

RAGU (Renaissance Art Greatly Underappreciated): 1200-1700

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TOSSUPS:

1. **This painting was wrongly attributed to Bartolomeo Schedoni after it was acquired by Colonna of Sciarra in 1812. A grotesque screech owl sits on top of a broken tree trunk on the right side of this painting. Two men in this painting also appear in its artist's *Flaying of Marsyas by Apollo*. In this painting, a fly crawls across a skull that sits on top of a pedestal (*) engraved with the titular phrase. For 10 points, name this Guercino painting that shares its name with a painting of shepherds gazing at a tombstone by Nicolas Poussin.**

ANSWER: ***Et in Arcadia ego*** (accept *The Arcadian Shepherds*)

2. **The coat of arms of this family can be seen between a wreath held by three putti in Pietro da Cortona's *Allegory of Divine Providence and [this family's] Power*. Caravaggio's *Judith Beheading Holofernes* is currently housed in this family's palace. The phrase "What the barbarians did not do, [this family] did" refers to when a member of this family (*) melted the Pantheon's bronze columns in order to construct St. Peter's tomb's canopy. Bernini's *Baldacchino* was commissioned by, for 10 points, what family whose members included Pope Urban VIII?**

ANSWER: **Barberini**

3. **This painting's scene was taken from lines 118 and 119 of Poliziano's *La Giostra*. Giorgio Vasari disputes the theory that this painting's subject was modeled off of Agostino Chigi's lover, Imperia. This painting, which is surrounded by Baldassare Peruzzi's "horoscope vault" and Sebastiano del Piombo's (*) *Polyphemus*, shows a Triton abducting a woman on the left while three putti aim their bows at the title figure. For 10 points, name this Raphael painting which depicts the title nereid riding a chariot pulled by dolphins.**

ANSWER: ***Triumph of Galatea***

4. **The Somerset House in London is based off of a house this architect designed for Raphael known as the Palazzo Caprini. While in the service of Ludovico Sforza, this man created the fake apse of the Santa Maria presso San Satiro. This architect, who designed a namesake helical (*) staircase in the Belvedere Palace, is most famous for designing a building at the exact spot where St. Peter was martyred. For 10 points, name this high renaissance architect who built the Tempietto and helped plan St. Peter's Basilica.**

ANSWER: Donato **Bramante**

5. ***The Triumph of Bacchus and Ariadne* adorns the center of this man's fresco series for the ceiling of the Farnese Gallery. This artist showed a stunned Peter in front of Jesus holding a giant cross in his *Domine, quo vadis?* In his essay *Idea*, Giovanni Bellori contrasted this artist's "Platonic ideal of beauty" with (*) Caravaggio's "over-naturalistic" style. This artist's most famous painting shows a peasant man looking at the viewer while sitting at a table containing the title food and wine. For 10 points, name this painter of *The Beaneater*.**

ANSWER: Annibale Carracci

6. **It's not Obadiah, but in an Aleijadinho sculpture, this figure reveals a scroll while pointing up. In one miniature from the Chludov Psalter, this figure stands on a mountain while pointing to an image of Christ on a shield with the inscription "From the middle XC". A sculpture of this figure stands across from Bernini's *Daniel and the Lion* in the Chigi Chapel. An artist who sculpted this figure supposedly told it to (*) "speak, damn you speak!" due to its extremely realistic qualities.**

Donatello's *Zuccone* depicts, for 10 points, what Biblical prophet?

ANSWER: Habakkuk (prompt on "*Zuccone*" until mentioned)

7. **The phrase "Timete Deum" can be seen on a key held by Francesco delle Opere in one of this artist's portraits. It's not Bellini, but along with his *Agony in the Garden*, this artist painted a work for the Convent of San Giusto alle mura that features John the Evangelist and Mary Magdalene holding up a dead Christ. As part of the northern wall of the (*) Sistine Chapel, this artist used the Temple of Solomon as a background for a fresco in which St. Peter receives the title objects from Christ. For 10 points, name this teacher of Raphael who painted *The Delivery of the Keys*.**

ANSWER: Pietro Perugino (accept Pietro Vannucci) [Unnamed work is *Pietà*]

8. **Paolo Uccello dedicated a fresco to *condottiero* John Hawkwood in this building. According to the *Nuova Cronica*, this structure was built on the site of an ancient church dedicated to Saint Reparata. Lorenzo di Giovanni d'Ambrogio and Piero di Giovanni Tedesco created the Doors of the (*) Canonici and Mandorla for this building. After this building's head designer, Arnolfo di Cambio, died in in 1302, Giotto replaced him and built a bell tower adjacent to it. Filippo Brunelleschi designed the dome of, for 10 points, what largest cathedral in Florence?**

ANSWER: Cattedrale di Santa Maria del Fiore (accept Il Duomo di Firenze)

9. **Erwin Panofsky stated that this work "opposes a life in service to god to a life in competition with god." A dried gourd hanging from the rafters in this work represents a philological debate that the title character had over the usage of the word *hedera* rather than *cucurbita*. That character sits under an hourglass as well as a cardinal's hat. In this work's foreground, a (*) dog and lion can be seen resting along with a skull sitting on the windowsill. For 10 points, name this Albrecht Durer engraving which shows the title saint writing the Vulgate.**

ANSWER: *Saint Jerome in his Study*

10. On the back-left panel of Giotto's *Stefaneschi Triptych*, one of these objects sits to the right of the cross. A painting by Govert Flinck with these objects in its title was stolen from the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum in 1990. One of these objects dominates the background of Bartholomeus Breenbergh's painting *Joseph Sells Grain*. One of these objects named (*) *Minerveo* was placed on top of an elephant in a Bernini sculpture dedicated to Pope Alexander VII. The *Fountain of the Four Rivers* contain at its center, for 10 points, what Egyptian object?

ANSWER: obelisk(s)

11. This artist created a tapestry for the Town Hall of Brussels that contrasts the Justice of Trajan with the Justice of Herkinbald. This artist showed Mary holding a gold platter with the head of Christ on the left panel of his *Miraflores Altarpiece*. In his most famous painting, this artist showed Christ in the shape of a (*) crossbow as a representation of its commissioners, the Leuven guild of archers. That painting also features Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathea. For 10 points, name this Flemish artist who, although isn't Rubens, painted *The Descent from the Cross*.

ANSWER: Rogier van der Weyden

12. The centerpiece of this series is flanked by Raffaello da Montulpo's *Rachel and Leah*. The sculptor of this series commissioned Antonio del Ponte a Sieve to design its register. This series, which is in San Pietro in Vincoli, was originally supposed to contain *The Genius of Victory* before it was moved to the Palazzo Vecchio. One sculpture in this series has unusual (*) features that resulted from a mistranslation in the Vulgate of the word for "light". For 10 points, name this Michelangelo series created after a certain pope's death that includes his *Horned Moses*.

ANSWER: Tomb of Pope Julius II

13. Because one of this painting's subjects later lost the Siege of Casale, its artist felt "more deeply affected than others by his loss." Other than *The Victory of Fleurus*, this painting is the only one in the Salon de Reinos that takes place during the Eighty Years' War. On the right of this work, a man waves a checkered (*) blue and white flag while on the left, several Dutch soldiers hold up their halberds. For 10 points, name this Diego Velazquez work that shows Ambrogio Spinola receiving the keys to the title city from Justin of Nassau.

ANSWER: *The Surrender of Breda* (accept *La rendicion de Breda* or *El cuadro de las lanzas*)

14. It's not Florence or Milan, but Francesco di Giorgio Martini rebuilt a cathedral in this city that is commonly known as the Duomo. In a Piero della Francesca diptych, a duke from this city is entirely clad in red, while a duchess from this city wears a pearl necklace and ruby necklace. Federico III da Montefeltro ordered the construction of the Ducal Palace in this city, which today houses (*) Raphael's *La Muta* and Piero della Francesca's *The Ideal City*. For 10 points, name this city which is in the title of a Titian painting that features Venus reclining on a red bed.

ANSWER: Urbino

15. This artist portrayed Catherine Cornaro, Queen of Cyprus, as St. Catherine in one of his paintings. In one of this artist's paintings, three men walk into a room to find Susanna covering herself with a blue cloth. One of this artist's paintings originally covered up his *Portrait of Bernardo de' Rossi* and features a drunk (*) Silenus peering into a vase while a boat sinks in the ocean. This artist of *The Allegory of Virtue and Vice* showed a man in a fur coat holding a statuette in one of his paintings. For 10 points, name this Venetian artist who painted the *Portrait of Andrea Odoni*.

ANSWER: Lorenzo Lotto

16. This sculptor created a terracotta figure of Christ touching his chest in *Vir Dolorum*. A bronze molding of one of this sculptor's works stood outside the Szczecin City Museum before it was moved to the Warsaw Academy of Fine Arts. That statue showed the former *condottiero* of Venice rearing a horse and is *Equestrian statue of* (*) *Bartolomeo Colleoni*. This sculptor's most famous work sees the title character gripping a knife while his nipples are covered by flowers. For 10 points, it's not Michelangelo, but name this sculptor of *David*.

ANSWER: Andrea del Verrocchio

17. Mary Garrard suggested that this painting represented the artist's "cathartic expression of private, and perhaps repressed rage." In a sequel to this painting, a yellow maid holds a basket with a head while the title character in red looks away. This painting includes its artist's mentor, (*) Agostino Tassi, as one of the title characters. In this painting, a maid in red pins down one of the title characters while blood drips onto a white mattress. For 10 points, name this Artemisia Gentileschi painting that shows the title woman beheading an Assyrian general.

ANSWER: Judith Slaying Holofernes

18. In the *Adoration of the Magi* of the Tornabuoni Chapel, this man is shown receiving a giraffe in the upper-right corner. This man rides a white horse while covered in golden armor in Benozzo Gozzoli's *Journey of the Magi*. Michelangelo created a statue of this man known as "The Thinker". In Botticelli's (*) *Adoration of the Magi* of 1475, this man stands next to his horse while gripping his sheathed sword, and in his *Madonna of the Magnificat*, this man stands next to his wife Lucrezia, who holds the baby Christ. For 10 points, name this man who sponsored many artists as head of Florence.

ANSWER: Lorenzo de' Medici (accept Lorenzo the Magnificent; prompt on "Medici")

19. Francesco Contarini can be seen on the right fending off of the Siege of Asola in one of this artist's paintings. It's not Bronzino, but the *Miracle of the Bronze Serpent* and *The Circumcision of Jesus* are two of many works this artist painted for the Scuola Grande di San Rocco. St. Mark flies down from the sky while a man in a turban holds a piece of wood and a hammer in this artist's (*) *Miracle of the Slave*. In this artist's most famous painting, a flaming lamp and Jesus's halo cast shadows on the Apostles. For 10 points, name this artist who painted a diagonal version of *The Last Supper*.

ANSWER: Tintoretto (accept Jacopo Comin; prompt on "Il Furioso")

20. **Horace Walpole wrote that this architect promised to create “the handsomest barn in England” for the 4th Earl of Bedford, which became St. Paul’s Church in Covent Garden. Under the commission of Anne of Denmark, this architect built the H-shaped Queen’s House. Peter Paul Rubens painted *The (*) Apotheosis of James I* for one of this architect’s buildings. That building, which John Webb helped to build, would later be used to stage Charles I’s execution. For 10 points, name this English architect who built the Banqueting House for Whitehall Palace.**

ANSWER: Inigo **Jones**

BONUSES:

1. Two putti in this painting bear the phrases “Divine Inspiration” and “To Each is What is Due”. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this painting whose background may be inspired by the ongoing construction of St. Peter’s Basilica. Leonardo’s da Vinci’s face can be seen on a man holding a copy of *Timaeus* in it.

ANSWER: **School of Athens**

[10] Along with his *Parnassus* and *La Disputa*, Raphael’s *School of Athens* is located in this room of Pope Julius II’s apartments.

ANSWER: **Stanza della Segnatura** (accept **Room of the Signature**; prompt on “Raphael Rooms” or “Stanze di Raffaello”)

[10] In the neighboring room, Raphael painted on the left side of *The Fire of Borgo* these **three** figures escaping the fire. In a Bernini sculpture, these **three** figures are carrying each other on their backs.

ANSWER: **Aeneas**, **Anchises**, and **Ascanius** (accept **Ascanio** for **Ascanius**; prompt on any one or two of the three)

2. Two of these objects can be seen in the sky above in one manuscript of Diebold Schilling the Younger’s *Lucerne Chronicles*. For 10 points each:

[10] Name these objects which are assumed to be causing the sky to rain blood and deformed babies to be created. Depictions like these led Pope Calixtus III to excommunicate one of them in 1456.

ANSWER: **comet(s)** (accept Halley’s **Comet**)

[10] Probably the most famous depiction of Halley’s Comet can be seen in this work that depicts the Norman Conquest of England.

ANSWER: **Bayeux** Tapestry

[10] Another famous depiction of Halley’s Comet is this work by Giotto which hangs in the Arena Chapel. In this case, Halley’s Comet represents the Star of Bethlehem.

ANSWER: **Adoration of the Magi**

3. In this painting, the personification of Fame sounds a trumpet in the upper-right corner. For 10 points each:

[10] Give this painting which shows the personification of Glory placing a laurel wreath on the title character, who holds a caduceus and a cornucopia. Fortune grips the wheel of fate below her.

ANSWER: **Allegory of Happiness**

[10] *Allegory of Happiness* was painted by this artist. In another work, this artist showed two title characters about to kiss, while a boy is ready to throw flowers on them. Theatre masks can be seen lying on the floor in the lower-right corner of that painting.

ANSWER: Agnolo **Bronzino** (accept **Agnolo di Cosimo**)

[10] Bronzino was from this city. Another artist from this city painted Mary and the infant Christ resting under a hut while angels circle around them in the sky in *The Mystical Nativity*.

ANSWER: **Florence** [Unnamed artist is Botticelli]

4. Ambroise Dubois and his students painted one corridor of this building with entirely scenes from the myth of Diana. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this building which also features several frescoes painted by Rosso Fiorentino for Francis I. Rosso Fiorentino also headed an art school named for it which was primarily inspired by Mannerism.

ANSWER: Palace of **Fontainebleau** (accept Châteaux de **Fontainebleau**)

[10] Another sculptor who worked at the Palace of Fontainebleau was this man, who designed a semicircular relief depicting a woman lying next to a stag known as the *Nymph of Fontainebleau*.

ANSWER: Benvenuto **Cellini**

[10] Francesco Scibec da Carpi produced many of these objects for the Fontainebleau Palace. Thomas Chippendale also specialized in producing these objects.

ANSWER: **furniture** (accept specific pieces such as **chairs, cabinets**, etc.)

5. This artist showed Pope Gregory the Great appearing out of a wall in order to announce the death of St. Fina. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this artist who showed the fishermen Peter and Andrew being blessed by Jesus in his fresco *Vocation of the Apostles*.

ANSWER: Domenico **Ghirlandaio**

[10] Ghirlandaio's workshop was notable for producing extremely talented artists. When Lorenzo de' Medici asked for two of Ghirlandaio's best assistants, this man produced a sculpture of a head of a faun, which secured his patronage.

ANSWER: **Michelangelo** Buonarroti

[10] Ghirlandaio and his pupil Michelangelo went to Rome to help paint frescoes in this building. This building contains the aforementioned *Vocation of the Apostles* and Michelangelo's *Drunkenness of Noah*.

ANSWER: **Sistine Chapel**

6. Fulvio Testi commented that a bust of this man by Gian Lorenzo Bernini was “truly alive and breathing.” For 10 points each:

[10] Name this nephew of Pope Paul V who used his power as cardinal to steal and purchase several artworks such as Caravaggio’s *David with the Head of Goliath* and Raphael’s *The Deposition*.

ANSWER: **Scipione Borghese** (prompt on “Borghese”)

[10] Scipione sponsored many of Bernini’s sculptures, including this one, which depicts a naiad turning into a laurel tree while a god tries to take her away.

ANSWER: **Apollo and Daphne**

[10] Scipione also ordered Bernini to create several statues of popes and kings in this church, which makes up one of the four Papal Major Basilicas along with St. John the Lateran, St. Peter’s, and St. Paul’s outside the walls.

ANSWER: Basilica of **Saint Mary Major** (accept Basilica di **Santa Maria Maggiore**)

7. British art historian John Richardson believes that Picasso’s *Les Femmes d’Alger* drew inspiration from Cezanne and this painting. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this painting, which depicts Saint John kneeling on the left while several nude men and women hold green and yellow robes.

ANSWER: **Opening of the Fifth Seal**

[10] El Greco’s *Opening of the Fifth Seal* greatly resembles this other painting of his, which shows a baby Christ illuminating the faces of Mary and other men while several angels fly above him.

ANSWER: *The **Adoration of the Shepherds***

[10] Efi Foundoulaki believes that Saint John and the nude men and women in the *Opening of the Fifth Seal* symbolize two types of this concept, respectively. In another painting, two types of this concept are separated by a sarcophagus bearing Niccolo Aurelio’s coat of arms.

ANSWER: **love** (accept *Sacred and Profane **Love***)

8. This man sculpted statues of John the Baptist and Saint Matthew for niches in the Orsanmichele. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this sculptor, who beat Filippo Brunelleschi in a contest to design the doors of the Florence Baptistery, which became his *Gates of Paradise*.

ANSWER: Lorenzo **Ghiberti**

[10] In one vivid panel from the *Gates of Paradise*, this figure commands Esau and his dogs to hunt some deer. In another vivid panel, this figure is about to be killed on top of a mountain.

ANSWER: **Isaac**

[10] This autobiographical work by Ghiberti was a major source for Vasari’s *The Lives*. This work chronicles the lives of artists from Cimabue till Ghiberti himself.

ANSWER: **Comentarii**

9. Mary and Jesus sit on a golden throne in front of a pomegranate embroidered curtain in this work. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this work, which sees, which sees Saints Cosmas and Damian kneeling before the pair on the throne. St. Mark can be seen presenting his gospel to John the Evangelist on the right of this work.

ANSWER: **San Marco Altarpiece**

[10] The *San Marco Altarpiece* was painted by this artist who notably didn't use lavish materials in his works. This artist painted several versions of the Annunciation, the most famous of which is his *Annunciation of Cortona*.

ANSWER: **Fra Giovanni Angelico** (accept **Guido di Pietro** or **Fra Giovanni di Fiesole**; prompt on "il Beato Angelico")

[10] In Fra Angelico's *Annunciation of Cortona*, Fra Angelico painted the words of a conversation between the Angel and Mary. The words of Mary have this quality, implying that only God has the ability to read them.

ANSWER: they are **backwards**

10. Giorgio Vasari wasn't the only art historian. Answer some questions about others. For 10 points each:

[10] This Swiss art historian discussed his belief that in the midst of political turmoil, art was the "saving grace of the Renaissance" in his magnum opus *The Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy*.

ANSWER: Carl Jacob Christoph **Burckhardt**

[10] This art historian developed three levels of meaning to describe icons in paintings. He heavily used it to analyze Van Eyck's *Arnolfini Wedding* in his book *Early Netherlandish Painting*.

ANSWER: Erwin **Panofsky**

[10] In the second volume of *Early Netherlandish Painting*, Panofsky primarily analyzes a painting of this type by Hugo van der Goes. Bosch's *The Garden of Earthly Delights* is one of these paintings.

ANSWER: **triptych**

11. In one of this artist's paintings, Mary clasps her hands in heaven while Saint Margaret of Cortona and Saint Nicholas kneel down in front of an altar. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this artist of the *Passerini Assumption*. In his most famous painting, this artist showed Mary standing on a pedestal carved with reliefs of harpies.

ANSWER: Andrea **del Sarto** (accept Andrea **d'Agnolo di Francesco di Luca di Paolo del Migliore**)

[10] In del Sarto's painting of this scene, Saint Peter and Catherine of Alexandria mourn while John the Apostle props up a dead body. In Titian's version of this scene, an angel holds a torch above it, and a self-portrait of Titian and his son can be seen at the base of a column.

ANSWER: **Pieta**

[10] In the final panel del Sarto's fresco of *The Life and Miracles of Filippo Benizzi*, he painted a girl with this quality. In Raphael's *Transfiguration*, an apostle in green holds a boy with this quality.

ANSWER: **possessed by the Devil** (accept **Satan** in place of **the Devil**)

12. Simone da Orsenigo built a cathedral in this city dedicated to Saint Mary of the Nativity that is located adjacent to the Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this city whose namesake cathedral is topped with a gilded statue known as the *Madonnina* designed by Giuseppe Perego.

ANSWER: **Milan**

[10] This church in Milan that was designed by Guiniforte Solari housed Leonardo da Vinci's *Last Supper*, before it was bombed by American troops. This church also houses Titian's *The Crowning With Thorns*.

ANSWER: **Santa Maria delle Grazie** (accept Church of **Holy Mary of Grace**)

[10] Leonardo da Vinci sketched plans to create the largest one of these things ever made in a sculpture for the Duke of Milan. In another sculpture, Erasmo de Narni rides on one of these things.

ANSWER: **horse**

13. Answer some questions about lesser known German renaissance painters for 10 points each:

[10] This artist showed a nude woman standing under a tree while the title character holds a honeycomb in his *Cupid Complaining to Venus*. This artist also painted the most iconic portrait of Martin Luther.

ANSWER: Lucas **Cranach the Elder** (prompt on "Cranach"; do NOT prompt or accept "the Younger")

[10] Cranach the Elder showed a bow and quiver lying next to a nymph who sleeps in front of one of these things. Women emerge from one of these things and go into a red tent in another Cranach work.

ANSWER: **fountain(s)** (accept **Fountain of Youth** or **Nymph of the Fountain**)

[10] The Lutheran church venerates Cranach the Elder, Durer, and this artist of the *Isenheim Altarpiece* as great Christians.

ANSWER: Matthias **Grunewald**

14. A painting by Carel Fabritius depicts a man in all-black viewing this city's Town Hall. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this city. Hendrick Cornelisz painted the interior of the Nieuwe Kerk in this city, whose spire can be seen in a more famous depiction of it.

ANSWER: **Delft**

[10] This artist showed the red and blue buildings of his hometown of Delft in one of the more famous depictions of that city. He also painted *The Allegory of Painting*.

ANSWER: Johannes **Vermeer**

[10] This artist along with Carel Fabritius pioneered the Delft School of Painting. This artist showed a woman walking down the stairs while eavesdropping on a pair of lovers in the corner in his *The Listening Housewife*.

ANSWER: Nicolaes **Maes**

15. Three nuns and several elegant women watch as men participate in the title event in this artist's painting *Stag Hunt at Aranjuez*. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this artist, who showed a royal procession entering the title city while several ships cross under a broken bridge in his *View of Zaragoza*.

ANSWER: Juan Bautista Martinez **del Mazo**

[10] This man sponsored many of Juan del Mazo's works, including a *View of Zaragoza*. In Velazquez's *Las Meninas*, this man can be seen along with his wife in the mirror.

ANSWER: **Philip IV** (prompt on "Philip" or "King of Spain")

[10] Velazquez took on this slave as an assistant, during which time he created such pieces as *Portrait of the Architect Jose Rates Dalmau*. After Velazquez's death, he worked for Juan del Mazo.

ANSWER: Juan **de Pareja**

16. A missing "ninth" sanctuary appeared in this structure after Father Makarius brought an icon of Saint Nicholas from Vyatka. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this structure, which was built by Barma and Postnik Yakovlev. This building's outer color scheme were taken from depictions of the Heavenly City in the Book of Revelation.

ANSWER: **Saint Basil's Cathedral** (accept Cathedral of **Vasily the Blessed**, Cathedral of the **Intercession of the Most Holy Theotokos on the Moat**, or **Pokrovsky Cathedral**)

[10] St. Basil's Cathedral was built in honor of this man's conquest of Kazan and Astrakhan. This man later blinded its architects, as he never wanted them to build anything so beautiful ever again.

ANSWER: **Ivan IV** Vasilyevich (accept **Ivan the Terrible**, **Ivan the Fearsome**, or **Ivan Grozny**; prompt on "Ivan")

[10] This other church lies directly across from Saint Basil's Cathedral in Cathedral Square. Today, this church contains the Theotokos of Vladimir and is considered the mother church of Russia.

ANSWER: **Assumption Cathedral** (accept Cathedral of the **Dormition**)

17. A woman holds up a painting with a black frame to a group of well-dressed men on the right side of this painting. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this painting, which shows a worker on the left packing away a portrait of Louis XIV. This painting never actually performed its title function, instead being painted because its artist complained of "cold fingers".

ANSWER: **L'Enseigne de Gersaint** (accept **The Shop Sign of Gersaint**)

[10] The artist of *L'Enseigne de Gersaint* also painted this work, which shows several putti rising from the water while a couple engages in a "fete galante" next to a statue of Venus.

ANSWER: **Embarkation for Cythera** (accept **L'Embarquement pour Cythère**, **Voyage to Cythera**, or **Pilgrimage to the Isle of Cythera**)

[10] *L'Enseigne de Gersaint* and *Embarkation for Cythera* were both painted by this Rococo artist.

ANSWER: Jean-Antoine **Watteau**

18. Answer some questions about paintings depicting war. For 10 points each:

[10] Mars tramples over books while being dragged by Alekto in a Peter Paul Rubens painting depicting this war. The destruction of art during this war is described in Joachim von Sandrart's *Teutsche Academie*.

ANSWER: **Thirty Years'** War

[10] Titian showed this Holy Roman Emperor on his way to fight the Battle of Muhlberg. Rubens also showed this emperor and his wife Isabella sitting in front of a red curtain in another portrait.

ANSWER: **Charles V** (prompt on "Charles")

[10] Giorgio Vasari showed a skeleton about to behead a man with a scythe on the right side of a fresco depicting this battle. In a Titian work, one of this battle's participants offers his son Don Fernando to the goddess Victory.

ANSWER: Battle of **Lepanto**

19. The nymph not pointing but bathing in the water in Domenichino's *The Hunt of Diana* has this quality. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this quality, which is also shared by Christ in his other painting *The Way to Calvary*. Frankly, when Raphael paints a self-portrait in his paintings, it almost always has this quality.

ANSWER: **looks at the viewer** (accept clear knowledge equivalents)

[10] Domenichino was a member of this period of art. This period, which exaggerated drama and tension in paintings, is best exemplified by the tenebrism of Caravaggio.

ANSWER: **Baroque**

[10] This most celebrated work of Domenichino shows the title saint receiving a golden plate and chalice from two of his disciples. Saint Paula kneels in front of him while holding a blue book in this painting.

ANSWER: ***Last Communion of St. Jerome***

20. Even though it's probably extremely boring, we can't just ignore the architectural prowess of Gothic works! Answer some questions about them for 10 points each:

[10] Along with flying buttresses, these structures would help support the weight of Gothic buildings. They consist of multiple, diagonally-oriented pointed arches.

ANSWER: **ribbed vault(s)** (prompt on "ribs" or "vaults")

[10] This cathedral in northwestern France is one of the more prominent Gothic buildings. It is famous for the stained-glass windows of the Vendome Chapel, which were added in the 15th century.

ANSWER: **Chartres** Cathedral (accept Cathedral of **Our Lady of Chartres** or *Cathédrale **Notre-Dame de Chartres***)

[10] The Gothic style is believed to have been popularized by this man, who believed in the spiritual power of color. After reading about Pseudo-Dionysius the Areopagite, he rebuilt the Basilica of St. Denis.

ANSWER: Abbot **Suger**