



राष्ट्रीय आधुनिक
कला संग्रहालय
NATIONAL GALLERY
OF MODERN ART

National Gallery of Modern Art, Bengaluru

Ministry of Culture, Government of India

presents

a film festival on

G R E A T ARTISTS B I O G R A P H Y

at the Auditorium, National Gallery of Modern Art ,

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**Saturday 30th November 2013 at 3.00 p.m.
and Sunday 1st December 2013 at 11.00 a.m.**

**| Raphael Sanzio | Rembrandt |
| Peter Paul Rubens | Titian |**



Raphael Sanzio (1483-1520)

Any young artist who had risen to artistic maturity overshadowed by the towering reputations of Leonardo and Michelangelo could easily have been discouraged. Not so Raffaello Santi, of Urbino, the young pretender to the mantle of Renaissance greatness, whose moderate temper, hard work and unique talent earned him a level of admiration equal to that of his older contemporaries. Raphael is renowned for the beauty of his portraits and the perfectly balanced composition of his larger historical paintings. His works are sensual and measured studies of the human form. Known for his numerous paintings of the Madonna and Child, Raphael became a favourite of the papal court, undertaking commissions from popes Julius II and Leo X. Unlike many of his contemporaries, Raphael did not simply copy from nature but formed a certain idealised concept of beauty. In his short life Raphael achieved an unprecedented level of artistic maturity and such was the admiration for his idealised forms that they were adopted by artists and art academies as the model of beauty until the end of the 19th Century.

Works featured in this programme include: La Belle Jardiniere (1507 or 1508, Louvre, Paris), The Niccolini-Cowper Madonna (1508, National Gallery of Art, Washington), The School of Athens, Stanza della Segnatura (1509-11, Vatican), Portrait of Pope Julius II (1512, National Gallery, London), Portrait of Baldassare Castiglione (1514-16, Louvre, Paris), Portrait of Pope Leo X with Cardinals Giulio de' Medici Luigi de' Rossi (1513-19, Palazzo Pitti, Galleria Palatina, Florence)



Rembrandt (1606-1669)

Two eyes peer out of the gloom, they are the eyes of Rembrandt van Rijn, a man whose name is synonymous with the Dutch Golden Age and the city of Amsterdam. Although he was not man of letters, Rembrandt left posterity a comprehensive autobiography; his self-portraits. Rembrandt drew, etched and painted his own likeness over a hundred times resulting in a unique record of not only his changing physical appearance, but the development of his artistic career. In his portraiture, Rembrandt was able to render a sense of the interior lives of his subjects, providing an insight into the self. Yet not only did he depict wealthy patrons but also the poor that he encountered throughout his life, painting them with immense empathy. Yet to limit Rembrandt's reputation to portraiture is to underestimate his achievements. He painted religious, historical and contemporary scenes, as well as landscapes and animals. Such scenes are full of dramatic intensity, without being over theatrical. Like the Venetian master

Titian, Rembrandt's brushstrokes became bolder as he grew older, his later paintings displaying rough and thickly applied paint. Rembrandt is the pre-eminent master of Dutch painting and for many, Holland's greatest artist.

Works featured in this programme include: Self-Portrait (1629, Alte Pinakothek, Munich), The Anatomy Lesson of Doctor Nicolaes Tulp (1632, Mauritshuis Museum, The Hague), The Descent from the Cross (1633, Alte Pinakothek, Munich), Self-Portrait (1640, National Gallery, London), The Night Watch (1642, Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam), Hendrickje Bathing in a River (1654, National Gallery, London)



Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640)

The life of Peter Paul Rubens was perhaps the most active and eventful of any artist in history. He is regarded as the chief exponent of the Baroque style, merging the grace of the Italian High Renaissance with the realism and landscapes genres of the northern tradition. His career mirrors rapidly developing politics of an emergent Europe, as not only did he paint for the Italian nobility, but for the Spanish, French and English courts. Born a Protestant and raised as a Catholic in Antwerp, Rubens found himself on the front line of the Counter Reformation, both as a painter and a diplomat. A highly versatile artist, Rubens was equally at home painting altarpieces, history and mythological scenes, portraits and landscapes. He is perhaps best known for the voluptuous female nudes, which are often found in his large-scale mythological allegories. In Antwerp Rubens ran a highly successful studio, employing many apprentices including Anthony van Dyck, who went on to become court painter to Charles I of England and Scotland. Rubens was the most celebrated painter of the early 17th century, one of the most prolific in history and an artist who did much to develop different genres of painting.

Works featured in this programme include: Samson and Delilah (1609, National Gallery, London), Self-Portrait with Isabella Brant (1609-10, Alte Pinakothek, Munich), The Descent from the Cross (1611-14, Antwerp Cathedral, Antwerp), The Life of Marie de' Medici (1621-25, Louvre, Paris), Peace and War (1630, National Gallery, London), Het Pelsken (The Little Fur) (c. 1635-40, Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna)



Titian (1485?-1576)

After the triumph of Renaissance art in Florence and Rome, the movement found a new centre, the city of Venice, and a new master, Tiziano Vecellio, known to English speakers as Titian. Titian did more to establish the principles of modern painting than any of his Florentine contemporaries. Unlike the Italian masters that had preceded him, Titian painted for the most part in oil, the medium came to dominate the production of art from then on. His radical approach to light, colour and composition set him apart from those around him and his free brush strokes are more expressive than anything that had come before. His enormous talent was recognised across Europe, and he received commissions to paint portraits of some of the most powerful people of the age, including Pope Paul III and the Holy Roman Emperor, the King of Spain, Charles V. Titian's fame spread far and wide, making him perhaps the first truly international artist.

Works featured in this programme include: The Assumption of the Virgin (1516-18, Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari, Venice), The Pesaro Altarpiece (1519-26, Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari, Venice), Bacchus and Ariadne (1523, The National Gallery, London), Portrait of Charles V with Hound (1533, Prado, Madrid), The Venus of Urbino (1538, Uffizi Gallery, Florence), Diana and Callisto (1556-59, National Gallery, Edinburgh)