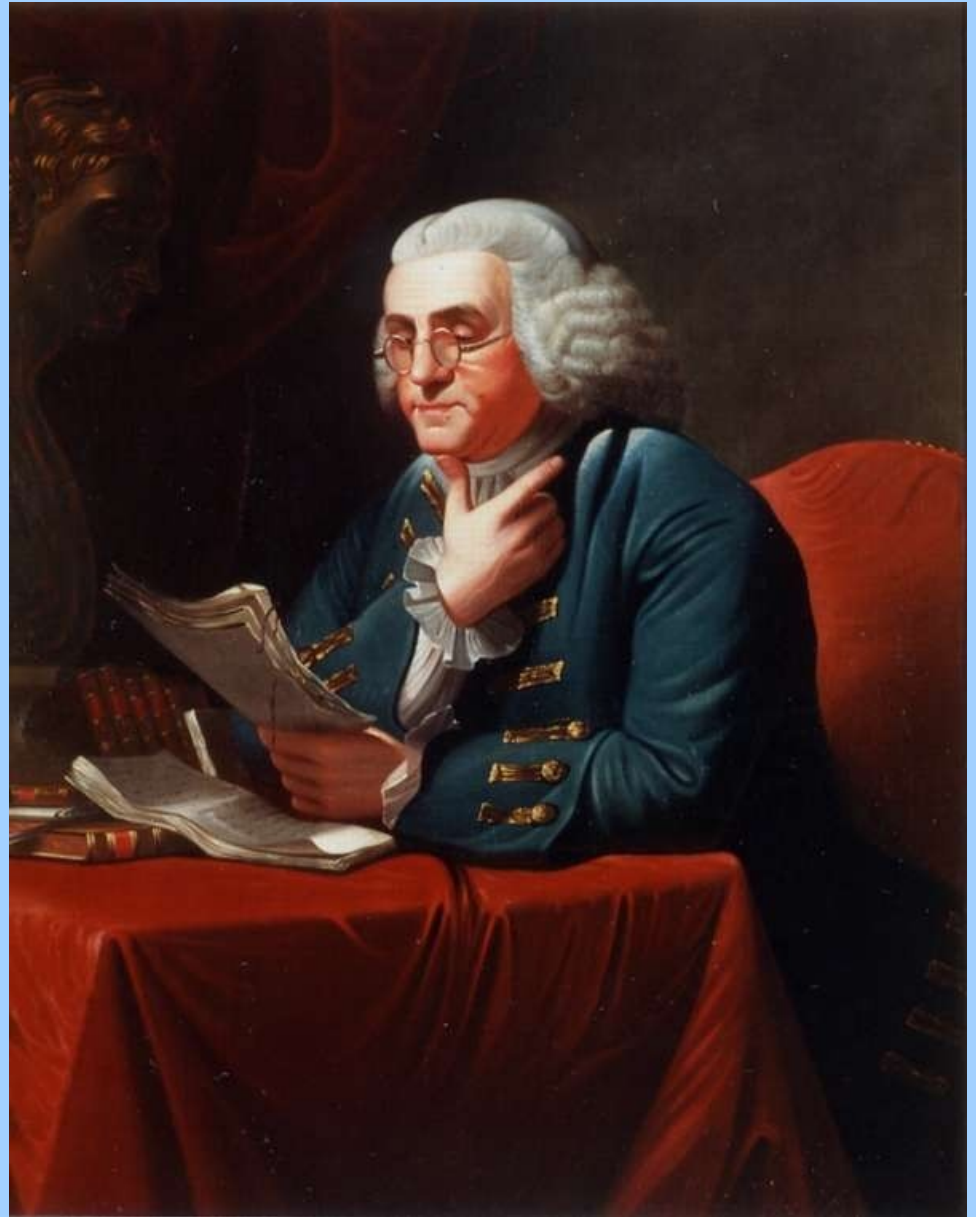


Enlightenment and Revolution

David Martin:
PORTRAIT OF
BENJAMIN
FRANKLIN (1766)



Enlightenment

- the Age of Reason: faith in the powers of human reason
- Isaac Newton and John Locke: universe is arranged in an orderly system
- Interest in science and scientific experiments
- The principles of equality and social justice
- Optimism, idealism, individualism

Deism

- Religious belief that privileges reason over faith
- Deists do not believe in original sin and instead assume that human beings are basically good
- Viewed Jesus as a philosopher and teacher
- Morality can be derived from reason, not from religious dogmas

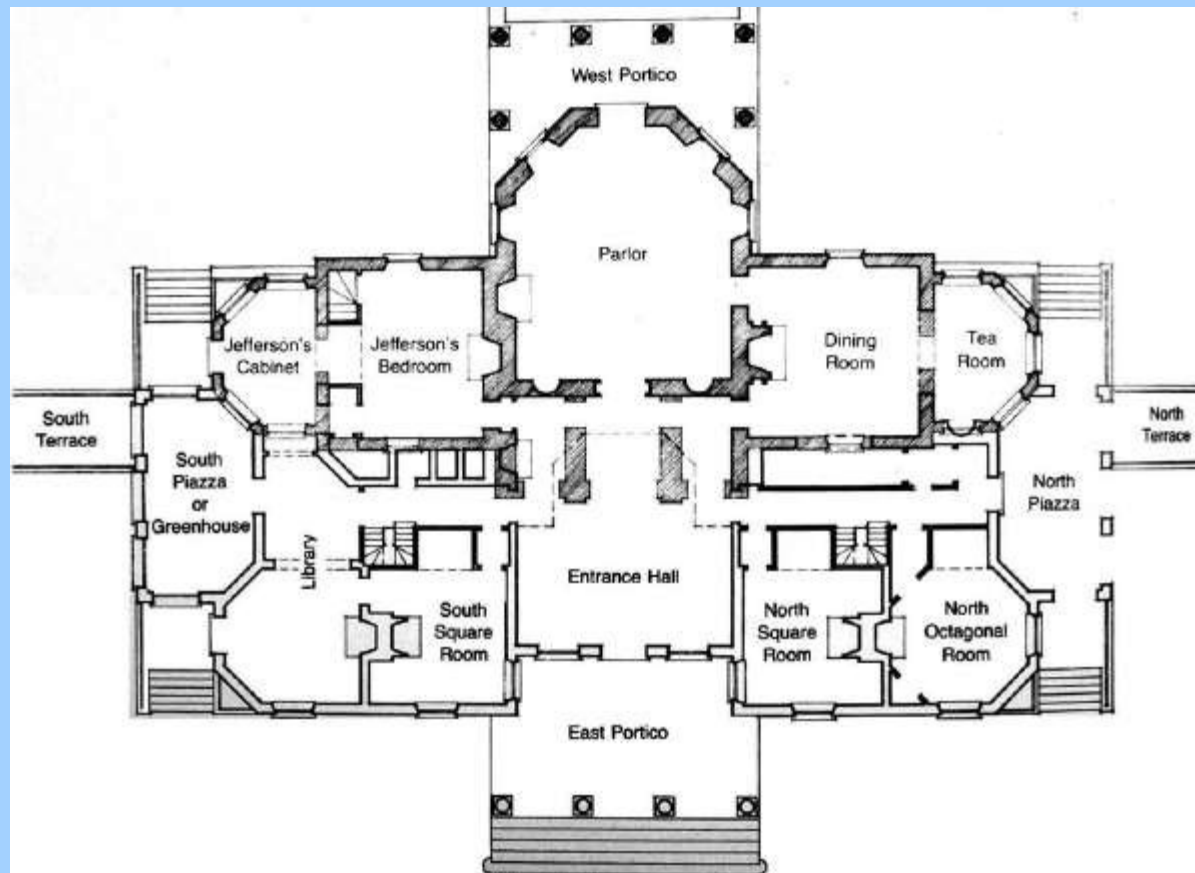
Revolutionary period

- Age of the newspaper and the moral essay
- *The Federalist Papers*: essays by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, John Jay
- Journalism (Benjamin Franklin – Pennsylvania Gazette)
- Political writing (Thomas Paine; Thomas Jefferson)
- Boston and Philadelphia – centers of publishing

Neoclassicism

- Neoclassicism = aesthetic movement characterized by interest in the art and culture of ancient Greece and Rome
- The USA – searched for the foundational models to replace its former reliance on Great Britain (Romans founded the first republic, government in which power is held by the people)
- Am. Newspapers – quoted lines from Horace and Virgil
- Journalists used Roman pseudonyms (Hamilton, Jay and Madison adopted the pen name Publius)
- Neoclassical ideals in art and architecture

Thomas Jefferson, MONTICELLO FLOOR PLAN (Jefferson personally designed both the home and plantation)





University of Virginia

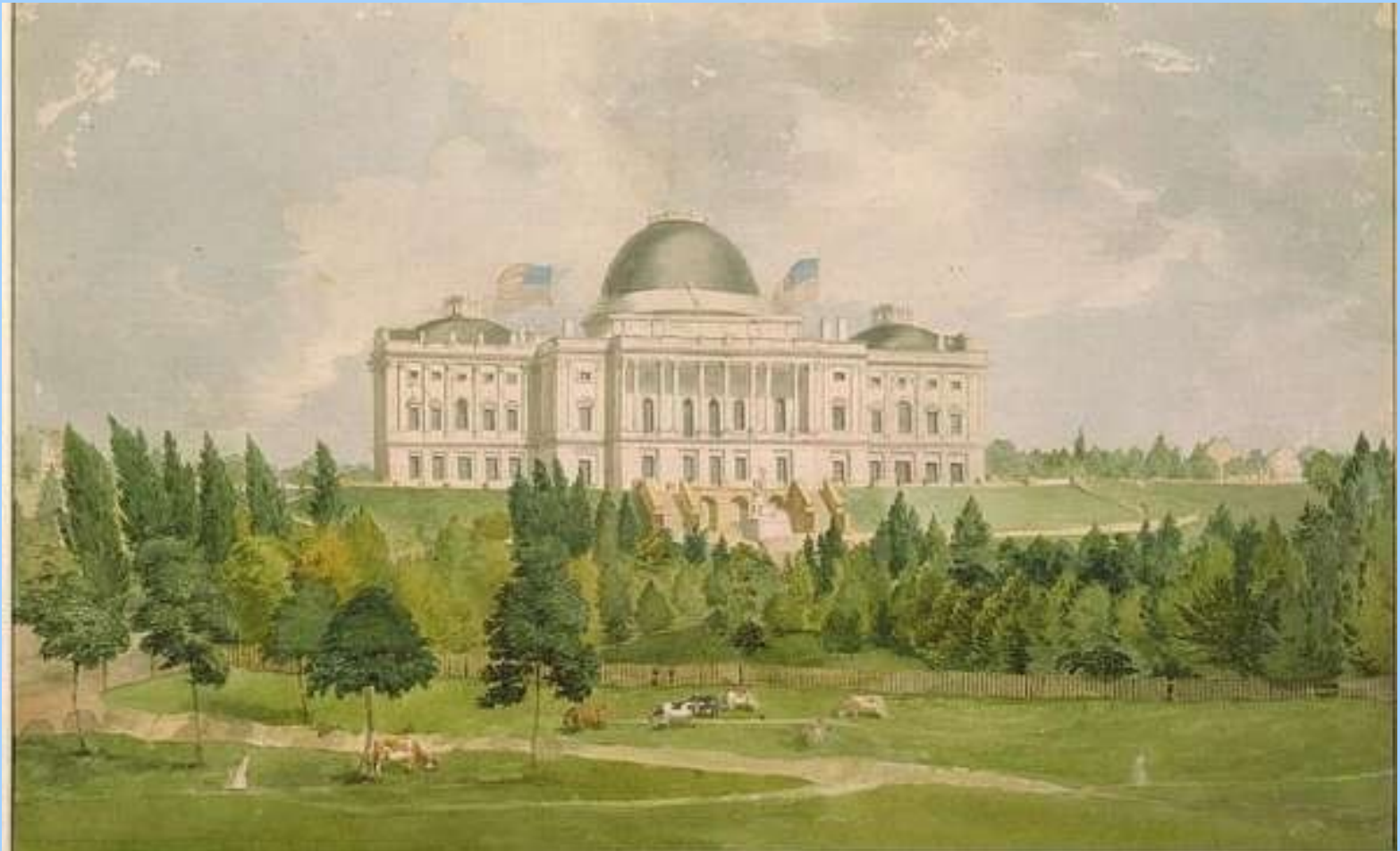


VIEW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA,
CHARLOTTESVILLE & MONTICELLO

TAKEN FROM LEWIS MOUNTAIN.

Published by C. Ashes, Washington, D.C. & Richmond, Va.

John Rubens Smith, WEST FRONT OF THE
UNITED STATES CAPITOL WITH COWS IN THE
FOREGROUND (1828)





Furniture design

Charles
Honore
Lannuier:
card table

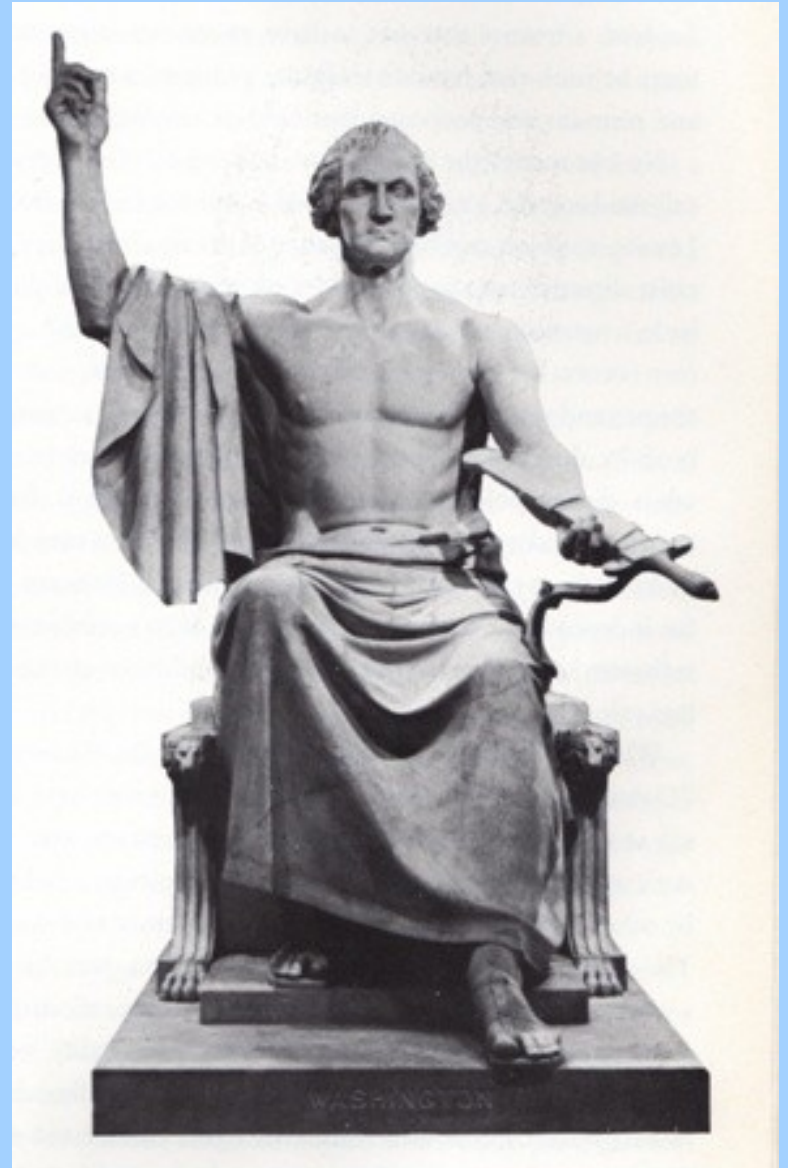


Furniture design

Charles
Honore
Lannuie:
pier
table



Statue of
George
Washington
(The pose is
modeled after
Phidias' famous
statue of Zeus
at Olympia)



Columbia

- Columbia = a feminized reference to Columbus
- Iconographic representation of America as a woman (since the 16th century, first as a Native American, since the revolution as a Roman goddess)
- Columbia – dressed in a white, toga-like gown, wearing a helmet, carrying a liberty cap on a pole

John Gast, AMERICAN PROGRESS (1872)

the figure of America leads a wave of civilization across the continent



Enrico
Causici,
**LIBERTY
AND THE
EAGLE**
(1817-19)



Propaganda
poster calling for
Americans to
enlist to fight in
World War I







Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790)

- Born in Boston, settled in Philadelphia
- *The Pennsylvania Gazette*
- initiated projects for establishing city police, for paving, cleaning and lighting streets, and for the first public circulating library, founded the American Philosophical Society, a city hospital, the University of Pennsylvania
- Scientific experiments
- Public affairs: the representative to the Second Continental Congress, helped to draft the Declaration of Independence; appointed Minister to France
- *Poor Richard's Almanack* (1733-58)
- *Autobiography*

Thomas Paine (1737-1809)

- Radical ideas
- a spokesman against slavery
- *Common Sense* (January 1776): a pamphlet which urged an immediate declaration of independence
- *The American Crisis* - a series of 16 pamphlets in support of the Revolutionary War

- St. Jean de Crevecoeur (1735-1813):
Letters from an American Farmer
- Thomas Jefferson
- Philip Freneau – poet of the American Revolution, celebrating American subjects
- Noah Webster – lexicographer, called „Father of American Scholarship and Education“