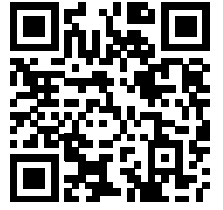


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Patronage in the Victorian Era



In the _____ Era, art became a vibrant part of society, reflecting the values and aspirations of the time. Wealthy _____ played a crucial role in this cultural flourishing. These individuals or families would _____ artists to create works, often dictating the subject and style. This relationship allowed _____ to pursue their craft but also meant that they had to cater to their patron's _____. As a result, much of the era's art highlights themes of _____, moral values, and the British Empire's _____. Notable patrons like the _____ Consort, Albert, were keen on promoting arts that underscored educational and moral _____. Exhibitions became popular, with the _____ Academy leading the charge, showcasing works that adhered to the tastes of the _____. The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, however, challenged this norm by focusing on detailed, colorful _____ that emphasized nature and medieval themes, despite initial resistance from traditional patrons. Art schools and _____ emerged, fostering new talents and providing them with _____ that was slightly less dependent on individual patrons. The era also saw the rise of _____ galleries, making art accessible to a broader audience and gradually changing the patronage _____. This period's legacy is a testament to how patronage can shape artistic _____, for better or worse.

- works
- lessons
- preferences
- commission
- artists
- Prince
- public
- direction
- prosperity
- Victorian
- elite
- Royal
- guilds
- support
- landscape
- patrons
- grandeur