

name: _____

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Jacques-Louis David and Neoclassicism



Jacques-Louis David, a prominent _____ during the Neoclassical movement, greatly influenced art in the late 18th century. Born in _____ in 1748, David became known for his classical style, reflecting the ideals of Neoclassicism. This movement sought to return to the _____ and elegance of ancient Greek and Roman art. Unlike the previous _____ style, which was ornate and elaborate, Neoclassicism favored clarity, order, and _____.

David's works often depicted historical or mythological scenes, emphasizing _____ lessons and virtues. His famous painting, "The _____ of the Horatii," showcases these elements perfectly. It depicts three brothers, the Horatii, swearing an oath to defend Rome, symbolizing _____ and patriotism. The painting's composition, with its strong lines and use of _____, demonstrates David's mastery in conveying powerful messages.

Another notable work is "The Death of _____," illustrating the Greek philosopher's choice to die for his beliefs rather than betray his _____. This painting further reflects the Neoclassical themes of virtue and _____.

David was not just an artist; he was also involved in _____, particularly during the French Revolution. His art often intersected with his political beliefs, as seen in "The Death of _____," which portrays the assassination of a revolutionary leader. This painting became an iconic symbol of the _____.

Through his art, Jacques-Louis David significantly shaped the aesthetic of Neoclassicism. His influence extended beyond painting, affecting the broader _____ landscape of his time. He remains a key figure in understanding the transition from Rococo to Neoclassicism and the way art can reflect and influence _____.

simplicity	principles	politics	Socrates	cultural	Revolution	Oath	light	
Rococo	balance	loyalty	society	Marat	Paris	painter	heroism	moral