

Art History Timeline

30,000 B.C. -
1970' s

Art Periods/Movement

A term used to describe a group of artists who all share the same, technique, idea, style or aim and produce work based on this.

- *Characteristics* - feature: a prominent attribute or aspect of period/movement.
- *Chief Artist and Major Works* of the period/movement.
- *Historical Events* - Based on or concerned with events in history.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN ART
3,000 BCE - 30 AD

In the lower Nile highly stylised and symbolic.

Use black and red, yellow, brown, blue and green colours
Made with Limestone and plaster



ANCIENT GREEK ART
1,200 - 800 BCE

Mainly pottery decorated mosaics relatively realistic

(Heart of Greek culture was Athens which was the subject of much of the work.)



ANCIENT INDIAN ART
2,500 BCE - 1,000 AD

Sacred or holy, often depict flowers, elephants and birds
Mostly frescoes



BYZANTINE ART
700 - 1453

Art produced by Eastern Roman (Byzantine) empire
Mostly religious
Controlled by Church

GOthic (MEDIEVAL) ART
1300 - 1700



Primary media included stained glass, frescos and illuminated manuscripts
Developed in Northern France. muted colours



MESOPOTAMIAN ART
3,500 BCE - 300 BCE

Intended to glorify the ruler and connect them to divinity

Made from stone, shells, marble and alabaster

ANCIENT ROMAN ART
500 BCE - 200 CE



Includes architecture painting, sculpture and mosaic work
Art made in Ancient Rome

ROMANESQUE (MEDIEVAL) ART
1000 - 1300

Used often in Churches to decorate architecture.
Massive scale drawings.
Reflection of the growing confidence of Christian Church



CAVE ART
40,000 BCE - 9,600 BCE

Painted on cave walls in Asia and Europe with mud and charcoal

ANCIENT CHINESE ART
18,000 BCE - 1,500 AD

Interested in nature Explore the relationship between humans and nature

KEY ARTISTS: GU KAICHI, ZHAN ZIQIAN, HAN HUAN, LI ZHAODAO, FAN KUAN



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Renaissance Art



Date: 1400s
Key characteristics:
• inspired by Ancient Greece and Rome

Key artists:
Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo,
Donatello

Baroque



Date: 1600-1650
Key characteristics:
• realistic figures & backgrounds
• focus on how light reacts to different materials & surfaces
• still-life & self portrait.

Key Artists:
• Caravaggio
• Rembrandt
• Peter Paul Rubens

Realism



Date: 1830-1870

Key characteristics:
• realistic approach,
• scenes of rural & urban working class life,
• scenes of street-life, cafes
Key Artists: Jean-François Millet, Gustave Courbet
Neoclassical art



Date: 1750

Key characteristics: 1750
• clear drawings, clear forms & lines
• connection with Ancient Greece & Rome
Key Artists: Jacques-Louis David
• Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres

Expressionism



Date: 1905-1925

Key characteristics:
• distortion, exaggeration
• strong colours, emotional related
• personal expression

Key Artists:
Van Gogh, Edward Munch

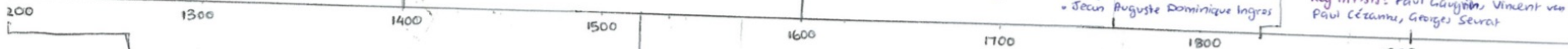
Post Impressionism



Date:

Key characteristics:
• Abstract forms & patterns
• Structure, order & optical effects of colour

Key Artists: Paul Gauguin, Vincent van Gogh,
Paul Cézanne, Georges Seurat



Gothic (medieval) art



Date: 1200
Key characteristics:
• emphasis on flowing lines, minute details, and refined decoration
• light & stained glass, windows of great height & depth

Key Artists:
• Giotto
• Carlo Crivelli

Mannerism



Date: 1520-1600
Key characteristics:
• figures have graceful but elongated limbs, small heads, stylized facial features.

Key Artists:
• Bronzino
• Parmigianino
• El Greco

Rococo Art



Date: 1700
Key characteristics:
• pastel colour palette, theme of love, classical myths
• decorative use of ornaments

Key Artists:
• Jean-Antoine Watteau
• Jean-Baptiste Chardin
• Antoine Watteau
• François Boucher

Abstract Expressionism



Date: 1940-1960

Key characteristics:
• free, spontaneous & emotional expression
• depicting forms not drawn from the visible world

Key Artists: Jackson Pollock, Franz Kline
Impressionism



Date: 1860

Key characteristics:
• small yet visible brush strokes
• bright colours
• capturing the effects of light
Key Artists:

Cubism Date: 1905-1914



Key characteristics:
• geometric, various angles
• multiple view points

Key Artists:
• Pablo Picasso
• Georges Braque

Pop Art Date: 1950-1960



Key characteristics:
• bold, simple, everyday imagery
• vibrant, black colours
• advertisements, product packaging, photos of film stars, pop stars

Stone Age

(30,000 B.C. - 2500 B.C.)



- *Characteristics* - Cave Painting, Fertility goddesses, megalithic structures.

- *Chief Artist and Major Works* - Lascaux Cave Paintings, Woman of Willendorf, Stonehenge.



- *Historical Events* - Ice Age ends (10,000 B.C. - 8,000 B.C.); New Stone Age and first permanent settlements (8000 B.C. - 2500 B.C.)



Mesopotamian

(3500 B.C. - 539 B.C.)



The Royal Standard of Ur - c.2700BC

- *Characteristics* - Warrior art and narration in stone relief.



Gate of Ishtar,
575 BC by Nebuchadnezzar II

- *Chief Artist and Major Works* - Standard of Ur, Gate of Ishtar, Stele of Hammurabi's Code created ca. 1760 BC in ancient Babylon

- *Historical Events* - Sumerians invent writing (3400 B.C.); Hammurabi writes his law code (1780 B.C.); Abraham founds monotheism.



Egyptian

(3100 B.C. - 30 B.C.)



- *Characteristics* - Art with an afterlife focus: pyramids and tomb painting.

Chief Artist and Major Works -

Imhotep *He is considered to be the first engineer, architect and physician in history*

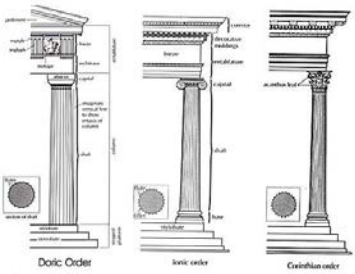
known by name, Step Pyramid,

Great Pyramids, Bust of

Nefertiti *Great Royal Wife of the Egyptian Pharaoh Akhenaten. Nefertiti and her husband were known for changing Egypt's religion from a polytheistic religion to a monotheistic religion.*

- *Historical Events* - Narmer unites upper and lower Egypt (3100 B.C.); Cleopatra dies (30 B.C.)





Greek and hellenistic

(850 B.C. - 31 B.C.)



- *Characteristics* - Greek idealism: balance, perfect proportions; architectural orders (Doric, Ionic, Corinthian)

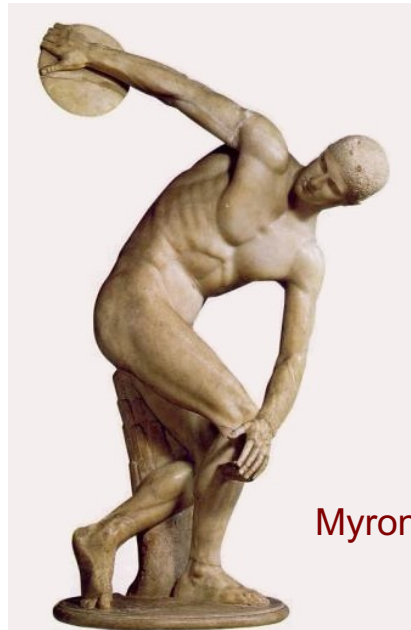
- *Chief Artist and Major Works* -

Parthenon *is a temple of the Greek*

goddess Athena, built in the 5th century BC,

Myron, Phidias, Polykleitos,

Praxiteles *was a renowned sculptor of the 4th century BC. He was the first to sculpt the nude female form in a life-size statue.*



Myron

- *Historical Events* - Athens defeats Persia at Marathon (490 B.C.); Alexander the Great's conquests (336 B.C. - 323 B.C.)

Roman

(500 B.C. - A.D. 476)



Colosseum 80 AD



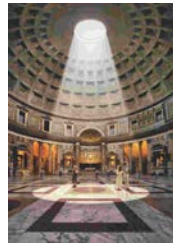
Prima Porta Augustus, 1st century, White Marble

- *Characteristics* - Roman realism: practical and down to earth; the arch



Pantheon 126 AD

- *Chief Artist and Major Works* -
← Augustus of Prima Porta, Colosseum, Trajan's Column, Pantheon



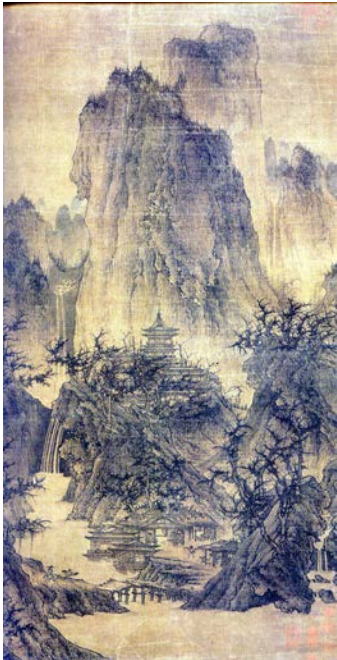
- *Historical Events* - Julius Caesar assassinated (44 B.C.); Augustus proclaimed Emperor (27 B.C.); Roman falls (A.D. 476)

Indian, Chinese and Japanese

(653 B.C. - A.D. 1900)



Gu Kaizhi (ca. 344-406 China, Ku K'ai-chih) Admonitions of the Instructress to the Palace Ladies, a section of the scroll.



Li Cheng, (c. 919 - c. 967 AD China) Buddhist Temple in Mountain

- *Characteristics* - Serene, meditative art, and Arts of the Floating World



Katsushika Hokusai, The Great Wave off Kanagawa, between 1826 - 1833.

- *Chief Artist and Major Works* - Gu Kaizhi, Li Cheng, Guo Xi, Hiroshige, Hokusai 
- *Historical Events* - Birth of Buddha (563 B.C.); Silk Road opens (1st century B.C.); Buddhism spreads to China (1st-2nd centuries A.D.) and Japan (5th century A.D.)

Byzantine and islamic

(A.D. 476 - A.D. 1453)



Hagia Sophia, A.D. 532 and 537, basilica, later a mosque, now a museum in Istanbul, Turkey

- *Characteristics* - Heavenly Byzantine mosaics; Islamic Architecture and amazing maze-like design.



Great Mosque of Cordoba, Spain, 600 A.D. as a Christian church



Andrei Rublev, Trinity, ca. 1410

- *Chief Artist and Major Works* -
Hagia Sophia,
Andrei Rublev, Mosque of Cordoba,
- *Historical Events* - Justinian partly restores
Western Roman Empire (A.D. 533 - A.D. 562);
Birth of Islam (A.D. 610)

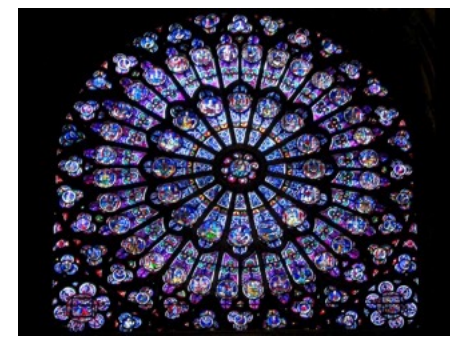


above, Durham Cathedral, founded in AD 1093

Below, interior, Notre Dame de Paris, commenced 1163 completed 1345



Middle ages (1000 to 1400)



- *Characteristics* - Celtic Art, Carolingian Renaissance, Romanesque, Gothic.

- *Chief Artist and Major Works* - Durham Cathedral, St Sernin, Chartres, Notre Dame, Cimabue, Duccio, Giotto



Giotto di Bondone (1267-1337), Life of Christ, Lamentation (The Mourning of Christ)

- *Historical Events* - Viking Raids (793 - 1066); Battle of Hastings (1066); Crusades I - IV (1095 - 1204); Black Death 1347 - 1351); Hundred Years' War (1337 - 1453)

Early and high renaissance

(1400 - 1550)



Mona Lisa (also known as La Gioconda)
Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503–1506

- *Characteristics* - Rebirth of classical culture.
Linear perspective

- *Chief Artist and Major Works* -

Ghiberti's Doors, Botticelli, Leonardo, Donatello, Michelangelo, Raphael



The School of Athens by Raphael, 1511

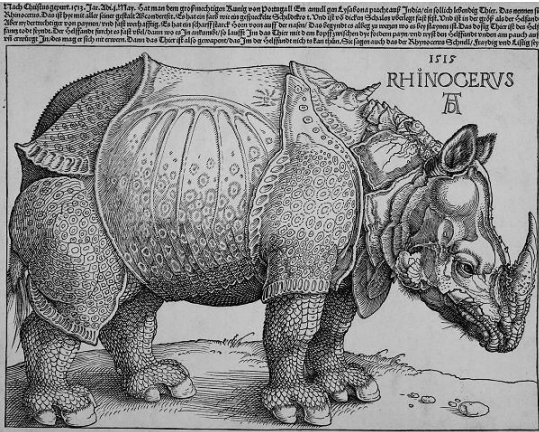
- *Historical Events* - Gutenberg invents moveable type (1447); Turks conquer Constantinople (1453); Columbus lands in New World (1492); Martin Luther starts Reformation (1517)



Gates of Paradise, 1452, Lorenzo Ghiberti, Baptistery, Florence

Venetian and northern renaissance

(1430 - 1550)



Albrecht Dürer 1471 – 1528, Rhinoceros woodcut, 1515



The Arnolfini Portrait (1434), Jan van Eyck or Johannes de Eyck

- *Characteristics* - The Renaissance spreads northward to France, the Low Countries, Poland, Germany and England.



The Garden of Earthly Delights, Hieronymus Bosch, 1500

- *Chief Artist and Major Works* - Bellini, Giorgione, Titian, Durer, Bruegel, Bosch, Jan van Eyck, Rogier van der Weyden
- *Historical Events* - Council of Trent and Counter-Reformation (1545 - 1563); Copernicus proves the Earth revolves around the Sun (1543)

Mannerism

(1527 - 1580)

- *Characteristics* - Art that breaks the rules; theatrical and overly stylized work.



Above, AGNOLO BRONZINO, "Venus, Cupid, Folly, and Time" c.1545



Tintoretto (real name Jacopo Comin;1518 -1594), The Last Supper 1594



- *Chief Artist and Major Works* -

Tintoretto, El Greco, Pontormo, Bronzino, Cellini

- *Historical Events* - Magellan circumnavigates the globe (1520 - 1522)

El Greco (1541 – 1614), Doménikos Theotokópoulos



Peter Paul Rubens 1577 – 1640, The Rape of the Daughters of Leucippus, 1618

Baroque (1600 - 1750)

- *Characteristics* - art is less complex, more realistic and more emotionally affecting than Mannerist art.



Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn 1606 – 1669, Self Portrait, 1640

- *Chief Artist and Major Works* - Rubens, Rembrandt, Caravaggio, Vermeer.



Johannes or Jan Vermeer, 1632-1675, Girl with a Pearl Earring

- *Historical Events* - Thirty Years' war between Catholics and Protestants



Jean-Honoré Fragonard, 1732 – 1806 The Swing, 1767



Thomas Gainsborough, the Blue Boy, 1770

Rococo

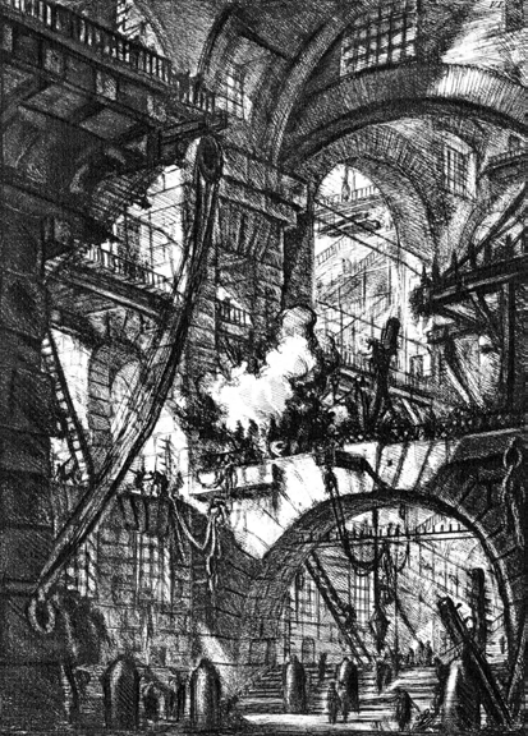
(1700 - 1760)

- *Characteristics* - pastel colours, gracefully delicate curving forms, fanciful figures, and a lighthearted mood (visually and physically).



Giovanni Battista Tiepolo, also known as Gianbattista or Giambattista Tiepolo 1696 - 1770, The Banquet of Cleopatra, 1740

- *Chief Artist and Major Works* - Watteau, Tiepolo, Fragonard, Boucher, Gainsborough, Natoire, Reynolds
- *Historical Events* - Louis XVI, King of France, marries Mary Antoinette of Austria. France deep in debt.



NEOCLASSICAL

(1750 - 1850)

- *Characteristics* - Art that recaptures Greco-Roman grace and Grandeur. Works have sharp colours with Chiaroscuro.



- *Chief Artist and Major Works* - David, Ingres, Greuze, Canova, Adam, Piranesi,
- *Historical Events* - Enlightenment (18th century); Industrial Revolution (1760 - 1850)



Realism

(1848 - 1900)



The Gleaners, 1857 Millet



The trains of pleasure 1864 Daumier

- *Characteristics* - Celebrating working class and peasants; en plein air, rustic painting.

Everyday characters, situations, dilemmas and objects

- *Chief Artist and Major Works* -

Corot, Courbet, Daumier, Millet, Homer

- *Historical Events* - European Democratic revolutions of 1848.



Gustave Courbet Stone-Breakers (1849)



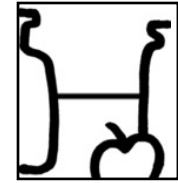
Miss La La at the Cirque Fernando, 1879 by Degas



The Theater Box, 1874 by Pierre-Auguste Renoir

Impressionism

(1865 - 1885)



Open composition

- *Characteristics* - Capturing fleeting effects of natural light, painting's include visible brushstrokes, open composition and unusual angles.



Claude Monet, Impression, Sunrise, 1872

- *Chief Artist and Major Works* - Monet, Manet, Renoir, Pissaro, Mary Cassatt, Morisot, Degas, Tom Roberts
- *Historical Events* - Franco - Prussian War (1870 - 1871); Unification of Germany (1871)

post-**Impressionism**

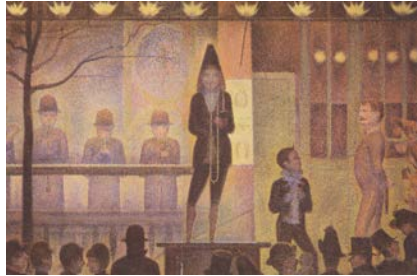
(1865 - 1885)

- *Characteristics* - A soft revolt against Impressionism and more emotionally charged.

They showed a greater concern for expression, structure and form than did the Impressionist artists.



Georges Seurat - Circus Sideshow, (1887)



Museum of Modern Art, New York

"Starry Night" by Vincent van Gogh

- *Chief Artist and Major Works* -
Van Gogh, Gauguin, Cezanne, Seurat
- *Historical Events* - Golden Age (late 19th century)
Japan Defeats Russia (1905)



Matamoe, Paul Gauguin, 1892



Portrait of Henri Matisse, 1905 by André Derain



Open Window, Collioure, 1905 by Matisse

Fauvism (1900 - 1935)

- *Characteristics* - Harsh colours, flat shapes and controlled lines, with expression dominant over detail. works emphasized painterly qualities and strong colour over the representational or realistic values retained by Impressionism.
- *Chief Artist and Major Works* - Matisse, Derain, Braque, Dufy and Vlaminck
- *Historical Events* - World War 1 (1914 - 1918)



The River Seine at Chatou, 1906, by Maurice de Vlaminck.



Expressionism

Die Brücke or Die Brücke or The Bridge

Der Blaue Reiter or the blue rider

(1905 - 1925)

- *Characteristics* - a style in which the intention is not to reproduce a subject accurately, but instead to portray it in such a way as to express the inner state of the artist. The movement is especially associated with Germany. Strong colours and exaggerated lines that helped contain intense emotional expression.



Bathers at Moritzburg, 1909 by Kirchner

- *Chief Artist and Major Works* - Gaudi, Kandinsky, Munch, Ensor. From “The Bridge” Kirchner, Heckel, Schmidt-Rottluff. Bleyl, Nolde. From “The Blue Rider” Klee, Grosz, Modigliani, Jawlensky, Münter, Marc, Klee, Macke
- *Historical Events* - World War 1 (1914 - 1918)

Cubism

Futurism, Suprematism, Constructivism, De Stijl

(1905 - 1920)

- *Characteristics* - Pre - and Post - World War 1 art experiments: new forms to express modern life. In cubist artworks, objects are broken up, analyzed and re-assembled in an abstracted form —instead of depicting objects from one viewpoint, the artist depicts the subject from a multitude of viewpoints to represent the subject in a greater context. Greatly inspired by African sculpture.



'Woman with a guitar,' 1913 by Georges Braque



Still Life with Fruit Dish and Mandolin, 1919, by Juan Gris



Demaiselles D'Avignon of 1907, by Picasso

- *Chief Artist and Major Works* - Picasso, Braque, Leger, Boccioni, Severini, Malevich, Gris
- *Historical Events* - Russian Revolution (1917); Spanish Civil War, World War 1 (1914 - 1918)

Dada & Surrealism (1917 - 1950)

- *Characteristics* - Ridiculous art; painting dreams and exploring the unconscious.

Dadaism ridiculed contemporary culture and traditional art forms. Surrealist works feature the element of surprise, unexpected juxtapositions.

- *Chief Artist and Major Works* -

Dada artist; Duchamp, Man Ray, Ernst, Schwitters: Surrealist artist; Dali, Magritte, de Chirico, Kahlo

- *Historical Events* - Disillusionment after World War I; The Great Depression (1929 - 1938); World War II (1939 - 1945) and Nazi horrors; atomic bombs dropped on Japan (1945).



The Disquieting Muses
by
Giorgio de Chirico, 1916



The Persistence of Memory, 1931 by Salvador Dali.



Marcel Duchamp, L.H.O.O.Q., 1919

Abstract Expressionism (1940' s - 1950' s)



- *Characteristics* - Post - World War II: Pure abstraction and expression without form; artists typically applied paint rapidly and with force to their huge canvases in an effort to show feelings and emotions, painting gesturally, non-geometrically, sometimes applying paint with large brushes, sometimes dripping or even throwing it onto canvas. Its influence comes from Surrealism and Cubism.

- *Chief Artist and Major Works* -

Hoffman, Gottlieb, Rothko, De Kooning, Still, Newman, Kline, Baziotes, Pollock, Guston, Reinhardt, Motherwell, Francis, Frankenthaler

- *Historical Events* - Cold War and Vietnam War (U.S.A. enters 1965); U.S.S.R. suppresses Hungarian revolt (1956) and Czechoslovakian revolt (1968)



Woman V (1952-53) by Willem de Kooning



Above;
Roy Lichtenstein, Whaam!, 1963, acrylic
and oil on canvas, 172.7 x 406.4 cm &

Pop art (1960' s)

- *Characteristics* - The Pop Art movement sprung up as a result of a fascination with popular culture, and affluent post war society. Pop Art celebrated simple every day objects such as soup cans, soap, washing powder, pop bottles, and comic strips, and in effect, turned commonplace items into icons.

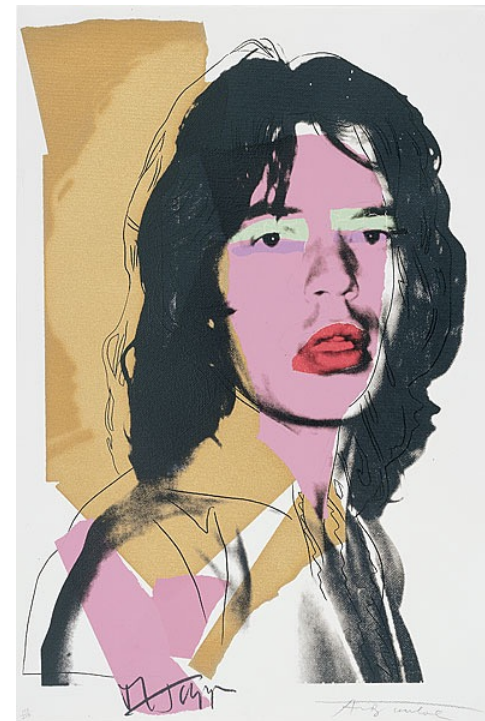
Pop Art was directly influenced by Dadaism

- *Chief Artist and Major Works* - Richard Hamilton, Andy Warhol, Roy Lichtenstein, Claes Oldenburg, Jasper Johns, and Robert Rauschenberg.
- *Historical Events* - Vietnam War (U.S.A enters 1965); Czechoslovakian revolt (1968)



Above;
Andy Warhol. (American, 1928-1987).
Campbell's Soup Cans.
1962. Synthetic polymer
paint on thirty-two
canvases.
Each canvas
(50.8 x 40.6 cm)

Andy Warhol Campbell's Tomato Soup, 1962, oil on canvas.



Andy Warhol, No. 1 from Mick Jagger 1975 from a series of ten
colour screenprints impression 109 from an edition of 250

postmodernism

and deconstructivism

(1970 -)

- *Characteristics* - Art without a centre and reworking and mixing past styles. The Oxford English Dictionary refers to postmodernism as "a style and concept in the arts characterized by distrust of theories and ideologies and by the drawing of attention to conventions." Deconstructivism in architecture, also called deconstruction, is a development of postmodern architecture that began in the late 1980s
- *Chief Artist and Major Works* - Gerhard Richter, Cindy Sherman, Anselm Kiefer, Frank Gehry, Zaha Hadid, Jeff Koons
- *Historical Events* - Nuclear freeze movement; Cold War fizzles; Communism collapses in Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R. (1989 - 1991) Terrorism.



Jeff Koon, Balloon Dog, oil on canvas,
259.1 x 363.2 cm, 1995-1998



Cindy Sherman, Lucille Ball Black and White photograph 1975



Frank Gehry's Dancing House, 1994 to 1996

Masters Vimeo

<https://vimeo.com/272297254>

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- <https://www.wga.hu/index1.html>
- <http://www.arthistoryarchive.com/arthistory/>