


<p>Context</p> <p>It is said that Francisco de Goya worked as a court artist for Joseph Bonaparte during the occupation, and was commissioned to paint scenes of the war.</p>	<p>Theme</p> <p>The theme is one of horrific war. It is meant to make the viewer emotional and to feel the pain of the people of Spain during this time.</p>	<p>Content</p> <p>All of the plates from Los Desastres de la Guerra show scenes of the French occupation of Spain and the uprisings, and are all grotesque, horrific, and dark, and this is no exception.</p>
	<p><i>Y no hai remedio</i> from Los Desastres de la Guerra, plate 15. Francisco de Goya. 1810. Etching, drypoint, burin, and burnishing. 14 x 16.7 cm.</p>	<p>Content</p> <p>We see a contorted man on the ground in front of another who is blindfolded and awaiting execution. We don't see it at first, but if you look up you see the barrels of the executioners' guns, and it makes the scene more intense and immediate.</p>
<p>Content</p> <p>The picture is made more emotional when you look to the background and see countless other prisoners and executioners lined up in a row.</p>		<p>Color</p> <p>Goya uses black and white to convey the dark context of the picture. It is a violent scene of protest and execution, so using the dark colors helps the viewer understand the dark, gloomy meaning of the work.</p>
<p>Content</p> <p>This specific plate shows Spaniards being executed by French soldiers. We see one man who is already dead in front of another man who is tied to a post. He takes on a heroic position, almost looking like an alternate version of Christ.</p>		
<p>Form</p> <p>This work was created to be horrific and grotesque in order for Goya to correctly depict what was happening. It was made by dark etching into a</p>	<p>Function</p> <p><i>Y no hai remedio</i> was made to show the viewer of the horror the Spaniards experienced, because Goya wanted everyone to know what the French did to the people of Spain during their occupation and the Spaniards' uprising.</p>	<p>Context</p> <p>Goya painted this series based on the protest of the French occupation of Spain. It was a bloody, violent uprising and Goya often painted either what he saw or what he was told about. Spain eventually expelled the French in 1814, but throughout the occupation, countless Spaniards were killed.</p>

Citations

<https://www.learner.org/courses/globalart/work/42/index.html>

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/becoming-modern/romanticism/romanticism-in-spain/a/goya-disasters-of-war>

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