

Other key figures in the French Romanticism

■ Writers

1. Honoré de Balzac (1799-1850)
2. : The Human Comedy
 - a. Dante: The Divine Comedy
 - b. Explore the human society
 - c. Consist of
 - i. 95 novels
 - ii. 50 sketches
 - iii. 2500 characters and more than 570 main characters
 - d. Portray the society at that time
 - e. Balzac: live in his imagination
3. Stendhal(pseud. of Marie Henri Beyle)
 - a. Subject: complex and individual hero
 - b. "The Red and The Black"
 - i. The egocentric hero sees the society as his enemy

■ Musicians

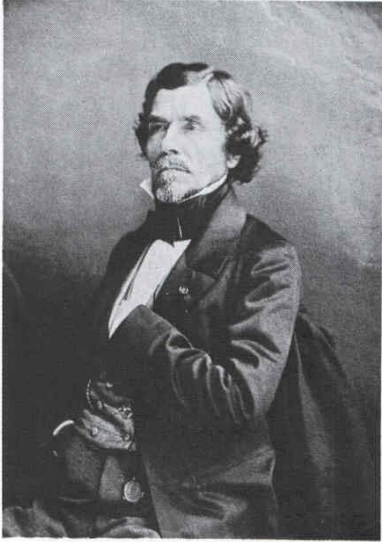
4. Hector Berlioz
 - a. "La *Symphonie fantastique* (1830)
 - b. Music is im???
 - c. Guns and canons in music: loud and passionate
5. Frederic Chopin
 - a. The poet of piano

■ Painters

6. Théodore Géricault
 - a. Precursor in romantic painting
 - b. Théodore Géricault, "The Raft of the Medusa" (1819).



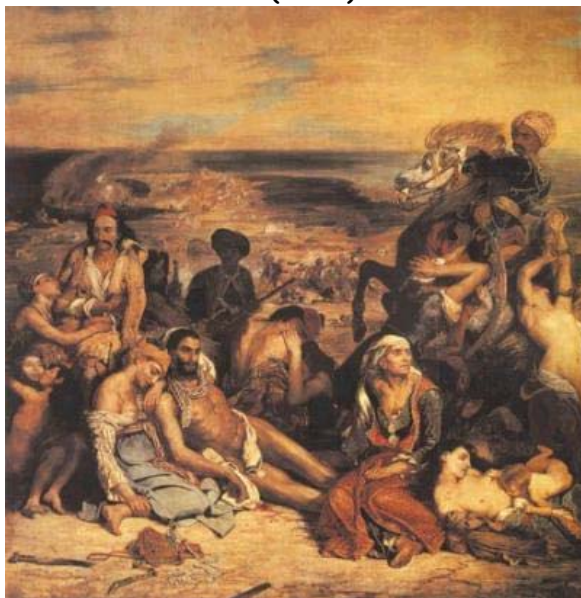
- i. A group of dying sailors
 - ii. Refer to an actual tragedy
 - 1) Name of a French ship, 1816, sink
 - 2) Near Africa
 - 3) 15 out of 400 sailors survive
 - iii. The small dot in the painting
 - 1) A ship coming to rescue
 - iv. Revolutionary technique: bold and dark colors
 - 1) Cruel
7. Eugene Delacroix



- a. Eugène Delacroix (1798-1863), "Self-portrait" (c. 1837).
- b. "Dante and Virgil in Hell" (1822)

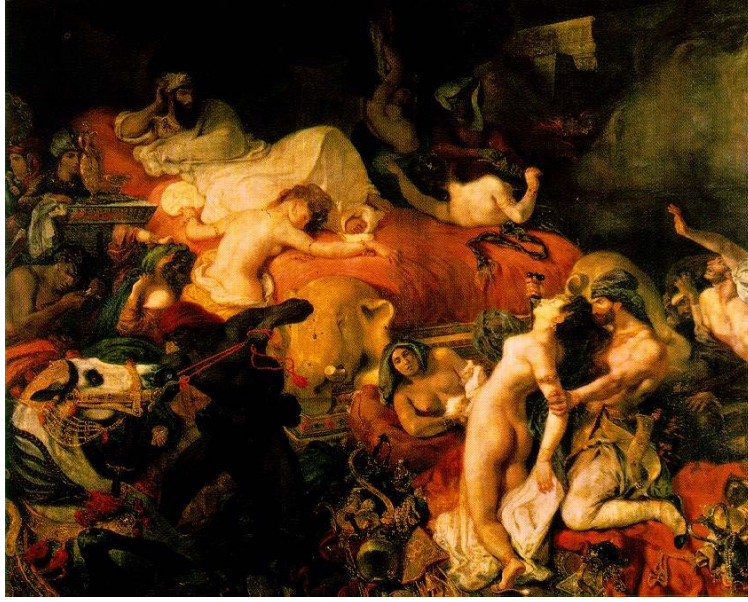


- i. Dark, tragedy colors
 - ii. the red-robed figure is the Latin poet Virgil
 - iii. the writhing, demonic souls of immoral Florentines struggle to get into the boat
- c. "The Massacre at Chios" (1824).



- i. Contemporary

- i. Contemporary
 - ii. great vividness of color and strong emotion it pictured
 - iii. an incident in which 20,000 Greeks were killed by By Turkish army (Ottoman Empire) on the island of Chios
- d. "The Death of Sardanapalus" (1827).



- i. The legendary king of Syria
 - ii. Everything he possessed to die with him
 - iii. A synthesis of violence, egoism and horror
 - iv. Victor Hugo: one of the first few to appreciate the painting
- e. Travel to north America
- f. Morocco: the exoticism and oriental beauty

Classical Art

Topic: Noble and dignified
Style: Calm and steady
Value: Stability and conformity
Characterized by :Line (purity and clarity)

Romantic Art

Exotic, violent, dramatic, passionate
Emotional, exuberant
Movement (change)
Color

Compare the classical and romantic portray of the same person

1. "Paganini", etching by Jean-Dominique Ingres, after a drawing by David (1818)



- a. Classical or neo-classical artist
 - b. Line
 - c. Pose of Paganini: calm, stillness are valued
2. "Study of Paganini", by Eugène Delacroix (c. 1831)



- a. Use a brush
 - b. Exuberant force and energy
 - c. Intense movement
3. the artistic duel between Ingres the Classicist and Delacroix the Romantic

Historical Timeline

- 1762:** Rousseau's [Social Contract](#)
- 1769:** Napoleon Bonaparte born in Ajaccio, Corsica
- 1774:** [Louis XVI](#) becomes king
- 1789:** [French Revolution](#), storming of La Bastille
- 1792:** Louis XVI tried for treason and convicted; monarchy abolished
- 1793:** Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette are guillotined in Paris
- 1794:** Robespierre overthrown and end of [Reign of Terror](#)
- 1796:** Napoleon weds Rose de Beauharnais (the future Empress Joséphine)
- 1799:** Robert in France invents a paper-making machine
- 1799:** French soldiers discover the [Rosetta Stone](#)
- 1799:** General Bonaparte enters Paris
- 1803-15:** [Napoleonic Wars](#) expand the Empire
- 1804:** Bonaparte crowns himself Emperor Napoleon I
- 1808:** Napoleon Commercial Code goes into effect, standardizing commercial practices throughout the French Empire
- 1809:** The baccalaureate examination is established
- 1814:** Napoleon abdicates and is exiled to Elba
- 1814–24:** Reign of [Louis XVIII](#)
- 1814:** Congress of Vienna begins to remake Europe after the downfall of Napoleon
- 1815:** Napoleon enters Paris, the beginning of the "100 Days"
- 1815:** Napoleon defeated at Waterloo
- 1815:** Napoleon is deported to Santa Helena, an island off the coast of Africa
- 1824–30:** Reign of [Charles X](#)
- 1830-48:** Reign of [Louis Philippe](#)
- 1852:** Napoleon I's nephew crowned as [Emperor Napoleon III](#)
- 1853:** Haussman redesigns Paris
- 1870-71:** [Franco-Prussian War](#)
- 1871:** Third Republic
- 1889:** [Eiffel Tower](#) built
- 1898-1906:** [The Dreyfus Affair](#) - anti-semitic French army
- 1905:** Charles Pathé colors black and white films by machine.
- 1914-18:** [World War I](#)
- 1919:** [Versailles Treaty](#)
- 1929-39:** The Depression
- 1939:** France declares war on Germany
- 1940:** Paris falls, Vichy's government formed
- 1944-45:** [D-Day](#) and Allied victory and Fourth Republic led by de Gaulle
- 1946-54:** War in Indochina
- 1954-58:** War of Algeria
- 1958:** De Gaulle initiates 5th Republic
- 1968:** General strikes and students' riots in Paris

1789-1799

French Revolution. Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (26 August 1789). Abolition of the monarchy (1792). **First Republic**. Directory. Consulate.

1799-1815

Rise of Napoleon Bonaparte, First Consul, then Emperor of the French (1804). **First Empire**. Establishment of modern administrative institutions, codification of the law. European wars lead to abdication of the Emperor.

1815-1848

Restoration and constitutional monarchy (Louis XVIII, Charles X). Revolution of 1830. Reign of Louis-Philippe. Economic prosperity. Rapid development of industrialization. First railways. First colonies established.

1848-1852

Revolution. **Second Republic**. First laws on labour, the press and education.

1852-1870

Coup d'Etat by Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte, nephew of Napoleon I. **Second Empire**. Political liberalization (1860). Period of strong growth and colonial expansion.

1870-1875

Franco-Prussian war resulting in the loss of Alsace and Lorraine and the fall of Napoleon III. Paris Commune (1871). **Third Republic**.

1875-1914

Parliamentary power at its peak. Recognition of trade unions. Separation of church and state (1905). Important scientific and technological inventions.

1914-1918

First World War. Allied victory. Alsace and Lorraine revert to France. Peace treaties.

1919-1939

Reconstruction. Paris attracts artists from all parts of the world. Great Depression. Popular Front (1936), development of social legislation. Tension rises in Europe.

1939-1945

Second World War. Defeat and occupation. General de Gaulle leads the Resistance from London and Algiers. Allied victory (8 May 1945).

1946-1957

Fourth Republic. Reconstruction. Demographic and economic growth. Decolonization. Founding of the European Communities (Treaty of Rome, 1957).

1958-1968

General de Gaulle returns to power. Constitution of the **Fifth Republic** adopted by referendum (28 September 1958). Common Market becomes a reality (1959). Signature of Evian Agreements ends war in Algeria (18 March 1962). Constitutional amendment introduces election of the President of the Republic by direct universal suffrage (referendum of 28 October 1962). General de Gaulle and Chancellor Adenauer sign Elysée Treaty establishing a framework for Franco-German rapprochement (23 January 1963). Economic growth. Social crisis (May 1968).

The July Revolution of 1830

1. July, 26: Charles X : new rules
2. July 27 - July 29, 1830
 - a. The three glorious days
 - b. Charles X was overthrown
3. August 2nd
 - a. Charles X was forced to abdicate
 - b. Louis-Philippe of Orleans crowned King
 - i. A distant cousin of Charles X

Delacroix "Liberty Leading the People" (1830-1831)



In fact, people don't wear it in the July Revolution, but Delacroix want to show the same spirit

1. Background of the painting
 - a. Notre Dame of Paris
 - b. Battle
2. Artistic Salon on 1841
 - a. Consider it to be too emotional and intense
3. King is afraid of the lead of rebellion
4. Other adoptions
 - a. Britain
 - i. Economic Prosperity and growing industrialization
5. The Woman
 - a. The Phrygian cap (bonnet)
 - i. Originally in Phrygia (Asian Minor)
 - ii. In ancient art: associate with orientations
 - iii. In ancient Rome: worn by emancipated slaves, as a symbol of freedom
 - iv. During French Revolution, adopted as the "cap of liberty" as a symbol of freedom
 - v. In this painting: free from bandage of absolute monarchy
 - b. Woman with a Phrygian cap: symbol of liberty
 - i. Still used today
 - ii. National liberty figure of people
 - c. Name: Marie-Anne
 - i. A common name in 18th century, French
 - d. La Marianne



i. The Symbol of French Republic



The NEW French Republic Logo

- 1) As an ideal
 - 2) Not politically
- ii. Today it is relatively ambiguous
Actually two versions
- 1) The Seditious Marianne
 - a) Appeal to political left
 - i) Liberal and support social change
 - 2) The Academic Marianne
 - a) Appeal to conservatives
 - i) Suspicious of changes
 - 3) In every city hall of French town, there is a bust of Marianne
 - a) Can check whether the town is left or right by checking which Marianne is used