Modern Art

When did Modern Art begin?
When did Modern Art begin?

- 1776/1789 American and French Revolutions?
- 1814 Goya’s painting the *Third of May, 1808*?
- 1863 landmark exhibition at the Salon des Refusés in Paris?
Modern Art

- Neoclassicism
- Romanticism
- Realism
- Impressionism
- Postimpressionism
- Expressionism
- American Expatriates
- Americans in America
- The Birth of Modern Sculpture
- Art Nouveau
Neoclassicism

- Neoclassicism was opposed to the Rococo style of art.
- The Roman Empire was selected as the model to emulate.
  - This was fueled by the archaeological discoveries of the time.
- The goal was to reform society. Neoclassicists enlisted ancient virtue, morality, and ethics as the solution to what they considered to be the frivolity, licentiousness, and luxury of 18th century elites.
Neoclassical Painting

Art is characterized by a restraint of emotion and subjects that inspired morality.

The artists:
- Angelica Kaufman - Responsible for spreading the Neoclassical style to England.
  - Known for her portraiture, history painting and narrative works.
- Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres
Jacques-Louis David

The Oath of the Horatii, 1784, Oil on Canvas
Angelica Kauffman

The Artist in the Character of Design Listening to the Inspiration of Poetry.

1782. Oil on Canvas.
Neoclassical Painting, cont...

- **Poussinistes** - artists who used subdued color palettes, and placed importance on draftsmanship and sculptural forms.

- **Rubenistes** - artists who used a vibrant palette and aggressive brush strokes.
  - Géricault and Delacroix (Romantics)
Neoclassical Sculpture

- Neoclassical style was also applied to sculptures.
  - It was the style of choice for official portraits, relief sculpture and monuments.
  - Napoleon Bonaparte’s sister, Pauline Borghese, had herself sculpted as Venus the goddess of love.

Neoclassical Architecture

- Neoclassical architecture was used in France and in the U.S.
- The architects of the U.S. capital used classical models because of their aesthetic beauty and simplicity.
  - Latrobe (ca. 1804) used Ionic order elements in the Senate chamber and Corinthian capitals for the House of Representatives.
Old Senate Chamber, 1810

Colonnade of the House of Representatives, Benjamin Henry Latrobe, drawing, 1815
Compare & Contrast

Ingres, *Grande Odalisque* (1814)

Delacroix, *Odalisque* (1845-50)
Compare & Contrast

Cezanne, *A Modern Olympia* (1873-74)

Manet, *Olympia* 1863
Romanticism

- Romanticism reflected the revolutionary spirit of the times.

  - Characteristics of 19th century Romanticism:
    - Extremes of emotion
    - Great brushwork
    - A bright color palette

- A favorite theme was nature because it was considered unpredictable and uncontrollable.

- Artists:
  - Théodore Géricaut
  - Eugène Delacroix
Eugene Delacroix

- Most famous Rubeniste.
- Likes to paint directly on the canvas without doing sketches beforehand.
- Thought canvases should be constructed from color.
Eugene Delacroix

The Death of Sardanapalus, 1826, Oil on Canvas
Delacroix

Rubens, *The Rape of the Daughters of Leucippus*. 1615-18
Theodore Gericault

*The Raft of Medusa.*
1818.
Francisco Goya

- He is considered the greatest painter of the Neoclassical and Romantic periods but belonged to neither artistic group.
  - Never visited France (artistic center) and unknown to painters of the 18\textsuperscript{th}-19\textsuperscript{th} c.
- He was born in Spain.
- Goya is best known for his works of political satire and condemnations of war.
- Goya heightens emotion by the use of color tones and strong chiaroscuro.
The Third of May, 1808
The Academy

- Although very popular during this time Academic Painting had the least influence on the development of Modern Art.
- The Académie Royale de Peinture et de Sculpture (1648) in Paris set up rules of style and subject matter that were considered appropriate.

The Artist:

- Bouguereau – painted religious and historical works. Known for his nudes and mythological subjects. Followed Classical manner.
Bouguereau

Nymphs and Satyrs.
1873. Oil on Canvas.
Realism

Modern painters wanted to paint realistically and therefore objected to Academic Art (because the subject matter didn’t show life as it really was)

Modern painters attempted to show objects as they saw them:
- **Optically** – depicting something as you truly see it.
- **Conceptually** – depicting something as you think it is or based on how you think it should be. *Opposite of Optically. Not used by Realists.*
Realism

- Realist artists chose to represent subjects evident in everyday life.
  - Where else have we seen everyday life depicted?

**The artists:**
- Honoré Daumier - concerned with bringing the plight of the masses to light. Used caricature.
- Gustav Courbet - considered the Father of Realism and possibly foreshadowed the Impressionist movement.
- Édouard Manet - some say Manet is the most responsible for changing the course of the history of painting. He was the most important influence on the French Impressionists.
- Rosa Bonheur- One of the most successful artist of the 19th century. Painted mainly animals
Who is the painter? What might this be called?
1862.
Manet’s Influences

- Follows in the tradition of Venetian Renaissance scenes (Giorgione and Titian).
- The use of traditional pyramidal composition (used by da Vinci).
- Group derived from Marcantonio Raimondi’s engraving after a painting by Raphael called *The Judgment of Paris*. 
Salon des Refuses

- Manet submitted *Le Déjeuner sur L’Herbe* to the Academy’s annual Salon, but it was refused along with 2,800 other paintings.
- The artists rebelled so strongly that Napoleon III stepped in and suggested an alternate exhibition known as the *Salon de Réfusés*.
- The *Salon des Réfusés* was this century’s most important gathering of avant-garde artists.
  - *What does this mean? Why avant-garde?*
Paul Gauguin, *The Noble Woman*, 1896

COMPARE & CONTRAST
“We never encounter the body unmediated by the meanings that cultures give to it” – Gayle Rubin
Impressionism

- Impressionism rejected many styles of art that preceded it.
- Artists had common ideas, but their styles differed.
- Characteristics of Impressionism:
  - Favored painting outside.
  - Chose subjects found in nature.
  - Studied the effects of atmosphere and light on people and objects.
Impressionism, cont...

The artists:
- Claude Monet
- Pierre-Auguste Renoir
  - Most significant figure painter
  - Most interested in how light played across the surface of objects.
- Berthe Morisot
- Edgar Degas
  - Displayed in the Studio prior to becoming an Impressionist.
  - Studied with Ingres.
  - Was strongly influenced by photography.
Claude Monet, *Impression: Sunrise*, 1872
Berthe Morisot, 
*Young Girl in the Window,* 
1878.
Edgar Degas, *The Rehearsal*, 1877
Postimpressionism rejected Impressionism.

Postimpressionists' ideals were similar, but their styles and techniques were very different.

Two groups of Postimpressionists:

1. Those that had a systematic approach to composition, brushwork and color.
   - George Seurat and Paul Cezanne

2. Those that had more texture in their brushwork and coordinated line and color with symbolism and emotion.
   - Vincent van Gogh and Paul Gauguin
Postimpressionists

**The artists:**

- **Georges Seurat**
  - Started **Pointillism** - ????

- **Paul Cézanne**
  - Started abstraction
  - Most significant was his collapsing of space.

- **Vincent van Gogh**
- **Paul Gauguin**
  - Biggest contribution was his use of intensified color.

- **Henri Toulouse-Lautrec**
Georges Seurat, *A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte*, 1884-86
Who is this?  
1889-90

Discuss his life and how it is reflected/affected his art.
Paul Gauguin, *Vision after the Sermon (Jacob Wrestling with the Angel)* 1888.
Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec.  *At the Moulin Rouge.*  1892
Expressionism

- Expressionism sought to be more emotional, expressive, and laden with symbolism.
- Color and line were used to express the artists’ inner feelings.
- They employed vibrant palettes.
- Followed van Gogh and Gauguin.
Expressionists

- The Expressionists used line and color expressively and emotionally.

- The artists:
  - Edvard Munch
    - Adapted Gauguin’s ideas.
    - Best known work is *The Scream*.
  - Käthe Kollwitz
Edvard Munch,
*The Scream*,
1893
Casein on paper
American Expatriates

- In the United States, art was still very provincial in the 19th century.
- During the 18th and 19th centuries, striving artists went abroad on extended pilgrimages for training, to see the masters, and to mingle with the avant-garde.
- Some of these artists left the United States permanently, they were called the American Expatriates.
American Expatriates

- What unifies these artists is not their style of art nor their choice of subject matter but simply that they immigrated to Europe permanently.

- The artists:
  - Mary Cassatt
  - James Abbott McNeill Whistler
Americans in America

- While many artists went abroad on pilgrimages or permanently, there were a few who stayed and painted in the Realist tradition.
- This realism exhibits itself best in figure and landscape painting.
- Their art had a Romantic touch and includes artists of the Hudson River School, artists of the American West, and Winslow Homer.
American Artists in America

- These artists painted the people and landscapes of their own country.

The artists:

- Thomas Eakins
  - The most important American portrait painter of the 19th century.
- Thomas Cole
  - Leader of the **Hudson River School** of American art.
  - *What does the Hudson River school entail?*
Hudson River School focused on 3 themes of America in the 19th century: discovery, exploration and settlement.

Thomas Cole, *The Oxbow (Connecticut River near Northampton)*

1836
During most of the 19th century, sculptors continued with projects as they had in the past. One sculptor changed the face of the art forever by examining advancements in his century’s art, Rodin.

Rodin incorporated Realism, Symbolism and Impressionism in his work.
- His work is solely of the human figure.
- He preferred soft materials.
- As his career progressed his work became more abstract.
The Thinker, 1902, Paris

The Kiss, 1882, Paris

The Burghers of Calais, 1889, London
The influence of Art Nouveau extended from Eastern and Western Europe to America.

Started in England

Characteristics of Art Nouveau:
- Symbolism
- Rich orientations
- Overriding sense of the organic.

The artists:
- Victor Horta
- Antonio Gaudí
Victor Horta
Interior of the Tassel House, Brussels, 1893
Dragon, Park Guell, Barcelona, Spain
Gaudi’s Architecture

Park Guell, Barcelona, Spain, 1900-1914
Sagrada Familia

Gaudi took over in 1883 and worked on it until his death in 1926.