

Art vs. Music

Baroque: 1600-1750

- The Baroque period was decorative, grand, and dramatic.
- After the idealized, calm, balanced, and harmonious artwork of the Renaissance came the dramatic art of the Baroque. Art often had asymmetrical compositions, intense lighting and contrast, high emotions, and drama. Paintings and sculptures were filled with action and movement and strong contrasts in lighting, often with a spotlight effect (tenebrism). Art depicted religious scenes and scenes of everyday life in realistic settings.

Leading Baroque artists:

- o Caravaggio
 - o Bernini
 - o Johannes Vermeer
 - o Rembrandt van Rijn
- Music was also passionate, exuberant, serious, and grand. Multiple melodic lines weaved together to form harmonies. Musical compositions often had sudden dynamic contrasts and had frequent use of trills and other musical ornamentation. Baroque music had a wide range of mood, rhythm, temp, and dynamics. Like the strong contrast of light and dark in art, musical compositions had differences between loud and soft, fast and slow, and single melodies to complicated textures; all creating a diverse drama. And just like the strong emotional content in art, Baroque composers believed music was their tool for communicating emotions, which gave rise to the opera during this time period. Baroque music had a single emotion. Baroque orchestras had 25-40 musicians. The leading Baroque composers:
 - o Bach
 - o Handel
 - Musical composer Johann Sebastian Bach died in 1750, marking an end to Baroque music and the beginning of the calmer and more reserved Classical Period.



Rembrandt van Rijn,
Return of the Prodigal Son, c. 1661



Caravaggio, *The Entombment*, 1602



Bernini, *David*, 1623

Classical Era: 1750-1825

- The Classical movement brought back simplicity and order to art. Artwork returned to images with clean lines and harmonious compositions. Neoclassicism emerged with a renewed interest in Greek and Roman models of art.
- Neoclassical art: 1770-1810
There was an emphasis on form, restraint of emotion and color, and the artists appealed to the intellect. This calm style was in opposition to the intense colors and contrast of the Baroque, which appealed to the emotions. Leading Classical/Neo-Classical artists:
 - o Jacques-Louis David
 - o Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres
 - o Charles Willson Peale
- Classical music was light and elegant with more emphasis on melody and accompaniment. Classical music often fluctuated in mood, but had a consistent tempo and a regular, defined rhythm. In reaction to the complexity of Baroque music, Classical music had more balance and clarity. Music was patronized by wealthy and nobility. Classical orchestras typically had around 60 musicians. Leading Classical composers:
 - o Mozart
 - o Beethoven

The contrast from Classicism and Romanticism can be attributed to the social, cultural, and economic roots that emerged from the revolutions in France and the United States. Power shifted from the aristocracy to the middle class. The Industrial Revolution brought about a new society dependent on commerce and industry. This spurred an emphasis on political, economic, religious and personal freedoms, but above all it featured an emphasis on the individual.



Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres,
The Princess de Broglie,
1825–1860



Charles Willson Peale,
Staircase Group, 1795



Jacques-Louis David, *Death of Socrates*, 1787

Romanticism: 1800-1900

- Romantic art appealed to the emotions of the viewer; it was dramatic and imaginative. Romanticism emerged as a response to the disillusionment with the Enlightenment values of reason and order in the aftermath of the French Revolution of 1789. It was also a style developed in opposition to Neoclassicism and the emphasis on structured simplicity. Romantic art replaced the calm, clean, and rational images of Neoclassicism with spontaneous and emotional compositions with loose brushwork. Art stressed feelings and emotions and was charged with the artist's personal vision and expression. They glorified nature and the self and were concerned with fulfilling self. Leading Romantic artists:
 - o Henry Fuseli
 - o Théodore Géricault
 - o Eugène Delacroix
 - o Francisco Goya
- Romantic music (1825-1900) reflected emotions and moods, and music became much more expressive. Compositions were more rhythmically and harmonically complex. Romantic music had varied and unpredictable rhythm. There was also more freedom and personal expression. Music had richer harmonies, striking use of discords, and dramatic contrasts. Romantic orchestras had around 120 musicians. Leading Romantic composers:
 - o Brahms
 - o Dvorak
 - o Tchaikovsky
 - o Stravinsky
 - o Chopin
 - o Debussy



Théodore Géricault, *The Raft of the "Medusa,"* 1818–1819
1830



Eugène Delacroix, *Liberty Leading the People: July 28, 1830,*



Francisco Goya, *Third of May, 1808,* 1814–1815



Albert Bierstadt, *Among the Sierra Nevada Mountains,* 1868