

Week 4 – 19<sup>th</sup> Century French Art**Enlightenment**

- 1650 – 1800
- Massive intellectual, philosophical, cultural and social movement that spread throughout England, France, Germany and other parts of Europe during the 1700s.
- Inspired by the Scientific Revolution (starting 1500), Enlightenment represented a departure from Middle Ages (5<sup>th</sup> century AD – 15<sup>th</sup> century AD)
- Middle Ages had been characterized by religious devotion, repression and cruelty. Church had a lot of power with Holy Roman Empire as foundation. Missions such as the Crusades and Inquisition were conducted to persecute heretics with torture and death. Science was viewed as heresy. Society was highly hierarchical, serfdom was practiced widely. No mandates regarding personal liberties or rights. Many Europeans feared religion and the Church itself
- Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment opened path for independent thought and fields of mathematics, astronomy, physics, politics, economics, philosophy and medicine were greatly updated and expanded.
- Intellectual salons popped up in France, philosophical discussions were held, more people read books, though many were still illiterate
- Enlightenment paved way for Industrial Revolution, which provided rural people with jobs and new cities to live in
- Advancements transformed Western world into intelligent and self-aware civilization
- Inspired creation of world's first great democracy, the USA
- New freedoms and ideas sometimes led to abuses, such as when French Revolution turned from being a positive and productive coup into bloody tyranny and chaos – in response to the violence, some Europeans blame the Enlightenment's attack on tradition and breakdown of norms
- People committed to making a difference in the world
- Effects of Enlightenment include women's rights, fairer judicial systems, increased educational opportunities, revolutionary economic theories, literature, music and steam engines

**English Enlightenment***Events*

1649 – English Civil War overthrows Charles I, installs Cromwell

1651 – Hobbes publishes *Leviathan*

1688 – Glorious Revolution unseats James II, installs William and Mary

1689 – English Bill of Rights drafted

*Key People*

**Thomas Hobbes** – Pessimistic English political philosopher; argued that man in his natural state is selfish and savage and therefore a single absolute ruler is the best form of government

**John Locke** – Optimistic English political philosopher; argued for man's essentially good nature; advocated representative government as an ideal form

### Origins

- Started with execution of King Charles I and establishment of republic commonwealth under Oliver Cromwell
- After 10 years, it turned into a dictatorship, and England reverted to monarchy by restoring King Charles II to the throne
- Glorious Revolution (1688) – reestablished monarchy had limited power, people could overthrow a king who was unacceptable
- Revolution occurred because Charles II's son, James II, was a Catholic; which did not please the Protestant public
- James II's Protestant daughter, Mary and her husband William of Orange led a nonviolent coup that dethroned him and sent him to France
- When William and Mary ascended the throne, they effectively ended the Catholic monarchy and idea of divine right
- An English Bill of Rights was drafted, boosting parliamentary power and personal liberties
- Science, arts, philosophy flourished in this freer environment

### French Enlightenment

#### Events

- 1715 – Louis XIV dies, Louis XV takes French throne
- 1748 – Montesquieu published *The Spirit of Laws*
- 1751 – Diderot publishes first volume of *Encyclopedie*
- 1759 – Voltaire publishes *Candide*

#### Key People

**Louis XIV** – 'Sun King' whose late 1600s extravagance led disgruntled French elites to congregate in salons and exchange ideas

**Louis XV** – Successor to Louis XIV; ineffective ruler who allowed France to slide into bankruptcy; lack of leadership abilities undermined authority of French monarchy

**Baron de Montesquieu** – Philosopher whose *The Spirit of Laws* built on John Locke's ideas about government

**Voltaire** – primary satirist of French Enlightenment, best known for *Candide*

**Denis Diderot** – primary editor of *Encyclopedie*, which attempted to collect all human knowledge into one work

### Origins

- France became the hotbed of political and intellectual thought in 1700s
- Started with resentment and discontent over material extravagance of French monarchy
- Wealthy intellectual elites began to gather at Parisian salons (often hosted by high society ladies) and complain about the state of their country
- Constructive discussion on political and social philosophies began especially after works of John Locke were published, and French Enlightenment was born

## **German Enlightenment**

### *Events*

- 1774 – Goethe publishes *The Sorrows of Young Werther*
- 1781 – Kant publishes *Critique of Pure Reason*
- 1785 – Kant publishes *Groundwork for the Metaphysics of Morals*
- 1808 – Goethe publishes first part of *Faust*
- 1832 – Goethe publishes second part of *Faust*

### *Key People*

**Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz** – mathematician and philosopher, invented many components of calculus; conceived of 'spiritual atoms' called monads

**Immanuel Kant** – Skeptic philosopher who formulated idea of transcendental idealism; had enormous influence on later philosophy, especially in Germany

**Johann Wolfgang von Goethe** – Immensely prolific writer whose *The Sorrows of Young Werther* epitomized German Sturm and Drang movement; best known for epic verse drama *Faust*

## **Skepticism and Romanticism**

### *Events*

- 1728 – Hume publishes *An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding*
- 1762 – Rousseau publishes *The Social Contract*
- 1770 – Rousseau finishes *Confessions*

### *Key People*

**David Hume** (1711-1776) – Scottish thinker and pioneer in skepticism who questioned human ability to know anything with certainty

**Jean-Jacques Rousseau** (1712-1778) – Swiss-French writer and philosopher who espoused democracy in *The Social Contract* and inspired Romantic movement with *Confessions* and other works

- Inspired by Rousseau, Romanticism stressed feelings and emotions and return to 'natural' state of man
- Skepticism has its roots in Hume and Kant whereby they questioned whether we as human beings are truly able to perceive the world around us with any degree of accuracy

## **Industrial Revolution**

- Started in Britain (18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century)
- Manufacturing done by machines rather than by human labour
- reshaped world economy, social and political development
- Big Business, first in the form of massive corporations and then in even larger trusts, built up monopolies over markets and made astronomical profits. Big Business drove industrialization and helped foster the belief in America as the land of opportunity, where anyone who worked hard could get rich. It also, however, generated a vast imbalance between the rich and the poor.
- The government at first followed a hands-off policy with Big Business. As business abuses increased, state governments and then the Federal government passed a spate of regulatory legislation. True regulation of business would not begin until the early twentieth century, however.
- Industrialism attracted rural Americans and many European immigrants to cities in the United States. As a result, the U.S. shifted from an agrarian to an urban society. Immigration became a key ingredient in the success of industrialism, since immigrants were willing to work as cheap labor.
- Politics were dominated by local political parties, rather than individuals. Politics and politicians were often corrupt, complicit with Big Business interests. Beginning with the Pendleton Act in the 1880s, the government began to attempt to clean itself up.
- Technology, in the form of railroads and other innovations that increased efficiency and communication, drove industrialism. Industrialism, in turn, created the wealth and impetus that drove the need for better technology. Technology became essential to American economic success.

## **Britain's Industrial Revolution (1780 – 1850)**

- Creation of a truly modern capitalist system
- Widespread credit, business corporations, investments and large-scale stock markets
- Technology changed, hand tools were replaced by steam or electricity-powered machines
- Economic and social transformation took place – population increased, demographics changed
- Industrial resources like coal and iron were in Central and Northern England, and people moved there from Southern England
- Industrialists developed ideology called laissez faire based on Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations (1776) – origins of economics
- Britain dominated manufacturing for most of 19<sup>th</sup> century. By the end of that century, United States and Germany would begin to challenge Britain's industrial power
- Industrial revolution represented a shift in influence away from traditional power holders. Aristocratic rule was no longer supreme. Upstart manufacturers were now often more wealthy and more important to nation's overall well being than landed gentry
- Capitalism and Industrial Revolution went together with Western European countries' liberal traditions
- Many of the same principles underlying the French Revolution were being developed via Industrial Revolution in Britain
- Industrializing nations developed middle class who began to wield political clout

## IMPORTANT INVENTIONS

United States

*Cotton Gin*

- Invention of modern cotton gin (cotton engine) by Eli Whitney – a machine that separates cotton from its seeds
- There have been disputes that John Watkins, a wealthy planter was the first to built it, but Whitney patented his design first
- This idea might have come from his landlady Catherine Littefield Greene, who might have asked Eli to patent it. Women at that time were not allowed patent rights.



Cotton gin

- A primitive model of the cotton gin existed in India, called *charki*

Great Britain

*Steam Engine* (1769)

- Early model steam engines were used to drain water and raise coal from the mines in Britain
- An important development of the Industrial Revolution was use of steam for power
- James Watt's improved steam engine was high point of development

- Mining of coal and iron in Britain was main factor in rapid industrial growth

*John Kay's fly shuttle (1733)*

- Speeded up the weaving process
- His invention was not appreciated by hand weavers who thought it would steal their jobs
- After his death, his son Robert improved on the invention

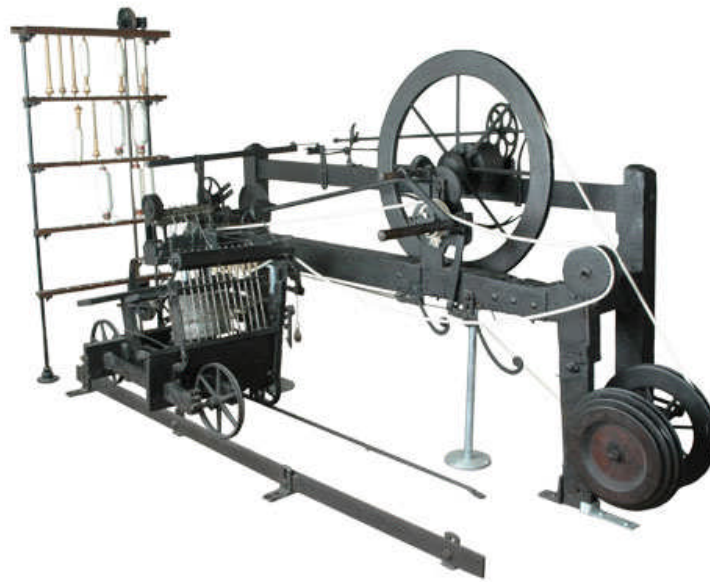
*James Hargreaves's Spinning Jenny (patented 1770)*

- Fly shuttle led to invention of spinning jenny
- Able to make yarn needed for clothing in short time



*Samuel Crompton's mule (1779)*

- Combined features of the jenny and frame



*Edmund Cartwright's power loom (patented 1783)*

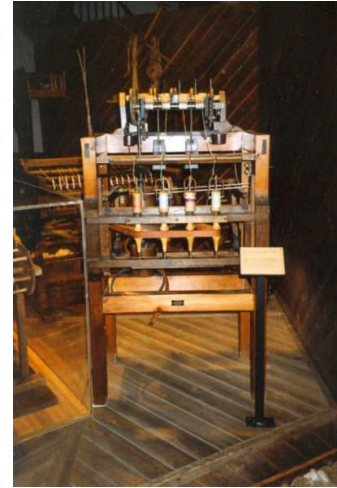
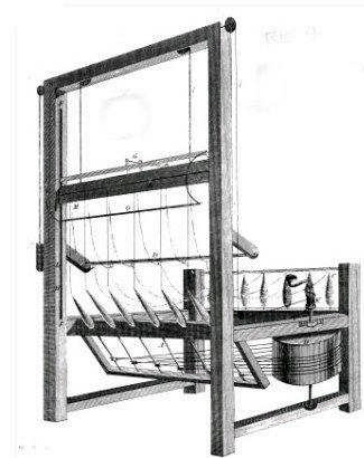
- Relied on water power to function



*Thomas Highs water frame (spinning frame) (1769)*

- Increased production of textile



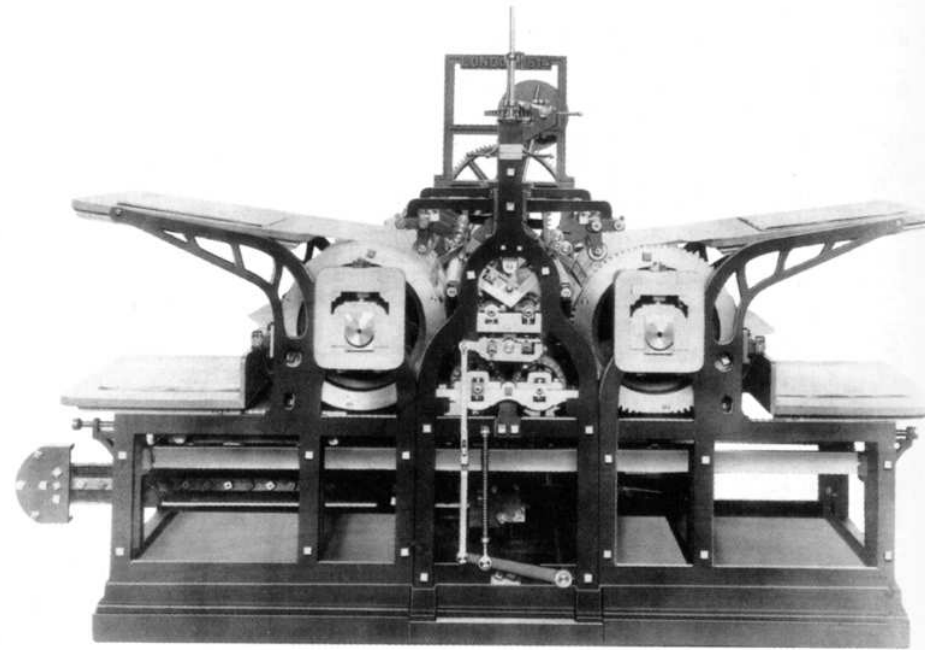


#### SECOND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (1865-1900)

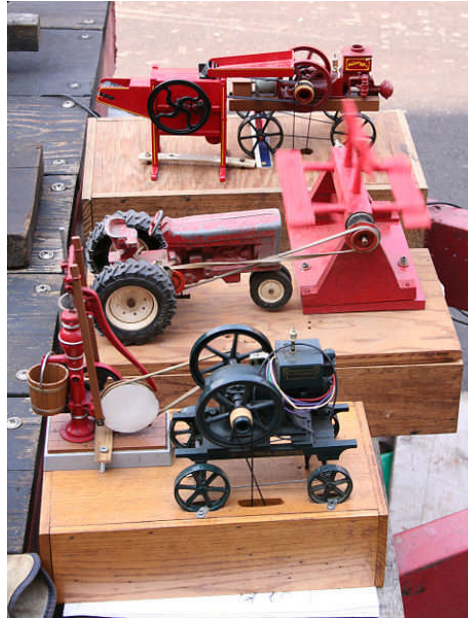
- 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of Industrial Revolution characterized by rise of Industrial power in Germany and USA, mass production of consumer goods (food, drink, clothing, transport, entertainment)
- In USA, use of electricity was pioneered by Nikola Tesla, Thomas Alva Edison, George Westinghouse
- Development of early cinema, radio and gramophone

#### IMPORTANT INVENTIONS

- Steam-powered rotary printing press



- Invention of machine tools in America which made precision parts for use in other machines
- Introduction of assembly line for production of consumer goods
- Development of internal-combustion engine



- Gottlieb Daimler of Germany exploited breakthrough of using petroleum instead of coal gas as fuel for automobile
- Henry Ford mass marketed the internal combustion engine through the automobile with tremendous success
- Many urban workers took part in industrial labour
- Unemployment, low wages and prostitution were common

#### Neoclassicism

- Began after 1765 as a reaction against Baroque and Rococo styles
- Admiration for the 'ideal' represented by ancient Greek and Roman arts
- Neoclassical artists include Jacques Louis David, Poussin, Ingres
- In France, the first phase of neoclassicism is expressed in 'Louis XVI style'. In Britain, it was known as 'Adam style'
- Paintings are characterized by use of Chiaroscuro and clear, definitive edges
- David used the Neoclassicism and Greek elements to promote French Revolution's virtues (state before family)

#### Empire style

- 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of Neoclassicism, early 19<sup>th</sup> century design movement in architecture, furniture, decorative arts, visual arts
- Occurred when Napoleon 1 ruled France
- Influenced by treasures of ancient Roman Empire discovered in 18<sup>th</sup> century

- Empire designs heavily influenced American Federal style (such as United States Capitol building) – example of propaganda building
- Popularized by designs of Percier and Fontaine, Napoleon’s architects – simple timber frames, box-like constructions, expensive mahogany



The Madeleine

- Church in 8<sup>th</sup> arrondissement of Paris
- Temple to glorify Napoleon’s army

- The Arc de Triompe du Carrousel
- Located on Place du Carrousel, west of Louvre
- Designed by Charles Percier and Pierre Leonard Fontaine, 1806-1808
- Modeled after the Arch of Septimius Severus in Rome
- Commissioned to commemorate France’s military victories in 1805



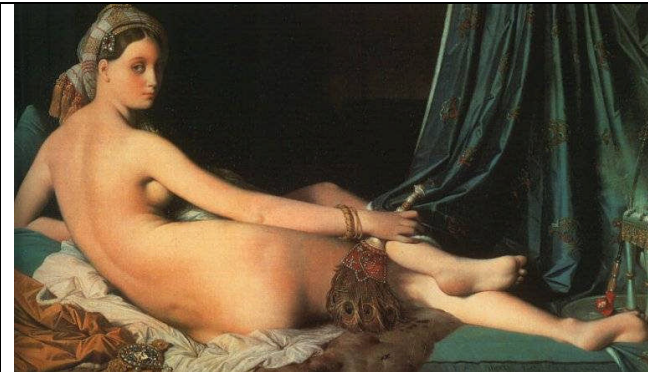
Jean Auguste Dominique

Ingres [**an**-gr<sup>uh</sup>]

- 1780-1867
- French Neo-classical painter
- Inspired by Raphael
- Won first prize in drawing at the Academy (1797)
- Avid violinist



Self-portrait at age 24 (1804)



La Grande Odalisque, 1814



Roger freeing Angelica, 1819



Napoleon on his imperial throne, 1806

### ROMANTICISM -

- attitude or intellectual orientation that characterized many works of literature, painting, music, architecture, criticism, and historiography in Western civilization (late 18th to the mid-19th century).
- Intellectual movement begun in reaction to the dominance of Enlightenment and Reason. Romanticism criticized Reason, suggesting that it could not answer all questions.
- Emerged from a desire for freedom – political freedom, freedom of thought, feeling, action, worship, speech, etc
- Romantics assert that freedom is the right and property of everyone
- Leading Romantic artists and writers included Hegel, Schiller, Schinckel, Keats, Wordsworth, Percy Shelley, Mary Shelley, Delacroix seen as a rejection of the precepts of order, calm, harmony, balance, idealization, and rationality that typified Classicism in general and late 18th-century Neoclassicism in particular.

- a reaction against the Enlightenment and against 18th-century rationalism and physical materialism in general.
- Romanticism emphasized the individual, the subjective, the irrational, the imaginative, the personal, the spontaneous, the emotional, the visionary, and the transcendental.
- Path through freedom was through imagination and feeling
- Basic aims – return to nature and to believe in goodness of humanity
- Rediscovery of artist as a supremely individual creator
- Development of nationalistic pride

## **Romanticism in Literature**

### *England*

- Publication of Wordsworth and Coleridge's Lyrical Ballads (1798)
- Use of feelings and everyday words in literature, emphasized importance of poet's imagination
- Focus on individual self and personal experience, reaction to life, etc
- Poets – Byron, Shelley, Robert Burns, Keats, William Cowper, Thomas De Quincey. Most famous being William Blake, his poems and paintings are radiant, imaginative, heavily symbolic

### *Germany*

- Sturm und Drang school – German movement in literature and music
- Characterized by obsessive interest in medievalism
- Major German writers include G.E. Lessing, J.G. Herder, Friedrich Hoelderlin, Schiller and Goethe
- Goethe's The Sorrows of Young Werther was particularly influential - about a young artist with a very sensitive and passionate temperament. At that time Germany was a multitude of small separate states, and Goethe's works helped developed a unifying sense of nationalism
- Mystic feeling for nature and medieval past

### *France and other European countries*

- French romanticism set forth by Victor Hugo who proclaimed freedom of artist in both choice and treatment of a subject, in his work *Cromwell* (1828) and his play *Hernani* (1830)
- French romantics include Chateaubriand, Alexandre Dumas pere, Alphonse de Lamartine, Alfred de Vigny, Alfred de Musset, and George Sand
- Other leading romantic figures were Giacomo Leopardi, Alessandro Manzoni in Italy, Aleksandr Pushkin and Mikhail Lermontov in Russia, Adam Mickiewicz (developed idea that Poland was Messiah of Nations, predestined to suffer just as Jesus did to save all people)

### *The United States*

- Characterized by philosophic expression in transcendentalism, especially in works of Emerson and Thoreau
- Washington Irving's Legend of Sleepy Hollow example of romantic gothic

### **Nationalism**

- Central theme of Romantic art and political philosophy
- Development of national language and folklore, importance of local customs and traditions
- Redraw the map of Europe
- Self-determination of nationalities
- Romanticism played essential role in national awakening of many Central European peoples lacking their own national states
- Revival and reinterpretation of ancient myths, customs and traditions by Romantic poets and painters helped distinguish their indigenous cultures from those of dominant nations, crystallizing the mythography of Romantic nationalism
- Patriotism, nationalism, revolution and armed struggle for independence became popular themes in arts of this period
- Early Romantic nationalism inspired by Rousseau and Johann Gottfried von Herder who argued that geography formed the natural economy of a people, and shaped their customs and society.
- Inspired collection of folklore such as the Brothers Grimm (Germany), Kalevala (Finland), Ossian (Scotland)

**Capitalism** - Generally middle-class economic ideology emphasizing free markets, the ownership of private property, and the accumulation of wealth by enterprising businesspeople.

**Socialism** - Economic ideology, opposed to [Capitalism](#) and [Laissez Faire](#), that holds that key industry and the means of production should be centrally controlled by the government, so that workers will not be abused by [bourgeoisie](#) factory owners.



## French Academy



Cardinal Richelieu

- France's official authority on usages, vocabulary, grammar of French language
- Publishes a dictionary of French language – Dictionnaire de l'Académie française
- Officially established in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu, chief minister to King Louis XIII
- Suppressed in 1793 during French Revolution, restored in 1803 by Napoleon Bonaparte
- Oldest of the five academies of the Institut de France
- With widespread use of English media, the Académie has tried to prevent anglicisation of the French language

In France, "Academies" are institutions and learned societies which monitor, foster, critique and protect French cultural production

### Institut de France

- French Academy (1635)
- Academy of Humanities (1663)
- Academy of Sciences (1666)
- Academy of Fine Arts (1816)
- Academy of Architecture (1671)
- Academy of Moral Sciences and Politics (1795)

### Salon de Paris (The Salon)

- Started in 1725, French institution of art patronage
- Official art exhibition of Academy of Fine Arts in Paris, France
- Between 1748-1890, it was the greatest annual or biannual art event in the world
- Since 1881, it was organized by the Société des Artistes Français (French Society of Artists)
- Originally, it was to showcase artwork by recent graduates of the Academy of Fine Arts.

- Greatly influenced French high culture
- Any artist who wanted success in France should exhibit at the Salon de Paris – marked a sign of royal favour

Salon des Refuses (exhibition of rejects)

- Paris art galleries mounted small-scale, private exhibitions of works rejected by Salon jurors
- An exhibition of works rejected by the jury of the official Paris Salon
- in 1863, the French government sponsored a major show because artists protested the jury’s rejection of more than 3,000 works
- Famous rejected works include Edouard Manet’s *Luncheon on the Grass*, James McNeill Whistler’s *Girl in White*
- Beginning in 1874, encouraged by Manet, the Impressionists began to exhibit outside the Salon, which eventually lessened its influence



Luncheon on the Grass, Edouard Manet (1862-1863)



*Symphony in White, No. 1: The White Girl*, James McNeill Whistler (1862)

Societe de Artistes Independants (Society of Independent Artists)

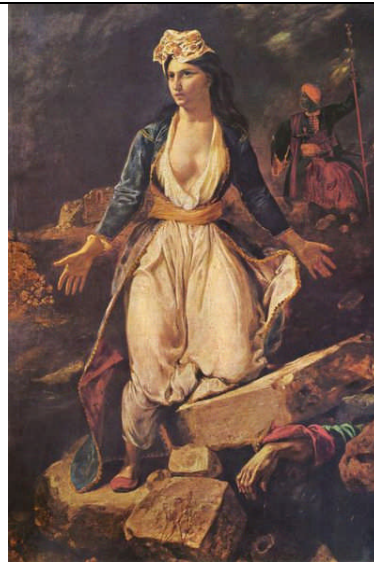
- Formed in Paris, summer of 1884
- ‘No jury nor awards’ (sans jury ni recompense)
- Founders – Albert Dubois-Pillet, Odilon Redon, Georges Seurat, Paul Signac
- All trends in early 20<sup>th</sup> century art were first displayed and discussed there
- Headquarters at Grand Palais (Grand Palace) since 1920
- 117<sup>th</sup> annual exhibition held in spring 2007

Prix de Rome

- Scholarship for art students
- Created in 1663 in France by Louis XIV
- Organised by Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture
- Award winner could stay at Mancini Palace in Rome (paid for by King of France), extendable
- Eugene Delacroix, Edouard Manet, Edgar Degas, Ernest Chausson, Maurice Ravel attempted it but failed
- Jacques-Louis David failed three years in a row and almost committed suicide
- Suppressed in 1968 by Andre Malraux

Eugene Delacroix [*duh-lA-krwah*]

- 1798-1863
- One of the most important French Romantic painter
- Inspired by Rubens and artists of Venetian Renaissance
- Dramatic, romantic and exotic themes in his work
- New Romantic style
- Chief rival of Ingres

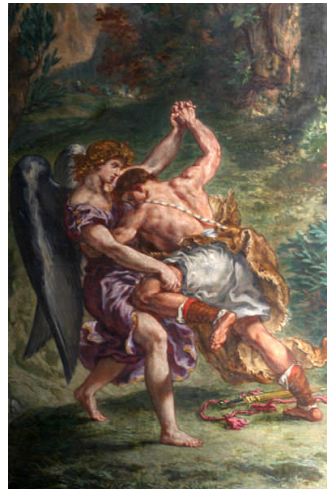


Greece expiring on the Ruins of Missolonghi, 1826



Liberty leading the People, 1830

- Most influential work
- Representing freedom and liberty
- Invoking spirit and character of Parisians



Jacob wrestling with an Angel, 1861



*Massacre at Chios, 1824*

- Sympathy for Greeks in their war of independence against the Turks

Theodore Gericault [zhey-ree-koh]

- 1791-1824
- Important French painter and lithographer
- Pioneers of Romantic movement



Raft of the Medusa, 1818-1819



The Charging Chasseur, 1812

Goya

- 1746-1828
- Spanish painter and printmaker
- Court painter to Spanish crown
- Last of the Old Masters and first of moderns
- Inspired generations of artists, such as Manet and Picasso



Self-portrait,



Saturn devouring his Son, 1819



The Colossus, 1810



La Maja Desnuda, 1797-1800

Joseph Mallord William Turner

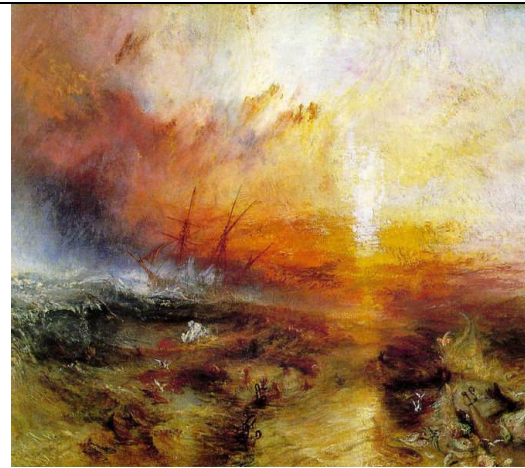
- 1775-1851
- English Romantic painter, watercolourist and printmaker
- His style was foundation for Impressionism
- Elevated landscape painting to that of history painting
- Turner Prize, the prestigious British art award was named in his honour in 1984
- 



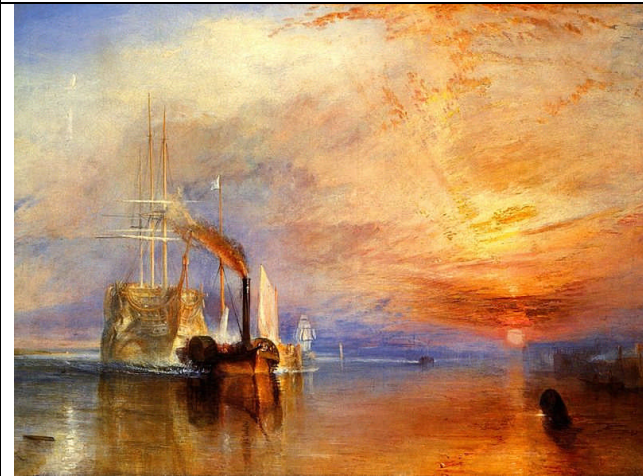
Self-portrait, 1799



Ivy Bridge, 1813



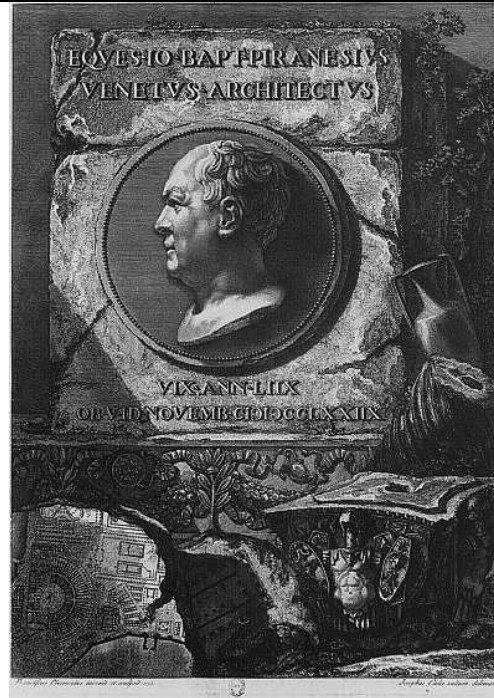
The Slave Ship, 1840



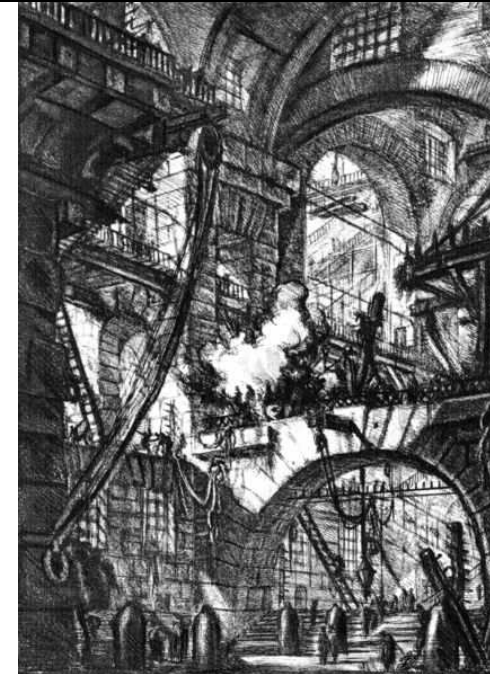
The fighting Temeraire tugged to her last berth to be broken up, 1839

Giovanni Battista Piranesi

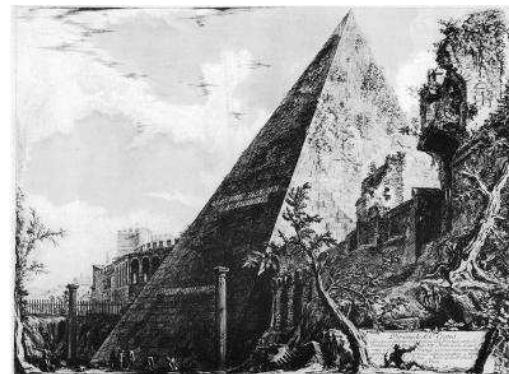
- 1720-1778
- Italian artist famous for his etchings of Roman and Carceri d'Invenzione (fictitious & atmospheric "prisons") – which influenced Romanticism and Surrealism



Self-portrait



Carceri Plate VI - The Smoking Fire



Pyramid of Cestius



Arch of Trajan



Henry Fuselli

- British painter, draughtsman, art writer
- Specialized in night moods of horror and dark fantasies
- Born in Switzerland, he settled in England
- Became member of the Royal Academy and instructor
- First few artists who attempted to depict human subconscious



Kriemhild and Gunther, 1807



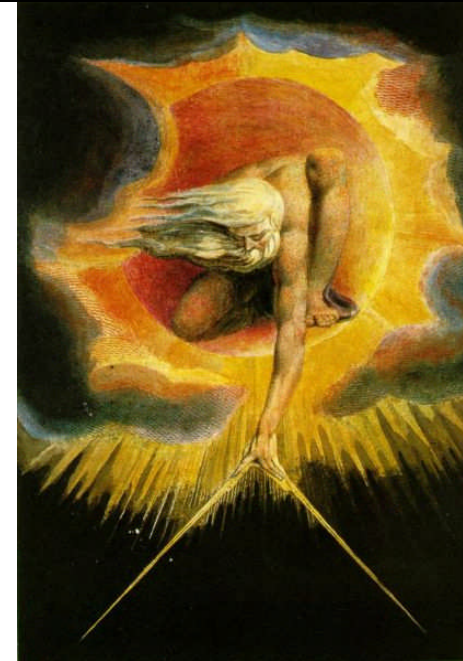
Nightmare, 1781

William Blake

- English poet, painter & printmaker
- 1757-1827
- Inspired Bible and ancient Greek art
- Was a student at Royal Academy
- Abhorred slavery and believed in racial and gender equality
- From a young age, he claimed to have seen visions, associated with beautiful religious themes and imagery



Portrait by Thomas Phillips, 1807

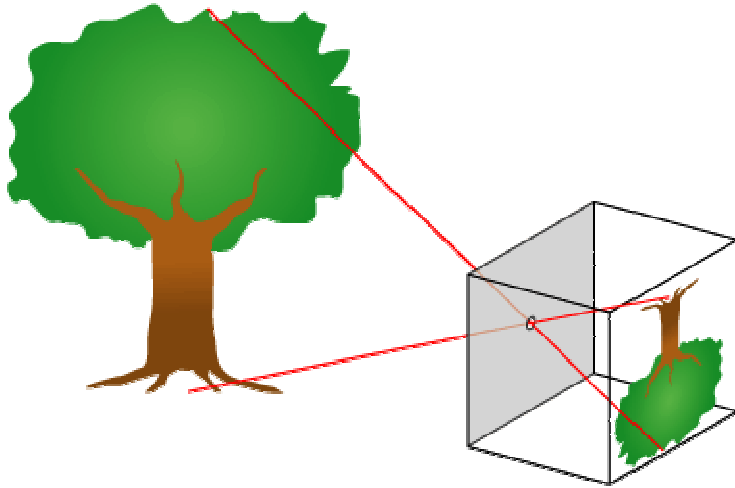


*Ancient of Days*, 1794

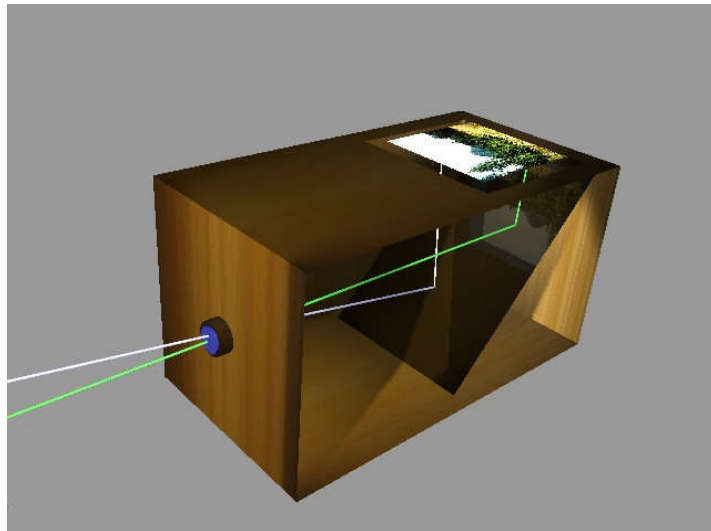
The Romantic Spirit in Music and Literature

- Emphasis on freedom & feeling
- In European music, literature, and poetry, Romantic spirit dominant in late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century
- Rejected classicism's structured order in favour of the emotive and expressive

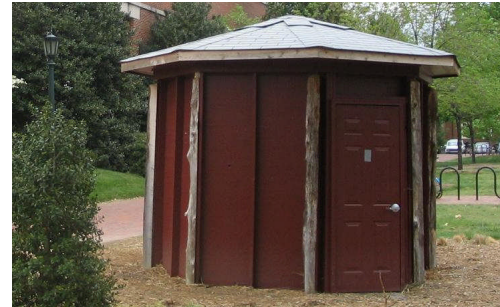
## Beginnings of Photography



Pinhole camera



- Mentioned as far back as 500 bc when Aristotle, Euclid, Mo Jing wrote of naturally occurring pinhole cameras, e.g. sunlight shining through leaf holes, wicker baskets, etc.
- Photography began as a series of discoveries:
- Ibn al-Haytham (965-1040) invented camera obscura and pinhole camera
- Albertus Magnus (1139-1238) discovered silver nitrate
- Georges Fabricus (1516-1571) discovered silver chloride
- Wilhelm Homberg described how light darkened some chemicals (photochemical effect) in 1694



Room-sized camera obscura at University of North Carolina, USA

Camera obscura



Niepce's earliest surviving photograph, 1826



View of Agen, France. By Hauron

History of Modern Photography

- Began in 1920s
- First permanent photograph made in 1826 by French inventor Nicéphore Niépce
- When Niepce died of a stroke, he left his notes to his partner Daguerre, a French artist and chemist
- By 1839, Daguerre had refined the method of creating a permanent photograph known as a daguerreotype
- The French government bought the patent and made it public domain
- Daguerrotype portraits were popular among middle class people during Industrial Revolution
- Fox Talbot who had heard of the invention, created the calotype negative which produced positive prints
- George Eastman refined Talbot's technique which became the basic technology in film cameras. He developed dry gel on paper, or film to replace the photographic plate so that a photographer no longer needed to carry boxes of plates and toxic chemicals around.
- Kodak produced the Brownie for mass market in 1901
- Louis Ducos du Hauron (1837-1920) was a French pioneer of photography



Brownie 2

Julia Margaret Cameron

- (1815-1879) was a famous Victorian England portrait photographer
- Produced portraits of well-known men including Charles Darwin, Alfred Tennyson, Thomas Carlyle, Robert Browning



Ellen Terry, famous Shakesperean actress in Britain, 1864



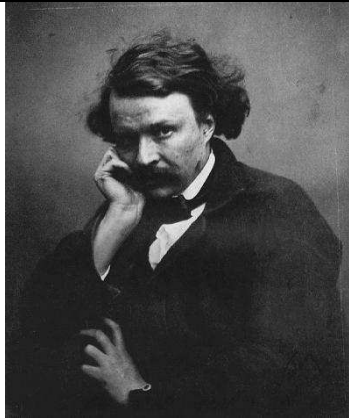
Self-portrait

Nadar

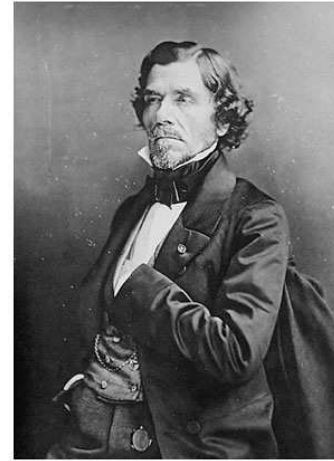
- Real name Gaspar-Felix Tournachon
- 1820-1910
- One of the greatest early portrait photographers, clients include famous people such as Jules Vernes, Alexander III of Russia, Charles Baudelaire, Sarah Bernhardt, Eugene Delacroix, Gustave Courbet, etc
- Famous for being able to bring out the best pose as expressed by their personality
- Novelist, journalist, balloonist, caricaturist, photographer



Jules Verne



Self-portrait



Eugene Delacroix