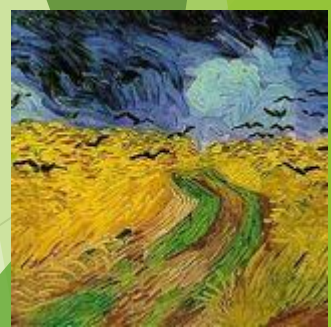


# Unit 1 Part 4

19<sup>th</sup> Century Art



# Romanticism



- ▶ After the Harshness of Neoclassicism...
- ▶ Royal Academy didn't like the new style called Romanticism
- ▶ It was rebellious, and emphasized emotion, color and loose brushwork
- ▶ The work of Delacroix, Friedrich and Gericault exemplify the style



*Leading the People*, Delacroix,  
1830



*Wanderer over a  
Sea of Fog*,  
Friedrich, 1818



*Raft of the Medusa*, Géricault, 1819

# Realism



- ▶ Also a response to the Royal Academy
- ▶ Realism in this case is NOT about the accuracy of the image, but the reality of the subject
- ▶ Artists like Millet and Courbet introduced viewers to what real people did in in real life doing real activities



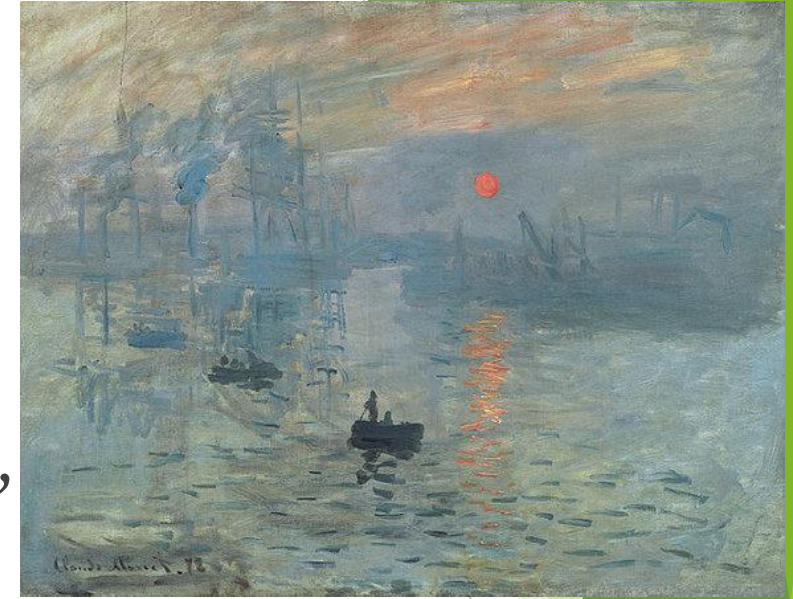
*The Sower, Millet, 1850*

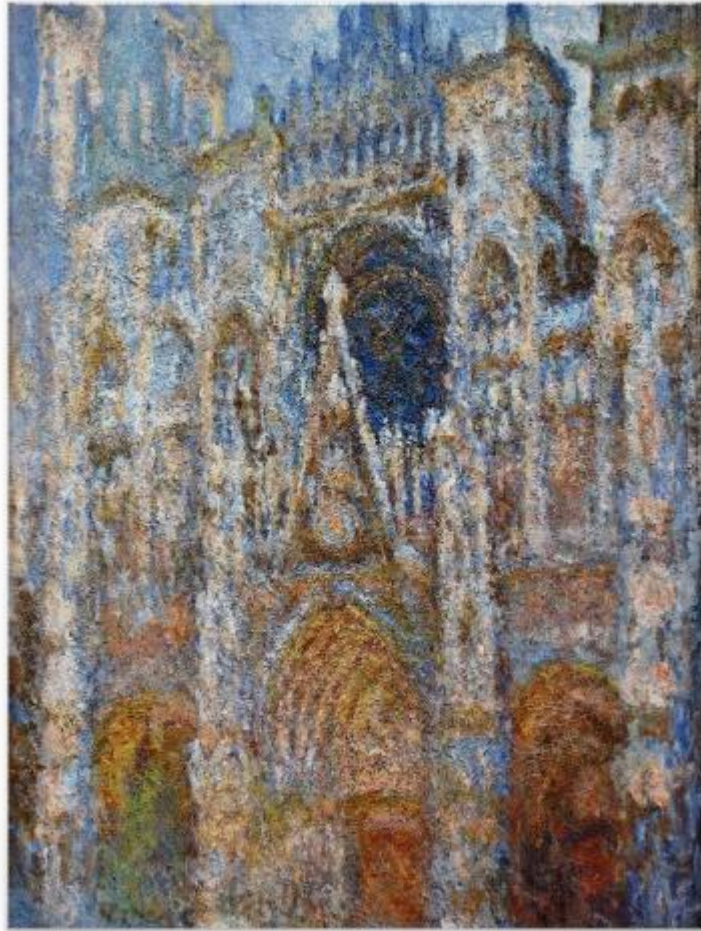


*A Burial at Ornans, Courbet, 1850*

# Impressionism

- ▶ Artists: Degas, **Monet**, **Renoir**, Morisot, Pissarro, Sisley, Boudin, and even the young Cézanne
- ▶ Cast out by the Salon, a group of artists decided to hold their own exhibition.
- ▶ Acclaimed Salon Artist, Joseph Vincent visited and said, '...What does that painting depict?' 'Look at the Catalogue.' 'Impression Sunrise.' 'Impression--I was certain of it. I was just telling myself that, since I was impressed, there had to be some impression in it...and what freedom, what ease of workmanship! Wallpaper in its embryonic state is more finished than that seascape!'"





*Cathedral Magic in Blue*,  
Monet, 1882



*The Swing*, Renior, 1876



# Influences to art in the 19<sup>th</sup> century...

- ▶ Because of the industrial revolution and increased world wide trade new ideas were rapidly impacting art, art making and even ideas on what good art might be.
- ▶ The camera challenged the artist to show “reality” in a new way. Millet and Courbet answered that challenge with the new Realism style they developed.
- ▶ Impressionists were now able to purchase pots and tubes of factory made paints and paint “en plaine aire.” They were able to capture the color changes that light made at different times of day and seasons of the year.

# MORE influences to art in the 19<sup>th</sup> century...

- ▶ Trade with Japan, brought new ideas. Hokusai's, *The Great Wave*, 1833 inspired artists to simplify their work and create art that while it was not 100% representational it was 100% aesthetically appealing.
- ▶ Exhibitions of art and artifacts from around the globe have direct influence in work being made. Munch's, *The Scream* was done after he had toured an exhibition of Egyptian mummies.



# Post- Impressionism

- ▶ When the art world exploded...
- ▶ Artists like van Gogh and Cezanne are spinning off on their own.
- ▶ Inspired by the Impressionist's drive to STUDY light and color in their art work, these artists adapt this idea to their own "artistic studies."
- ▶ After this there are very few large groups of artists all doing one "style of art"
- ▶ After this there seems to be a new art movement every few years.
- ▶ Paul Cezanne was one of the artists who made the transition from Impressionism to Post-Impressionism and with it the jump into modern art. He is often referred to as the father of modern art.



*Starry Night*, van Gogh, 1890



*Still life with Bottle and Apple Basket*, Cézanne, 1895

Aesthetic Movement <sup>1</sup>

Art Nouveau <sup>2</sup>

Symbolism <sup>3</sup>



1- Art for art's sake - creating art for the value it has to the artist not society

2- intricate linear designs and flowing curves based on natural forms

3- “Symbolist painters believed that art should reflect an emotion or idea rather than represent the natural world in the objective, quasi-scientific manner embodied by Realism and Impressionism.” taken from

[http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/symb/hd\\_symb.htm](http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/symb/hd_symb.htm)



*Symphony in  
White No. 1,*  
Whistler, 1862



Casa Batlló, Gaudí, 1905



The Scream, Munch, 1893