

Both the Enlightenment and the Industrial Revolution began in the eighteenth century, and with them came the dominance of modern science.

The Enlightenment

Enlightenment (or “Age of Reason”):

A movement in 18th century thought. Its central idea was the need for (and the capacity of) human reason to clear away ancient superstition, prejudice, dogma, and injustice. Enlightenment thinking encouraged rational scientific inquiry, humanitarian tolerance, and the idea of universal human rights.

These thoughts mobilized a widespread dissatisfaction with contemporary social and political ills, and culminated with the American (1774-1783) and French (1789–1799) Revolutions.

3:31 – John Locke and Voltaire

http://youtu.be/K7q5oT-X_Pl

Neoclassicism: mid 18th - mid 19th c.

Relating to, or constituting a revival or adaptation of the classical style. It originated as a reaction to the Baroque and the sensuous and decorative Rococo style. Neoclassicism sought to revive the ideals of ancient Greek and Roman art. Neoclassic artists used classical forms to express their ideas about courage, sacrifice, and love of their country.



Jacques-Louis David , Oath of the Horatii. 1784

The Grand Tour:

The enlightenment had made knowledge of ancient Rome and Greece imperative, and a steady stream of Europeans and Americans traveled to major sites of southern Europe, especially Italy, in the 18th and early 19th c.



ANTONIO CANALETTO, *Basin of San Marco from San Giorgio Maggiore, Venice*
ca. 1740. Oil on canvas. The Wallace Collection, London.

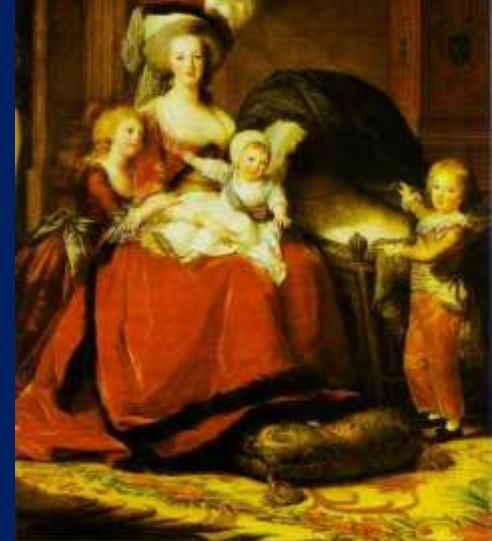
The French Revolution (1789–1799)

Movement that shook France between 1787 and 1799, reaching its first climax in 1789, and ended the ancien régime (French: “old order”)

The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen is one of the fundamental documents of the French Revolution, defining a set of individual rights and collective rights of the people.



Louise-Elisabeth Vigée-Lebrun. *Portrait of Queen Marie Antoinette with Children.*



Louis XVI, King of France

1812



Jacques-Louis David.
Napoleon crossing the Alps. 1801



Jacques-Louis David
The Emperor Napoleon in His Study at the Tuileries, 1812

Napoleon Bonaparte

(b.1769, Corsica — d.1821, St. Helena Island) French general and emperor (1804 – 15). The Napoleonic Code established in 1804 forbade privileges based on birth, allowed freedom of religion, and specified that government jobs go to the most qualified.

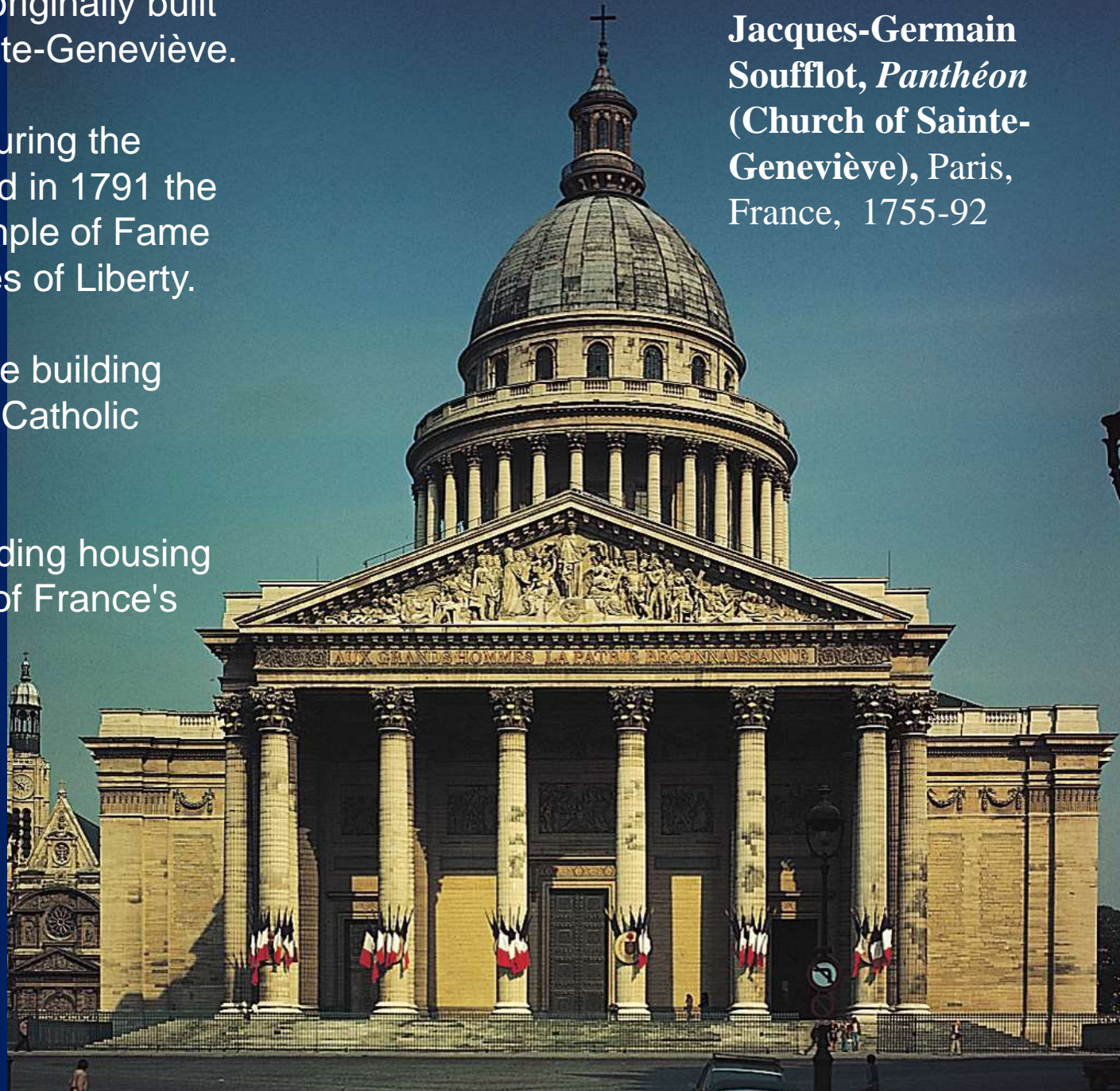
- The Pantheon was originally built as the Church of Sainte-Geneviève.

- It was confiscated during the French Revolution and in 1791 the church became a Temple of Fame for the burial of Heroes of Liberty.

- Under Napoleon I the building was resanctified as a Catholic church.

- It is now a civic building housing the remains of some of France's most famous citizens.

Jacques-Germain Soufflot, *Panthéon* (Church of Sainte-Geneviève), Paris, France, 1755-92



FRANCESCO BORROMINI. *Facade of San Carlo alle Quattro Fontane, Rome, Italy, 1665-1676.*



Jacques-Germain Soufflot, *Panthéon (Church of Sainte-Geneviève), Paris, France, 1755-92*





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Comparison: Roman.

Temple of Jupiter. 60 AD

Baalbek, Lebanon. Height - ca.
19 m (62.34 ft).

Jacques-Germain Soufflot, *Panthéon*
(Church of Sainte-Geneviève), Paris,
France, 1755-92





Detail of Corinthian capitals
Top: *Pantheon*, Paris
Bottom: *Temple of Jupiter*. Baalbek



Pantheon, Rome, Italy, 118–125 CE.

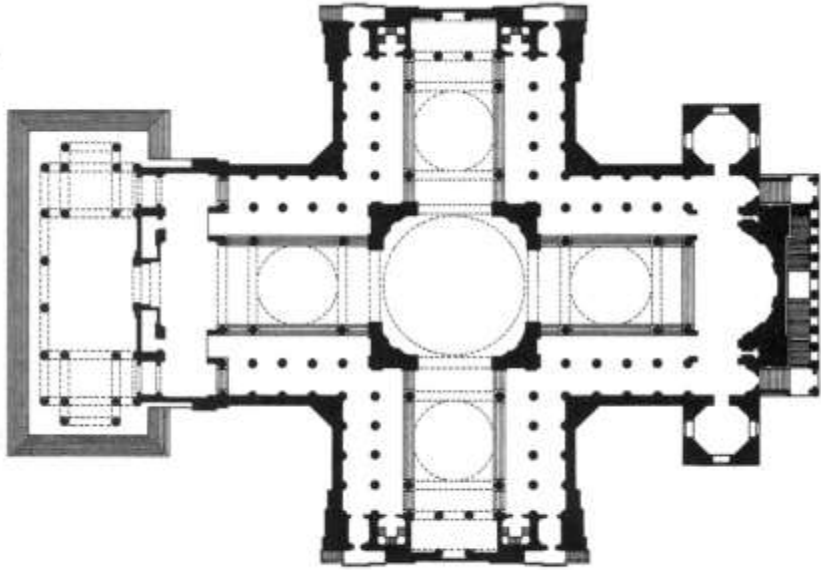


Jacques-Germain Soufflot, *Panthéon*
(Church of Sainte-Geneviève), Paris,
France, 1755-92



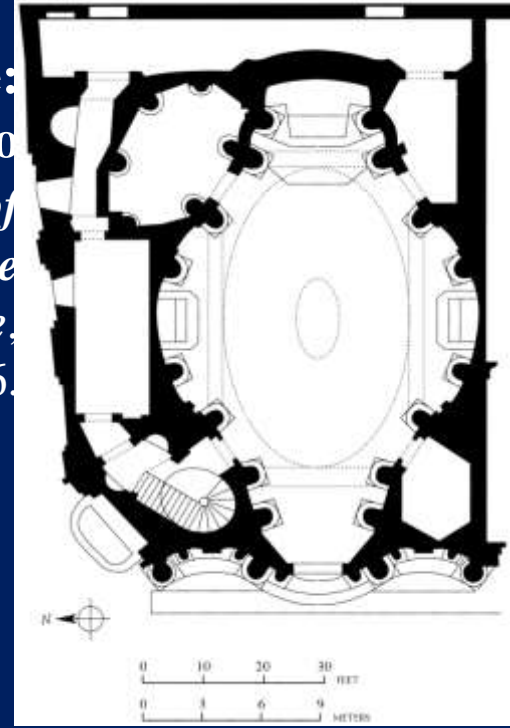
CARLO MADERNO, *facade of Saint Peter's*, Vatican City, Rome, Italy, 1606-1612.

**Neoclassicism: Jacques-Germain
Soufflot, *Panthéon*,
Paris, France, 1755-92**

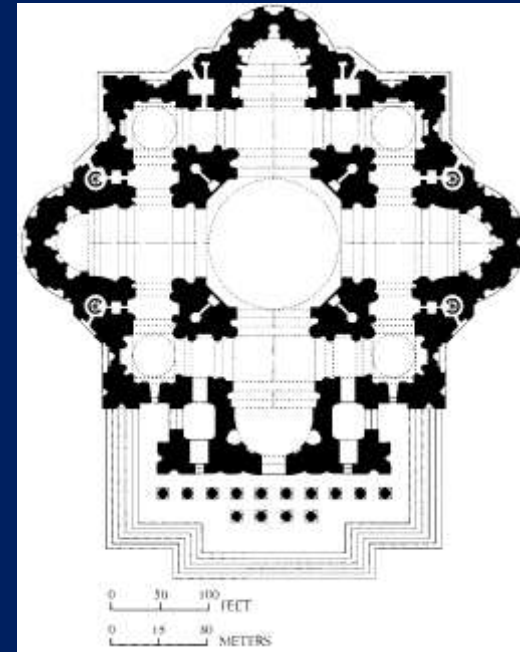


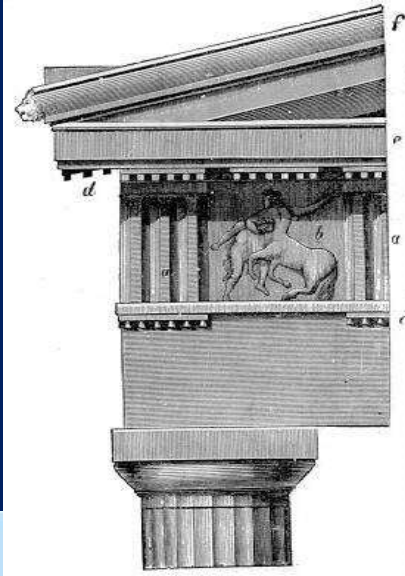
Return to Greek Cross

**Baroque:
Francesco
Borromini, *plan of
San Carlo alle
Quattro Fontane*,
Rome, Italy, 1665-76.**

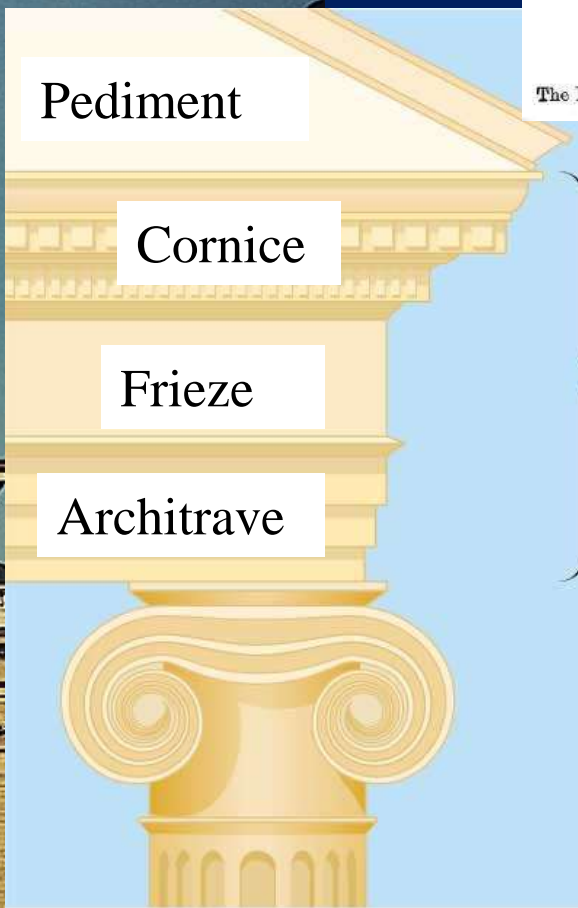


**Renaissance:
Michelangelo,
plan for Saint
Peter's, Vatican
City, Rome,
Italy, 1546.**





The Doric Order in the Parthenon at Athens.



Pediment

Cornice

Frieze

Architrave

Entablature



Pierre vignon. *La Madeleine*. Paris, France, 1807-1842. Intended as a “Temple of Glory” for Napoleon than converted into a church.

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Paris, France, 1807-1842.

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Comparison: Roman Temple
The Maison Carrée at Nîmes in
southern France. c. 19–16 BC



- It was commissioned in 1806 after the victory at Austerlitz by Emperor Napoleon I at the peak of his success.

Jean Francis Chalgrin, *Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile*, Paris, 1806-1836, Neoclassical

Jean Francis Chalgrin, *Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile*, Paris, 1806-1836, 50 m (164 ft)

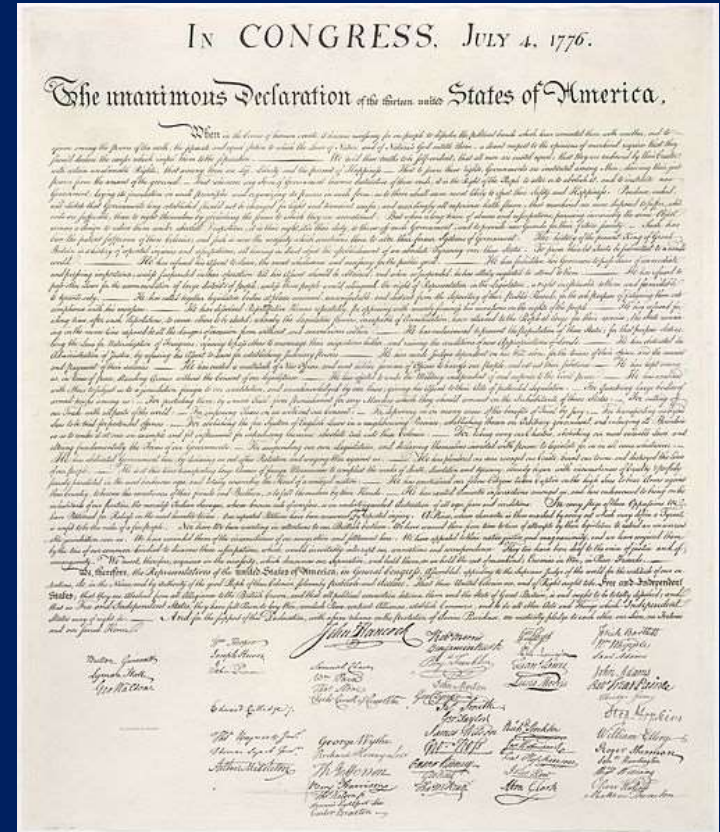


**Arch of Titus, Rome, Italy, after 81 CE.
15.40 m**



Neo Classicism in the United States

Thomas Jefferson
(1743-1826) philosopher, author of the
Declaration of Independence, and 3rd
president of the United States (1801-09),
born in Albemarle County, Virginia.



United States Declaration of Independence



Thomas Jefferson

Monticello (Jefferson's plantation). Charlottesville, Virginia, begun 1770.

<https://youtu.be/6JUZOIguW8o>



Thomas Jefferson
Monticello (Jefferson's
plantation). Charlottesville,
Virginia, begun 1770.

Comparison – Renaissance:
Andrea Palladio, *Villa Rotunda*,
Vicenza, Italy 1550-70







Thomas Jefferson. Virginia State Capitol, Richmond, Virginia, 1785-89



**Thomas Jefferson. Virginia
State Capitol, Richmond,
Virginia, 1785-89**

Comparison - Roman:
Maison Carrée. Nîmes, France
16 BC



**Thomas Jefferson. Virginia
State Capitol, Richmond,
Virginia, 1785-89**



Discussion Questions

Neoclassicism began as a reaction against both the Baroque and Rococo styles, and as a desire to return to the perceived "purity" of the arts of Rome, Ancient Greece and, to a lesser extent, 16th century Renaissance Classicism.

Explain how Neoclassical architecture expressed and manifested the ideas of the Enlightenment and the French and American Revolutions, as well as the Napoleonic Empire. Provide specific examples.



**Jean Francis
Chalgrin, *Arc de
Triomphe de l'Etoile*,
Paris, 1806-1836**

**Jacques-Germain
Soufflot, *Panthéon*
(Church of Sainte-
Geneviève), Paris,
France, 1755-92**

