

Art History Timeline

Era	Artist	Style	Media	World
B.C.				
15,000	<u>Cave paintings</u>	Ancient	Charcoal Dirt	
5000		Ancient	Pictographic writing Pottery wheel <u>Early paints</u>	Civilizations of: -Mesopotamia -Egypt -Minoan
1000	Dipylon vase	<u>Egyptian</u>	Papyrus	Jerusalem founded
400	Acropolis Grecian urns	<u>Greek</u>		Greece's Golden Age Alexander the Great
200	Nike of Samothrace	<u>Roman</u>	<u>Chinese invent paper</u> <u>Quill pen</u>	Rome dominates Near East
100	<u>Pompeii wall art</u>	<u>Roman</u>		Peak of Roman Empire
A.D.				
400	<u>Pantheon</u>	<u>Byzantine</u>		Rome falls
600	Lindisfarne Gospels	<u>Byzantine</u>	Papermaking introduced from China	Charlemagne
1000	Bayeux Tapestry	<u>Romanesque</u>	<u>Paper first manufactured in Europe</u> <u>Tempera</u> <u>Fresco</u> <u>Ink</u>	Normans invade England
1250	Chartres master builder Giotto Lorenzetti	<u>Gothic</u>	<u>Revival of paintmaking</u>	Magna Carta
1400	<u>Botticelli</u> <u>da Vinci</u> <u>Piero</u> <u>Lippi</u>	<u>Early Renaissance</u>	<u>Printing press</u> <u>Oil paint</u> <u>Pastel</u>	Holy Roman Empire de Medici rules Florence Colombus reaches Americas
1500	Michelangelo Raphael	<u>High Renaissance</u> <u>Northern Renaissance</u>	First use of canvas	Elizabeth I Magellan circles

	<u>Titian</u> <u>El Greco</u> <u>Bruegel</u> <u>Arcimboldo</u>			globe
1600	<u>Rubens</u> <u>Rembrandt</u> <u>Poussin</u> <u>Leyster</u>	<u>Baroque</u>	<u>Modern pencil</u> <u>invented</u>	<u>Galileo</u> <u>British colonize</u> <u>America</u>
1700	<u>Boucher</u> <u>Watteau</u> <u>Hogarth</u>	<u>Rococo</u>		<u>Steam engine</u> <u>invented</u> <u>Franklin</u> <u>experiments with</u> <u>electricity</u>
1750	<u>Fragonard</u> <u>David</u>	<u>Neoclassism</u>		<u>American</u> <u>Revolution</u> <u>French Revolution</u>
1800	<u>Goya</u> <u>Ingres</u> <u>Constable</u>	<u>Romanticism</u> <u>Realism</u>	<u>Photography</u> <u>Watercolors</u>	<u>Louisiana</u> <u>Purchase</u> <u>Queen Victoria</u> <u>Irish famine</u> <u>Railroads spread</u>
1850	<u>Bierstadt</u>	<u>Pre-Raphaelites</u>	<u>Tube paints</u> <u>Fountain pen</u>	<u>U.S. Civil War</u> <u>Evolution theory</u> <u>Sanford founded</u>
1875	<u>Cassatt</u> <u>Gauguin</u> <u>Van Gogh</u> <u>Monet</u> <u>Morisot</u> <u>Seurat</u>	<u>Impressionism</u> <u>Post-Impressionism</u>	<u>Ballpoint pen</u>	<u>Colonialism peaks</u> <u>Telephone</u> <u>invented</u> <u>Light bulb</u> <u>invented</u> <u>Automobile</u> <u>invented</u>
1900	<u>Hartley</u> <u>MacDonald-</u> <u>Wright</u> <u>Dali</u> <u>Lange</u>	<u>Abstraction</u> <u>Fauvism</u> <u>Cubism</u> <u>Futurism</u> <u>Dada</u> <u>Surrealism</u>	<u>Acrylic paint</u> <u>Crayon</u>	<u>Airplane invented</u> <u>World War I</u> <u>Theory of</u> <u>Relativity</u> <u>Great Depression</u> <u>World War II</u> <u>Atomic bomb</u>
1950	<u>Albers</u> <u>Pollock</u> <u>de Kooning</u> <u>Rothko</u> <u>Stella</u> <u>Warhol</u>	<u>Abstract Expressionism</u> <u>Pop Art</u> <u>Op Art</u>		<u>Vietnam War</u> <u>Apollo moon</u> <u>landings</u> <u>Fall of Soviet Union</u> <u>AIDS virus</u>
2000				

Understanding Art: History

Art and History

20,000 B.C. -

Cave Paintings

Artist painted animals he hunted for food.

3,000 - 500 B.C. -

Egyptian Art

Artists painted the tombs of their kings who believed in life after death. They were representing religious and everyday lives scenes.

500 B.C. - A.D. 300 -

Greek and Roman Art

Artists created the ideal human, forming sculptures to honor their gods. They designed temples in perfect proportion to glorify religious and political heroes.

Fourth to Fifteenth Century -

Byzantine Art

Artists decorated temples and churches with paintings, mosaics and glazes according to the dictates of the Church and kings. The art told mostly religious stories.

Fifteenth to Sixteenth Century -

Renaissance Art

Artists were still under Church domination, but they could now develop their own style. Human figure, landscapes and architecture also became subjects of art.

Seventeenth to Eighteenth Century -

Baroque and Rococo Art

The style became more dynamic with emphasis on contrast of dark and light. Genre subjects became more usual. Most artists were trained in Academies.

Nineteenth to Twenty-first Century -

Modern and Contemporary

Artists used adventurous new methods to show their feelings about nature, man and society. They experimented with new materials and processes, developing their own individual styles.

Art and History – Asian

Timeline of Japanese History

c. 4000 B.C. – A.D. 552



Archeological Age

Origins of Shinto religion in worship of nature

A.D. 552 – 645



Asuka

Buddhism arrives from China and Korea

A.D. 645 – 794



Nara

Height of Chinese influence

A.D. 794 – 1185



Heian

Rise of esoteric and Pure Land sects of Buddhism

1185 – 1336



Kamakura

Minamoto-no-Yoritomo becomes first shogun (military dictator)

1392 – 1573



Muromachi

Rise of Zen Buddhism

1573 – 1615



Momoyama

Era of powerful warlords; arrival of Portuguese and Dutch traders

1615 – 1868



Edo

Ports closed to foreigners; rise of wood block printing

1868 - 1912

Meiji

Commodore Perry opens from Japan; emperor reassumes power from shoguns

1912 - 1926

Taisho

1926 -

Showa

Timeline of Chinese History by Dynasty

c. 1500 - 1028 B.C.

Shang

360-day calendar is developed

c. 1027 - 221 B.C.

Zhou

Writing system is created

221 - 206 B.C.

Qin

China's named derived from Qin, pronounced, "chin"; Great Wall is built

206 B.C. - A.D. 221

Han

Confucianism is state philosophy

A.D. 221 - 589

Six dynasties

Buddhism dominates

581 - 618

Sui

China reunified

618 - 907

Tang

Trade flourished with Central Asia

907 - 1279

 **Five-dynasties-Song**

Woodblock printing widely distributes texts

1279 - 1368

 **Yuan**

China ruled by Mongols

1368 - 1644

 **Ming**

"Forbidden City" built in Beijing

1644 - 1911

 **Qing**

Last imperial dynasty ruled by Manchus

1912 -

 **Republic of China**

Chronology

The Art of Antiquity

Prehistory

Early Stone Age

Jomon

Unknown Asian 9000 B.C. - 300 B.C.

Unknown Mexican 2000 B.C. - 900 A.D.

Middle Stone Age

Unknown Prehistoric A.D. 900 - 1100

Late Stone Age

Unknown 600 B.C. - 200 A.D.

Unknown Mexican 200 - 500 A.D.

Unknown Pre-Columbian 100 B.C. - 700 A.D.

Unknown Teotihuacán 100 B.C. - 700 A.D.

Bronze Age

Unknown Pre-Columbian c. 1100 - 1400

Iron Age

Mesopotamia

Divisionism

Jane Burch Cochran
Miguel Covarrubias
Russ Warren

1943 -
1902 - 1957
1951 -

Showa

Unknown Chinese

Art Movements

Abstract Expressionism

A term used by critics in recent years in reference to a varied body of abstract painting that emerged in America during and after World War II. The painters prefer the term "painterly abstraction," which means creating an image through manipulation of paint rather than abstracting the image from a real object.

These painters can be divided into two groups: the abstract expressionists and the gestural expressionists. The abstract expressionists include Jackson Pollock, Mark Rothko, and Barnett Newman. The gestural expressionists include Willem de Kooning and Franz Kline. The term "Abstract Expressionism" was coined by the critic Clement Greenberg in 1946. It was a response to the term "Abstract Art" which had been used by the Surrealists to describe their work. The term "Abstract Expressionism" was also used by the critic Harold Rosenberg in 1948. It was a response to the term "Abstract Art" which had been used by the Surrealists to describe their work.

Art Nouveau

The new style of art in Europe in the 1890's and 1900's. It was a reaction to the Industrial Revolution and the machine age. It was a style that was characterized by flowing, organic lines and motifs. It was a style that was inspired by nature and the human body. It was a style that was used in architecture, painting, sculpture, and design. It was a style that was used by artists such as Antoni Gaudí, Alphonse Mucha, and Gustav Klimt. It was a style that was used to create a new aesthetic that was based on organic forms and motifs.

Ashcan School

A group of early twentieth-century painters and illustrators working in New York City. The period was one of social reform and the pupils of Robert Henri found their subjects in the streets of New York. They were called the Ashcan School by critics and the public, but they exhibited together in 1908, as "The Eight." The members of the group - Glackens, Lukes, Shinn, Sloan, Prendergast, and others.