

AAD 201 Fall 2007 Lecture 9: Reformation, Counter-Reformation, and Absolutism

Reformation: Nieuwe Kerk; Haarlem, Netherlands; c. 1650

St. Stephen Walbrook, London; 1672-79; Sir Christopher Wren

St. Paul's Cathedral; London; 1675-1710; Sir Christopher Wren

Counter-Reformation: Baldacchino of St. Peter's; Rome; 1624-1633; Bernini

Altar of St. Teresa in Cornaro Chapel; Rome; 1646; Bernini

San Andrea al Quirinale; Rome; 1658-70; Bernini

San Carlo alle Quattro Fontane; Rome; 1634-38; Borromini

Wieskirche (Die Wies); Bavaria, Germany; 1746-54; Zimmerman brothers

Absolutism: Piazza del Popolo and its trivium;
 begun c. 1465 with clearing of Corso, patron Paul II; west leg
 c. 1515, patron Leo X; east leg c. 1465, patron Paul III; obelisk
 c. 1585, patron Sixtus V

The Campidoglio; Rome; redesigned 1537; Michelangelo; patron, Paul III

Master Plan of Sixtus V; Rome; 1585-90; Domenico Fontana
Santa Maria Maggiore; Acqua Felice

Palazzo Farnese; Rome; 1530-89; Antonio da Sangallo the Younger and
Michelangelo; patron Cardinal Alessandro Farnese, later Pope Paul
III

Chambord; Loire Valley, France; begun ca. 1520; da Cortona (?); patron,
François I

The East Front of the Louvre; Paris; 1667-70; Claude Perrault; patron,
Louis XIV

Versailles; near Paris, France; 1660's on; various architects; patrons, Louis
XIV, Louis XV and Louis XVI; Gardens -- designed by Le Notre

Names and Terms

Martin Luther; the Protestant Reformation; the Counter-Reformation; the Council of Trent, 1544;
the Baroque; the Great Fire of London, 1666; sounding board; baldacchino; the Vatican; trivium;
obelisk; quoin; chateau; parterre