

# Short History of Painting



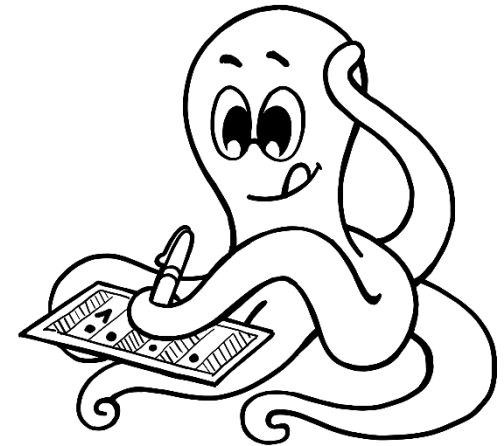
**KNOW**Art



13.07.2021  
Lionel Pilorget



- Introduction
- Renaissance: 1400 until 1600
- Classicism: 1600 until 1780
- Neoclassicism: 1750 until 1880
- Modern Art: 1840 until 1970
- Postmodernism: 1950 until 2000



# When does art begin?



## Beginning of Art = Beginning of Humanity



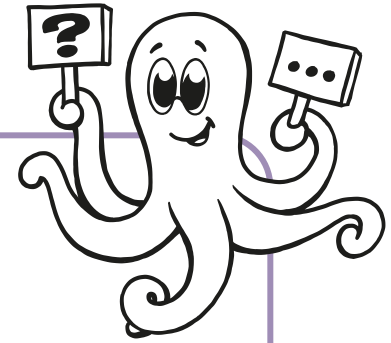
Stone Age jewelry:  
only four centimeters long and 7.5 grams light is the mammoth figure



The head of the **Venus of Brassempouy**, only 3.65 cm high, is a fragment of an ivory statuette (Venus figurine) from the Upper Paleolithic



Over 600 parietal wall paintings cover the interior walls and ceilings of the **Lascaux Cave** - more than 2,000 figures mainly animals such as aurochs, bison, deer and horses in a very unique style, but also partly human figures



between 17,000 and 15,000 B.C.  
(possibly between 36,000 and 19,000 BC)



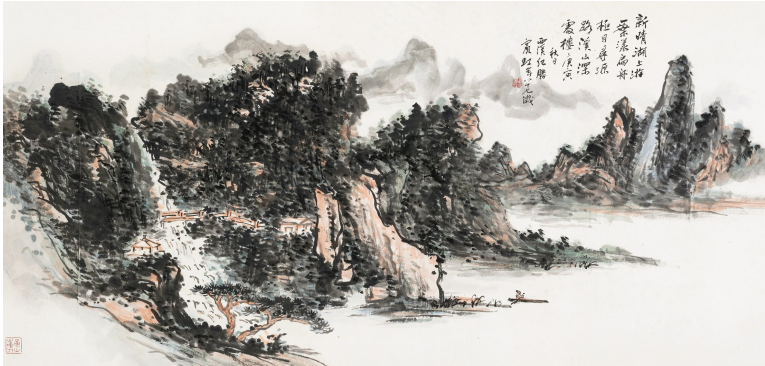
about 35.000 years old



presumed age: 21.000-26.000 years



# Art at a planetary scale, any age and any culture



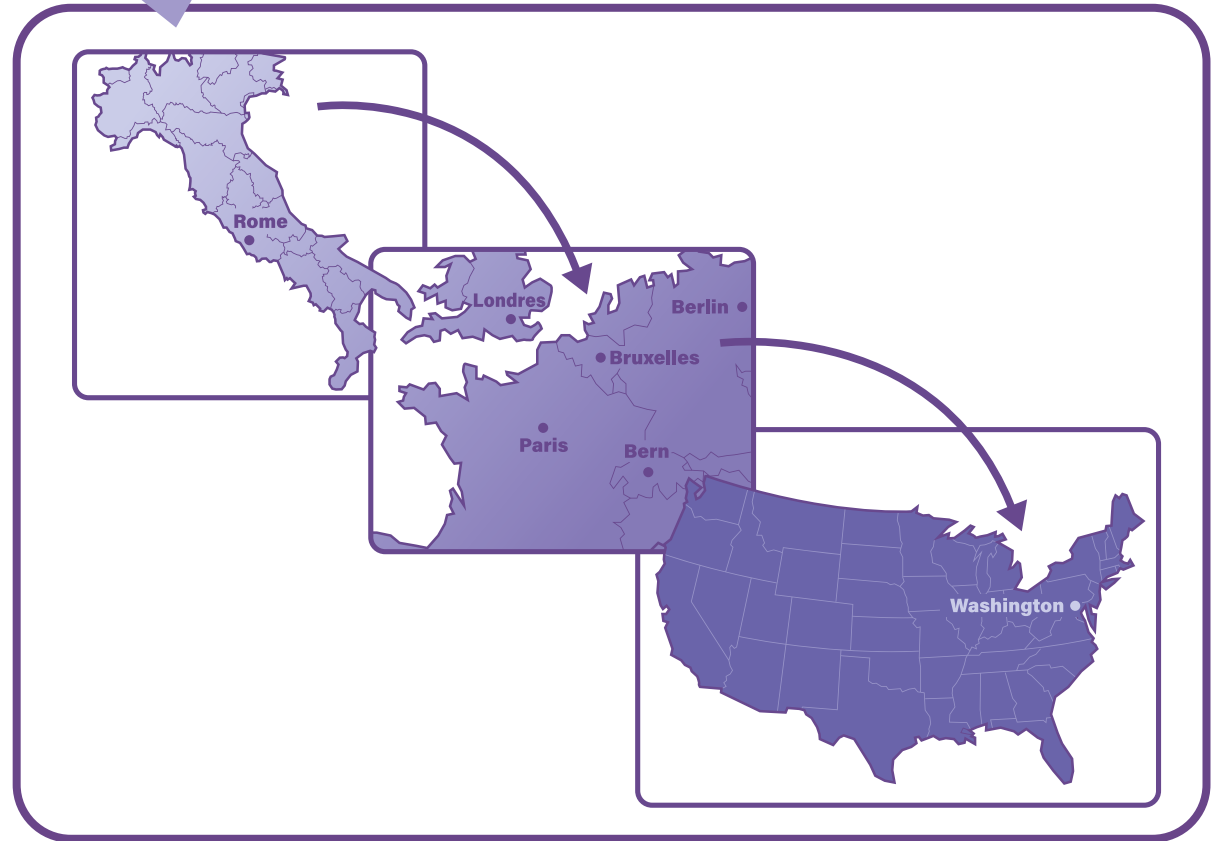


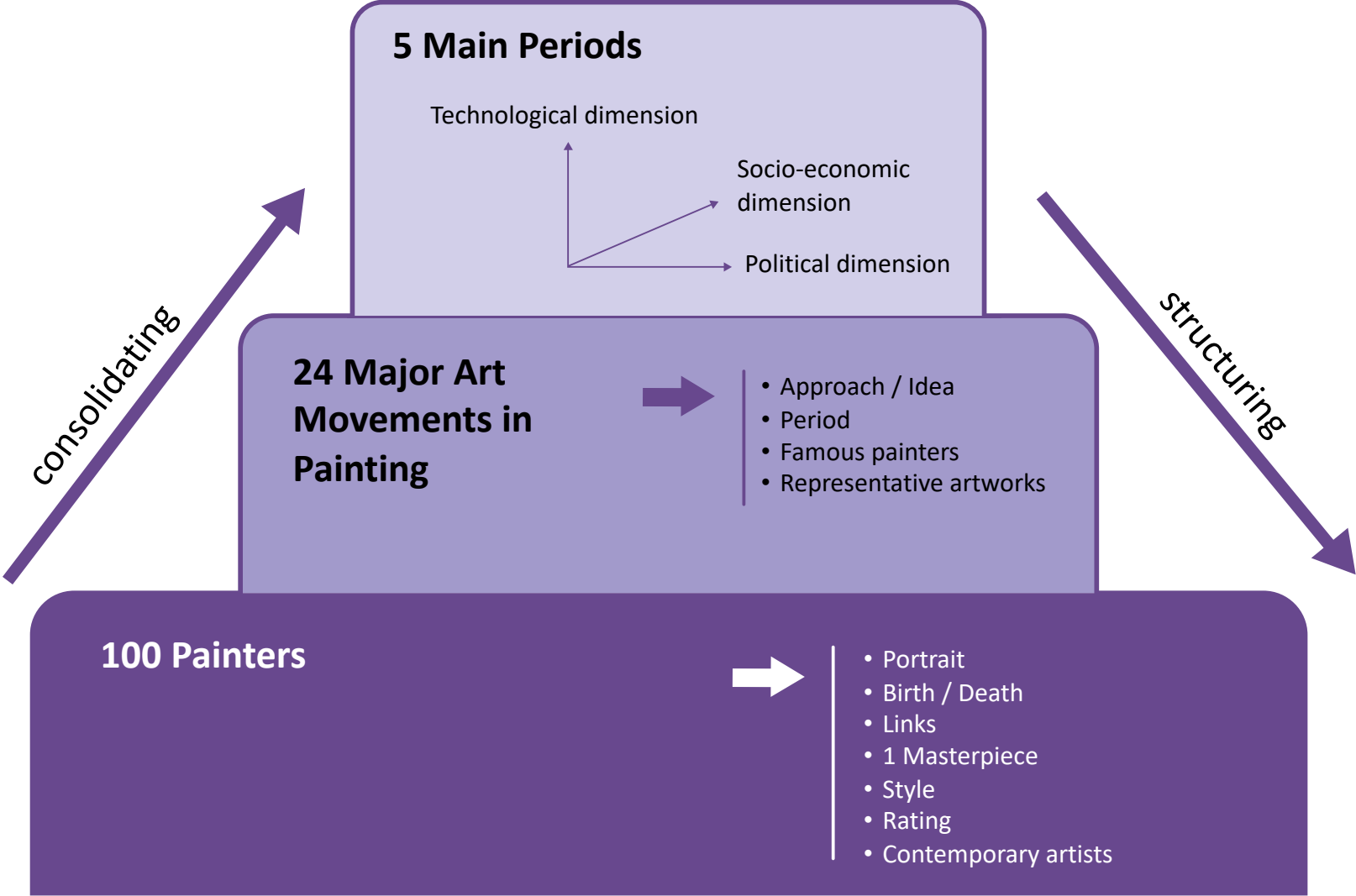


Medieval Art

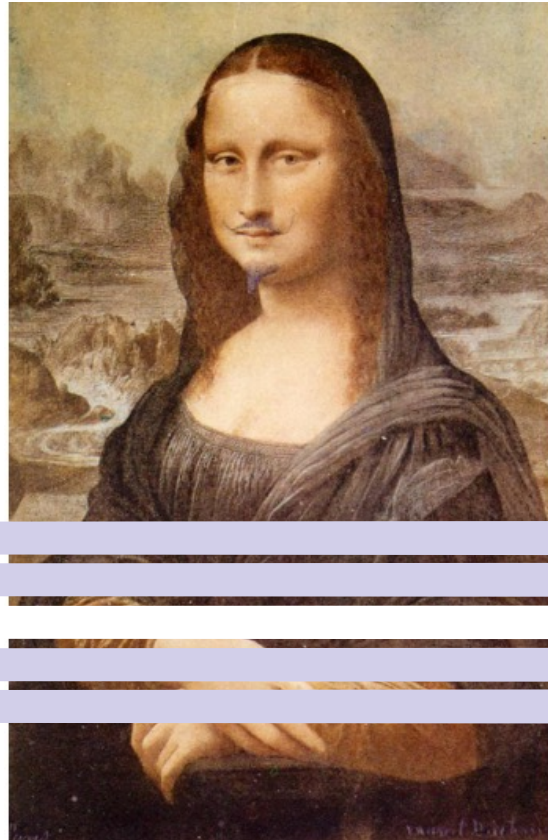
Renaissance – Classicism – Neoclassicism - Modern Art - Postmodernism

Main stages of our journey through time









# Renaissance (1400-1600)



## Techniques / Inventions

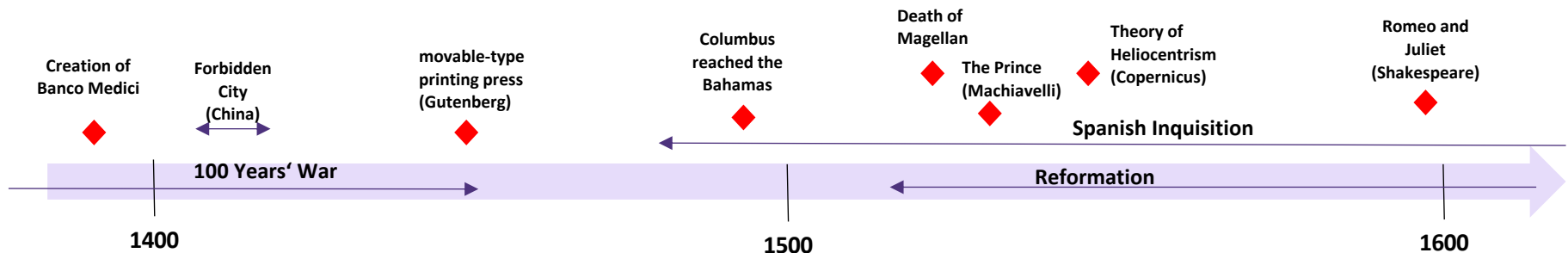
- Gutenberg invents the printing press (1440)
- Route in the Indian Ocean opened

## Political Situation

- Spread of Humanism, which questions Man in a general way, excluding God
- Weak position of the Church
- European kings strengthened their military and financial power
- Fall of Constantinople as signal of the end of the Medieval period, resulting in the fall of the Byzantine Empire to the Ottoman Empire (1453)

## Socio-Economic Development

- Increased prosperity thanks to trade with the Orient
- Large parts of the New World became Spanish and Portuguese colonies, and while the Portuguese became the masters of Asia's and Africa's Indian Ocean trade, the Spanish opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with India
- Development of the craft industry





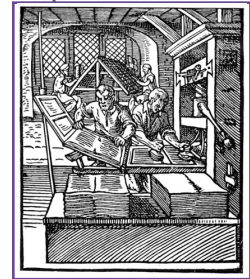
# Renaissance: Memory Game



He travelled 4 times across the Atlantic to discover India.  
What is his name?



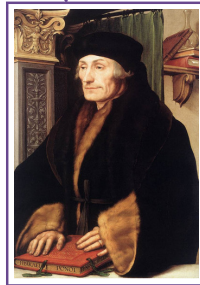
What is the name of Gutenberg's invention?



The so-called Big Three of the High Renaissance were:...



Which philosophical movement blossomed during the Renaissance?



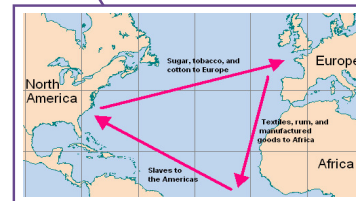
Influential Italian dynasty of Florence, which wealth and influence were initially derived from the textile trade





How many years did Michelangelo spend to paint the Sistine Chapel ceiling?



What is the name of trade concerning the Atlantic slave trade?









Main Art Stream	Renaissance Period	
<b>Approach / Idea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revival of classical Greek and Roman art forms and faith in the nobility of Man (Humanism)</li> <li>• With the naturalistic realism of faces, science enters art. Da Vinci used science to study the anatomy of the human body and to represent people in a more realistic way.</li> <li>• Perspective then began to appear in the representations</li> </ul>	
<b>Period</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1400 - 1490, Early Renaissance</li> <li>• 1490 - 1530, High Renaissance</li> </ul>	
<b>Major artists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uccello Paolo (1397-1475)</li> <li>• Botticelli (1445-1510)</li> <li>• Da Vinci Leonardo (1452-1519)</li> <li>• Michelangelo (1475-1564)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raphael (1483-1520)</li> <li>• Titian (1485-1576)</li> <li>• Tintoretto Jacopo (1518-1594)</li> <li>• Veronese Paolo (1528-1588)</li> </ul>
<b>Representative artworks</b>	<p>Marriage of the Virgin, 1504 (Raphael)</p>  <p>Source: en.wikipedia.org</p>	<p>Primavera, 1482 (Botticelli)</p>  <p>Source: www.parblo.com</p>





Main Art Stream	Renaissance Period	
<b>Approach / Idea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Show the world as it actually was, and depict people in a way that made them look more human, with a greater complexity of emotions</li> <li>• The use of oil as a binding agent allows smooth and translucent surfaces. It dries slowly and allows more time to add subtle details and smooth transitions of color and light effects with more precise and realistic depictions of surface textures</li> </ul>	
<b>Epoch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1400 - 1600</li> </ul>	
<b>Major artists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Van Eyck Jan (1390-1441)</li> <li>• Bosch Hieronymus (1450-1516)</li> <li>• Dürer Albrecht (1471-1528)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holbein Hans the Younger (1497-1543)</li> <li>• Bruegel Pieter the Elder (1525-1569)</li> </ul>
<b>Representative artworks</b>	<p>The Hunters in the Snow, 1565 (Pieter Bruegel the Elder)</p>  <p>Source: de.wikipedia.org</p>	<p>Erasmus, 1523–24 (Hans Holbein the Younger)</p>  <p>Source: britannica.com</p>



Main Art Stream	Renaissance Period	
<b>Approach / Idea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• From 'maniera' meaning simply style or stylishness</li><li>• Excess of refinement and great search for personality</li><li>• Taste for deformation, excess, anxiety and obsession with movement</li><li>• Elongation of bodies and proportions</li></ul>	
<b>Epoch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1520 - 1600</li></ul>	
<b>Major artists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tintoretto Jacopo (1518-1594)</li><li>• Veronese Paolo (1528-1588)</li><li>• El Greco (1541-1614)</li></ul>	
<b>Representative artworks</b>	<p data-bbox="614 701 981 729">Laocoon, 1610-14 (El Greco)</p>  <p data-bbox="913 1296 1132 1319">Source: de.wikipedia.org</p>	<p data-bbox="1193 701 1812 729">The Wedding at Cana, 1561 (Jacopo Tintoretto)</p>  <p data-bbox="1547 1296 1837 1319">Source: commons.wikimedia.org</p>





**I am the state  
(Louis XIV)**



## Techniques / Invention

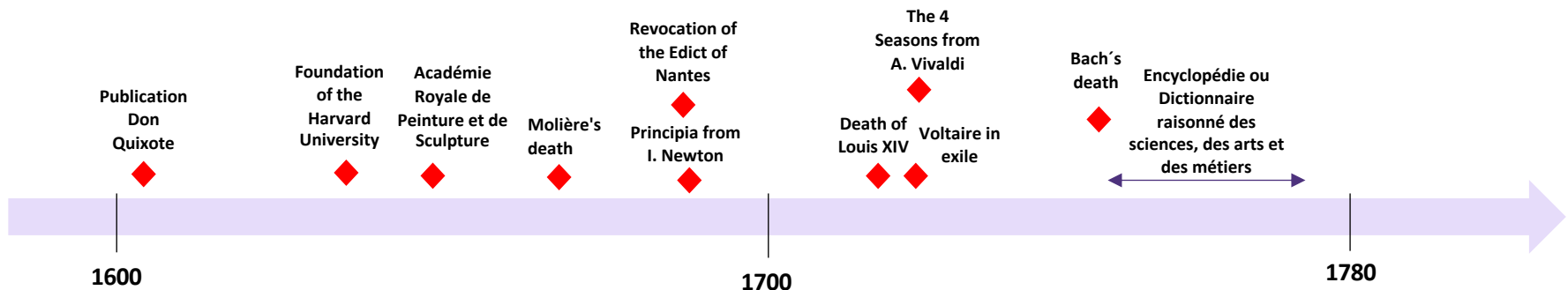
- Emergence of newly invented machines (telescope, mechanical calculator, barometer, vacuum pump, pendulum clock, piston engine) became part of the daily and economic lives
- Science was not considered to be a real discipline until Sir Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal and Galileo
- The 18th century saw the start of the first industrial revolution with modern manufacturing with steam engines replacing animal labor

## Political Situation

- Importance of Prussia and Austria as major European powers and also the importance of Russia increased with the acquisition of numerous territories
- Thirteen British colonies in North America proclaimed their secession from Great Britain and their right to form their own sovereign confederation on 4 July 1776
- The Qing Dynasty or Manchu Dynasty was founded by the Manchus in 1616 and ruled the Empire of China from 1644. It replaced the Ming Dynasty and ended after the Xinhai Revolution of 1911 with the proclamation of the Republic of China on January 1, 1912.

## Socio-Economic Development

- Many enlightened monarchs relied on religious tolerance and lifted numerous restrictions on religious minorities
- The education of the broad mass of the population increased. Educational efforts in Europe led to a sharp increase in literacy. By 1750, 60 percent of men and 40 percent of women in Britain had these skills.



# Classicism: find the 4 intruders



**A**

**B**

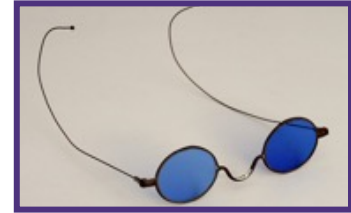
**C**

**D**

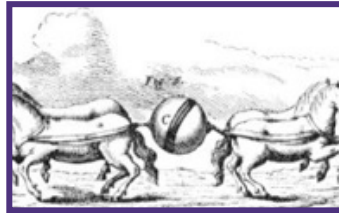
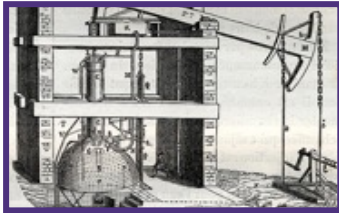
**1**



**2**



**3**





**4**









Main Art Stream	Classicism Period	
<b>Approach / Idea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Details are the foundation of everything, which are then accompanied by perspective and the effects of luminosity</li> <li>• The characters are constantly on the move and the expression of feelings is increased tenfold, or the greatness of God</li> <li>• Facts at the most tragic moment and the chiaroscuro technique highlights certain details of the characters thanks to the lighting of a candle or other object. The contrasts are very strong and the paintings rather dark.</li> <li>• Total refusal of straight, vertical and horizontal lines, thus installing curves and counter curves</li> </ul>	
<b>Epoch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1600 - 1670</li> </ul>	
<b>Major artists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Caravaggio (1571-1610)</li> <li>• Rubens Peter Paul (1577-1640)</li> <li>• Velazquez Diego (1599-1660)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rembrandt (1606-1669)</li> <li>• Vermeer Johannes (1632-1675)</li> </ul>
<b>Representative artworks</b>	<p>La Venus del Espejo, 1647-51 (Diego Velázquez)</p>  <p>Source: <a href="http://dailyartmagazine.com">dailyartmagazine.com</a></p>	<p>The Garden of Love, 1630-31 (Peter Paul Rubens)</p>  <p>Source: <a href="http://dailyartmagazine.com">dailyartmagazine.com</a></p>



Main Art Stream	Classicism Period	
<b>Approach / Idea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Word is a derivative of the French term <i>rocaille</i>, which means “rock and shell garden ornamentation”</li> <li>• Light and sometimes even erotic style</li> <li>• Exceptionally ornamental and theatrical style of architecture, art and decoration which combines asymmetry, scrolling curves, gilding, white and pastel colors, sculpted molding, and <i>trompe-l'œil</i> frescoes to create surprise and the illusion of motion and drama</li> <li>• Pastel colors (green and yellow are emphasized) and rather curved shapes</li> <li>• Depicts long walks, parts of the countryside or pastoral scenes</li> </ul>	
<b>Epoch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1700 - 1780</li> </ul>	
<b>Major artists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jean-Antoine Watteau (1684-1721)</li> <li>• Canaletto (1697-1768)</li> <li>• Reynolds Joshua (1723-1792)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gainsborough Thomas (1727-1788)</li> <li>• Fragonard Jean-Honoré (1732-1806)</li> <li>• Goya Francisco (1746-1828)</li> </ul>
<b>Representative artworks</b>	<p>The Meeting, 1771-73 (Jean-Honoré Fragonard)</p>  <p>Source: <a href="http://www.artsy.net">www.artsy.net</a></p>	<p>Gilles, 1718-19 (Jean-Antoine Watteau)</p>  <p>Source: <a href="http://www.theartstory.org">www.theartstory.org</a></p>



## Le Salon de Paris



François-Joseph Heim - Charles X distributes prizes after the Salon of 1824, Musée du Louvre, Paris (Salon of 1827)  
Source: [www.artlog.net](http://www.artlog.net)



# Neoclassicism Period (1750-1880)



## Techniques / Inventions

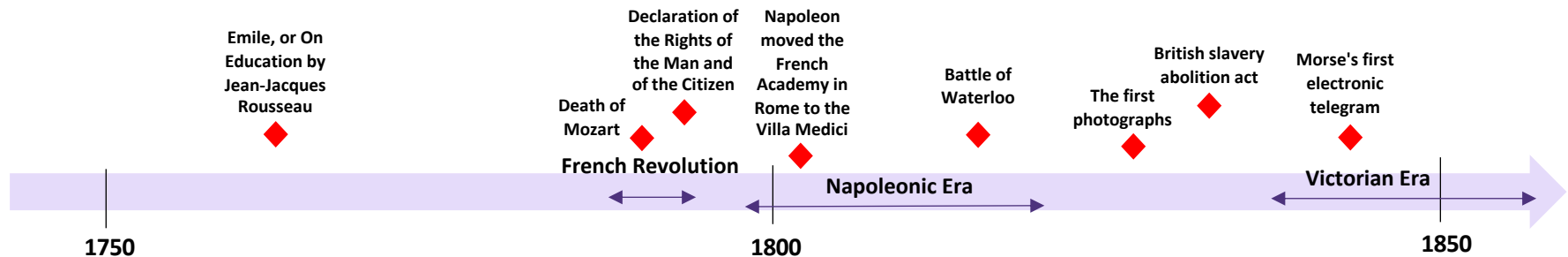
- First improved steam engines installed by J. Watt, A. Lavoisier discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and in 1800 A. Volta constructed a voltaic pile
- New inventions and use of technology like steam locomotives, the battery, photography, sewing machines, pasteurization, dynamite, the telephone, first practical car using internal-combustion engine and Coca Cola

## Political Situation

- The Convention of 1800, or Treaty of Mortefontaine, is signed between France and the United States of America and U.S. President John Adams becomes the first President of the United States to live in the Executive Mansion (later renamed the White House)
- Napoleon Bonaparte is crowned Emperor of the French Empire and embarked on trans-European conquests, the so-called Napoleonic Wars – a conflict that forever transformed European politics, and gave rise to the global struggle for hegemony

## Socio-Economic Development

- Industrial Revolution as transition to new manufacturing processes in Europe and the United States between 1760 and 1840 with new production methods, new chemical manufacturing and iron production processes, the increasing use of steam power and water power, the development of machine tools and the rise of the mechanized factory system
- Unprecedented rise in the rate of population growth





## Which artists did not get the Grand Prix de Rome?

- Jean-Honoré Fragonard
- Jean-Auguste Ingres
- Jacques Louis David
- Jean-Antoine Watteau
- Pierre Paul Prud'hon
- Giovanni Battista Piranesi
- Pierre Hubert Subleyras
- Antoine-Jean Gros
- Gustave Courbet
- Edouard Manet
- Camille Corot
- Henri Fantin-Latour
- Claude Monet

The *Académie* divided paintings into five categories, or genres, ranked in terms of difficulty and prestige:

**History Painting**—encompassing highbrow subjects taken from the classical tradition, the bible, or allegories, this type of painting was considered the highest genre because it required proficiency in depicting the human body, as well as imagination and intellect to depict what could not be seen. These were often large-scale multi-figure paintings.

**Portraiture**—focusing on capturing likeness, this genre was prestigious, and certainly lucrative, but less so than history painting. Portraitists were derided for “merely” copying nature rather than inventing (an oversimplification as few portraits were executed entirely from life).


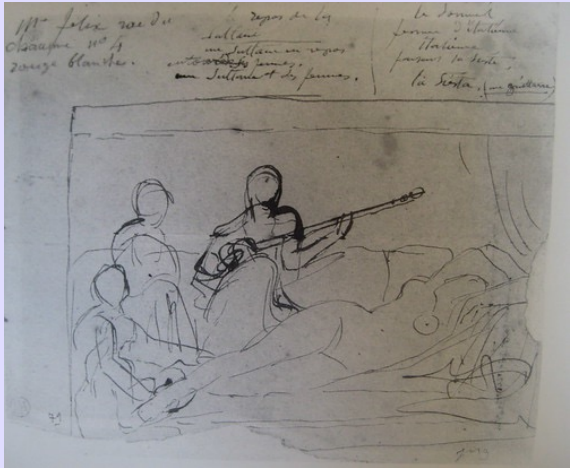
**Genre Painting**—depicting scenes of everyday life, this genre included the human figure but ostensibly did not represent grand ideas, although many genre paintings had moralizing undertones. Genre paintings were smaller in size than history paintings, further detracting from their prestige.

**Landscapes**—consisting of all representations of rural or urban topography, real or imagined, this genre became especially popular during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

**Still Life Painting**—often indulging in the juxtaposition of colors and textures, these paintings represented inanimate (often luxury) objects and drew heavily on the seventeenth-century Dutch tradition of such subjects. While at times other moralizing symbols such as *memento mori* (reminders of human mortality) were included, these were not an intrinsic part of the genre, which was considered to require no invention on the part of the artist (since, they were painting what they could see).


Source: [www.khanacademy.org](http://www.khanacademy.org)

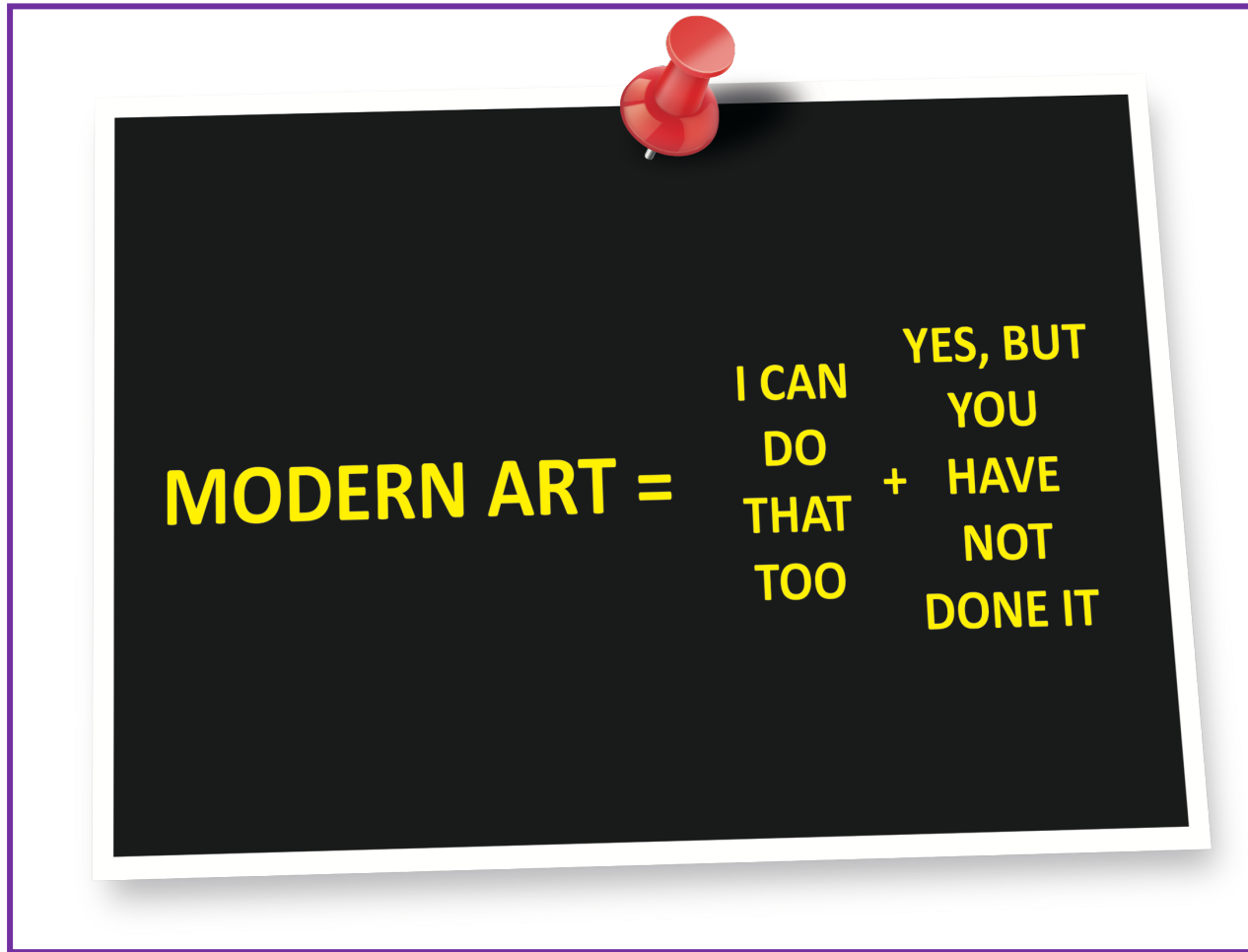


Main Art Stream	Neoclassicism	
<b>Approach / Idea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exalts grandeur and strength and desire to return to simplicity</li> <li>• Search for perfection and virtue, artists going so far as to modify nature to make it more perfect</li> <li>• Allegories or other mythological figures reflecting noble subjects are in vogue</li> <li>• The characters are much less numerous and more geometric patterns</li> <li>• The gestures are more eloquent and the bodies are more inspired by the precision of Greco-Roman statues</li> <li>• Open air painting</li> </ul>	
<b>Epoch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1750 - 1830</li> </ul>	
<b>Major artists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• David Jacques-Louis (1748-1825)</li> <li>• Ingres Jean-Auguste (1780-1867)</li> </ul>	
<b>Representative artworks</b>	<p>Mars Being Disarmed by Venus and the Three Graces, 1824 (Jacques-Louis David)</p>  <p>Source: en.wikipedia.org</p>	<p>Study for "The Odalisque with a Slave," 1839 (Jean-Auguste Ingres)</p>  <p>Source: beardedroman.com</p>





Main Art Stream	Neoclassicism	
<b>Approach / Idea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rejection of rationalism and classicism, freeing oneself from narrow reality and cold common sense</li> <li>• In the dreamlike atmosphere of the novels, aspiration to the ideal, to feelings, to exoticism, to mystery and to imagination communion with nature with its wild and sometimes mysterious aspect</li> <li>• Color takes on a symbolic side, the aim being to express intense, mystical feelings through suggestion</li> <li>• The paintings often represent landscapes or events in which nature takes over. The movement reflects the desire to show that nature is stronger than humanity. One can admire paintings of massacres, shipwrecks, etc.</li> <li>• The painter makes his emotions felt and seeks to appeal to his audience: he thus delivers a certain representation of reality. Romantic painters present shocking scenes, from massacre to reality.</li> </ul>	
<b>Epoch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1800 - 1880</li> </ul>	
<b>Major artists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goya Francisco (1746-1828)</li> <li>• Friedrich Caspar David (1774-1840)</li> <li>• Turner J. M. W. (1775-1851)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constable John (1776-1837)</li> <li>• Géricault Théodore (1791-1824)</li> <li>• Delacroix Eugène (1798-1863)</li> <li>• Courbet Gustave (1819-1877)</li> </ul>
<b>Representative artworks</b>	<p>Saturn Devouring His Son, 1823 (Francisco Goya)</p>  <p>Source: <a href="http://learnodo-newtonic.com">learnodo-newtonic.com</a></p>	<p>The Slave Ship, 1840 (Turner J.M.W.)</p>  <p>Source: <a href="http://www.theartstory.org">www.theartstory.org</a></p>



# Modern Art Period (1840-1970)



## Techniques / Inventions

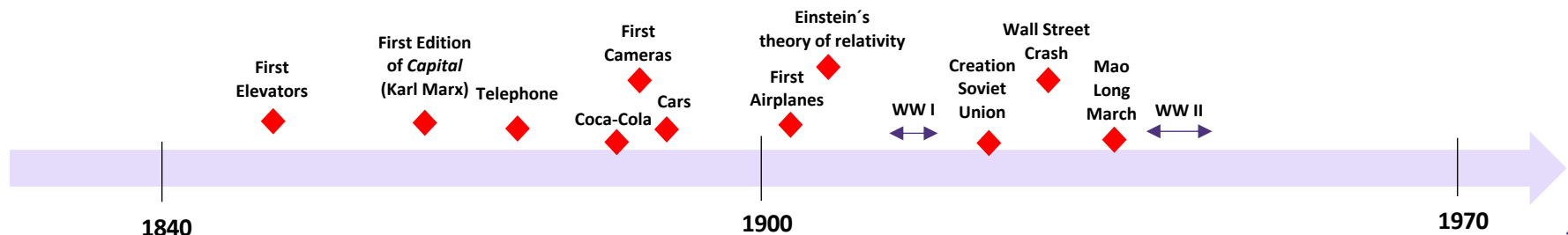
- Invention of the first working telephone
- First camera using roll film
- Wilhelm Maybach and Gottlieb Daimler built the first automobile in 1889, whereas Karl Benz developed a gasoline-powered vehicle
- New inventions such as tanks, chemical weapons and aircraft

## Political Situation

- At the beginning of the period, the British Empire was the world's most powerful nation
- The Soviet Union had its roots in the October Revolution of 1917 when the Bolsheviks, headed by Vladimir Lenin, seized power and destroyed the tradition of czarist regime and became a socialist state that spanned most of Europe and Asia during its existence from 1922 to 1991
- Fascism, a movement which grew out of post-war fear, accelerated during the Great Depression of the 1930s
- The Nuclear Age begins
- Globalization as exemplified by the establishment of international law, international aid and the United Nations

## Socio-Economic Development

- Spanish flu pandemic, World War I and World War II, nuclear power and space exploration, nationalism and decolonization represent significant events
- World population reached an estimated 2 billion in 1927; by late 1999, the global population reached 6 billion, with over half in East, South and Southeast Asia
- Massive urbanization and much higher levels of productivity, profit and prosperity









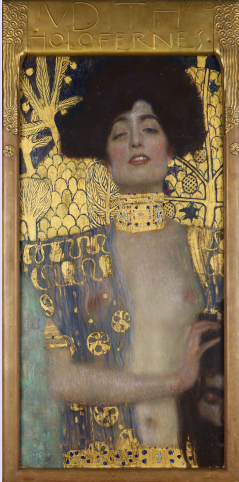
1. Art does not reproduce the visible; it makes visible.
2. Creativity takes courage.
3. Every child is an artist. The problem is how to remain an artist once he grows up.
4. The richness I achieve comes from nature, the source of my inspiration.
5. Normality is a paved road: It's comfortable to walk, but no flowers grow on it.
6. I shut my eyes in order to see.
7. When I am no longer controversial, I will no longer be important.
8. In 1913, trying desperately to liberate art from the ballast of the representational world, I sought refuge in the form of the square.
9. I wish to approach truth as closely as is possible, and therefore I abstract everything until I arrive at the fundamental quality of objects.
10. Without anxiety and illness I should have been like a ship without a rudder.

- a) Edvard Munch
- b) Henri Matisse
- c) Piet Mondrian
- d) Paul Gauguin
- e) Paul Klee
- f) Claude Monet
- g) Gustave Courbet
- h) Vincent van Gogh
- i) Pablo Picasso
- j) Kazimir Malevich




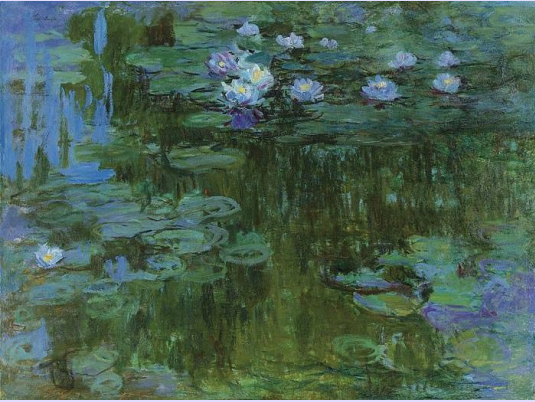
Main Art Stream	Modern Art	
<b>Approach / Idea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sincerity in art is sought with the aim of "sticking to the truth" through a work of expression and structure, in a word, stylization. It is a question of making real the scenes of everyday life.</li> <li>• The aim is to bear witness to life and current events (social evolution, daily life, the arrival of machines) and to put the human being at the heart of the paintings</li> <li>• Real scenes, sometimes even bland, are represented to transmit a strong emotion in large formats</li> <li>• Work, daily life, nature, landscapes, portraits draw a growing strength and transmit more emotions through large size works</li> </ul>	
<b>Epoch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1840 - 1900</li> </ul>	
<b>Major artists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Courbet Gustave (1819-1877)</li> <li>• Manet Edouard (1832-1883)</li> </ul>	
<b>Representative artworks</b>	<p>The Desperate Man, 1844-1845 (Gustave Courbet)</p>  <p>Source: <a href="http://www.artistsnetwork.com">www.artistsnetwork.com</a></p>	<p>The Absinthe Drinker, 1859 (Edouard Manet)</p>  <p>Source: <a href="http://drawpaintacademy.com">drawpaintacademy.com</a></p>





Main Art Stream	Modern Art	
<b>Approach / Idea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through an aesthetic of suggestion, the visible signs and symbols of a mysterious world are represented. Paintings display objects—symbols—that represent abstract ideas.</li> <li>• Its main objective is thus not to represent the immediate and visible reality, but a reality inspired by imagination and dreams</li> <li>• Inspired by literature and poetry of the day, as well as the history, legends, myths, Biblical stories and fables of the past</li> <li>• Expression of more absolute truths which could only be accessed indirectly, using metaphorical imagery and suggestive forms containing symbolic meaning</li> </ul>	
<b>Epoch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1860 - 1910</li> </ul>	
<b>Major artists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Böcklin Arnold (1827-1901)</li> <li>• Hodler Ferdinand (1853-1918)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Klimt Gustave (1862-1918)</li> <li>• Munch Edvard (1863-1944)</li> </ul>
<b>Representative artworks</b>	<p>The Dance of Life, 1899–1900 (Edvard Munch)</p>  <p>Source: <a href="http://www.identifythisart.com">www.identifythisart.com</a></p>	<p>Judith I, 1901 (Gustave Klimt)</p>  <p>Source: <a href="http://de.wikipedia.org">de.wikipedia.org</a></p>



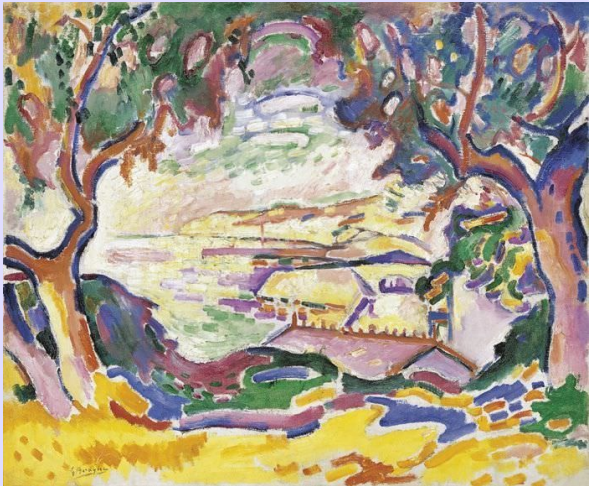



Main Art Stream	Modern Art Period	
<b>Approach / Idea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Particular way of perceiving nature, not by trying to render perfectly what is seen by the eye like a camera, but by emphasising the surprise it provokes and its radiance</li> <li>• Painting outside in front of the bright and shimmering colours of the landscapes and material revolution with the appearance of lighter wooden easels and tubes of paint that allowed painters and artists to leave their studios</li> <li>• No mixed colours but juxtaposition with small touches</li> </ul>	
<b>Epoch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1870 - 1920</li> </ul>	
<b>Major artists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manet Edouard (1832-1883)</li> <li>• Degas Edgar (1834-1917)</li> <li>• Cézanne Paul (1839-1906)</li> <li>• Monet Claude (1840-1926)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Morisot Berthe (1841-1895)</li> <li>• Renoir Auguste (1841-1919)</li> <li>• Cassatt Mary (1844-1926)</li> <li>• Signac Paul (1863-1935)</li> </ul>
<b>Representative artworks</b>	<p>Pont Boieldieu in Rouen, 1896 (Camille Pissarro)</p>  <p>Source: learnodo-newtonic.com</p>	<p>Nymphaeas, 1890s – 1920s (Claude Monet)</p>  <p>Source: learnodo-newtonic.com</p>





Main Art Stream	Modern Art Period	
<b>Approach / Idea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post-Impressionism = Late Impressionism and Neo-Impressionism</li> <li>• "Splitting" of the color into single values, often in favor of an abstracting and symbolic content with luminous surfaces, stylized intentions, decorative designs and an artificial lifelessness in the figures and landscapes</li> <li>• Eclectic group of individuals, without uniform features. Vincent van Gogh painted thickly on canvas, Seurat developed millions of colored dots creating pointillism, while Paul Cézanne used whole planes of color</li> <li>• Neo-Impressionists painted in the studio instead of outdoors</li> </ul>	
<b>Epoch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1884 - 1935</li> </ul>	
<b>Major artists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Georges Seurat (1859-1891)</li> <li>• Paul Cezanne (1839-1906)</li> <li>• Van Gogh (1853-1890)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paul Gauguin (1848-1903)</li> <li>• Henri Matisse (1869-1954)</li> </ul>
<b>Representative artworks</b>	<p>Concarneau, 1891 (Paul Signac)</p>  <p>Source: artinwords.de</p>	<p>Lac d'Annecy, 1896 (Paul Cezanne)</p>  <p>Source: wikipedia.org</p>



Main Art Stream	Modern Art Period	
<b>Approach / Idea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Les fauves = ‘the wild beasts’</li> <li>• Strong colors and fierce brushwork, using bold, non-naturalistic colours (often applied directly from the tube) and wild loose dabs of paint. The forms of the subjects were also simplified making their work appear quite abstract.</li> <li>• Scientific colour theories developed in the nineteenth century – particularly those relating to complementary colors</li> <li>• The color takes precedence over the actual drawing: trees can be red, blue or green</li> </ul>	
<b>Epoch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1905 - 1910</li> </ul>	
<b>Major artists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Matisse Henri (1869-1954)</li> <li>• Braque Georges (1882-1963)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chagall Marc (1887-1985)</li> <li>• Miró Joan (1893-1983)</li> </ul>
<b>Representative artworks</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">Seascape, 1906 (Georges Braque)</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Source: artinwords.de</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Open Window, 1905 (Henri Matisse)</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Source: www.retroavangarda.com</p>









Main Art Stream	Modern Art Period	
<b>Approach / Idea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• International style in architecture and design that emerged in the 1890s, which is characterized by sinuous lines and flowing organic shapes based on plant forms</li><li>• Curvilinear design style, also called “Jugendstil” in Germany or “Stile Liberty” in Italy</li><li>• Presence of rhythms, colors, ornaments inspired by trees, flowers, insects or animals which introduce sensibility into the daily decor</li><li>• Undulating asymmetrical line, often taking the form of flower stalks and buds, vine tendrils, insect wings or other delicate and sinuous natural objects; the line may be elegant and graceful or infused with a powerfully rhythmic and whiplike force</li></ul>	
<b>Epoch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1890 - 1914</li></ul>	
<b>Major artists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Klimt Gustave (1862-1918)</li></ul>	
<b>Representative artworks</b>	<p data-bbox="562 768 1045 839">Portrait of Adele Bloch-Bauer I, 1907 (Gustave Klimt)</p>  <p data-bbox="917 1333 1136 1356">Source: en.wikipedia.org</p>	<p data-bbox="1325 768 1688 839">At the Moulin Rouge, 1895 (Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec)</p>  <p data-bbox="1580 1333 1843 1356">Source: www.invaluable.com</p>




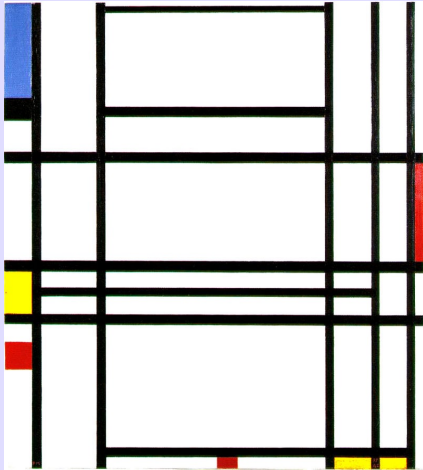


Main Art Stream	Modern Art Period	
<b>Approach / Idea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feelings of anxiety and fears of violence generated by the European continent at that time</li> <li>• The art of emotion, describing the external world in a language that is more emotional than plastic</li> <li>• Idea of subjectivity in painting and sculpture to show that representational art may legitimately include subjective distortion</li> </ul>	
<b>Epoch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1905 - 1933</li> </ul>	
<b>Major artists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Munch Edvard (1863-1944)</li> <li>• Kandinsky Wassily (1866-1944)</li> <li>• Klee Paul (1879-1940)</li> <li>• Marc Franz (1880-1916)</li> <li>• Kirchner Ernst Ludwig (1880-1938)</li> <li>• Braque Georges (1882-1963)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modigliani Amedeo (1884-1920)</li> <li>• Macke August (1887-1914)</li> <li>• Chagall Marc (1887-1985)</li> <li>• Schiele Egon (1890-1918)</li> <li>• Dix Otto (1891-1969)</li> <li>• Giacometti Alberto (1901-1966)</li> </ul>
<b>Representative artworks</b>	<p>Street Berlin, 1913 (Ernst Ludwig Kirchner)</p>  <p>Source: artincontext.org</p>	<p>The Blue Rider, 1903 (Wassily Kandinsky)</p>  <p>Source: artincontext.org</p>

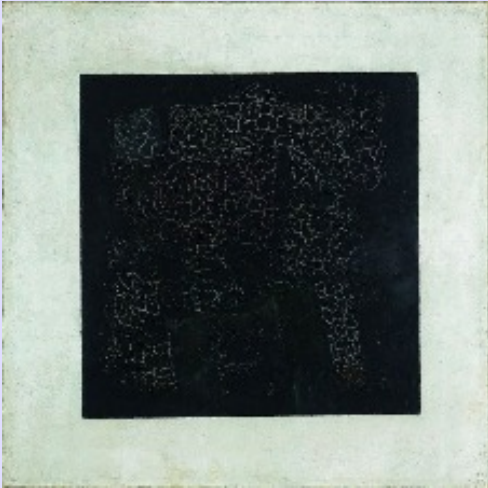
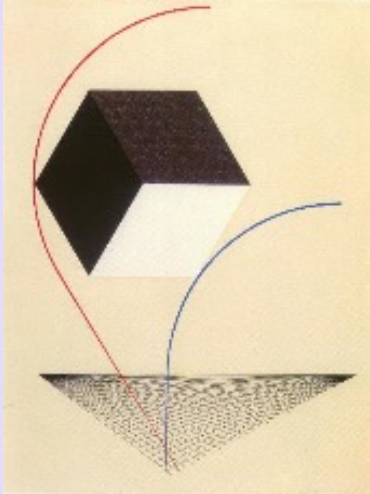


Main Art Stream	Modern Art Period	
<b>Approach / Idea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The name comes from the critic Louis Vauxcelles who, on seeing some of Georges Braque's paintings exhibited in Paris in 1908, described them as reducing everything to '<i>geometric outlines or to cubes</i>'</li> <li>• Compositional system of flat splintered planes as an alternative to Renaissance-inspired linear perspective and rounded volumes</li> <li>• Different views of subjects (usually objects or figures) together in the same picture, resulting in paintings that appear fragmented and abstracted</li> </ul>	
<b>Epoch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1907 - 1914</li> <li>• Cézannean (1907-1909), analytical (1909-1912) and synthetic (1912-1914)</li> </ul>	
<b>Major artists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malevich Kasimir (1879-1935)</li> <li>• Klee Paul (1879-1940)</li> <li>• Marc Franz (1880-1916)</li> <li>• Léger Fernand (1881-1955)</li> <li>• Picasso Pablo (1881-1973)</li> <li>• Braque Georges (1882-1963)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delaunay Robert (1885-1941)</li> <li>• Duchamp Marcel (1887-1968)</li> <li>• Chagall Marc (1887-1985)</li> <li>• Miró Joan (1893-1983)</li> <li>• Magritte René (1898-1967)</li> </ul>
<b>Representative artworks</b>	<p>Les Demoiselles d'Avignon, 1907 (Pablo Picasso)</p>  <p>Source: artincontext.org</p>	<p>Mandora, 1909–10 (Georges Braque)</p>  <p>Source: www.tate.org.uk</p>



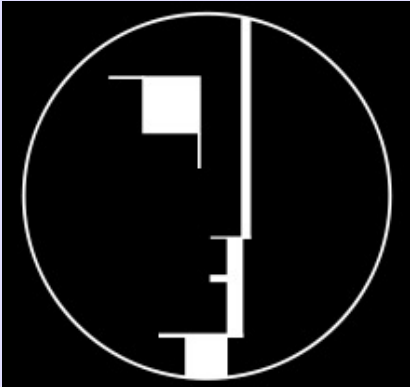

Main Art Stream	Modern Art Period	
<b>Approach / Idea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abstract art = concrete art or non-objective art</li> <li>• No attempt to represent an accurate depiction of a visual reality but instead use shapes, colors, forms and gestural marks to achieve its effect</li> <li>• Forms based on an object, figure or landscape are simplified or schematized</li> </ul>	
<b>Epoch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1910 - 1980</li> </ul>	
<b>Major artists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kandinsky Wassily (1866-1944)</li> <li>• Mondriaan Piet (1872-1944)</li> <li>• Malevich Kasimir (1879-1935)</li> <li>• Klee Paul (1879-1940)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delaunay Robert (1885-1941)</li> <li>• O'Keeffe Georgia (1887-1986)</li> <li>• Moore Henry (1898-1986)</li> </ul>
<b>Representative artworks</b>	<p>Intime Message, 1942 (Wassily Kandinsky)</p>  <p>Source: <a href="http://www.wassilykandinsky.net">www.wassilykandinsky.net</a></p>	<p>Composition No. 10, 1939–1942 (Piet Mondrian)</p>  <p>Source: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org">en.wikipedia.org</a></p>





Main Art Stream	Modern Art Period	
<b>Approach / Idea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>“Under Suprematism I understand the primacy of pure feeling in creative art. To the Suprematist, the visual phenomena of the objective world are, in themselves, meaningless; the significant thing is feeling, as such, quite apart from the environment in which it is called forth.”</i> Malewich</li><li>• Art movement focusing on basic geometric forms, such as circles, squares, lines and rectangles, painted in a limited range of colors</li></ul>	
<b>Epoch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1915 - 1930</li></ul>	
<b>Major artists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Kasimir Malewicz (1879-1935)</li><li>• Lazar Markovich Lissitzky (1890-1941)</li></ul>	
<b>Representative artworks</b>	<p data-bbox="585 715 1020 743">Black Square, 1913 (K. Malewicz)</p>  <p data-bbox="861 1286 1136 1310">Source: <a href="http://www.tate.org.uk">www.tate.org.uk</a></p>	<p data-bbox="1329 715 1676 743">A Proun, 1925 (El Lissitzky)</p>  <p data-bbox="1479 1286 1837 1310">Source: <a href="https://commons.wikimedia.org">commons.wikimedia.org</a></p>







Main Art Stream	Modern Art Period	
<b>Approach / Idea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• German school of design founded in Weimar by Walter Gropius which taught a fusion of art and crafts</li> <li>• Modernist approach to art education with the mission to conceive and create the new building of the future, combining architecture, sculpture and painting in a single form, which required the teaching of a new guild of craftsmen without the class-distinctions separating craftsmen and artists</li> <li>• Students should be equally comfortable with design, craft and methods of mass production</li> </ul>	
<b>Epoch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1919 - 1933</li> </ul>	
<b>Major artists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kandinsky Wassily (1866-1944)</li> <li>• Klee Paul (1879-1940)</li> <li>• Schlemmer Oskar (1888-1943)</li> </ul>	
<b>Representative artworks</b>	<p>Das Bauhaus-Logo, 1922 (Oskar Schlemmer)</p>  <p>Source: de.wikipedia.org</p>	<p>Architecture with window, 1919 (Paul Klee)</p>  <p>Source: www.zpk.org</p>



Main Art Stream	Modern Art Period	
<b>Approach / Idea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revolt against the system which had allowed the carnage of the First World War</li> <li>• New types of creativity (performance art and readymades) as well as new materials (junk art) and themes, celebrating luck in place of logic and irrationality instead of calculated intent</li> <li>• Seditious sense of humour endured in the Surrealist movement and exploration of new art, or “anti-art” by asking the role of art in the modern age</li> </ul>	
<b>Epoch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1916 - 1925</li> </ul>	
<b>Major artists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arp Hans (1886-1966)</li> <li>• Duchamp Marcel (1887-1968)</li> <li>• Dix Otto (1891-1969)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ernst Max (1891-1976)</li> <li>• Dali Salvadore (1904-1989)</li> </ul>
<b>Representative artworks</b>	<p>Fountain, 1917 (Marcel Duchamp)</p>  <p>Source: magazine.artland.com</p>	<p>Chinese Nightingale. 1920 (Max Ernst)</p>  <p>Source: www.theartstory.org</p>



Main Art Stream	Modern Art Period	
<b>Approach / Idea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Result of the unlimited expression and discovery of psychoanalysis by illustrating the inexplicable, illustrating dreams and interpreting the unconscious. The painters of the time saw a new possibility of pictorial expression and put their dreams on canvas.</li> <li>• The works are often complex and quickly plunge us into an abyss of thoughts and torments</li> <li>• Appeal above all to the dream, to the imaginary, to the madness and to the unconscious of each person</li> </ul>	
<b>Epoch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1924 - 1970 (In 1924, André Breton published his 'Manifesto to Surrealism')</li> </ul>	
<b>Major artists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Léger Fernand (1881-1955)</li> <li>• Picasso Pablo (1881-1973)</li> <li>• Arp Hans (1886-1966)</li> <li>• Chagall Marc (1887-1985)</li> <li>• de Chirico Giorgio (1888-1978)</li> <li>• Ernst Max (1891-1976)</li> <li>• Miró Joan (1893-1983)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Magritte René (1898-1967)</li> <li>• Giacometti Alberto (1901-1966)</li> <li>• Dali Salvadore (1904-1989)</li> <li>• Kahlo Frida (1907-1954)</li> <li>• Bacon Francis (1909-1992)</li> <li>• Bourgeois Louise (1911-2010)</li> </ul>
<b>Representative artworks</b>	<p>The Great Masturbator, (Salvador Dali)</p>  <p>Source: <a href="http://www.wikiart.org">www.wikiart.org</a></p>	<p>The Triumph of Surrealism, 1937 (Max Ernst)</p>  <p>Source: <a href="http://www.artnews.com">www.artnews.com</a></p>

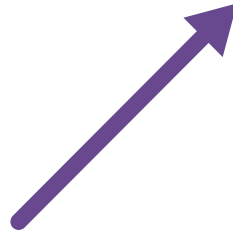


## PREMODERN



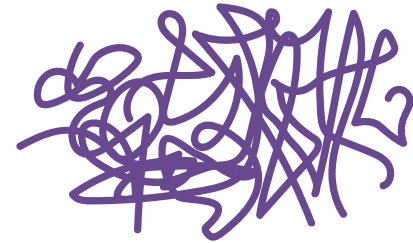
«Because God puts it  
There and that is the way it has  
always been»

## MODERN



«Forwards and  
Upwards with inevitable  
progress! »

## POSTMODERN



«Bllppgjzdknqslkjdb  
Qjksbhg jshskp  
ojdpqn âzopejaizhdf»



# Postmodernism Period (1950-2000)



## Techniques / Inventions

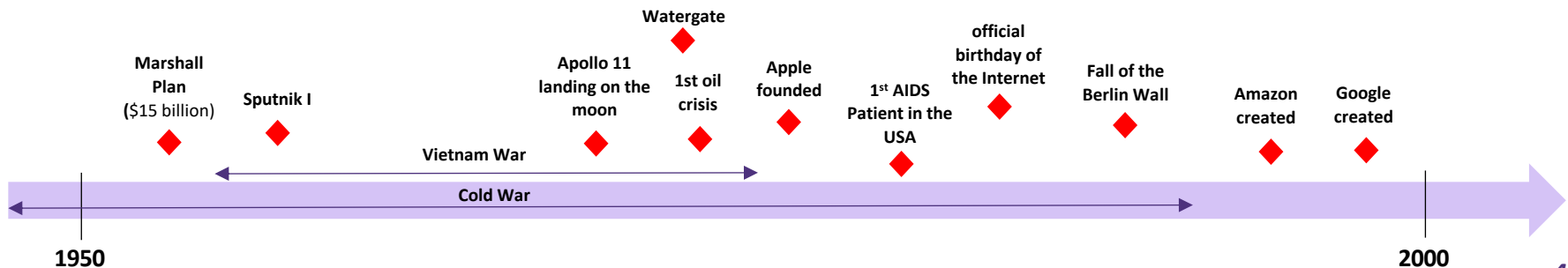
- Birth of the Digital Revolution
- Automobiles, airplanes and the use of home appliances became common, as did video and audio recording
- Great advances in power generation, communication and medical technology allowed for near-instantaneous worldwide computer communication and genetic modification of life

## Political Situation

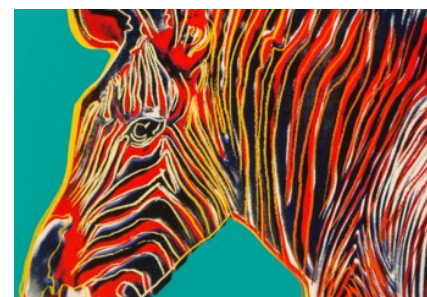
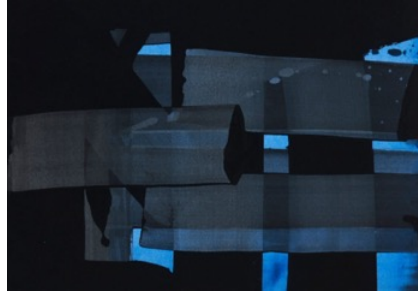
- Beginning in the early 1950s, Black Americans began campaigns of civil resistance. There were also various marches.
- Cold War and post-Cold War conflicts
- The people of the Indian got independence and China, comprising a fifth of the world population, was finally open to the world, creating a new state after the near-complete destruction of the old cultural order
- Terrorism, dictatorship and the spread of nuclear weapons
- Fall of the Berlin Wall on 9 November 1989 which marked the falling of the Iron Curtain and the start of the fall of communism in Eastern and Central Europe

## Socio-Economic Development



- Man-made global warming increased the risk of extreme weather conditions
- Millions infected with HIV, the virus which causes AIDS
- Accelerated Global Economic Growth and its uneven distribution among different countries and regions of the world



# Postmodernism Period: which artists?







Main Art Stream	Postmodernism Period	
<b>Approach / Idea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Also called the New York School as spearheaded by American artists, themselves strongly influenced by European expatriates</li> <li>• Two main styles: a highly animated form of gestural painting, popularized by Jackson Pollock and a much more passive mood-oriented style known as Colour Field painting, championed by Mark Rothko</li> </ul>	
<b>Epoch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1950-1960</li> </ul>	
<b>Major artists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fontana Lucio (1899-1968)</li> <li>• Rothko Mark (1903-1970)</li> <li>• De Kooning Willem (1904-1997)</li> <li>• Pollock Jackson (1912-1956)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Twombly Cy (1928-2011)</li> <li>• Johns Jasper (1930-)</li> <li>• Richter Gerhard (1932-)</li> </ul>
<b>Representative artworks</b>	<p>Yellow – Cherry – Orange, 1947 (Mark Rothko)</p>  <p>Source: <a href="http://www.wikiart.org">www.wikiart.org</a></p>	<p>Echo (Number 25), 1951 (Jackson Pollock)</p>  <p>Source: <a href="http://www.wikiart.org">www.wikiart.org</a></p>












Main Art Stream	Modern Art Period	
<b>Approach / Idea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Derived from the Latin word meaning "flowing"</li> <li>In conceptual art, the idea or concept is the most important aspect of the work. When an artist uses a conceptual form of art, it means that all of the planning and decisions are made beforehand and the execution is a perfunctory affair. The idea becomes a machine that makes the art.</li> <li>The "artwork" cannot be easily bought and it gives a strong socio-political dimension, reflecting dissatisfaction with society and government policies</li> <li>Fluxus artists worked together in order to blend different artistic genres (visual, literary and musical) into a number of "events", involving installation art, conceptualism, happenings and photography as well as various types of performance art.</li> </ul>	
<b>Epoch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1960 - 1980</li> </ul>	
<b>Major artists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Braque Georges (1882-1963)</li> <li>Duchamp Marcel (1887-1968)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beuys Joseph (1921-1986)</li> <li>Richter Gerhard (1932-)</li> </ul>
<b>Representative artworks</b>	<p>Felt Action (Joseph Beuys)</p>  <p>Source: <a href="http://www.tate.org.uk">www.tate.org.uk</a></p>	<p>1024 Colors, 1973 (Gerhard Richter)</p>  <p>Source: <a href="http://www.wikiart.org">www.wikiart.org</a></p>



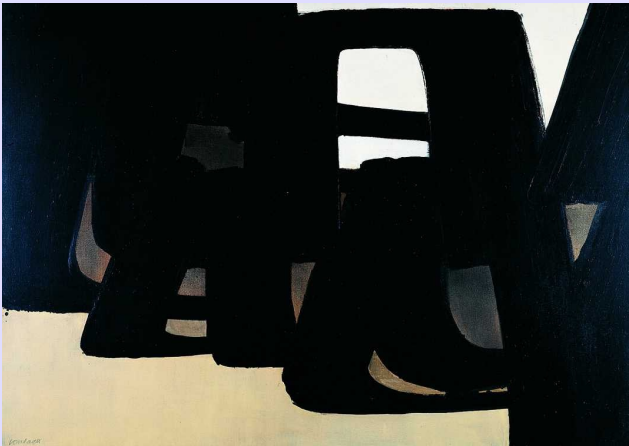
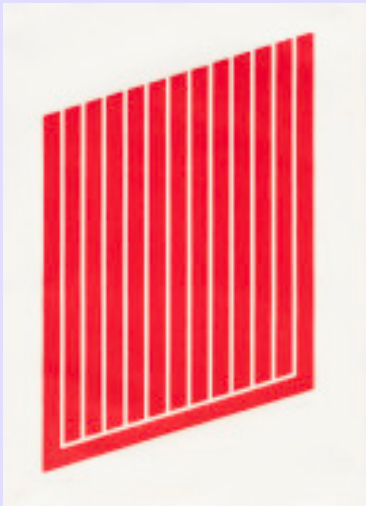


Main Art Stream	Postmodernism Period	
<b>Approach / Idea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Op Art = optical art</li> <li>• Form of abstract painting based on optical illusions</li> <li>• Geometric abstractions that emphasize illusion and perception</li> </ul>	
<b>Epoch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1965 - 1970</li> </ul>	
<b>Major artists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vasarely Victor (1906-1997)</li> </ul>	
<b>Representative artworks</b>	<p>The Responsive Eye, MoMa Exhibition, Feb 23-Apr 25, 1965</p>  <p>Source: <a href="http://www.moma.org">www.moma.org</a></p>	<p>Sign Sculpture, 1977 (Victor Vasarely)</p>  <p>Source: <a href="http://www.britannica.com">www.britannica.com</a></p>


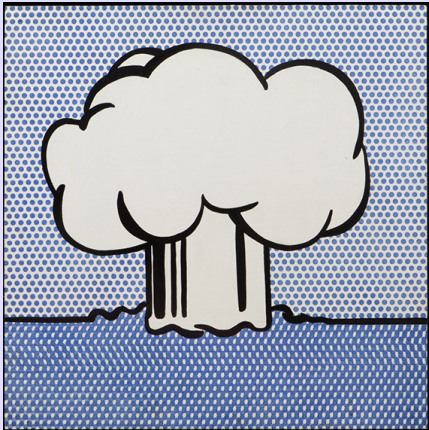


Main Art Stream	Modern Art + Postmodernism		
<b>Approach / Idea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Naive Art</b> refers to works by self-taught artists, predominantly in painting (also called amateur painters), with an emphatically simple, carefree, imaginative choice of pictorial motifs. Depiction is also often simple, for example without shadows, with simplified depiction of living beings and objects.</li><li>• <b>Folk Art</b> covers all forms of visual art made in the context of folk culture with objects having a practical utility within a popular tradition</li></ul>		
<b>Epoch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1930 - 1970</li></ul>		
<b>Major artists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lewis Maud (1903-1970)</li><li>• Kahlo Frida (1907-1954)</li></ul>		
<b>Representative artworks</b>	<table border="0"><tr><td data-bbox="454 708 1155 1302"><p data-bbox="581 725 1027 751">The Painted House of Maud Lewis</p><p data-bbox="929 1269 1132 1289">Source: <a href="http://www.wnyc.org">www.wnyc.org</a></p></td><td data-bbox="1155 708 1858 1302"><p data-bbox="1253 725 1760 751">The Wounded Deer, 1946 (Frida Kahlo)</p><p data-bbox="1591 1260 1837 1280">Source: <a href="http://www.fridakahlo.org">www.fridakahlo.org</a></p></td></tr></table>	<p data-bbox="581 725 1027 751">The Painted House of Maud Lewis</p>  <p data-bbox="929 1269 1132 1289">Source: <a href="http://www.wnyc.org">www.wnyc.org</a></p>	<p data-bbox="1253 725 1760 751">The Wounded Deer, 1946 (Frida Kahlo)</p>  <p data-bbox="1591 1260 1837 1280">Source: <a href="http://www.fridakahlo.org">www.fridakahlo.org</a></p>
<p data-bbox="581 725 1027 751">The Painted House of Maud Lewis</p>  <p data-bbox="929 1269 1132 1289">Source: <a href="http://www.wnyc.org">www.wnyc.org</a></p>	<p data-bbox="1253 725 1760 751">The Wounded Deer, 1946 (Frida Kahlo)</p>  <p data-bbox="1591 1260 1837 1280">Source: <a href="http://www.fridakahlo.org">www.fridakahlo.org</a></p>		





Main Art Stream	Postmodernism Period	
<b>Approach / Idea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Extreme form of abstract art composed of simple geometric shapes based on the square and the rectangle</li><li>• Highly purified form of beauty focusing on order, simplicity and harmony using geometry, line and color</li><li>• No attempt is made to represent an outside reality</li></ul>	
<b>Epoch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1959 - 1970</li></ul>	
<b>Major artists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Soulages Pierre (1919-)</li><li>• Judd Donald (1928-1994)</li><li>• Twombly Cy (1928-2011)</li></ul>	
<b>Representative artworks</b>	<p data-bbox="589 725 1018 758">Peinture , 1971 (Pierre Soulages)</p>  <p data-bbox="788 1289 1136 1310">Source: <a href="http://www.worldartfoundations.com">www.worldartfoundations.com</a></p>	<p data-bbox="1292 725 1721 758">Untitled, 1961–69 (Donald Judd)</p>  <p data-bbox="1624 1289 1837 1310">Source: <a href="http://www.moma.org">www.moma.org</a></p>



Main Art Stream	Postmodernism Period	
<b>Approach / Idea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The main idea of the movement is to take the common object out of its basic context</li> <li>• Pop Art is an expression of the subconscious of modern society</li> <li>• Trivial motifs or everyday objects as elements of modern and popular culture are torn out of their original context, isolated and thus changed in their meaning</li> <li>• Interpretation and attitude of the work more than in the content itself</li> </ul>	
<b>Epoch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1959 - 1970</li> </ul>	
<b>Major artists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lichtenstein Roy (1923-1997)</li> <li>• Warhol Andy (1926-1987)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Johns Jasper (1930-)</li> <li>• Haring Keith (1958, 1990)</li> </ul>
<b>Representative artworks</b>	<p>Campbell's Soup I, 1968 (Andy Warhol)</p>  <p>Source: <a href="http://www.theartstory.org">www.theartstory.org</a></p>	<p>Atom Burst, 1965 (Roy Lichtenstein)</p>  <p>Source: <a href="http://postwar.hausderkunst.de">postwar.hausderkunst.de</a></p>

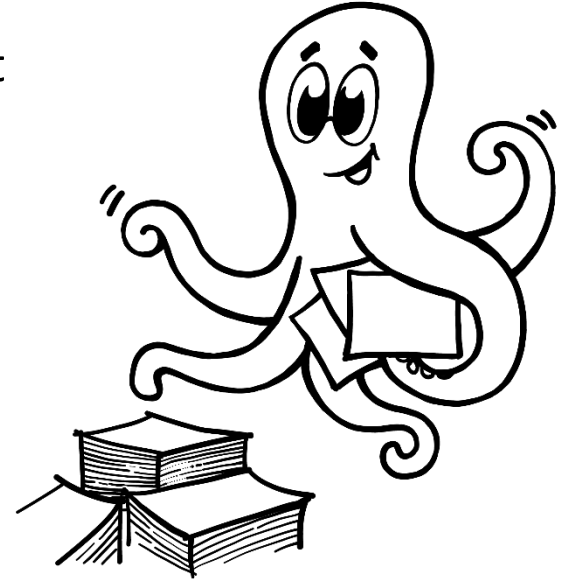




Main Art Stream	Postmodernism Period	
<b>Approach / Idea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Graffiti:</b> Street art where graffiti sprayers - also called writers - spray illegal images on house walls, decorate trains and motorway bridges with their handwriting (tags). It also serves as a territorial marker.</li><li>• <b>Street Art:</b> creative works of art, decorations, embellishments as well as defacements in the form of stickers, pictures or sculptures on houses, lampposts, on the ground, on electricity boxes and many other places to express opinions and communicate with the people of the city</li></ul>	
<b>Epoch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1970 - 2000</li></ul>	
<b>Major artists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Haring Keith (1958, 1990)</li><li>• Basquiat Jean-Michel (1960-1988)</li></ul>	
<b>Representative artworks</b>	<p>Keith Haring painting a mural on the Berlin Wall nearby Checkpoint Charlie on October 23, 1986</p>  <p>Source: <a href="http://www.tumbex.com">www.tumbex.com</a></p>	<p>Graffiti tag “SAMO” – short-hand for “same-old shit”, 1977 to 1980 (Basquiat and Al Diaz)</p>  <p>Source: <a href="http://www.thecollector.com">www.thecollector.com</a></p>



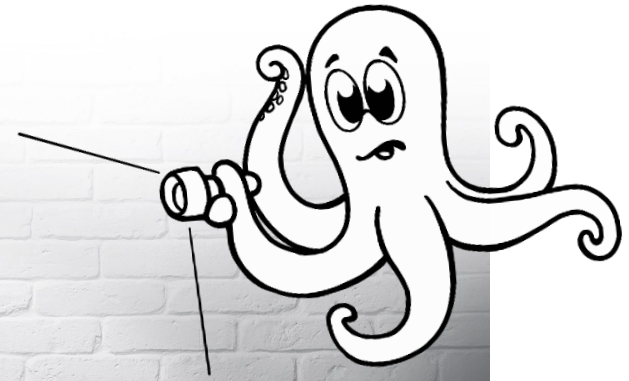
- The different art periods
- The most famous artists of each main art movement





- Bugler C, Kramer A, Weeks M, Whatley M, Zaczek I (2017) The ART Book. Dorling Kindersley, London
- Farthing S (2018) ART The Whole Story. Thames & Hudson, London
- Graham-Dixon A (2018) ART The definitive visual guide. Dorling Kindersley, London
- Hodge S (2017) The Short Story of Art. Laurence King Publishing, London
- Weber P (2005) Histoire de l'Art. Libro





# Major Art Periods





Artist	Movement	Renaissance		
Van Eyck Jan (1390 - 1441)	Northern Renaissance			
Uccello Paolo (1397 - 1475)	Italian Renaissance			
Botticelli (1445 - 1510)	Italian Renaissance (Florence School)			
Da Vinci Leonardo (1452 - 1519)	Italian Renaissance (Florence School)			
Dürer Albrecht (1471 - 1528)	Northern Renaissance			
Michelangelo (1475 - 1564)	Italian Renaissance, Mannerism			
Raphael (1483 - 1520)	Italian Renaissance			
Titian (1485 - 1576)	Italian Renaissance			
Holbein Hans the Younger (1497- 1543)	Northern Renaissance			
Tintoretto Jacopo (1518 - 1594)	Italian Renaissance, Mannerism			
Bruegel Pieter the Elder (1525 - 1569)	Dutch Renaissance			
Veronese (1528 - 1588)	Italian Renaissance, Mannerism			
El Greco (1541 - 1614)	Mannerism			



Artist	Movement	Classicism	
Caravaggio (1571 - 1610)	Italian Baroque	Baroque (1600-1670)	
Rubens Peter Paul (1577 - 1640)	Baroque		
Poussin Nicolas (1594 - 1665)	French Baroque		
Velazquez Diego (1599 - 1660)	Baroque		
Rembrandt (1606 - 1669)	Baroque		
Vermeer Johannes (1632 - 1675)	Baroque		
Watteau Jean-Antoine (1684 - 1721)	Rococo		Rococo (1720-1780)
Canaletto (1697 - 1768)	Rococo		
Reynolds Joshua (1723 - 1792)	Rococo		
Gainsborough Thomas (1727 - 1788)	Rococo		
Fragonard Jean-Honoré (1732 - 1806)	Rococo		
Goya Francisco (1746 - 1828)	Rococo		



Artist	Movement	Neo- classicism	
Goya Francisco (1746 – 1828)	Rococo, Romanticism	Academic (1750-1830)	Romanticism (1800-1880)
David Jacques-Louis (1748 – 1825)	Academic Salon Painting		
Hokusai Katsushika (1760 – 1849)	Ukiyo-e painting, <i>Manga</i>		
Friedrich Caspar David (1774 – 1840)	Early Romanticism		
Turner J. M. W. (1775 – 1851)	Romanticism		
Constable John (1776 – 1837)	Romanticism		
Ingres Jean-Auguste (1780 – 1867)	Academic Salon Painting, <i>Orientalism</i>		
Géricault Théodore (1791 – 1824)	Romanticism, <i>Naturalism</i>		
Delacroix Eugène (1798 – 1863)	Romanticism		
Courbet Gustave (1819 – 1877)	Romanticism, <i>Realism</i>		

# Modern Art (1840-1970)



Artist	Movement	Modern Art									
Courbet Gustave (1819 – 1877)	Romanticism, <i>Realism</i>										
Böcklin Arnold (1827 – 1901)	Symbolism										
Pissarro Camille (1830 – 1903)	Impressionism										
Manet Edouard (1832 – 1883)	Realism, Impressionism										
Degas Edgar (1834 – 1917)	Impressionism										
Cézanne Paul (1839 – 1906)	Impressionism, Post-Impressionism										
Monet Claude (1840 – 1926)	Impressionism										
Morisot Berthe (1841 – 1895)	Impressionism										
Renoir Auguste (1841 – 1919)	Impressionism										
Cassatt Mary (1844 – 1926)	Impressionism										
Gauguin Paul (1848 – 1903)	Realism, Post-Impressionism, <i>Primitivism</i>										
Van Gogh Vincent (1853 – 1890)	Post-Impressionism										
Holder Ferdinand (1853 – 1918)	Symbolism										
Seurat Georges (1859 – 1891)	Post-Impressionism, <i>Pointillism</i>										
Klimt Gustave (1862 – 1918)	Symbolism, Art Nouveau										
Signac Paul (1863 – 1935)	Impressionism, Post-Impressionism										
Munch Edvard (1863 – 1944)	Symbolism, Expressionism										
Kandinsky Wassily (1866 – 1944)	Expressionism, Bauhaus, Abstract Art										
Matisse Henri (1869 – 1954)	Post-Impressionism, Fauvism										
Mondriaan Piet (1872 – 1944)	Abstract Art										
Malevich Kasimir (1879 – 1935)	Cubism, Suprematism, Abstract Art										
Keel Paul (1879 – 1940)	Expressionism, Cubism, Bauhaus, Abstract Art										
Marc Franz (1880 – 1916)	Expressionism, Cubism										
Kirchner Ernst Ludwig (1880 – 1938)	Expressionism										
Léger Fernand (1881 – 1955)	Cubism, Surrealism										
Picasso Pablo (1881 – 1955)	Cubism, Surrealism										
Braque Georges (1882 – 1963)	Fauvism, Expressionism, Cubism, Conceptual Art										
Hopper Edward (1882 – 1967)	American realism										
Modigliani Amedeo (1884 – 1920)	Expressionism										
Delaunay Robert (1885 – 1941)	Cubism, Abstract Art, <i>Divisionism</i> , <i>Orphism</i>										
Arp Hans (1886 – 1966)	Dadaism, Surrealism, <i>Constructivism</i>										
Macke August (1887 – 1914)	German Expressionism										
Duchamp Marcel (1887 – 1968)	Cubism, Dadaism, Conceptual Art										
Chagall Marc (1887 – 1985)	Fauvism, Expressionism, Cubism, Surrealism										
O'Keeffe Georgia (1887 – 1986)	Abstract Art										
Schlemmer Oskar (1888 – 1943)	Bauhaus										
de Chirico Giorgio (1888 – 1978)	Surrealism										
Schiele Egon (1890 – 1918)	Expressionism										
Wood Grant (1891 – 1942)	Regionalism										
Dix Otto (1891 – 1969)	German Expressionism, Dadaism										
Ernst Max (1891 – 1976)	Dadaism, Surrealism										
Miró Joan (1893 – 1983)	Fauvism, Cubism, Surrealism										
Magritte René (1898 – 1967)	Cubism, Surrealismó										
Moore Henry (1898 – 1986)	Abstract Art										
Fontana Lucio (1899 – 1968)	Abstract Expressionism										
Giacometti Alberto (1901 – 1966)	Expressionism, Surrealism										
Dubuffet Jean (1901 – 1985)	Art brut										
Lewis Maud (1903 – 1970)	Folk Art										
Rothko Mark (1903 – 1970)	Abstract Expressionism										
Dali Salvadore (1904 – 1989)	Dadaism, Surrealism										
De Kooning Willem (1904 – 1997)	Abstract Expressionism, Action Painting										
Vasarely Victor (1906 – 1997)	Op-Art										
Kahlo Frida (1907 – 1954)	Naïve Art, Surrealism										
Bacon Francis (1909 – 1992)	Surrealism										
Bourgeois Louise (1911 – 2010)	Surrealism										







**KNOWLEDGE**

know-ledge.ch