

Q: What is the Rococo style? How is it different from the styles that came before and after?

A: Rococo was a style that emerged in the eighteenth century. It emerged as a style favored by the French aristocracy, and therefore it had qualities specific to this particular class of people. Unlike “official” art created for monarchs or the church in the Baroque period, Rococo art tended to be more intimate. This intimacy also allowed for images that were often much more erotic than what came before. Rococo art preceded and coexisted with the more restrained, sensible style of the Enlightenment, which was a reaction to what was perceived as the frivolity and excess of the Rococo.

Tags: [artistic styles](#), [eighteenth century](#), [Rococo](#), [terminology](#)

Q: Was the Rococo style contained to France?

A: No. Rococo actually began in Italy. It later became extremely popular in France. It also became a leading style in England and America around the middle of the eighteenth century.

Tags: [artistic influence](#), [artistic styles](#), [rococco](#), [travel](#)

Q: How did the Rococo style make its way to America?

A: As with the spread of most artistic styles, the Rococo spread to America by way of artworks coming into America (usually in the form of prints) as well as the travel of artists from Europe to America.

Tags: [artistic influence](#), [artistic styles](#), [rococco](#), [travel](#)

Q: What is a *fête galante*?

A: A *fête galante* is a type of painting showing aristocratic figures in an idealized landscape. This term is most associated with the Rococo painter Watteau, whose *Departure from Cythera* serves as an excellent example of the *fête galante*.

Tags: [artistic styles](#), [rococco](#), [terminology](#), [Watteau](#)

Q: What was Madame du Pompadour's role in eighteenth-century French art?

A: Madame du Pompadour was King Louis XV of France's mistress and an important patron of the arts, particularly of Francois Boucher's artwork. Not only was she a powerful patron of one of France's most celebrated artists, she was also the subject of several Rococo paintings, most notably Boucher's portrait of her which was discussed in this course.

Tags: [Francois Boucher](#), [Louis XV](#), [Madame du Pompadour](#), [rococco](#)

Q: How did the Rococo play out in Italy?

A: Although France dominates when we discuss Rococo art, Italy did have a Rococo style. In fact, one of Italy's most famous artistic families, the Tiepolo, worked in the Rococo style. From Venice, the Tiepolo family was known for its large-scale ceiling paintings that depicted allegorical and mythological scenes in soft pastels.

Tags: [artistic influence](#), [Ceiling Painting](#), [Italy](#), [rococco](#)

Q: What made Adelaide Labille-Guiard unique among successful women artists of her day?

A: Labille-Guiard was successful as an artist in the sense that she was able to practice her art and make money doing so. Not only was she successful as an artist, she was also a proponent of female artists and actively sought to promote the education of female artists, taking on many women students of her own.

Tags: [Adelaide Labille-Guiard](#), [artistic influence](#), [artistic training](#), [enlightenment](#), [Women Artists](#)