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evropský  
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EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,  
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání  
pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

# ROMANTICISM 1 (19th century)

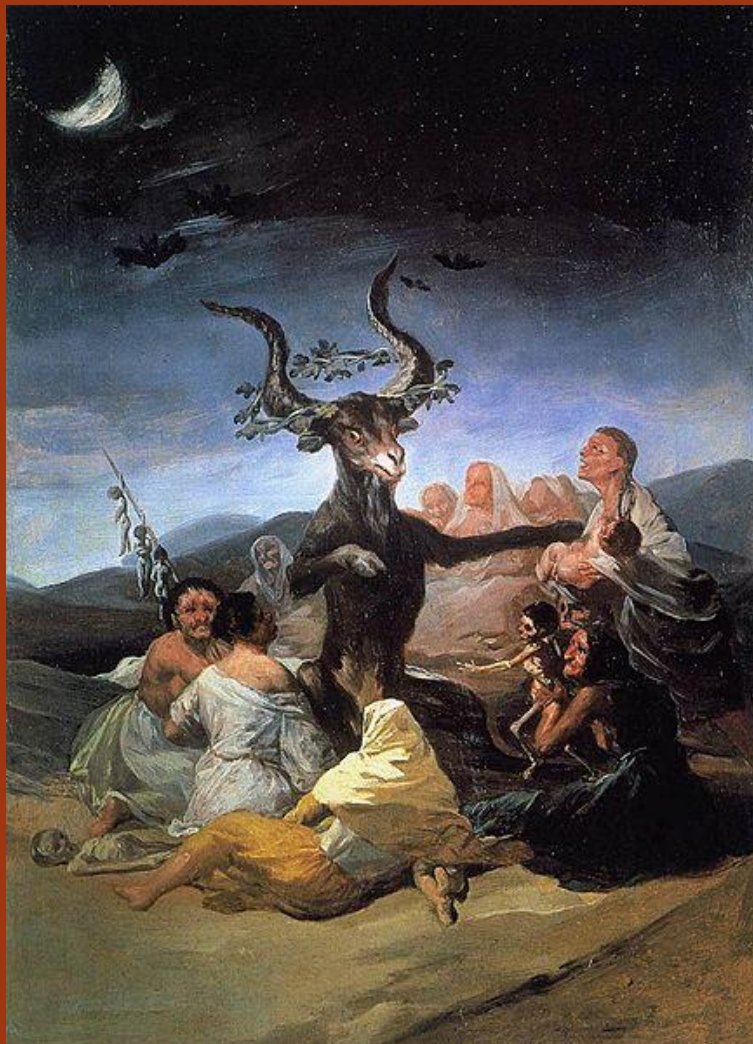
The word “Romantic” first appeared in England in the 17th century to describe a genre of literature. At the beginning of the 19th century, it took on an aesthetic meaning both in literature and the visual arts, defining the opposite of the Classical tradition and specifically the opposite of Neoclassicism.

Compositions are set in indefinite space with diffused light, moonlight, not clear outlines and groups of figures. Colour has now its rightful importance. Artists were mainly colourists and their broad patches of colour harmonize with each other, catching the viewer's eye. Rational processes were replaced by the truth of impulse.

# Francisco de Goya

## (1746 – 1828)

One of the purest Romantics. He painted the contemporary events of the war in Spain with intense feeling and created a nightmarish atmosphere through the combination of fantasy and reality.



## DE GOYA, Francisco. Witches Sabbath

<http://commons.wikimedia.org> [online]. [cit. 25.2.2013]. File:Francisco de Goya y Lucientes - Witches' Sabbath - WGA10007.jpg

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# Witches' Sabbath (1820-3)

- oil mural transferred to canvas, 140 x 438 cm, Museo del Prado, Madrid
- In 1819, Goya bought a house in Madrid that was later named “House of the Deaf Man“. He painted 14 fantastical, terrifying scenes on the walls for himself expressing the torments of a sick man, cut off from the outside world by deafness. Witches Sabbath is one of this series and in the central section there is a half-buried figure holding a crown, which is a criticism of Spanish absolutism.

# Eugène Delacroix (1798 – 1863)

The orized about optical mixture: dots and strokes of different colours painted together so that they create the effect of mixed colour when viewed from a distance. A genius who made his mark on both Romanticism and the 19th century.

# The Death of Sardanapalus (1827)

- Oil on canvas, 395 x 495 cm, Musée du Louvre, Paris  
Delacroix's most Romantic work
- The subject of the painting is taken from the tragedy by Lord Byron (1821) and is bloody and violent. Lying on bed, Sandanapalus orders his eunuchs and palace officials to cut the throats of his women and pages and even his favourite horses and dogs. Nothing that has brought him pleasure is going to survive him... The absence of a foreground, the absence of linear perspective, the violence and brutality of the picture cause a scandal.