

Appendix

Instantaneous Art through the Ages

This chart will help students keep periods, dates, and artists straight. Please note that the dates given here are approximate, and periods sometimes overlap because artists do not always change their style all at once. Those artists who worked in different styles are listed in more than one period. Also, be aware of discrepancies between artistic and music periods; they do not always overlap.

Period	Dates	Artists	Music	Important Ideas, Events, People, and More
Renaissance A revival of interest in Classical art	1300–1600	Botticelli, Brueghel, Brunelleschi, Donatello, Dürer, Ghiberti, Giorgione, Giotto, Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael, Tintoretto, Titian	Gabrieli, Palestrina, des Pres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art is characterized by the use of chiaroscuro, perspective, red and blue, triangles, portraiture, equipoise, foreshortening, natural landscapes, and three-dimensional sculpture. • Individualism, humanism
Mannerism Another way to talk about the end of the Renaissance or the beginning of the Baroque	1520–1600	Bronzino, Correggio, Dürer, El Greco, Parmagianino, Pontormo Philip II of Spain builds Escorial	Monteverdi (modern opera)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art is characterized by instability in the composition and stylization that exaggerates or fantasizes the human form. • What should artists do—follow the art that has come before (after the “manner” of), or strike out on their own? • The Reformation and Counter Reformation
Baroque	1600–1750	Bernini, Caravaggio, van Haarlem, Hals, Lorraine, Poussin, Rembrandt, Rubens, Velázquez, Vermeer Landscapes: “drama in nature” (Ruisdael) Genre painting and still lifes, scenes of everyday life (in France, done by Chardin) Louis XIV builds Versailles	J. S. Bach, Handel, Lully, Purcell, Rameau, Scarlatti, Vivaldi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art is characterized by ornamentation and curved rather than straight lines. • Dutch painting is smaller because it has more middle-class patrons. It features scenes of maritime trade, banking and commerce, portraiture, and still lifes. • English painting is inspired by art from the Netherlands and emphasizes portraiture; van Dyck worked in England and painted Charles I. • French Academy is founded in 1648. • Under Louis XIV, the center of art moves from Rome to Paris. • Colbert’s executive manager, Le Brun, becomes the director of the Academy. • Centralization of art in the service of the state for “la gloire de la France!” • French art reflects its location between Italy and Holland. • Absolutism • Classical ballet • Classical theater • Scientific Revolution • Descartes • English Civil War and Restoration

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Rococo Or Baroque run amok	1700-89	Boucher, Fragonard, Hogarth, Rigaud (painted Louis XIV), Watteau Frederick the Great builds Sans Souci	Couperin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art is lighter and less formal than that of the Baroque and has a smaller scale, an increased focus on nobles, and portrays an artificial “never-never world.” • Prosperous Paris merchant-class wants “parade-dress portraits” by le Largilliere and Rigaud. • Increased participation and patronage of the arts by the flourishing <i>haute bourgeoisie</i> • Boom in porcelain factories: Sevres, Meissen, Wedgwood • Enlightened despotism • The Enlightenment • Philosophes, Rousseau • In literature: Goethe, Schiller
Neoclassicism On the way to full-blown romanticism; looks to ancient Greece and Rome for inspiration	1770–1820	Canova, David, Goya, Gros, Ingres, Vigée Le Brun	Beethoven, Cherubini, Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, Rossini, Schubert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French Revolution to end of Napoleonic Wars • Beginnings of nationalism
Romanticism, Naturalism, and the Barbizon School An emotional reaction against the neoclassical	1800-50 (1820–1900 for music)	Corot, Delacroix <i>(Liberty Leading the People)</i> , Géricault <i>(Raft of the Medusa)</i> , Millet, Rousseau, Rude	Beethoven, Berlioz, Bizet, Brahms, Chopin, Dvořák, Franck, Liszt, Mahler, Mendelssohn, Mussorgsky, Puccini, Rossini, Saint-Saens, Schubert, Schumann, J. Strauss, Jr. (a.k.a. the Waltz King), R. Strauss, Tchaikovsky, Verdi, Wagner, Weber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art is characterized by a glorification of the past as well as the use of nature, patriotism, heroism, the supernatural, and cute peasants. The emphasis is on feeling, not reason. • In literature: Blake, Byron, Dumas, Gautier, Hugo, Keats, Sand, Scott, Shelley

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<p>Realism Slightly grittier and with more attention to social problems and social context</p> <p>(In literature, followed by naturalism)</p>	1850-80	Courbet, Daumier (is to his time what Hogarth was to his), Eiffel (designed the tower of the same name), Haussmann, Millet		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art is characterized by the depiction of real people and events. It portrays peasants and workers who are not cute. Based on fact and not emotion, the art goes with positivism and Realpolitik. • In literature: Balzac, Baudelaire, Dickens, Ibsen, Maupassant, Nietzsche, Proust, Zola • Industrial progress; trains
<p>Impressionism Gets its name from Monet's painting <i>Impression: Sunrise</i>, shown at the Salon des Refusés in 1874</p> <p>Postimpressionism</p>	1870–1905	Cassatt, Cézanne, Degas, Gauguin, Seurat (<i>Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte</i>), Manet, Monet, Munch (<i>The Scream</i>), Renoir, Rodin, Sisley, Toulouse-Lautrec, Van Gogh	Debussy, Fauré, Ravel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impressionism is characterized by the use of new subject matter and a new way of looking at the world. The everyday life of the middle class becomes an acceptable subject for high art. Artists discover that painting in the outdoors allows them to study the play of light. Identified with La Belle Époque. • Postimpressionism is composed of a variety of styles that use impressionism as a jumping off point, including pointillism, a technique that allows viewers' eyes to mix small dots of color.
<p>Symbolism and Art Nouveau A romantic response to realism</p> <p>Pre-Raphaelite (in England)</p>	1890–1914	Beardsley, Klimt, Moreau, Munch (<i>The Scream</i>), Millais, Puvis de Chavannes, Redon, Rossetti, Toulouse-Lautrec		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If art is decadent between 1890 and 1910, identify it with fin de siècle. • Symbolism relies on romanticism, eerie supernaturalism, apparitions, and dreams. • Symbolism and decoration in Vienna is done by the Secessionists. • Pre-Raphaelites emulate the style and subject of the art that was done before the time of Raphael. • Art nouveau pervades all aspects of art and design: publishing and printing, interior decorations, and furniture. The integrity of the craftsmanship is important.

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<p>Modern Artists are influenced by Freud, Einstein, WWI and II, and the atomic age</p>	<p>20th century</p>	<p>Boccioni (<i>Unique Forms of Continuity in Space</i>), Brancusi, Braque, Caillebotte, Calder, Chagall, de Chirico, Dali, Dix, Dubuffet, Duchamp, Ernst, Giacometti, Grosz, Kandinsky, Kirchner, Klee, Kollwitz, de Kooning, Magritte, Maillol, Matisse (one of Les Fauves, the “Wild Beasts”), Miro, Modigliani, Moore, Nolde, Picasso, Pollack, Roualt, Warhol</p>	<p>Bartok, Britten, Berg, Gershwin, Poulenc, Prokofiev, Satie, Schönberg, Shostakovich, Strauss, Stravinsky, Webern</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realism (a different kind than that which followed romanticism) is a response to WWI and postwar decadence, especially in Germany. • Cubism breaks forms into geometric shapes and planes, showing all sides of a form at once. • Expressionism looks within to a world of emotional and psychological states. • Futurism, a fascist-flavored Italian art movement, glorifies industrialization and all aspects of modernity. • Dadaism is a response to the horrors of WWI. Nihilistic and against order and reason, it challenges polite society. • Surrealism depicts dream fantasies, memory images, and visual paradoxes. • Social realism is artists’ protest against the intolerable conditions besetting humankind. Do not confuse it with Socialist realism, the official art of Soviet Russia, especially under Stalin. • Abstract expressionism analyzes, derives, detaches, geometrizes, and, in short, distills the essence from nature and sense experiences.