

Part 1

The Humanities

Part 1 examines the cultural forces that shaped European history. Students review the history of the early modern period through the perspective of the arts, recognize the response of the arts to changing moods in Europe between 1600 and 1789, and recognize changing styles of modern European painting and their reflection of the times. Students survey modern European history through its art and architecture, examine the underlying concepts of neoclassicism and romanticism, and review the impact of critical books and pamphlets in the evolution of Western civilization.

- Lesson 1 The Arts: Mirror of History
- Lesson 2 Art: From Religious to Imperial Grandeur
- Lesson 3 Art: From Classes to the Masses and Beyond
- Lesson 4 Art and Architecture: The Visible Landscape of the Past
- Lesson 5 Architecture: The Enduring Legacy
- Lesson 6 Neoclassicism and Romanticism: An Evaluation
- Lesson 7 The Power of the Printed Word

Art, Architecture, and Literature: Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries

Directions: Categorize the following paintings, literary works, and examples of architecture in the chart. Find reproductions of the art, pictures of the architecture, and information on the major themes of the literary works.

The Prince, Niccolò Machiavelli
Imitation of Christ, Thomas à Kempis
View of Delft, Jan Vermeer
Allegory of the Blessing of Peace, Peter Paul Rubens
The Last Judgment, Michelangelo
 St. Peter's Basilica
 cathedrals
The Art of Courtly Love, Andreas Capellanus
The Courtier, Baldassare Castiglione
 Versailles
Don Quixote, Miguel Cervantes
Lorenzo de Medici, Andrea Verrocchio
 Bayeux tapestry
Paradise Lost, John Milton

Bust of Louis XIV, Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini
Syndics of the Cloth Guild, Rembrandt van Rijn
 Richard II in the Wilton Diptych
Henry VIII, Hans Holbein
Summa Theological, St. Thomas Aquinas
 castles
Le Cid, Pierre Corneille
Misanthrope, Jean-Baptiste Poquelin de Molière
 Window of Chartres
Decameron, Giovanni Boccaccio
Birth of Venus, Sandro Botticelli
El Cid
 St. Paul's in London
 Hampton Court

Category	Middle Ages	Renaissance (1450-1600)	1600s
Art			
Literature			
Architecture			

European Art: 1600–1789

Directions: Research the following items.

1. Write five descriptive words for each of the following artistic movements.
 - a. Baroque

 - b. Rococo

 - c. Neoclassical

2. Identify the artistic movement associated with each of the following artists.
 - a. Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini

 - b. Fra Andrea Pozzo

 - c. Balthasar Neumann

 - d. Jean-Honoré Fragonard

 - e. Antoine Chaudet

 - f. Robert Adam

Three Styles of Art: Baroque, Rococo, and Neoclassical

Part A.

Directions: Find examples of the following pieces. Identify each as baroque, rococo, or neoclassical. Write at least two descriptive words representing the style of each work.

1. *Napoleon*, Antoine Chaudet
2. Staircase of the Residence (Bishop's Palace), Würzburg, Germany, Balthasar Neumann
3. Ceiling of Church of St. Ignatius, Rome, Italy, Fra Andrea Pozzo
4. Kedleston Hall, Derby, United Kingdom, Robert Adam
5. High Altar, St. Peter's Basilica, Vatican, Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini
6. *The Swing*, Jean-Honoré Fragonard

Part B.

Directions: Compose a paragraph contrasting the baroque, rococo, and neoclassical styles using each of the following words in its correct context.

artificial	dramatic	good taste	reason
decorative	emotional	nature	restless
delicate	frivolous	perfectibility	sensual

The Changing Styles of Modern European Painting

Part A.

Directions: Define each of the following art styles. Then identify some of the major artists and representative works for each movement.

Style	Definition	Major Artists and Works
Romanticism		
Realism		
Impressionism		

Style	Definition	Major Artists and Works
Postimpressionism		
Expressionism		
Cubism		
Surrealism		

Part B.

Directions: Match each painting with its style.

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| _____ 1. <i>The Last of England</i> , Ford Madox Brown | a. romanticism |
| _____ 2. <i>The Gare St. Lazare in Paris</i> , Claude Monet | b. realism |
| _____ 3. <i>The Scream</i> , Edvard Munch | c. impressionism |
| _____ 4. <i>Les Femmes d'Alger (O. J. Version O)</i> , Pablo Picasso | d. postimpressionism |
| _____ 5. <i>The Stone Breakers</i> , Gustave Courbet | e. expressionism |
| _____ 6. <i>Wheat Field and Cypress Trees</i> , Vincent van Gogh | f. cubism |
| _____ 7. <i>Self-Portrait</i> , Vincent Van Gogh | g. surrealism |
| _____ 8. <i>A Dance at the Moulin de la Galette</i> , Auguste Renoir | |
| _____ 9. <i>The Persistence of Memory</i> , Salvador Dali | |
| _____ 10. <i>The Joy of Life</i> , Henri Matisse | |
| _____ 11. <i>The Third of May, 1808</i> , Francisco Goya | |
| _____ 12. <i>The Gleaners</i> , Francois Millet | |

Art and Architecture through the Ages

Directions: Create a book that charts the major trends of modern European history and serves as a resource for reviewing European art and history. Divide the book into the periods listed below. Include images of one major example of architecture and at least three pieces of art that capture the spirit of each age. Some eras may require more samples to give total breadth to all trends. Cite the title, artist, style, and date for each work of art or architecture. Then write a brief explanation of how your selections convey the major themes of the period.

Period	Major Themes
1. Middle Ages	feudalism, Universal Church, growth of towns and rising middle class
2. Renaissance	the glory of the human mind as celebrated by humanists, depictions of the perfect human form, merchant class emerging as important cultural and political force, beginning of the Age of Discovery, individualism
3. Reformation	rise of new nation-states, entrepreneurs dominated the commercial scene, challenges to the Universal Church, growth of spirituality, new warfare
4. Late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries	rise of great monarchs, Dutch merchants created an oligarchy of wealth, Scientific Revolution, Southern baroque vs. Northern baroque, Glorious Revolution in England, mercantilism, dynastic struggles
5. Eighteenth century	dominant aristocratic culture, patrons dictated art and music, wars for empire and play, Enlightenment, commercial warfare
6. French Revolution and Napoleon I	Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity; recreated Roman imperial culture
7. Romantic period and nationalism	search for heroes, interest in the occult and the non-European world, impact of industrialism, interest in folk culture, glorification of nations, revolutions
8. Late nineteenth century	bourgeois culture, Second Industrial Revolution, era of imperialism, century—new quest for militarism and power, urban civilization
9. 1919–1939	impact of Freudian psychology, mindless postwar gaiety, Depression, totalitarian movements, anticapitalism, democratic movements
10. Post-World War II	existentialism, peace movements, Cold War, communism, antinuclear campaigns, environmentalism

Architecture: From Medieval to Greek Revival

Part A.

Directions: Using a textbook and other sources, identify the following major architects. List his life dates, style of architecture, and several important building projects.

1. Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini

2. Inigo Jones

3. Christopher Wren

4. Jules Hardouin Mansart

5. August Pugin

Part B.

Directions: Using a textbook and other sources, define the following architectural styles. List major buildings representing each style, and identify the period and place in which that style dominated.

1. Medieval

2. Renaissance

3. Baroque

4. Rococo

5. Neoclassicism

6. Neo-Gothic (Gothic Revival)

7. Greek Revival

Architectural Images, Medieval to Industrial

Directions: Identify the style of architecture represented in each of the following illustrations. Classify each building as Medieval, Renaissance, baroque, rococo, neoclassical, neo-Gothic, or Greek Revival.

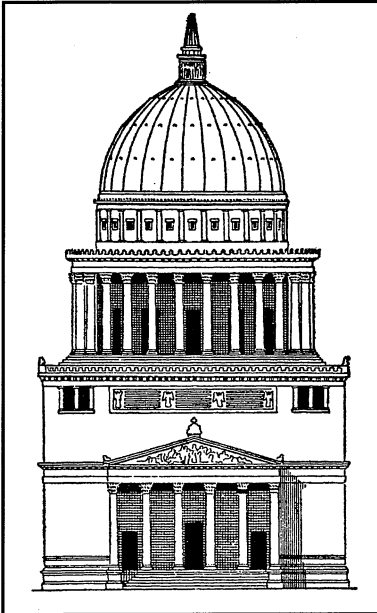


Fig. 5.1. Nikolai Kirche, Potsdam

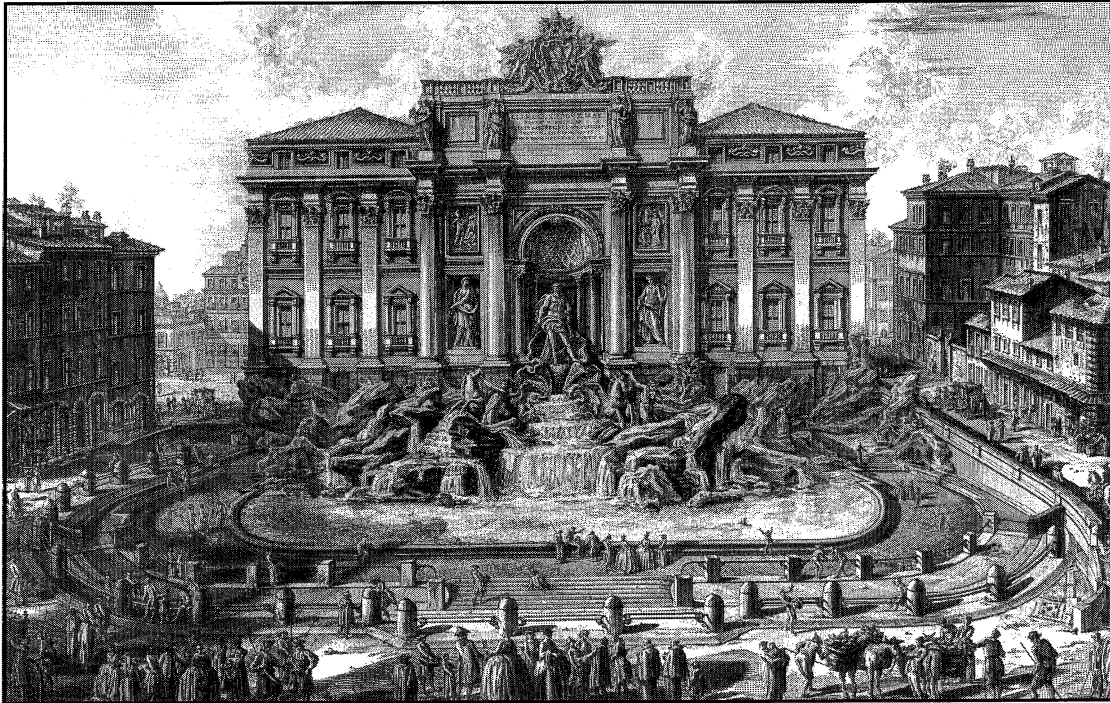


Fig. 5.2. Trevi Fountain, Rome, 1773

Fig. 5.1. Fritz Baumgart, *A History of Architectural Styles* (New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1970), 257.

Fig. 5.2. Giovanni Battista Piranesi, "Perspective view of the large fountain of the Acqua Vergine, known as the Trevi Fountain, designed by Nicola Salvi." The Metropolitan Museum of Art, The Elisha Whittelsey Collection, The Elisha Whittelsey Fund, 1960 (60.536.7). Photograph, all rights reserved, The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

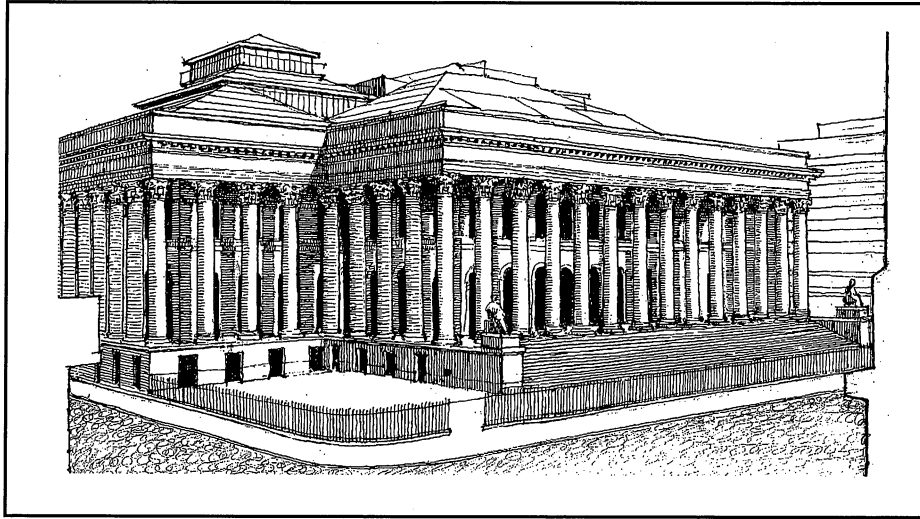


Fig. 5.3. Bourse, Paris, 1808

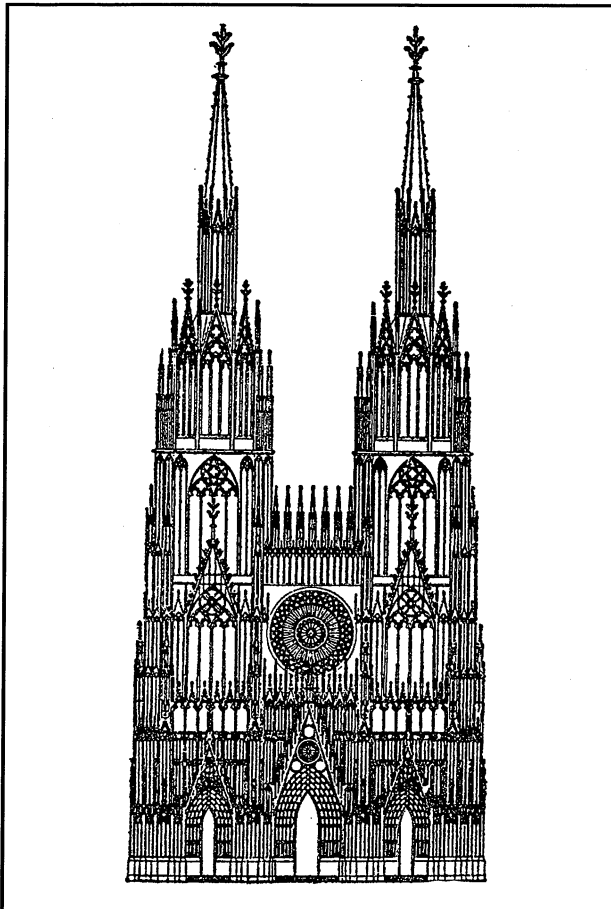


Fig. 5.4. Strasbourg Cathedral

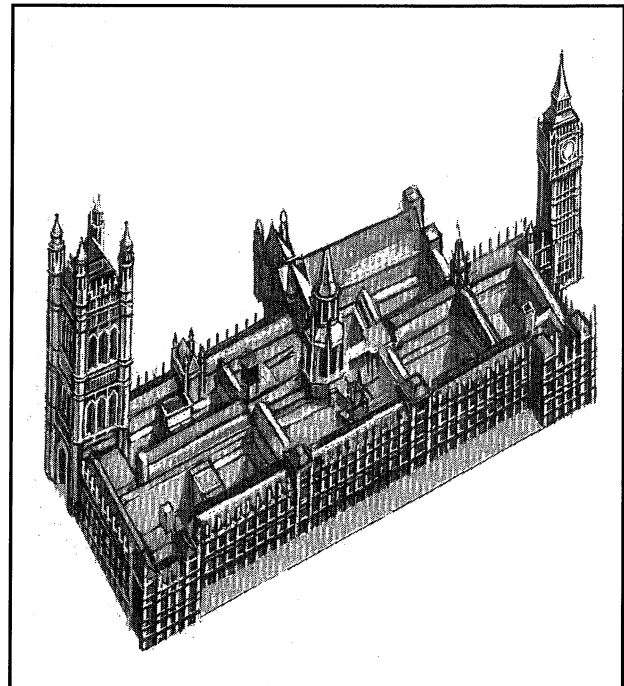


Fig. 5.5. Houses of Parliament, London

Fig. 5.3. Robert Ducher, *Caractéristique des Styles* (Paris: Flammarion, 1944), 181.

Fig. 5.4. Baumgart, *History of Architectural Styles*, 109.

Fig. 5.5. John Mansbridge, *Graphic History of Architecture* (New York: Viking Press, 1967), 135.

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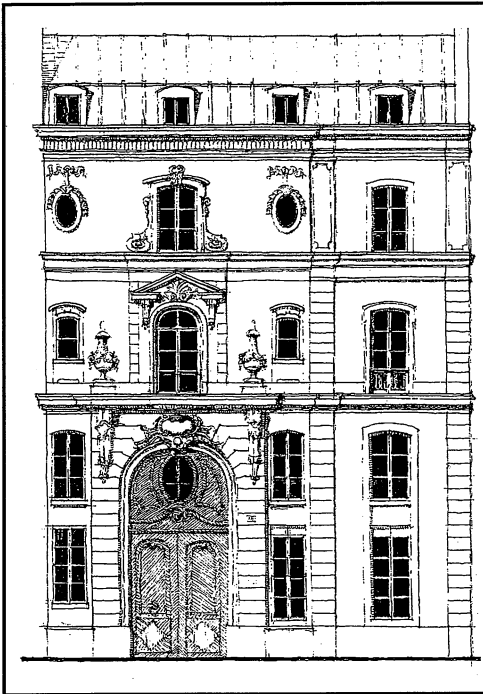


Fig. 5.6. Hôtel de Marsilly

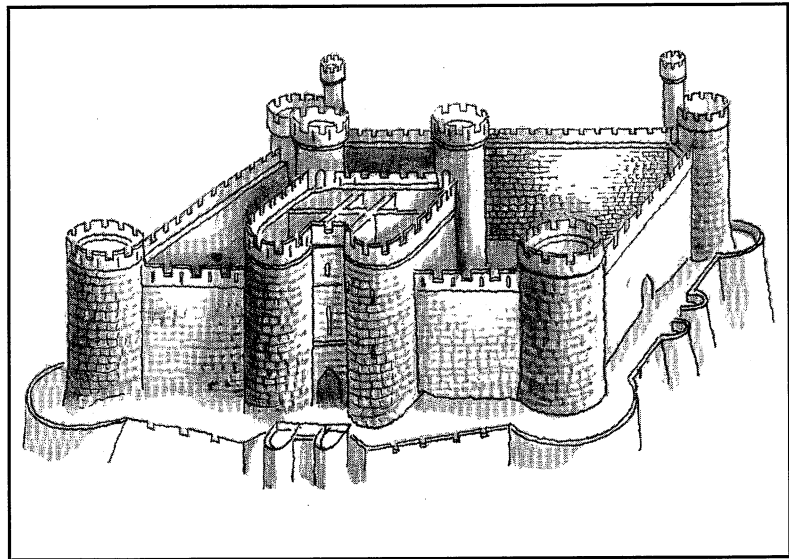


Fig. 5.7. Harlech Castle, Scotland

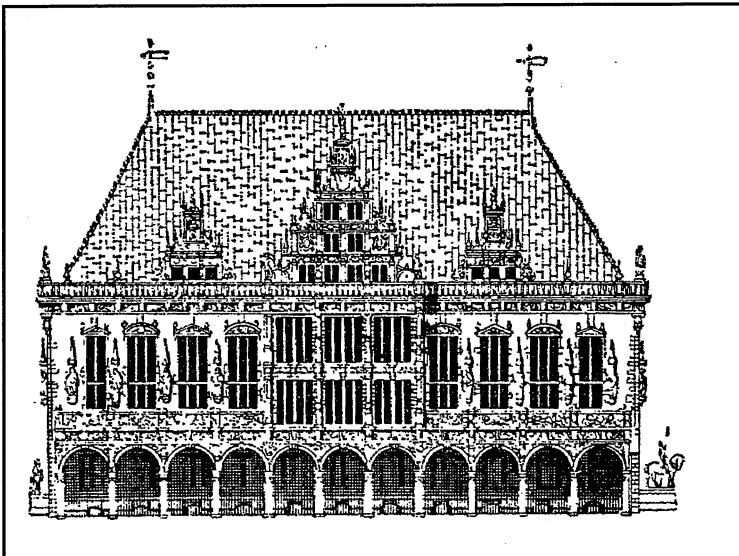


Fig. 5.8. Bremen, Town Hall

Fig. 5.6. Ducher, *Caractéristique des Styles*, 159.

Fig. 5.7. Mansbridge, *Graphic History of Architecture*, 105.

Fig. 5.8. Baumgart, *History of Achitectoral Styles*, 122.

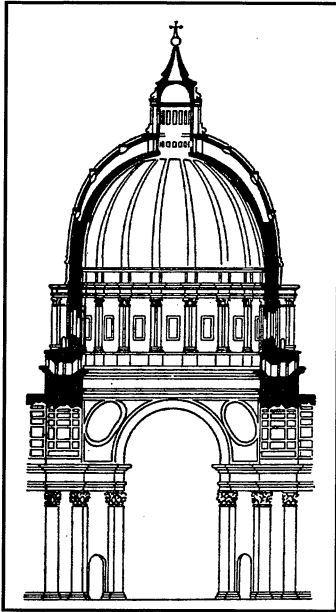
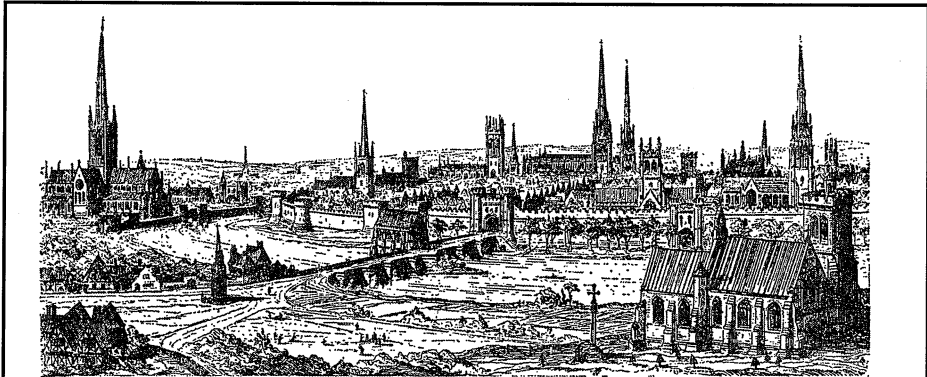
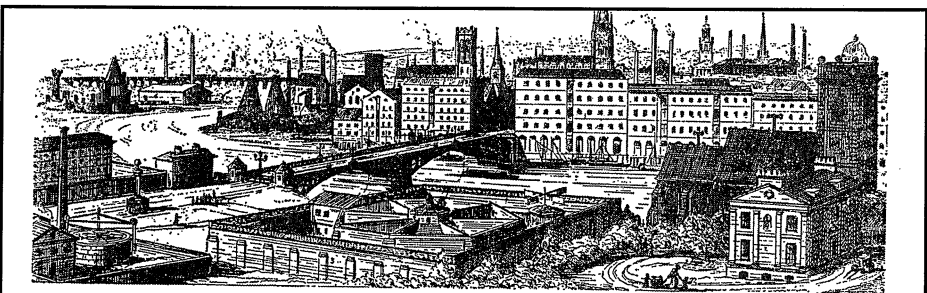


Fig. 5.9. Rome, St. Peter's

Fig. 5.10. Two views of an English town



A Catholic town in 1440. On the left a great abbey stands, separated from the town by a broad river.



The same town in 1840. Industry has moved in; cliff-like warehouses have replaced walls; gas works face the abbey ruins across the stream.

Fig. 5.9. Baumgart, *History of Achitectural Styles*, 122.

Fig. 5.10. John Gloag, *The Architectural Interpretation of History* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1975), 298-99.

Neoclassicism and Romanticism in Art and Literature

Directions: Use your textbook and other sources to research the following items. Identify and explain the importance of each historical figure. List at least five words or phrases to describe the periods in art and literature.

Historical Figures

Eugene Delacroix

Samuel Taylor Coleridge

Alexander Pope

Jacques-Louis David

Jules Hardouin Mansart

Periods

Neoclassical

Romantic

Neoclassical and Romantic Artworks

Part A.

Directions: For each of the following works of art, identify the style as neoclassical or romantic. Support your choice by showing how each reflects the qualities of the period that you identified in **Handout 8**.

Artwork	Style	Rationale
1. Church of the Invalides, Paris		
2. <i>Liberty Leading the People</i> by Eugene Delacroix		
3. The Royal Pavilion, Brighton		
4. <i>Oath of Horatio</i> by Jacques-Louis David		

Part B.

Directions: Read the following excerpts. Identify the style as neoclassical or romantic, and support your choice.

From “Kubla Khan”

In Xanadu did Kubla Khan
A stately pleasure-dome decree:
Where Alph, the sacred river, ran
Through caverns measureless to man
Down to a sunless sea. 5
So twice five miles of fertile ground
With walls and towers were girdled round:
And there were gardens bright with sinuous rills,
Where blossomed many an incense-bearing tree;
And here were forests ancient as the hills, 10
Enfolding sunny spots of greenery. . . .

—Samuel Taylor Coleridge

From “An Essay on Man”

Go, measure earth, weigh air, and state the tides; 20
Instruct the planets in what orbs to run,
Correct old Time, and regulate the Sun;
Go, soar with Plato to the’ empyreal sphere,
To the first good, first perfect, and first fair;
Or tread the mazy round his follow’rs trod, 25
And quitting sense call imitating God;
As Eastern priests in giddy circles run,
And turn their heads to imitate the Sun.
Go, teach Eternal Wisdom how to rule—
Then drop into thyself, and be a fool! 30
Superior beings when of late they saw
A mortal Man unfold all Nature’s law,
Admired such wisdom in an earthly shape,
And shewed a NEWTON as we shew an Ape.
Could he, whose rules the rapid Comet bind, 35
Describe or fix’ one movement of his Mind?
Who saw its fires here rise, and there descend,
Explain his own beginning, or his end?
Alas what wonder! Man’s superior part
Unchecked may rise, and climb from art to art; 40
But when his own great work is but begun,
What Reason weaves, by Passion is undone. . . .

—Alexander Pope

Selected Major Works

Part A.

Directions: The following works have had lasting consequence for Western development. List the main idea and significance of each one.

1. *Novum Organum*, Francis Bacon (1620)
2. *The Institutes of the Christian Religion*, John Calvin (first issued in 1536 and issued definitively in 1559)
3. *On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres*, Nicolaus Copernicus (1543)
4. *On the Origin of Species by the Means of Natural Selection*, Charles Darwin (1859)
5. *The Interpretation of Dreams*, Sigmund Freud (1900)
6. *Mein Kampf*, Adolf Hitler (written in the 1920s and published later)
7. *The Leviathan*, Thomas Hobbes (1657)
8. *General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money*, John Maynard Keynes (1936)
9. *Second Treatise on Civil Government*, John Locke (1690)
10. *Ninety-five Theses*, Martin Luther (1517)
11. *The Prince*, Niccolò Machiavelli (1532)
12. *The Influence of Sea Power upon History 1660–1783*, Alfred Mahan (1890)
13. *Essay on the Principle of Population*, Thomas Malthus (1798)

14. *The Communist Manifesto*, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels (1848)
15. *On Liberty*, John Stuart Mill (1859)
16. *The Spirit of Laws*, Charles-Louis de Secondat Montesquieu (1748)
17. *Utopia*, Sir Thomas More (1516)
18. *Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy*, or *Principia*, Isaac Newton (1687)
19. *Common Sense*, Thomas Paine (1776)
20. *Index of Prohibited Books*, Pope Paul IV (1559)
21. *The Social Contract*, Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1762)
22. *The Wealth of Nations*, Adam Smith (1776)
23. *Man Versus the State*, Herbert Spencer (1884)
24. *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, Mary Wollstonecraft (1792)

Part B.

Directions: On a separate sheet of paper, group the writers in part A by centuries. Using this grouping and your completed part A, be prepared to discuss labels for each century based on the intellectual breakthroughs of its great minds.