

name: _____

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Academic Art and Neoclassicism



In the 18th and 19th centuries, a new _____ emerged in art, known as Neoclassicism. This style sought to revive the _____ of classical Greek and Roman art. Artists were inspired by the _____, harmony, and proportion found in ancient works. The movement was partly a reaction against the ornate style of _____ and Rococo. Neoclassical artists focused on _____ forms and often depicted scenes from classical _____ and mythology.

One of the leading figures of Neoclassicism was _____ David. His famous painting, "The Oath of the _____", exemplifies the neoclassical style with its clear lines and emphasis on _____. Another prominent artist, Jean-Auguste-Dominique _____, continued this tradition, focusing on the beauty of the _____ form and the use of clear, clean lines. Academic Art, which flourished during this period, was closely tied to Neoclassicism. It represented the standards set by _____ of art, like the French Academy. These institutions emphasized learning the _____ of the great masters and following strict rules in _____. Academic Art was seen as the pinnacle of artistic _____, with a strong focus on _____ and precision.

The impact of Neoclassicism and Academic Art was far-reaching. They influenced _____, sculpture, and decorative arts. This period saw a resurgence in the use of classical _____ and motifs in all forms of art. The _____ of Neoclassicism is still visible in modern art, reflecting the timeless appeal of classical _____ and simplicity.

painting	realism	achievement	Baroque	techniques	idealized	beauty
Horatii	movement	academies	morality	Ingres	Jacques-Louis	history
principles	simplicity	themes	architecture	legacy	human	