**Paris: A site of Change**

* Set the scene:
	+ Paris itself was flourishing: it was a huge time of change
	+ Renovations happened between 1853-1870 under Emperor Napoleon III (first president of the French Republic) –nephew of Napoleon I
	+ New plans for Paris were created:
		- Tear down old buildings, cleaner and safer city
		- Wide avenues
		- Public gardens, grand buildings
	+ Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871) – reconstruction of the city
	+ Social classes were mixing and people wanted to paint the NEW Paris!
		- Leisure, dancers, singers, cafés, concerts, dances
* The [Académie des Beaux-Arts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acad%C3%A9mie_des_Beaux-Arts) dominated French art.
	+ The Académie had an annual, juried art show, the [Salon de Paris](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salon_de_Paris)
		- Younger artists preferred to paint in lighter and brighter colours
		- Preferred still life and contemporary scenes
		- Rejected each year by Salon each year
* **Théodore Géricault : (French painter of Romantic Style) Raft of the Medusa**
	+ The movement validated intense emotion as an authentic source of [aesthetic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aesthetic) experience, placing new emphasis on such emotions as [apprehension](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apprehension_%28fear%29), [horror and terror](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horror_and_terror), and [awe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Awe_%28emotion%29)

**Expressionism** was a [modernist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modernism) [movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art_movement),

* Started with poetry and painting
* Originated in Germany in the beginning of the 20th century (wartime)
* Purpose of the painting was to portray the world subjectively rather than realistically
	+ Would “distort” painting for an emotional effect
	+ To evoke moods and ideas
	+ They painted to express meaning or to feel an emotional experience

**Salon de Paris & Salon de Refuses**

* Less structured way of painting (in regards to formal rules)
* Salon de Paris (official)
* Salon des Refuses
	+ Organized in 1863 after Emperor Napoleon III saw these rejected works
	+ He said that the public can judge their work
	+ Many came to laugh but it drew a lot of attention (new art) and attracted more visitors
* In late 1873, [Monet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Claude_Monet), [Renoir](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pierre-Auguste_Renoir), [Pissarro](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camille_Pissarro), and [Sisley](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred_Sisley) organized ("Cooperative and Anonymous Association of Painters, Sculptors, and Engravers") to exhibit their artworks independently.
	+ Received mixed reviews: Critic and humorist [Louis Leroy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_Leroy) made fun of Monet’s work “Impression, Sunrise” – said it was hardly finished
		- Called it “The Exhibition of the Impressionists” – the term was coined

**Influence of Photography**

* Paintings can alter reality and make it what they want
* Photographs capture absolute reality

History of Photography & Influence on Art

* Photography is popularly taken to have been invented in 1839
* “daguerreotype”
* Social Realist painters in France (Gustave Courbet, Jean Millet)- they rejected Idealism and focused on the realistic happenings of life
* Mixed reactions:
	+ Some thought it was exciting and a great leap forward
	+ Some thought it was sacrilegious to “capture fleeting moments”
		- No colour or capacity to show actions
	+ Some thought it was the “end of art”
	+ Some painters felt resentment towards it: it didn’t require years of training that a painter needs – mechanical
* Photos can be used for taking fast pictures to refer to them for painting
* Capturing details
* Photographs of Other’s art works or their own for reference or for teaching
* Many painters were now also practicing photography
	+ Cheaper and easier to produce portraits – now anyone can get their portrait taken! No longer a privilege of the upper class