CULTURE OR SOCIETY	Country	Years	E's and P's of Design and Art Forms	ARTISTS	Other historical events Or Characteristics
CAVE ART	Spain and France	60,000 – 10,000 bc	 Line drawing Later shaded with color		 Pure survival Very superstitious Draw it, you then capture it's spirit
EGYPTIAN	North Eastern Africa up and down the Nile	3,000 bc - Christ	 Very stiff stylized sculpture and wall paintings All figures in profile 		 1 ruler called a pharaoh Believed in after-life Mummification
		2700 BC			 Pyramids
		2500 BC			• Sphinx
		18 th Dynasty	Nefertiti's Husband King Akhenaten tried to break all the rigid customs. Wanted art to be more true to lifelike his sculpture of himself with big lips and long jaw. After death all went back to old ways, little change for another 1,500 years.		Queen Nefertiti Bust
		c. 1200 BC	Tombs underground		King Tutdiscoveredc. 1930Ramsses the Great
MINOAN	Island of Crete	2000 bc	 Potters wheel and kiln Carved small figurines Paintings full of life, animals and naturefor the living not the dead. 		
SUMERIAN	Mesopotamia (Area between Tigris and Euphrates valley)	2900-1800 BC			One of the 1 st systems of monarchy 1 st form of writing 1 st calendar (included the leap year human invention of the zodiac Polytheistic (many gods)

Art History Timeline	_				
					anthropomorphic (resembled
					humans)
					• Law
GREEK ART	Greece	500-750 bC	 Sculpture expressionless, wiglike hair No paintings left, art on "Black figured" vases6th 	"The Three Fates" by Phidias	 Lived in city-states: each had a government of its own. Believed in large family or gods who sat in golden palaces on Mt. Olympus Zeus=King Hera=Queen Lesser gods=all the children
		776 BC	centurystiff, un- natural position		Aphrodite= god of loveOlympic games started
		500BC	 Sculpture more natural "Red-figured Style" of vase (drew in outline then filled in background with black) more natural position. 	Myron, 1 st sculpture known by name	 Persian Wars Idealization Built a temple in Athens called the Parthenon, on the Acropolis (hilltop)
	The entire know world	334BC	Emotions shown on sculptureTrue likenesses	Winged Victory	Alexander the Great (from Macedonia to the north of Greece) conquered most of the known world
			 Haven't figured out yet how to show space "Hellenistic" artart made in places other than Greece= art in the style of the Hellenes (word the Greeks used for their own people) Sculptures portrayed real people. No more idealization 		Fewer temples now so artists were called on to decorate private home and gardens
ROME RULES	Started in central Italy and moved	300 BC			 Jupiter was the Romans God King

Art History Timeline	1	T		
THE WORLD AND ADOPTS GREEK	south. Eventually everywhere in the modern			Venus, goddess of loveMars, god of war
ART	world			
			 Roman Artists imitated the Greeks in every way possible Classical Art=Roman+Greek Art Portrait busts became increasingly important 	
ROME CONT.			 Started the Relief Sculpture. They told stories. Mosaics. Some mosaics are copies of Greek paintings in which there are none left. Column Relief Sculpture telling stories of conquests 	• Togas
		c. 0-400 ad	 In these days of confusion art became less important as did the artists. Artists showed less and less skill 	 200 years of piece after the conquest of Europe But soon the Barbarians took over
	Egypt	27 bc		• Egypt becomes roman Empire
	Pompeii	79 AD		 Mt. Vesuvius erupts and buries Pompeii
Christiani ty	Modern World (Roman Empire) Roman Empire	200- 400 AD	 Art had new purpose; to decorate the church"paintings can do for the illiterate what writing does for those who can read." Scenes and persons from bible were in the art Likenesses no longer 	Constantine I (Roman Emperor himself) became a Christian himself thus bringing about Christianity to the whole Roman Empire. Makes Constantinople (town named after himself) capital (site of Greek city in the East, Byzantium) Rome capital in the West

Attitistory Timeline		400AD	mattered. Since the subjects were considered holy artists HAD to follow a few set ways. • Art found primarily in the church • Art forms	 The capitol of Western Roman Empire deteriorated. Barbarians take over. But converted to Christianity.
"ROMANESQUE PERIOD"	Began in Italy	800 AD	Art tried to bring back the spirit of classical Rome.	
• GOTHIC ART PERIODTAKEN FROM THE GOTH CULTURE THAT INVADED.		1200 AD	 Gothic style is long, tall and pointed Rich stained glass windows Curved works that curls in circles 	The age fairy tales were told
MIDDLE AGE/MEDIEVAL time between the fall of Roman empire and the Renaissance.		200-c. 1400ad	 Art existed virtually only in manuscripts and bible writingcalled Illuminations The only art outside the monasteries was the art of the nativesjewelry and metalworkcrisscrossing and interlacing patterns of fine lines and colors 	 Christianity only authority obeyed. Reading and Writing almost forgotten Educated spoke Latin Church becomes very wealthy and strongerbigger churches and cathedrals to house the followers

Alt History Timeline			T	T	
EARLY TO LATE RENAISSANCE (REBIRTH)	Europe	c. 1200- 1500	 Early use of perspective Dark and Light modeling Sculptural painting Madonnas 	 Di Vinci=Mona Lisa and David (very large piece of marble no one else would touch. He worked on it in secret.) Michelangelo=Sisti ne Chapel (old testament stories) Back to Classical Culture 	 All started with the crusades; traveling farther and farther to turn people to god. People became more interested in the world around them Great age of learning
RENAISSANCE continued				"Schools" of Art sprang upthe style of art practiced in a certain place.	 Columbus sails to the West Marco Polo to the East People thinking for themselves Printing press invented People began writing in local languages.
		1350's		Woodblock inventedshortly after, the copper plateused to decorate bible	
				Donittello 1386-1466 one of the greatest sculptures of renaissance	
	Florence, Italy		Frescotempera paint into wet plaster	Michelangelo 1475-1564Pope insisted he come and paint the Sisine Chapel4 yrs	Much fighting between families

Art History Timeline		1		T	
	Venis, Italy			• TitianAdored by the Kingslived to be 99. Painted until death. Lost sight though and started painting like an Impressionist. Said to be "Father of Modern Paining"	 Peaceful, cheerful, not too seriousadored their painters Carnivals First to use oil paints on stretched canvas Used brilliant colors
BAROQUE PERIOD	Venis	1600's	 Decorative scenes, full of color, fluttering motion. Subject: Nobles and their ladies in biblical, historical and mythological stories. Church=Simple, No rich decorations to distract No great religious pictures commissioned, no wealthy princes owning huge palaces No great sculptures Begin making smaller paintings of familiar world, family gatherings for homes Don't care about bible, Greek or Latin Mythology 	Albrecht Durer: etchings FULL of detail	 Reformation+ Lead by Martin Lutherstrongly criticized the luxurious life of the clergy of the Catholic church in Rome Germany and Northern Nitherlands broke away, later England follows= Protestantism. Stories of magic and Sorcery
	North Dutch		Still Life, Landscapes, seascapes Caught their models, didn't pose them	 Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640) picture factory Rembrandt van Rijn (1606-1669) all 4 children die, wife sickpaints very dark and shadowy died penniless 	Age of Musketeers

Art History Timeline	T	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
	Spain	1492		 El Greco 1541- 16141st great painter of Spain Goya Velasquez 	Now, strong Catholic Rulepreviously had been ruled by the Moors of Mohammedan faith (never portrayed the human form only decorated with floral)
ROCOCO EMPIRE STYLE	France	c. 1789	 Pretty, delicate, soft lines, pale pink and blues Napoleon liked the old roman stylecloths draped, furniture, sculpture 		 French Middle Class had enough of Nobelman not sharingthey tore up the streets and broke window of the Palace of Versailles (largest in history) Hauled King Louis XVI and his wife Marie Antoinette to Paris and beheaded. All Hell broke loose until Napoleon Bonaparte (military officer) Met his end at Waterloo in 1815he got too ambitious
ROMANTICISM	France		 Peasant life A desire to escape the humdrum city life Scenes of past history but now with characters and clothing from the time of the scene Quick brush strokes, gusto 	• Delacroix 1798- 1863	 Interest in strange and interesting faraway places Fascinated in N. Africa and the East which were now open fro travel
	England	1700's	• Landscapes	 John Constble 1776-1837 William Turner 1775-1851 Gainsborough 1727-1788 	 Boys wore dresses at the time Turner painted with haze, subjects suggested with smudges of paint

·	America	1800's		 Winslow Homer Whistler 1834- 1903emphasized e's and p's instead of subject John Singleton Copley 1738-1815 Colony painter Gilbert Stuart1st portraitist 	 Painters were largely self-taught Not much time for art. To much hardship in survival
IMPRESSIONISM NEW IDEAS	France		 Capture light and moments as we see them Outdoors 	 Manet 1832-1883 Courbet 1819-1877 Monet 1840-1926 Renoir 1841-1919 Degas 1834-1917 put people in motion Rodinsculptor 	• Industrial Age
POST- IMPRESSIONISM				 Cezanne.not quite satisfied w/ others, he felt they forgot composition Van Gogh Gauguin 	
MODERN ART			Feelings and Emotions	PicassoKandinsky 1866- 1944	Space AgeAge of communicationAge of easy travel