

Late Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries

Chapter 21 Guided Notes

CHAPTER OVERVIEW

It is said that modern art began with revolution—industrial and political. This chapter presents the revolutionary era that marks the beginning of modernism. Technological advances such as the invention of photography and the changing role of patronage forced artists to develop their own visions, leading to the development of their own personal styles.

OBJECTIVES

- Explain the social and political ideas that gave rise to the Neoclassical art and architecture.
- Compare the visual characteristics and themes in Romanticism.
- Discuss the origins of photography and its relationship to painting in the nineteenth century.
- Describe the stylistic features and artistic concerns characterizing Realism, Impressionism, and Post-Impressionism.
- Identify representative artists and artworks of the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Guided Notes

Read the chapter and take notes on each section. You will be responsible for knowing the listed artworks in depth and be able to identify 2 out of 4 identifiers. Create notecards for each artwork and include the following on the notecard that the text includes:

Title*	Content
Artist/Culture* (just last name)	Context; include known patrons
Date*	Function; include known patrons
Materials*	Form
Location if structure*	

Intro

What 3 events led to the Modern Age?

What marked the greatest change in the way people live since the Neolithic agricultural revolution discussed in Chapter 15?

What changes in thinking was sparked by French and American Revolutions? (text explains this in multiple sentences)

Name: _____

What are characteristics of Enlightenment, or Age of Reason?

What role did artists play in the Enlightenment?

What is meant by “stylistic pluralism” in the text?

What replaced the traditional art patrons (royalty, aristocracy, the Church)?

Neoclassicism pg 360-362

Explain the shift in French society during this time period.

Explain Jacques-Louis David’s philosophy of art.

Define Neoclassicism-

***Oath of Horatii*. Jacques-Louis David. 1784 --flashcard--**

How does Angelica Kauffmann's *Cornelia, Mother of the Gracchi, Point to her Children as Her Treasures* depict characteristics of Neoclassicism?

Explain the position of women artists during the Neoclassical period.

How does Monticello depict Neoclassicism?

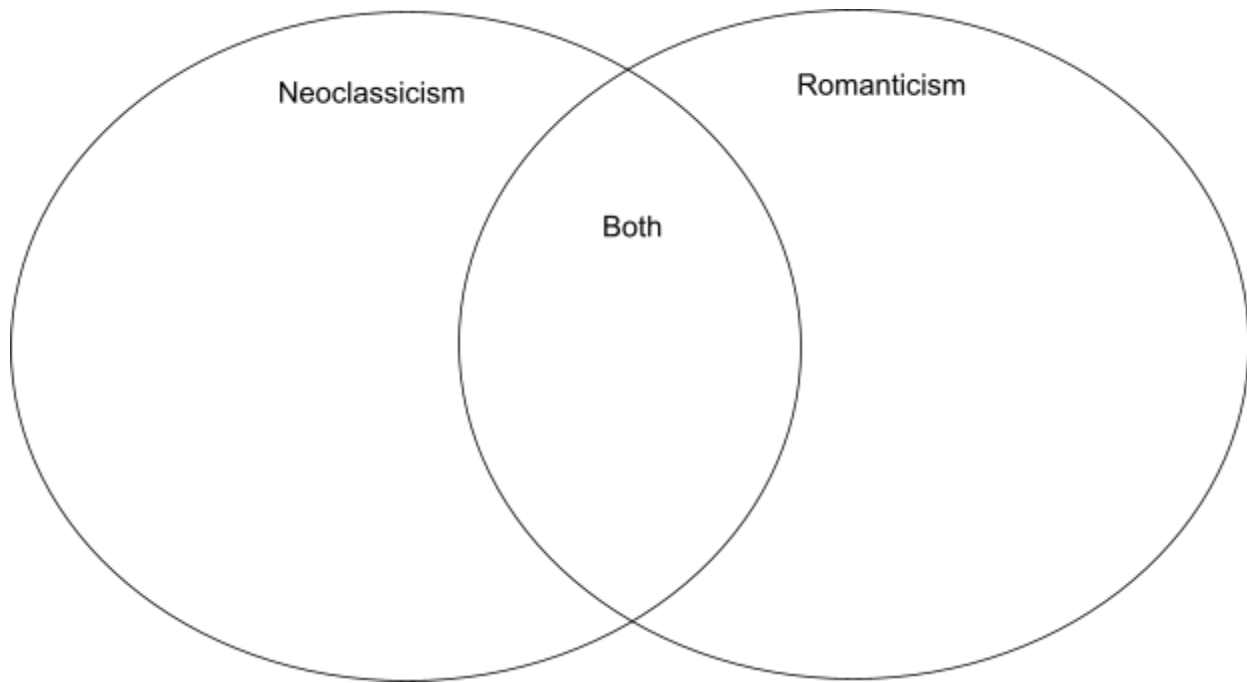
What is another name for Roman phase of American Neoclassical architecture?

Why was the Neoclassical architectural style advocated for in the United States?

Romanticism pg 362-366

Romanticism-

Compare and contrast Neoclassicism and Romanticism: (The entire section will give comparisons and contrasts to Neoclassicism.)



The Third of May. Francisco Goya --flashcard--

The Burning of the Houses of Lords and Commons. Turner --flashcard--

Describe Turner's painting style.

Why were landscape paintings popular with Romanticists?

What were the working methods and processes of the Romantic landscape painters?

Name: _____

What was the Hudson River School? (do a quick Internet search)

What is the style of Hudson River School artists and how does this contrast to Turner's style?

Why is Robert S. Duncanson's success as an artist especially notable?

How does Delacroix elicit a strong emotional response from the viewer in his *The Death of Sardanapalus*?



Define Painterly-

Photography pg 367-368

How did photography affect painting in the 19th century?

What is the function of Timothy O'Sullivan's landscape photographs?

How did Delacroix (painter of *The Death of Sardanapalus*) think photography could benefit artists?

Describe Nadar's accomplishments in photography.

What type of photography is Julia Margaret Cameron known for?

Realism part 1 pg 368-370

Define academic art-

Define Salon-

Describe the influence of Ecole des Beaux-Arts (the French Academy) in the art world and the rebellion against the Academy in the 19th century.

Define Realism-

The Stone Breakers. Gustave Courbet **--flashcard--**

Describe Courbet's style.

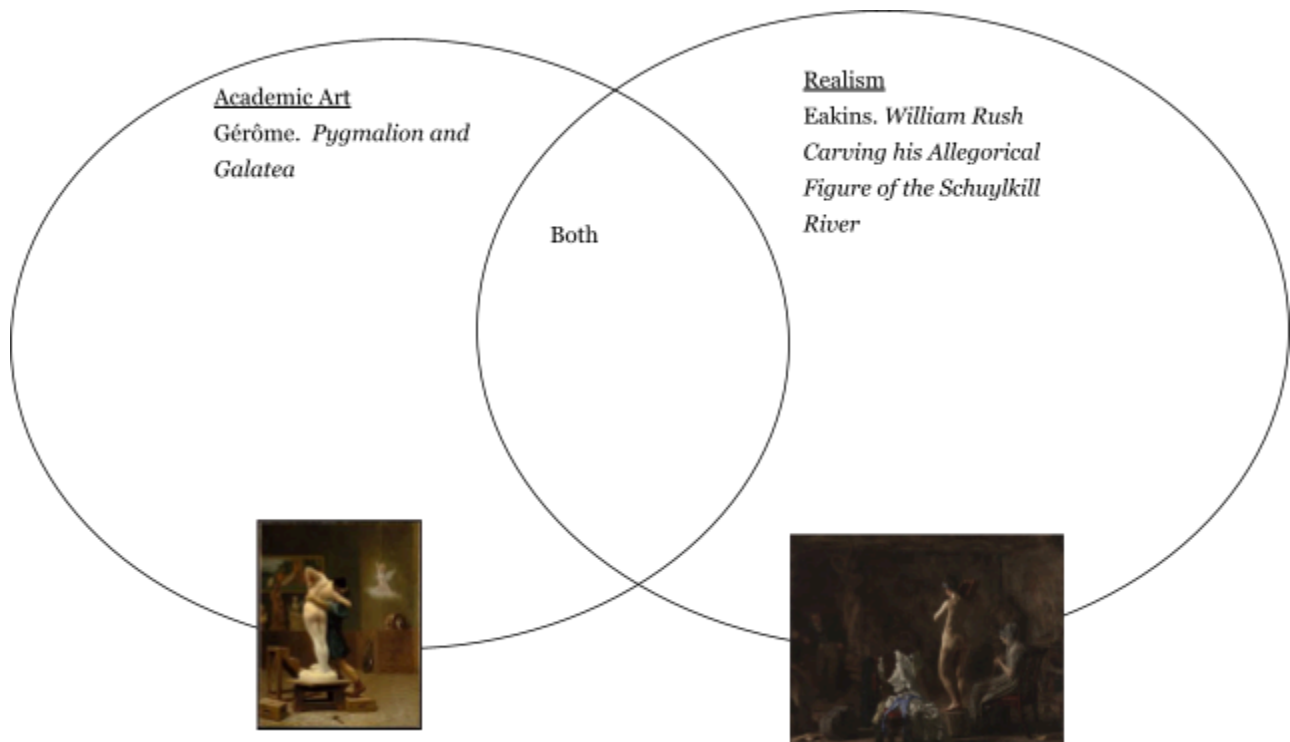
What was the criticism against Courbet?

How can *The Stone Breakers* be considered socialistic?

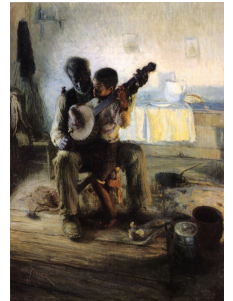
How were Courbet's working methods different from previous artists?

Realism part 2 pg 370-377

Compare and contrast the academic painting by Gérôme *Pygmalion and Galatea* with the Realist painting by Eakins *William Rush Carving his Allegorical Figure of the Schuylkill River*.



How did *The Banjo Lesson* serve as a model for Henry Ossawa Tanner's philosophy?



How does *The Banjo Lesson* reflect Realism characteristics and Eakin's (teacher and friend to Tanner) influence?

Name: _____

Discuss all of the art influences Manet was exposed to.

What later movement did Manet influence?

Luncheon on the Grass. Edouard Manet. --flashcard--

What was the criticism of Manet's *Luncheon on the Grass* and why was it considered radical?

Impressionism part 1 pg 377-379

Define Impressionists-

What are the characteristics of the Impressionists?

Arrival of the Normandy Train, Gare St. Lazare. Claude Monet --flashcard--

What was an early negative criticism of the Impressionists' manner of working?

What is the difference between Monet and Turner's painterly techniques?

How did Impressionists combine direct observation and science to develop a technique for painting?

What were Impressionists' views of modern life?

Name: _____

Why is Renoir's *Le Moulin de la Galette* a typical Impressionist choice of subject?



What are two elements Renoir chose to concentrate on in his *Le Moulin de la Galette*?

Impressionism part 2 pg 377-382

What characteristics of painting did Degas share with the Impressionists?

How did Degas differ from the Impressionists?



What are the directional forces of *The Ballet Class*?



What foreign influence is evident in Mary Cassatt's *The Boating Party*?

The Thinker. Auguste Rodin --flashcard--

What masters did Rodin study?

What were Rodin's methods of working?

What are the years of the Impressionist group?

The Post-Impressionist Period part 1 382-384

Explain the term Post-Impressionism (also in the glossary).

How did Seurat and Cézanne differ from the Impressionists compositions?

A Sunday on La Grande Jatte. Georges Seurat --flashcard--

Define divisionism / pointillism-

Define optical color mixture-

What was Seurat's working methods for creating *A Sunday on La Grande Jatte* and how did this differ from the Impressionists?

Mont Sainte-Victoire. Paul Cezanne --flashcard--

Describe Cézanne's painting style.

How does Cézanne depict form and receding space?

The Post-Impressionist Period part 2 384-388

How did van Gogh and Gauguin differ from the Impressionists?

What are the characteristics of van Gogh and Gauguin's painting styles?

Define Expressionist-

Describe van Gogh's surface texture and use of color in his paintings.

How do van Gogh's paintings exhibit a Japanese influence?

The Starry Night. Vincent van Gogh --flashcard--

The Vision After the Sermon. Paul Gauguin --flashcard--

How does *The Vision After the Sermon* demonstrate Gauguin's attitude about modern life?

What influence of Japanese prints is evident in the painting?

Name: _____

What were Gauguin's feelings regarding ancient and Non-Western art?

How are memories, feelings, and ideas synthesized in Gauguin's *Mahana no Atua*?



Define Symbolism-

How did Symbolists differ from Realists and Impressionism?

The Post-Impressionist Period part 3 388-390

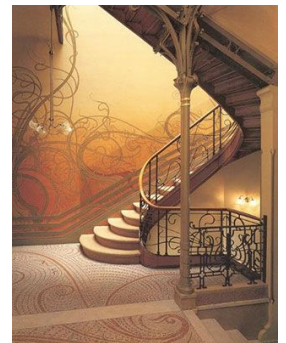
What were Henri Toulouse-Lautrec's chosen subjects?



How did Henri Toulouse-Lautrec use color?

What was Henri Toulouse-Lautrec's influence on later artists?

Define Art Nouveau-



From where were art nouveau styles derived?

Which artists influenced Munch?

The Scream. Edvard Munch --flashcard--

Explain the term Avant-garde and how it describes the system of artistic innovation that occurred in the latter part of the 19th century and well into the 20th century.
