

## Artists Respond to Change Jigsaw Factsheets Romanticism Fact Sheet

**Directions:** Study the following information about the emergence of Romanticism in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. After you have read over this individually, you will have the opportunity to work in an expert group to discuss the influences the 19th century had on this art movement. Afterward, you will be responsible for teaching another group about Romanticism. Your group will take notes on the Jigsaw Organizer. Your teacher may assign you to do additional research.

As you study the information below think about the following:

1. How were the characteristics of Romanticism influenced by the changes of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?



**Eugène Delacroix, *Liberty Leading the People*, 1830 [1]**

There were many artistic movements during the 19th century, each of which was a reaction to the social developments of the time. Many artists rejected the ideals the Industrial Revolution promoted, such as those of discipline, temperance, and structure, and ideas about reasoning stemming from the Enlightenment. These feelings led to the Romantic Movement, which encouraged individualism, freedom, and emotion.

In the early 19th century, Romanticism became the dominant style in painting. Artists wanted to turn away from the reason of the Enlightenment and the highly mechanical world of industrialized societies and place a greater emphasis on the thoughts and feelings of the

individual. Romanticism stresses emotion above all else. Love, religion, and nationalism became popular subjects of Romantics. Precise drawings gave way to freely brushed color that showed more feeling, such as Delacroix's *Liberty Leading the People*. Delacroix commemorated the glory and nationalism felt during the July Revolution of 1830 in France.

Romanticism also embraced and emphasized nature. In an attempt to escape the confines of crowded industrial cities and unhealthy industrial work, individuals imagined and painted the beauty of untouched landscapes and exotic, distant lands. Nature was often seen as a powerful force and one that would outlast the creations of men. In Samuel Palmer's *A Dream in the Appenine*, he paints in watercolor a view of Rome. Not only does this scene portray the beauty of the landscape, but Palmer also described Rome as "the dispenser of law, the refuge of philosophy, the cradle of faith." Through emphasizing ancient Rome, Palmer emphasizes a time when thoughts and feelings of individuals were highly valued—typical of Romanticism.



***A Dream in the Appenine*, by Samuel Palmer (c.1864) [2]**

Source [1]: This image from [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Eug%C3%A8ne\\_Delacroix\\_-\\_La\\_libert%C3%A9\\_guidant\\_le\\_peuple.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Eug%C3%A8ne_Delacroix_-_La_libert%C3%A9_guidant_le_peuple.jpg) is in the public domain.

Source [2]: This image from [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Palmer.\\_A\\_Dream\\_in\\_the\\_Appenine\\_c.1864\\_%28watercolor\\_and\\_gouache\\_on\\_paper\\_laid\\_on\\_wood%29\\_Tate\\_Britain.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Palmer._A_Dream_in_the_Appenine_c.1864_%28watercolor_and_gouache_on_paper_laid_on_wood%29_Tate_Britain.jpg) is in the public domain.

## Artists Respond to Change Jigsaw Factsheets Realism Fact Sheet

**Directions:** Study the following information about the emergence of Realism in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. After you have read over this individually, you will have the opportunity to work in an expert group to discuss the influences the 19th century had on this art movement. Afterward you will be responsible for teaching another group about Realism. Your group will take notes on the Jigsaw Organizer. Your teacher may assign you to do additional research.

As you study the information below think about the following:

1. How were the characteristics of Realism influenced by the changes of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?



***Song of the Lark*, by Jules Breton (1884) [1]**

There were many artistic movements during the 19th century, each of which was a reaction to the social developments of the time. In the mid-1800s, realism became a popular art form in the western world. Realism was an attempt to represent the world as it was, without any influence of emotion. Realists were greatly influenced by the industrialized world and often picked subjects that depicted the harsh side of life in cities or villages. Many artists believed their vivid portrayals of industrial life would bring attention to the poverty, mistreatment of children, and social ills of the time period.

Realists, unlike Romanticists, turned away from an emphasis on imagination and tried to paint the realities of their time. Ordinary subjects, particularly working-class men and women, were the most popular subjects of realists. Jules Breton in his works, such as *Song of the Lark*, often depicted the lives of those in the French countryside. Notice the field worker has worked barefoot until sunset. Depictions such as these show the real, harsh conditions of farm and village life, not a romanticized picture.

Similarly Gustave Courbet, in one of his most well-known pieces, *Stone Breakers*, shows two rough laborers on a countryside road. Notice the artist included many realistic elements, such as the stone tools and tears in their clothing. Gustave once said "I cannot paint an angel because I have never seen one." Images from Realists many times shocked the middle and upper-classes which were often shielded from the grim life of the working class.



***Stone Breakers*, by Gustave Courbet (1849) [2]**

Source [1]: This image from [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:The\\_Song\\_of\\_the\\_Lark.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:The_Song_of_the_Lark.jpg) is in the public domain.  
Source [2]: This image from [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Gustave\\_Courbet\\_018.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Gustave_Courbet_018.jpg) is in the public domain.

## Artists Respond to Change Jigsaw Factsheets Impressionism Fact Sheet

**Directions:** Study the following information about the emergence of Impressionism in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. After you have read over this individually, you will have the opportunity to work in an expert group to discuss the influences the 19<sup>th</sup> century had on this art movement. Afterward you will be responsible for teaching another group about Impressionism. Your group will take notes on the Jigsaw Organizer. Your teacher may assign you to do additional research.

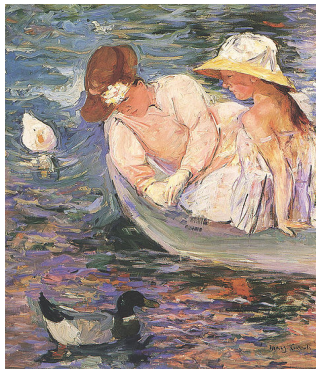
As you study the information below think about the following:

1. How were the characteristics of Impressionism influenced by the changes of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

There were many artistic movements during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, each of which was a reaction to the social developments of the time. Impressionism emerged by the 1870s and marked a departure from tradition, both in subject matter and painting technique. Impressionists were greatly influenced by the discoveries and inventions of the time, especially the camera. Photography had been gaining popularity and in some ways the newly invented camera seemed to devalue the artist's skill in reproducing reality. In response, Impressionists sought to express their perceptions of people and nature, rather than create exact representations. Their goal was to be able to depict the human eye's first perception of a scene—a snapshot of life.



**Woman with a Parasol, by Claude Monet (1875) [1]**



**Mary Cassatt, Summertime, 1894 [2]**

Many of Claude Monet's works, like *Woman with a Parasol*, demonstrate several unique factors of Impressionism. In the past, painters always finished their paintings by blending the colors so that no brush strokes showed. However, visible, short brushstrokes became a popular characteristic of Impressionists. They aimed for an overall visual effect, rather than focusing on small, accurate details. Also, notice the unusual angle of the painting and the depiction of light—these characteristics were considered crucial elements in depicting human perception and experience. In fact, Impressionists often painted outdoors to better show an accurate portrayal of light as it changes with the passage of time.

The composition of Impressionists' paintings also experienced notable change. In Mary Cassatt's *Summertime*, the subjects are off-center and the painting appears to be cropped as the subjects begin to go off canvas. Again, this shows that instead of the traditional portrait or landscape, the focus was to capture a fleeting moment as the eye first perceives it – much like a photograph. Impressionism embraced the feelings of experimentation and reinvention during the 19<sup>th</sup> century to create a very distinct and new style of art.

Source [1]: This image from [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Claude\\_Monet\\_011.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Claude_Monet_011.jpg) is in the public domain.  
Source [2]: This image from [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Mary\\_Cassatt\\_%281844-1926%29\\_-\\_Summertime\\_%28c1894%29.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Mary_Cassatt_%281844-1926%29_-_Summertime_%28c1894%29.jpg) is in the public domain.