

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Royal Academy and Neoclassicism



In the 18th century, the Royal _____ played a pivotal role in shaping art. It was founded in _____ in London, promoting an art style known as _____. This style sought to revive the classical beauty of _____ Greek and Roman art. The Academy's first president, Joshua _____, was a strong advocate for this style. He believed that art should emulate the _____ of classical antiquity. Neoclassicism was characterized by its emphasis on _____ and symmetry. Artists focused on depicting _____ and historical subjects with clarity and precision. The Royal Academy also encouraged the study of _____ to improve the realism in artworks. Its influence extended to architecture, where buildings began to adopt classical _____ and pediments. This era saw the rise of artists like Angelica _____ who were renowned for their neoclassical works. The Royal Academy's exhibitions became key events, showcasing the latest trends in _____. Overall, the Academy significantly shaped the artistic landscape, making Neoclassicism a defining feature of 18th-century _____.

anatomy

simplicity

mythological

1768

Reynolds

ideals

art

Kauffmann

Academy

columns

Europe

ancient

Neoclassicism