

These presentations are examples of our work on Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque art styles. Students have made this activity with the purpose of learning the main characteristics of each style, mainly focused on architecture and also a little of sculpture and painting as a complement.

So that's why students write about the main characteristics of each style and illustrate it with examples.

TIEHA ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

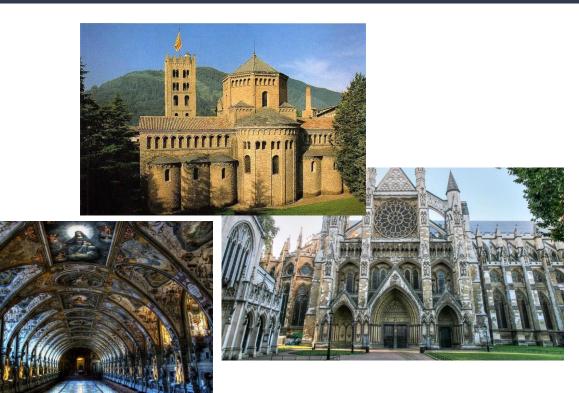


Romanesque Gothic Renaissance Baroque

> Names: Núria Gassó, Kiona Gil, Ikram maaroufi & Aina Canosa Year: 3rd A Subject: History Date:

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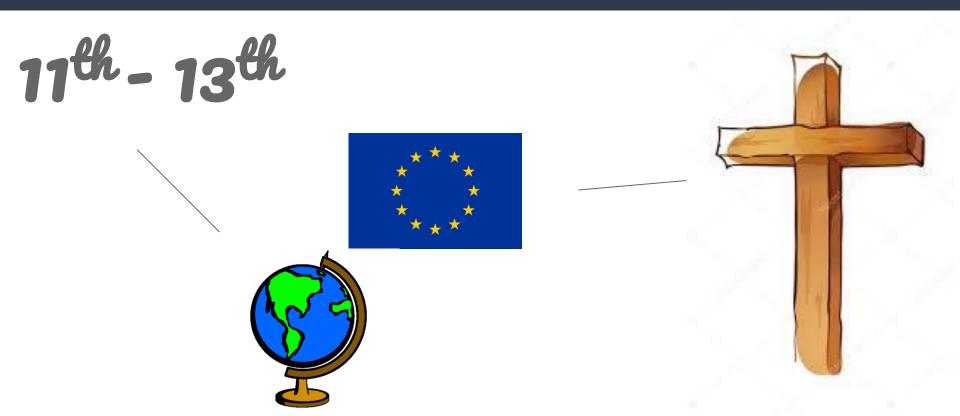
- ROMANESQUE
- GOTHIC
- RENAISSANCE
- BAROQUE



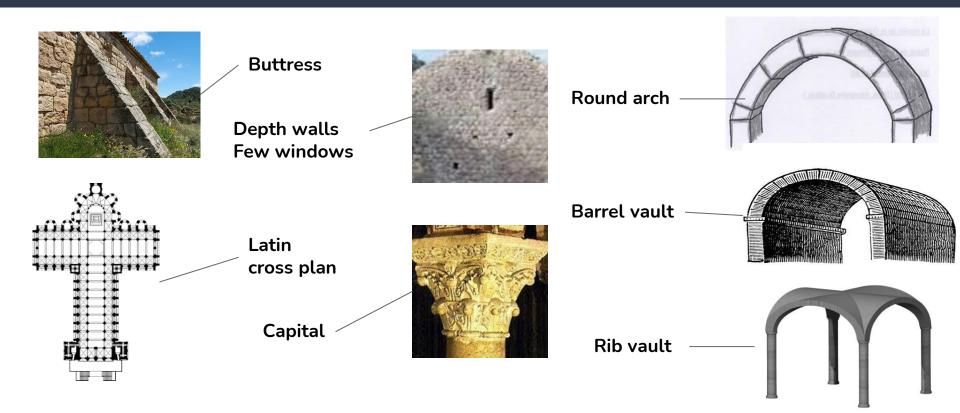
ROMANESQUE

Sant Martí de la Cortinada, Andorra

1. Romanesque introduction



1.2 ROMANESQUE ARCHITECTURE



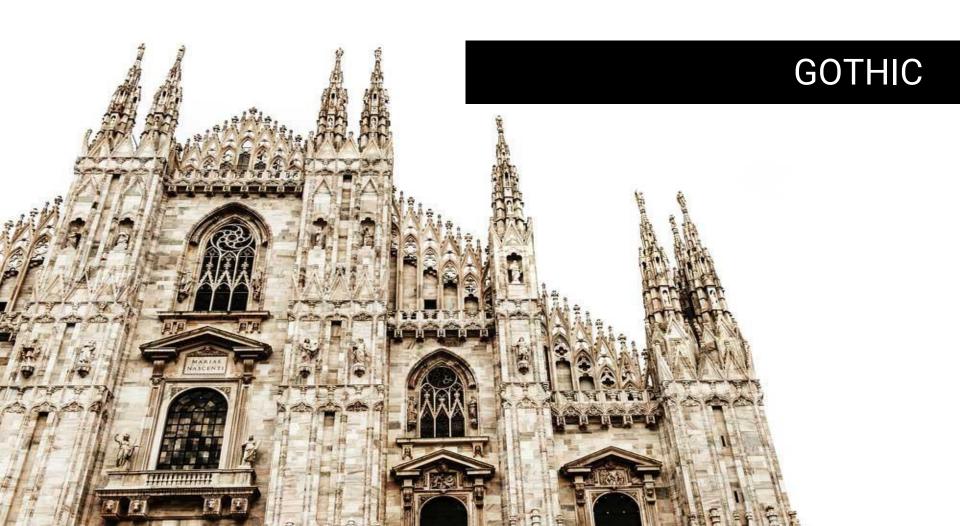
EXAMPLES





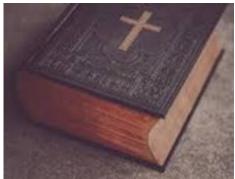
Church of San Martin, Segovia, Spain

Cantabria

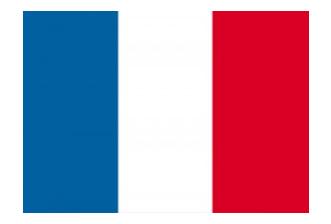


2. GOTHIC INTRODUCTION

12th-







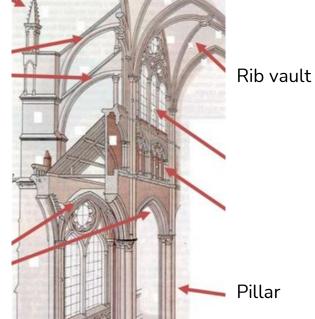
2.2 GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE

Flying buttress

Pinnacle

buttress

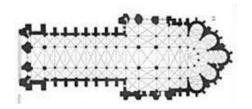
Pointed arches



2 towers 3 spaces



floor plant church



Examples



Santa Maria del Mar church, Barcelona







The Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, Savannah, Neogothic style (Georgia, United States)

RENAISSANCE

3. RENAISSANCE INTRODUCTION

15th 16th

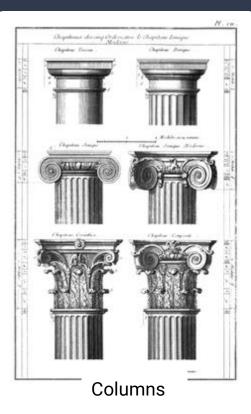


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3.1. RENAISSANCE ARCHITECTURE



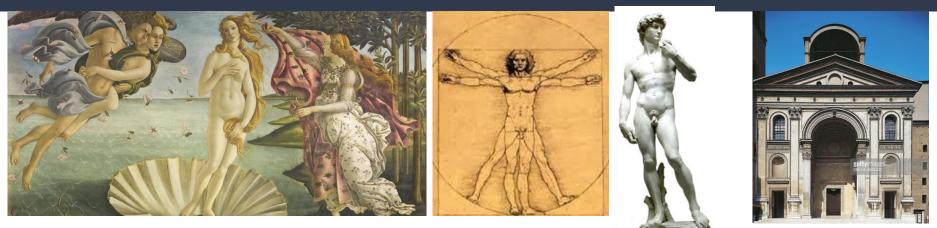






Ceilings

SYMMETRY & PROPORTION

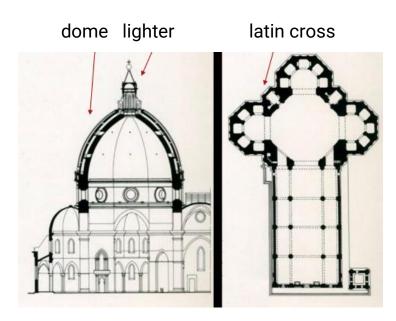


Proportion, harmony and humanism

Human Proportion

Symmetry in Basilica of Saint Andrea

QUATTROCENTO



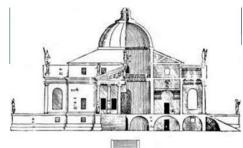


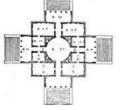
Gates of Paradise of Florence Cathedral by Ghiberti.



The birth of Venus by Sandro Botticelli.

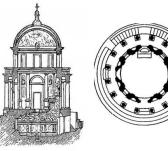
CINQUECENTO





Villa Rotunda





Tempietto's ground plan





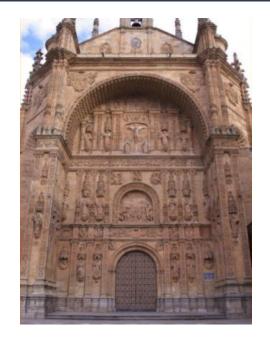
The creation of Adam, Sistine Chapel



The School of Athens by Raphael.

IN SPAIN: PLATERESQUE (1st/3 of the 16th century)

- Inside: Gothic
- Outside: Renaissance
- Abundant and detailed decoration: Silversmith



San Esteban Church (Salamanca)

IN SPAIN: PURIST (2nd/3 of the 16th century)

- Pure, simple and proportional (as italian).
- Classical building elements.
- Less decoration, but bigger decorative elements.
- More interest in proportion, balance & symmetry.



Puerta de Bisagra (Toledo)

IN SPAIN: HERRERIAN (3rd/3 of the 16th century)

- Reign Felipe II
- Very austere decoration, simple forms
- Slate roofs topped with pyramid crowned with spheres
- Name derives from the architect Juan de Herrera



Monastery of San Lorenzo de El Escorial by Juan Herrera

BAROQUE

4. BAROQUE INTRODUCTION

17th



BAROQUE ARCHITECTURE

- Movement.
- Contrasts.
- Taste for theatrical.
- Desire to provoque emotional responses.



BAROQUE ARCHITECTURE

Curved lines





Columns without proportions

EXAMPLES





Monastery of La Encarnación by Juan Herrera

Santiago de Compostela Façade of the Obradoiro

BAROQUE IN SPAIN

First half of 17th century, austerity decoration stablished by Juan Herrera.



Plaza Mayor of Madrid (Gómez de Mora)

From 1660 until the early 18th century (Churriguera brothers)



Plaza mayor of Salamanca (Churriguera brothers)

BAROQUE SCULPTURE

religious works realism and expressivity carved and polychromed wood



Dead Christ, by Gregorio Fernández



Retable of the church of Arenys de Mar by Pau Costa



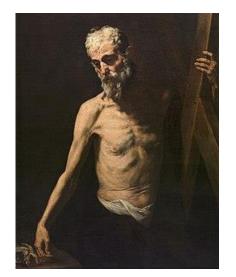
Penitent Magdalena

BAROQUE PAINTING

Color is most important than the line. Profundity Asymetrical composition. Religious themes Absence of sensuality Tenebrism

SCHOOLS:

- Valencian School: tenebrism
- Andalusian school: portraits religious
- Madrid school:



Saint Andreu by Josep de Ribera.



Saint Bernard Hugging Christ by Ribalta

EXEMPLES



Still life by Zurbaran



The Holy Family with a Little Bird by Murillo



Portrait of Pope Innocent by Velázquez



Las Meninas by Velázquez

ありがとう Arigato



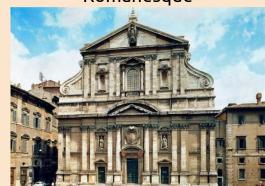
TIEHA ARCHITECTURAL STYLES



Romanesque



Gothic





Enriching lives, opening minds

Renaissance

Baroque

Judith Tarragó Roger Soler Fàtima el Mir Àfrica Parés

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Introduction Architectural elements	-

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ROMANESQUE STYLE

From the 11th century to 13th century.



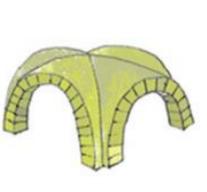
INTRODUCTION ROMANESQUE

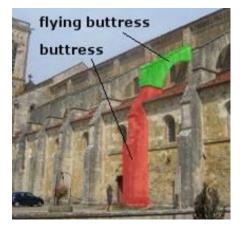
Religious and aristocratic art

$11^{th} \rightarrow 13^{th}$ Century









Round arch

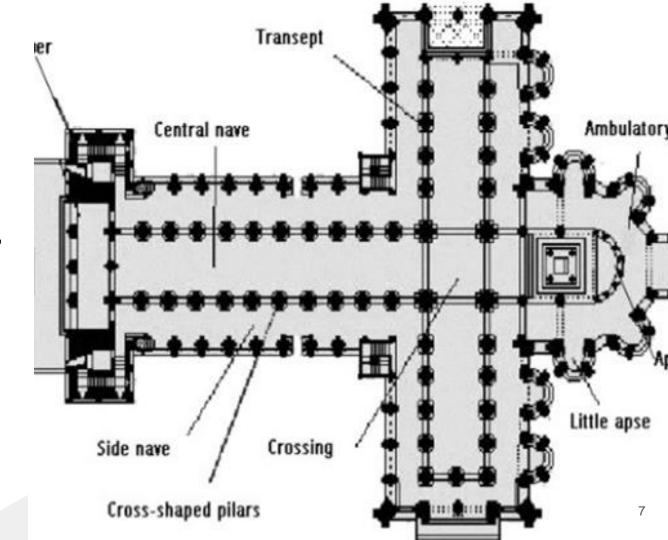
Barrel vault

Groin vault

Buttress

ARCHITECTURA L ELEMENTS

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHURCH



GOTHIC STYLE

From the 12th century to 15th century.



INTRODUCTION GOTHIC

- Urban and bourgeois art.



France



Europe

MAIN BUILDINGS

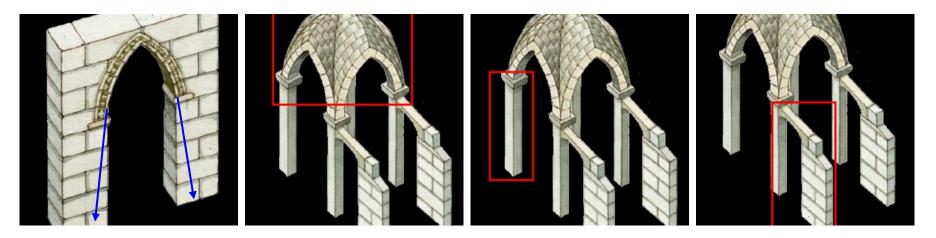
- Cathedrals

Palaces

- By important people.



Councils



Pointed arch

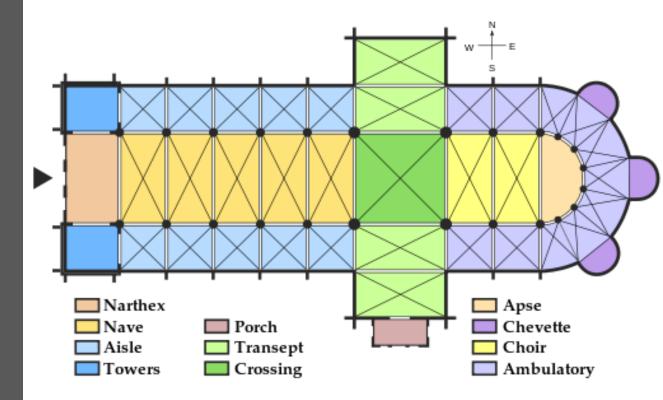
Rib vault



Flying buttress

ARCHITECTURA L ELEMENTS

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHURCH



THE RENAISSANCE

From the 15th century to 16th century.



INTRODUCTION RENAISSANCE

- Humanistic ideas in art. Anthropocentrism
- Non religious.
 Classic art. Nature





Europe

MAIN BUILDINGS

- Cathedrals

Palaces

- From 15th century to 16th
- It arose in Italy, Florence and Rome





Universities



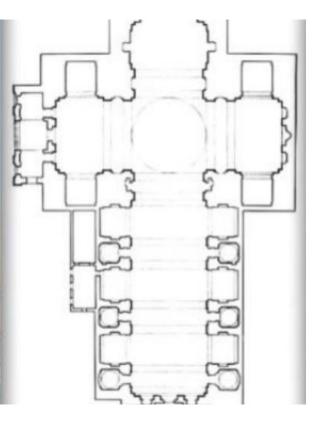
RENAISSANCE ARCHITECTURE ELEMENTS

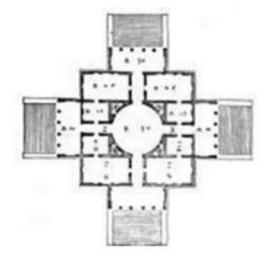




RENAISSANCE ARCHITECTURE ELEMENTS

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BUILDINGS





RENAISSANCE IN SPAIN

PLATERESQUE:

1st 1/3 of the 16th

Inside Gothic forms

Outside: Renaissance forms

Abundant and detailed decorations

PURIST:

2nd 2/3 of the 16th

Simple, pure and proportional <u>Classical</u> building elements <u>Less decoration</u> but bigger

HERRERIAN:

3rd 3/3 of the 16th

Felipe II

Very <u>austere</u> decoration, and slate roofs topped with pyramids crowned with spheres.

Named from the architect who built <u>El Escorial. Juan Herrera</u>







PAINTING AND SCULPTURE IN SPAIN

RENAISSANCE SCULPTURE

Unique style different to the rest of renaissance art in Europe .

- Religious topics depicted in a dramatic way
- <u>Realism</u> and <u>expression of feelings</u>
- Spain: Polychromed wood

RENAISSANCE PAINTINGS:

- Religious topics
- Complexe postures
- Unreal lights
- Cool colors
- Main outstanding figure: EL GRECO







BAROQUE

From the 17th to the 18th century



INTRODUCTION BAROQUE

- Movement

- Contrast, taste of theatrical



Italy



Europe

MAIN BUILDINGS

- Cathedrals

Palaces

 From 17th century to 18th

- It arose in Italy, Rome



Universities

Urban buildings



BAROQUE ARCHITECTURE ELEMENTS

BAROQUE IN SPAIN

1ST 1/2 OF 17TH CENTURY

- Austerity style
- Based on Juan Herrera style
- Plaza mayor of Madrid

FROM 1660 TO 18th (CHURRIGUERA BROTHERS)

- Exuberant decoration
- Designed by Churriguera Brothers
- Plaza Mayor of Salamanca



BAROQUE SCHOOLS

VALENCIAN SCHOOL:

- Tenebrist
- Artists: Ribalta or Rivera

ANDALUSIAN SCHOOL:

- Portraits
- Luminosity and colour
- Zurbarán and Murillo

MADRID SCHOOL:

- Portraitists
- Carreño de Miranda
- Claudio Coello







SCULPTURE

BAROQUE SCULPTURE

It was characterized by realism and expressivity. The most used material was carved and polychromed wood.



PAINTING

Predominance of color over the drawing

Profunditycontinues

Asymmetrical composition

Religious thematic.

Abscense of sensuality

Tenebrism



WE GREATLY APPRECIATE YOUR ATTENTION