

Chapter 28: Rococo 1700- 1750 & Neoclassicism 1750- 1815

Rococo:

- Was an interior design style first appearing in France, exterior rather plain, but opposite inside.
- Comes from “rocaille” meaning “pebble” and is referring to small shells and stones used to decorate Grotto interiors, principal motifs in Rococo ornament
- Shift of power from Royal court to aristocrats reflected in shift from Baroque to Rococo
- French Royal Academy dictates artistic taste
- Architecture seeks to unite the arts in an artistic experience
- Quintessential painting is Fete Galante
- Satirical

Neoclassicism:

- A movement that incorporated the subjects and the styles of the ancient art.
- Public appetite was wetted from the excavations of Pompeii in 1748, scholars began to claim that art from the ancient Greeks was the most perfect to come from human hands
- Structured Composition
- Enlightenment rejects royal + artistic authority
- Inspired by Pompeii/ Johann Winckelmann (writer)
- Frequent classical allusions
- Industrial revolution: cast iron, bronze rather than marble

Vocab

Enlightenment- a new way of thinking critically about the world and about humankind, independently of religion, myth, or tradition. Based on using reason to reflect on the results of physical experiments. Promoted the scientific questioning of all things and rejected unfounded beliefs about nature, humankind, and the world. Embraced the Scientific Method.

Academy-the established art school

Fete Galante- French Rococo-depicted outdoor entertainment or amusement of upper class

Chapter 28 Romanticism: 1789- 1848

- Romanticism/ Influenced by spirit of individuality/ freedom of expression, of thought, of feeling, of action, of worship, of speech, and of taste.
- Believed that the path to freedom was through imagination rather than reason and functioned through feeling rather than through thinking
- Taste for the sublime-feeling of awe mixed with terror, like great storm at sea, accompanying this Taste was the taste for the fantastic, the occult, and the macabre
- Many Romantic artists drew inspiration from Medieval art
- Dramatic action, emotion, and color
- Subject matter explored the exotic, erotic, fictional, and fantastic
- Photography invented in 1839- a lot of artists welcomed this new technology as a tool to aid in painting, intrigued by how it could take 3 dimensional objects and accurately depict them on a 2-dimensional surface, some artists did not like that it would replace many artists who painted portraits,

Vocab

Manifest Destiny- The popular 19th century doctrine that held that western expansion across the continent was the logical destiny of the United States.

Camera Obscura- Latin for “dark room”-an ancestor of the modern camera in which a tiny pinhole, acting as a lens, projects an image on a screen, the wall of a room, used by artists in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries to aid in the drawing from nature

Photography- term given to the new art form, Greek *photos* (light) and *graphos* (writing)

Daguerreotype-a photograph made by an early method on a plate of chemically treated metal, developed by Louis J.M. Daguerre

Sublime- is the quality of incalculable greatness, in Romanticism meant to bring emotion of awe mixed with terror

Chapter 28

N = name D = date (century) P/S = Period/Style A = artist or architect
 Pa = Patron L = original location C = context N = notes of importance

28-2



N:Hall of Mirrors **D:**18th century **P/S:**Rococo
A: Francois de' Cuvillies **Pa:**French Aristocrats **L:**Munich, Germany
C: -French Rococo interiors were seen as total works of art, with elegant _____, small sculptures, ornamented mirror frames, ceramics, and utensils, decorative _____ and easel paintings,
 -looks like it is permanently decked for a _____
 -bathed in _____ light, with windows and mirrors,
 -everything seems _____, growing, moving, in motion, artistic illusion
 -this is built in the park of the Nymphenburg Palace

N:

28-4



N:Return from Cythera **D:**1719 **P/S:** French Rococo
A:Antoine Watteau **Pa:**unknown **L:**Paris, France
C: -painter most associated with French Rococo
 -fete galante painting, depicted _____entertainment of upper-class
 -influenced by _____, & his work contributed to the popularity of an emphasis on color in painting
 -French Royal Academy: divided by two doctrines: 1) _____ is most important element in painting "Poussinistes" 2) _____ more supreme "Rubenistes", Watteau in their ranks=Rubenistes carried the day
 -group of _____ ready to depart from Island of eternal youth and love
 -smoothest, bodily poise and movements,

N:

28-6



N:The Swing **D:**1766 **P/S:**French Rococo
A:Jean-Honore Fragonard **Pa:**the young man **L:**France
C: -an unsuspecting old bishop swings a pretty young woman while a young man (the _____) has positioned himself strategically on the ground, the girl is flirtatiously kicking off her shoe toward statue of _____, who holds his finger to his lips,
 - _____ out of Watteau style
 -glowing _____ colors and soft light convey the theme's sensuality.

N: 2'11" X 2'8"

28-10



N:Iron Bridge at Coalbrookdale **D:**1779 **P/S:**Neoclassical
A:Abraham Darby III **Pa:**unknown **L:**Coalbrookdale, England
C: - _____ was first used on a bridge for this cast-iron bridge, previous bridges had been built of wood and spanned relatively short distances,
 -Darby family (producing cast-iron was family business) spearheaded the iron _____ across England and supported innovative uses
 -the style of the graceful center arch echoes the grand arches of the Roman _____
 -also prefigured the skeletal use of iron and such visible structural armatures became expressive elements in the design of buildings such as the _____

N:

Chapter 28

N = name D = date (century) P/S = Period/Style A = artist or architect
 Pa = Patron L = original location C = context N = notes of importance

28-14



N: Breakfast Scene from Marriage A la Mode **D:** 1745 **P/S:** English Rococo
A: William Hogarth **Pa:** unknown **L:** London, England
C: -communicating _____ through Satire
 -newly prosperous and confident middle class in England can be seen in Hogarth's paintings, who satirized _____ life,
 -this is part of a series of 6 paintings that satirize the immoralities practiced within _____ of the wealthy classes in England, the wife stayed home and played cards/music, husband tired from a night out on some suspicious business, hand thrust deep into empty pockets, dog sniffing a lacy woman's cap, a steward with _____ raises hands to heaven,
 -painting on far wall show religious ones, while covered one suggests an _____ subject

28-15



N: Mrs. Richard Brinsley Sheridan **D:** 1787 **P/S:** English Rococo
A: Thomas Gainsborough **Pa:** Mrs. Sheridan **L:** England
C: -known as a "_____manner" portraiture, and Gainsborough was known as one of the leaders in this style,
 -woman dressed informally, in a rustic _____ (like Watteau's in it's soft-hued light and feathery brushwork), her dark brown hair flows freely in the wind, matching the tree branches,
 -controlled poses, low _____ line,

N:

28-21



N: Oath of Horatii **D:** 1784 **P/S:** Neoclassical
A: Jaques-Louis David **Pa:** unknown **L:** France
C: -David favored the academic teachings about using the art of the ancients and the renaissance masters as models, he rejected the Rococo "_____taste" and exalted _____ art as the imitation of nature in her most beautiful and perfect form.
 -depicts a story about the warring cities of Rome & Alba and how they had decided to resolve the conflict by sending 3 representatives each to fight it out, Rome=3 Horatius _____-swear by their swords (held high by their _____) to win or die for Rome, females were in anguish.
 -The setting like a great stage play, a simple architectural background
 -the _____ forms of the men speak to the Enlightenment stance of men having courage, patriotism and unwavering loyalty to a cause,
 -Arouses the prerevolutionary French public to _____

28-22



N: The Death of Marat **D:** 1793 **P/S:** Neoclassical
A: Jaques-Louis David **Pa:** himself **L:** France
C: -David was thrust into the French Revolution and became the minister of _____ and began to depict scenes from the Revolution itself
 -this painting was meant to record an important event & provide inspiration and encouragement to the _____ forces,
 -depicts _____, David's personal friend who was a radical revolutionist that was stabbed to death while he was taking a medicinal bath, identify through the writing on box and the bath (he had a painful skin disease)
 -the _____ emptiness above him makes for a chilling oppressiveness, the knife, the wound, the blood, the letter with which the young woman (the killer) gained entrance,
 -convincingly real, and masterfully composed, it was designed to inspire viewers with the saintly _____ of their slain leader.

Chapter 28

N = name D = date (century) P/S = Period/Style A = artist or architect
 Pa = Patron L = original location C = context N = notes of importance

28-26



N: Pauline Borghese as Venus **D:** 1808 **P/S:** Neoclassical
A: Antonio Canova **Pa:** Napoleon **L:** Paris, France
C: -Napoleon's _____, was originally supposed to be depicted as Diana goddess of the hunt, but she insisted on being Venus, goddess of love, so he depicted her reclining and holding a golden _____, symbol of the goddess's triumph over Paris,
 -sensuous pose and drapery recall _____ sculpture, detailed rendering of the couch and drapery show commitment to naturalism
 - _____ arranged the marriage between her and an heir to the Roman Borghese family and once in Rome, she was quite undignified, rumors about her _____, statue quite poignant (goddess of love)
 -due to his wife's questionable _____ he hid it in his Villa, only a few people were allowed to see it and only by torchlight,
 -it wasn't until after Canova's death that the sculpture became famous

28-30



N: Etruscan Room, from Osterly Park House **D:** 1761 **P/S:** Neoclassical
A: Robert Adam **Pa:** unknown **L:** Middlesex, England
C: -his _____ architecture was influential throughout Europe
 - _____ and great delicacy of design
 -none of the massive splendor
 -influenced heavily by the _____ Discovery, he took the decorative motifs of medallions, urns, vine scrolls, sphinxes, and tripods from Roman art

N:

28-31



N: Monticello **D:** 1806 **P/S:** Neoclassical
A: Thomas Jefferson **Pa:** Jefferson **L:** Charlottesville, Virginia
C: -spearheaded a movement to adopt Neoclassicism as the _____ architectural for the U.S. -a style he saw as a representative of U.S. _____ qualities
 -scholar, economist, educational theorist, statesman, and gifted amateur _____, he was by nature attracted to classical architecture
 -designed Monticello for his own personal _____, emulated Palladio's manner, materials are local wood and brick used in Virginia

N:

28-34

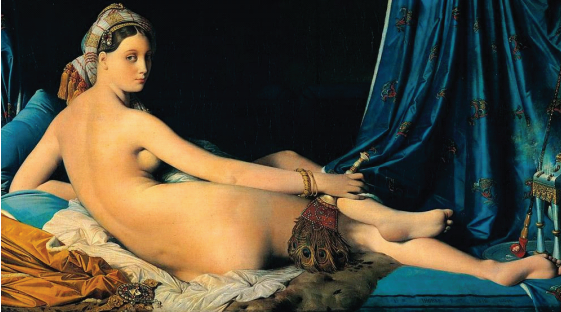


N: Napoleon at the Pesthouse at Jaffa **D:** 1804 **P/S:** Romanticism
A: Antoine-Jean Gros **Pa:** Napoleon **L:** Paris, France
C: -student of Jaques-Louis David, Gros became painter for _____
 -depicts Napoleon visiting the pesthouse at Jaffa to quell the hysteria, the _____ plague had swept through the Near East while they were on a military campaign and had affected vast amounts of French and Muslim forces, he is seen _____ an infected man, alluding to his miracle healing touch, he is seen as confident and unaffected, the light hits him and his men, like Oath of Horatii,
 -order to paint this to counteract the bad _____ of what he really did, two months after visiting, he ordered his affected men _____, to get rid of them, _____
 -artist's emphasis on death, suffering, and an emotional rendering of the scene, previewed aspects of Romanticism

Chapter 28

N = name D = date (century) P/S = Period/Style A = artist or architect
Pa = Patron L = original location C = context N = notes of importance

28-37



N:Grande Odalisque **D:**1814 **P/S:**Romanticism
A:Ingres **Pa:**unknown **L:**Paris, France
C: -another student of David's
-this nude reclining female=____, female head=____, her long torso and limbs and cool color scheme=_____ like Parmigianino,
-by converting this woman to a member of an odalisque (Turkish _____) conceded to the Romantic taste for the _____
-the mixture of classical form with Romantic themes, prompted confusion and the painting drew heavy criticism when it was publicly exhibited

N: oil on canvas, 2'11"X5'4"

28-39



N:The Nightmare **D:**1781 **P/S:**Romanticism
A:Henry Fuseli **Pa:**himself **L:**England
C: -specialized in dark _____, demonic, in the macabre,
-member of the English Royal Academy where he taught painting,
-beautiful young woman lays limp across a bed, arm hanging off, an _____(a demon believed in medieval times to prey, often sexually, on _____ women, squats ominously on her body
- a ghostly _____ with flaming eyes bursts into the scene from behind a curtain,
-he was the first to attempt to depict the dark terrain of the human _____ that became an area of Romantic interest

N: oil on canvas, 3'4"X4'2"

28-40



N:Ancient of Days **D:**1794 **P/S:**Romanticism
A:William Blake **Pa:**himself **L:**England
C: -Romantic artist, _____, engraver who incorporated classical references,
-he derived many ideas for his paintings and poems from his _____,
-printed as the frontispiece for his book *Europe: A Prophecy*
-depicts _____ as creator, "when he set a compass on the face of the deep" from Proverbs 8:27 in Old Testament
-God leans forward from a fiery _____, unleashing power through his arm with two rays of light spreading out like an architect's measuring tool,
-hard wind blowing his hair and beard, Michaelangelo _____ firmly planted in orb

N: metal relief etching, 9.5"X6.75"

28-43



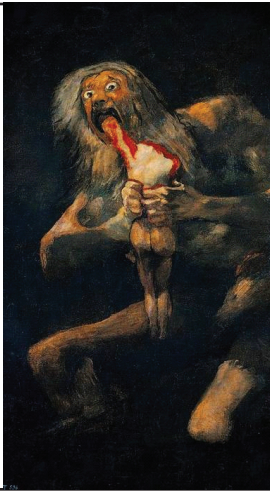
N:The Third of May, 1808 **D:**1814 **P/S:**Romanticism
A:Francis Goya **Pa:**Ferdinand VII **L:**Spain
C: -depicts an infamous day in Spanish history where the occupying French soldiers under Napoleon _____ numerous Spanish civilians for inciting a violent uprising, Goya depicts the wall of French troops shooting _____ Spanish peasants
-most famous of his paintings
-encouraged _____ for the Spanish by giving them horrified expressions and anguish, also brightest _____ throws arms out like Christ's position on the cross,
-dead and blood soaking ground,
-the painting was commissioned by Ferdinand who had been restored to the _____ after the French were ousted

N: oil on canvas, 8'8"X 11'3"

Chapter 28

N = name D = date (century) P/S = Period/Style A = artist or architect
 Pa = Patron L = original location C = context N = notes of importance

28-44



N: Saturn Devouring One of His Children **D:**1823 **P/S:**Romanticism
A:Francis Goya **Pa:**himself **L:**Madrid, Spain
C: -from a series of frescoes called the _____ Paintings, painted on side of his _____ house,
 -overtime he became increasingly disillusioned and _____,
 -vision is terrifying and _____, raw carnage of Saturn, monstrous,
 -Saturn has come to be associated with _____, so some interpret this as his despair over the _____ of time,
 - _____ emotional images well in keeping with Romanticism

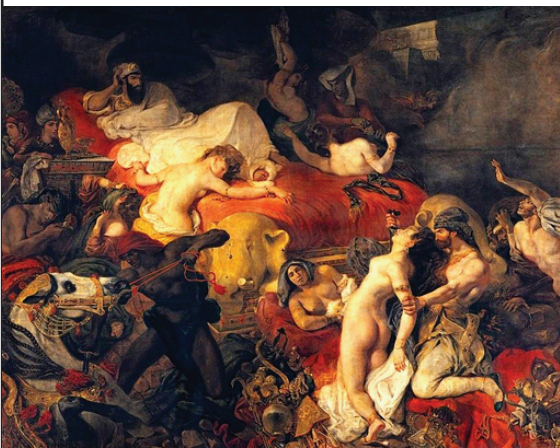
N:

28-45



N:Raft of Medusa **D:**1819 **P/S:**Romanticism
A:Theodore Gericault **Pa:**himself **L:**France
C: -drama, visual complexity, and emotional _____,
 -large scale painting depicting an actual _____, a shipwreck that took place off the African coast, French boat named the _____ ran aground on the reef, _____ survivors made a makeshift raft and over 12 days, their numbers dwindled to _____, finally rescued and created quite a political story,
 -sought to confront viewers with the _____, chaos, and tragedy of event
 -departed from the neoclassical style of straightforward poses and has a jumbled _____ group of figures,
 -juts out bottom corner as if bodies are falling toward viewers,
 -he went to great lengths for accuracy, interviewed survivors and built replica raft in studio **N: oil on canvas, 16'X23'**

28-46



N:Death of Sardanapalus **D:**1826 **P/S:**Romanticism
A:Eugene Delacroix **Pa:**himself **L:**France
C: -an example of pictorial grand _____, depicting the Assyrian king's last hour, who received news of his armies _____ and his enemies entry into his city,
 -an orgiastic destruction-the king sits _____ on his funerary pyre, soon to be lit on fire as he watches all his possessions are destroyed, women, slaves, horses, treasures,
 -the spectacle of death is heightened by the _____ poses and riches intensities of colors
 -it has _____ & _____ overtones which taps into the fantasies of both the artist and some viewers

28-48



N:Liberty Leading the People **D:**1830 **P/S:**Romanticism
A:Eugene Delacroix **Pa:**himself **L:**France
C: -depiction of a _____, captured the passion and energy of the French Revolution of 1830
 -depicts the _____ figure of Liberty defiantly raising the republic's three color banner as she urges the masses to fight on
 -scarlet Phrygian cap that she wears is symbolic of _____ in antiquity
 -around her are bold Parisians, the _____ with pistols, the _____ with a cutlass, the _____ with top hat with a sawed-off musket
 -like Gericault's dead bodies are strewn about
 -towers of _____ rise through smoke giving it a specific location,

N: oil on canvas, 8'6" X 10'8"

Chapter 28

N = name D = date (century) P/S = Period/Style A = artist or architect
 Pa = Patron L = original location C = context N = notes of importance

28-54



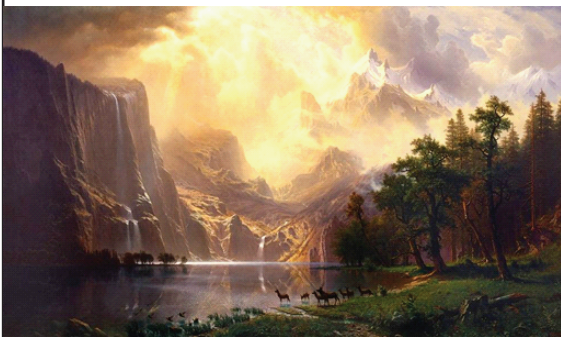
N:The Slave Ship (Slavers Throwing Overboard the Dead and Dying, Typhoon Coming On) **D:**1840 **P/S:**Romanticism
A:Turner **L:**England
C: --composed of turbulent _____ of frothy pigment
 -the subject is an _____ that happened in 1783, it was reported in a book called *The History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade*, by Thomas Clarkson, the _____ of the ship realized that the insurance company only covered the slaves that were _____ at sea but not for those who died en route, so he ordered the sick and dying slaves _____.
 -His _____ painting approach matched the barbaric nature of this act
 -blurred sun amidst _____ clouds, the boat leaves while slaves sink to their deaths, emphasized the sublime of the storm coming
 -His discovery of aesthetic and emotive power of _____ & making the paint alone almost the subject were important steps toward 20th Century abstract art, which dispensed from shape and from altogether

28-55



N:The Oxbow (View from Mount Holyoke, Northampton, Massachusetts, after a Thunderstorm) **D:**1836 **P/S:**Romanticism
A:Thomas Cole **L:**U.S.A.
C: -in America _____ was pursued most prominently by Hudson River School artists, who presented a Romantic view of Landscapes from all over the country
 -composition is _____ by a storm and wilderness land on the left and cultivated civilization on the right, the artist in middle looks back as if to say _____, a question being asked by the American people at this time.
 -expansive wilderness reflected the romantic appeal to the public

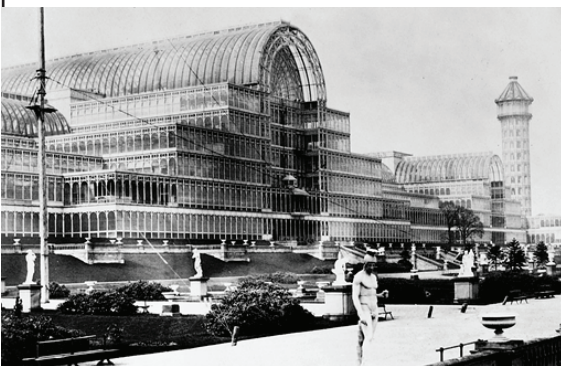
28-56



N:Among the Sierra Nevada Mountains, California **D:**1868
P/S:Romanticism **A:**Albert Bierstadt **L:**U.S.A.
C: -before the invention of photography, he depicted many scenes of the Rocky Mountains, Yosemite Valley, and other _____ sites with breathtaking scenery and natural beauty
 -to impress on the viewer the transcendental nature he showed the _____ breaking through the clouds, as if a heavenly _____ on the land, by calling attention to the west, reinforced Manifest _____
 -paintings such as these muted the realities of _____ =displacement of native Americans and the exploitation of the environment
 -those most interested in buying his paintings were entrepreneurs and financiers involved in _____.

N: oil on canvas, 6'X10'

28-62



N:Crystal Palace **D:**1850 **P/S:**Romanticism
A:Joseph Paxton **Pa:**Great Exhibition **L:**London, England
C: -completely " _____ " construction became popular in English green-houses, made of metal and glass and no extra flourishes of what they called " _____ "
 -he submitted the plans for this for the hall of the Great Exhibition which was organized to present "works of the industry of all _____",
 -prefabricated parts, which were assembled (astonishing _____) on location and then after the exhibition was taken down again, was so popular that it was erected at a different location and stayed there until _____ destroyed it in 1936
 -borrowed much of design from Roman and Christian Basilicas with the _____ vaulted transept, allowed for huge machine displays and live trees and working fountains

Chapter 28

N = name **D** = date (century) **P/S** = Period/Style **A** = artist or architect
Pa = Patron **L** = original location **C** = context **N** = notes of importance

28-63



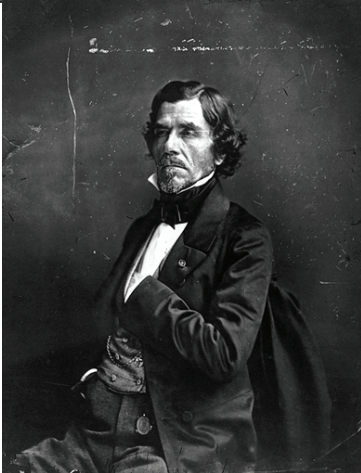
N:Draped Model **D:**1854 **P/S:**Early Photography
A:Eugene Durieu and Eugene Delacroix **L:**France
C: -this collaborative photograph shows the _____ between painters and photographers they worked together to create a mood through careful _____ and draping of cloth.
 -the photograph brought truth, _____, _____ - the elusive quality that artists had tried to achieve throughout time, was now here and it could be taken quite _____,
 -and _____ themselves were quite instrumental in the development of this new technology

28-64



N:Still Life in Studio **D:**1837 **P/S:**Early Photography
A:Loius J.M. Daguerre **L:**France
C: -he discovered latent development-that is bringing out the image in a treatment of a _____ solution- which shortened the exposure time
 - he also discovered a better way to fix the image, by stopping the action of the _____ on the plate so that it doesn't continue to darken until the image is not longer seen
 -French government presented his new daguerreotype process at the Academy of Science in Paris in 1839, and they made _____ of the process available to anyone who was interested, free of charge
 -soon people were taking pictures all over the _____ using his process
 -this was one of the first pictures taken using his perfected process,
 -he had arranged the subjects in a manner to best accentuate their _____ and lighted qualities

28-66



N:Eugene Delacroix **D:**1855 **P/S:**Early Photography
A:Nadar **Pa:**Eugene Delacroix **L:**France
C: -captured picture of Delacroix at the height of his career,
 -first photograph of an established _____, his gesture and expression reveal a lot about him
 -studio shots became quite popular, as portraiture became very popular and more _____ to the middle class
 -because the plates were light sensitive you had to take a " _____ " with you if you were going to shoot outdoors, the plates had to be processed on the spot, often times they would have a wagon designed for the development process, or a _____
 -the exposure although relatively short still took several seconds and if any movement their would be blurring, so people were fitted with _____ that would hold head and arms still, hidden from view

28-68



N:A Harvest of Death, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1863 **P/S:**Early Photography **A:**Tmiothy O'Sullivan **L:**U.S.A.
C: - _____ power was instantly realized, the medium's influence on modern life and the immense changes it brought to communication and _____ management. _____
 -events could be _____ on the spot and views preserved for the first time in history, shots like these of the American Civil war are still to this day unsparingly true to detail and real to the human experience.
 -this picture is probably the most reproduced shot of O'sullivan's, impresses on people the _____ of war,
 -you can see boots _____, bodies littered the battle field, pockets picked, depressing and _____,
 -although not able to be seen in _____ yet these were displayed for public viewing