













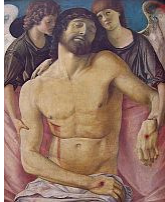















Art Movement Timeline Pre Renaissance – 18th Century



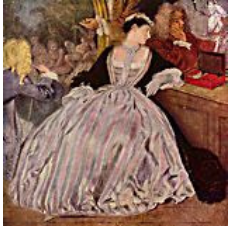

<u>Time Line</u>	<u>Art Movement</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Artists & examples</u>
Pre-Renaissance			
5th Century to 16th Century AD. 1150 - 1230 AD 1336 - 1345 AD 1415 - 1440 AD	<u>Gothic Art</u>	Rooted in religious devotion, e.g.: distinctive arched design of its churches, its stained glass, and its illuminated manuscripts.	 <u>Benedetto Antelami</u>  <u>Master of the Dominican Effigies</u>  <u>Henri Bellechose</u>
5th Century A.D. to 1453 1290 - 1347 AD 1370 - 1430 AD	<u>Byzantine Art</u>	Byzantine art is the art of the Byzantine Empire, centered in Constantinople (now Istanbul). It was the art of the Orthodox church; the painting of icons and the decoration of churches with frescoes and mosaics.	 <u>Lippo Memmi</u>  <u>Andrei Rublev</u>





The Renaissance			
<p data-bbox="196 281 456 329">Italy, 15th Century</p> <p data-bbox="196 365 407 413">1445 - 1510 AD</p> <p data-bbox="196 575 407 623">1449 - 1494 AD</p> <p data-bbox="196 785 407 833">1397 - 1475 AD</p> <p data-bbox="196 1037 407 1085">1422 - 1492 AD</p>	<p data-bbox="537 281 708 365">The Early Renaissance</p>	<p data-bbox="846 281 1138 491">The Renaissance was a period of great creative and intellectual activity, during which artists broke away from the restrictions of Byzantine Art.</p> <p data-bbox="846 491 1138 701">Throughout the 15th century, artists studied the natural world in order to perfect their understanding of such subjects as anatomy and perspective.</p>	 <p data-bbox="1154 432 1338 464">Sandro Botticelli,</p>  <p data-bbox="1154 648 1406 680">Domenico Ghirlandaio,</p>  <p data-bbox="1154 852 1354 884">Paolo Uccello and</p>  <p data-bbox="1154 1125 1382 1157">Piero della Francesca.</p>





<p>Italy, Early 16th Century</p> <p>1475 - 1564 AD</p> <p>1483 - 1520 AD</p> <p>1452 - 1519 AD</p> <p>1477 -1510 AD</p> <p>1430 - 1516 AD</p>	<p>The High Renaissance</p>	<p>The High Renaissance was the culmination of the artistic developments of the Early Renaissance, and one of the great explosions of creative genius in history.</p>	<p>Some of the greatest artists in history:</p>  <p>Michelangelo Buonarroti,</p>  <p>Raphael Sanzio and</p>  <p>Leonardo da Vinci</p>  <p>Giorgione da Castelfranco</p>  <p>Titian Vecellio</p>  <p>Giovanni Bellini</p>
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<p>15th-16th Centuries</p> <p>1395 - 1441 AD</p> <p>1375 -1444 AD</p> <p>1400 - 1464 AD</p>	<p>The Northern Renaissance</p>	<p>Centered in Germany and the Netherlands, Northern European tradition of Gothic Art was greatly affected by the technical and philosophical advancements of the Renaissance in Italy. Northern artists were masters of technique, and their works are marvels of exquisite detail.</p>	 <p>Jan van Eyck</p>  <p>Robert Campin</p>  <p>Rogier van der Weyden</p>
<p>Europe, Mid to Late 16th Century.</p> <p>1495 – 1540 AD</p> <p>1494 – 1556 Ad</p> <p>1503 – 1540 AD</p>	<p>Mannerism</p>	<p>Mannerism, the artistic style which is considered to be a period of technical accomplishment but also of formulaic, theatrical and overly stylized work. Mannerist Art is characterized by a complex composition, with muscular and elongated figures in complex poses.</p>	<p>Raphael and Michelangelo Buonarroti</p>  <p>Rosso Fiorentino</p>  <p>Pontormo,</p>  <p>Parmigianino.</p>

Europe, 17th Century	Baroque Art	Baroque art is less complex, more realistic and more emotionally affecting than Mannerist art. It was encouraged by the Catholic Church, seen as a return to tradition and spirituality.	
1571 – 1610 AD			<p>Caravaggio,</p> 
1598 – 1680 AD			<p>Gianlorenzo Bernini</p> 
1560 – 1609 AD			<p>Annibale Carracci,</p> 
1577 -1640 AD			<p>Peter Paul Rubens,</p> 
1606-1669 AD			<p>Rembrandt,</p> 
1632 – 1675 AD			<p>Vermeer</p> 
1599 – 1660 AD			<p>Velázquez</p>

18th Century			
1715 to 1774 AD	The Rococo Style	Rococo Art succeeded Baroque Art in Europe. It was most popular in France, and is generally associated with the reign of King Louis XV (1715-1774). It is a light, elaborate and decorative style of art.	
1732-1806 AD			Jean-Honore Fragonard,
1703-1770 AD			
1684-1721 AD			François Boucher,
1696-1770 AD			
			Jean-Antoine Watteau
			
			Giovanni Battista Tiepolo.

<p>Mid-18th Century to Early-19th Century</p>	<p>Neoclassicism</p>	<p>Neoclassical Art is a severe and unemotional form of art returning to the art style of ancient Greece and Rome.</p>	<p>Architects</p>
<p>1752-1845 AD</p>		<p>Its rigidity was a reaction to the overbred Rococo style and the emotional charged Baroque style.</p>	
<p>1728-1792 AD</p>		<p>The rise of Neoclassical Art was part of a general revival of interest in classical thought, which was of some importance in the American and French revolutions.</p>	<p>Robert Smirke</p> 
<p>1757-1822 AD</p>			<p>Robert Adam</p> <p>Sculptors</p>
<p>1741-1828 AD</p>			 <p>Antonio Canova</p>
<p>1770-1844 AD</p>			 <p>Jean-Antoine Houdon</p>
<p>1780-1867 AD</p>			 <p>Bertel Thorvaldsen</p>
			<p>Painters</p> 
			<p>Jean August D. Ingres</p>

<p>1748-1825 AD</p>			 <p>Jacques-Louis David</p>  <p>Anton Raphael Mengs</p>
<p>French Academy and the 19th century salons</p> <p>1824-1904 AD</p> <p>1825-1905 AD</p>	<p>Academic Art</p>	<p>Academic Art is the painting and sculpture produced under the influence of the Academies in Europe and especially France, where many artists received their formal training. It is characterized by its highly polished style, its use of mythological or historical subject matter, and its moralistic tone.</p>	 <p>Jean-Léon Gérôme</p>  <p>Adolphe William Bouguereau</p>

<p>Japan, Edo Period 1600s to 1867 AD</p>	<p><u>Japanese Ukiyo-e</u></p>	<p>Ukiyo-e was a popular form of printed art in Japan, inexpensive and usually depicting scenes from everyday life in Japan's urban centers - fashions, entertainment, and the pleasures of the flesh. Ukiyo-e is especially known for its exceptional woodblock prints.</p>	<p>Founder <u>Hishikawa Moronobu</u> 1618-1694</p> 
<p>1797-1858 AD</p>			<p><u>Ando Hiroshige</u></p> 
<p>1760-1849 AD</p>			<p><u>Hokusai Katsukika</u></p> 
<p>1754-1806 AD</p>			<p><u>Kitagawa Utamaro</u></p> 
<p>1770-1825 AD</p>			<p><u>Toshusai Sharaku</u></p> 

I have started almost each art movement on a new page so that you can study the art movement in detail. There are several artists whose lives and art movements overlap. They could be placed side-by-side on the time line.

The timeline can be used in several ways:

- Print out as a Art Book of Centuries, or added to a student's own Book of Century
- Cut and paste the pages end-to-end as a art timeline
- Cut out and add the artists and their art work thumbnails to a dedicated art timeline or an existing timeline
- Laminate and cut the artists as cards and let children match the artists to the eras