














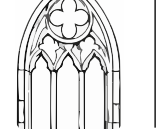


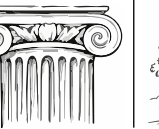








ART PERIODS - TIMELINE

From Antiquity to Modern & Contemporary Art

ANTIQUITY	EARLY CHRISTIAN - BYZANTINE	ROMANESQUE	GOTHIC	RENAISSANCE	BAROQUE	CLASSICISM	ROMANTICISM	REALISM	IMPRESSIONISM	EXPRESSIONISM	MODERN & CONTEMPORARY ART
c. 3000 BCE – 500 CE	ca. 300 - 1400	ca. 1000 - 1150	ca. 1150 - 1500	ca. 1400 - 1600	ca. 1600 - 1750	ca. 1750 - 1820	ca. 1800 - 1850	ca. 1840 - 1880	ca. 1860 - 1900	ca. 1905 - 1920	ca. 1920 - present
Influential artist: Phidias Most famous work: Athena Parthenos (c. 438 BCE)	Influential artist: unknown Most famous work: Mosaic artists of Ravenna (6th century)	Influential artist: unknown Most famous work: Speyer Cathedral (1030–1106)	Influential artist: unknown Most famous work: Cologne Cathedral (1248–1880)	Influential artist: Leonardo da Vinci Most famous work: Mona Lisa (1503–1506)	Influential artist: Caravaggio Most famous work: The Calling of St. Matthew (1599–1600)	Influential artist: Jacques-Louis David Most famous work: The Oath of the Horatii (1784)	Influential artist: Caspar David Friedrich Most famous work: The Wanderer Above the Sea of Fog (1818)	Influential artist: Gustave Courbet Most famous work: A Burial at Ornans (1849–1850)	Influential artist: Claude Monet Most famous work: Impression, Sunrise (1872)	Influential artist: Ernst Ludwig Kirchner Most famous work: Street Scene in Berlin (1913)	Influential artist: Pablo Picasso Most famous work: Guernica (1937)
											
Art served religion, the state, and the community. Ideal beauty and harmonious proportions were central.	Religious art dominated. Symbols, mosaics, and icons made the faith visible.	Massive structures, round arches, and small windows characterize this period. Art served primarily religious purposes.	Aspirations for height, light, and delicate details characterize the Gothic period. Architecture and craftsmanship reached new heights of mastery.	Humans and nature take center stage. Perspective, anatomy, and harmony are perfected. Art and science flourish.	Drama, movement, and intense emotions characterize the Baroque. Art was meant to impress and convince.	A return to antiquity: clarity, order, and reason define the art. Moral themes take center stage.	Emotions, nature, and individuality take center stage. Art expresses longing and freedom.	Everyday life instead of the ideal: Artists depict real life and social reality - often without embellishment. "The ugly" becomes a subject of art.	Light, color, and the fleeting impression of a moment become important. Painters break away from academic rules and paint outdoors.	Emotions expressed outwardly: bold colors and distorted forms convey inner tension and emotional states.	A break with tradition; new forms, materials, and ideas emerge. Art reflects the complex world of the present.
											

 **GOOD TO KNOW**

Art periods are not rigidly defined. The transitions between them are fluid and vary by region. They help us better understand developments, stylistic features, and connections.



UNDERSTANDING TERMS - SEEING ART BETTER
More knowledge helps you purposefully incorporate motifs, styles, and ideas into your own drawings.