The Enlightenment
1688-1789?

-1688 – “Glorious Revolution” in England
- 1789 – French Revolution

A radical movement in philosophy –
• atheist or deist
• Rationalist with an Ancient Roman flair
• CRITICISM: “religion is superstition”
• ideas not always reflected in all of the arts

Sapere aude!

“DARE TO KNOW!” – Kant
(don’t just “believe”)
“Every sensible man, every honorable man, must hold the Christian sect in horror.” – Voltaire

 quotes from pp. 296, 299

ROCOCO

The softer side of Baroque (or a reaction against it)
ornamental
sentimental
sensuous
(trivial)

Audience? ARISTOCRACY

James Madison

“religious bondage shackles and debilitates the mind and unfits it for every noble enterprize.”
of the “almost fifteen centuries” of Christianity: “What have been its fruits?
More or less in all places, pride and indolence in the Clergy, ignorance and servility in the laity, in both, superstition, bigotry, and persecution.”

Antoine Watteau, Pilgrimage to the Island of Cythera, 1717, p. 293

Not many straight lines!
Antoine Watteau
French, 1684 - 1721
*Italian Comedians*, probably 1720
oil on canvas, 83.8 x 76.2 cm (25 1/8 x 30 in.)

Jean Honore Fragonard, *The Bathers*, 1761

Fragonard, *The Swing*, 1769

“His canvases often seem to consist of little beyond mounds of pink flesh . . .”
Francois Boucher, *The Toilet of Venus*, 1751

p. 299

Boucher, *Odalisk*, 1745

Boucher, *Allegory of Music*, 1752

Clodion, *Intoxication of Wine (Satyr & Bacchante)* terracotta, c. 24”
c. 1775

p. 297

SEX

Some ties to philosophy

God

Nature $\rightarrow$ pleasure
Boucher, *Shepherd and Shepherdess*, 1761

Nattier *Thalia* (the muse of comedy) in SF

Balthasar Neumann Vierzehnheiligen, 1743-72

Rococo p. 304

Schönbrunn Palace, Vienna – Rococo!!!

The Bourgeois Style: Genre Painting

Art for the earnest middle classes (and the aristocracy, too)
Genre painting –
A type of painting showing scenes from everyday life and surroundings.
The term also refers to the various types of subject matter: history, portraiture, landscape, still life, and flower painting. (Thus "genre painting" is a genre of painting!) See glossary.

Jean-Baptiste-Simeon Chardin (1699-1779)
self-portrait, 1771, pastel

"We use colors, but we paint with our feelings."

Chardin
The Prayer before Meal
1744, Oil on canvas, 50 x 38.5 cm

- charm
- simplicity
- subtle moralizing tone

not in text; compare fig. 11.15, p. 307

No fruit, but lots of pairs!

Chardin
Still Life With Fish
1769
CHARDIN, Jean Baptiste Simeon
The Silver Goblet
13 x 16 1/4" (33 x 41 cm)

The Silver Tureen
c. 1728 30 x 42 1/2 in.
A "Lean Diet" with Cooking Utensils
aka The Meat-day Meal
1731

Marie-Elisabeth-Louise Vigée-Lebrun
Self-Portrait with Daughter
c. 1798

Aristocratic patrons
Neo-Greek
Neo-Renaissance
Sentimental

KEY IMAGE p. 302

Hogarth, William
Gin Lane
1750
Etching and engraving
14 1/16 x 11 3/4 in

MORALIZING
Compare to p. 318,
The Marriage Contract

Neoclassicism

Those Greek ideas again

(doesn’t that make this neo-neo-neo-Classicism?)

ART FOR ARISTOCRATS OR REVOLUTIONARIES?

Ange-Jacques Gabriel, Petit Trianon, Versailles,
France 1761-4 (Louis XVI)
Monticello

Monticello 1770-84

THOMAS JEFFERSON
Revolutionary & Neo-Classical architect

University of Virginia library

Self-portrait

Jacques-Louis David

Neo-Classical Style in painting

Is it in your pocket right now?

David, *The Death of Socrates*, 1787
SUMMARY – 18TH CENTURY

• Age of Enlightenment but not all are enlightened . . .
• ART & IDEAS - 3 different styles (Rococo, genre, Neo-Classical) reflect overlapping and conflicting values of different social classes
• MUSIC – Genres such as the SYMPHONY and the STRING QUARTET emerge, all emphasizing CLARITY of musical ideas and the organization of CONTRAST, as exemplified by SONATA FORM