

Art History Timeline

Art Periods Movements	Characteristics	Chief Artists Major Works	Historical Events
Stone Age (30,000–2500BC) Paleo/Meso/ Neolithic	Cave painting Fertility goddesses Megalithic structures	Lascaux Cave Painting Hall of Bulls Venus of Willendorf	10,000-8,000 BC Ice Age ends 8000-2500 BC Stone Age, permanent settlements 3000-2200 BC Stonehenge
Mesopotamian (3500–539 BC) Persia Babylon Turkey Iraq Iran Syria	Warrior art Narration in stone relief Citadels Ziggurats Fertile crescent Votive Statuettes Gods & Goddesses Cradle of civilization Cuneiforms Registers Seals	Akkadian Ruler Ishtar Gate Standard of Ur 2600 (BM) Stele of Vultures 2600 (L) Bull Harp 2600 (BM) Victory Stele Naram-Sin 2254(L) Gudea 2100(L) Stele of Hammurabi 1780(L) Statue Queen Napir-Asu 1350(L) Lamassu 750(L) Ashurbanipal Hunting Lions 640(BM) Persepolis 521-465 BC	3400 BC Sumerians invent cuneiform writing 2332-2150 BC Akkadians assumed divine attributes 2000 BC Abraham founds monotheism 1780 BC Hammurabi writes his law code 1496 BC Ten Commandments Mt. Sinai 1020-930 BC Kingdom of Israel (United) 980 BC Iliad and the Odyssey 653 BC Rise of Persian Empire 586 BC First Temple (Solomon) in Jerusalem destroyed by Babylonians 539 BC Fall of Babylonian Empire –Jews Freed
Egyptian (3500-30 BC) Predynastic 3500-2575 BC Old Kingdom 2575-2134 BC Middle Kingdom 2040-1640 BC New Kingdom 1550-1070 BC First Millennium 1000-30 BC	Afterlife focus Pyramids Tomb painting Great Pyramids Canon of Proportions Preordained Divinity Ka=life force after death Gods/Divinity Clerestory Scrolls buried w/dead Mastaba step pyramids Iconography Registers Hierarchy of Scale Mortuary Temples	Palette of King Narmer Imhotep Hatshepsut Ahmen Re of Karnak Bust of Nefertiti Hypostyle Hall Menkaure & Queen Hatshepsut Mortuary Complex Seated Scribe 2500(L) Nebanum Hunting Fowl 1400(BM) Nebanum Funery Banq.1400(BM) Last Judgement of Hunefer Scroll 1300(BM) Taharqo as Sphinx 680(BM)	3100 BC King Narmer unites Upper/Lower Egypt 3100 BC First Dynasty of Egypt 3000 BC Papyrus by Egyptians 2700 BC Old Kingdom begins in Egypt 2551-2472 4th Dynasty-Pyramids at Giza 2551-2528 BC Khufu 2520-2494 BC Khafre 2490-2472 BC Menkaure 1800 BC Alphabetic writing emerges 1473-1458 BC Hatshepsut Mortuary Temple 1353-1335 BC Akehenaton - Karnak (Sun Disk) 1323 BC King Tut 1290-1224 BC Temple of Amen-Re 30 BC Cleopatra dies

<p>Prehistoric Aegean (3000-1200BC)</p>	<p>Cycladic art Marble Statues Painted Vases Frescos - Curved Lines Citadels – Gates- Lintels Corbel Vaulting</p>	<p>Bull Leaping (fresco) Snake Goddess Lion Gate Minoan Palace Knossos</p>	<p>3000 -2000 BC Early Cycladic civilization in Greece 2700 BC Minoan Palace City Knossos 80,000 pop. 1600 BC Eruption of Santorini destroys Crete 2000-1600 BC Minoan Greece 1600 -1200 BC Mycenaean Greece</p>
<p>Ancient Greece Hellenistic (900-30 BC)</p> <p>Geometric Orientalizing (900-600 BC)</p> <p>Archaic (600-480 BC)</p> <p>Early/High Classical (480-400 BC)</p> <p>Late Classical (400-323 BC)</p> <p>Hellenistic (323-30 BC)</p>	<p>Geometric/Orientalizing Red Vase Painting Archaic Smiles - Classic Greek idealism: balance, perfection Architectural orders: Doric, Ionic, Corinthian Grave Steles Gods and Goddesses Canon of Proportions Life Size Statues Controppasto Amphoras & Vases Athena Dionysus – God of wine Harmonic/Math Women clothed Men Nude Altars Twisted Heads Gigantomachy Friezes</p>	<p>Peplos Korei Kroisos - Polykleitos Praxiteles Calf Bearer</p> <p>Lady of Auxerre 625 (L) Corinthian Black Figure Amphora 625 (BM) Achilles/Ajax Vase 540 (V) Herakles Wrestling Antaios Vase 510 (L) Artemis & Apollo slaying children Vase 450 (L) Parthenon 447-438 (BM) Dionysus/Hermes Vase 440 (V) Pericles Bust - Kresilas 430 (V) Aphrodite of Knidos - Praxiteles 350 (V) Scraper - Apoxyomenos 330 (V) Gallic Chieftain Killing Himself & Wife 230 (PA) Dying Gaul 230 (MC) Nike Alighting Warship 190 (L) Altar of Zeus at Pergamon (175) Venus de Milo (Aphrodite) 150 (L) Seated Boxer 100 (MAT) Lacoon 50 (V)</p>	<p>800 BC Rise of Greek city-states 776 BC First recorded Olympic Games 508 BC Democracy instituted at Athens 500 BC Euclid's Elements 499-449 BC Greco-Persian Wars 490 BC Athens defeats Persia at Marathon 480 BC Persian invasion of Greece by Xerxes 470-399 BC Socrates 461-429 BC Age of Pericles (Athens general) 438-432 BC Partheneon -Athens 431-404 BC Peloponnesian Wars 427-347 BC Plato 384-322 BC Aristotle 336-323 BC Alexander the Great conquests 331 BC Alexander the Great conquers Persia 30 BC Cleopatra dies</p>
<p>Etruscan (Tuscany) (700BC-89BC)</p> <p>Orientalizing (700-600 BC)</p> <p>Archaic (600-480 BC)</p> <p>Classical/Hellenistic (480-89 BC)</p>	<p>Painted terracotta Underground Chambers Earthen Mounds Individual Language Etruscan Gods Painted Tombs Temples Frescos</p>	<p>Fibula Lions 650(V) Apulu (Apollo of Veii) 500(VG) Sarcophagus - reclining couple 520(VG) Capitoline Wolf 500(VG)</p>	<p>474 BC Greek Victory over Etruscan Fleet 396 BC Rome destroys Veii 273 BC Rome conquers Cerveteri</p>

<p>Roman (753BC-337AD)</p> <p>Monarchy/ Republic (753 - 27 BC)</p> <p>Early Empire (27 BC – 96 AD)</p> <p>High Empire (96-102 AD)</p> <p>Late Empire (192-337 AD)</p>	<p>Roman realism Practical, down to earth The arch Use of Concrete Size Pageantry Vaults & Domes Frescos Oculus Coffers Temples Procession Reliefs Sarcophagus Gods – Altars Friezes Public Works Projects</p>	<p>Bust of a Flavian Woman 90BC (MC) Ara Pacis (13-9BC) (R) Augustus as General 20BC (V)</p> <p>Trajan's Column 81 (R) Colosseum 70(R) Arch of Titus (112) (R) Bust of Hadrian 120 (MAT) Pantheon – Hadrian (118-125) Column of Antonius Pius & Faustiva 161(V) Equestrian Statue of Marcus Aurelius 175(MC)</p> <p>Arch of Constantine 315 (R) Colossal Head of Constantine 330(MC)</p> <p>Forum (R) Pompeii Petra Galla Placidia Dura-Europa</p>	<p>753 BC Romulus and Remus 753 BC Founding of Rome (traditional date)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">REPUBLIC</p> <p>509 BC Roman Republic founded (traditional date) 149-146 BC 3rd Punic War - Rome destroys Carthage 146 -121 BC Rome conquers Greece, Turkey, Gaul 80 BC Florence founded 49 BC Civil War between Caesar & Pompey the Great 44 BC Julius Caesar murdered. End of Roman Republic 44 BC Beginning of Roman Empire 40 BC Rome conquers Egypt</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EARLY EMPIRE</p> <p>27 BC Roman Empire formed, start of Pax Romana 27 BC-14 AD Augustus (Octavian) Emperor 18 BC Temple of Jerusalem reconstructed</p> <hr/> <p>14-37 AD Tiberius Emperor (adopt. son of Augustus) 37-41 AD Caligula Emperor (nephew of Tiberius) 41-54 AD Claudius Emperor (uncle of Caligula) 54-68 AD Nero Emperor (grand nephew of Claudius) 68-79 AD Vespasian Emperor 70 AD Jerusalem & 2nd Temple destroyed by Titus 79-81 D Titus Emperor (son of Vespasian) 79 AD Pompeii destroyed by Vesuvius volcano 81-96 AD Domitian Emperor</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HIGH EMPIRE</p> <p>98-117 AD Trajan Emperor 106-117 AD Rome conquers modern Romania, Iraq and Armenia 117AD Empire at largest extent 117-138 AD Hadrian Emperor (adopted son of Trajan) 126 AD Pantheon completed by Hadrian 138-161 AD Antoninus Pius Emperor (adopted son of Hadrian) No wars 161 -180 AD Marcus Aurelius Emperor</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LATE EMPIRE</p> <p>249-251 AD Trajan Decius Emperor 284-305 AD Diocletian Emperor - Christians persecuted 292 AD Roman Empire split - Capital moved to Milan 305-337 AD Constantine Emperor 313 AD Edict of Milan-tolerate all religious worship - Christianity legalized 324-330 AD Constantinople capital of Eastern Roman Empire 337 AD Constantine I dies, succeed by 3 sons</p>
<p>Roman Late Antiquity (192 – 526)</p> <p>Pre-Constantine 192-306</p> <p>Constantine 306-337</p> <p>Sons of Constantine to Justinian 337-526</p>	<p>Synagoges Frescos Catacombs Funerary Art Cult of Dionysus Domed Temples Preconfiguration Typology links OT- NT Mosaics Ivory carving Metalwork Sarcophagus Ambulatory Vines – Grapes Saints Christ as Shepherd Mausoleums</p>	<p>Villa Torlonia: Jewish Catacombs 250 Ludovisi Battle Scene Sarcophagus 260 (PA) Santa Maria Antigua: Sarcophagus of a Philosopher 280 Old St. Peters – Constantine (319) Christ as Good Shepherd 350 (V) Santa Constanza 351 (R) Sarcophagus of Junius Bassus (359) (V) Woman Sacrificing at Altar – Ivory 400 (V&A) Suicide of Judas - Ivory Box 420 (BM) Santa Sabina 432 (R) Santa Maria Maggiore: Parting of Abraham & Lot Mosaic 440</p>	

<p>Byzantine (324 – 1453)</p> <p>Early Byzantine 324-726</p> <p>Middle Byzantine 843-1204</p> <p>Late Byzantine 1261-1453</p>	<p>Mosaics Maze-like design Ivory Icons Gold Domes, Pendentives Church & State United Justinian & Theodora</p>	<p>Hagia Sophia 532-537 Just & Theo Mosaics in San Vitale Ravenna</p> <p>St. Michael – Ivory Cover 520 (BM) Barberini Ivory 550. (L) (Justinian as world conqueror)</p> <p>Book of Kells 800</p>	<p>324-330 Constantinople becomes capital of Eastern Roman Empire 337 Constantine I dies, succeed by 3 sons 350 Constantius II left sole surviving emperor 361 Julian Emperor (cousin of Constantius) 395 Theodosius I outlaws all non-Catholic religions 407 Visigoths & Germanic tribes enter Roman Gaul 410 Visigoths sacks Rome 455 Vandals sack Rome, capture Sicily, Sardinia 476 Rome falls 493 Ravenna Capital of Kingdom 527-565 Justinian & Theodora rule – Ravenna is Byzantine Capital 532-537 Hagia Sofia 726-843 Iconoclasm Controversy - Leo III bans & destroys Divine Art 610 Birth of Islam 632-732 Muslim Conquests 843 Theodora repeals iconoclasm 1204 Crusaders sack Constantinople 1453 Ottoman Turks capture Constantinople</p>
<p>Early Medieval (410-1024)</p> <p>Warrior Lords 410-768</p> <p>Hiberno-Saxon Carolignian 768-919</p> <p>Ottonian 919-1024</p>	<p>Medieval Books Illuminated Books Church Towers introduced Link between Sacred & Art Hidden Symbolism Vellum & Tempura Scribes Interlacing Patronage</p>	<p>Lindesfarne Gospels – Illuminated 698-721 St. Michaels Hildesheim Doors - Bronze Coronation Gospels - Charlemagne</p> <p>Sutton Hoo Purse 625 (BM) Equestrian Statue of Charlemagne 850 (L) (Charles the Bald)</p>	<p>410-476 Fall of Rome 529 St. Benedictine Order 711 Muslim conquest of Spain 768-814 Charlemagne 800 Charlemagne Crowned Emperor of Rome (Leo III)</p>
<p>Romanesque (1000-1200)</p> <p>Gothic (1140-1500)</p> <p>Middle Ages (500–1400)</p> <p>Late Medieval Italy (1200-1400)</p> <p>Late Medieval Northern Europe (1385-1500)</p>	<p>Pilgrimages Large Stone Work Tympnum Celtic Art - Carolingian Romanesque - Gothic Humanism - Naturalism Monasteries - Reliquaries Narrative Rose Windows Virgin & Child Theme Altar Pieces Perspective Personal Devotion</p>	<p>St. Sernin, Toulouse – Christ in Majesty 1050-1057 Durham Cathedral Chartres 1145 – Fire 1194 Giotto</p> <p>Notre Dame 1163-1200 (P) Virgin of Jeanne d'Evereux – Reliquary 1339(L)</p>	<p>793-1066 Viking Raids – Land in Britain 1050-1057 Saint sernin Toulouse 1066 William the Conqueror -Battle of Hastings (1066) 1088-1130 Cluny Church 1095–1204 Crusades I–IV 1099 Conquest of Jerusalem 1140 Saint Denis 1145 Chartres Started 1163 Notre Dame started 1194 Chartres fire 1226-1270 Louis IX (St. Louis) Reign 1337–1453 Hundred Years' War 1347–1351 Black Death 1378 Great Schism (Avignon – Rome)</p>

<p>Early and High Renaissance (1400–1550)</p>	<p>Rebirth of classical culture Iconography Chiaroscuro Sfumato Atmospheric Perspective Great detail Private Altars Oil on wood Annunciation Theme Civic Pride Harmony in design Frescos – Ceilings Focus on Mary</p>	<p>Ghiberti's Doors Brunelleschi Durer Alberti Masaccio Bernini Donatello Botticelli Leonardo Michelangelo Raphael Titian Van Eyck Holbein Bosch Bellini Jan van Eyck (Ghent) Rogier van der Weyden Campin (Merode Altar)</p>	<p>1447 Gutenberg invents movable type 1453 Turks conquer Constantinople 1492 Columbus lands in New World 1509-1547 Henry VIII 1517 Martin Luther starts Reformation 1533 Henry VIII forms Church of England 1543 Copernicus proves Earth revolves around Sun 1545–1563 Council of Trent, Counter-Reformation</p>
<p>High & Late Renaissance (1495-1600)</p>	<p>Annunciation Theme Civic Pride Harmony in design Frescos – Ceilings Focus on Mary</p>	<p>Man in Red Turban - Jan Van Eyck 1433(NG) Giovanni Arnolfini & Wife – Van Eyck 1434(NG) Battle of San Romano – Ucello 1455(NG) Madonna of the Rocks – Da Vinci 1483 (L) Tiempetto - Bramante 1502(R) Mona Lisa – Da Vinci 1505 (L) Cartoon/Madonna – Da Vinci 1507(NG) School of Athens – Raphael 1511 (V) Pastoral Symphony – Titian 1511 (L) Melancola I - Durer 1514(V&A) Money Changer & His Wife – Massys 1514 (L) Bound Slave – Michelangelo 1516 (L) Meeting of Bacchus/Ariadne - Titian 1523(NG) The French Ambassadors - Holbein 1533(NG) Sistine – Michelangelo 1541 (V) Pieta – Michelangelo 1500 (V) St. Peters 1564 (V) St. Peters Dome 1590(V) St. Peters Façade 1612(V) Baldacino - Bernini 1633 (V) Piazza Bernini 1667 (V)</p>	
<p>Venetian and Northern Renaissance (1430–1550)</p>	<p>Renaissance spreads northward to Europe Female Nude Tempura on Canvas Greek Mythology Symbolism Private Commissions Rich Color Pastoral Scenes Large Canvas Classic Body Types Vitruvian Theory Science Protestant Reformation Fuse Classical/Christian Woodcut, Engraving</p>		
<p>Mannerism (1520–1600)</p>	<p>Breaks the rules Artifice over nature</p>	<p>Tintoretto El Greco Cellini</p>	<p>1520–1522 Magellan circumnavigates globe</p>

<p>Baroque (1600–1750)</p>	<p>Emotion & Drama Tension, Passion Theatricality Painterly Narrative Complexity Divine Things Battles, Heroic Actions Tenabrism, Light Source Grand Manner Splendor/flourish for God Conversion Main Theme Art as a weapon in the religious wars</p>	<p>Rubens Bernini Rembrandt Caravaggio Versailles Velazquez</p> <p>Calling of St. Matthew – Caravaggio 1601 (R) San Luigi dei Francesi – Contarelli Chapel Conversion of St. Paul – Caravaggio 1601 (R) Santa Maria del Popolo - Cerasi Chapel Water Carrier of Seville – Velasquez 1619(V&A) David – Bernini 1623 (GB) Arrival of Marie de Medici – Rubens 1625(L) Charles I Dismounted – Van Dyck 1635(L) Family of Country People – Le Nain 1640(L) San Carlo alle Quatre Fontane - Borromini 1641 (R) Chapel of St. Ivo – Borromini 1642 (R) Adoration of the Shepherds Delatour 1650(L) Ecstasy of St. Teresa - Bernini 1652 (R) Santa Maria della Vittoria – Cornaro Chapel Et in Arcadia Ego – Poussin 1655 (L) Louis XIV – Rigaud 1701 (L)</p>	<p>1558-1603 Elizabeth I Reign 1589-1610 Henry IV 1610-1643 Louis XIII 1618–1648 Thirty Years' War: Catholics vs Protestants 1643-1715 Louis XIV (Sun King) Reign</p>
<p>Rococo (1700-1800)</p>	<p>Grand Manner Fete Galante Royal Academy Nature, Love Revolution</p>	<p>Pilgrimage to Cythera – Watteau 1717 (L) Saying Grace - Chardin 1740 (L) Breakfast Scene - Hogarth 1745(NG) Village Bride – Greuze 1761 (L) Lord Heathfield – Reynolds 1787(NG)</p>	<p>1682-1789 Versailles 1715-1774 Louis XV 1774-1792 Louis XVI - Marie Antoinette 1789 French Revolution</p>
<p>Neoclassical (1750–1850)</p>	<p>Enlightenment History Painting Greco-Roman grandeur</p>	<p>Oath of the Horathii – David 1784 (L) Pantheon 1792 (P)</p>	<p>1760–1850 Industrial Revolution</p>
<p>Romanticism (1780–1850)</p>	<p>Imagination & individuality Exotic Realism Feeling Passion over Reason Irrational New Truths Personal Level The Sublime</p>	<p>Delacroix Gericault David Ingres Turner</p> <p>Napoleon at the Plague House at Jaffa 1804 (L) Coronation of Napoleon -David 1808 (L) Burial of Atala – Girodat 1808 (L) Pauline Borghese as Venus – Canova 1808 (GB) Grand Odalisque – Ingres 1814(L) Raft of the Medusa - Gericault 1819 (L) The Haywain - Constable1821 (NG) Apotheosis of Homer - Ingres 1827 (L) Death of Sardanapalus – Delacroix 1827 (L) Liberty Leading the People -Delacroix 1830 (L) Tiger Hunt - Delacroix 1854 (MDO)</p>	<p>1775–1783 American Revolution 1789–1799 French Revolution 1803 1814 Napoleon Bonapart crowned emperor of France 1807 Britain passes Abolition Act (Slavery Outlawed) 1812 Luddites destroy Power Looms 1815 Defeat of Napoleon, Monarchy restored 1824-1830 Charles X Uprising revolution 1837-1901 Victoria Reign</p>

Realism (1848–1900)	Celebrating working class and peasants En Plein Air Rustic Painting Industrial Revolution Avant Garde	Corot Daumier Burial at Ormans – Courbet 1849 (MDO) The Gleaners - Millet 1857 (MDO) Olympia - Monet 1863 (MDO) Le Dejeuner - Manet 1863 (MDO)	1848 European democratic revolutions
Impressionism (1865–1885)	Spontaneous Capturing fleeting effects of natural light New Paris is born Boulevards Spontaneous	Manet Monet Renoir Degas Cassatt Impression: Sunrise – Monet 1872 (MM) Le Moulin de la Galette - Renoir 1876 (MDO) Saint Lazare - Monet 1877 (MDO) The Tub – Degas 1886(MDO)	1870–1871 Franco-Prussian War 1871 Unification of Germany
Post-Impressionism Symbolism (1885–1910)	Soft revolt against Impressionism	Van Gogh Gauguin Cézanne Seurat Rodin Gates of Hell - Rodin 1900(RM)	Belle Époque, 19 th century Golden Age 1905 Japan defeats Russia
Fauvism and Expressionism (1900–1935)	Fauvism - Harsh colors and flat surfaces Emotion distorting form	Matisse Kirchner Kandinsky	1900 Boxer Rebellion in China 1914–1918 World War
Cubism Futurism Suprematism Constructivism (1905–1920)	Pre & Post World War I art experiments New forms to express modern life	Picasso Braque Leger Boccioni Severini	1917 Russian Revolution 1920 American women franchised
Dada and Surrealism (1917–1950)	Ridiculous art Irrational Painting dreams Exploring the unconscious Freud Discovery	Duchamp Dalí Ernst Kahlo	Disillusionment after World War I 1929–1938 The Great Depression 1939–1945 World War II, Nazi horrors 1945 Atomic bombs dropped on Japan
Abstract Expressionism (1940s–1950s) and Pop Art (1960s)	Post–World War II Pure abstraction and expression without form Pop art / consumerism	Gorky Pollock de Kooning Rothko Warhol Lichtenstein	1965 Cold War & Vietnam War 1956 U.S.S.R. suppresses Hungarian revolt 1968 Czechoslovakian revolt
Post Modernism Deconstructivism (1970–)	Art without a center Rework/Mix past styles Idea of Change	Gerhard Richter Cindy Sherman Anselm Kiefer Frank Gehry	Nuclear freeze movement Cold War fizzles 1989–1991 Communism collapse - Eastern Europe USSR