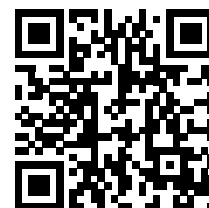


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Neoclassical Portraiture



In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, a new art movement called _____ emerged. This style was inspired by the _____ art and culture of ancient Greece and Rome. Neoclassicism was a reaction against the ornate style of _____ and Rococo. Artists focused on idealized beauty, emphasizing _____ and symmetry. Portraits during this period were more than just representations; they conveyed a sense of _____ and moral virtue. Famous neoclassical artists like Jacques-Louis _____ and Jean-Auguste-Dominique _____ mastered this style. Their portraits often depicted people in _____ poses, with a focus on realism and clarity. The use of light and _____ was subtle yet effective in highlighting the features of the subject. Neoclassical portraiture wasn't just limited to paintings; it also included _____. These sculptures, often made of _____, showed the same love for classical themes and simplicity. Another key aspect was the use of _____, which was portrayed with meticulous attention to detail. The colors in Neoclassical art were generally _____, with a focus on whites, blacks, and greys, reflecting the marble sculptures of ancient times. This period in art history made a lasting impact, influencing many future generations of _____. It reminds us of the timeless nature of simplicity and the enduring appeal of classical _____.

Ingres	sculpture	simplicity	marble	ideals	muted	drapery	shadow
artists	dignity	Baroque	classical	David	stoic	Neoclassicism	