

Read the text and fill in the chart below with the missing information. Then report to the rest of the class about the Grand Tour.



Grand Tour Destinations

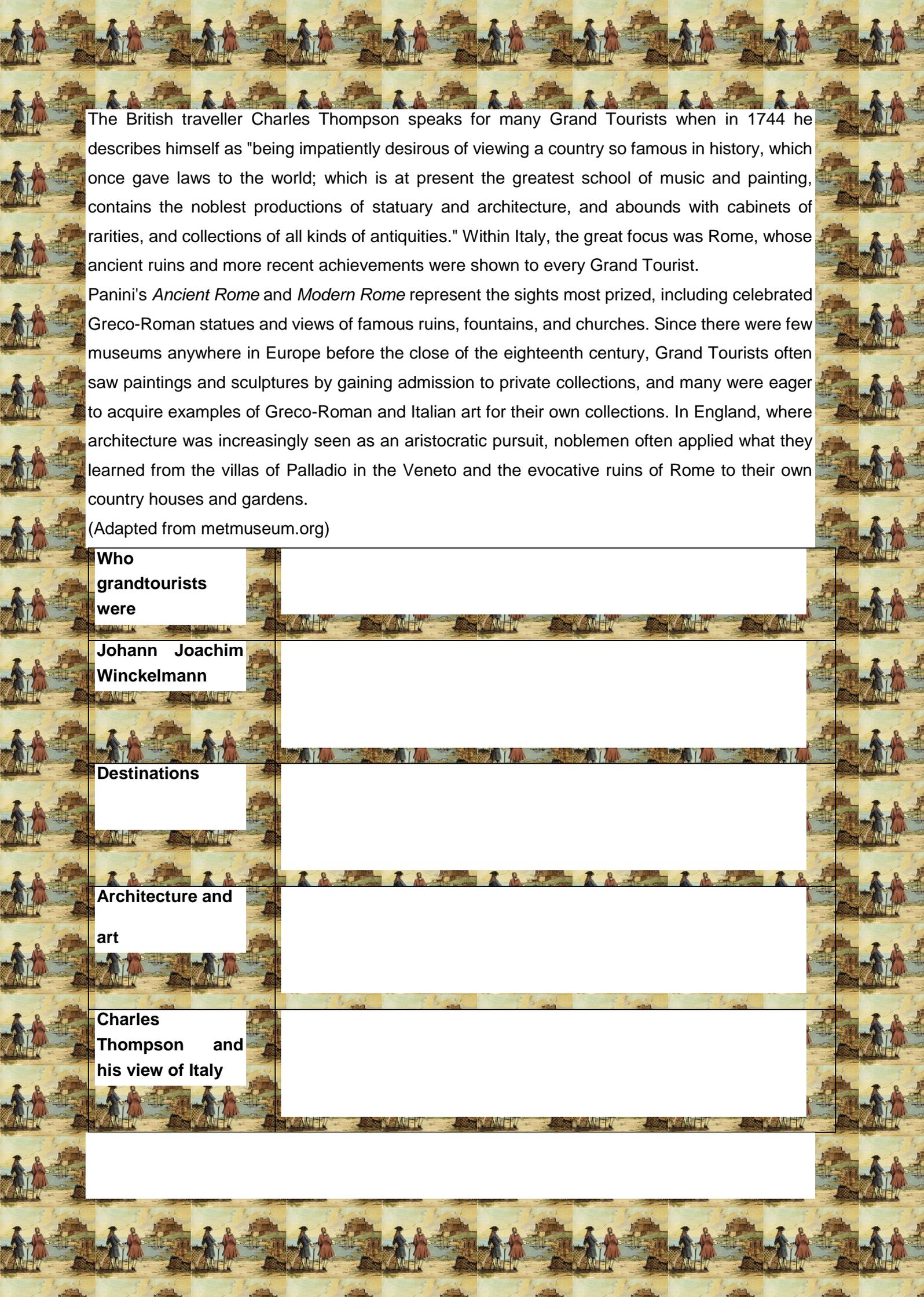


The Grand Tourist was typically a young man with a complete knowledge in Greek and Latin literature as well as some leisure time, some means, and some interest in art.

The German traveller Johann Joachim Winckelmann pioneered the field of art history with his comprehensive study of Greek and Roman sculpture.

Most Grand Tourists, however, stayed for briefer periods and set out with less scholarly intentions, accompanied by a teacher or guardian, and expected to return home with souvenirs of their travels as well as an understanding of art and architecture formed by exposure to great masterpieces.

London was a frequent starting point for Grand Tourists, and Paris a compulsory destination; many travelled to the Netherlands, some to Switzerland and Germany, and a very few adventurers to Spain, Greece, or Turkey. The essential place to visit, however, was Italy.



The British traveller Charles Thompson speaks for many Grand Tourists when in 1744 he describes himself as "being impatiently desirous of viewing a country so famous in history, which once gave laws to the world; which is at present the greatest school of music and painting, contains the noblest productions of statuary and architecture, and abounds with cabinets of rarities, and collections of all kinds of antiquities." Within Italy, the great focus was Rome, whose ancient ruins and more recent achievements were shown to every Grand Tourist.

Panini's *Ancient Rome* and *Modern Rome* represent the sights most prized, including celebrated Greco-Roman statues and views of famous ruins, fountains, and churches. Since there were few museums anywhere in Europe before the close of the eighteenth century, Grand Tourists often saw paintings and sculptures by gaining admission to private collections, and many were eager to acquire examples of Greco-Roman and Italian art for their own collections. In England, where architecture was increasingly seen as an aristocratic pursuit, noblemen often applied what they learned from the villas of Palladio in the Veneto and the evocative ruins of Rome to their own country houses and gardens.

(Adapted from metmuseum.org)

**Who
grandtourists
were**

**Johann Joachim
Winckelmann**

Destinations

**Architecture and
art**

**Charles
Thompson and
his view of Italy**