

Gardner's Chapter 28

1. Why was the 18th century considered the “age of the aristocracy”?
2. Define Rococo. What are its characteristics in art?
3. Who had power over early Rococo art? Who were the *femme savantes*?
4. Define *fete galante*. Which Baroque artists influenced Watteau? How?
5. Compare the two competing doctrines at the beginning of the 18th century. What title was given to each group?
6. Jean-Honore Fragonard would be under which group / doctrine? Why?
7. Define the theory of the enlightenment. What is the scientific method?
8. What did Isaac Newton bring to the Enlightenment?
9. What did John Locke bring to the Enlightenment?
10. What did Denis Diderot bring to the Enlightenment?
11. What were some of the reasons for the revolutions that happened at the end of the 18th century?
12. Why is this time interesting to the art historian?
13. Which thinker/writer attacked the *ancien regime*? What was his contribution to the Enlightenment?

14. Which earlier artist was considered important to the study of anatomy and the human body?

15. Compare the ideas of Rousseau with Voltaire. P. 807

16. Describe an example of a work that would follow the ideas of Rousseau.

17. What style of painting was popular and a result of the ideas of Rousseau?

18. Compare Vigee-LeBrun's Self Portrait with earlier work from Hemessen or other artists?

19. What terms would you use to describe the work of William Hogarth?

20. What makes Hogarth and other artists, writers and philosophers different from earlier periods? Compare this period with the Reformation / Counter-Reformation of the previous century?

21. What is the Grand Manner portraiture? Describe a work that follows this idea.

22. How is the notion of "nobility" different in the 18th century?

23. How would you describe West's Death of General Wolfe? How is connected to ancient Greek art?

24. How did the notion of the Grand Tour influence art and culture?

25. How did the excavations of Herculaneum and Pompeii influence art and culture? P. 815

26. How did the ideas of the Enlightenment help promote the creation of Neoclassicism?
27. Why is Winkelmann's book *History of Ancient Art* an important work?
28. What is *exemplum virtutis*? Which artwork used this theme?
29. Why is Kaufmann's *Cornelia Presenting Her Children* a significant work?
30. What were some of the themes/ideas J.L. David was interested in?
31. Describe David's *Oath of the Horatii*. What is its allegory?
32. Describe David's *Death of Marat*. Why is it a significant work? Which artist may have influenced him?
33. What makes David's *Coronation of Napoleon* an interesting painting?
34. Why was Napoleon interested in Neoclassicism? What previous ruler used imagery in a similar way? How?
35. Identify Greek elements of Canova's *Pauline Borghese as Venus*.
36. Why is Thomas Jefferson's home *Monticello* considered Palladian?
37. What ideas did J. L. David promote as a teacher?
38. What allegory was Gros using in *Napoleon in the Pesthouse of Jaffe*? How was this work different from Neoclassical paintings of this period?
39. Which artwork and artist greatly influenced Ingres' *Apotheosis of Homer*?
40. How was Ingres' *Grande Odalisque* a bridge between Neoclassicism and Romanticism?

41. How were J.J. Rousseau's ideas different from earlier Enlightenment thinkers? What were his goals?
42. What does the term "sublime" mean?
43. Describe Piranesi's Carceri 14. How might it be considered "sublime"?
44. What was the theme or subject of Fuseli's The Nightmare?
45. How is Blake's work different from Renaissance depictions of God and other religious figures?
46. Compare one Goya etching with Fuseli's work.
47. Describe the narrative of Goya's The Third of May. How is it similar to David's work?
48. What makes Goya's Black Paintings different than his other work?
49. Describe the narrative of Gericault's Raft of the Medusa. How is Gericault's Raft of the Medusa similar to Goya's The Third of May? What compositional techniques did he use?
50. Which artists were at the apex of a debate about the primacy of style? What was their debate about?
51. Describe Delacroix's painting Death of Sardanapalus. What elements make it Romantic?
52. What does it mean to balance historical fact with poetic allegory? Describe how this is done in Delacroix's Liberty Leading the People.
53. How was Shelley's Frankenstein an indictment of science during the Enlightenment?
54. Which of the artistic camps, Poussinistes or Rubenistes, would Delacroix have belonged to? Why?