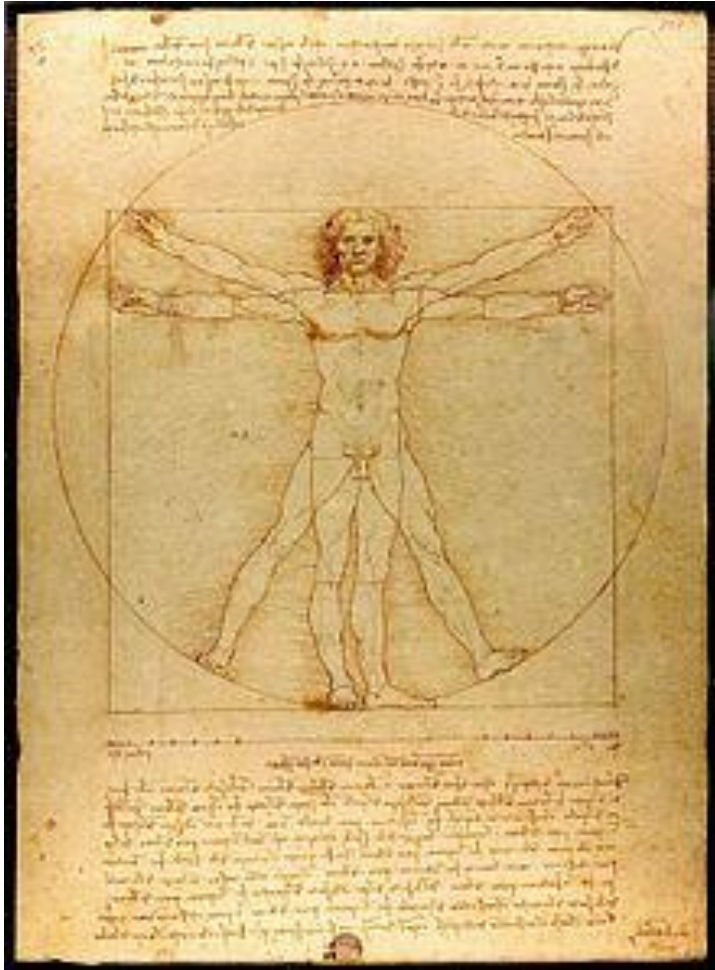


[Medieval Art](#)

RENAISSANCE PERIOD

Leonardo da Vinci, 1452 - 1519



Michelangelo, 1475 – 1564 (Statue of David, 1504)

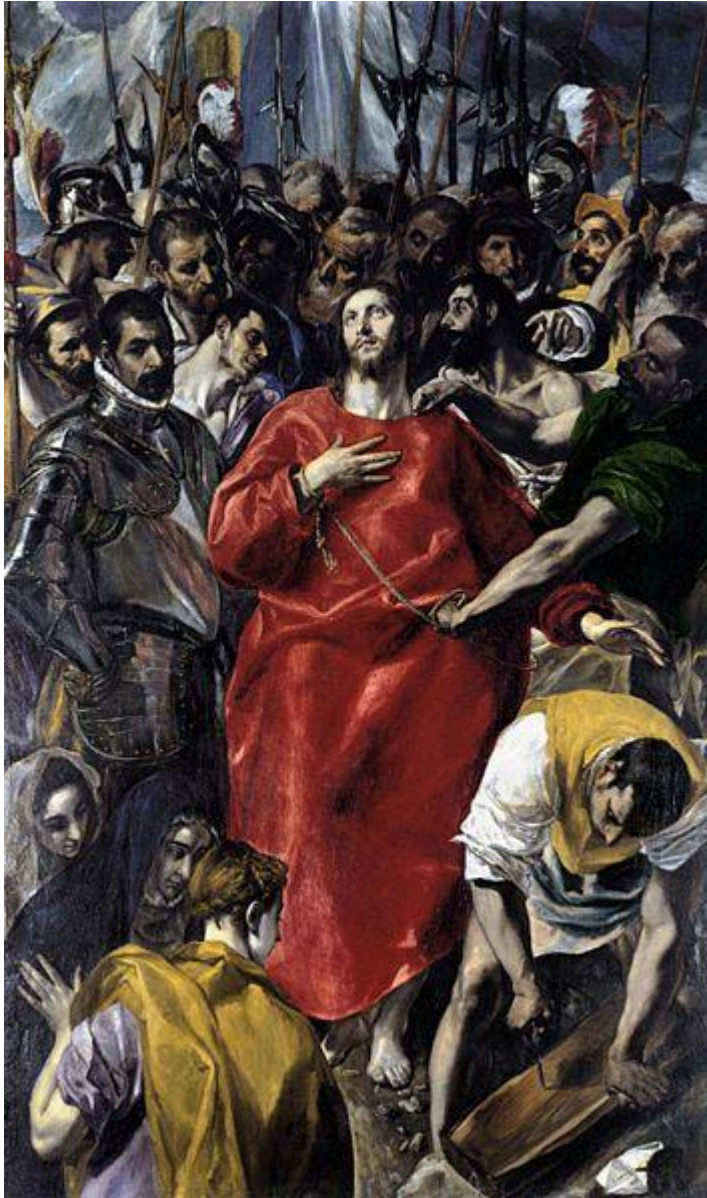


Michelangelo (The Creation of Adam, 1508 – 1512)



(See text, p. 107)

El Greco (1541 – 1614)



The Disrobing of Christ or El Expolio (Latin: exspolium) is a painting begun in the summer of 1577 and completed in the spring of 1579 for the High Altar of the sacristy of the Cathedral of Toledo, where it still hangs, is one of El Greco's most famous works.

BAROQUE PERIOD

Sir Peter Paul Rubens (1577 – 1640)



Sir Peter Paul Rubens (Dutch pronunciation: [\[ˈrybʔ\(n\)s\]](#); 28 June 1577 – 30 May 1640) was a prolific seventeenth-century [Flemish Baroque painter](#), and a proponent of an extravagant [Baroque](#) style that emphasized movement, color, and sensuality. He is well-known for his [Counter-Reformation altarpieces](#), [portraits](#), [landscapes](#), and [history paintings](#) of mythological and allegorical subjects. In addition to running a large studio in [Antwerp](#) that produced paintings popular with nobility and

art collectors throughout Europe, Rubens was a classically educated [humanist scholar](#), art collector, and diplomat who was [knighted](#) by both [Philip IV](#), King of Spain, and [Charles I](#), King of England.

Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio (1571 – 1610)



Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio (29 September 1571 – 18 July 1610) was an [Italian artist](#) active in [Rome](#), [Naples](#), [Malta](#), and [Sicily](#) between 1593 and 1610. His paintings, which combine a realistic observation of the human state, both physical and emotional, with a dramatic use of lighting, had a formative influence on the [Baroque school of painting](#).^[1]

[BAROQUE ARCHITECTURE](#)