


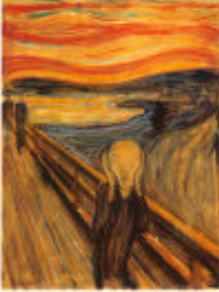









Art Movement Timeline






Modern Art





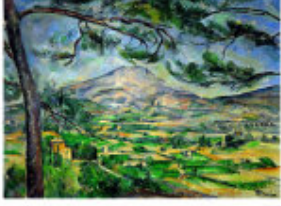
Time Line	Art Movement	Description	Artists & examples
Modernism			
Germany, C.1905 to 1940's	Expressionism	Expressionism is a style in which the intention is not to reproduce a subject accurately, but instead to portray it in such a way as to express the inner state of the artist. The movement is especially associated with Germany, and was influenced by such emotionally-charged styles as Symbolism , Fauvism , and Cubism .	 Wassily Kandinsky
1866-1944			 Franz Marc
1880-1916			 George Grosz
1893-1959			







<p>Dresden, 1905-1913</p>	<p>Die Brücke (The Bridge)</p>	<p>Die Brücke was a group of Expressionist artists, founded by Karl Schmidt-Rottluff, Ernst Ludwig Kirchner and Erich Heckel. Their work was characterized by its intensely emotional and violent imagery.</p>	 <p>Edvard Munch</p>
<p>1863-1944</p>			 <p>Karl Schmidt-Rottluff</p>
<p>1884-1976</p>			 <p>Ernst Ludwig Kirchner</p>
<p>1880-1938</p>			 <p>Erich Heckel</p>
<p>1883-1970</p>			

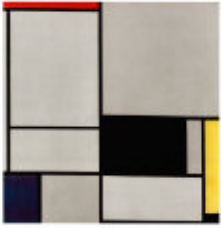

<p>Munich, 1911-1914</p>	<p><u>Der Blaue Reiter</u> (The Blue Rider)</p>	<p>Der Blaue Reiter was a group of <u>Expressionist</u> artists whose primary goals were to use art to express spirituality.</p>	
<p>1880-1916</p>			<p><u>Franz Marc</u></p> 
<p>1866-1944</p>			<p><u>Wassily Kandinsky</u></p> 
<p>1887-1914</p>			<p><u>August Macke</u></p> 
<p>1877-1962</p>			<p><u>Gabriele Muntz</u></p> 
<p>1879-1940</p>			<p><u>Paul Klee</u></p>






Germany, 1918-1933	<p>Die Neue Sachlichkeit (The New Objectivity)</p>	<p>Die Neue Sachlichkeit was an Expressionist movement founded in Germany in the aftermath of World War I. Its artwork is characterized by a realistic style combined with a cynical and socially critical philosophical stance.</p>	
1893-1959			<p>George Grosz</p>
1891-1969			 <p>Otto Dix</p>
1894-1982			 <p>Christian Schad</p>
1884-1950			 <p>Max Beckmann</p>




Germany, 1919-1933	Bauhaus	The Bauhaus School is a school of design founded in Weimar, Germany in 1919 by Walter Gropius . Its style was modernist, integrating Expressionist art with the fields of architecture and design.	
1883-1969			Walter Gropius
1886-1969			
			Ludwig Mies van der Rohe
1871-1956			
			Lyonel Feininger
1888-1943			
			Oskar Schlemmer
1888-1967			
			Johannes Itten
			Wassily Kandinsky
			Paul Klee
			Josef Albers
			Laszlo Moholy-Nagy
			Anni Albers






Europe, 1908-1920	<u>Cubism</u>	Cubism was developed between Georges Braque and Pablo Picasso and Paul Cezanne . The movement itself was not long-lived or widespread, but it began an immense creative explosion which resonated through all of 20th century art.	
1882-1963			Georges Braque
1881-1973		Cubism style is that the object can be captured by showing it from multiple points of view simultaneously.	
1885-1925			Pablo Picasso
1887-1927			
1839-1906			Roger de La Fresnaye
			
			Juan Gris
			
			Paul Cézanne






<p>Europe, 1916-1924</p> <p>1886-1966</p> <p>1879-1953</p> <p>1887-1968</p>	<p>Dada</p>	<p>Dada used absurdities to create artworks to protest conservatism of traditional thought. They also included random "found" objects in sculptures and installations. The Dada movement evolved into Surrealism in the 1920's.</p>	 <p>Jean Arp</p>  <p>Francis Picabia</p>  <p>Marcel Duchamp</p>
<p>Italy, 1909-1914</p> <p>1871-1958</p> <p>1883-1966</p> <p>1882-1916</p>	<p>Futurism</p>	<p>Futurism was a modernist movement based in Italy celebrating the technological era. It was largely inspired by the development of Cubism. Futurist art focused on machines and motion.</p>	 <p>Giacomo Balla</p>  <p>Gino Severini</p>  <p>Umberto Boccioni</p>







<p>Holland, 1920 to 1940</p> <p>1872-1944</p> <p>1883-1931</p>	<p><u>Neo-Plasticism</u></p>	<p>Neo-Plasticism is a Dutch movement and is a rigid form of Abstraction, whose rules allow only for a canvas subsected into rectangles by horizontal and vertical lines, and colored using a very limited palette.</p>	 <p><u>Piet Mondrian</u></p>  <p><u>Theo van Doesburg</u></p>
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Europe, 1924 to 1950's	<u>Surrealism</u>	Surrealism is a style in which fantastical visual imagery from the subconscious mind is used with no intention of making the work logically comprehensible. It was a primarily European movement that attracted many members of the chaotic <u>Dada</u> movement. It was deeply influenced by the psychoanalytic work of Freud and Jung.	
1904-1989			Salvador Dali
1889-1946			
1890-1976			Paul Nash 
1896-1987			Man Ray 
1898-1963			Andre Masson 
			Kay Sage


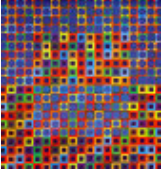

<p>America, 1920's to 1930's</p>	<p>Precisionism</p>	<p>Precisionism (or Cubist Realism) is a style of represents an object in a realistic manner, but with an emphasis on its geometric form. It was inspired by the development of Cubism in Europe, and by the rapid growth of industrialization of North America.</p>	
<p>1883-1935</p>			<p>Charles Demuth</p>
<p>1883-1965</p>			
<p>1887-1986</p>			 <p>Georgia O'Keeffe</p>








1920's to 1930's	Art Deco	Art Deco is an elegant style of decorative art, design and architecture which began as a Modernist reaction against the Art Nouveau style. It is characterized by the use of angular, symmetrical geometric forms. One of the classic Art Deco themes is that of 1930s-era skyscrapers such as New York's Chrysler Building and Empire State Building.	 William Van Alen
1883-1954			 Tamara de Lempicka
1898-1980			 Erte
1892-1990			 Viktor Schreckengost
Born. 1906			 Pierre-Felix Fix-Masseau
1869-1937			






early 1920's to 1930's	<p>The Harlem Renaissance</p>	<p>The Harlem Renaissance was a flowering of African-American social thought that was expressed through the visual arts, as well as through music (Louis Armstrong, Eubie Blake, Fats Waller and Billie Holiday), literature (Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston, and W.E.B. DuBois), theater (Paul Robeson) and dance (Josephine Baker). Centered in the Harlem district of New York City, the <i>New Negro Movement</i> (as it was called at the time) had a profound influence across the United States and even around the world. The intellectual and social freedom of the era attracted many Black Americans from the rural south to the industrial centers of the north - and especially to New York City.</p>	
1886-1983			<p>James Van Der Zee</p>
1891-1981			 <p>Archibald Motley</p>
1892-1962			 <p>Augusta Savage</p>
1901-1970			 <p>William H. Johnson</p>
1907-1977	 <p>Charles Alston</p>		


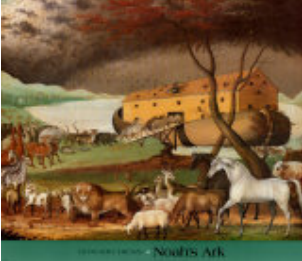

Centered in New York City, 1946 to 1960's	<u>Abstract Expressionism</u>	Abstract	
1912-1956		Expressionism is a type of art in which the artist expresses himself purely through the use of form and color. It non-	<u>Jackson Pollock</u>
1904-1997		representational, or non-objective, art, which means that there are no actual objects represented	
1923-1994		The movement can be more or less divided into two groups: <u>Action Painting</u> typified by artists such as Pollock and stressed the physical action involved in painting; and <u>Color Field Painting</u> was primarily concerned with exploring the effects of pure color on a canvas.	<u>Willem de Kooning</u>
1910-1962			
1903-1970			<u>Sam Francis</u>
1924-2010			
			<u>Franz Kline</u>
			
			<u>Mark Rothko</u>
			
			<u>Kenneth Noland</u>

<p>1950's to 1960's</p> <p>1928-1987</p> <p>1923-1997</p> <p>Born. 1920</p> <p>Born. 1933</p>	<p>Pop Art</p>	<p>Pop Art is a style of art which explores the everyday imagery that is so much a part of contemporary consumer culture. Common sources of imagery include advertisements, consumer product packaging, celebrity photographs, and comic strips.</p>	 <p>Andy Warhol</p>  <p>Roy Lichtenstein</p>  <p>Wayne Thiebaud</p>  <p>James Rosenquist</p>
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<p>1950's to 1960's</p> <p>1898-1972</p> <p>1908-1997</p> <p>Born 1931</p>	<p>Op Art</p>	<p>Optical Art is a mathematically-themed form of Abstract art, which uses repetition of simple forms and colors to create vibrating effects, foreground-background confusion, an exaggerated sense of depth, and other visual effects. It manipulating rules of perspective to give the illusion of three-dimensional space, mixing colors to create the impression of light and shadow, and so on. With Optical Art, the rules that the viewer's eye uses to try to make sense of a visual image are themselves the "subject" of the artwork.</p>	 <p>M.C. Escher</p>  <p>Victor Vasarely</p>  <p>Bridget Riley</p>
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<p>Italy, 1960s to 1970s</p> <p>1936-2007</p> <p>1940-1994</p> <p>1899-1968</p> <p>1933-1963</p>	<p><u>Arte Povera</u></p>	<p>Italian for "Impoverished Art" or "Poor Art", was a label for a small group of artists who were experimenting with non-traditional and politically charged art. These artists explored modes of expression such as ephemeral art, performance art, installation art and assemblage.</p>	 <p><u>Luciano Fabro</u></p>  <p><u>Alighiero e Boetti</u></p>  <p><u>Lucio Fontana</u></p>  <p><u>Piero Manzoni</u></p>
<p>1960's to 1970's</p> <p>Born. 1932</p> <p>Born. 1940</p> <p>Born. 1932</p>	<p><u>Photorealism</u></p>	<p>Photorealism is a movement in which scenes are painted in a style closely resembling photographs. The subject matter is frequently banal and without particular interest.</p>	 <p><u>Richard Estes</u></p>  <p><u>Chuck Close</u></p>  <p><u>Robert Bechtle</u></p>

<p>Emerged in the 1960's</p> <p>1905-1970</p> <p>Born 1923</p> <p>1933-1996</p>	<p>Minimalism</p>	<p>Minimalism is a form of art in which objects are stripped down to their elemental, geometric form, and presented in an impersonal manner. It is abstract art. Minimalist art frequently takes the form of installation or sculpture</p>	 <p>Barnett Newman</p>  <p>Ellsworth Kelly</p>  <p>Dan Flavin</p>
<p>London: Royal Academy of Arts, Sept. 17 - Dec. 28, 1997</p> <p>New York: Brooklyn Museum of Art, Oct. 2, 1999 - Jan. 9, 2000</p> <p>born in 1965</p> <p>born in 1952</p> <p>born in 1966</p>	<p>The Sensation Show</p>	<p>The <i>Sensation</i> shows by Young British Artists from the Saatchi Collection were sources of either intense controversy or blatant hype, and succeeded in sparking some of the most serious debates on the role of art in society in recent years. A painting was physically attacked at least twice: once it was pelted with eggs and on another occasion it had ink thrown at it.</p>	 <p>Damien Hirst</p>  <p>Mona Hatoum</p>  <p>Jake Chapman</p>

	<p><u>Folk Art</u></p>	<p>Folk Artists are typically from rural or pre-industrial societies, and are more closely related to craftsmen than they are to fine artists.</p> <p>Folk Art is characterized by a naive style, in which traditional rules of proportion and perspective are not employed.</p> <p>Closely related terms are Outsider Art, Self-Taught Art and Naive Art.</p>	 <p><u>Grandma Moses</u> 1860-1961</p>  <p><u>Edward Hicks</u> 1780-1849</p>  <p><u>Maud Lewis</u> 1903-1970</p>
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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.