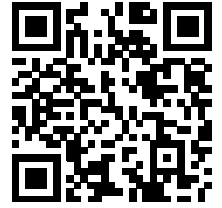


name: class: date: 

# Neoclassical Art and Moral Virtue



Neoclassicism was a \_\_\_\_\_ that emerged in the 18th century, characterized by a return to classical ideals. Artists during this period were inspired by the \_\_\_\_\_ and culture of ancient Greece and Rome. They focused on harmony, simplicity, and proportion, often depicting \_\_\_\_\_ of heroism and morality. Neoclassical paintings often portrayed historical or mythological \_\_\_\_\_ that emphasized moral virtues like courage and self-sacrifice. A famous example is Jacques-Louis David's painting, "The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Horatii," which shows three brothers swearing to defend their city. This painting illustrates the virtue of \_\_\_\_\_ to one's country. Neoclassicism was not just a style, but also a reflection of the social and political \_\_\_\_\_ of the time. The movement was partly a reaction against the ornate style of \_\_\_\_\_ and Rococo. Neoclassical artists believed that art should have a moral and educational \_\_\_\_\_, teaching the viewer about virtues and ethics. Sculptures in this period also followed this trend. Antonio Canova's \_\_\_\_\_, for example, are known for their pure and refined forms. They often depicted characters from \_\_\_\_\_, embodying moral messages. In architecture, neoclassical buildings like the Pantheon in \_\_\_\_\_ were designed to reflect the grandeur and dignity of ancient civilizations. The neoclassical style eventually influenced other \_\_\_\_\_ of artistic expression, including literature and music, promoting a culture that valued moral integrity and classical \_\_\_\_\_.

wisdom

Oath

movement

Baroque

scenes

forms

ideals

events

Paris

purpose

loyalty

mythology

art

sculptures