Activity

8. The Age of Enlightment (chapter 24)

Sum up with the students the main points of the topic in Italian and then invite them to skim through the passage and fill-in the gaps using the following words.

Fill-in the gaps using the right words.

	In the second half of the XVIII century a widespread appeal for a
	to reason, nature and in art emerged.
]	Rejecting the aristocratic elegance of Rococo, artists
8	subjects inspired to ancient history and mythology. What was
1	new, though, was the of classical antiquity that
	in the general claim for a return to reason, nature and
1	morality in thought as well as in art.
1	At the same time, in 1738 and 1748 the that uncovered
1	both the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii triggered an interest in
8	ancient artefacts, such as furniture, dress, painting, ornamentation and
	the intense study of Classical themes, history and design.
]	Illustrated volumes about the archaeological at Paestum, the
4	Akropolis at Athens, Baalbec and Palmyra, for example, stimulated
(everyone's and were soon quoted in magnificent in-
1	terior decorations and architectures.
1	A theoretical basis for this revival was, in the first place, by
J	Johann Joachim Winckelmann, a German historian and erudite who
8	saw a "noble and calm grandeur" in Greek art as early as
1	the 1760s. His ideas did not fail to influence other theorists and art-
i	ists such as Anton Raphael Mengs, painter Jacques-Louis David, and

The spell of the antique

sculptor Antonio Canova. To this one may add Napoleon's taste. The French emperor loved

...... himself to Roman emperors and consequently sponsored art forms that drew heavily on Classical Roman style.

determined

excavations

imagination

originated

provided

return

morality

revival

simplicity

to compare

favoured

finds

CONTEXT

Artworks Academic = accademico Antiquarian = antiquario

Excavation = scavo Find = repertoNude = nudoRuins = rovine

GLOSSARY

Taste = gusto

To uncover = riscoprire, ritrovare Viewer = spettatore, osservatore

Architecture A

Mansion = palazzo signorile Ponderous = massiccio Topped with = sovrastato da

Technique and Materials

Brushwork = pennellateColouring = uso del colore Drafting = schizzo Handling = trattamento Polished = levigato Slick = liscio

Style and Composition

Accuracy = accuratezza Clarity = chiarezza *Lighting* = illuminazione Motif = motivoPerceivable = percepibile Pertaining = afferente, appartenente Quotation = citazione Surge = ondataTo enable = rendere capace, mettere in condizione To fail = mancare To plunge = tuffarsi, immergersi To render = rendere To replace = sostituire

Figures

Alongside = accanto a Attitude = atteggiamento Bravery = coraggio Charm = fascino

Device = congegno Immobile = immobile Marsh = acquitrinoMelancholic = malinconico Patriotic = patriota Reclined = sdraiato

Restraint = repressione Reversal = ribaltamento Softness = morbidezza

Sovereign = sovranoTaut = teso

To challenge = sfidare To defeat = sconfiggereTo ride = cavalcare Valiant = valoroso

Wit = arguzia

R. Rosenblum, Princeton, 1967

CRITICAL STUDIES

REFERENCE CHAPTER

24 Dalla Rivoluzione industriale

alla Rivoluzione francese

Transformations in late XVIII century Art,

The Age of Neoclassicism, cat. della mostra, Arts Council of Great Britain, London, 1972

H. Honour, Neoclassicism, ed. London, 1991

D. Irwin, Neoclassicism, London, 1997

The Age of Enlightment

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