

4.3.1 Vocabulary

French Royal Academy	An art school founded in 1648. Its views were based on the theory and work of Nicolas Poussin, with a focus on Classical art and philosophy. It developed a ranking system for artists past and present.
Rococo	An art movement of the 18th century characterized by delicate colors, curved asymmetrical lines, and carefree content.
Jean-Antoine Watteau	(1684 - 1721) A French painter and draftsman who pioneered the Rococo style. He is best known for painting charming theatrical scenes. Major work: <i>The Embarkation for Cythera</i>, 1717.
<i>The Embarkation for Cythera</i>	A 1717 masterpiece by Watteau. It is a theatrical and frivolous portrayal of the paradise of Venus, the Roman goddess of love. Typical of the Rococo style, it is considered to mark the beginning of the Rococo period.
Élisabeth-Louise Vigée-Le Brun	(1755 - 1842) A French Rococo artist who became popular by painting portraits of royalty and aristocrats; especially known for her many portraits of French queen Marie Antoinette. Major works: <i>Peace Bringing Back Prosperity</i>, 1780; <i>Marie Antoinette in Muslin</i>, 1786; <i>Lady Hamilton as the Persian Sybil</i>, ca. 1792.
French Revolution	A period of political change and revolution in France (1789 - 1799) when the common man rose up against the aristocracy. It ended in the Reign of Terror, during which close to 40,000 people were killed.