

High Renaissance and Mannerism

- 1) What dates are usually accepted as the span of the High Renaissance?
- 2) What two elements did Leonardo consider to be the heart of painting?
- 3) Describe *sfumato*. Explain how it applies to Mona Lisa.
- 4) Who was Julius II and why was he important for the history of art?
- 5) To what extent did Michelangelo utilize the mathematical procedures used by other Renaissance sculptors to achieve harmonious proportion?
- 6) What is meant by the term *terribilita*?
- 7) Describe the iconography of the Sistine Chapel ceiling.
- 8) Characterize Michelangelo's style in painting and sculpture.
- 9) What scene did Pope Paul III commission Michelangelo to paint on the altar wall of the Sistine Chapel?
- 10) Who are the central figures represented in Raphael's School of Athens and what aspects of philosophy does each represent?
- 11) Describe the changes Michelangelo made in Bramante's original designs for St. Peter'?
- 12) What were the 4 major formative influences on Bellini's style of painting?
- 13) What concerns distinguish the art of Venice from that of Florence and Rome?

Venice

- a.
- b.
- c.

Florence

- a.
- b.
- c.

- 14) What is *disegno*?
- 15) How did Venus of Urbino become a canon?
- 16) When did the Mannerist style emerge?
- 17) List 5 characteristics of Mannerist painting that can be called "anti-classical" and that distinguish the Mannerist from the High Renaissance style
- 18) Describe the device Palladio used for the façade of San Giorgio Maggiore to integrate the high central nave and low aisles

Discussion Questions

- 22) Compare Michelangelo's David with Polykleitos' Doryphoros and Donatello's David from the stylistic point of view. What similarities do you see? What differences? What distinguishes Michelangelo's David as High Renaissance?