

Francisco Goya

Patton Dinkins
3rd even

Early Years

Francisco Goya was born March 30, 1746 in Spain and died April 16, 1828 in France.

Francisco was the fourth child out of six of his parents. Was unable to find their names



Early Years

- Francisco spent most of his childhood in Zaragoza, Spain
- When he was 14 he started studying art under Jose Luzan in Madrid

Education

Francisco attended a public school in Spain

He studied art under Jose Luzan and Anton Raphael Mengs.

Adult- Early Years

Francisco Goya moved to Italy to in 1771 to further his studies. This moved marked the end of him living with his parents.

Early Years - Influences/friends

During his early years of his adult life Francisco Goya got acquainted with a court painter Francisco Bayeu. Goya studied with José Luzán during his time in Italy

Anton Raphael Mengs asked him to be cartoonist just 3 years after his move. This started his career as an artist



Personal Life

Francisco married Josefa Bayeu and has several children that most died before adulthood.

Javier Francisco was the only one of their children to make it to adulthood.

First Work of Art

Francisco Goya started his career as a artist with 63 cartoons for two royal families.

His work for the Royal Families brought him fame and a relationship with them that lasted until his death



El hombre de la muerte

Style

Francisco Goya used multiple art styles from realism to Romanticism in his career

He was most known for his realism in his early years

In his late life he moved more towards creating Romanticism paintings



Style

Francisco was apart of the romanticism movement in Spain during the late 18th and early 19th century.

Romanticism is said to have peaked between 1800 and 1850.

Fellow Romanticism artist are William Blake, Caspar David Friedrich, and Eudgène Delacroix.

Famous works

The 2nd of May 1808

Located in Museo Nacional Del
Prado



Famous Art Continues

Was commissioned by a Cardinal to showcase events from The War of Independence. The painting itself showcases a riot that took place May 2nd 1808.

Created in 1814

Romanticism painting done on canvas



Critique

The people of Madrid are shown with regular knives and sticks while the French have swords made to kill the enemy. Further, they are mounted on horses that are bulky and seem to have experience of war as they are not scared of the people surrounding them. The people on the other hand are shown with different emotions in the painting. Anger, fear, surprise, anxiety, sadness and many other emotions are shown on the faces of the protestors. Two of the protestors are shown with prominence. One is stabbing a soldier with a furious face while the other is poking a horse with his knife. The soldiers have cruel faces and are holding their weapons with an intention to severely hurt the civilians. It is interesting to note that only two protestors are killed, which equals the number of dead French soldiers. Goya shows his patriotism through an alteration of facts and secretly states that the Spanish are second to none.

Critique

Personally I enjoy the feel of the painting. Capturing the feel of chaos with its perspective and fluid movement. The brown background gives a sense of dread from the riots.



Other Works

Saturn Devouring His Son (1823)

One of Goya's last paintings before he died. It shows the god Saturn as he consumes his child in an attempt to keep them from overthrowing him like he did to his father. The painting captures the feeling of dread and hopelessness that stand only in a set of paintings, The Black Paintings, made to showcase those feelings.



Importance

Francisco Goya is widely considered the most important romanticism artist for his art and the history it captured. He captured the political atmosphere of his day.

He most notable inspired Eugène Delacroix. His work is still studied by artist today

Facts

Francisco Goya lost his hearing from a unknown illness in 1792

The Black Paintings were only found after his death as they weren't meant to be seen

He was a open revolutionist

Sometimes considered the father of modern art

He willingly went into exile from Spain in 1824 spending his last years in Spain

References

<https://m.theartstory.org/artist/goya-francisco/life-and-legacy> (slides 2-8)

[-https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.biography.com/.amp/artist/francisco-de-goya](https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.biography.com/.amp/artist/francisco-de-goya) (2-8)

<https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romanticism> (slide 10 only)

<https://www.museodelprado.es/en/the-gn/art-work/the-2nd-of-may-1808-in-madrid-or-the-fight/57dacf2e-5d10-4ded-85aa-9ff6f741f6b1?searchMeta=the%20third%20of%20may%201> (slide 11-12)

<https://classicalartsuniverse.com/goya-the-second-of-may-1808-analysis/> (slide 13)