



Talk about sunset and sunrise.

What time of day do you think is depicted in either/both images?

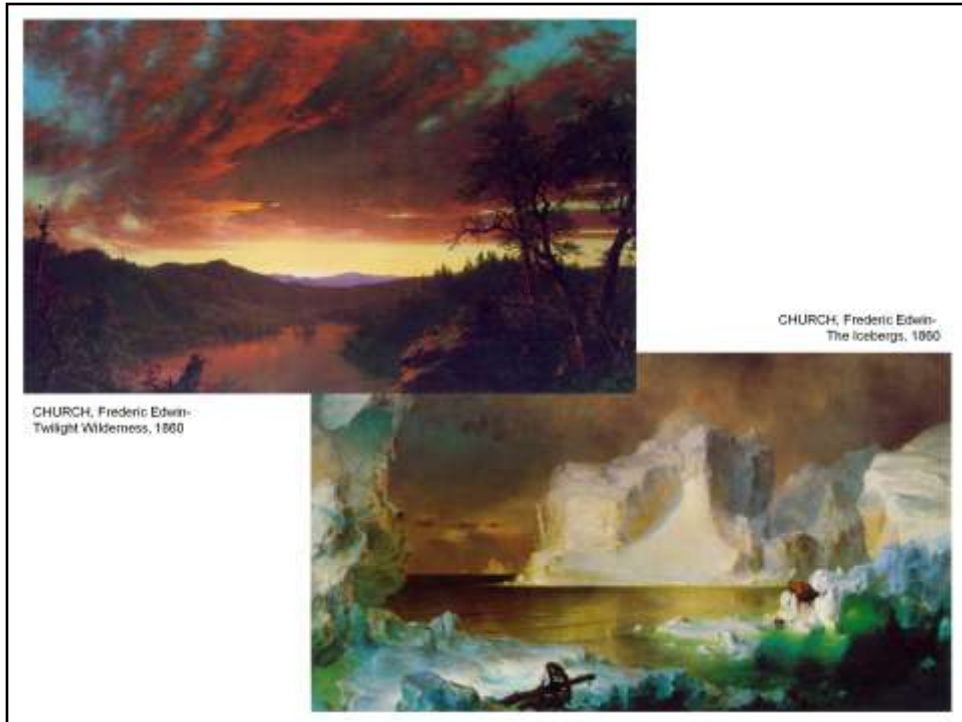
Notice textural qualities of the clouds and their realism in *Fighting Tem*. This was 1838

The ship was not known as the "Fighting *Temeraire*". It was actually known to her crew as "Saucy *Temeraire*", however the appellation "Fighting" is probably just an emotive description on Turner's part.^[1]

Although not an old ship, *Temeraire* had suffered considerable damage at the [Battle of Trafalgar](#) and according to witnesses the hull of the ship had deteriorated badly. This is not apparent in Turner's picture.

Before being broken up, the ship had been lying in the [Chatham Dockyard](#) as a hulk, having been used for a time as a prison ship. It had no masts or rigging or other superstructure, as depicted in the painting

The **Industrial Revolution** was a period in the late 18th and early 19th centuries when major changes in agriculture, manufacturing, mining, and transport had a profound effect on the [socioeconomic](#) and [cultural](#) conditions in [Great Britain](#). The changes subsequently spread throughout Europe, North America, and eventually the world. The onset of the Industrial Revolution marked a major turning point in human society; almost every aspect of daily life was eventually influenced in some way.



CHURCH, Frederic Edwin-
Twilight Wilderness, 1860

CHURCH, Frederic Edwin-
The Icebergs, 1850

Frederic Edwin Church (May 4, 1826 – April 7, 1900) was an [American landscape painter](#) born in [Hartford, Connecticut](#). He was a central figure in the [Hudson River School](#) of American [landscape](#) painters. While committed to the natural sciences, he was "always concerned with including a spiritual dimension in his works"



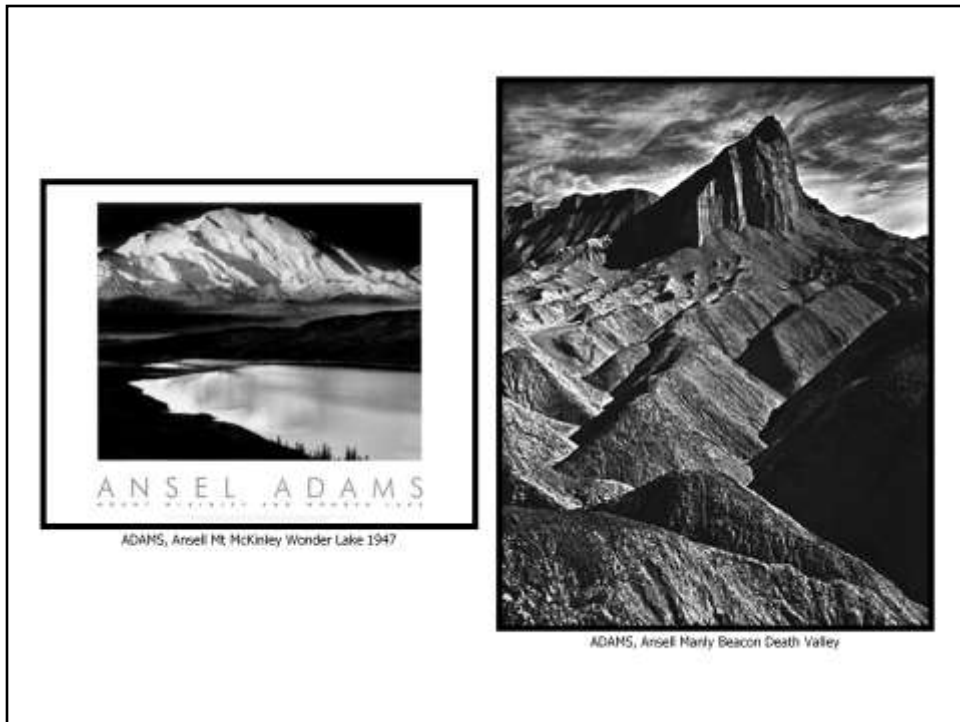
MONET, Claude Houses of Parliament Sun Breaking through Fog 1904



MONET, Claude The Stroll 1875



MONET, Claude Houses of Parliament 1905



Ansel Easton Adams (February 20, 1902 – April 22, 1984) was an American [photographer](#) and [environmentalist](#), best known for his [black-and-white](#) photographs of the [American West](#) and primarily [Yosemite National Park](#). For his images, he developed the [zone system](#), a way to determine proper exposure and adjust the contrast of the final print. The resulting clarity and depth characterized his photographs. Although his [large-format view cameras](#) were difficult to use because of their size, weight, setup time, and film cost, their high [resolution](#) ensured sharpness in his images.



BURNE-JONES Edward St Mary's Brampton



MORRIS, William Winchester Cathedral stained glass

Burne-Jones was closely involved in the rejuvenation of the tradition of [stained glass](#) art in England; his stained glass works include the windows of [Birmingham Cathedral](#), St Martin's Church in [Brampton, Cumbria](#), the church designed by [Philip Webb](#), [All Saints, Jesus Lane, Cambridge](#) and in [Christ Church College, Oxford](#).



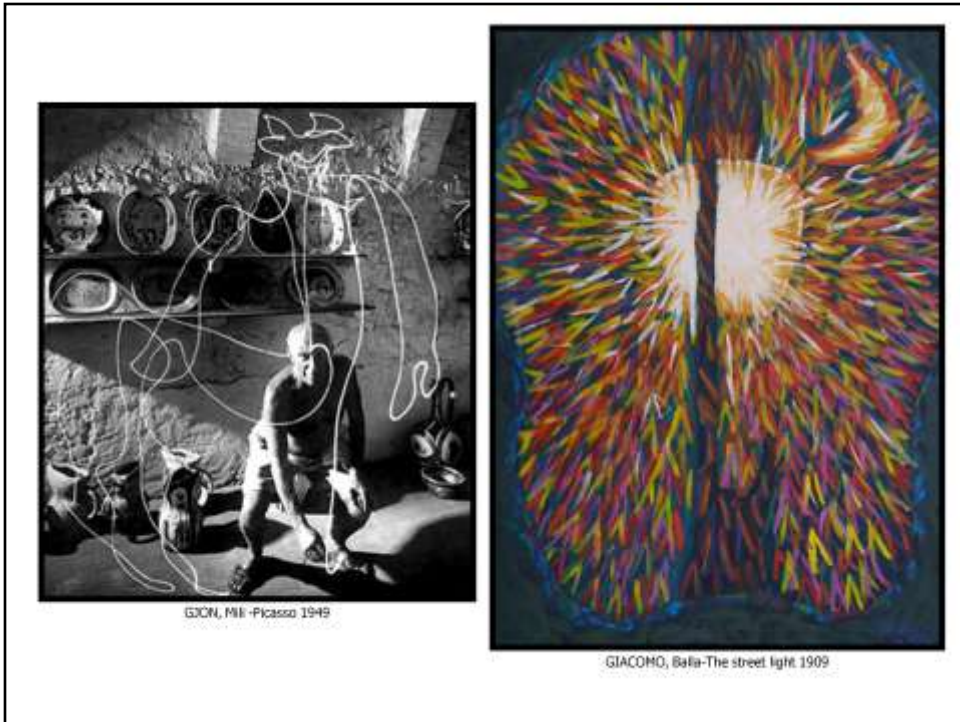
Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio, (29 September 1571–18 July 1610) was an [Italian artist](#) active in [Rome](#), [Naples](#), [Malta](#) and [Sicily](#) between 1593 and 1610. He was the first great representative of the [Baroque](#) school of painting, noted for his intensely emotional canvases and dramatic use of lighting.^[1] He is widely considered one of the greatest painters in European history.

Caravaggio's influence can be seen directly or indirectly in the work of [Rubens](#), [Jusepe de Ribera](#), [Bernini](#), and [Rembrandt](#), and artists in the following generation heavily under his influence were called the "Caravaggisti" or "Caravagesques",



Hunt: He formed the [Pre-Raphaelite](#) movement in 1848, after meeting the poet and artist [Dante Gabriel Rossetti](#). Along with [John Everett Millais](#) they sought to revitalise art by emphasising the detailed observation of the natural world in a spirit of quasi-religious devotion to truth. This religious approach was influenced by the spiritual qualities of [medieval art](#), in opposition to the alleged rationalism of the [Renaissance](#) embodied by [Raphael](#)

Karsh: canadian- notice haloing behind Churchill- similarities to Hunt's Jesus.



Long Exposure enables this light to create its own picture

Other way to depict and texturise light using paint



HAMMERSHÖJ, Wilhelm-Woman Reading by a Window



HAMMERSHÖJ, Wilhelm- Dust Motes Dancing in the Sunbeams. 1900



MUNCH, Edvard The Storm 1893

PICASSO, Pablo- The Potato Eaters 1885



Notice mood!!!
Humble origins of sitters



VELAZQUEZ, Diego- The Rokeby Venus 1650

SCHILDT, Emil- Blaur

Schildt is a contemporary photographer using Primitive methods of photography. He uses old fashioned processes such as Bromoil, Cotype and Liquid Emulsions for a truly exquisite and traditional effect.

Notice- drapery and detailing of fabric

Mysterious Venus

Languid and sensuous pose.

Composition.



Ophelia is a fictional character in the play *Hamlet* by Shakespeare. She is a young noblewoman of Denmark, the daughter of Polonius, sister of Laertes, and sweetheart of Prince Hamlet.

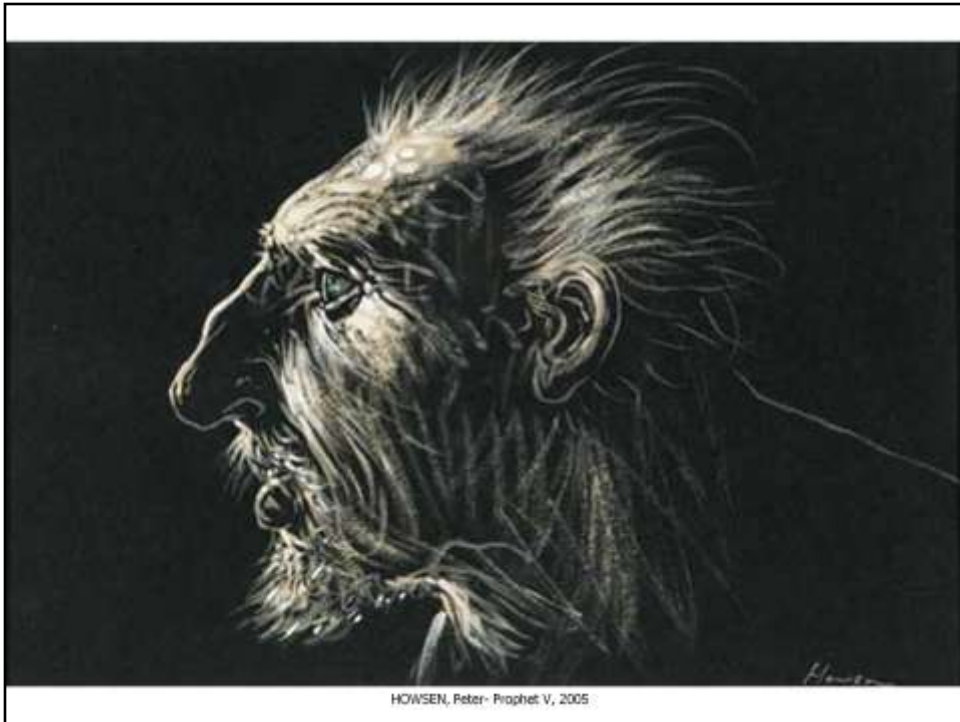
A possible historical source for Ophelia was Katherine Hamnet, a woman who fell into the Avon River and died in December 1579. Though it was eventually concluded that she had overbalanced while carrying some heavy pails, rumours that she was suffering from a broken heart were considered plausible enough for an inquest to be conducted into whether her death was a suicide. It is possible that Shakespeare - 16 at the time of the death - recalled the romantic tragedy in his creation of the character of Ophelia.



300 by Frank Miller- Graphic Novel and Film



The Joker from Arkham Asylum by Grant Morrison



Peter Howson has established a formidable reputation as one of his generation's leading figurative painters. Many of his paintings derive inspiration from the streets of Glasgow, where he was brought up. He is renowned for his penetrating and vigorous insight into the human condition, and his heroic portrayals of the mighty and meek. In 1992 he was commissioned by the Imperial War Museum to record the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, an event which changed his perspective entirely. Often described as Europe's deadliest conflicts since World War II, they were characterized by mass war crimes and ethnic cleansing. They were the first conflicts since World War II to be formally judged genocidal in character and many key individual participants were subsequently charged with war crimes.



HOWSEN, Peter- Originals



Can compare Howsen's Messiah to earlier image???



HOWSEN, Peter-Messiah, 2008



HUNT, Holman Light of the world 1851-3



Notice the emotion and mood

Notice texturisation of contours of skin when directed towards light



CURRIE, Ken- Second untitled, 2002



CURRIE, Ken- Head of an Idealist



Compare Currie's window to Hammershoi. Similarities/Differences- mood?
What do you think the men are doing? Relate back to title?



CURRIE, Ken- Room with two windows, 2004



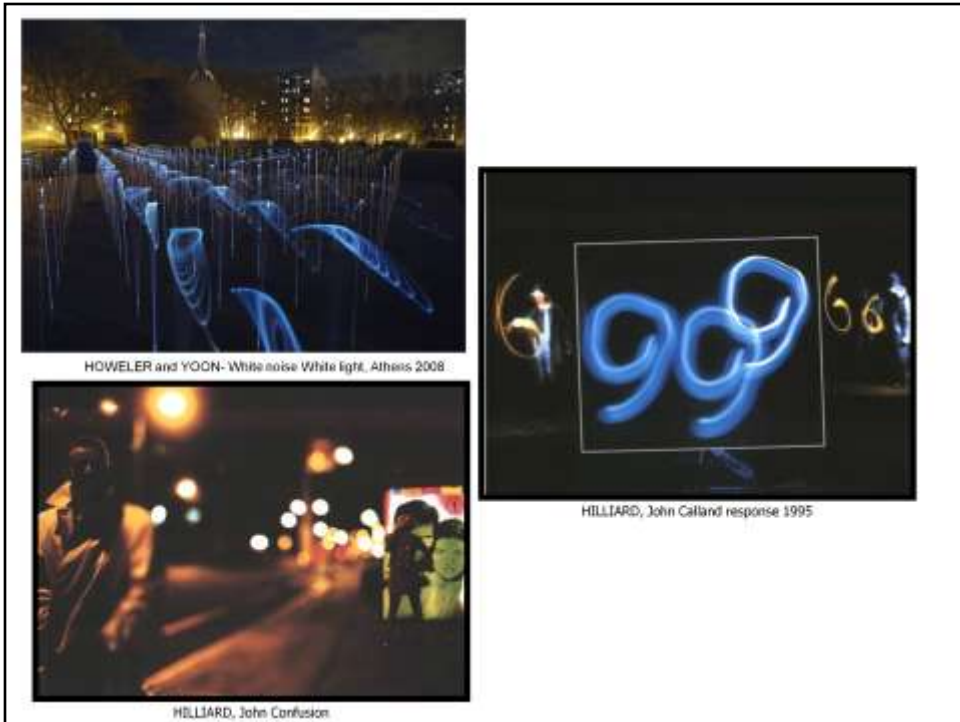
HAMMERSHÖL, Wilhelm- Dust Motes Dancing in the Sunbeams, 1900



How come no light comes through the separate objects in he she? Clue- depth?



What will happen to the direction of light throughout the day in Holt's sun tunnel?
What mood is created in Levitt's photo?



How are these patterns of light created?

What is the mood scene depicted in this image *Confusion*?

LIGHT in Art

