Art History

Neoclassicism
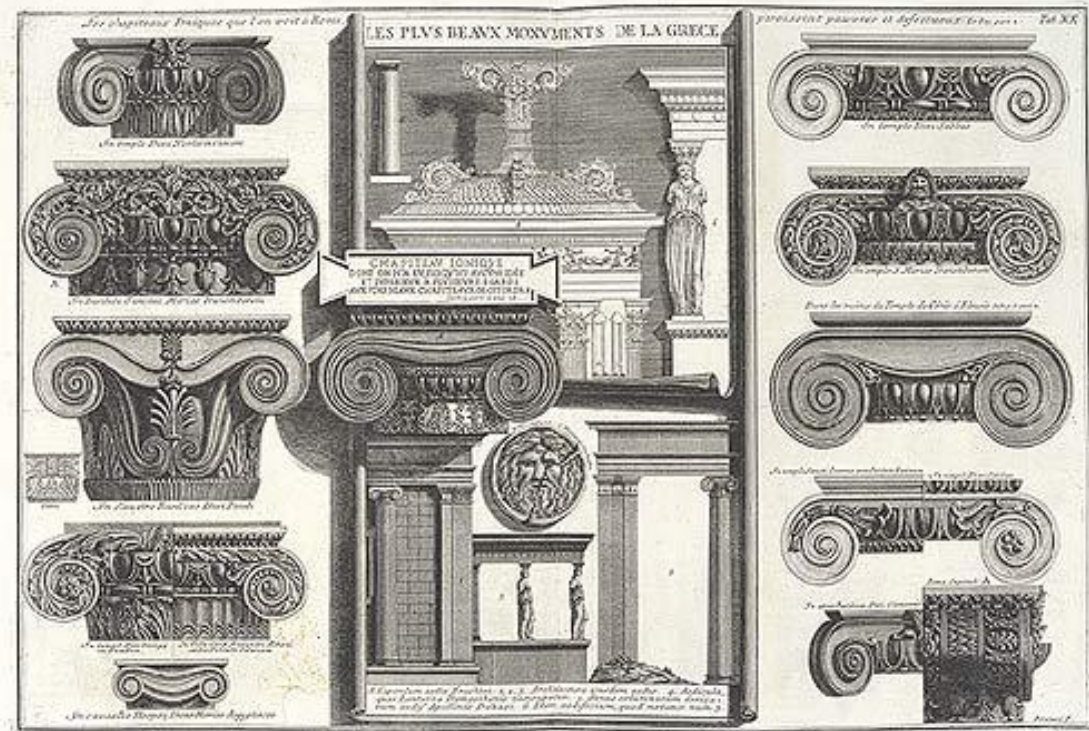
Reasons for Neoclassicism Movement

- Renewed interest in harmony, simplicity, and proportion,
- Archaeology helped "re-discover" buried remnants of Rome
  - Naples, Pompeii, Athens, and Dalmatian Coast
  - Renewed interests in classical achievements

Neoclassical Style

- Arose from first-hand observation and reproduction of antique works
- Recreations of architecture, painting, sculpture, and decorative arts.
- Idealization
  - More beautiful and perfect representation of life

Studies of Greco-Roman Art

- Artist and historians published books on principles of classical art

Julien–David Le Roy's *Les ruines des plus beaux monuments de la Grèce* (1758)

Travel Writers

- Stimulated a passion for all things savoring of the ancient past.
  - *Ex. Antiquities of Athens* (1762)
    - James "Athenian" Stuart and Nicholas Revett

Tourism to Italy

- Artistic Tourism
  - Wanted souvenir portraits
  - Hard-stone cabinets
  - Palladio's Four Books of Architecture
  - Purchasing antiquities for their own homes

Portrait of a Young Man, ca. 1760–65, Pompeo Girolamo Batoni

Intervention of the Papacy

- Popes became collectors of antiquities
  - Displayed in Vatican museum since 1769
  - Used as a way to attract visitors

"Ancient Rome"
1757, Giovanni Paolo Panini

- Collections of paintings, sculptures, and representations of ancient Rome

Ancient Rome (Detail)

The Death of Socrates, 1787
Jacques Louis David

The Death of Socrates (Detail)

The Death of Socrates (Detail)

Ulysses at the Table of Circe, *John Flaxman R.A.*, 1805

The Triumph of Aemilius Paulus, 1789
Carle (Antoine Charles Horace)

Vase, late 18th century
John Flaxman

Diana and Cupid, 1761
Pompeo Girolamo Batoni

Minerva, 1766
Clodion (Claude Michel)

Pair of wine coolers, marked 1781
Ignaz Josef Würth

Arcadian Landscape with Three Figures at a Lake, 1792, Christian Reinhart

Plaster model for *Cupid and Psyche*,
18th century (1794), Antonio Canova

Oath of the Horatii,
1784, Jacques-Louis David