Nineteenth-Century Art

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Introduction

- Overview of the Century
- ART in the 19th Century - “ISMS”
- Neo-Classicism
- Romanticism
- Realism
- Impressionism
- Post-Impressionism
Topics of Discussion

- Origins
- Architecture
- Sculpture
- Painting
Origins of 19th Century Art

- 18th Century western world had revolutions
- American
- French
- Industrial
Political Changes:

- Decline of aristocracy
- Rise of middle class (to political and economic prominence)
- Growth of urban society
- Replaces agricultural society
Changes regarding Art

- Society’s attitude
- Artists attitude
- Publication of 1764 book *History of Art of Ancient Times* by JJ Winckelmann
Classic Ideas---Again!!

- Publication of 1764 book *History of Art of Ancient Times* by JJ Winckelmann (how much Classic artists owed to the Ancient Greeks)
- Archeological discoveries (renewed interest in classical art)
What This Means

- Neo-Classical Revival with the creative arts.
- Neo-Classicism encouraged by Academy
- Newly affluent middle class purchased “proven art”,

Counter Art

- Romanticism
- Realism
- End of century: Impressionism, Neo-Impressionism, Post Impressionism and Symbolism
The Isms of the 19th C.

- Neo-Classicism (ca. 1770-1820)
- Romanticism (ca. 1800-1850)
- Realism (ca. 1850-1880)
- Impressionism (ca. 1870-1888)
- Post-Impressionism (ca. 1880-1905)
Diametrically Opposed

- Neo-Classicism
  - Reason
  - Intellect
  - Rational
  - Set formula

- Romanticism
  - Heart (revolt of)
  - Emotion
  - Mysterious
  - Individual
  - Senses
Reactions against the previous artistic period

- Neo-Classicism: reacted against Rococo period (artificiality)
- Romanticism: reacted against N-C stressed the emotional side of life
- Realism: reacted against N-C and Romanticism. (Portrayed life as it was)
- Impressionism: reacted against subject and image - interested in color and light as the subject of the painting.
- Post-Impressionism: interest in color