

Art 5

Art History of the Western World: 1400 Through Contemporary Lecture and Reading Notes 4 Chapter 26

Key Images:

Germain Boffrand. **Salon de la Princesse**, Hotel de Soubise. Begun 1732.

Jean-Antoine Watteau. **Pilgrimage to Cythera**. 1717.

Jean-Honore Fragonard. **The Meeting**. 1771 - 73.

William Hogarth. **The Marriage Contract**. 1743 - 45.

Joshua Reynolds. **Lady Sarah Bunbury Sacrificing to the Graces**. 1765.

Thomas Gainsborough. **Portrait of Mrs. Richard Brinsley Sheridan**. 1785 - 87.

Benjamin West. **The Death of General Wolfe**. 1770.

John Henry Fuseli. **The Nightmare**. 1781.

Jean-Baptiste Greuze. **The Drunken Cobbler**. Late 1770s.

Jacques-Louis David. **Oath of the Horatii**. 1784 - 85.

Jacques-Louis David. **Death of Marat**. 1793.

Jean-Antoine Houdon. **George Washington**. 1788 - 92.

Thomas Jefferson. **Monticello**. 1770 - 84, 1796 - 1806.

John Trumbull. **The Death of General Warren at the Battle of Bunker's Hill**, June 17, 1775. 1786.

What philosophical movement had a great impact on the Eighteenth century?

What three revolutions greatly influenced the Eighteenth century?

Who were the philosophes? What were their basic beliefs?

What three styles prevailed during the Enlightenment? How are each characterized?

What artist's work does your book regard as epitomizing the French Rococo style?
What new kind of painting did he create?

Why is the canvas of *The Signboard of Gersaint* have a cut down the middle?
What vanitas message is conveyed by this work?

What kind of painting did Chardin specialize in? What kind of paintings was he inspired by later on in his career?

Why were the Salon's so important?

How did the French Revolution changed the Academy? What did the Academy become?

What was the basis of Academic training? What artistic conflicts did this create?

How is Fragonard's brushwork characterized?

From the late 1600s into the 19th century, how was the education of a young northern European or American completed? What city was the focus?

What is a vedute?

Were women allowed into the Academies during the 18th century? If so, what restrictions were placed on their participation? What influence did this have on the success of women artists?

What two discoveries ignited a new interest in classical art and spurred the development of Neoclassicism?

Who does your book recognize as the leading Neoclassical sculptor of the late 18th and early 19th centuries? What types of work did he specialize in?

In what way were the British prepared for Neoclassicism?

What did the group of architects led by Scott Colen Campbell advocate? What building is the group's most famous work?

What kind of subjects did English patrons prefer in painting? What influence did these themes reflect?

What did Hogarth believe was the purpose of art?

What were Reynolds's basic beliefs on art?

How did Reynolds attempt to elevate the status of portraiture? What term is used to describe his style of portraiture?

What message is conveyed by An Experiment on a Bird in the Air-Pump?

What is history painting?

Why was Benjamin West's painting, The Death of General Wolfe shocking to his art friends? What movement did the work help launch?

How did the Romanticists counter the Enlightenment's faith in reason and empirical knowledge?

Who is considered by many to be the father of modern art criticism? What artist earned Diderot's highest praise? Why is this not surprising?

What artist dominated French art during the Revolution and the reign of Napoleon?

What virtues did works like Oath of the Horatii extol?

How does David handle the depiction of Marat's murder? What influences does the Death of Marat exhibit?

What style dominated American architecture in the 18th century?

What influenced does Thomas Jefferson's Monticello exhibit?

Does The Death of General Warren at the Battle of Bunker's Hill, June 17, 1775 depict a real event? Characterize the scene.