

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Neoclassicism and Heroic Themes



During the _____ era, art was deeply influenced by classical antiquity. Artists like _____ David became famous for their works depicting heroic scenes. The _____ is one such example, showcasing values like _____ and sacrifice. This painting illustrates three brothers, ready to fight for their _____. Their father holds their swords, symbolizing unity and _____. In contrast, women are shown as emotional, reflecting the era's gender _____. Neoclassical art often portrayed historical and _____ subjects. The Death of _____ is another masterpiece, emphasizing the philosopher's moral _____. Socrates, calm and composed, accepts his fate, demonstrating his commitment to _____. These artworks were more than just visual representations; they conveyed powerful _____ about virtues and ideals. The use of clean lines and _____ was typical in Neoclassical art. It helped to create a sense of order and _____. The colors were often subdued, focusing the viewer's attention on the _____ and their actions. This style was a departure from the ornate and emotional _____ era, marking a return to simplicity and _____. Public buildings during this period also reflected Neoclassical principles. The _____ was grand, yet restrained, often incorporating elements like columns and _____ from ancient Greek and Roman buildings. These structures symbolized the values of democracy and _____ virtue. In conclusion, Neoclassical art was a celebration of _____ and classical ideals. It served to educate and inspire, reminding viewers of the virtues worth striving for in their own _____.

Oath of the Horatii

civic

Baroque

truth

pediments

strength

Neoclassical

norms

city

integrity

mythological

heroism

Jacques-Louis

lives

subjects

architecture

courage

messages

symmetry

rationality

harmony

Socrates