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| COURSE TITLE | RENAISSANCE TO ROMANTICISM PART 1 |
| COURSE CODE  | OC2203AH11                        |
| TUTOR        | DANIEL GREANEY                    |
| START DATE   | 17/04/2023                        |
| DAY & TIME   | MONDAYS, 6.30PM - 8.00PM          |
| LEVEL        | ALL LEVELS                        |
| LOCATION     | ONLINE                            |

## DAILY BREAKDOWN

| Date          | Topics/ Skills covered  |
|---------------|---|
| 17 April 2023 | <p><b>Early Italian and Northern European Renaissance.</b><br/>In Italy, a revival of interest in classical scholarship, referred to as 'humanism', led to a seismic change in the 'appearance' of art in the early 1400s. Artists including Masaccio, Donatello and Botticelli reconsidered, amongst other things, the representation of the human figure and spatial depth. In Northern Europe, Jan Van Eyck, conveyed a startling form of realism, courtesy of new developments in oil</p>   |
| 24 April 2023 | <p><b>High Renaissance.</b><br/>By the 1500s, important patrons had recognised works by practitioners including Michelangelo, Raphael, Titian and Veronese as being the pinnacle of visual beauty. As a result, both public and private spaces were filled with images both sacred and secular. What emerged from these artists' minds would be considered the culmination of artistic creativity and 'genius', dominating the European</p>   |
| 1 May 2023    | <p><b>BANK HOLIDAY - NO TEACHING</b></p>  |
| 8 May 2023    | <p><b>Mannerism.</b><br/>Often viewed as a reaction against the ordered compositions of the High Renaissance, Mannerist artists produced elaborate works with contrived poses and a frequent reliance on symbolism. This style became immensely popular in the royal courts of Europe, where intellectualism prevailed and painters including Parmigianino and Bronzino found fame. El Greco, active in Spain and sometimes labelled a Mannerist, created visionary works which defy categorisation but nevertheless deserve our attention.</p>                                   |
| 15 May 2023   | <p><b>Catholic Baroque.</b><br/>By the beginning of the 17th Century, Europe had been torn asunder by political upheaval. Religion had undergone a radical transformation with Protestantism firmly established in many countries. Catholic leaders decided to 'counter' this reformation of the church and used art as a tool to bring the people back to the Roman faith. Painters including Caravaggio were deployed in reproducing Biblical scenes in a direct manner. By contrast, the court of Charles I in England attracted leading painters including Rubens and Van</p> |
| 22 May 2023   | <p><b>Dutch Golden Age.</b><br/>When the Netherlands achieved independence from Spain at the end of the Eighty Years War, the country entered a remarkable period of scientific and artistic development. This was buoyed by a strong economy through an almost total domination of global trading. Dutch artists including Vermeer, Hals and Rembrandt looked to their own society for inspiration, finding a ready market amongst the burgeoning middle class for domestic scenes and landscapes</p>  |