



# Discover Baroque Art: Educational Brochure

*Using Discover Baroque Art as Educational Tool*

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# Introduction to the Brochure

## **1) THE PURPOSE OF THIS EDUCATIONAL BROCHURE**

Dear reader of the guide,

We welcome you on our joint journey through the Discover Baroque Art Virtual Museum's collections of the Museum With No Frontiers (MWNF). This guide will try to introduce you to the Baroque epoch from a European point of view, which is closely connected with the Christian, especially Catholic, past of the "old continent". With the help of the connection between political historical events, the geographical distribution of Europe and the artistic appearance that the Museum With No Frontiers online collection offers us, together we will try to understand what the Baroque epoch in Europe actually was, how it looked, why it happened and how to perceive it nowadays.

The brochure is divided into three parts: I. Introduction to the Baroque period

II. Using Discover Baroque Art on the website

III. Visual Excursion.

Each part (I., II., III.) is enriched with highlighted tasks that you should be able to fulfil in order to consolidate interactivity and your gained knowledge.

And how exactly can the Discover Baroque Art help you to learn about the Baroque epoch? Let's find out in the next point.

## **2) WHAT IS THE DISCOVER BAROQUE ART AND WHY TO USE IT?**

Discover Baroque Art is an international virtual project of the Museum With No Frontiers in cooperation with other partner institutions in European countries. Through the collections and virtual exhibitions included in the project, various historical aspects of the Baroque period can be explored with the help of surviving works of art and architecture that have been photographed and exhibited by the institutions.

So why use this virtual programme, you ask?

Humans are equipped with five senses to know the world in which they live - sight, hearing, touch, smell and taste, thus in most cases they help us to know the complex world in which we live and of which we are a part. Learning and knowing is thus most effective when we combine all these five senses. Sometimes, however, this possibility is not realistic, because, for example, authentic aromas or tastes cannot be conveyed via any device. However, what can be conveyed is hearing (such as a teacher's explanation) and sight (such as photographs of historical artifacts). I therefore believe that by expanding sensory knowledge to include the visual side of the matter, it is possible to achieve a better understanding of the Baroque epoch from a European point of view.

For some of you, European Baroque art may be a new topic, which you use to expand your knowledge of other cultures. Due to the influence of colonisation, elements of European baroque culture can also be found beyond its borders in the two Americas or in Asia, which underlines the influence of baroque culture throughout the world. Learning about European baroque art can be interesting both for non-Europeans and for Europeans themselves, who often do not realise that embellished baroque architecture and monuments surround them in their everyday lives.

Before we dive into the beauties of Baroque European art, however, it is necessary to know something about the Baroque era itself.

So, let's go to the first educational part, where you will learn something about what the Baroque actually is and what happened during the Baroque period in Europe.

## I. Introduction to the Baroque period

### **3) WHAT IS BAROQUE ART FROM EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE?**

Let's start with our first task.

**TASK 1: On a piece of paper write 3 words that characterise Baroque for you. These words do not have to be theoretically correct and do not have to show the characteristics of style and epoch.**

Baroque is one of the cultural trends in art and society in late 16th to early 18th centuries in Europe, or its colonies. For our purposes, we will focus only on the Baroque on the European continent. The dating of this style is not clear and simple, as the style spread across Europe gradually. From the territory of today's Italy, where it originated, it spread north and west to the territory of today's France and Germany, especially its southern part of Bavaria, then to the countries of today's Benelux and the Iberian Peninsula. From Western Europe, the style then spread to Central Europe in the territory of today's states such as Austria, Hungary or the Czech Republic, and then further east to the Russian Empire.

Please remember this "west to east" spreading phenomenon. It is very common in history of Europe and is not only referring to the artistic baroque period, but also to other art movements, revolutions or political influences.

It was a style that influenced the life of society. He penetrated all branches of culture - painting, sculpture, architecture, music, literature or theatre. In the Baroque era, the aim was to achieve a comprehensive effect of the return of the so-called old order to society. By these so-called old orders, let us understand the revival of Christianity, specifically Catholic Christianity, whose position was undermined by the Protestant Reformation. It was the opposite of thought of the preceding European Renaissance style. However, you will learn more about the context of the origins of Baroque in the following subsection.

So what is typical of Baroque and how do we recognize it?

Because of the "return to the old order", we can see the influence of the Catholic religion in the Baroque. Sacred motifs such as figures of saints or little angels are very typical for this era. Together with them, it is a style that is very decorative. You would find it quite difficult to find minimalist clean lines in it, because the use of ornaments, gold, precious stones, monumentality, prehistoric motifs, use of light and shadow contrast, fresco decoration, rich stucco decoration, focus on the interior of the individual or the creation of one's own reality is very common for the Baroque. Baroque is therefore a style that works with concepts such as illusion, supernatural phenomena, dynamics or disharmony.

**TASK 2: Now try to find 10 points in the text that you could use to characterize Baroque - for example, location, historical period, its characteristics. Do they match the words you listed in Task 1?**

## 4) CONTEXTUALIZATION OF THE CULTURAL-POLITICAL SITUATION OF EUROPE IN THE BAROQUE PERIOD

Now you have an idea of what the Baroque looked like, what concepts it worked with, but to understand it, it is also important to know why it was like that and what influenced it.

As already said, Baroque is associated with piety in European culture. But why was that?

In order to understand it, it is also necessary to approach the period before the Baroque period. In Europe, before the Baroque, the Renaissance was dominant, which is characterized by the scientific development of society, individuality or humanism. Among the important figures of the Renaissance was Leonardo da Vinci, who earned the nickname the Renaissance man because he dealt with a wide range of sciences from the beginnings of medicine to philosophy to engineering.

It was an era that emphasized the reason of each person, thereby moving away from the original Christian ideal of relying on God and especially the Roman Catholic Church, which claimed that it alone was the mediator between God and man. This claim was based on the greed and lust for power of the Roman Catholic Church dignitaries. Due to disagreement with this approach, another branch of the Christian faith gradually began to form in Europe - the so-called Protestants.

From an artistic and social point of view, in the 16th century there was a certain exhaustion of the Renaissance and an inclination towards a much more decorative and playful mannerism, which, however, the church was not able to influence. In the middle of the 16th century, the so-called Council of Trent met, which responded to the emergence of Protestant churches and Mannerism and issued a document in which it declared a return "to the old order", Catholic faith and piety. So, the Council defined the epoch that we call Baroque epoch these days.

From a historical point of view, the Baroque period can thus be defined as a period of wars, religious conflicts and plagues, thus the dark period of European history. At this time, the biggest religious conflict - the Thirty Years' War - between the Roman Catholic Church and the Protestants was taking place in Europe. This war really plagued Europe for thirty years from 1618 to 1648 and affected almost all the monarchies of Europe at the time. The ideas of war then reached all corners of the old continent. The results of the war are not unequivocal - in some countries it can be argued that the Protestants won, in others - especially under the rule of the Habsburg family (Spain, Austria, the Czech lands) the Reformation was defeated and the process of so-called re-Catholicization took place. However, we will show these differences and the differences in the impact of the Reformation on individual countries only in Part III. of our brochure.

In conclusion, Baroque followed the Renaissance period and became its ideological opposite. It emphasized piety, monumentality and the church. The Roman Catholic Church thus responded to the emergence of its Christian competitors, the Protestants. Society accepted this baroque current because it experienced difficult times - plagues, epidemics, wars, violence or famines, and the idea of God as a saviour from these horrors was a natural step both for ordinary people who hoped for better times, and for churches and monarchies who were then able to control their subjects better.

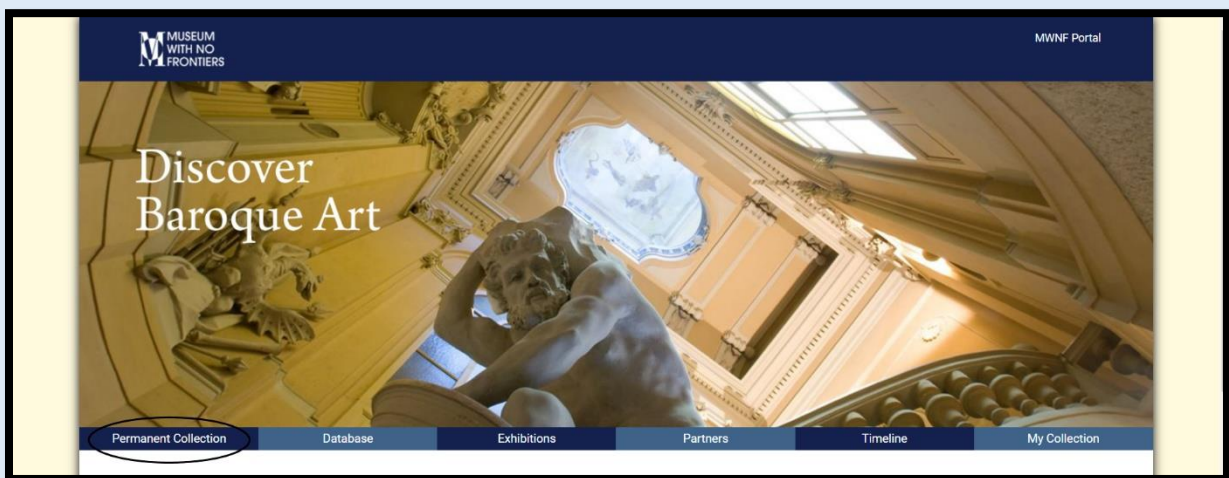
From an artistic point of view, the Baroque is based on the Renaissance, but it is visually more monumental, more decorative and more attractive to the eye of an ordinary person of that time. Artistically, it complements the ideas of the Catholic revival of the time by using sacred motifs such as angels, holy figures or supernatural phenomena.

So now you know what to expect from Baroque, so we can move on to the more active part of our brochure. In the next chapter, we will introduce together the tools of the Discover Baroque Art program from Museum With No Frontiers, through which you will consolidate the information you have now acquired, expand it and also connect it with the visual side of the topic.

## II. Using Discover Baroque Art on the website

Now after reading the first part, you should have at least a theoretical idea of what Baroque is and what it looks like. In this part, we will engage your active activity and try together to consolidate your acquired knowledge using the Discover Baroque Art virtual program. We will step by step go through six functions that you can use.

### 1) PERMANENT COLLECTION



The Permanent collection tool contains all the items of the Discover Baroque Art collections and can be found after opening the Discover Baroque Art programme in the left corner as shown above.

After clicking, you will see a table for the search option. At Discover Baroque Art, you can search according to three criteria - country, type of material and date.

## Permanent Collection

Sort by

Country ▾

Partners ▾

Start Date ▾

End Date ▾

We would like to show you an example now.

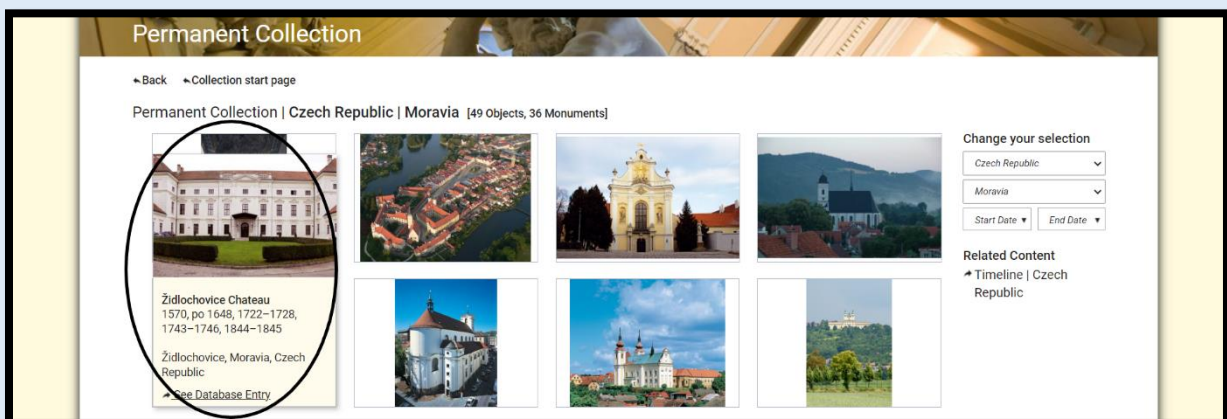
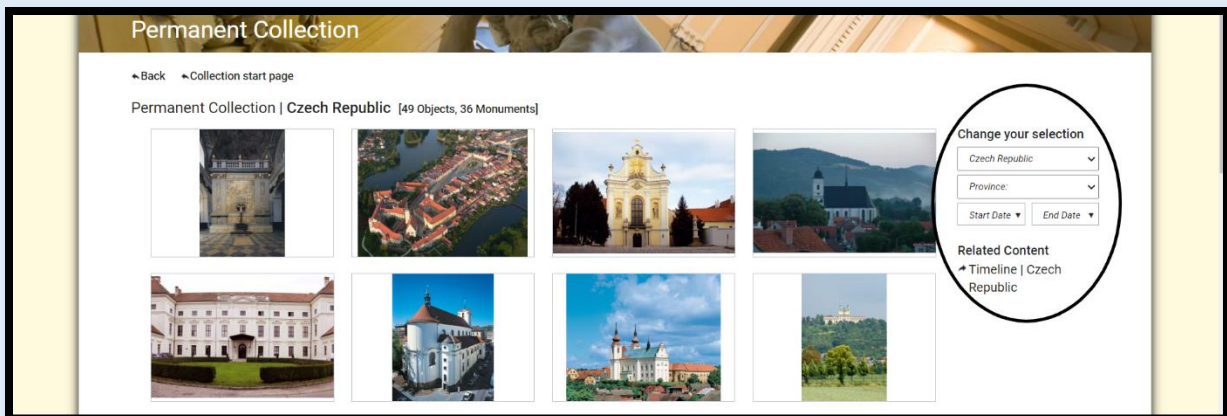
I would like to see, for example, the baroque monuments in the Czech Republic. I will therefore select the Czech Republic in the country column. Subsequently, I will get a list of monuments that are available in the collections. In the right part of the screen, I can then filter the searched monuments again - for example according to a smaller territorial unit - province or by date.

## Permanent Collection

Sort by

Country ▾

- Country
- Austria
- Croatia
- Czech Republic**
- Germany
- Hungary
- Italy
- Portugal

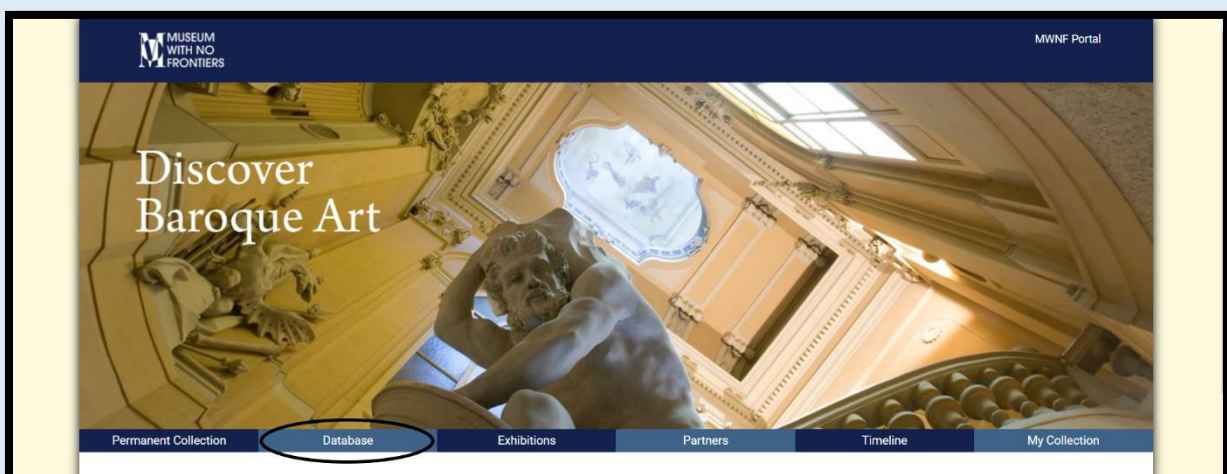


Subsequently, as soon as one of the monuments interests me and I want to learn more about it, I just need to move the cursor to its photo and click on its detail. So I am able to learn specific information including the history of the place, type of monument or, for example, the date of the monument.

And now it's time for your next task.

**TAKS 3: Try to explore the option of Permanent collection. Find a monument according to your preferences (country, type of material, dating) and read more detailed information about it.**

## 2) DATABASE



The Database section lists all monuments and objects included in Discover Baroque Art, along with images and information about each monument on the list. The section can be found after opening the Discover Baroque Art program in the left corner as shown above.

After clicking on the section, we can see three basic criteria according to which monuments can be searched in the database. These are the language (for example, Czech), the limited time period and keywords. You can use one to three keywords, and for better orientation in the search, you can voluntarily assign an individual word to a category (for example, Name, Location, Period/Dynasty, etc.).

Database

Enter your criteria:

Keywords

Moravia

and

Židlochovice

and

Date

1500

1800

Language

Czech

Go

➔MWNF Database complete listing

At the bottom of the search fields, you can see the inscription "MWNF Database complete listing". This link will take you to the museum's overall database, which also includes other collections outside of Discover Baroque Art. However, we will not work with this tool now and will remain in the Discover Baroque Art database.

Database

Refine your search: [Search Box] in [Keyword(s)] [Search]

← Back Database start page

Results of your search | 1 records

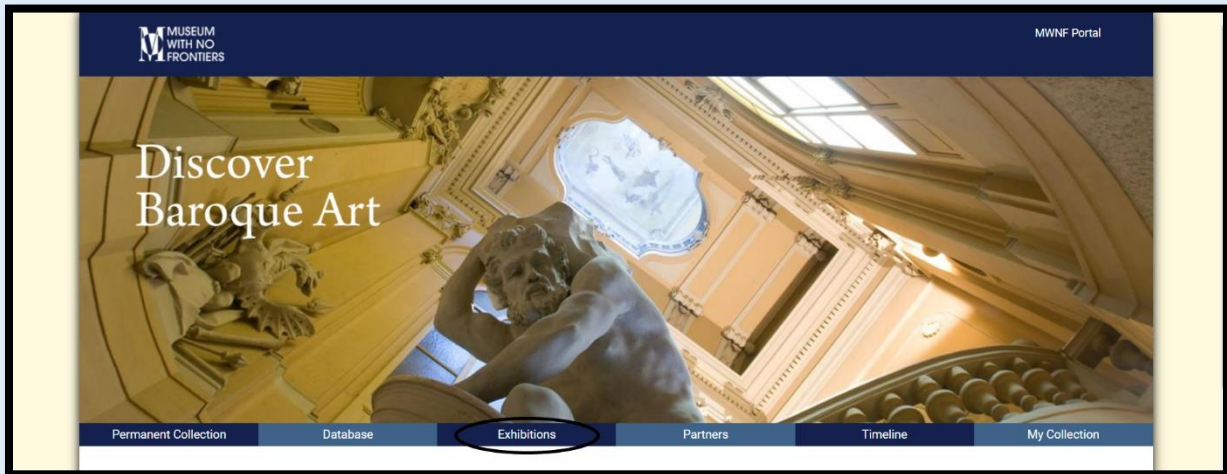
Zámek Židlochovice, Židlochovice, Czech Republic

1570, po 1648, 1722–1728, 1743–1746, 1844–1845

Židlochovice, Morava, Czech Republic

**TASK 4: Now we will continue with task 3. Using key words, language and dating, try to find the same monument that you chose in task number 3. What information did you memorize about the searched monument? Name at least three.**

### 3) EXHIBITIONS



The Exhibitions tool contains additional information for the Discover Baroque Art collections and can be found after opening the Discover Baroque Art program in the left corner as shown above.

In this section you can learn more about the cultural and historical context of the time, lifestyle and art. This section contains the following subsections:

- > Absolutism
- > Devotion and Pilgrimage
- > Ephemera, Festivals and Theatrical Representation
- > Languages of Baroque
- > The Age of Enlightenment
- > The Ascension of the Bourgeoisie
- > Reformation and Counter-Reformation
- > Traveling and Exoticism.

The image shows a screenshot of a website for a virtual exhibition. The background is a dark, high-contrast photograph of a Baroque marble sculpture depicting a muscular man embracing a woman. The woman is draped in a cloth and has her arms raised. The man's torso is bare, and he is holding the woman. The website layout includes a logo in the top left, navigation links in the top right, a main title, a welcome message, a list of exhibition topics, and footer information at the bottom.

MUSEUM WITH NO FRONTIERS

MWNF Portal | Home  
English ▾

# Discover Baroque Art

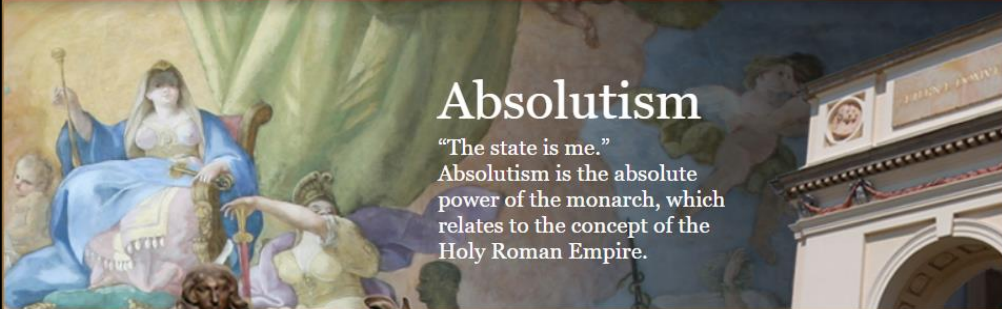
Welcome to the Virtual Exhibitions

- > Absolutism
- > Devotion and Pilgrimage
- > Ephemera, Festivals and Theatrical Representation
- > Languages of Baroque
- > The Age of Enlightenment
- > The Ascension of the Bourgeoisie
- > Reformation and Counter-Reformation
- > Travelling and Exoticism

In cooperation with Discover Baroque Art partner institutions

Exhibition Design Yaşar University, Izmir, Turkey

Each subsection is then divided into further sections for clarity. The most general is always the Introduction, which summarizes general and basic knowledge related to the topic. In the next chapters, you can learn more detailed information about the topic connected with artistic activity. Each section includes selected monuments together with their photographs and detailed information after clicking on them. Because of this, it is possible to connect theoretical knowledge with visual knowledge.



# Absolutism

“The state is me.”  
Absolutism is the absolute power of the monarch, which relates to the concept of the Holy Roman Empire.



- > Introduction
- > Imperial dreams
- > The spread of the Official style
- > Court life and diplomacy

Exhibition curated by

Zora Wörgötter, Brno

In cooperation with the curators of the [Partner Institutions](#)

Moravian Gallery, Brno, Czech Republic



Exhibition design

Yasar University Izmir, Turkey



# Absolutism

< [Exhibition homepage](#)

< [Previous page](#) | [Next page](#) >

## Imperial Dreams



*“Me, the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.”*

The Imperial style, seen as the basis of modern European Christianity, was born during the reign of Charlemagne who was responsible for building the connection between the Roman Empire and the Christian World in Europe. The basic principles of the Imperial style allude to historical continuity; the construction of the all-inclusive residence as the centre of power both for the aristocracy and the church; the building of the court academy as the centre for the dissemination of wisdom and knowledge and a constituent part of the role of the Roman Emperor as the absolute ruler. In addition, both the church and the ambitious bourgeois aristocracy followed concepts borrowed from antiquity, transforming them into the ideals of “good rule” and personal virtue.

 / Download

> As PDF (including images)

> As Word (text only)



**Palazzo Barberini, *The Triumph of Divine Providence* ceiling fresco**

1632–39

Rome, Latium, Italy

Pietro da Cortona

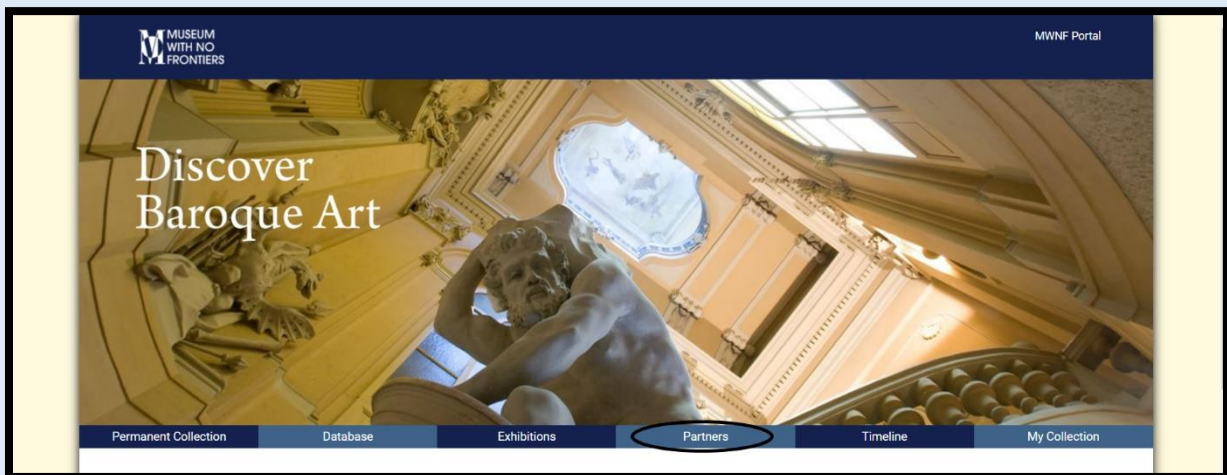
**The fresco, which celebrates the supreme authority of the papacy, is rooted in the style of the Holy Roman Empire. The presentation of this one-dimensional world-view and its celebration of the absolute ruler is the basis of absolutism.**

> [More information](#)

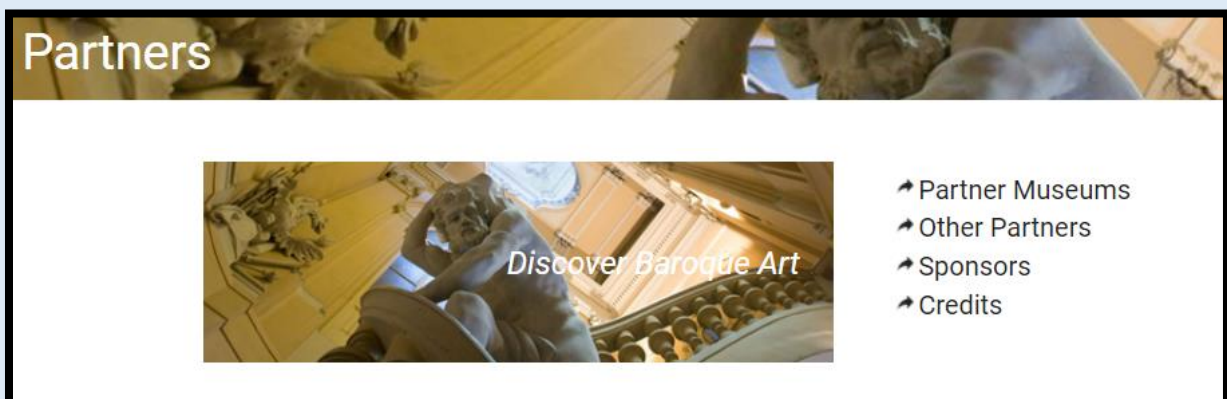
**TASK 5: After exploring the Exhibitions tool, try to answer the following questions:**

- 1) Name three European styles during the period of absolutism.
- 2) What is a pilgrimage? And what does its rediscovery in the Baroque period have to do with?
- 3) The Baroque period was a time of boom for which cultural institution? Name at least two of these institutions that you could see in the picture.
- 4) From which country and from which city did the school of the Carracci family, prominent Baroque artists, come?
- 5) What was the important sugar refinery in Rijeka, Croatia? Was it common in the past for a monarch to establish a factory?
- 6) How can we define the bourgeoisie?
- 7) What is the Counter-Reformation? On what monuments can we trace its influence?
- 8) What was the main reason for connecting Europe with other continents, which then influenced Europe culturally?

## 4) PARTNERS

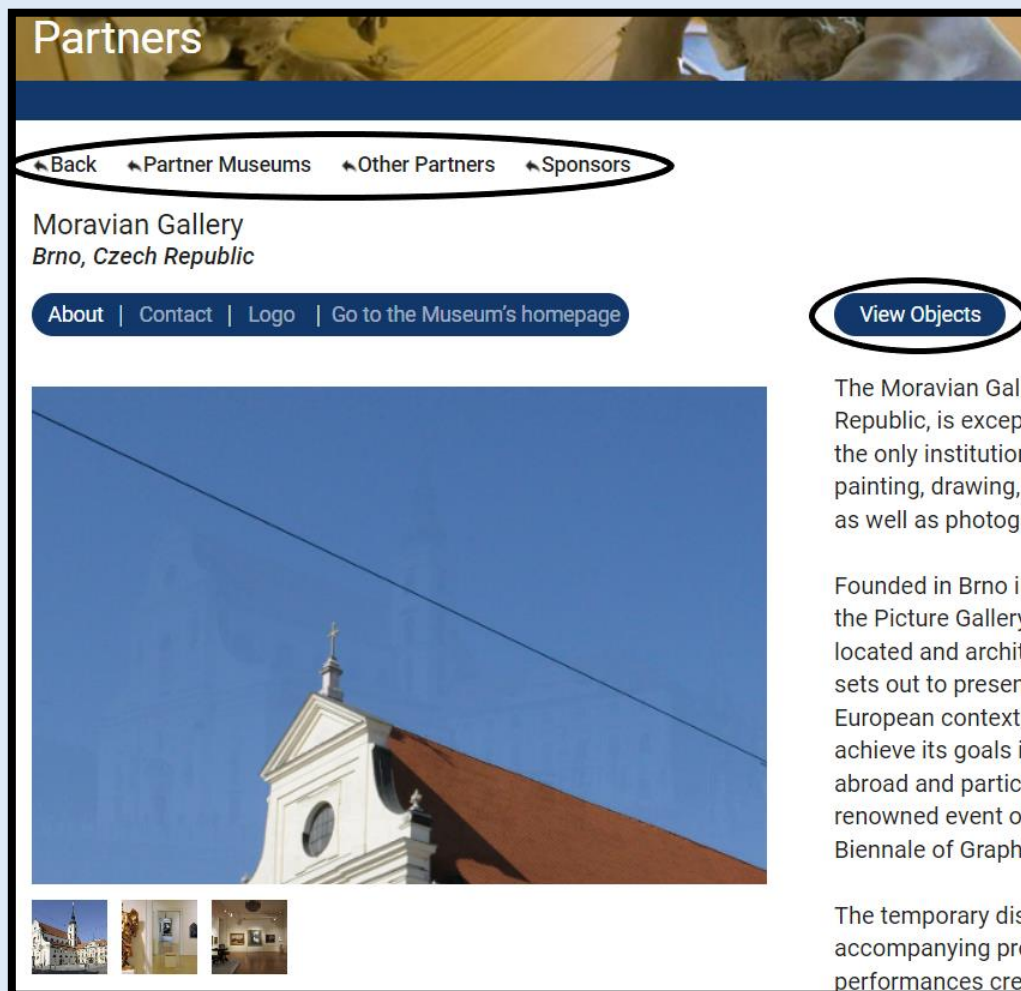
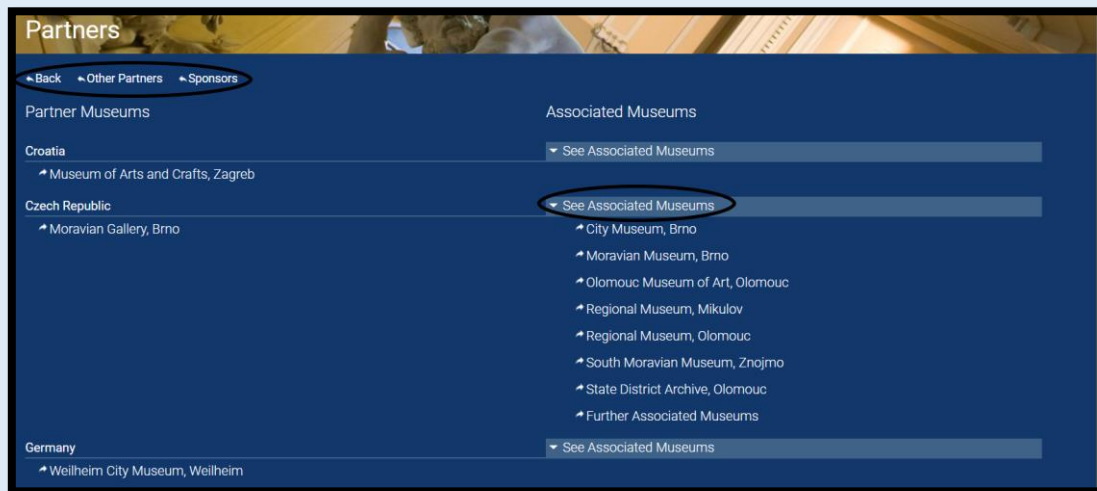


The Partners section contains a list of institutions that participated in the creation of Discover Baroque Art and contributed their exhibits to the virtual collection. This section is very helpful when you are interested in visiting one of the institutions such as museums, as it contains information about each individual partner.



After clicking on the Partner Museums section, we will first see a list of the main partner museums divided by country - Croatia, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Italy and Portugal. Under the title

Associated Museums, which is located in the right part, we can find lists of other museums that are associated with the main partners. Using the View Objects button, you can find out which monuments you can find in the presented institution.

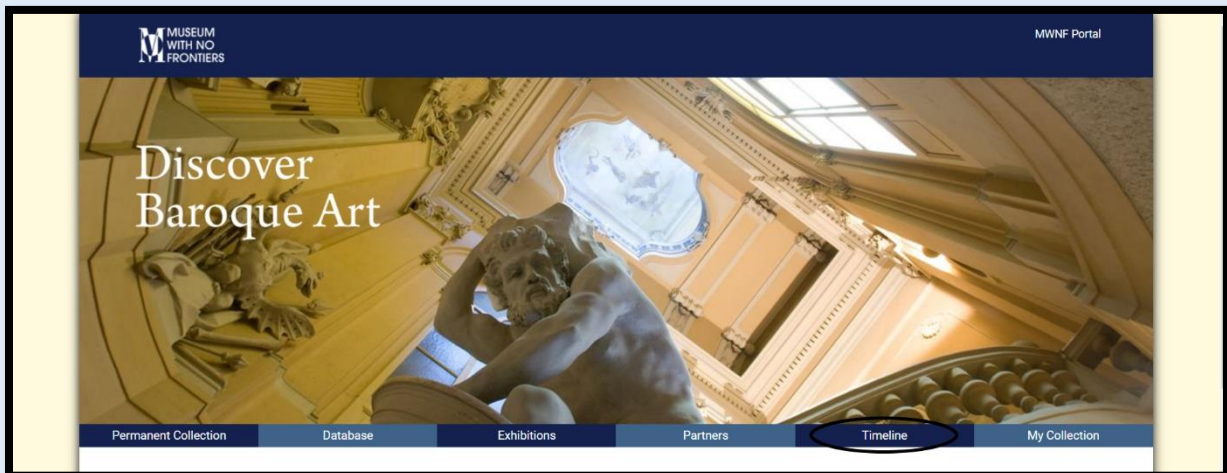


In the upper part, we can either go back to the main menu or click on the Other Partners section, where we can find a list of institutions that participated in any way in the creation of Discover Baroque Art. Again, we can see that this is a division by country - in this case we have added Austria and Slovenia.

In the last section Sponsors, we can find individual financial sponsors with whose support this project could be created.

**TASK 6: Find any institution in the Partners section. Use the View Objects button to display the offered exhibits, choose any one and try to reproduce it using visual arts - sketch, paint, draw, or you can be inspired by the work and describe it artistically, write a short essay or poem about it. We leave this art reproduction entirely up to you.**

## 5) TIMELINE



You can access the Timeline section from the main menu as shown above. The Timeline tool contains chronologically arranged historical milestones of individual countries that participate in Discover Baroque Art, as well as other countries that are involved in some of our museum's projects. The Timeline tool is thus a great helper for gaining a greater overview and historical context.

After clicking, we will be shown the criteria according to which we can filter the information - either location or time data. Some of the countries have their own timeline created - these are Croatia, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Italy and Portugal. If we would like to learn something about other countries, we select the All countries box. The time limit then ranges from year 1500 to 1800.

A screenshot of the Timeline filter interface. It features three dropdown menus: 'Select a Country', 'Start Date', and 'End Date'. Below these is a blue 'Go' button.



After entering the criteria and displaying the timeline, the right part of the screen is a very useful helper, which offers the option of displaying a photo gallery, i.e. monuments that are connected to the given period and location. You can then view the timeline in a PDF file and print it, which is useful for study purposes. You can see the links in the image below.

**Timeline**  
Timeline | 1500 A.D. to 1800 A.D. | ALL COUNTRIES

Start Date: 1500 A.D. | End Date: 1800 A.D. | Country: All Countries

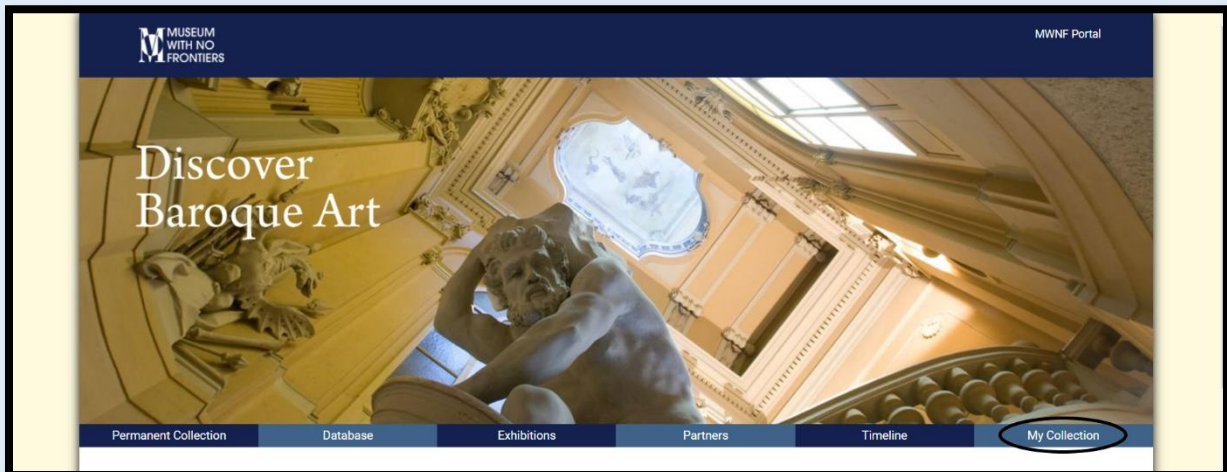
← Back | Timeline start page

| Date             | Country   Description  |
|------------------|--|
| 1482 - 1546 A.D. | <b>Syria</b><br>Prolific historiographical and encyclopaedic writing in the Mamluk period. Three authors focused on urban topography of Damascus are Ibn 'Abd al-Hadi (d. 1503), al-Nu'aymi (d.1520) and Ibn Tulun (d.1546). |
| 1491 - 1520 A.D. | <b>Syria</b><br>Cultural and economic exchange between the Italian states and Mamluk Syria, exemplified by Andreas Alpagos, physician of the Venetian consulate in Damascus, who translates many Arabic manuscripts.         |
| 1501 A.D.        | <b>Italy</b><br>Michelangelo Buonarroti starts work on David, a masterpiece of the Renaissance. The work, conceived as a symbol of the Florentine Republic, is completed in 1504.  |
| 1502 A.D.        | <b>Portugal</b><br>Work starts on the Hieronymites Monastery.  |

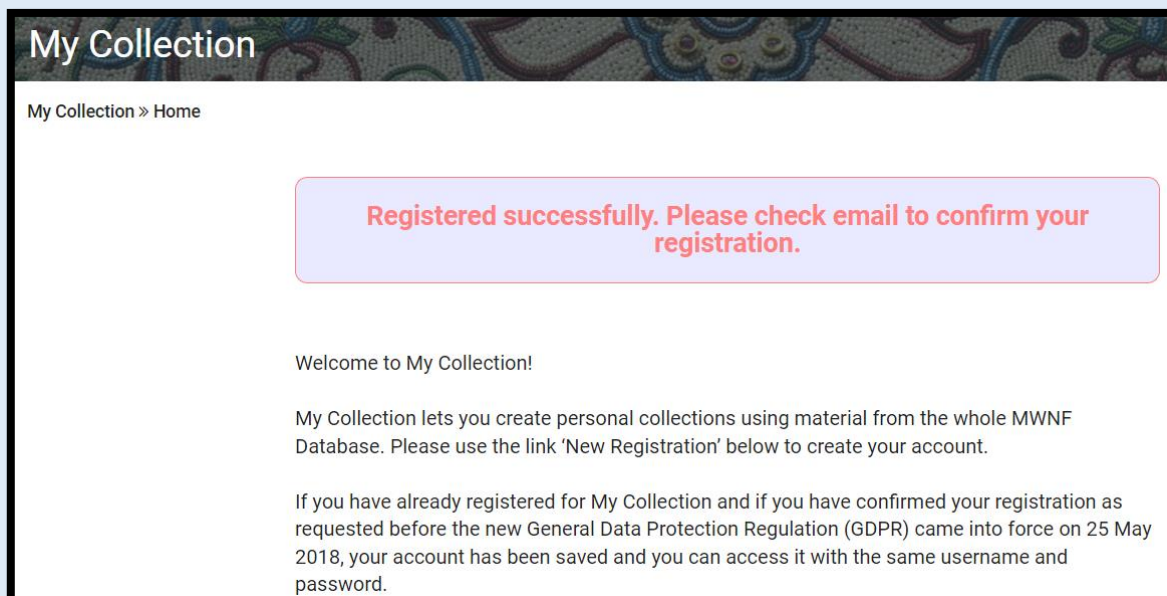
**Related Content**  
 → See Gallery  
 ↓ Download  
 → As PDF (including images)  
 → As Word (text only)

**TASK 7: Based on the previous search for monuments, find out with the Timeline tool the historical context of the time when the monuments you found were created. Do you see any connection between the way the monument/object looks and the time it was created?**

## 6) MY COLLECTION



The last function that we will introduce is the My Collection tool, which offers the possibility of saving monuments in individual folders - collections. This function requires registration and creation of an account, but it is not complicated - just enter name, email, city, country and create a password and the account is created. Finally, for confirmation of your account, you need to use an email that will be sent to you automatically by the Museum With No Frontiers.



After creating an account and confirming it via email, you can log into your account. To search for monuments and create collections, open Add To My Collection in the top bar. Subsequently, a search field will appear where you can enter your criteria for searching for individual monuments or objects. If you want to search only the Discover Baroque Art database, select a criterion in the first box. Subsequently, the country and individual keywords can be selected.

## My Collection

My Collection » Add to My Collection

Add items to your collection

Select Database Discover Baroque Art

Country  
Country

or

Enter your criteria:

Keywords Category

in Keyword(s)

and  in Keyword(s)

[Search](#)

To create a collection, just click on the "Add to My Collection" button, name the folder, and then freely add monuments up to 100 items in one collection.

## My Collection

My Collection » Add to My Collection

This search gives 85 results (49 objects, 36 monuments)



**Minorite Church of Saints John and Loreto, Brno**  
 1239; 1256; 1722; 1725; 1729–1733; 1760  
 Brno, Moravia, Czech Republic

[View description](#)
[Add to My Collection](#)

**TASK 8: Choose two countries in which you are most interested in the Baroque period or whose art has most interested you so far. Then create individual collections for each of them. What do you like most about the monuments in each country? Are the monuments from both countries similar or do you see many differences in them?**

### III. Visual Excursion

Let's now together introduce some selected monuments of the Baroque period in Europe. We will now go through only a few of them together, but do not hesitate to use all the tools that the website of MWNF offers and look for monuments that appeal directly to you. Please do not consider this selection as the most important monuments, but as an example of the diversity of Baroque art.

#### 1) ITALY

We will start our tour in today's Italy, because the Baroque was born here and then gradually spread to other European countries. Here, sacral architecture became the bearer of the new style, which was supposed to be an expression of the authority of the church and at the same time to enhance the experience of the Catholic faith with its beauty and magnificence.

##### A) Spanish steps



The Spanish Steps, today one of the most famous and most visited monuments, is one of the examples of Baroque architecture in Rome. The stairs connect the church of the Santissima Trinità dei Monti, which belonged to the French, and the Piazza di Spagna, the square where the Spanish embassy was located. The staircase from the beginning of the 18th century is today a place to stop and rest during walks through the city.

## B) Mourning over the Dead Christ



Mourning over the Dead Christ by Mourning over the Dead Christ, 1600–1612, depicts figures surrounding the dead body of Christ, which lies at the bottom of the painting. The broad architecture above, which was planned to be occupied by two flying angels, is empty and only sketched, as the artist died during the creation of the painting.

**TASK 9: Are you able to count how many figures are painted in the picture? Can you describe them?**

## 2) GERMANY

The next country we will visit is today's Germany. We mustn't forget that in the Baroque period, there were a large number of smaller duchies and principalities, not one state entity as it is today. Baroque reached the territory of today's Germany later due to the influence of the Thirty Years' War, especially because the war took place mainly on its territory. According to this war, we can divide the German countries into two camps - the Protestant North and the Catholic South, which had a closer relationship to the Italian Baroque. We will also present four monuments from the southern part of the country.

### A) Franciscan Monastery, Votive and Pilgrimage Church of St. Anthony of Padua



This baroque Franciscan monastery and pilgrimage church is located in Upper Bavaria, Germany. The complex's history dates back to the early 18th century, when the city escaped plundering during the Wars of the Spanish Succession. The townspeople decided to build a monastery and a church in honour of Saint Anthony.

B) House of Pilate



The House of Pilate is an example of a secular monument in Upper Bavaria, Germany. This residence belonged to the German trader Anton Lang and is characterized by its illusionistic facade. Although the entire facade has not been preserved in its original state, thanks to restoration work from the second half of the 20th century, we can admire biblical scenes, painted columns or staircases on the house.

**TASK 10: Find the House of Pilate in the database and look at the photos. What scenes from the Bible can you find?**

### 3) PORTUGAL

Now we move to the west of Europe to Portugal. The Baroque period in Portugal is defined by the rise of the new royal dynasty of Braganza in 1640 and the reign of João V, until 1750. The new style first manifested itself here in artistic crafts. The construction boom, enabled by the influx of gold and diamonds from Brazil, was reflected in a number of ambitious and often unfinished projects for the royal court. One of them is the monastery residence and royal palace in Mafra (built since 1717). This monument will also be the first to be presented in this section.

#### A) National Palace of Mafra



After wealth began to flow into Portugal from South American Brazil, King João V. decided to build a lavish palace in the hope that he would be blessed with a male heir to the throne. Construction began in 1717, and although the palace never became the permanent residence of the Portuguese royal court, it was widely used during religious celebrations and lavish hunts. A monastery with a hospital and a basilica is also part of the palace.

**TASK 11: Search the National Palace of Mafra in the Database and find out what special features it has (such as a library, cupola or statues).**

B) Church of St. Francis, Oporto



The church, originating in the 13th - 14th centuries, was supplemented with baroque gilded carved decoration during the 17th - 18th centuries. Several altarpieces were also installed in the church. This diversity was caused by a broad layer of the bourgeoisie that lived in Porto in the form of Baroque. In the first half of the 19th century, however, the importance of the monastery, of which the church was a part, began to decline and the church was used, among other things, as a warehouse. In the 1990s, it was entered on the UNESCO list.

## 4) AUSTRIA

We will now move to the countries of the former Habsburg Monarchy ruled by the Habsburgs. We will start in the centre of the former empire, in today's Austria.

### A) Lienz Valley Fortification



This secular monument is situated in the alpine region of East Tyrol, Austria. It serves as a historical fortification in the valley of the River Drava, originally employed for local road defence since the Middle Ages. In the Baroque period, the fortification underwent expansion and modernization to meet the contemporary requirements. The fortified walls that extended to the Drava River were dismantled during the construction of the Pustertal Railway. Consequently, the monument partially yielded to further modernization in the surrounding area.

### B) Gmunden Parish Church



The Gmunden Parish Church is situated in the alpine town of Gmunden in Upper Austria. Positioned on an elevated site, it stands as the prominent landmark in the town. The church underwent Baroque reconstruction in the 17th and 18th centuries, involving additions, furnishings, and decorations. The interior of the church houses significant works of art and sculptures.

**TASK 12: Investigate some of the artworks within the interior of the church and try to create sketches of them.**

## 5) CZECH REPUBLIC

Now we will move to the other country of the former Austria-Hungary, namely to the Czechia, today named the Czech Republic.

### A) Holy Trinity Column, Olomouc



The Holy Trinity Column was built as a complementary structure to the Plague Column of the Virgin Mary located in the adjacent square. The progression of its construction was hindered by the invasion of the Prussian army in 1741. This monument stands as one of the final memorial columns commissioned during the Habsburg Monarchy's reign in various cities throughout the latter half of the 17th century. Soaring to a height of 35 meters, the column incorporates a chapel on its ground floor. It venerates the church and upholds the Christian heritage of the city. In the year 2000, this column received inclusion in the UNESCO World Heritage List.

## B) Mikulov Town



The predominant landmarks within the town include Sv. Kopeček (Holy Hill), the Loreto Chapel, the Holy Trinity Column, the Upper Synagogue, monasteries, the Jewish quarter, and a mannerist chateau originally integrated into a medieval castle. Notably, the town was under the ownership of the influential Dietrichstein family, experiencing its zenith during this period. April 22, 1945, marked one of the most sombre occasions in the town's history, as Mikulov Castle suffered near-complete destruction by fire. Owing to its strategic geographical positioning, the town served as a convergence point for diverse cultural and religious currents among different ethnicities, the imprints of which endure in the town's landscape.

**TASK 13: Investigate and provide descriptions of specific monuments within the city from the Database. At the same time, try to find what Mikulov region is famous for today?**

## 6) HUNGARY

Another former country of Austria – Hungary we will discuss is Hungary.

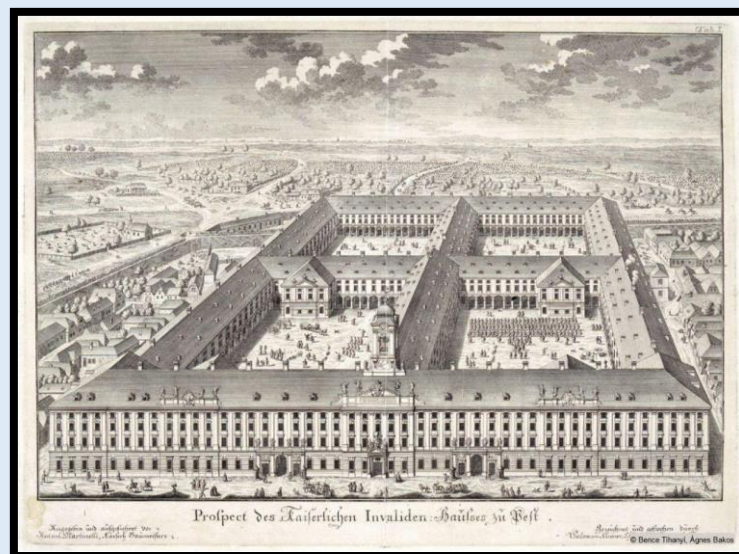
### A) Black Eagle Pharmacy Museum in Székesfehérvár



Established in 1688, the Jesuit order introduced Székesfehérvár's first pharmacy, later acquiring pharmacy rights in 1745. The Jesuit Székesfehérvár pharmacy, founded in 1746 in the old monastery refectory, endured until 1773. Following the order's dissolution, Ferenc Walter obtained the pharmacy equipment in 1773, establishing the secular Black Eagle Pharmacy, which operated until 1971. In two years, it transformed into the Black Eagle Pharmacy Museum, housed in an 18th-century Classical-style building. The museum preserves original oak furniture by Bernát Baumgartner, an Empire table post-1811, and mid-18th-century pharmacy equipment, offering a captivating glimpse into the historical evolution of pharmacies.

**Task 14: Are there any historic pharmacies in your country? Search and briefly introduce.**

### B) Plan for the House of the Invalids in Pest



Not to talk only about buildings, this engraving by Salomon Kleiner based on a drawing by architect Anton Erhard Martinelli depicts the Home for the Invalids in Pest, today's Budapest, later rebuilt as the Budapest City Hall. Originally planned as a military hospital, the structure has three gates leading to a chapel decorated with allegorical figures. Construction began in 1716, the main facade was completed in 1731, but stopped in 1741. During the reign of King Joseph II. it was reused and became the town hall in 1894, which was further transformed by the architect Ármin Hegedűs for use as a headquarters.

## 7) CROATIA

As the last country, we will look at the coast of the Adriatic Sea, in Croatia.

### A) Allegory of Autumn



The painting "Allegory of Autumn" features figures representing the autumn months in a central scene. A seated woman symbolizes Autumn, accompanied by winged female spirits for September and October. November is portrayed by a winged female genius riding a Centaur. In the background, people harvest grapes, and figures engage in autumnal labors. The artist is unknown, but the tapestry likely follows a style influenced by Rubens and French art. Woven in Brussels, it was part of a late 19th-century refurbishment of Pribislavac Manor, later acquired by the Museum of Arts and Crafts in Zagreb in 1919. The original border and signature may have been removed during alterations.

**TASK 15: Take your colours and try to paint a different season (winter, summer, autumn). Get inspired by the painting above.**

B) Parish Church of St. James



The Parish Church of St. James in Prelog, built in 1758, is a testament to community collaboration. Financed by citizens' alms, the church's significant feature is the three-part high altar crafted between 1765 and 1767. Abbot Josip Gradičaj funded the altar, a notable work attributed to sculptor Veit Königer and cabinetmaker Josip Herman. Beyond its artistic value, the church reflects a shared commitment to spiritual and cultural expression within the local community, exemplifying a historical bond with renowned artists like Königer.

**FINAL TASK: Choose one of the tasks:**

**1) Create any form of artwork inspired by baroque art (painting, sketch, poem, architectural model, etc.)**

**2) Write down what you remember about the Baroque period and art in Europe. Which monument caught your attention the most? Do you see any similarities with the history of your country? Which of the aforementioned countries would you most like to visit and see the local baroque monuments?**

We have now reached the very end of our brochure and journey through Discover Baroque Art. We hope you learned, saw and got to know something new. At the same time, we believe that you enjoyed your journey through our brochure.