



# THE GOLDEN AGE

*Michelangelo, Raffaello and Beyond*



## THE GOLDEN AGE

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- Much as Hughes describes, the 16th century saw major alterations in Roman architecture and city planning: Bramante and Julius II were the main drivers.
- Michelangelo and Raffaello are singled out (again) as the most significant contributors to the Vatican of this period
- 1517: the 99 Theses of Martin Luther; inaugurates the Counter-Reformation
- 1527: The Sack of Rome
- High Renaissance (1490–1527); Mannerism (1527–1599); Baroque (1600–1750)

# ARCHI- TECTURE

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*Bramante, Tempietto*

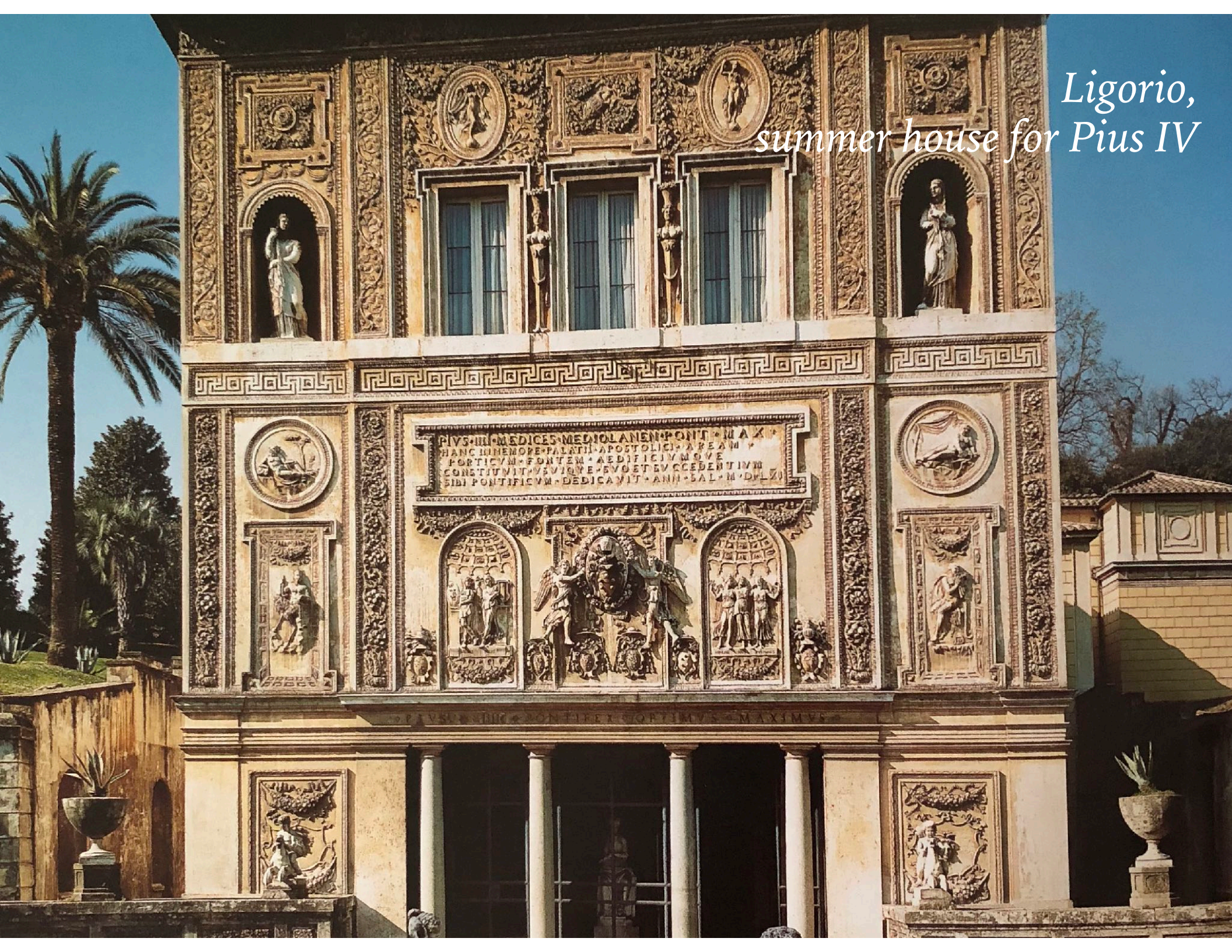


S. Giovanni dei  
Fiorentini, worked on by  
virtually all of main  
architects of the 1500s;  
completed in 1733.





*Ligorio,  
summer house for Pius IV*

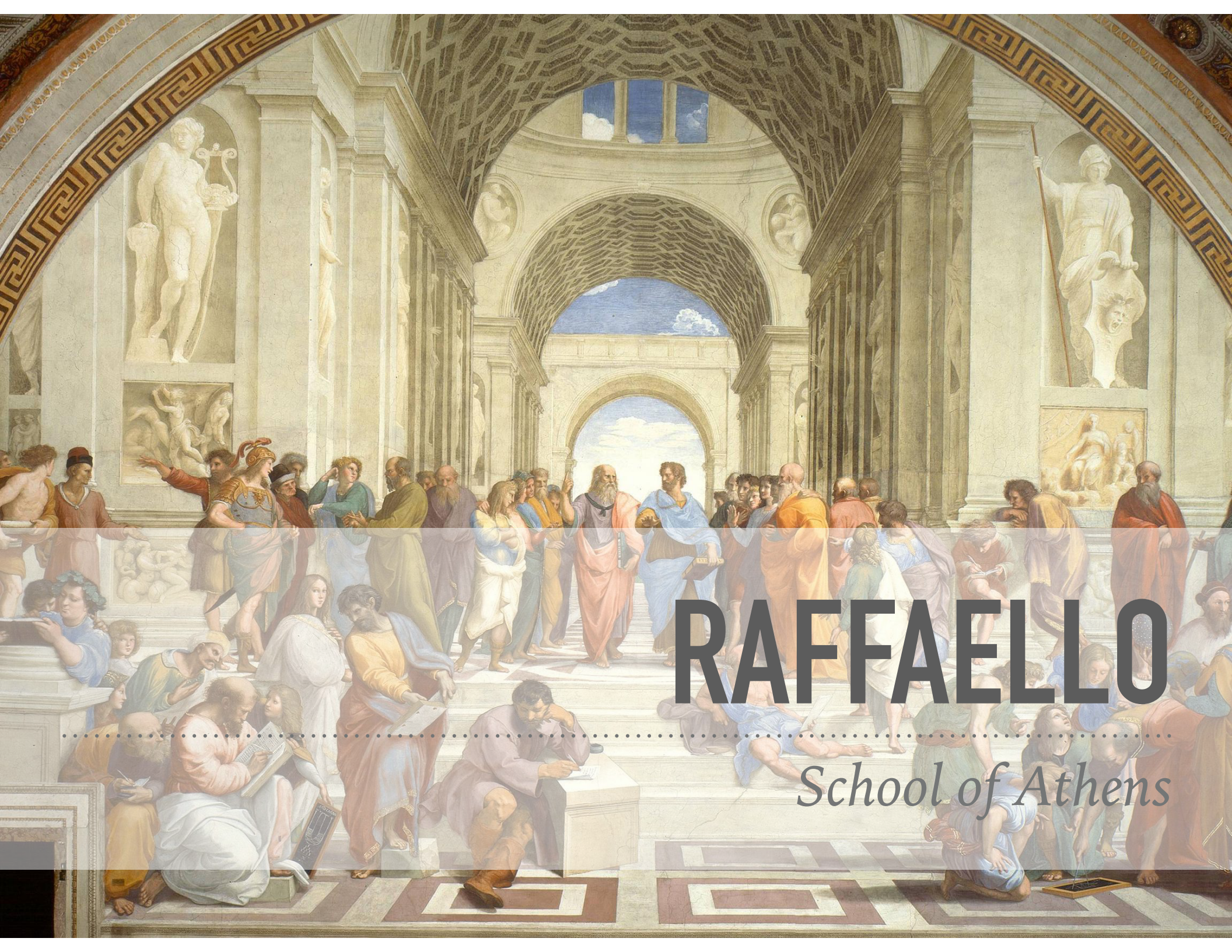


*Bramante,  
S. Maria di Loreto, 1507–73*





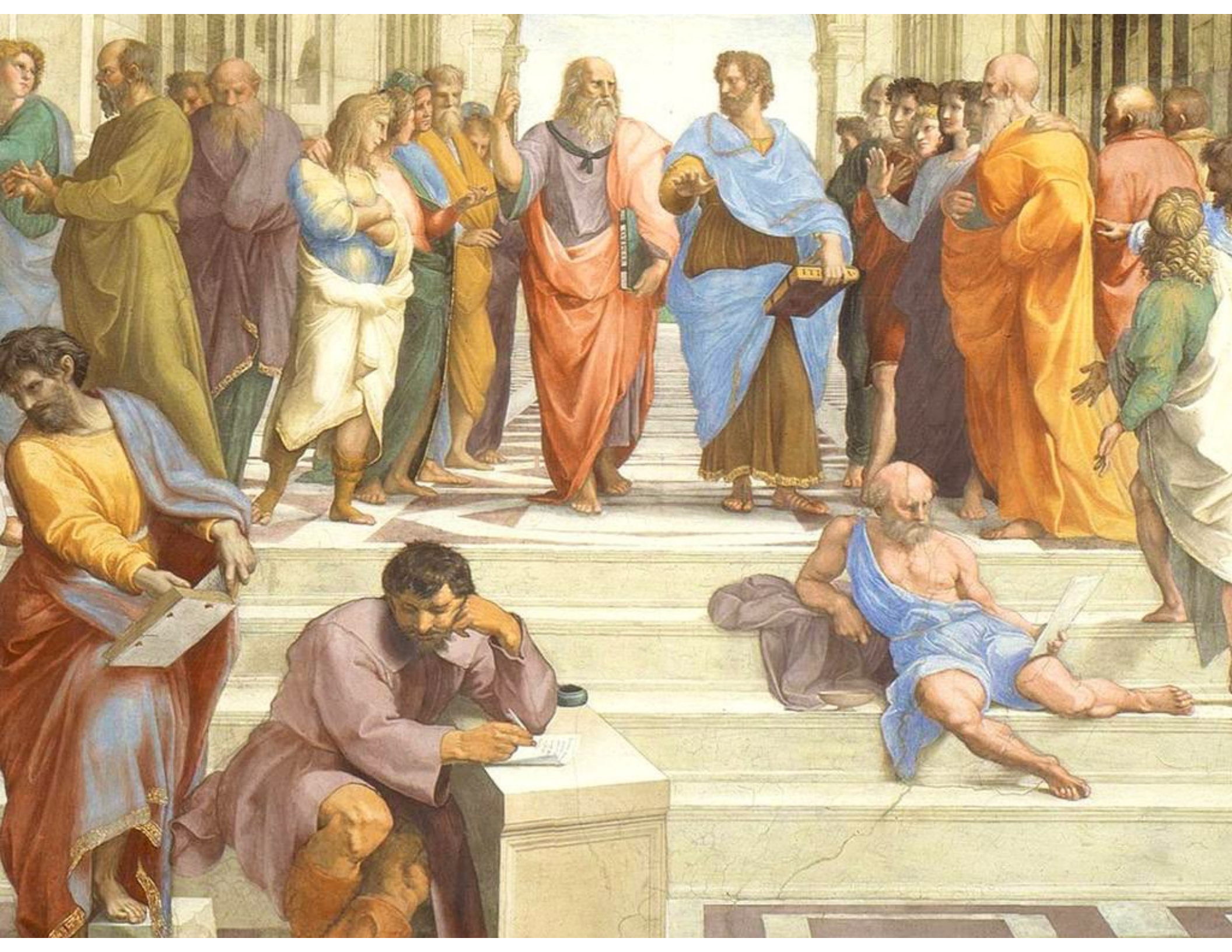




# RAFFAELLO

*School of Athens*

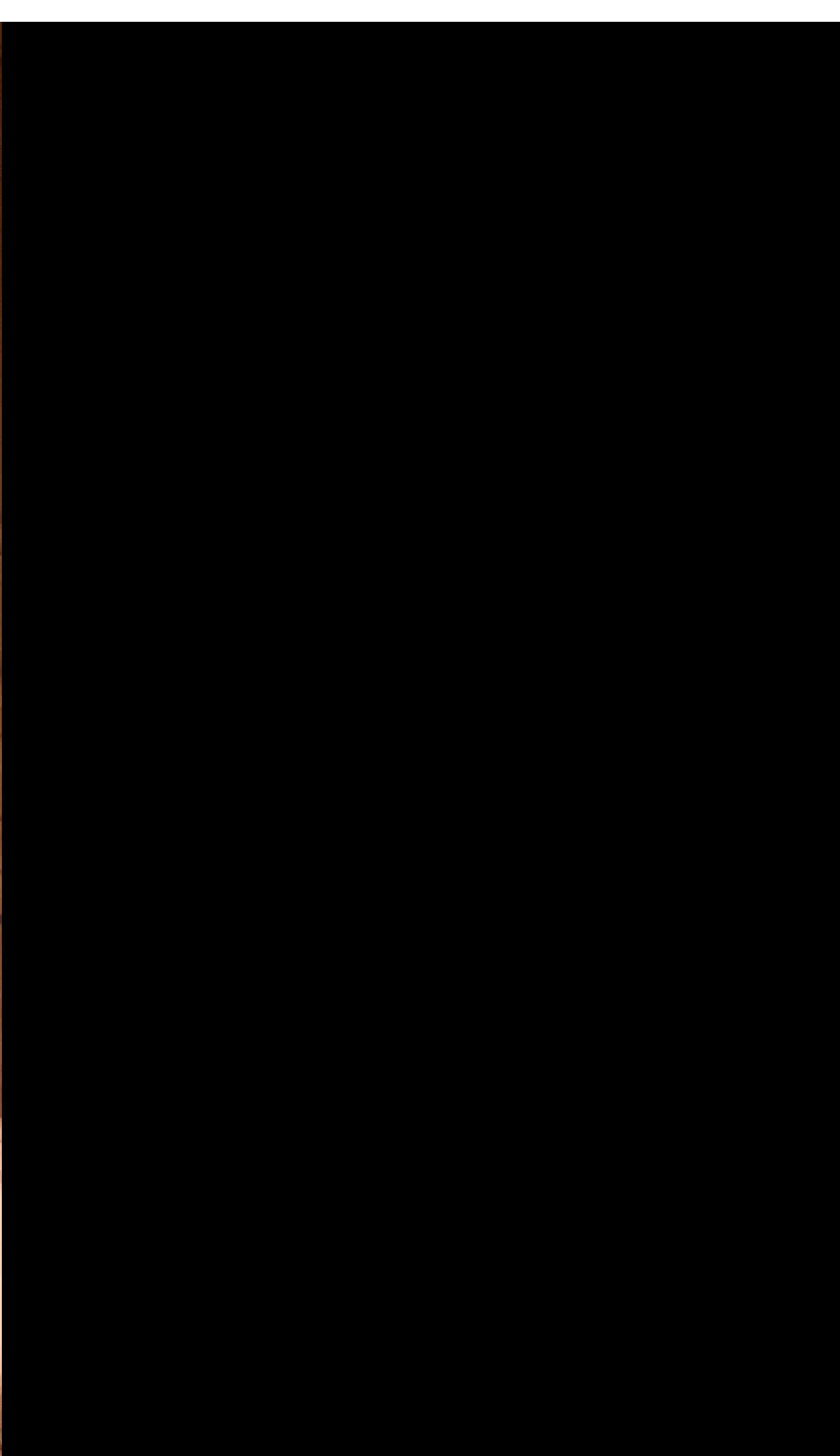








*Michelangelo,  
Moses*



*Michelangelo,  
Christ Risen*







*Michelangelo,  
Pietà*



*Michelangelo,  
Pietà*





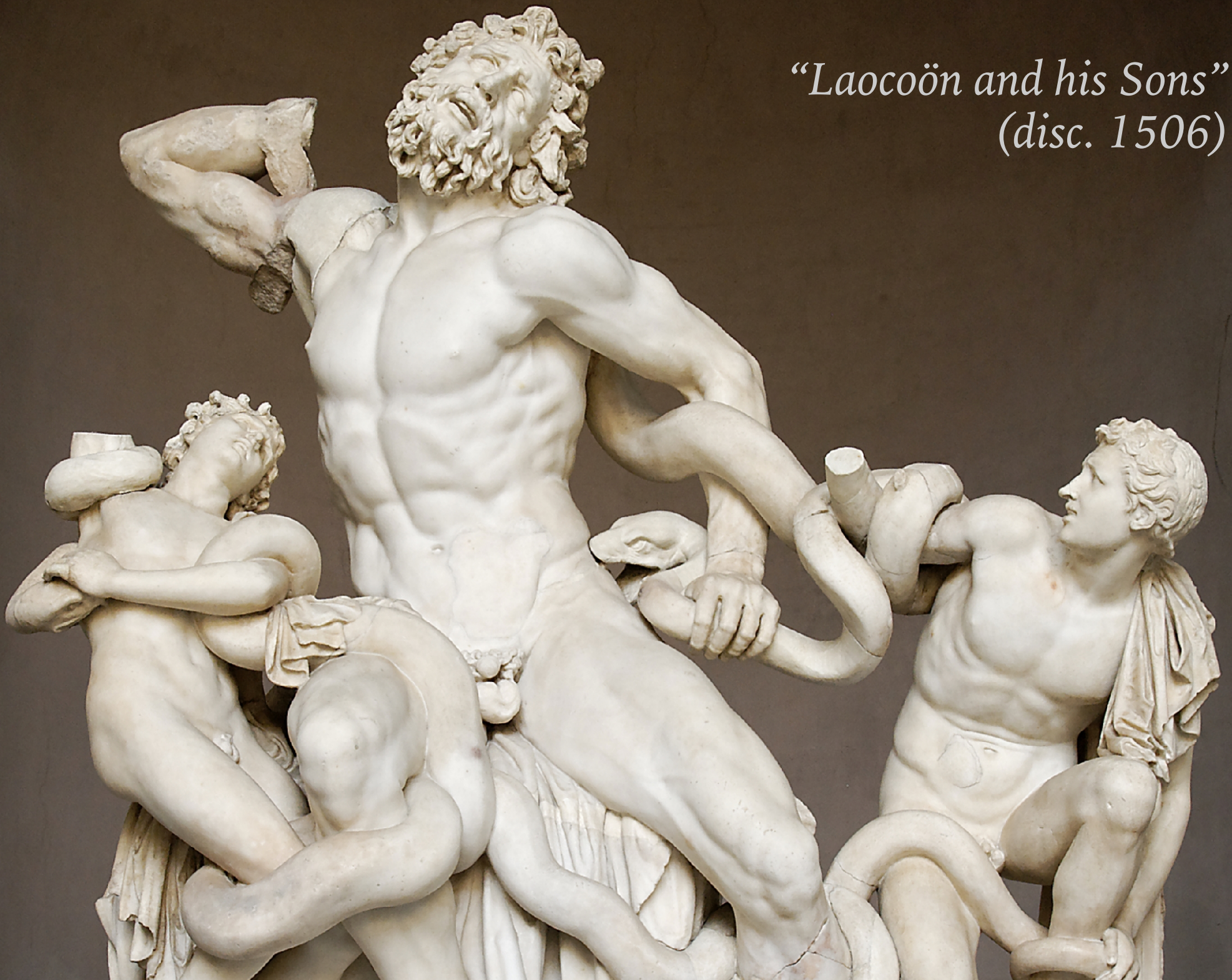
# MANNERISM

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*Parmigiano, “Madonna with the Long Neck”*



*“Laocoön and his Sons”  
(disc. 1506)*









# THE SISTINE CHAPEL

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*Wait—didn't we do that last time?*



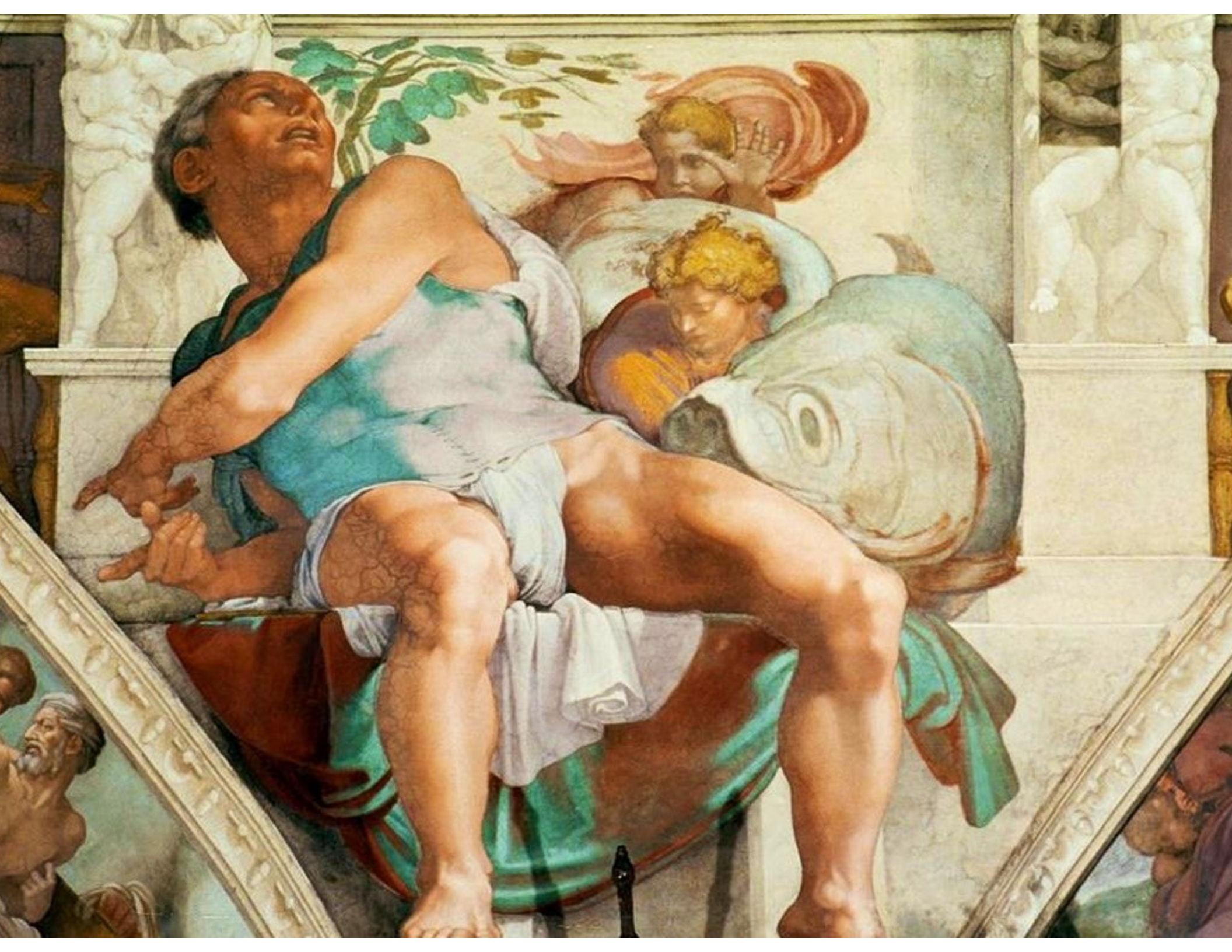














# CARAVAGGIO

*Opulent Baroque decadence*













*The Calling of St. Matthew*

