern Europe.
20. How does Sandro Botticelli's *Birth of Venus* reflect the then-popular neo-Platonist philosophy?
21. Explain the creation and appearance of Bernini's *The Ecstasy of Saint Teresa*. How were the dominant characteristics of the Baroque period shown in this work?
22. Explain the difficulties faced by women artists from the Middle Ages onward. Do you think these obstacles still exist? Why or why not?