



## Renaissance 1400-1600

### Examples

- *David* by Michaelangelo
- Sistine Chapel ceiling by Michaelangelo
- *Mona Lisa* by da Vinci
- *The Last Supper* by da Vinci

### Traits

- Serene and “classical” faces
- Realistic 3D spaces
- Natural looking human figures
- Recreated culture of ancient Rome
- Used mythology as well as religion; also started painting portraits of kings, popes, nobles, etc.

## Neoclassicism 1750-1830

### Examples

- *The Death of Socrates* by Jacques-Louis David
- *Portrait of a Lady* by Angelica Kauffmann
- Monticello (Thomas Jefferson)
- *Statue of Liberty* by Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi

### Traits

- Classical styles of dress
- Allegorical messages
- Scenes from ancient Greece and Rome
- Symmetry
- Simplicity of line, form, color

## Baroque 1600-1800

### Examples

- *David* by Bernini
- *The Calling of Matthew* by Caravaggio
- *Girl with an Earring* by Jan Vermeer
- Versailles (Louis XIV)

### Traits

- Dramatic use of light and shading
- Emotional faces
- Use of diagonal
- Used by Catholic Church to re-energize the church & oppose Protestantism
- Captures a second in time

## Rococo 1700-1780

### Examples

- *The Swing* by Fragonard
- *The Alarm* by Jean-Francois de Troy
- *The Declaration of Love* by Jean-Francois de Troy
- Schönbrunn Palace, Vienna, Austria
- Catherine Palace, St. Petersburg, Russia

### Traits

- Soft, pastel colors, curvy lines
- Themes of nature, love, and entertainment
- Asymmetry
- Named for shell and pebble decorative work in grottoes

## Romanticism

1790-1850

### Examples

- *Two Men Looking at the Moon* by Caspar David Friedrich
- *Liberty Leading the People* by Eugene Delacroix
- *Washington Crosses the Delaware* by Emanuel Leutze

### Traits

- Interested in expressing emotions – particularly how nature made them feel
- Realistic and imaginary landscapes and historic scenes
- Not as defined as other movements – reflected an attitude

## Realism

1850-1900

### Examples

- *Plowing in the Nivernais* by Rosa Bonheur
- *The Stone Breakers* by Gustave Courbet
- ‘*The Gleaners*’ by Jean-Francois Millet

### Traits

- Depicted life as it really is – both good and bad
- Earthy colors
- Stark landscapes
- Common individuals seen as respectable subject matter

## Impressionism

1870-1930

### Examples

- *Water Lilies* by Claude Monet
- *The Star* by Edgar Degas
- *Little Girl in Blue Armchair* by Mary Cassatt
- *La Lecture* by Berthe Morisot

### Traits

- Artists often painted outdoors
- Interest in everyday subject matter
- Light brushstrokes and colors
- Name of movement was initially a negative – they’re not really pictures, they’re just impressions
- Played with light’s effect on subjects

## Cubism

1907-1930

### Examples

- *Tea Time* by Jean Metzinger
- *Portrait of Pablo Picasso* by Juan Gris
- *Houses at L’Estaque* by Georges Braque
- *Girl with Mandolin* by Pablo Picasso

### Traits

- Figures shattered apart into angular shapes
- Subjects were often still lifes and portraits
- Most noted in paintings and collages
- Flatness and 2-dimensionality

## **Surrealism** **1920-1970**

### **Examples**

- *The Persistence of Memory*, Salvador Dalí
- *Empire of Light, II*, by René Magritte
- *Roots* by Frida Kahlo
- *Elephants* by Salvador Dalí

### **Traits**

- Unusual combinations of people and objects
- Images that are familiar but depicted in a surprising way
- Try to show the thought process without reason, moral purpose, or sentiment

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## **Pop Art** **1950-1980**

### **Examples**

- *Green Coca-Cola Bottles* by Andy Warhol
- *Explosion* by Roy Lichtenstein
- *Campbell's Soup Cans* by Andy Warhol
- *Sunrise* by Roy Lichtenstein

### **Traits**

- Pictures resemble comic strips or commercial advertising
- Bright, bold colors – often primary colors
- Humorous depictions of well-known “popular” objects and people
- Use of commercial printing techniques

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