

Today's Big Idea

Art reflects the society that created it.



Jackass's Johnny Knoxville attending the premiere of his new movie *Jackass 3* at New York City's Museum of Modern Art (MoMA)

Art that Reflects Enlightenment Ideas



Frontispiece of the
Encyclopedie

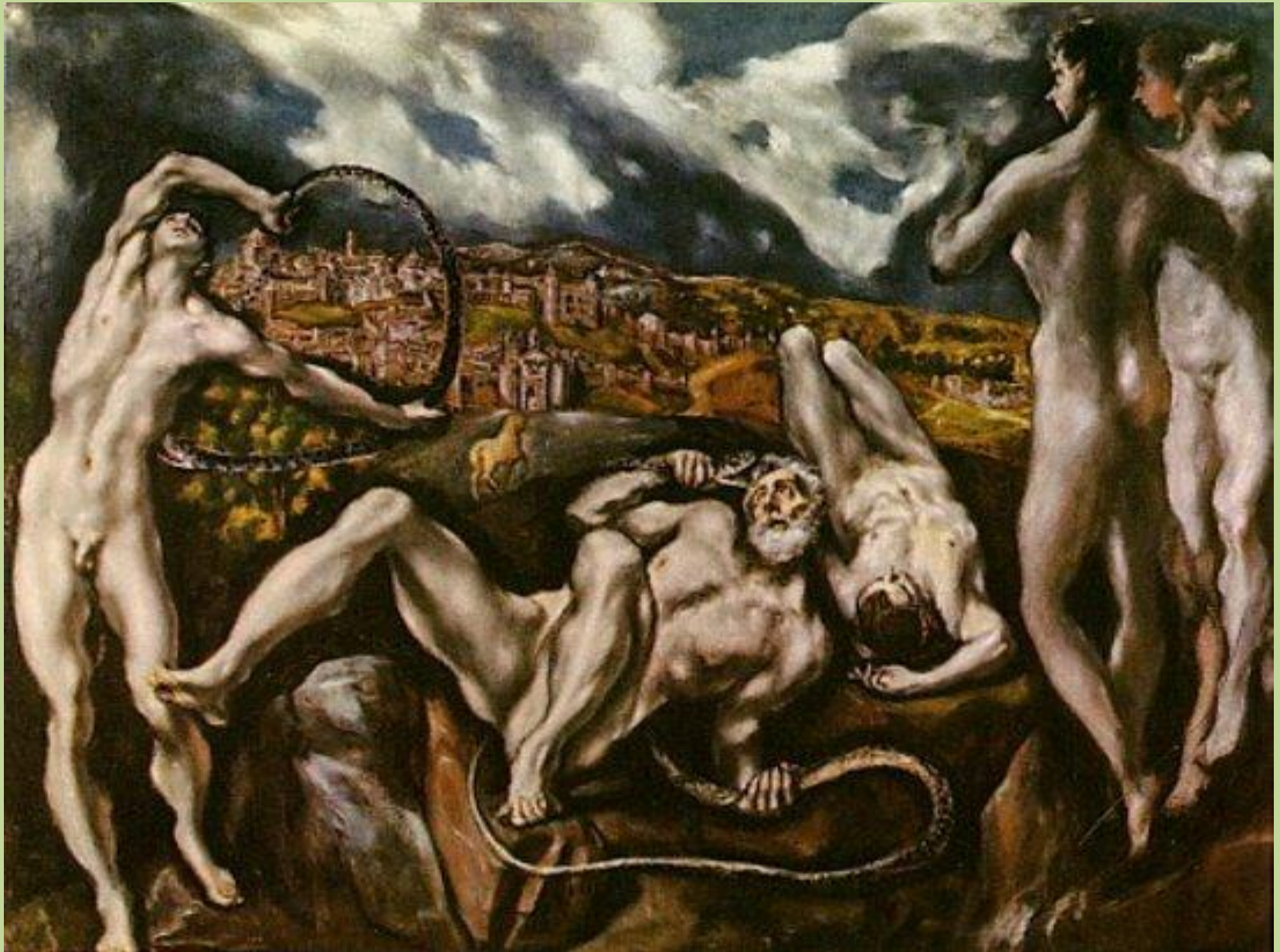


Experiment with an Air Pump – Joseph Wright

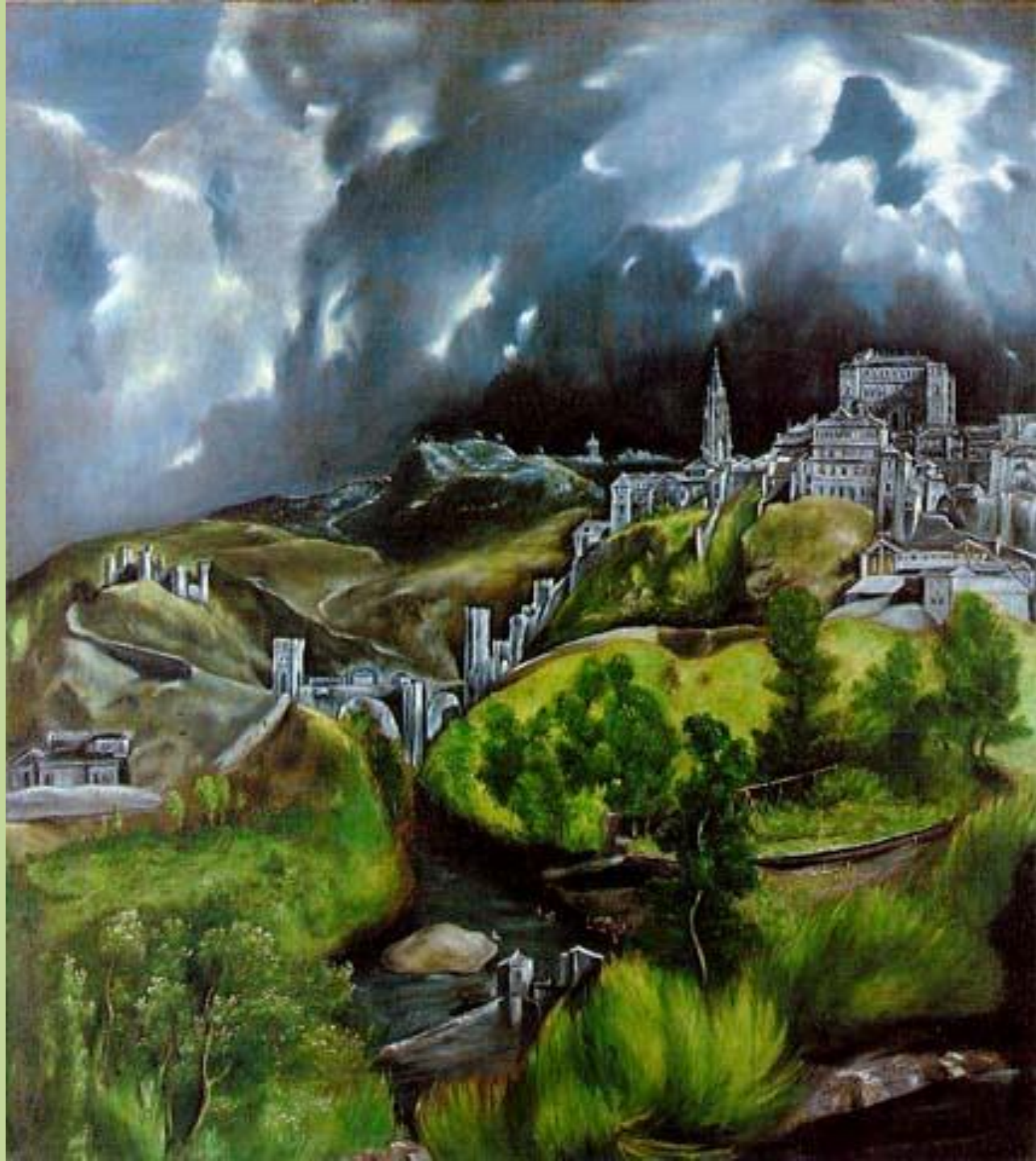
Raphael, School of Athens 1511



El Greco, Laocoon Mannerism 1506





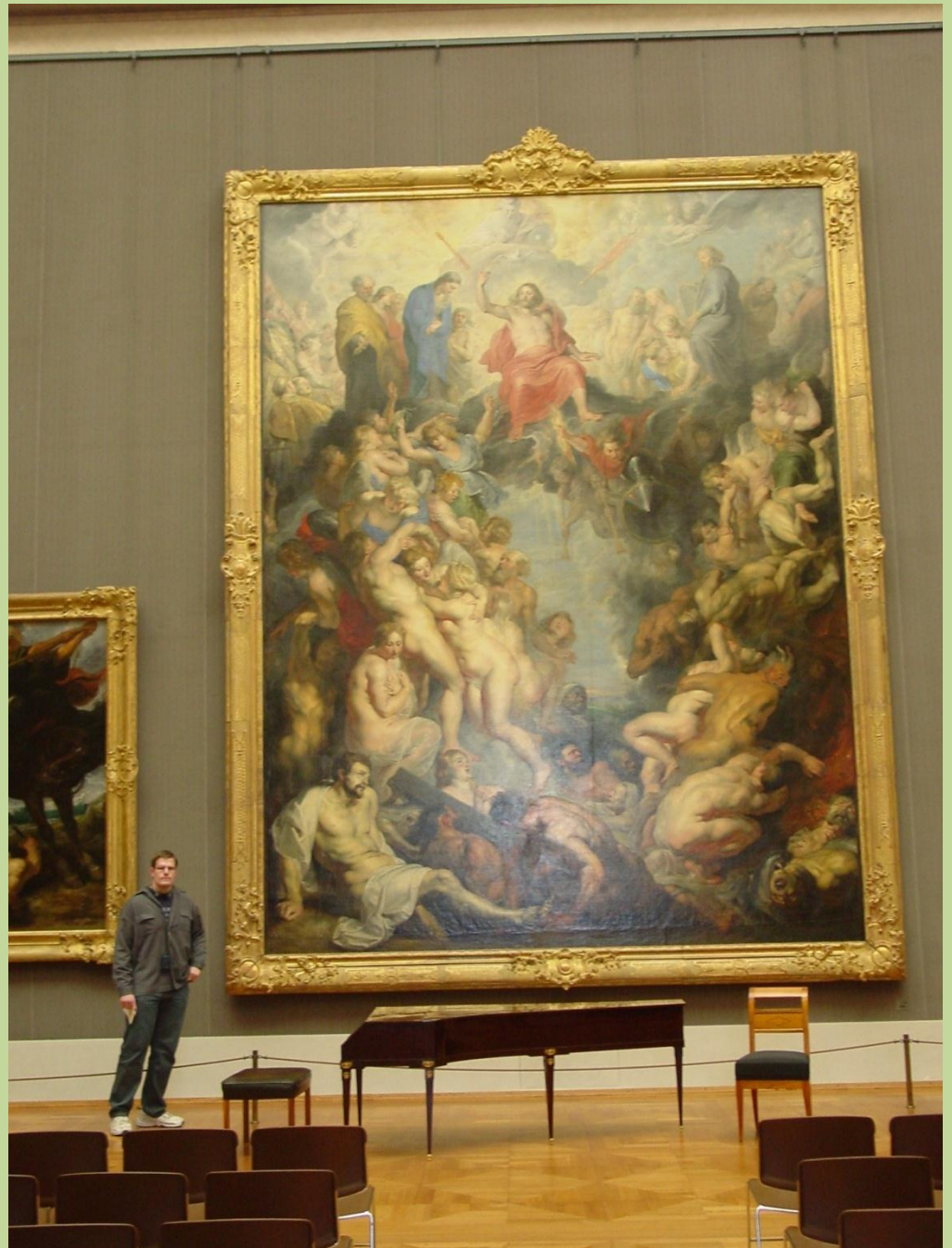


Baroque Art

Peter Paul

Rubens

(1577-1640)





D I F F E R E N C E S ?



Rubens, *Assumption of the Virgin*, 1626
Baroque





Gian Lorenzo
Bernini, *Ecstasy of St. Theresa*
1652
Baroque



Artemisia Gentileschi, Judith Beheading Baroque



Rembrandt, Syndics of the Cloth Guild Dutch Realism





Judith Leyster,
Self Portrait
1635
Dutch Realism

Rococo

- 1730s – 1800
- Emphasized grace, curves, and gentle action; often combined with Baroque
- Antoine Watteau (Rococo), Balthasar Neumann (Baroque – Rococo)
- Reflected:
 - Increasing secularism of age
 - Pursuit of pleasure & happiness
 - Continued dominance of aristocracy
 - Escapism, in some ways anti-baroque
 - Frivolity, lightheartedness
 - Art as entertainment for aristocracy
 - Eroticism, voluptuous beauty



Watteau, *Return from Cythera* (1717)

Boucher, *Cupid a
Captive* (1754)



Fragonard, *Love Letters* (1773)



Fragonard's
"The Bolt"

Note how the
hunky fellow
in short pants
is bolting the
door.



Carriera, *Anna Sofia
d'Este, Princess of
Modena* (1730)

The use of pastels
makes this Rococo
portrait look especially
dreamy



The Englishman
Gainsborough's
Mrs. Peter William Baker





The *tres rococo* Salon de la Princesse, Hotel de Soubise, Paris

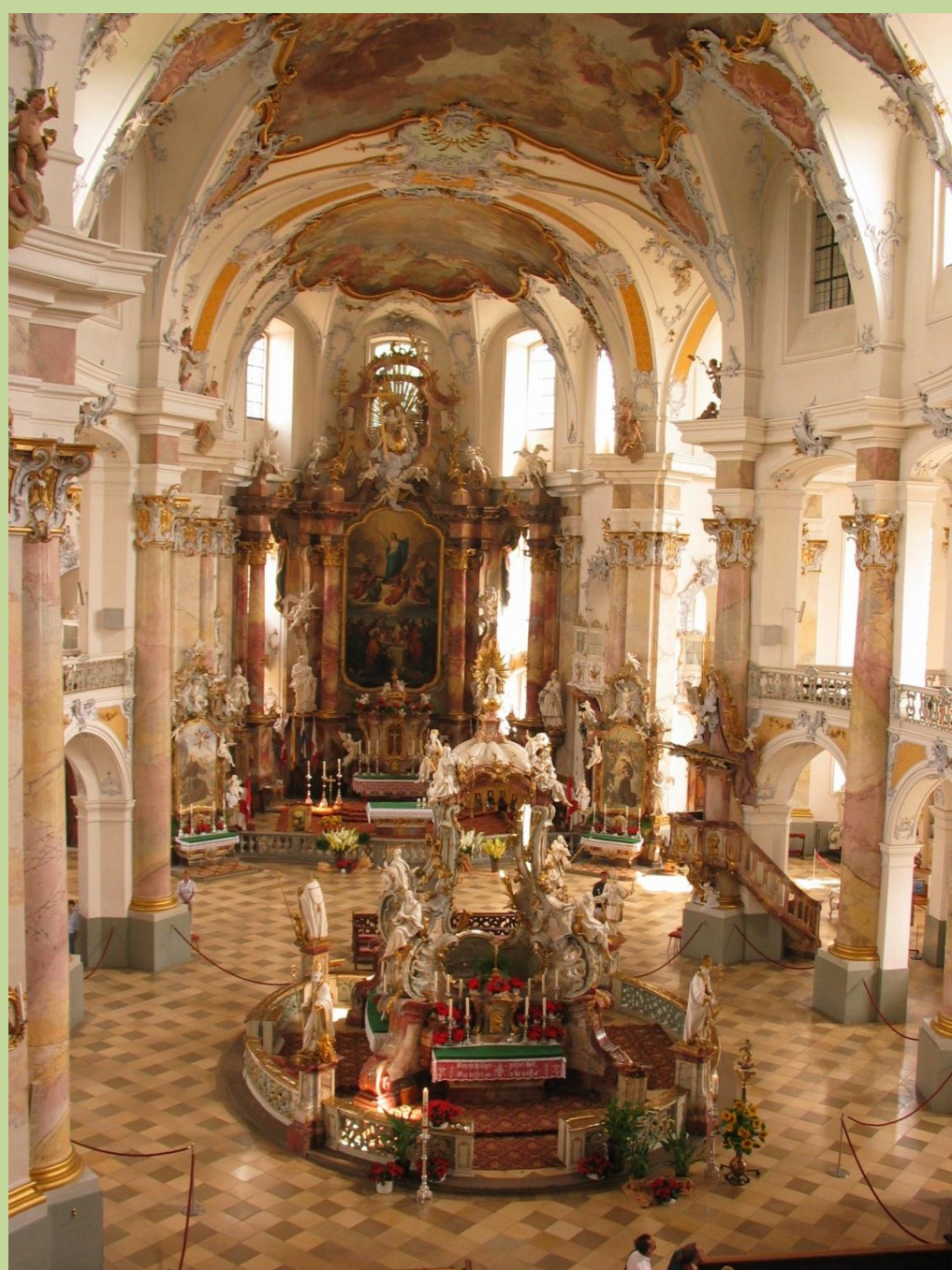
Baroque-Rococo
style of architecture
Vierzehnheiligen
(Neumann)



The ultra rococo nave and high altar of
Vierzehnheiligen Pilgrim
Church, Bamberg,
Germany (1743-1772)



The Vierzehnheiligen pilgrimage church designed by Balthasar Neumann. Elaborate detail, blazing light, rich colors, and opulent decoration were blended together to create a work of stunning beauty. The pilgrim in search of holiness is struck by an incredible richness of detail. Persuaded by joy rather than fear, the believer is lifted toward heaven on a cloud of rapture.









What about the gardens (when compared to the palace) doesn't really seem Baroque?

The Visual Arts in the Eighteenth Century

Neo-Classical Art

- Archeological inspiration
 - New awareness of classical art
 - Inspired by discoveries at Pompeii and Herculaneum
 - Appealed to revolutionaries in France and America
- Roman Republic, French Revolution
 - Jacques-Louis David (1748-1825)
 - United opposition to tyranny
 - Modeled on ideals of Roman Republic
- Austere poses, orderly decoration
 - Sir Joshua Reynolds (1723-1792)

Classical Music (Late 18thC/Early 19thC)

- “Classical” Music
- “Neoclassical”

Art
&
Architecture

Inspired by the
Enlightenment

Enlightenment Ideas

- Rationality/Reason – seeking truth, rejecting prejudice
- Progress – pursuit of perfection; future prospects are positive (seeking modernity)
- Knowledge through Observation
- Natural/Universal Laws – nature, politics, economics
- Liberty
- Critical Examination of Institutions/Beliefs
 - Church
 - Government
 - Economic systems/practices
 - Nature



David's neo-classical *Oath of the Horatii* (1784)

David's *Napoleon Crossing the Alps*
(1800)



The Visual Arts in the Eighteenth Century

Neo-Classical Architecture

- Classical models of architecture
 - Austere public buildings
 - Thomas Jefferson's State Capitol (1785-1796)





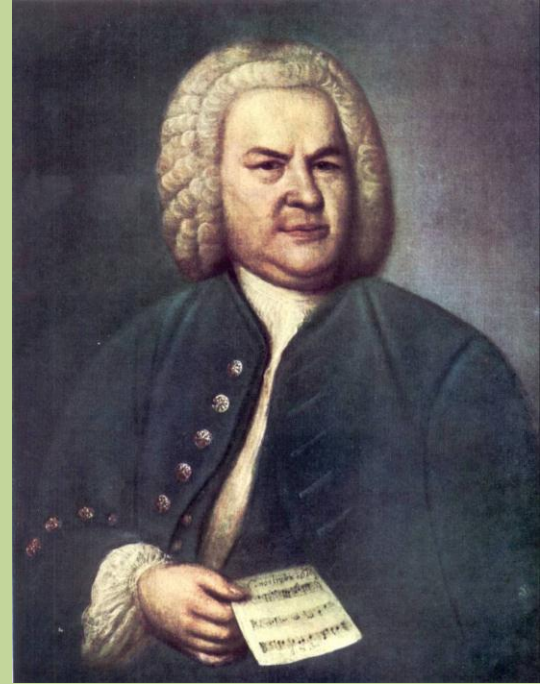
DEM WAHREN SCHOENEN GUTEN.





Developments in Music

- Baroque
 - 1600-1750
 - Center: Italy & Germany
 - Reflected importance of religion
 - Examples
 - Johann Sebastian Bach
 - George Frederick Handel



Jean-Baptiste Lully (1632-1687)

- 🎵 *Florentine expatriate composer who served on the court of Louis XIV*
- 🎵 *Developed the French ballet and opera*
- 🎵 *Known for his stately French overtures featuring dotted rhythms (a note followed by a short note)*
- 🎵 *Collaborated with Moliere on his operas*



 Lully Overture "Le Roi Danse"

Early Opera



Claudio Monteverdi (1567 - 1643) "L'ossente spirito"



Henry Purcell (1659 - 1695) "When I am laid in earth"

The Castrati (sorry guys...)



Castrati were male singers (mostly Italian) who had been castrated before puberty to preserve the high voice range. A couple reasons for this practice were:

- In many places, women were to be silent in church and not allowed on stage
- The male soprano voices were more powerful than female voices

Castrati were popular from 1650 – 1750 (except in France). Pope Pius X (r.1903-14) formally banned castrati from the papal chapel, but the Sistine Choir had them up until 1913!

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685 - 1750)

- 🎵 *German composer (see pg. 523 in your textbook)*
- 🎵 *As Kantor of Leipzig, Bach had to produce a sacred cantata (a work in several movements for soloists, chorus, and instruments) every week!*
- 🎵 *Bach had 20 children during his lifetime; seven with his first wife (and cousin), and thirteen with his second wife*

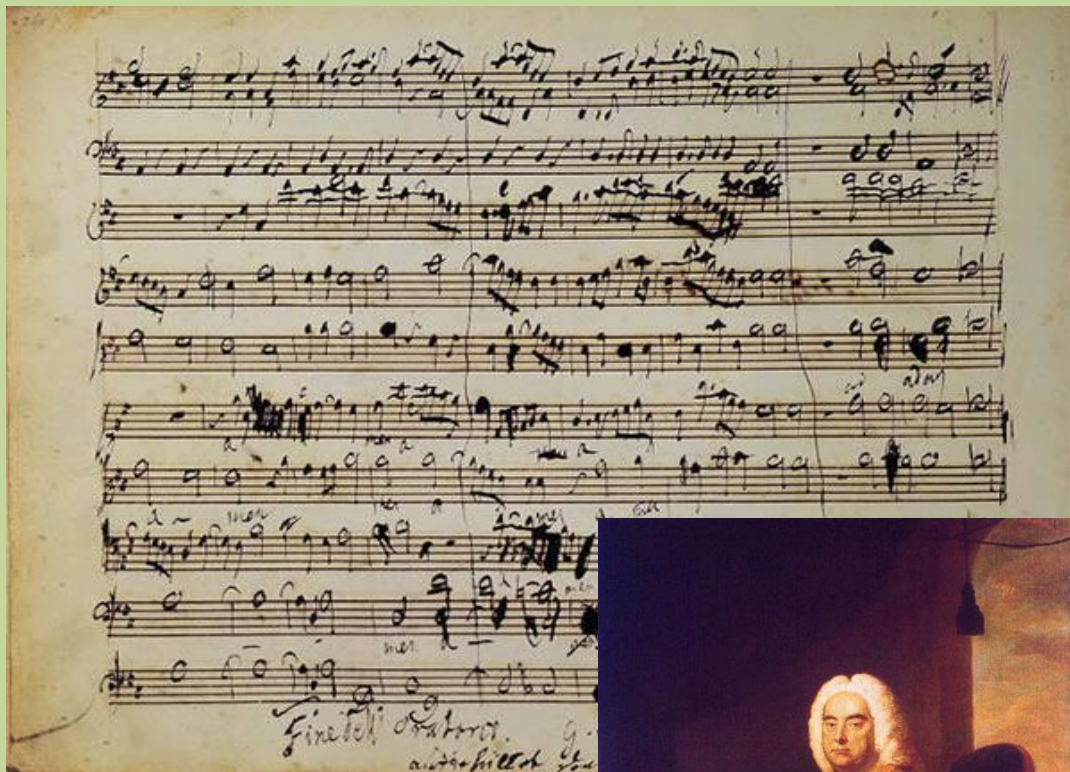


Preludio II.
Allegro vivace. (♩ = 120)

B Minor Mass

George Frideric Handel (1685 - 1759)

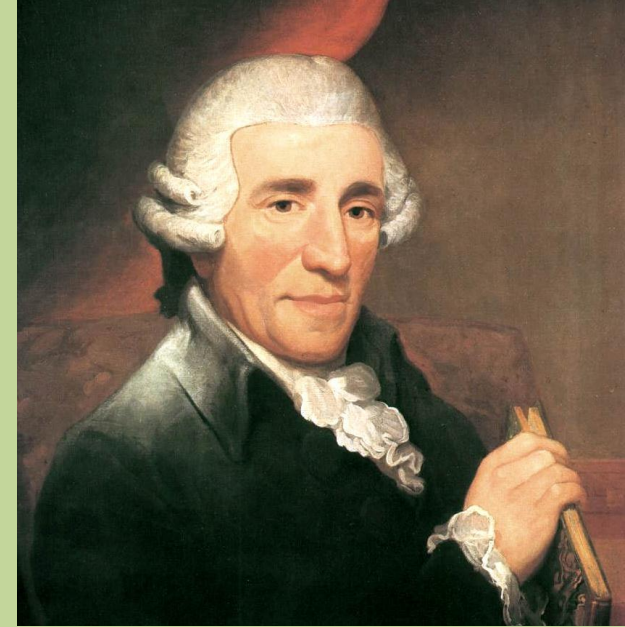
- 🎵 *German composer (see pg. 524 in your textbook)*
- 🎵 *Handel went from writing operas to oratorios (an unstaged work) because they appealed to the rising English bourgeois audience.*
- 🎵 *Handel's music makes a direct and immediate impact on the listener*
- 🎵 *Like Bach, he produced major works within days*



Messiah Hallelujah Chorus



- Classical: 1750-1830
 - Center: shifted to Austria
 - Reflected greater secularism/rationalism
 - Examples
 - Franz Joseph Haydn
 - Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

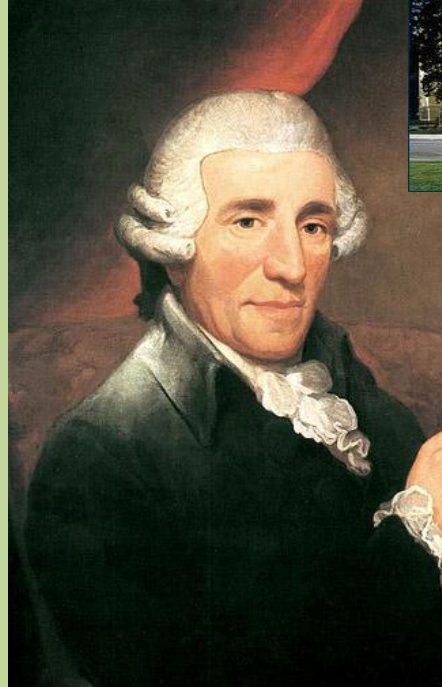


Franz Joseph Haydn (1732-1809)

🎵 Austrian composer (see pg. 524 in your textbook)

🎵 As court composer, Haydn was expected to appear on the prince's command with his musicians – wigs and all

🎵 Haydn had to provide dinner music, two concerts a week, theater music, sacred music for worship, and music for Prince Nicholas to play



Franz Joseph Haydn
arr. Pat Schirmer

The image shows a musical score for Franz Joseph Haydn's Symphony No. 92, arranged by Pat Schirmer. The score is written for piano and includes four systems of music. Each system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. Above the treble clef staff, there are chord symbols: C, Dm | G, C, Dm | G, C, Dm | G. Above the second system, there are chord symbols: Am | D7, G, C, Dm | G. Above the third system, there are chord symbols: C, Am | D7, G. Above the fourth system, there are chord symbols: G7, C, G. The music is in 3/4 time and features a simple, rhythmic melody in the treble clef and a supporting bass line in the bass clef.



Symphony 9

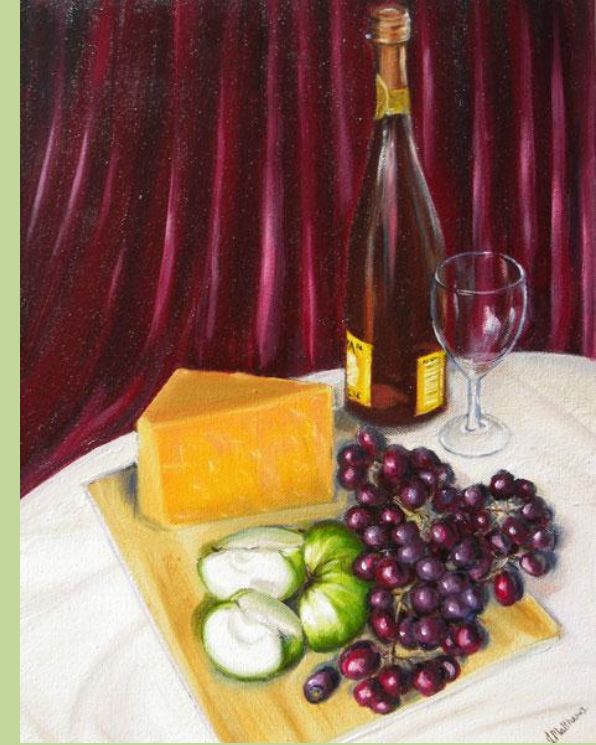
*Wolfgang Amadeus
Mozart
(1756- 1791)*

- *Austrian composer (see pg. 525 in your textbook)*
- *Mozart became a member of the Vienna Lodge of Freemasons in 1784*
- *Mozart was not poisoned by composer Antonio Salieri as legend and playwrights have speculated, but it makes a great story of rivalry*



Non piu andrei

High Culture – literary and artistic world of the educated and wealthy ruling classes



Popular Culture - written and unwritten lore of the masses



Popular Culture: Carnival

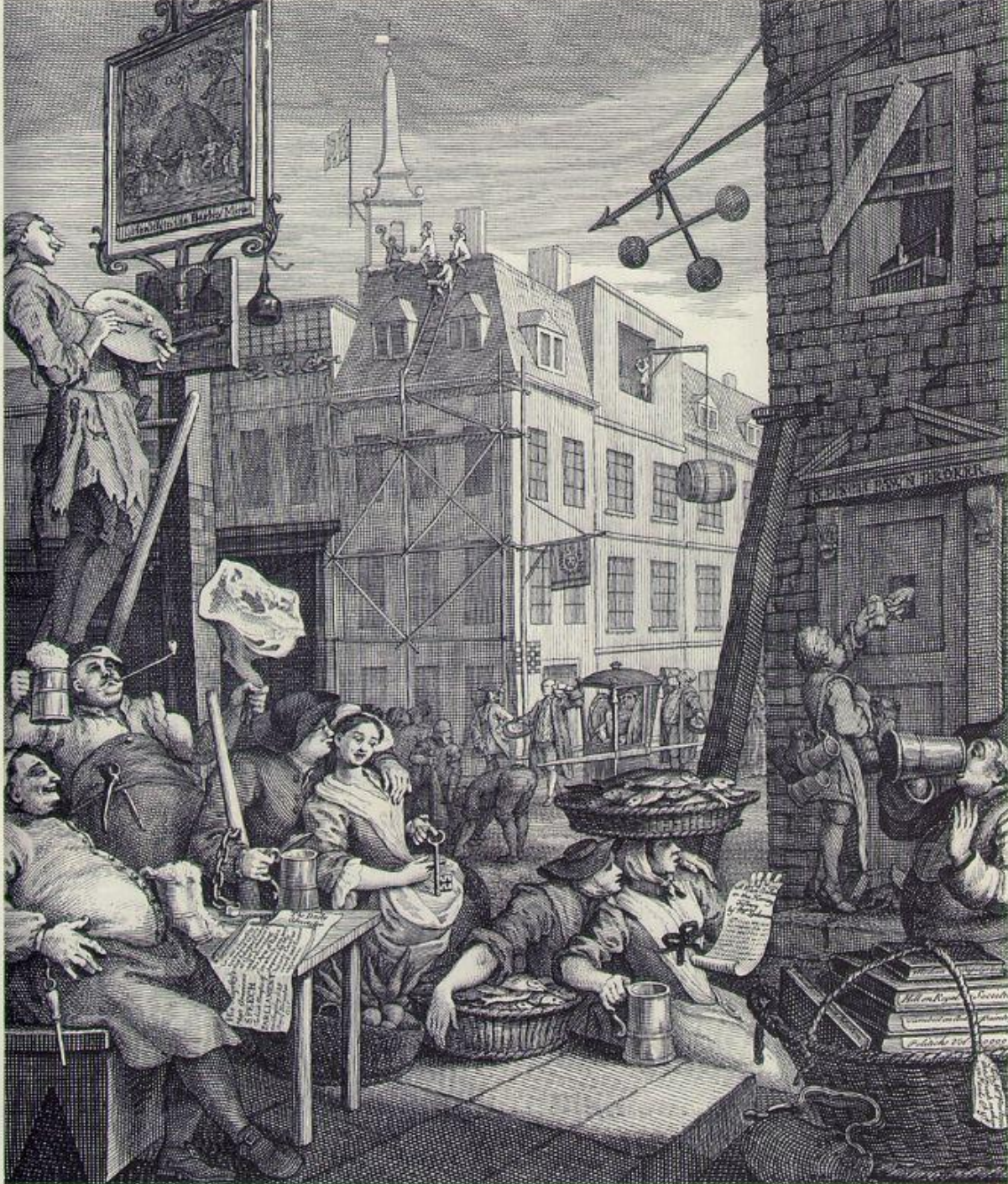


Popular Culture

- Festivals, carnivals, and fairs
- Gathering places
 - Taverns and Alcohol
- The gap between high culture and popular culture
- Literacy and Primary Education
 - Spread of literacy
 - State-supported primary schools (Catholic vs Protestant)



William Hogarth
Gin Street (1751)



William Hogarth
Beer Lane (1751)