

4.1.3 Vocabulary

Artemisia Gentileschi	(1593 - ca. 1651) An Italian painter considered to be a "Caravaggista" (a close follower of Caravaggio). The first woman admitted to the Academy of the Arts of Drawing, she was respected and protected by the Medici family. Major works: <i>Judith Beheading Holofernes</i> , first version, 1612; second and larger version, 1614.
Diego Velázquez	(1599 - 1660) A Spanish Baroque painter who spent most of his career as King Phillip IV's official royal court painter. He is best known for painting portraits and scenes from history and mythology. Major work: <i>Las Meninas</i> , 1656.
<i>Las Meninas</i>	Spanish for "The Maids of Honor," this Diego Velázquez masterpiece (1656) depicts Velázquez himself painting the king and queen of Spain as their daughter, Margarita, bursts in with her attendants. All the figures interact with one another and with the viewer in such interesting ways that this piece is still discussed and debated today.
Peter Paul Rubens	(1577 - 1640) A Flemish painter and accomplished businessman, linguist, and diplomat. Known for landscapes and portraits, Rubens displayed a knowledge of Classical form and technique in his paintings. He often painted scenes that reflected his distaste for war and his desire for peace. Major works: <i>The Fall of Phaeton</i> , ca. 1605; <i>Marie de' Medici cycle</i> , 1621 - 1625; <i>Allegory on the Blessings of Peace</i> , 1629 - 1630.
Rubenesque	A term named after the style of Peter Paul Rubens to describe a voluptuous or curvy female figure.
<i>Allegory on the Blessings of Peace</i>	A circa 1629 painting by Peter Paul Rubens that displays a stark contrast between a foreground depicting peace, prosperity, and happiness and a background showing war and suffering.

Baroque	A period lasting from roughly 1550 to 1750 in which rich artwork was produced for both Catholics and Protestants. The Catholic Baroque is characterized by drama and dynamic compositions, while the Protestant Baroque is known for lush everyday scenes, portraits, and still lifes.
Bolognese art academy	A school for artists founded in 1582 by painter Annibale Carracci and members of his family. It was the first institution geared to educate artists about Classical principles, styles, and philosophies.
Annibale Carracci	(1560 - 1609) An Italian painter who pioneered the Baroque concept of the heroic landscape. He and other members of the Carracci family started the Bolognese art academy. Major work: <i>The Flight into Egypt</i> , 1603 - 1604.
heroic landscape	A Baroque style of ideal landscape painting that reflected the universal truths of balance and harmony of nature by creating vast and beautiful scenes, usually taken from biblical or mythological stories. This style is exemplified by the works of Poussin and Lorrain.
<i>The Flight into Egypt</i>	A circa 1603 painting by Annibale Carracci that depicts Joseph and Mary's journey from Jerusalem into Egypt. It is an early example of the heroic Baroque landscape. Instead of a desert, it places the figures in a serene and lush setting typical of Greek and Roman art.
Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio	(1573 - 1610) An Italian painter best known for his use of light to create realistic paintings, mostly of religious subjects. He is credited with inventing the <i>tenebroso</i> or "dark manner" technique. Major work: <i>The Calling of Saint Matthew</i> , ca. 1599.
<i>tenebroso</i>	From the Italian for "dark and gloomy," the term describes paintings created with intense <i>chiaroscuro</i> to highlight extremes of light and dark within a single area; Caravaggio is generally credited with its invention. Also called <i>dark manner</i> .
<i>The Calling of Saint Matthew</i>	A circa 1599 painting by Caravaggio that exemplifies the artist's use of <i>tenebroso</i> , in this case to add drama to the biblical scene. It depicts Saint Matthew learning of his destiny from Jesus Christ.