ARTS
Quarter 3 – Module 1:
Arts of the Neoclassic and Romantic Period

Name of Learner: _____________________________
Grade & Section: _____________________________
Name of School: _____________________________
What I Need To Know

In this module you will learn the Neoclassical and Romantic artworks. Their influenced today were highly visible through the style of painting, sculptures, and other artworks adapted by the well-known artist internationally and also by some of our national artist. You are going to trace the art history and characteristic of Neoclassicism and Romanticism along with various artist that made names for each period.

In this module, you are expected to attain the following objectives:

1. Analyze art elements and principles in the in the production of artwork following a specific art style from the Neoclassical and romantic periods. (A9EL-IIIb-1)
2. Identified distinct characteristic of arts during the Neoclassic and Romantic periods. (A9EL-IIIb-2)
3. Identifies representative artist from the Neoclassic and Romantic periods. (AP9PL-IIIh-3)
4. Reflects on and derived the mood, idea, or message from selected artworks. (AP9PL-IIIh-1)
5. Explains the use or function of artworks by evaluating their utilization and combination of art elements and principles. (AP9PL-IIIh-2)
6. Uses artworks to derived the traditions/history of the Neoclassic and Romantic periods. (AP9PL-IIIh-3)
7. Compares the characteristic of artworks produced in the Neoclassic and Romantic periods. (AP9PL-IIIh-4)
8. Creates artwork guided by techniques and styles of the Neoclassic and Romantic periods (e.q. linear styles and painterly styles. (A9PR-IIIc-e-1)

What’s In

- Line, shape, space, color, value, and texture are important elements of arts that help express feelings, mood, and meaning through art symbols.

- The Baroque style was brought by the Spanish and Portuguese to South and Central America, to the Philippines, and to India where it became the prominent style of building for large and small churches.

- The architecture of the Philippines is a reflection of the history and heritage of the country.

- Quba mosque in Medina, Saudi Arabia is the oldest mosque in the world.
What’s New

PRE-ASSESSMENT
INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITY

From the word pool below, identify the terms, artworks, and artist if they belong in the Neoclassical period or Romantic period. Write your answer in two columns in your activity notebook.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Barye</th>
<th>Third of May</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Canoba</td>
<td>Classical Block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Thorvaldsen</td>
<td>Departure of the Volunteers</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. Delacroix</td>
<td>Liberty Leading the People</td>
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<td>F. Goya</td>
<td>Lion of Lucerne</td>
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<td>F. Rude</td>
<td>Oath of the Horatii</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. David</td>
<td>Palladian</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. Gericault</td>
<td>Passion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Ingres</td>
<td>Reason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Apotheosis of Homer</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The Raft of the Medusa</td>
<td>Temple Style</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
What Is It

Neoclassicism, 1780-1840, the word neoclassic came from the Greek word *neos* meaning “new” and Latin word *classicus* which is similar in the meaning to the English phrase “first class.” The Western movement in decorative and visual arts was called Neoclassicism. It also applies to literature, theater, music and architecture that were influenced by the classical art and culture of Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome. The Neoclassical movement coincided with the 18th century age of reason also known as the Age of Enlightenment. The art styles in this period was brought about by the renewed interest in Greek and Roman classics. Neoclassical art pieces such as painting, sculptures, and architecture generally portrayed Roman History which elevated the Roman heroes.

- **Characteristic**
  - Portrayal of Roman history
  - Formal composition
  - The use of diagonal to show the peak of an emotion or moment (versus a regular moment)
  - Local color
  - Overall lighting
  - Classic geo-structure

**NEO-CLASSICAL ARTISTS**

**Jacques-Louis David (1748-1825) France**
- was an influential French painter in the Neoclassical style and considered to be the pre-eminent painter of the era.

**Famous Artworks:**

A. **The Death of Marat** – David’s master shows the portrayal of a revolutionary martyr. This is a painting of the murdered French revolutionary leader Jean-Paul Marat

B. **Napoleon Crossing the Alps** – the painting that showed strongly idealized view of the real crossing that Napoleon and his army made the Alps through the Great St. Bernard Pass in May 1800.

C. **Oath of the Horatii** – It was a large painting that depicts a scene from a Roman legend about the dispute between Rome and Alba Longa. The Three brothers, all of whom appear willing to sacrifice their lives for the good of Rome, are shown saluting their Farther who holds their swords out of them.
Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres (1780-1867) France
- was a pupil of Jacques-Louis David. He was influenced by Italian Renaissance painters like Raphael, Nicolas Pousin, Botticelli, and his mentor, Jacques-Louis David
- his paintings were usually nudes, portraits, and mythological themes.

Famous Artworks:

A. Portrait of Napoleon on the Imperial Throne - the painting depicts Napoleon in his decadent coronation costume, seated upon his golden-encrusted throne, hand resting upon smooth ivory balls.
B. The Apotheosis of Homer – the painting was a state-commission by Charles X to have him remembered in the building works of the Louvre. The painting depicts an image of Homer, receiving all brilliant men of Rome, Greece, and contemporary times.
NEOCLASSICAL SCULPTURES

The Neoclassical period was one of the great ages of public sculpture. Artists looked to Roman styles during the time of Alexander the Great for inspiration as well as to mimic their style.

NEO-CLASSICAL SCULPTORS

Antonio Canova (1757-1822) Italy
- was a prolific Italian artist and sculptor who became famous for his marble sculptures that delicately rendered nude flesh

Famous Artworks:
A. Psyche Awakened by Cupid’s Kiss – A marble sculpture portraying the relationship of Psyche and Cupid.
B. Washington – this is made marble sculpture of Washington currently displayed at North Carolina Museum of History.

Bertel Thorvaldsen (1789-1838) Denmark
- was the first international acclaimed Danish artist. He executed sculptures of mythological and religious themes characters.
Famous Artworks:
A. Christ – A marble sculpture image of resurrected Christ currently located at the Thorvaldsen Museum.
B. Lion of Lucerne – A sculpture of a dying lion in Lucerne, Switzerland that commemorates the Swiss Guards who were massacred in 1792 during the French revolution.

NEOCLASSICAL ARCHITECTURE

Neoclassical architectural styles started in the mid-18th century. It turned away from the grandeur of Rococo styles and the Late Baroque. Neoclassical architecture was a style primarily derived from the architecture of Classical Greece and Rome and the architectural designs of the Italian architect Andrea Palladio.

Types of Neoclassical Architecture:

TEMPLE STYLE
Temple style building design was based on an ancient temple. These buildings were uncommon during the Renaissance as architects of that period focused mainly on applying classical elements to churches and modern building like palazzos and villas.

Many temples style buildings features a peristyle (a continuous line of columns around a building), a rare feature of Renaissance architecture.
PALLADIAN STYLE

Palladian buildings were based on Andrea Palladio’s style of villa construction. Some of the building feature a balustrade which is a railing with vertical supports along the edge of the roof. There are vertical supports within a balustrade known as “balusters” or “spindles.” It is also a classical method of crowning a building that has a flat or low lying roof. One of the famous architects in the era was:

Robert Adam (1728-1792) Britain
- He was known as the Palladian architect of the Neoclassical who designed two well-known American civic buildings- the White House and the United States capitol. He had also designated many country houses.

CLASSICAL BLOCK STYLE

The building features a rectangular or square plan, with a flat roof and an exterior rich in classical detail. The exterior features a repeated classical patterns or series of arches and/or columns. The overall impression of such a building was huge, classically-decorated rectangular block.

Classical block aesthetic was also known as “Beaux-Arts styles,” since it was developed principally by the French École des Beaux-Arts (School of Fine arts).

Classical block architecture also flourished in the United States, particularly in New York.

Famous Architects of this architectural style were:

A. Henri Labrouste - His masterpiece is the Library of Sainte-Genevieve
B. **Charles Garnier** – he designed the most classical block of all which is the Palais garnier (a Neobaroque opera house)

ROMANTICISM, 1800s-1810s

Romanticism was a movement in which the artist of Neoclassical period sought to break new ground in the expression of emotion, both subtle and stormy. It embraced a number of distinctive themes, such as a longing for history, supernatural elements, social injustices, and nature. Landscape painting also became more popular due to the people’s romantic adoration of nature.

Romanticism was a reaction to the classical, contemplative nature of Neoclassical pieces.

**Characteristics:**
- Height of action
- Emotional extremes
- Celebrated nature as out of control
- Dramatic composition
- Heightened sensation (life and death moments)

**PAINTERS OF ROMANTIC PERIOD**

**Jean Louis Theodore Gericault (1791-1824)** *France*

- was the first French master and the leader of the French realistic school. His masterpieces were energetic, powerful, brilliantly colored, and tightly composed.

**Famous Artworks:**

A. **The Raft of the Medusa** – The Raft of the Medusa portrays a contemporary shipwreck. The people on this raft were French emigrants en route to West Africa.

B. **Charging Chasseur** – His first major work revealed the influence of the style of Rubens and an interest in the depiction of contemporary subject matter.

C. **Insane Woman** – one of several portraits Gericault made of the mentally disable that has a peculiar hypnotic power.
Eugene Delacroix (1798-1863) France - was considered the greatest French Romantic painters of all. He achieved brilliant visual effects using small, adjacent strokes of contrasting color. He was the most influential to most of Romantic painters and eventually his techniques was adapted and extended by the Impressionist artist.

Famous artworks:
Liberty Leading The People – this painting commemorates the July Revolution of 1830, which toppled King Charles X of France. A woman holding the flag of the French Revolution personifies Liberty and leads the people forward over the bodies of the fallen.

Francisco Goya (1746-1828) - was a commissioned Romantic painter by the king of Spain. He was also a printmaker regarded both as the last of the “old Masters” and the first of the “Moderns”

Famous artworks:
A. The Third of May – Goya’s masterpiece that sought to commemorate Spanish resistance to Napoleon’s armies during the occupation of 1808 in the Peninsular War.
B. Saturn Devouring His Son – this artwork depicts Greek myth of the Titan Cronus (Saturn), who fears that he would be overthrown by one of his children, so he ate each one upon their birth.
C. The Burial of Sardine – was a Spanish ceremony celebrate on Ash Wednesday and was a symbol burial of the past to allow society to be reborn, transformed with new vigor.
ROMANTIC PAINTING (Landscape Painting)

Landscape painting depicts the physical world that surrounded us and includes features such as mountain, valleys, vegetation, and bodies of water. The Sky is another important element shaping the mood of landscape painting. Landscape art ranges from highly detailed and realistic to impressionistic, romantic, and idealized.

Famous landscape artist during the Romantic Period:
1. Theodore Rousseau
2. Jean-Baptiste-Camille Corot

They were members of the Barbizon School (a circle of artists who held meetings in the village of Barbizon) that led the Romantic landscape painting in France.

ROMANTIC SCULPTURE

Romantic sculpture can be divided into works that concern about the human world and those that concern the natural world. The leading sculptors of each type were Rude and Barye.

Francois Rude (1784-1855) France
- was best known for his social art which aimed to inspire and capture the interest of a broad public. He rejected the classical repose of the late 18th and early 19th-century French sculpture in favour of a dynamic, emotional style and created many monuments that stirred the public for Generation.

Famous artworks:
A. Departure of the Volunteers – known as La Marseilles, this work portrays the goddess liberty urging the forces of the French Revolution onward.
B. JEANNE d’ ARC -

Antoine-Louis Barye (1796-1875)
- he was the most famous animal sculptor of all time. He studied the anatomy of his subjects by sketching resident of the Paris zoo.

Famous artworks:
A. Hercules sitting on a Bull
B. Theseus Slaying the Minotau
What’s More

True or False. Write True if the Statement is correct, and False if incorrect.

______ 1. Palladian is a type of building that features a balustrade.
______ 2. Temple is a type of building that features a “Peristyle”.
______ 3. Oath of the Horatii is an architectural movement also referred to as Victorian.
______ 4. Francois Rudes “Lion of Lucerne” is the sculpture that portrays the goddess Liberty using the forces of the French Revolution onward.
______ 5. Neoclassical comes from the Greek words “neos” and “classicus” meaning new and first class.
______ 6. Neoclassical movement is known as the Age of Reason or Age of enlightenment.
______ 7. Bertell Thorvaldsen opened the idea for portraying discrete sexual pleasure by sing pure contours with his mythological compositions.
______ 8. Neoclassical sculptures looked inspirations to Roman styles during the time of Alexander the Great.
______ 9. Classicism is the period in which to revived interest in classical ideals and forms that influenced European and American Society.
______ 10. Neoclassicism and Romanticism began in the same era in the middle of the 17th century.

What I Have Learned

With the knowledge gained, you are going to write the things you learned about the arts of the Neoclassicism and Romanticism period. Use the chart below to express your idea.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
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________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
What I Can Do

INDIVIDUAL Activity: Inspired!

Paint or sketch an illustration showing the ideas of Neoclassical or Romantic painting. Observe the usage and application of the elements of arts.

Materials:
- Oslo paper
- Art and coloring materials

REFLECTION
1. What is the subject of your artwork?
2. Why did you choose this subject?
3. How did you apply the elements of arts as to lines, color and texture?
4. What did you feel while doing your artwork?

RUBRIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRITERIA</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QUALITY OF ARTWORK</td>
<td>All instructions were followed correctly.</td>
<td>1-2 instructions were not followed correctly.</td>
<td>3-4 instructions were not followed correctly.</td>
<td>Most of the instructions were not followed correctly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISUAL IMPACT</td>
<td>Art conveys the idea and dimension of landscape.</td>
<td>Artwork mostly conveys the idea and dimensions of landscape.</td>
<td>Artwork somehow conveys the idea and dimensions of landscape.</td>
<td>Artwork did not orderly convey the idea and dimensions of landscape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUNCTUALITY</td>
<td>Artwork was submitted on time.</td>
<td>Artwork was submitted 1 day late.</td>
<td>Artwork was submitted 2 days late.</td>
<td>Artwork was submitted 3 days late.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEATNESS</td>
<td>Artwork presentation was neat and orderly.</td>
<td>Artwork presentation was mostly neat and orderly.</td>
<td>Artwork presentation was somehow neat and orderly.</td>
<td>Artwork presentation was disorderly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Descriptive Rating | Score/Points
--- | ---
Excellent | 18-20
Very Good | 15-17
Good | 11-13
Fair | 9-10
Poor | 8

Answer Key:

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. False
5. True
6. False
7. True
8. True
9. A
10. A

Answer Key:
Assessment

Read the questions carefully and shade the corresponding of the correct answer:

1. Which of the following influenced ideals and forms that influenced by the European and American through idea, politics, and fine arts?
   A. Neoclassicism
   B. Romanticism
   C. Classicism
   D. Neoclassical

2. The following are the characteristics of the Neoclassical arts EXCEPT;
   I. Formal composition
   II. Local color
   III. Portrait of Roman History
   IV. Depicts of the Greek myth
   A. I, II, III
   B. I, II, IV
   C. I, II, III

3. The famous and influential painter in Neoclassical style considered to be the pre-eminent painter of the era?
   A. Jean –Dominique Ingres
   B. Jacques- Louis David
   C. Bernard Pass
   D. Jean Louis Theodore

4. Which of the following artwork showed the idealized view of the real crossing the Alps through the Great St. Bernard Pass in 1800?
   A. Oath of the Horatii
   B. The Death of Marat
   C. Napoleon Crossing the Alps
   D. The Apotheosis of Homer

5. The following are the famous artwork of Jacques- Louis David, EXCEPT;
   I. Napoleon Crossing the Alps
   II. Oath of the Horatii
   III. Portrait of Napoleon
   IV. The Apotheosis of Homer
   A. II, III, IV
   B. I, III, IV
   C. I, II, III
   D. I, II

6. A famous Neo-classical sculpture portraying a discrete sexual pleasures by using pure contours with his mythological composition?
   A. Antonio Canova
   B. Bertel Thovaldsen
   C. Jean –Dominique Ingres
   D. Jacques- Louis David

7. The first international Danish artist who executed the sculptures of mythological and religious themes characters?
   A. Antonio Canova
   B. Jean –Dominique Ingres
   C. Bertel Thovaldsen
   D. Jacques- Louis David

8. Based from the following situation, which of the following is NOT type of Neoclassical Architeture?
   I. Pantheon, Paris
   II. British Museum, London Robert Smirke
   III. White House
   IV. United States Capitol
   A. I, II only
   B. II, III only
   C. III only
   D. II, IV only

9. A style of villa construction, which of the following style is railing with vertical supports along with the edge of the roof?
   A. Classical Block Style
   B. Palladian Style
   C. Temple Style
   D. Palladian and Temple Style

10. An architect of Neoclassical who designed two well- known American civic buildings?
    A. Robert Adam
    B. Antonio Canova
    C. Jean –Dominique Ingres
    D. Jacques- Louis David
References:

MAPEH 9 ARTS Learning Materials

Websites:
http://academics.smcvt.edu/awerbel/Survey%20of%20Art%20History%20II/Neoclassical.html
http://classes.berklee.edu/llanday/spring02/tech/r&c.htm
http://www.antiquecorset.com/neoclassical.html
http://www.essential-humanities.net/western-art/painting/neoclassical-romantic/
http://www.victorianweb.org/previctorian/austen/nature.html
http://www.webpages.uidaho.edu/engl_258/lecture%20notes/davids.htm
http://www2.palomar.edu/users/mhudson/StudyGuides/NeoCvsRomant_WA.html
http://rgchan.com/

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My Final Farewell

Farewell, dear Fatherland, cline of the sun caress'd
Pearl of the Orient seas, our Eden lost!
Gladly now I go to give thee this faded life's best,
And were it brighter, fresher, or more blest
Still would I give it thee, nor count the cost.
On the field of battle, 'mid the frenzy of fight,
Others have given their lives, without doubt or heed;
The place matters not—cypress or laurel or lily white,
Scaffold or open plain, combat or martyrdom's plight,
Tis ever the same, to serve our home and country's need.
I die just when I see the dawn break,
Through the gloom of night, to herald the day;
And if color is lacking my blood thou shalt take,
Pour'd out at need for thy dear sake
To dye with its crimson the waking ray.
My dreams, when life first opened to me,
My dreams, when the hopes of youth beat high,
Were to see thy lovel face, O gem of the Orient sea
From gloom and grief, from care and sorrow free;
No blush on thy brow, no tear in thine eye.
Dream of my life, my living and burning desire,
All hail! cries the soul that is now to take flight;
All hail! and Sweet it is for thee to expire;
To die for thy sake, that thou mayst aspire;
And sleep in thy bosom eternity's long night.
If over my grave some day thou seest grow
In the grassy sod, a humble flower,
Draw it to thy lips and kiss my soul so,
While I may feel on my brow in the cold tomb below
The touch of thy tenderness, thy breath's warm power.
Let the moon beam over me soft and serene,
Let the dawn shed over me its radiant flashes,
Let the wind with sad lament over me keen;
And if on my cross a bird should be seen,
Let it trill there its hymn of peace to my ashes.

I Am a Filipino, by Carlos P. Romulo

I am a Filipino—inheritor of a glorious past, hostage to the uncertain future. As such I must prove equal to a two-fold task—the task of meeting my responsibility to the past, and the task of performing my obligation to the future. I sprung from a hardy race, child many generations removed of ancient Malayan pioneers. Across the centuries the memory comes rushing back to me: of brown-skinned men putting out to sea in ships that were as frail as their hearts were stout. Over the sea I see them come, borne upon the billowing wave and the whistling wind, carried upon the mighty swell of hope—hope in the free abundance of new land that was to be their home and their children's forever. I am a Filipino. In my blood runs the immortal seed of heroes—seed that flowered down the centuries in deeds of courage and defiance. In my veins yet pulses the same hot blood that sent Lapulapu to battle against the first invader of this land, that nerved Lakandula in the combat against the alien foe; that drove Diego Silang and Daghoy into rebellion against the foreign oppressor. The seed I bear within me is an immortal seed. It is the mark of my manhood, the symbol of dignity as a human being. Like the seeds that were once buried in the tomb of Tutankhamen many thousand years ago, it shall grow and flower and bear fruit again. It is the insignia of my race, and my generation is but a stage in the unending search of my people for freedom and happiness.

I am a Filipino, child of the marriage of the East and the West. The East, with its languor and mysticism, its passivity and endurance, was my mother, and my sire was the West that came thundering across the seas with the Cross and Sword and the Machine. I am of the East, an eager participant in its spirit, and in its struggles for liberation from the imperialist yoke. But I also know that the East must awake from its centuries-long slumber, and shake off the lethargy that has bound his limbs, and start moving where destiny awaits. I am a Filipino. This is my inheritance. What pledge shall I give that I may prove worthy of my inheritance? I shall give the pledge that has come ringing down the corridors of the centuries, and it shall be compounded of the joyous cries of my Malayan forebears when first they saw the contours of this land loom before their eyes, of the battle cries that have resounded in every field of combat from Magat to Tandac Pass, of the voices of my people when they sing: "I am a Filipino born to freedom, and I shall not rest until freedom shall have been added unto my inheritance—for myself and my children and my children's children—forever."