

# Romanticism, Realism and Photography

## ENDURING UNDERSTANDING

- Art is influenced by changes in society.
- It is affected by economic forces which cause widespread migration, and a concentration of population in cities.
- New countries emerge and social movements gain strength.
- Art is seen in a new, often provoking, way to the public.

## ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE

- The late eighteenth century is known as the Enlightenment, a period of scientific advance. It is followed by the revolutionary principles of the Romantic Period.
- New philosophies, particularly those by Marx and Darwin, spread throughout the world. These views were supplanted by a new understanding of worldwide cultures.
- Modern movements include Neoclassicism and Romanticism.
- Artists belong to academies and show their work in salons.
- Architecture is characterized by a series of revivals.
- The salons of Paris grow in importance.
- Artists work less in the service of religion, more for corporations.

## IDEAS AND CONCEPTS

1. The historical context of the Slave Ship.
2. The media and techniques used by Goya in his series Disasters of War.
3. Fuller recognize the difference between Romanticism and Neo-Classicism
4. The changing temperament toward nudity.
5. The difference between Realism and Realistic.
6. The history and development of photographic techniques.
7. The effects of the French Revolution on the Arts in France.

## VOCABULARY

"art for art's sake"	Formal	Post-Impressionist
Allegorical	jugendstil	Realism
avant garde	kinesiology	Romanticism
Barbizon	Lithograph	sublime
calotype	local color	Symbolism
Camera lucida	modernismo	Zoopraxiscope
Camera obscura	Optical	
caprice	odalisque	
concert-café	origin of species	
daguerreotype	photography	
emimonde	Plein-air	
fin-de-siecle	Pointillism	

## RESOURCES

- Daumier Animated:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V-WIJ3ZXZc4>
- Interactive image of The Apotheosis of Homer  
<https://www.thinglink.com/scene/1008066160664510465>
- Art Nouveay style in Lord of the Rings  
<https://www.msbarchitects.com/architecture-pop-culture-lotr-rivendell/>

# Romanticism, Realism and Photography

## JOURNAL

*The Grande Odalisque and Olympia*  
 (3.1, 3.5, 3.3)

## CONTEXT

The revolutionary spirit of casting off oppressors and installing "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity" created a dynamic for freedom not just in France, but throughout Europe, and in North and South American as well. However, the French Revolution itself, even though well-intentioned, devolved into the chaos of the Reign of Terror and eventually the Napoleonic Wars.

Nonetheless, the philosophical powers that were unleashed by these revolutionary impulses had long term positive effects on European life, which are embodied in the Romantic spirit. Romantics espoused social independence, freedom of individual thought, and the ability to express oneself openly. This was manifest not only in the political battles of the day, but also in the societal changes in general education, social welfare, and a newfound expression in the arts. As a reaction against the Enlightenment, the Romantics would argue that you should trust your heart, not your head.

Realism emerged in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century while Neoclassicism and Romanticism were still active. Realisms adherents relied on personal experience and observation to portray the world around them in as natural a manner as possible. Realist artists were often criticized for the ordinariness of their subjects, particularly those glorifying the working class and their simple life.



## WORKS OF ART

- Francisco Goya, Y no hai Remedio (And There's Nothing to Be Done) 1810-1823
- Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres, Grande Odalisque 1814
- Eugène Delacroix, Liberty Leading the People 1830
- Thomas Cole, The Oxbow 1836
- Louis-Jacques-Mandes Daguerre, Still Life in Studio 1837
- Joseph Mallord William Turner, The Slave Ship 1840
- Charles Barry and WN Pugin, Houses of Parliament 1840-1870
- Gustave Courbet, The Stone Breakers 1849
- Honoré Daumier, Nadar Raising Photography to the Height of Art 1862
- Édouard Manet, Olympia 1863
- Eadweard Muybridge, Horse Galloping 1878

## ASSIGNMENTS

- Read Gardner's pages 793-839
- Complete homework packet
- Write journal
- Fill in flashcards
- E.C- Watch "Amistad" and write a review

**HOMWORK DUE:** \_\_\_\_\_