

Francisco de Goya

A dark blue, solid-colored shape that starts as a thin line at the bottom left and expands diagonally upwards to the right, filling the bottom right portion of the page.

The French Occupation of Spain and the Spanish War of Independence



October of 1807: Spain and France sign the **Treaty of Fontainebleau**, allowing France to send troops through Spain to invade Portugal.

March of 1808: French soldiers occupy Madrid.

May of 1808: **Joseph Bonaparte** is made King of Spain; the people of Spain begin to rebel.

June of 1808: The *juntas* declare war on France, marking the start of the **Spanish War of Independence**.

After years of fighting, the French occupation of Spain ended in defeat in 1813.

In 1812, the Cadiz Parliament wrote and adopted **the first Spanish constitution**, incorporating Enlightenment ideas.

However, when Ferdinand VII returned to power, he declared the constitution illegal.

Francisco de Goya

Francisco de Goya was born near Zaragoza in 1746. He started painting when he was 14 years old, learning by copying the works of famous painters like **Velazquez** and **Rembrandt**.



Francisco Goya



Goya was a very **versatile** and **innovative** artist, producing paintings, drawings, and frescos with a variety of themes.

He also painted in many different styles, influencing later artistic movements such as Impressionism, Expressionism and Surrealism.

Goya's Three Periods



The early period
(1771-1792)

The middle period
(1792-1808)

The late period (1808-
1828)

The Early Period (1771-1792)



During this period, Goya painted **portraits** and cartoons, which were models for tapestries. The works are decorative, and they present an **idealized** view of everyday life.

The Early Period (1771–1792)



In 1786, Goya was named the “**First painter to the king**,” which was the most prestigious position for an artist in Spain.

El Quitasol (1777) shows a servant shading his mistress with an umbrella. Goya draws attention to her face: the servant boy is looking at her, her clothes form a triangle that points to her face, and the background creates a line that points to her face.

The Middle Period (1792-1808)



In 1792, Goya became **deaf** after illness. As a result, he became more **pessimistic** and withdrew from society.

He continued to paint portraits, but the colors are darker, and light and shadow are more important in these works. Many of his portraits from this period contain symbols.

In 1798-99, Goya produced a series of 80 engravings about the follies of society.

The Late Period (1808–1828)



Goya had believed that the **Enlightenment** would create a better society, based on reason and order. However, he became disillusioned after the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars. After the war began in Spain in 1808, his paintings became **even darker and more pessimistic**.

The Late Period (1808–1828)



During this period, Goya painted a number of **important historical pieces**, such as *The Third of May 1808* (1814).

Saturn devouring his son (1823) is one of Goya's Black paintings, which were painted directly onto the **walls** of his house. These paintings are based on folklore and myths, and show irrational and cruel behavior.

Guess the time
period of the Goya
painting!

The early period
(1771-1792)

The middle period
(1792-1808)

The late period (1808-
1828)





















Answers

1. Early
2. Late
3. Middle
4. Middle
5. Early
6. Late
7. Early
8. Middle
9. Late
10. Late

The Early Period



The Late Period



The Middle Period



The Middle Period



The Early Period



The
Late
Period



The Early Period



The Middle Period



The Late Period



The Late Period



Analysis

What stands out?

What do you notice?

What message do you think Goya is trying to convey?





