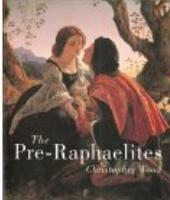


Art Movement Timeline 19th Century to Late 19th Century

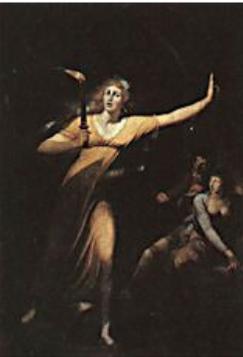
<u>Time Line</u>	<u>Art Movement</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Artists & examples</u>
19th Century			
Late 18th Century to Mid 19th Century	Romanticism	Romanticism was seen as a reaction against Neoclassicism . It is a deeply-felt style which is individualistic, exotic, beautiful and emotionally wrought. Artists might work in both styles; even combine elements, creating an intellectually Romantic work using a Neoclassical visual style.	 Caspar David Friedrich
1774-1840 AD			
1776-1837 AD			 John Constable
1775-1851 AD			 Joseph M.W. Turner
1757-1827 AD			 William Blake

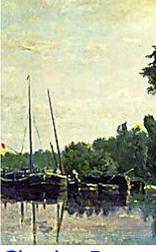
<p>America, 1835 to 1870</p> <p>1801-1848</p> <p>1826-1900</p> <p>1830-1902</p>	<p>The Hudson River School</p>	<p>American artists painted Romantic images of America's wilderness - in the Hudson River Valley and also in the newly opened West. They used light effects; mist and sunsets, and developed <i>Luminism</i>.</p>	 <p>Thomas Cole</p>  <p>Frederic Edwin Church</p>  <p>Albert Bierstadt</p>
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<p>Britain, 1848 to Late 19th Century</p> <p>1828-1882</p> <p>1825-1881</p> <p>1829-1896</p> <p>1828-1907</p> <p>1827-1910</p>	<p>The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood</p>	<p>The seven artists developed a naturalistic style of art. Students were encouraged to draw from Raphael's examples rather than from nature itself; thus they became the "Pre-Raphaelites". They popularized a theatrically romantic style, marked by great beauty, an intricate realism, and a fondness for Arthurian and Greek legend.</p>	 <p>Dante Gabriel Rossetti, William Michael Rossetti</p>  <p>James Collinson</p>  <p>John Everett Millais Frederic George Stephens Thomas Woolner</p>  <p>William Holman Hunt</p>
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<p>Britain, Mid to Late 19th Century</p> <p>1830-1896</p> <p>1836-1912</p> <p>1836-1919</p>	<p>Victorian Classicism</p>	<p>Victorian Classicism was a British form of historical painting inspired by the art and architecture of Classical Greece and Rome. Interest in lost civilizations and exotic cultures, fuelled the rise of Classicism in Britain. Classicists epitomized the rigid Academic standards of painting.</p>	 <p>Frederick Leighton</p>  <p>Lawrence Alma-Tadema</p>  <p>Sir Edward Poynter</p>
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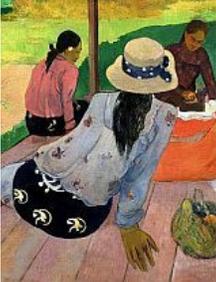
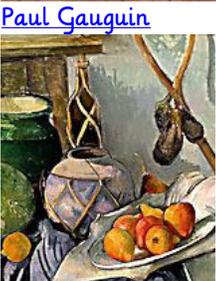
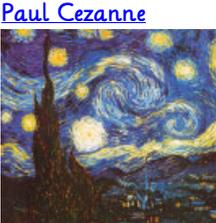
<p>Britain, Late 19th Century</p>	<p>The Arts and Crafts Movement</p>	<p>The Arts and Crafts Movement was a celebration of individual design and craftsmanship, developing as a reaction against transformation of Britain due to the industrial</p>	
<p>1834-1896</p>		<p>revolution. William Morris, who spearheaded the movement, is particularly</p>	<p>William Morris</p> 
<p>1833-1898</p>		<p>remembered as a book designer. He also produced stained glass, textiles and wallpaper, in addition to being a painter and writer.</p>	<p>Edward Burne-Jones</p> 
<p>1828-1882</p>			<p>Dante Gabriel Rossetti</p>

Late 19th Century	Symbolism	Symbolism art became infused with exaggerated sensitivity and a spooky mysticism. It was a continuation of the Romantic	
1826-1898		and used mythology and dream imagery for a visual language of the soul.	Gustave Moreau 
1824-1898			Puvis de Chavannes 
1840-1916			Odilon Redon 
1741-1825			John Henry Fuseli 
1774-1840			Caspar David Friedrich

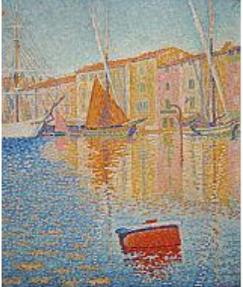
<p>Mid-19th Century</p> <p>1738-1815</p> <p>1844-1916</p> <p>1859-1937</p>	<p>Realism</p>	<p>Realism is an approach to art in which subjects are depicted in as straightforward a manner as possible, without idealizing them and without following rules of formal artistic theory.</p>	 <p>John Singleton Copley's</p>  <p>Thomas Eakins,</p>  <p>Henry Ossawa Tanner</p>
<p>France, Mid-19th Century</p> <p>1812-1867</p> <p>1810-1865</p> <p>1817-1878</p> <p>1796-1875</p>	<p>The Barbizon School</p>	<p>The Barbizon School was a group of landscape artists working in the area of the French town of Barbizon, south of Paris. They rejected the Academic tradition, abandoning theory in an attempt to achieve a truer representation of life in the countryside, and are part of the French Realist movement.</p>	 <p>Theodore Rousseau</p>  <p>Constant Troyon</p>  <p>Charles-Francois Daubigny.</p>  <p>Jean-Francois Camille Corot</p>

<p>France, 1860's to 1880's</p> <p>1840-1926</p> <p>1839-1899</p> <p>1841-1919</p> <p>1830-1903</p> <p>1841-1870</p> <p>1834-1917</p>	<p>Impressionism</p>	<p>Impressionism is a light, spontaneous manner of painting which began in France as a reaction against the restrictions and conventions of the dominant Academic art. Its naturalistic and down-to-earth treatment of its subject matter, most commonly landscapes. The hallmark of the style is the attempt to capture the subjective impression of light in a scene.</p>	 <p>Claude Monet</p>  <p>Alfred Sisley</p>  <p>Pierre-Auguste Renoir</p>  <p>Camille Pissarro</p>  <p>Frederic Bazille</p>  <p>Edgar Degas</p>
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<p>1848-1894</p> <p>1832-1883</p> <p>1844-1926</p>	<p>Impressionism</p>		 <p>Gustave Caillebotte</p>  <p>Edouard Manet</p>  <p>Mary Cassatt</p>
<p>America, circa 1880 to 1910</p> <p>1825-1894</p> <p>1834-1903</p> <p>1841-1916</p>	<p>Tonalism</p>	<p>Tonalism is a style of painting in which landscapes are depicted in soft light and shadows, often as if through a colored or misty veil. It was imported to the U.S. by American painters inspired by Barbizon School landscapes.</p>	 <p>George Inness</p>  <p>James McNeill Whistler</p>  <p>John J. Enneking</p>

France, 1880's to 1900	<u>Post-Impressionism</u>	Post-Impressionism covers a variety of artists who were influenced by <u>Impressionism</u> but developed their art in other directions.	
1848-1903		It is less idyllic and more emotionally charged than Impressionist work.	
1839-1906			
1853-1890			
1844-1910			
1864-1901			

Paris 1891-1899	Les Nabis	Les Nabis were a group of Post-Impressionist artists and illustrators in Paris who became very influential in the field of graphic art.	
1867-1947			Pierre Bonnard
1867-1944		Their emphasis on design was shared by the parallel Art Nouveau movement.	Ker Xavier Roussel
1867-1944		Both groups also had close ties to the Symbolist painters.	
1865-1925			Felix Vallotton
1865-1925			
1870-1943			Maurice Denis
1870-1943			
1868-1940			Edouard Vuillard

France, 1880's	Pointillism	Pointillism is a form of painting in which tiny dots of primary-colors are used to generate secondary colors. It developed from the style used followed in Post-	
1859-1891		It developed from the style used followed in Post-	Georges Seurat 
1863-1935		It developed from the style used followed in Post-	Paul Signac 
1856-1910		It developed from the style used followed in Post-	Henri-Edmond Cross 
1865-1916		It developed from the style used followed in Post-	Georges Lemmen 
1854-1929		It developed from the style used followed in Post-	Hippolyte Petitjean

France 1898-1908	Fauvism	Fauvism grew out of Pointillism and Post-Impressionism , but is characterized by a more primitive and less	
1875-1947		naturalistic form of expression. Paul Gauguin's style and his use of color were especially strong influences.	 <p>Albert Marquet</p> 
1880-1954			<p>Andre Derain</p> 
1876-1958			<p>Maurice de Vlaminck</p> 
1869-1954			<p>Henri Matisse</p>

I have started almost each art movement on a new page so that you can study the art movement in detail, display just that page for your timeline.

You can cut and paste all the pages end to end to display this as a continual timeline if you wish.

There are several artists whose lives and different art movements overlap. They could be placed side-by-side on the time line.

Create a time line on your wall or on a chart or make a Book of Centuries

- cut & paste the artists and their works on the appropriate date
- Use highlighters to highlight entire art eras
- You could use this time line as a card game and cut up the artists and paste the dates of their life on the back of their card. Then children could try matching the artist to the art movement.