





## 19th Century Art Introduction

Neoclassical Art	Romantic Art	Realist Art	Impressionist Art
<p>Neoclassical was the predominant movement in European art and architecture during the late 18th and early 19th centuries (about 1770 to 1830). Neoclassical artists revived and honored the classical art of ancient Greece and Rome. Neoclassical works of art showed a return to more traditional times, and encouraged order, reason, and discipline.</p>	<p>The romantic period lasted from about 1800 to the 1850s. Romantic artists believed in the importance of returning to nature. Romantic works of art showed strong imagination and emotion, rather than the reason and intellect more common in neoclassical art.</p>	<p>The realist period lasted from about the 1830s to 1900. Realist artists emphasized the importance of showing people and their lives as they really are. Realistic works of art depict situations from daily life, no matter how unpleasant or unheroic they might be.</p>	<p>The impressionist period lasted from the 1860s to the 1880s. Impressionist artists relayed fleeting moments with the use of color. Impressionist works of art concentrated on the vividness of experiences.</p>
<p><b>Painting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Based on classical Greek and Roman art and culture</li> <li>•Show heroic people in scenes from or inspired by ancient history</li> <li>•Figures look idealized and perfect</li> <li>•faces are often calm, without emotion</li> <li>•Brush strokes tend to be smooth, barely visible</li> </ul> <p><b>Noteworthy Artists:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Jacques-Louis David</i></li> <li>• <i>Antonio Canova</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Painting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Shows scenes of family, nature, heroism, religious, and emotional subjects</li> <li>•Nature can be calm or stormy; there is an emphasis on the expanse of sky; people in the landscape are usually small in scale</li> <li>•Faces show inner thoughts and emotion, such as fear, anger, love, hope</li> <li>•Colors are natural, muted, and soft and shows natural light</li> </ul> <p><b>Noteworthy Artists:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Eugene Delacroix</i></li> <li>• <i>Théodore Géricault</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Painting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Based on details of daily life</li> <li>•Scenes of common people at work are often shown</li> <li>•Figures are dressed in daily, casual, or work clothes</li> <li>•The human body is not idealized</li> <li>•Faced do not show strong emotions</li> <li>•Artists attempt to paint light as it really looks on and around figures and objects</li> </ul> <p><b>Noteworthy Artists:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Gustave Courbet</i></li> <li>• <i>Jean-François Millet</i></li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p><b>Painting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Emphasized the use of color and the use of smaller brush strokes</li> <li>•Many paintings were concentrated on the outdoors</li> <li>•Included movement through colors and fascination w/the depiction of light, Often used light to demonstrate the passage of time</li> <li>•Focuses on the fleeting impression left on the artist</li> </ul> <p><b>Noteworthy Artists:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Claude Monet</i></li> <li>• <i>Edgar Degas</i></li> <li>• <i>Paul Cezanne</i></li> <li>• <i>Edouard Manet</i></li> <li>• <i>Pierre-Auguste Renoir</i></li> </ul>
			
<p><b>Literature:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Stresses the world's harmony and order</li> <li>•Presents a logical and balanced view of human nature based on reason</li> </ul>	<p><b>Literature:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Stresses human emotions over the rational mind</li> <li>•Shows wild imagination and strong emotions; common themes are heroes, childhood, the past, passionate love</li> </ul>	<p><b>Literature:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Describes the hardships of everyday life and criticizes the greed and bad manners of the middle class</li> </ul>	<p><b>Literature:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Concentrated on a sensory, vividness or effectiveness more by evoking subjective and sensory impressions than by recreating an objective reality</li> </ul>
<p><b>Music (Classical):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Mood is moderate; does not describe any extreme emotion</li> <li>•Melody (tune) is repeated and does not reach extreme high or low pitches (sounds)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Music:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Mood is emotional; a wide variety of rhythms and instruments express great sadness, joy, or passion</li> <li>•Melody is dramatic; volume may change suddenly; may use very high to very low</li> </ul>	<p><b>Music (Verismo):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•In opera, a play with its text set to music, mood changes with scene to imitate real-life situation of everyday characters</li> <li>•Melody imitates human speech and voice and conveys realistic emotions</li> </ul>	<p><b>Music:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conveying the moods and emotions aroused by the subject rather than a detailed tone-picture</li> <li>• Static harmony, emphasis on instrumental timbres. melodies that lack directed motion</li> <li>• Avoidance of traditional musical form.</li> </ul>

## 19th Century Art Introduction