**Lesson #31**

**Guided Reading**

**Romanticism and Realism**

**Romanticism-** style portrayed exotic and dramatic subject matter

* Attempt to create more natural and dramatic works of art
* Inspired by medieval stories that were written in Romantic Languages, Historical Tales, Literature, and travel to exotic lands
	+ **Romantic Languages-** Languages that derived from some form of Latin
		- Ex. French, Spanish and Italian
* Response to Industrial Revolution in Europe
	+ Every good was mass produced, which made artists turn away from mass produced art
* Romantic Artists Include…
	+ Gericault
	+ Delacroix
	+ Constable
	+ Turner

**Theodore Gericault-** @ 1792-1824

* Helped give birth to the movement of Romanticism through use of his dramatic and exotic subject matter



**The Raft of Medusa**

* Created: @ 1819
* An example of Gericault’s early form of Romanticism
* Based upon a true-story of a shipwreck at sea

**Eugene Delacroix-** @ 1798-1863

* The most iconic of the Romantic painters in France
* Used quick brushstrokes and patches of color like Paul Reubens
* Color was important aspect of his artwork
* Started a painting in the center of the canvas and worked his way outward to the edges
* Style of Delacroix can be described as swirling action and glowing colors

**The Massacre of Chios**

* Created @ 1824
* Depicting a war scene from the Greek War of Independence from the Ottoman Empire
* Most famous artwork by Delacroix
* Wasn’t about the actual event, but tried to tell the truth
* Many people felt the work was controversial because it didn’t depict a heroic act or event like traditional history paintings



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**Frederick Chopin**

* Created @ 1838
* Portrait of famous composer
* Painted from the center of the canvas, so starting with the face, and moving onto the background or edges of the painting

**John Constable-** @ 1776-1837

* Wanted to paint the landscape based upon the observation of natural effects
* Mostly landscapes of the English countryside



**Hampstead Heath with a Rainbow**

* A scene of dramatic effects of the change in weather
* Notice how you can almost see the air?

**Joseph J.M. Turner-** @ 1775-1851

* Was less interested in depicting nature realistically and more interested in showing the effects of light on a subject
* Used washes of paint to create atmospheric effects
	+ This gradually made his work more and more abstract
	+ **Atmospheric effects-** when an artist uses very thin layers of paint to make it look like there is a mist or show the visual volume of air

**Snow Storm-Steam-Boat off a Harbor’s Mouth**

* A View of Nature at it’s most violent
* People didn’t appreciate that Turner was trying to recreate formless things like the wind, speed and the whole atmosphere during a storm



* Can you see the form in the middle of the canvas?
* Can you tell it is suppose to b a boat?
* Why do you think Turner kept painting like this even though people didn’t like his artwork?

**Realism-** Scenes from everyday life as they actually looked

* Realism Artists Include…
	+ Courbet
* Realistic Artists paint like Hugo van der Goes
	+ Use same imagery/subject matter in their paintings
	+ Paint familiar scenes from everyday as they really look to the naked eye.

**Gustave Courbet-** @ 1819-1877

* Painted scenes of everyday life
* Found virtue or worth by painting scenes that were a closely observed phenomena or common scene/activity

**The Stone Breakers**

The First painting Courbet made in the Realism Style

What is the biggest difference between The Stone Breakers and Snow Storm-Steam-Boat off a Harbor’s Mouth?



**Artists who used Characteristics of both Realism and Romanticism:**

* Manet
* Bonheur

**Edouard Manet-** @ 1832-1883

* Dedicated to “Pure Painting”
	+ A system of painting patches of color to create an image
* Painted outdoors
	+ So he could portray strong contrasts instead of shading
	+ How images looked in harsh sunlight
* Manet’s artwork was refused by the Salon
	+ Opened a special art exhibit called “Salon of the Rejected”
	+ Special exhibition for artists whose works were refused by the regular Salon
	+ Put on in 1863

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**The Railway**

**Created:** @ 1873

Focused on paint application:

* Some areas the paint is dribbled on.
* Other areas the paint is applies smoothly
* Subject Matter is painted as if you are gazing onto a realistic scene, not posed

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[**A Bar at the Folies-Bergère**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A_Bar_at_the_Folies-Berg%C3%A8re)

**Created:** 1881-1882

Painted a scene of the bartender at the bar in her most realistic element

**Rosa Bonheur-** @ 1822-1899

* Raised during the time that women were not allowed to attend the traditional art school “Ecole-des Beaux-Arts”
* Interested in using animals as her subject matter
* 1865- First woman to become a member of the French Legion of Honor



**The Horse Fair**

**Created: 1853-1855**