Senior Academic Super Bowl
FINE ARTS
Final Study Guide
“French Revolution”

I. Visual Art - 50%
A. Artists
1. Jacques Louis David
2. Jean-Honore Fragonard
3. Theodore Gericault
4. Jean-Baptiste Greuze
5. Antoine-Jean Gros
6. Jean Auguste Ingres
7. Elizabeth Louise Vigee-LeBrun

II. Music - 50%
A. Overture
1. The Enlightenment in France
   a. Voltaire
      1. Author/Philosopher
      2. Librettist
   b. Rousseau
      1. Author/Philosopher
      2. Composer
B. Act 1
1. Composers of the Enlightenment
   a. Mozart
      1. Beaumarchais
      2. Marriage of Figaro
   b. Haydn
      1. Sturm und Drang
      2. Paris Symphonies
   c. Gluck
      1. Reform opera
      2. Iphigenie en Aulide
   d. Cherubini
      1. Ladoiska
      2. Rescue Opera

see page 2
2. Effects of the Enlightenment in Music
   a. Amateur music-making
      1. music publishing
      2. musical instrument manufacturing
      3. choral societies
      4. amateur bands and instrumental ensembles
   b. Paris Conservatory

C. Act II
   1. French Composers writing for the Revolution
      a. Etienne-Nicolas Mehul - Ariodant
      b. Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle - La Marseillaise
      c. Francois-Joseph Gossec - L’Offrande a la liberte

D. Coda
   1. Music in response to the French Revolution
      a. Beethoven
         1. Symphony No. 3 “Eroica” (esp. mvt. 2)
         2. Fidelio
      b. Berlioz
         1. Symphony Fantastique
         2. Te Deum
      c. Poulenc
         1. Dialogue of the Carmelites

Resources:
Visual Arts: The following are books that you and your students might enjoy as you research topics, however, they are not necessary to purchase to participate in the competition.
• Clark, Kenneth The Romantic Rebellion Harper & Row 1973 Icon edition 1986
• Gardner’s Art Through the Ages Fifth edition Harcourt, Brace & World Inc.1970
• Honour, Hugh Romanticism Harper & Row Icon edition 1979
• Levey, Michael Painting and Sculpture in France 100-1789 Yale University Press 1993
• Levey, Michael Rococo to Revolution 1977 Thames & Hudson world of art
• Vaughn, William Romanticism and Art Thames & Hudson world of art 1978,1994

Music:
See Barnes and Noble Resource Order Form
• Grove Music Online or New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians
• From the Opera Journal (2012), Beaumarchais, Figaro, Paisiello, and Mozart: Sociopolitical Criticism and Censor in the Eighteenth Century Opera (available for free download at www.academia.edu)
• Staging the French Revolution by Mark Darlow, 2012 Oxford University Press is a wonderful source to enjoy if you would have access to it. It is expensive but not necessary to purchase to participate in the competition.

2017 Outlines were developed by coaches who chose to share ideas at the 2015 Academic Coaches Conference and through email, and further developed by question writers.
The French Revolution (French language: Révolution française) was a period of radical social and political upheaval in France from 1789 to 1799 that had a fundamental impact on French history and on modern history worldwide. Experiencing an economic crisis exacerbated by the Seven Years' War and the American Revolutionary War, the common people of France became increasingly frustrated by the ineptitude of King Louis XVI and the continued decadence of the aristocracy. This resentment, coupled with the French Revolution (1789–1799) was a period of ideological, political and social upheaval in the political history of France and Europe as a whole, during which the French polity, previously an absolute monarchy with feudal privileges for the aristocracy and Catholic clergy, underwent radical change to forms based on Enlightenment principles of republicanism, citizenship, and rights. The French Revolution was a period of social and political upheaval in France that lasted from the storming of the Bastille on 14 July 1789 to the Coup of 18 Brumaire on 9 November 1799. The revolution saw the Third Estate - the middle and lower classes - overthrow the Kingdom of France in 1789 and replace it with a constitutional monarchy, later storming the Tuileries Palace in 1792 and creating a republic when King Louis XVI of France attempted to flee to Flanders. King Louis and his wife Marie