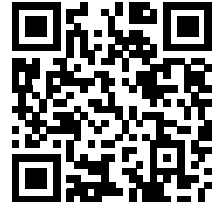


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Iconoclasm During the Reformation



During the _____, a significant movement challenged the practices of the Catholic Church. This period saw the rise of _____, where religious images and statues were destroyed because they were considered idolatrous. In many regions, especially in areas where _____ gained a strong foothold, churches were stripped of their artwork. Leaders like _____ and John Calvin had differing views on the matter. Luther was somewhat more lenient, allowing for the use of _____ if it served to educate the faithful, while Calvin was more strict, opposing almost all forms of religious _____. The impact on art was profound. Many _____ were lost forever, altering the course of art history. Yet, this era also led to the creation of new artistic _____. Artists began to explore other themes, such as landscape, portrait, and everyday _____, which became more popular as religious art declined in Protestant areas. The shift also influenced the development of printing _____, as the demand for religious texts and illustrations remained high, but the content changed to reflect Reformation _____. In Catholic regions, the Counter-Reformation sought to reaffirm the _____ of religious images in inspiring devotion. This led to the _____ era, where art became more dramatic and emotionally engaging as a way to appeal to the faithful and counter Protestant critiques. The _____ of iconoclasm during the Reformation thus had a lasting impact, not only on religious practices but also on the evolution of _____.

ideals European art value period imagery Reformation life Baroque
expressions masterpieces art technology Protestantism Martin Luther
iconoclasm