AHIS3902 WEEK 7: 1830: ROMANTICISM, REVOLUTIONARY FERVOR, AND REACTIONARY DISAPPOINTMENT



- After Napoleon exiled for the second and final time, Louis XVIII (Brother of Louis XVI) ascends to the throne in what is called the Bourbon Restoration.
- He rules from 1814-1824, discounting the brief resurgence of NB to the imperial thrown during the Hundred Days.
- Ruled under a constitutional monarchy, unlike the *Ancien Régime*.



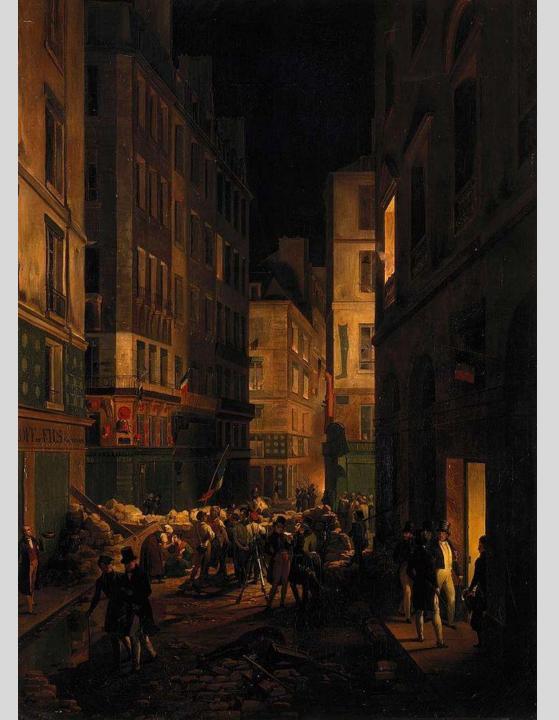
EVENTS SURROUNDING THE

JULY REVOLUTION

- L. XIII Rules until his death in 1824, childless, thus with no heir
- Brother Charles Phillippe takes the throne as Charles X
 - Although initial has much public support this evaporates quickly
 - The increasingly reactionary conservativism of the Monarchy precipitates the revolution.



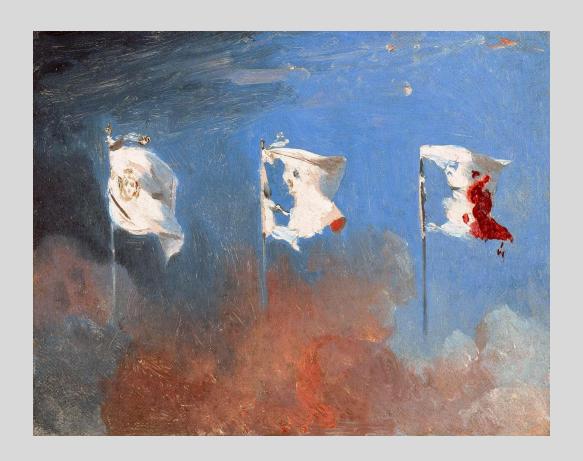
- This happened primary because of very unpopular laws but in place by Charles X:
- The imposition of the death penalty for anyone profaning the Eucharist (Anti-Sacrilege Act).
- The provisions for financial indemnities for properties confiscated by the 1789 Revolution and the First Empire of Napoleon



- May 30, Vote of No Confidence by the Chamber of Deputies
- In July, Ch. X dissolves the Chamber, by decree, effectively taking absolute power.
- Revolution follows quickly afterward.



- 1767-1824
- Born same year as Napoleon
- Pupil of J-L David.
- Participated in the transition between the neo-classical treatment of history painting, to that of the early romantic style.
- His pictures are known for their clarity



- Revolution only lasts for what are known as the "Three Glorious Days"
- After which the Bourbon Kings are dethroned and replaced by the House of Orléans headed by Louis Philippe I, the last official monarch of France.

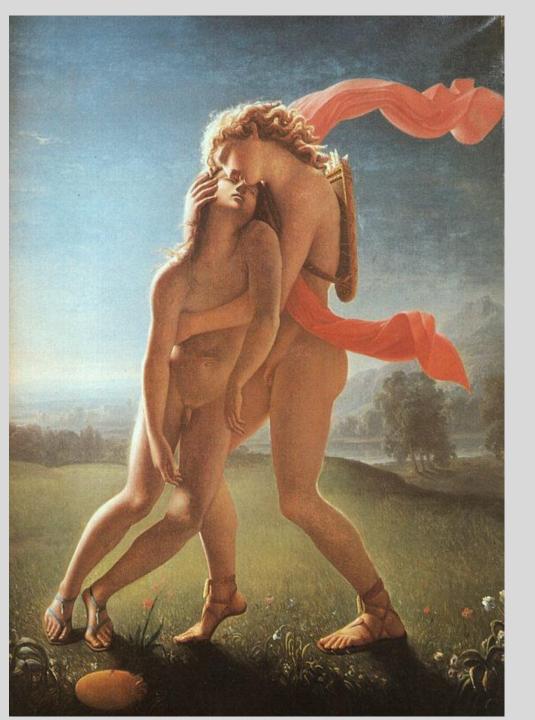


I TAKE MY POISON LIKE A MAN!

THE WANING OF NEOCLASSICISM

FEMININITY IN THE MALE NUDE

- Gone is the mature masculinity and Stoic virtue of the Revolution
- Here is the sensuality of male youth



THE WANING OF NEOCLASSICISM

FEMININITY IN THE MALE NUDE CONT.

- Winklemann's two Greek male standards of beauty
- Related to the sexual roles of males in ancient Greece, and to historical period
- Intergenerational homosociality, homosexuality; coming of age practices in Greece and Renaissance Italy

Broc,

Death of Hyacinth,

1801



Nicholas-René Jollain, *Hyacinth Changed into a Flower*, 1769



Anne-Louis GIRODET

Girodet, *Sleep of Endymion*,

1791



Anne-Louis GIRODET

Girodet, Funeral of Atala, 1808

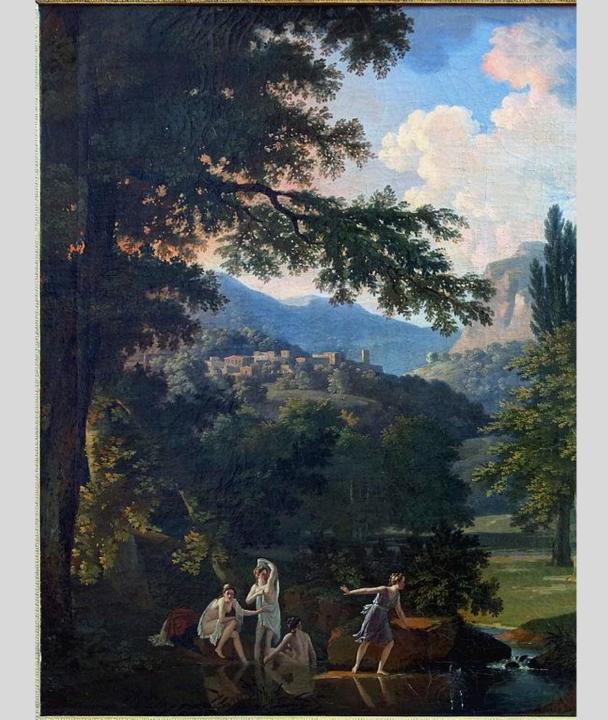


THE WANING OF NEOCLASSICISM

TROUBADOUR STYLE

- Focus on everyday events of historical figures and periods
 - Interest in the middle ages and attention to historical detail
 - Made use of the Musée des Monuments Français
- Works on smaller scale than David's epic historic scenes
- Fueled Romantic interest in the medieval rather than the classical

Fleury-François Richard, King Francis I and his Sister Margaret, Queen of Navarre, 1804



THE WANING OF NEOCLASSICAL HEROISM

GENRE PAINTING

- The Bourgeois Interior
 - Louis-Léopold Boilly
- Portraits
 - Like we see with Ingres
- Historical Landscape
 - Valenciennes
 - Plein air studies



Valenciennes, *Historical Landscape*,
c. 1800

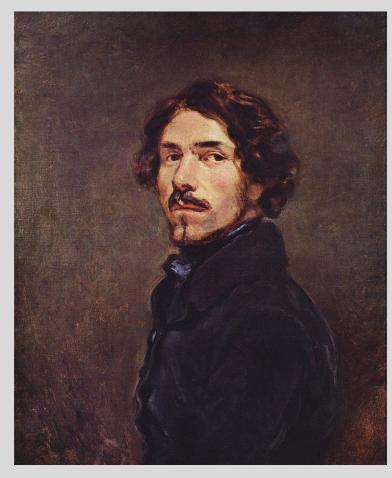


ROMANTICISM IN FRANCE

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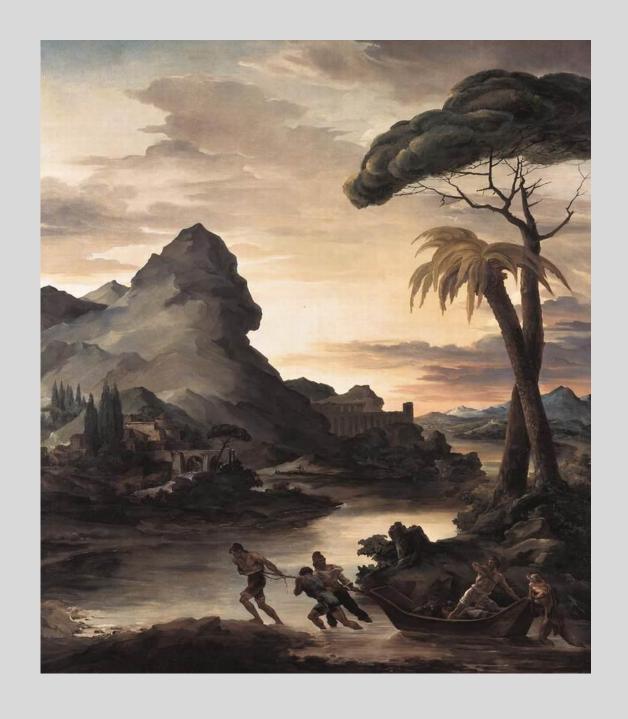


FEATURES AND TENDENCIES OF

ROMATIC ART

- Lasted the whole of the 19th century but waned in its later half.
- Elevation of passion and imagination over the intellect
- Emphasis on individual difference
- The figure of the 'genius' artist

- Move away from Classical themes to contemporary themes, exotic themes, and themes of a fantastical reimagined past.
- Renewed interest in Medieval European culture:
 - Gothic
 - Rural
 - Fantasy
 - Romance



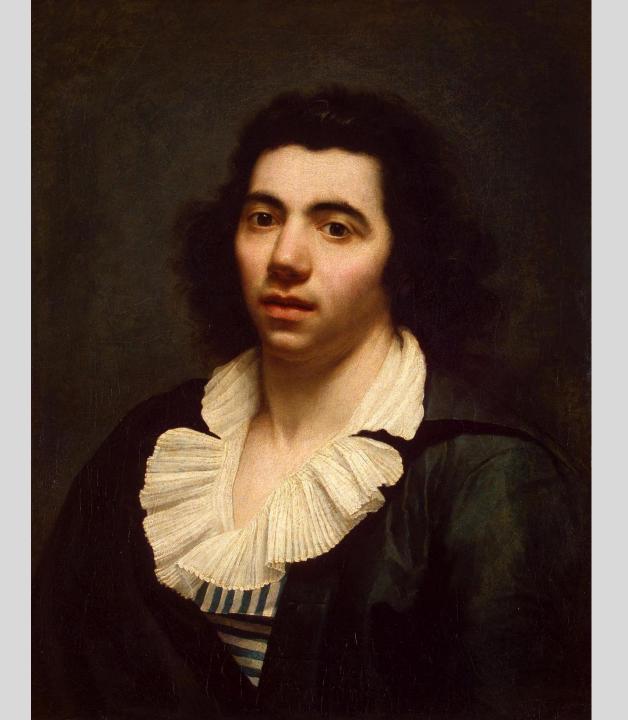
FEATURES AND TENDENCIES OF ROMATIC ART

- Interest in disorder, negative emotion, ruin
- Interest in the sublime and the awesome
- Interest in enigma, mystery, and the unknown over the known or knowing
- Interest in the 'Orient'



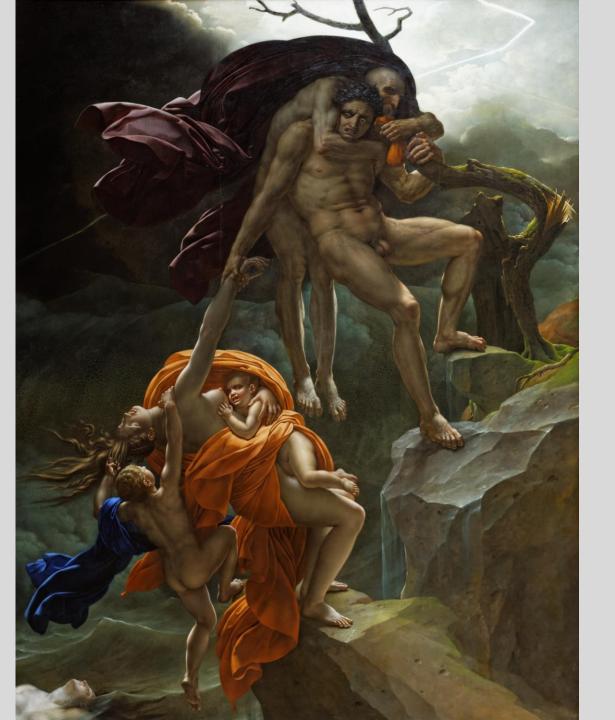
FEATURES AND TENDENCIES OF ROMATIC ART

Hubert Robert,
Imaginary View of the
Grand Gallery of the
Louvre in Ruins,
1796



ANNE-LOUIS GIRODET

- 1767-1824
- Born same year as Napoléon
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- Participated in the transition between the neo-classical treatment of history painting, to that of the early romantic style.
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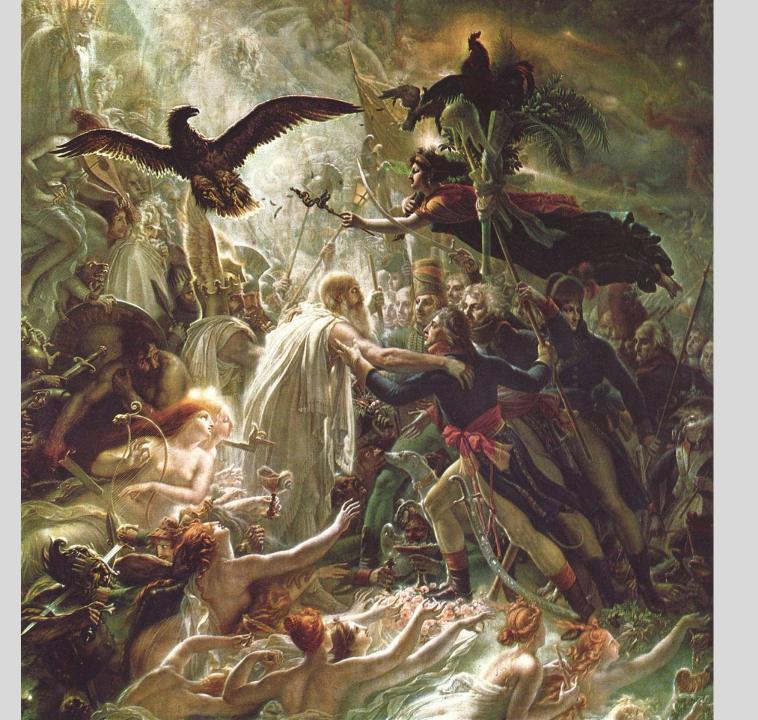


Anne-Louis GIRODET

Girodet,

Deluge Scene,

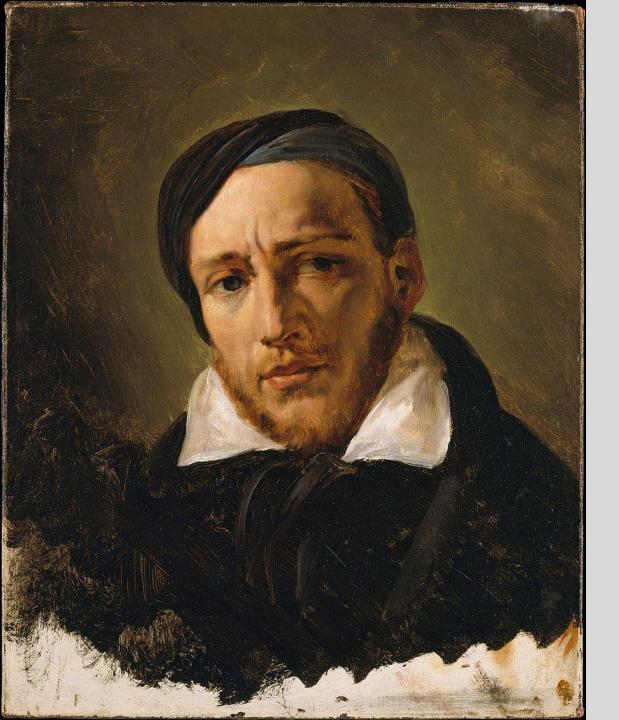
1806



Anne-Louis GIRODET

Girodet,

Receiving the Ghosts of the
French Heroes,
1801



- 1791-1824 (age 32)
- Although younger than many of the figures who would proceed him, was a foundational figure in the emergence of Romanticism

Self-Portrait 1822-23



- Was interested in the depiction of contemporary life, and in universal themes of human suffering
- Fascinated by horses, actually lived a stable for a time, for their sensitivity, power, speed, and grace.

Heroic Landscape with Fisherman 1818

Pity the sorrows of a poor old Man!" Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door"...

London Published by Rodwell & Martin New Bond St. Feb. 1.1821.

THÉODORE GÉRICAULT

- Not only in their bodily movements, but seems to be interested in what appear to be the expression of their inner life, their fear, excitement, etc.
- Also interested in the mysteriousness of the inner life of others, such as the mentally ill, and in the macabre and the downtrodden.

Pity the Sorrows of a Poor Old Man! Whose Trembling Limbs Have Borne Him to Your Door, 1821, Lithograph



The Boxers, 1818, Litho





The Flemish Farrier, 1821, Litho



Géricault, *Two Horses*,
1808



Horse in the Storm, 1821



Epsom Derby, 1821



Grey Horse, Before 1824



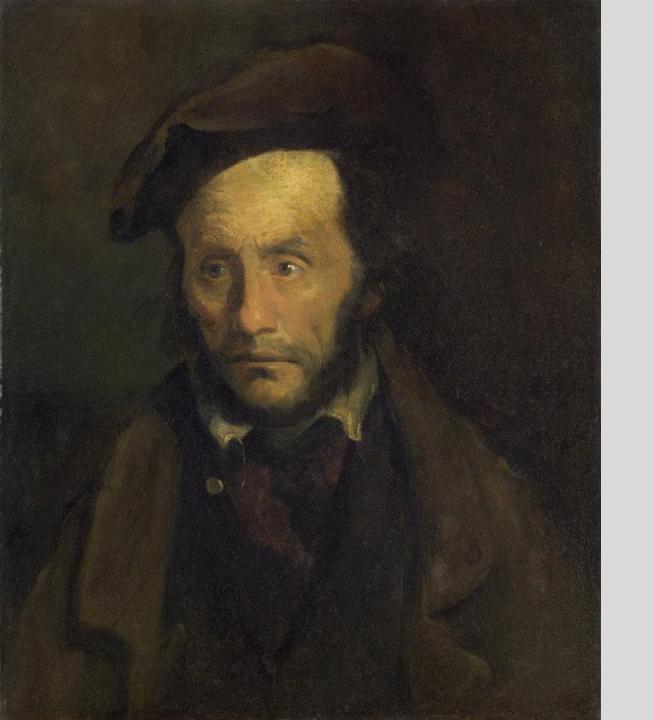
Raft of the Medusa 1818-19



Monomaniac of Military Command, c. 1821



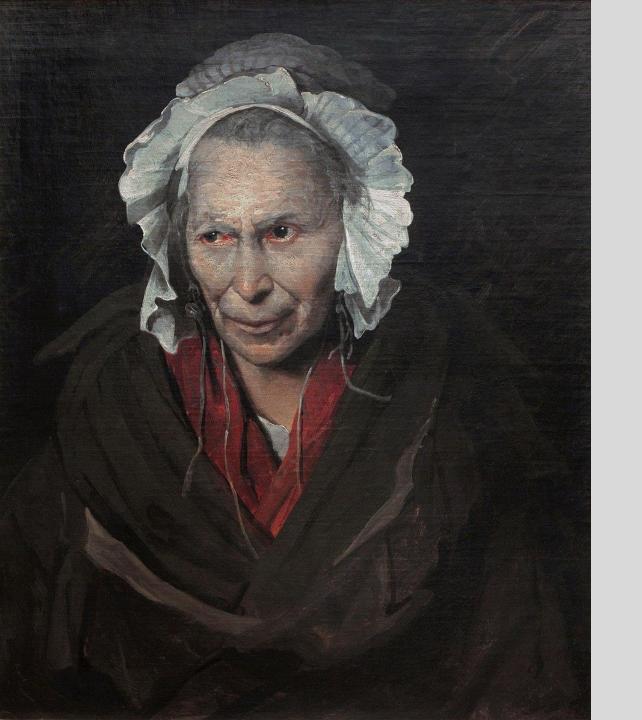
A Compulsive Gambler, c. 1820



A Compulsive Kidnapper, 1822-23



A Kleptomaniac, c. 1820



Monomaniac of Envy, c. 1820



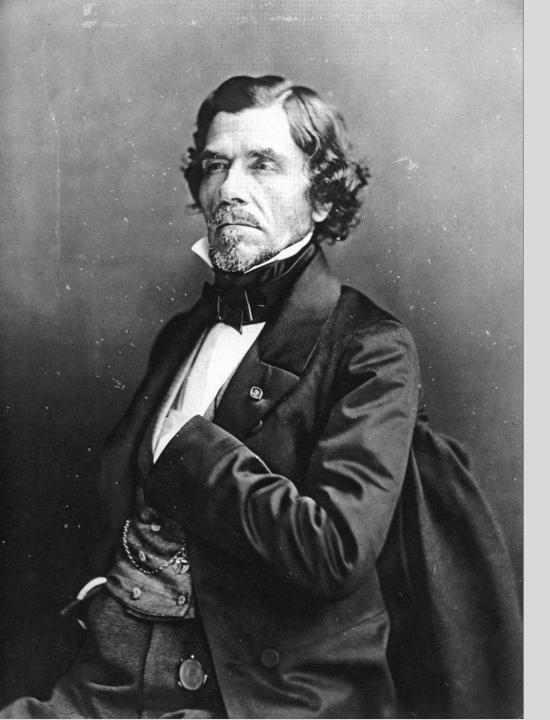
Head of a Guillotined Man, 1818



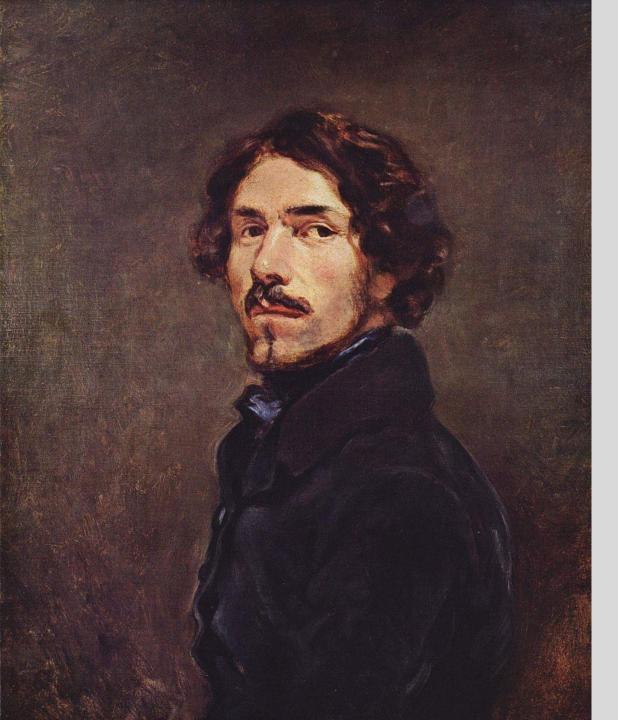
Study of Feet and Hands, 1818-19



- 1778-1863 (age 65)
- Regarded now, and in his own time, the preeminently painter of French Romanticism
- Known for his gestural brushwork, energetic and chaotic multifigure compositions, and his use of color as a primary formal organizing devise, rather than drawing



- Had an extremely successful career that nevertheless rubbed against the grain of the French Academy, and the aesthetic and moral values of the Neo-Classical tradition.
- Serious emphasis placed on visual pleasure in his scenes, even when the ostensive subject is depraved, violent, and meant to be morally reprehensible. This poses paradox's for interpretation of Delacroix's work.



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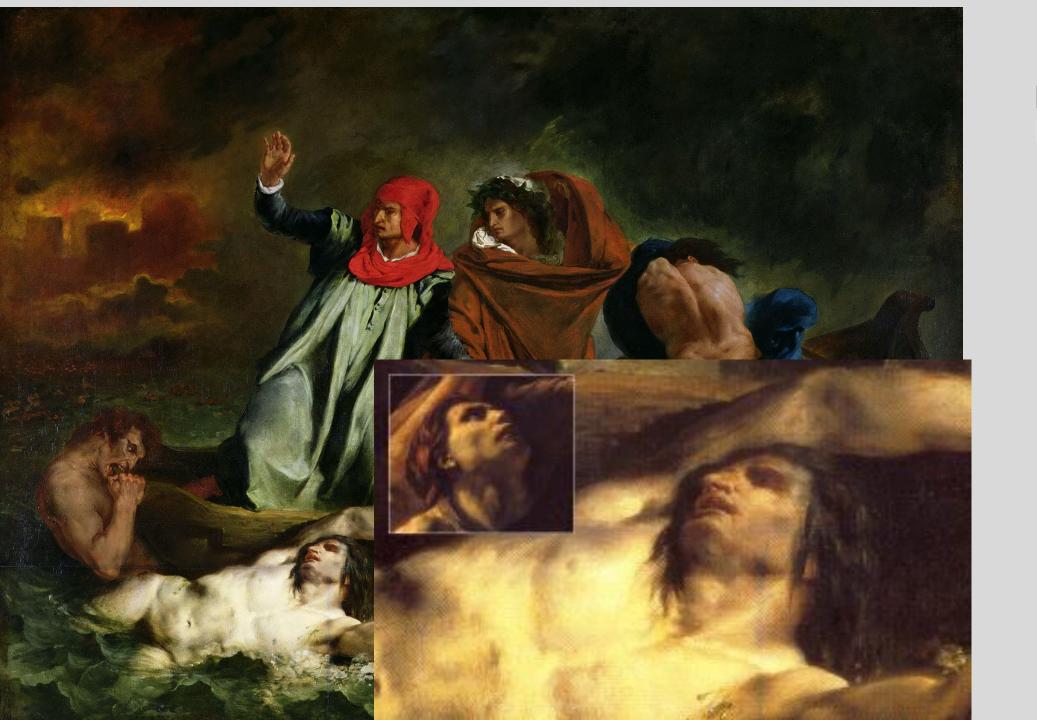
Self-Portrait 1822-23



The Entombment of Christ, 1820



The Barque of Dante, 1822







Massacre at Chios, 1824

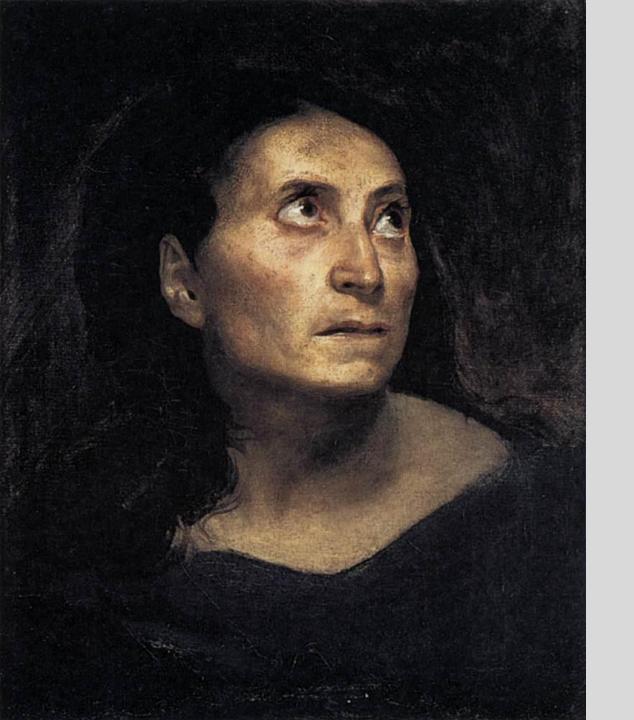


The Combat of the Giaour and Hassan, 1826

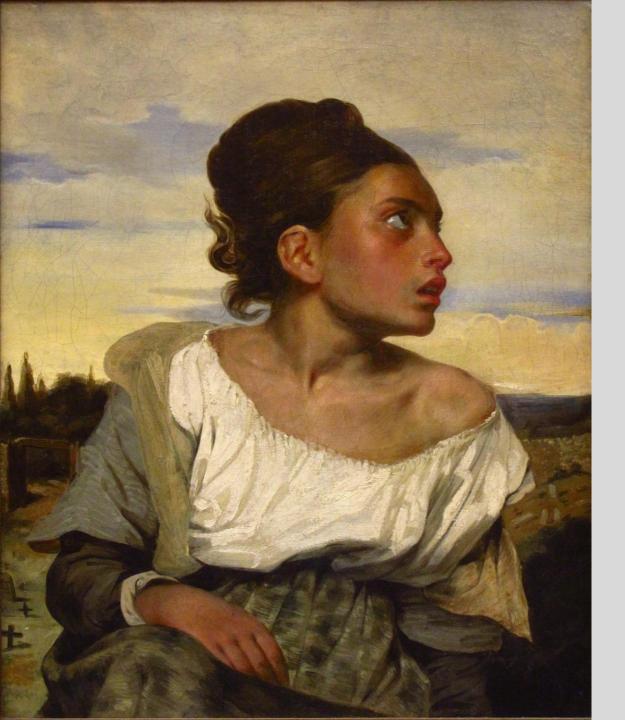


https://www.youtube
.com/watch?v=O5Pg
xZpsdrM

Death of Sardanapalus, 1827



Head of a Woman, 1824



Orphan Girl in a Cemetery, 1824



Horse Frightened by Lightning, 1825-29, watercolor on paper



Liberty Leading the People, 1831