

The Classical Period

By: XXXX



History & Background



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The classical period lasted from about 1750-1820.

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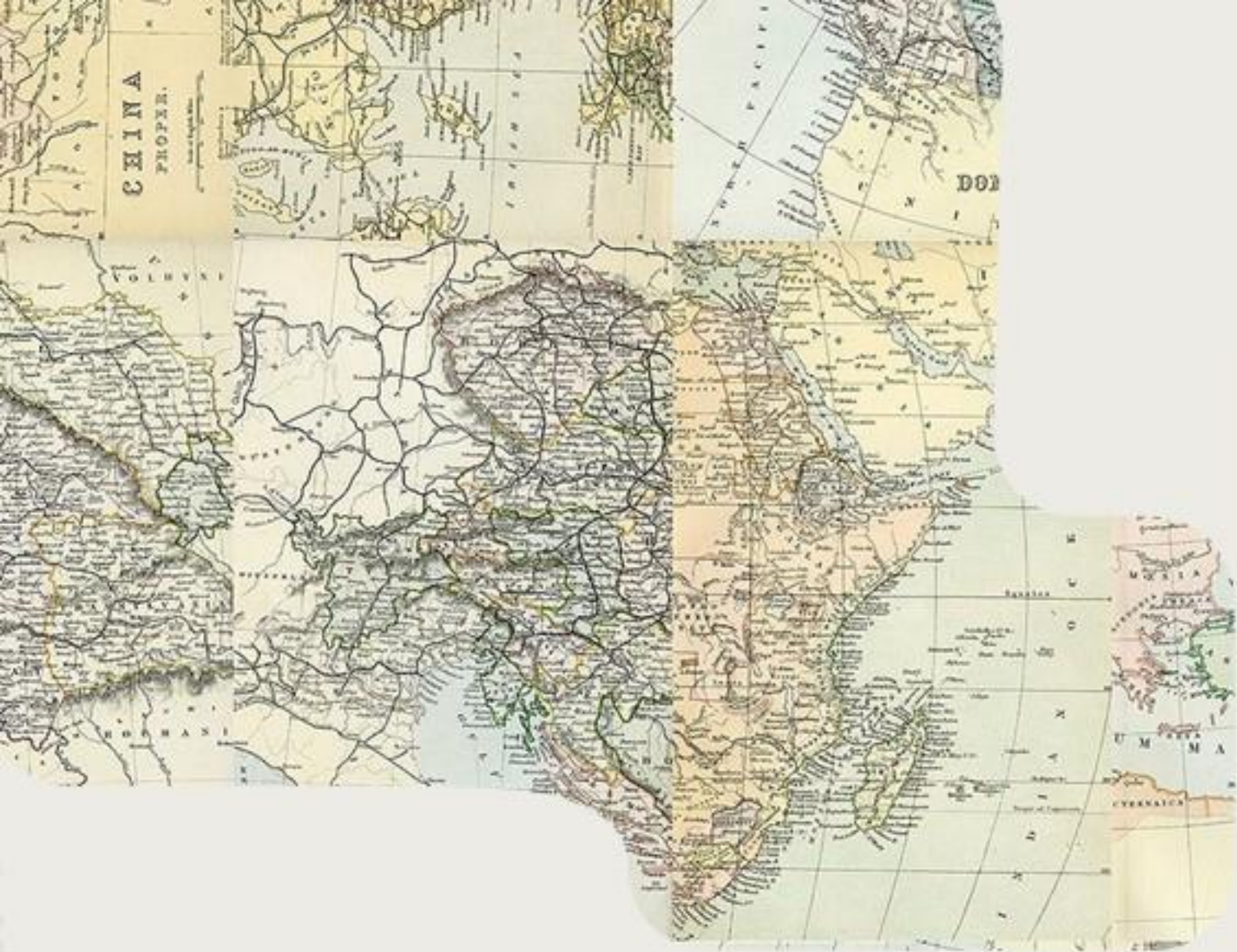
This era was a period of freedom

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Technological innovation accelerated during this era

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This era is often known as the neo-classical or the new classical period.



World Events

1. 1759 - Voltaire writes *Candide*
2. 1774 - Thomas Paine writes *Common Sense*
3. 1775 - Thomas Watts perfects the Steam Engine
4. 1775 - The Revolutionary War begins
5. 1776 - American Declaration of Independence
6. 1784 - Benjamin Franklin introduces bifocals
7. 1789 - French Revolution
8. 1790 - The sewing Machine was invented
9. 1793 - Eli Whitney patents the cotton gin
10. 1804 - Napoleon crowns himself Emperor of France



Artist of the Classical Period

Two main styles dominated the period: the Rococo & the Neoclassical

The Rococo art style appealed to the senses rather than intellect, stressing beauty over depth.

Neoclassical art was a severe and unemotional form of art based on the grandeur of ancient Greece and Rome.



Jean-Antoine Watteau

1684- 1721



The Embarkation for Cythera

Rococo





François Boucher

1703-1770



The Interrupted
Sleep

Rococo





Jacques-Louis David

1748-1825



Oath of the Horatii

Neoclassical





Antonio Canova

1757-1822



Psyche Revived by Cupid's Kiss

Neoclassical





David Roberts

1796-1864



A View in Cairo

Neoclassical





Architecture of the Classical Period

Fun fact- Many of the US government buildings were built during this time including The White House, The Jefferson Memorial, and The U.S. Capital Building.

Features of Neoclassical Architecture



Symmetrical
shape



Tall columns that
rise the full height
of the building



Triangular
pediment



Domed roof



Literature of the Classical Period

The Age of Enlightenment inspired many of the writers of the time. The literature of France and America was vital in uniting the people to overthrow the monarchies that governed them.

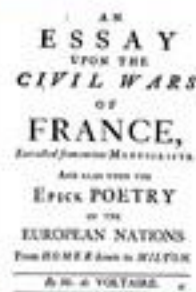
Classical Literature



Voltaire

1694-1778

wrote essays on civil liberties and social reform such as "Essay Upon the Civil Wars of France"



Thomas Paine

1737-1809

his pamphlet "Common Sense" convinced American colonists to seek independence from England



Thomas Jefferson

1743-1826

wrote the American Declaration of Independence "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness"

