

4.1.2 Vocabulary

Mannerism	An art movement characterized by distortion, daring color, unbalanced compositions, and emotional expression. It was developed between 1520 and 1600 in reaction to the serenity of the Renaissance.
Jacopo da Pontormo	(1494 - 1557) An Italian painter and a leader of the Mannerist movement who painted portraits and religious subject matter. Major work: <i>The Descent from the Cross</i> , ca. 1525.
Parmigianino	(1503 - 1540) An Italian Mannerist painter. Major works: <i>Self-Portrait in a Convex Mirror</i> , ca. 1523; <i>Madonna with the Long Neck</i> , ca. 1535.
distortion	An artistic technique used to create exaggerated or unrealistic perspectives or positions.
Jacopo Tintoretto	(1519 - 1594) A Mannerist painter from Venice particularly influenced by Venetian color and drama. Major work: <i>Last Supper</i> , 1594.
El Greco	(1541 - 1614) A Greek painter known for his dramatic paintings and elongated figures; he spent most of his active career in Renaissance Spain. Major works: <i>The View of Toledo</i> , ca. 1604; <i>The Vision of Saint John</i> , 1608 - 1614.
<i>The Vision of Saint John</i>	A painting by the Mannerist El Greco completed between 1608 and 1614 that tells a story from the New Testament book of Revelation. The distorted and abstract nature of both the figures and the background is characteristic of the artist's innovative and unique style.