

List of Artistic Movements

Artistic Style: *Byzantine Art*

Time Period: *500's to late 15th century*

Place/s In Europe Style was Most Popular: *Istanbul, Greece, Italy, Russia, Mediterranean*

Describe the Style:

Specialized in mosaics, icons, manuscript illuminations. Reflects classical Greek and Roman traditions but focuses on Christianity. Use of the paintings as icons, began using art as icons. No nudity, representations through the art.

Significance of the Style (motivation behind style):

Continuation of the roman tradition that promoted Christianity. People began to have debates began to have debates over what should be worshipped at so on. Promoted strict following of Christian traditions.

Example Artists and Works:

Justinian and Attendance (unknown), Pantocrator – giant jesus looking down on dome to make Christians strict to Christianity, St. Michael the Arch Angel.



Artistic Style: *Italian Renaissance*

Time Period: *1350 - 1550*

Place/s In Europe Style was Most Popular: *Florence, Rome, Venice*

Describe the Style:

Imitates classical work of Greek and Roman art, rejects medieval forms of art, realistic, worked from live models, depicted the human anatomy

Significance of the Style (motivation behind style):

Portrays secular themes instead of Christian themes, glorified the achievements of the individual

Example Artists and Works:

Giotto (Madonna Enthroned, Lamentation), Lorenzo Ghiberti (Baptistry Bronze Door challenge), Donatello (David – first nude statue), Leonardo Davinci (Mona Lisa, Last Supper), Michelangelo (David, Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel), Raphael (School of Athens – all the intellectuals of the world and triumph)



Artistic Style: *Northern Renaissance*

Time Period: *Late 1300's to 1550*

Place/s In Europe Style was Most Popular: *Belgium, Holland, Germany, France*

Describe the Style

Use of symbolism, crowded compositions and high horizontal lines, challenging interpretations, realistic in better use of light and shade.

Significance of the Style (motivation behind style):

Introduction of printmaking because it was the first mass-produced art form. More religiously focused than the Italian Renaissance. Used Greek and Roman ideas in their work as well.

Example Artists and Works:

Jan Van Eyck (Arnolfini Wedding), Rembrandt (Night Watch)



Artistic Style: *Romanesque*

Time Period: *1000 - 1200*

Place/s In Europe Style was Most Popular: *All of Europe*

Describe the Style:

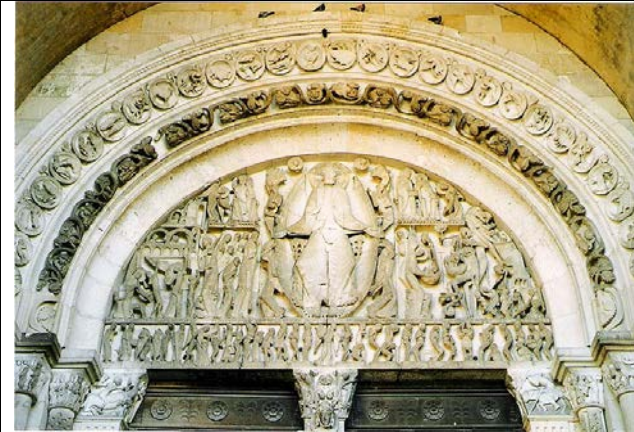
Thick walls, new vaulting techniques (arches...), dark interiors of buildings giving churches different religious feelings, bigger churches to house more people traveling on pilgrimages.

Significance of the Style (motivation behind style):

Dominated by religious themes, the revitalization of large scale architecture and sculptures, increased ideas of pilgrimages.

Example Artists and Works:

Gislebertus (Last Judgement), Unknown (Durham Cathedral)



Artistic Style: *Gothic*

Time Period: *1140 - 1400*

Place/s In Europe Style was Most Popular: *France & England*

Describe the Style:

Buildings got a lot taller with the use of flying buttresses, stained glass windows, and three-dimensional sculptures instead of jutting out objects from the Romanesque period. Sculptures more realistic than Romanesque.

Significance of the Style (motivation behind style):

Gothic architecture was built upon the advances of the rib vault, pointed arch, and the bay system of construction. Stressed salvation rather than judgment in Christianity.

Example Artists and Works:

Unknown (Salisbury Cathedral), Unknown (Norte Dame Cathedral)



Artistic Style: *Mannerism*

Time Period: *1520 - 1600*

Place/s In Europe Style was Most Popular: *Italy*

Describe the Style:

Complicated compositions, distorted figures, complex allegorical interpretations, exaggeration of forms, obscure imagery, puzzling depictions

Significance of the Style (motivation behind style):

Perspective was used as a tool to manipulate compositions, uses classical elements that defied traditional formulas and styles

Example Artists and Works:

Agnolo Bronzino (Venus, Cupid, Folly, and Time), Tintoretto (The Last Supper)



Artistic Style: *Baroque*

Time Period: *1600 - 1700*

Place/s In Europe Style was Most Popular: *Italy, Flanders, Spain, France, Holland*

Describe the Style:

Experimentation with different art forms such as genre paintings, landscapes, and still life. A lot of movement symbolizes the grand majestic, colorful, and sumptuous that is European art. Dramatic contrasts of light and dark.

Significance of the Style (motivation behind style):

Parallel to the Catholic counter reformation which was big on catholic resurgence, but baroque art was still protestant in Holland.

Example Artists and Works:

Velazquez (The Water Carrier of Seville), Ecstasy of St. Teresa Bernini



Artistic Style: *Rococo*

Time Period: *1700 - 1750*

Place/s In Europe Style was Most Popular: *France, England, Germany*

Describe the Style:

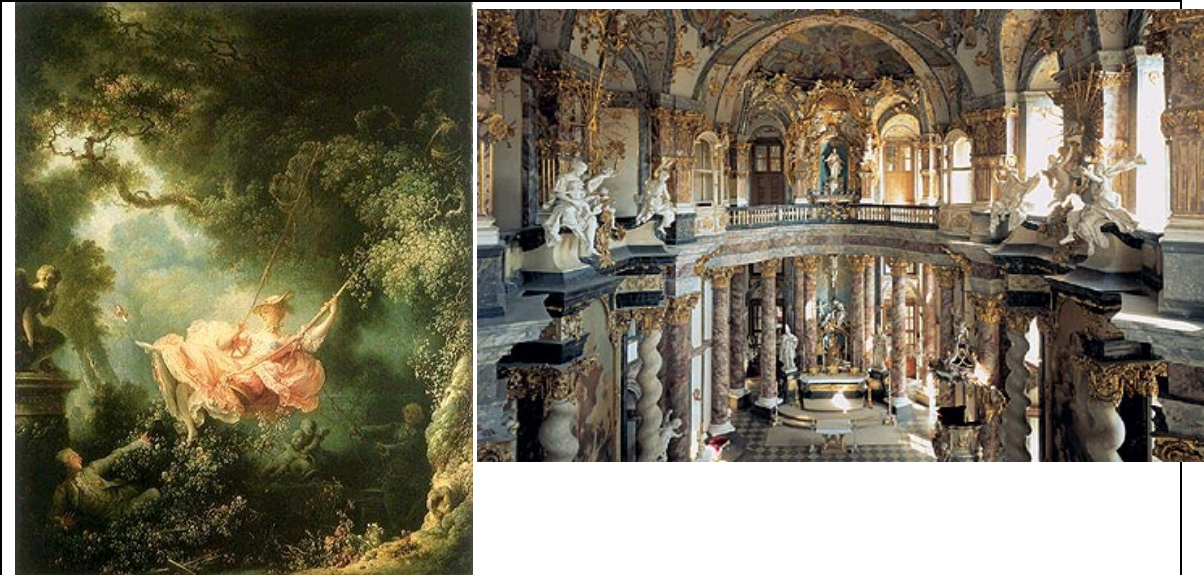
Portraying the aristocracy in their leisurely activities, portrait paintings, bright colors, extravagant colors especially gold

Significance of the Style (motivation behind style):

Shift of power went from royal courts to aristocrats just as art went from Baroque to Rococo

Example Artists and Works:

The Swing by Fragonard



Artistic Style: *Neoclassicism*

Time Period: *1750 - 1815*

Place/s In Europe Style was Most Popular: *France, Britain, Ireland*

Describe the Style:

Painting and Sculpture was dominated by Greek and Roman influence, praising the classical way of art. Realistic, praising the individual except in modern situations.

Significance of the Style (motivation behind style):

Enlightenment brought about the rejection of royal and aristocratic authority bringing about Neoclassicism. More democratic than Rococo. Revival of the classics, using the classics for more modern experiences.

Example Artists and Works:

Benjamin West (Death of General Wolfe), Jacques Louis David (Death of Marat)



Dutch Realism

- 1584–1702
- Northern Netherlandish Provinces
- while some hints of baroque style were present, most works from this art movement were of detailed realism which was preceded by realism in Early Netherlandish painting
- emerged from the Dutch War of Independence (1568–1648) and a break from Catholic Cultural traditions
- Examples:



Johannes Vermeer's *The Milkmaid*



Rembrandt *The Syndics of the Amsterdam Drapers' Guild*

Romanticism

- (1790-1850)
- Popular throughout Western Europe
- Encouraged individualism, irrationalism, imagination, emotions and nature - emotion over reason and senses over intellect.
- revolt against aristocratic social and political norms of the Age of Enlightenment and a reaction against the scientific rationalization of nature
- Signified social and political romanticism in that the people were overcoming oppression and charging towards freedom



Caspar David Friedrich's *Wanderer Above the Sea of Fog* Eugene Delacroix's *Liberty Leading the People*.

Realism

- 1830 to late 1800's
- Began in France and spread throughout Western Europe
- Response to Romanticism and was a movement against exaggerated emotion
- Applauded truth and accuracy and was without any personal bias- simply displaying the world as it is seen
- Gained strength especially due to the French Revolution of 1848



Gustave Courbet's *Stone Breakers* (1849)



John Singer Sargent's *Madame X*

Impressionism

- Mid 1800's to early 1900's
- Originated in Paris and remained popular in France, eventually spreading throughout the world
- visible brush strokes, open composition, emphasis on light in its changing qualities, ordinary subject matter, the inclusion of movement as a crucial element of human perception and experience, and unusual visual angles
- The reign of Emperor Napoleon III was accompanied by the Académie's dominance of the French art scene. Color was somber and conservative, and the traces of brush strokes were suppressed, concealing the artist's personality, emotions, and working techniques. A sect of artists broke off and embraced the tenets of painting in the bullet above



Claude Monet's *Woman with a Parasol* Édouard Manet's *The Luncheon on the Grass*

This painting was one of the sparks to the impressionist movement- Manet presented this painting to one of the Academie's annual painting competitions/fairs, and he was ridiculed for portraying a naked woman in a contemporary setting (naked subjects were okay in a historical or allegorical context, not in modern context). As a result, more painters like Monet backed up Manet and began to form the Impressionist movement.

Post-Impressionism

- 1886 and 1914 (World War One halted cultural development for a time)
- Primarily Western Europe
- Post-Impressionists extended Impressionism while rejecting its limitations. They continued using vivid colours, thick application of paint, distinctive brush strokes, and real-life subject matter, but they were more inclined to emphasize geometric forms, to distort form for expressive effect, and to use unnatural or arbitrary colour.
- The Post-Impressionists were dissatisfied with the triviality of subject matter and the loss of structure in Impressionist paintings, and thus was born Post-Impressionism



Vincent Van Gogh's "Starry Night", an iconic painting from the movement

Art Networking Assignment

Artistic Style: Expressionism

Time Period: Early 1900s

Place/s In Europe Style was Most Popular: Peaked in Berlin in the 1920's

Describe the Style:

Depict not objective but rather subjective emotions and responses that objects and events that arouse the artist
Distortion and exaggeration define the style

Significance of the Style (motivation behind style):

Expressionist artists sought to express the meaning of "being alive" ¹³¹ and emotional experience rather than physical reality.

Example Artists and Works:

Munch and Chegall



“The Scream” By Edvard Munch

Art Networking Assignment

Artistic Style: Cubism

Time Period: 1906-1921

Place/s In Europe Style was Most Popular: France

Describe the Style:

It converts real life objects into basic geometric shapes. Objects are seen from various Viewpoints which overlap and intersect.

Significance of the Style (motivation behind style):

It was the first abstract art form. It looked to create a new way for looking at art.

Example Artists and Works:

Pablo Picasso, Georges Braque



“Three Musicians” By Pablo Picasso

Art Networking Assignment

Artistic Style: Surrealism

Time Period: 1920's and 1930's

Place/s In Europe Style was Most Popular: Paris

Describe the Style:

Generally based on dreams. They were filled with familiar objects painted in mystified ways.

Significance of the Style (motivation behind style):

Ultra leftist. It went against rationalism. United the conscious with the unconscious.
Very influenced by Freud.

Example Artists and Works:

Salvador Dali, Andre Breton



“The Persistence of Memory” By Salvador Dali

Art Networking Assignment

Artistic Style: Dadaism

Time Period: Post WWI

Place/s In Europe Style was Most Popular: Zurich, Berlin, Paris, The Netherlands

Describe the Style:

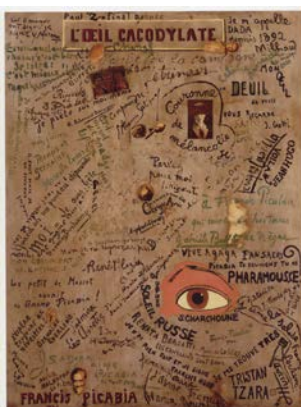
It was random with no specific interpretation in mind. Interpretations were up to the viewer. It strived to have no meaning.

Significance of the Style (motivation behind style):

Anti-war because of experiences of WWI. Rejected traditional standards of art. It was against the boundaries and norms of society.

Example Artists and Works:

Tristan Tzara



“L'Oeil Cacodylate” By Francis Picaba

Art Networking Assignment

Artistic Style: Socialist Realism

Time Period: Stalin era

Place/s In Europe Style was Most Popular: Soviet Union

Describe the Style:

Shows the greatness of the common workers and of the leaders of the communist movement.

Significance of the Style (motivation behind style):

Its purpose is the furtherance of the goals of socialism and communism.
Glorifies the proletariat's struggle toward socialist progress.

Example Artists and Works:



“Flowers for Stalin”