

*500 years of  
Art in 30  
minutes*

The Renaissance  
to  
Conceptual Art

# Renaissance

Early 1500's – Centered in Italy

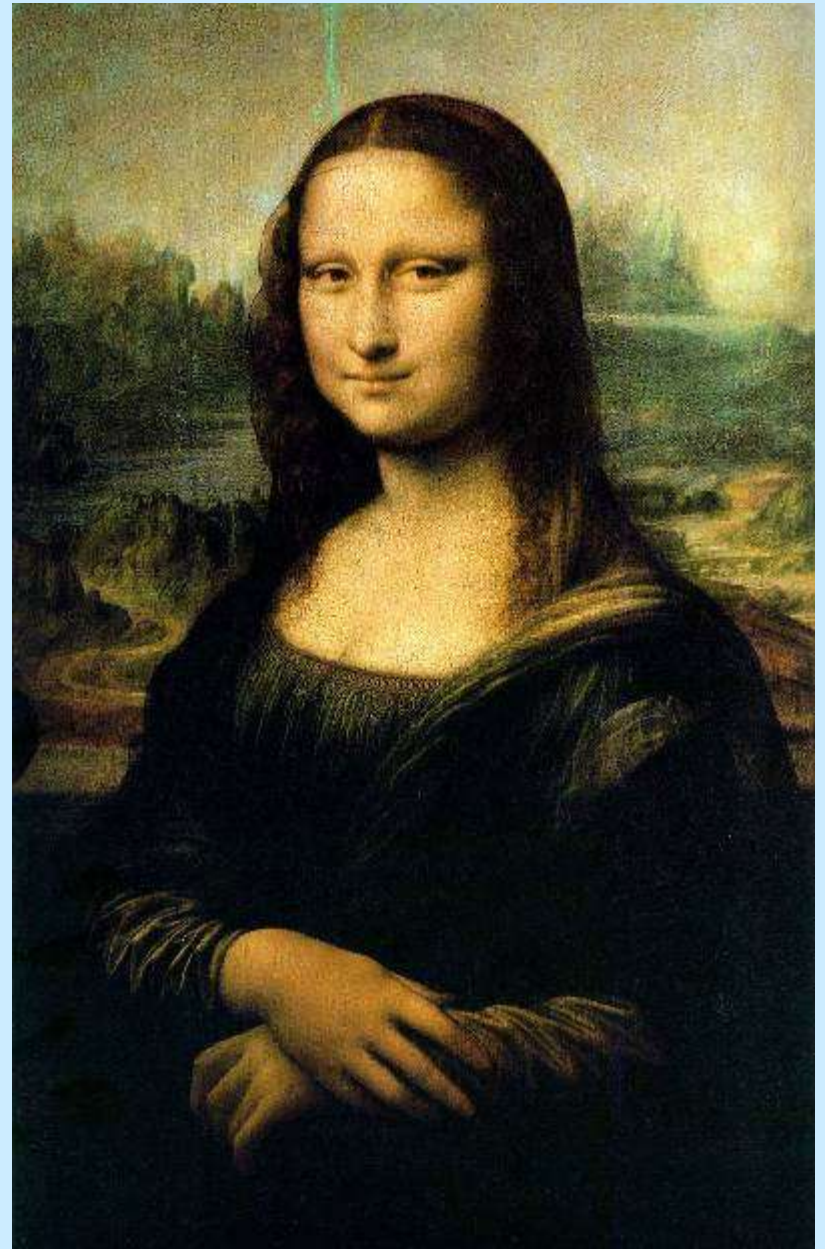
- Significant artists – Leonardo da Vinci, Micheangelo Buonarroti, Raphael
- Culmination of one of the greatest explosions of creative genius in history
- Characterized by renewed interest in ancient Greek and Roman art and design
- Emphasis on human beings, science, philosophy
- Divided into Early Renaissance, High Renaissance, and Northern Renaissance

***David***  
1504  
Michaelangelo



# ***Mona Lisa***

***Leonardo da Vinci***  
***1503-1506***



***The Virgin and Child  
With St. Anne***  
c 1510  
Leonardo Da Vinci



# *The Sistine Chapel ceiling* (detail)

Michelangelo  
1508-1512





# ***Lucretia***

Raphael  
c 1500





# Mannerism

1550's – 1590's

- Significant artists include: El Greco, Michelangelo Buonarroti, Paolo Veronese
- Rejected calm balance of Renaissance in favor of emotion and distortion
- High degree of technical accomplishment, but criticized for being formulaic, theatrical, and overly stylized
- Characterized by complex composition, muscular figures, complex poses

***Mars and Venus  
United by Love***

Paolo Veronese  
c 1576



***Christ on the Cross adored  
by Donors***

c 1585-1590  
El Greco



***The Vision  
of Saint  
John***

**El Greco  
1608-1614**



# Baroque

emerged around 1600 centered in Europe

- Significant artists include: Caravaggio, Peter Paul Rubens, Rembrandt, Jan Vermeer
- Reaction against the intricate and formulaic Mannerist style of the late Renaissance
- Baroque is less complex and more realistic than Mannerism
- Movement was supported by the Catholic Church (most important patron of the arts at the time)

***The  
Lacemaker***  
Jan Vermeer



***Young Woman  
with a Water  
Pitcher***

Johannes Vermeer  
1660-1667



# *The Musicians*

Caravaggio c 1595





***Old Man  
with a  
Gold  
Chain***

Rembrandt  
c 1631



***Venus and  
Adonis***  
Peter Paul  
Rubens  
c 1630's



# Rococo

1700's

- Significant artists include: Jean-Antoine Watteau, Francois Boucher, Guillaume Coustou I
- Emphasis on portraying the carefree life of the aristocracy
- Love and romance were considered favored subject matter over historical or religious subjects
- Characterized by: free graceful movement, delicate colors, playful use of line

***View through  
the Trees in the  
Park of Pierre  
Crozat***

Jean Antoine  
Watteau c 1715



***The Interrupted Sleep***  
Francois Boucher 1750



***Daphne  
Chased by  
Apollo***

**Guillaume  
Coustou I**

(aka Guillaume Coustou the elder)

**1746**



# Neoclassicism

mid-1800's-early 1900's

- Significant artists include Benjamin West, Antonio Canova, Jacques-Louis David
- Severe, unemotional form of art that harkens back to style of ancient Greece and Rome
- Rigidity is a reaction to overbred Rococo/Baroque styles

***Perseus  
with the  
Head of  
Medusa***

Antonio  
Canova  
1804-1806





# ***Moses Shown the Promised Land***

Benjamin West 1801



# *The Death of Socrates*

Jacques Louis David 1787



# Romanticism

late 1800's – early 1900's

- Significant artists include: J.M.W. Turner, William Blake, John Constable
- Best described as “anti-Classicism”
- Reaction against Neoclassicism
- Style is individualistic, beautiful, exotic, emotionally wrought
- Although very different, some artists used elements of both Romanticism and Neoclassicism in their work

# ***Nebuchadnezzar***

William Blake 1795



# ***Cloud Study: Stormy Sunset***

John Constable 1821-1822



***Fishing Boats with Hucksters***  
***Bargaining for Fish***  
J.M.W. Turner 1837-1838



# Impressionism

1860's-1880's centered in France

- Significant artists include: Claude Monet, Edgar Degas, Pierre-Auguste Renoir
- A light, spontaneous manner of painting
- Attempts to capture the subjective impression of light in a scene
- Naturalistic and down-to-earth treatment of subject matter

***The Little  
Fourteen Year  
Old Dancer***

**Edgar Degas**  
executed c1880,  
cast in 1922





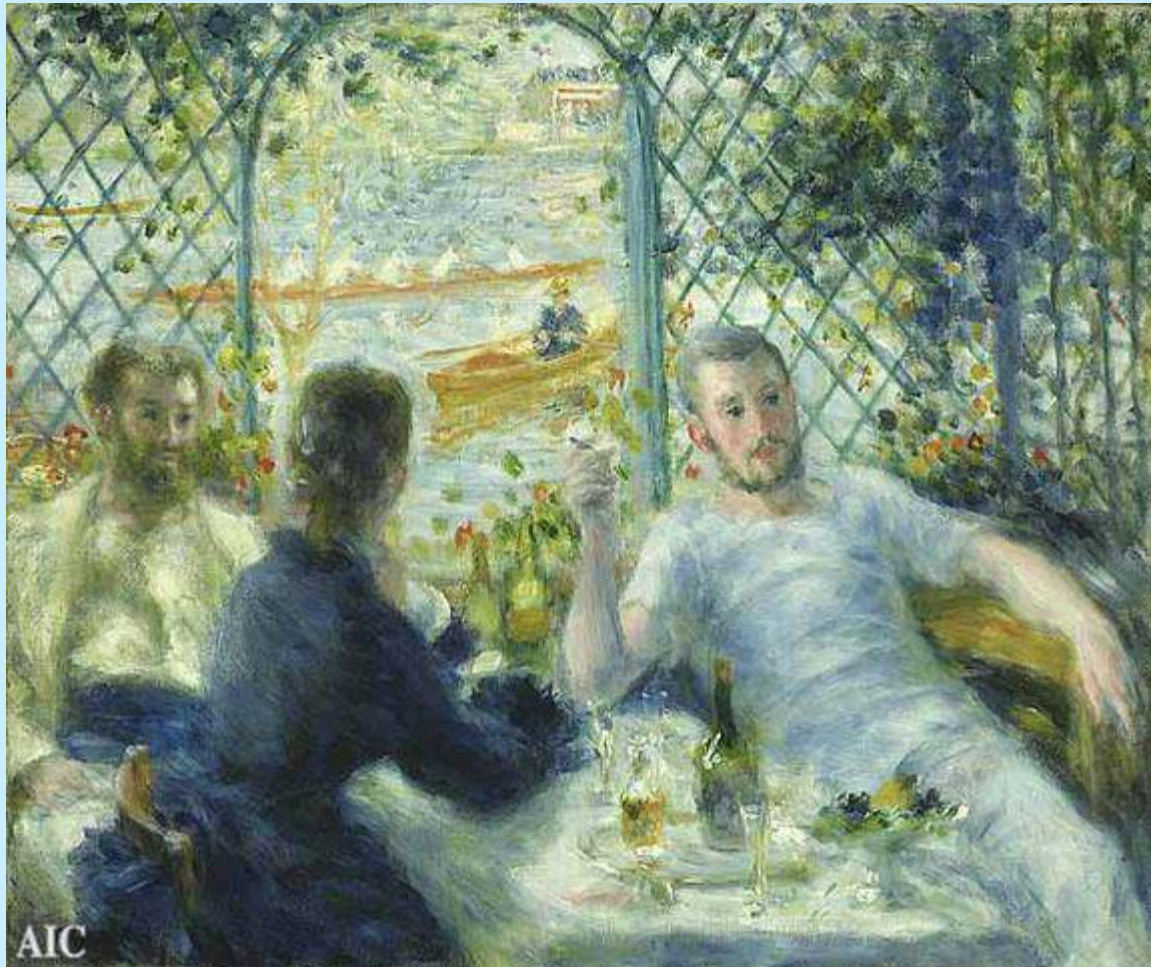
# *Haystack at Giverny*

Claude Monet 1886



# *The Rower's Lunch*

Pierre Auguste Renoir 1875



# Post Impressionism

1880-1900 centered in France

- Significant artists include: Vincent Van Gogh, Paul Gauguin, Henri Rousseau
- An umbrella term used by a variety of artists who were influenced by Impressionism, but who took their art in different directions
- Generally less casual and more emotional than Impressionist work

# ***Self- Portrait***

Vincent Van  
Gogh  
1886-1887



# *The Seed of the Areoi*

Paul Gauguin  
1892



# *The Repast of the Lion*

Henri Rousseau c. 1907



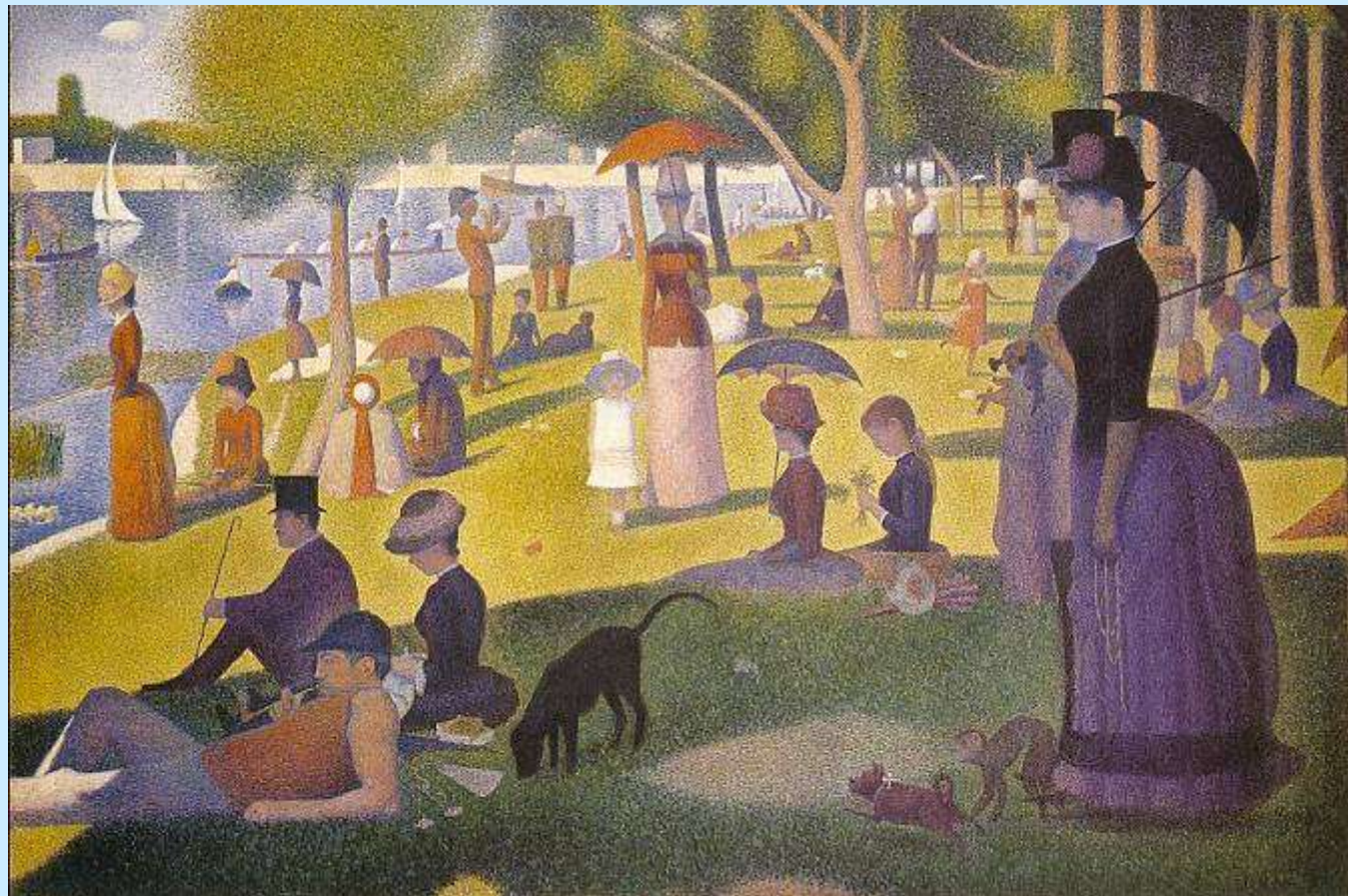
# Pointillism

1880's centered in France

- Significant artists include: Georges Seurat, Camille Pissarro, Maximilien Luce
- Is an offshoot of Impressionism and is usually categorized as a type of Post-Impressionism
- Uses optical blending so that tiny primary color dots appear to generate secondary colors
- Brushwork is of great importance
- Is influential on the development of Fauvism

# ***A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte***

Georges Seurat 1884-1886





# ***Morning, Interior***

Maximilien Luce 1890



# ***Bather in the Woods***

Camille Pissaro 1895



# Fauvism

1898-1908

- Significant artists include: Henri Matisse, Georges Braque, Raoul Dufy (sometimes categorized as a Cubist)
- Grew out of Pointillism and Post Impressionism, but is more primitive and less naturalistic
- Bold colors are characteristic of this movement
- Was a short-lived movement, but was an important influence on the Expressionists

# *Icarus*

Henri Matisse  
1947



***Nasturtiums with  
the Painting  
“Dance”***

Henri Matisse  
1912



# ***Henriette III***

Henri Matisse  
1929



# *Carnival in Perpignan*

Raoul Dufy 1947



# *The Studio*

Georges Braque 1939





# Expressionism

1905 – 1940's centered in Germany

- Significant artists include: Wassily Kandinsky, Paul Klee, Edvard Munch
- Intention is not to reproduce a subject accurately, but to portray in such a way to express the inner state of the artist
- Was influenced by other emotionally-charged styles such as Fauvism and Cubism

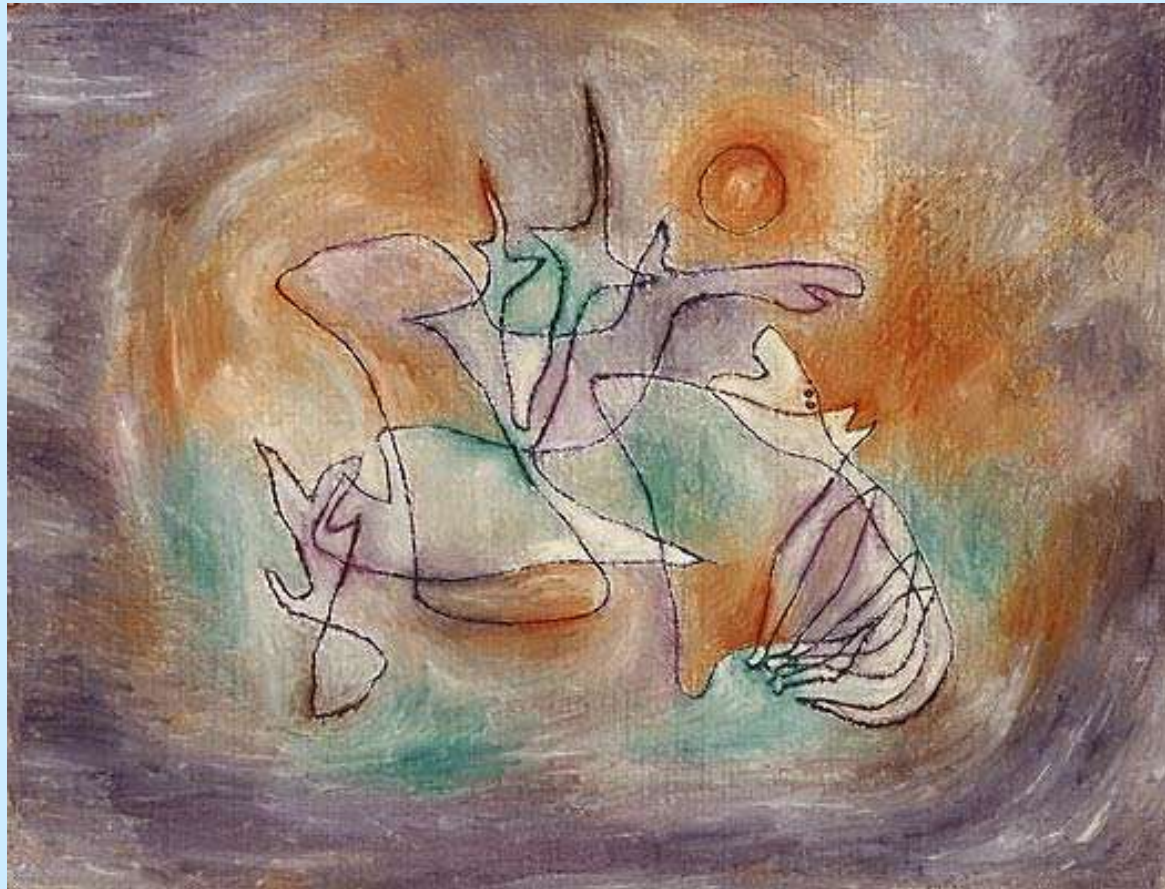
***Blue  
Mountain***

Wassily  
Kandinsky  
1908-1909



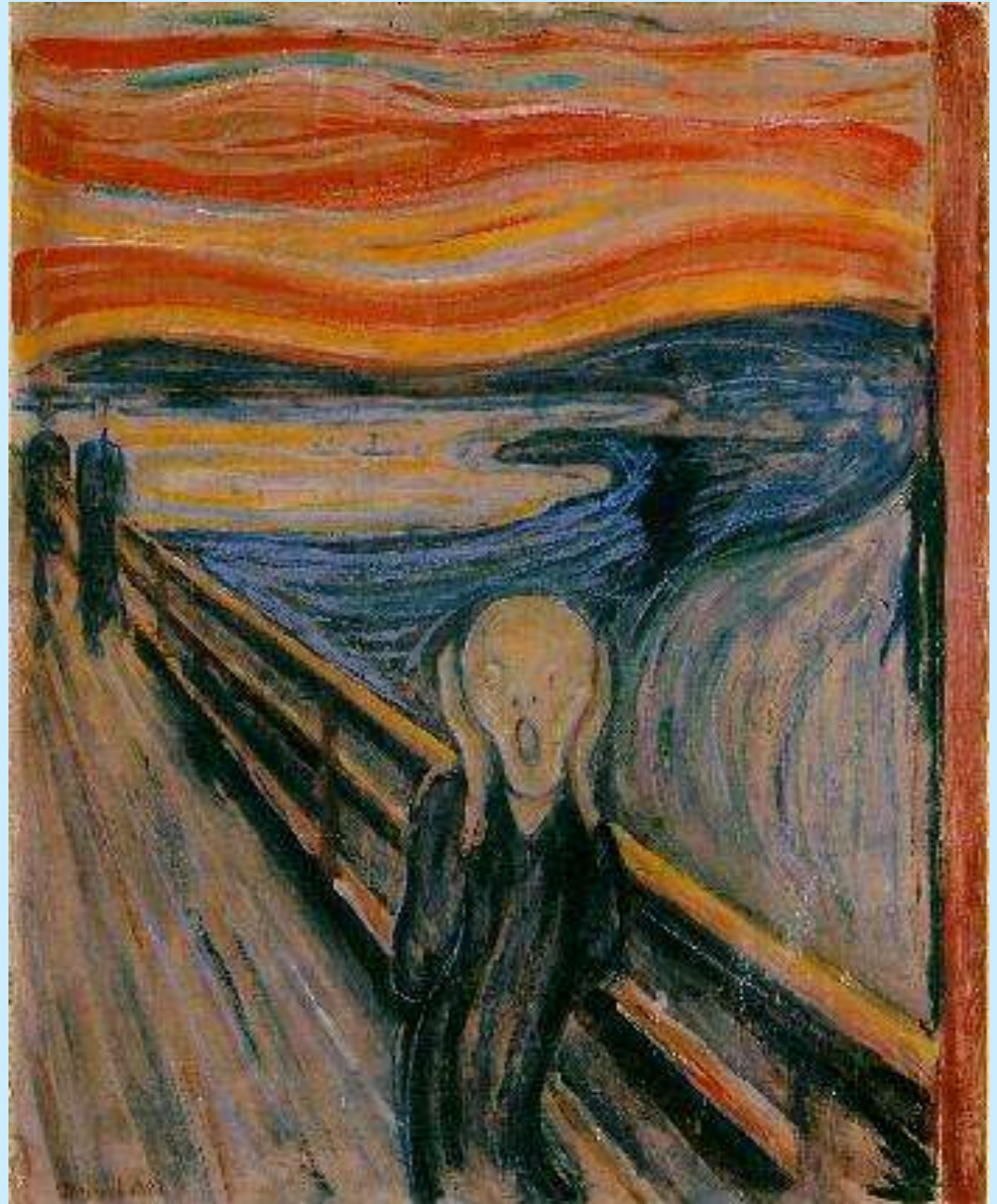
# ***Howling Dog***

Paul Klee 1928



# ***The Scream***

Edvard Munch  
1893



Self Portrait from the Front  
Kathe Kollwitz  
1923



# Cubism

## 1908-1920's

- Significant artists include: Pablo Picasso, Georges Braque, Fernand Leger
- Picasso and Braque collaborated to create Cubism
- Influences were tribal art and the work of Paul Cezanne
- Main idea: the essence of objects can only be represented by showing multiple points of view simultaneously

***Table and Fruit***  
Fernand Leger 1909



**Les  
Damoiselles  
d'Avignon**

Pablo Picasso  
1907





***The Cock of  
the  
Liberation***

Pablo Picasso 1944



# ***Seated Woman***

Pablo Picasso  
1960



# Dada

1916-1924 centered in Europe

- Significant artists include: Marcel Duchamp, Man Ray, Jean Arp
- A protest by a group of European artists against WW I, bourgeois society, and conservatism
- Dadaists used non sequiturs and absurdities that defied intellectual analysis
- Used “found” objects in sculptures

# ***Bicycle Wheel***

Marcel Duchamp  
1951  
(after lost original of 1913)



# *Compass*

Man Ray 1920



# ***Forest***

Jean Arp 1916



# Surrealism

1924-1950's centered in Europe

- Significant artists include: Salvador Dali, Rene Magritte, Jean Miro
- Deeply influenced by the psychoanalytic work of Freud and Jung
- Uses visual imagery from the subconscious; works may have a dreamlike effect to them
- Common tools used include: juxtaposition of scale, use of unexpected materials, objects not affected by gravity, objects changing forms (melting, etc.)

***Daddy Longlegs of the Evening – Hope!***

Salvador Dali 1940





*The  
Promenades of  
Euclid*

Rene Magritte  
1955



# *Time Transfixed*

Rene Magritte  
1938



***Dutch  
Interior II***

Joan Miro  
1928



# Art Deco

1920's-1930's

- Significant artists include: Erte, Rene Lalique, Tamara de Lempicka
- Celebrates the importance of commerce, technology, speed
- Streamlined forms derived from principles of aerodynamics
- Uses abstraction, distortion, simplification
- Elegant, cool sophistication

***Chrysler  
Building,  
N.Y.C.***

**William Van  
Allen  
1930**



# *Prometheus*

Paul Manship 1934



# ***Necklace***

Rene Lalique c.1900



***Self Portrait  
in Green  
Bugatti***

Tamara  
de Lempicka  
1925





# Abstract Expressionism

1946-1960's

centered in New York

- Significant artists include: Jackson Pollock, Mark Rothko, Willem de Kooning
- AbEx is nonrepresentational - the artist expresses himself purely through the use of form and color – no subject matter is required
- Two subgroups – *action painting* (focus on physical action) and *color field painting* (focus on exploring effect of pure color on canvas)

***The Moon  
Woman***

Jackson Pollock  
1942



***Eyes in  
the Heat***

Jackson  
Pollock  
1946



***Untitled  
(Violet, Black,  
Orange,  
Yellow on  
White and  
Red)***

Mark Rothko  
1949



# *Composition*

Willem de  
Kooning  
1955



# Pop Art

## 1950's-1960's

- Significant artists include: Andy Warhol, Robert Rauschenberg, Roy Lichtenstein
- Pop proponents thought Abstract Expressionism was pretentious and over-intense
- Brought art back to everyday life (popular culture)
- The everyday and mass-produced objects were celebrated
- Common subject matter included billboards, comics, supermarket products

***Green  
Marilyn***

Andy Warhol  
1962



***Campbell's  
Condensed  
Tomato Soup***

**Andy Warhol  
1966**





# *Bed*

Robert Rauschenberg  
1955



# *Vicki*

Roy Lichtenstein 1964



# Op (Optical) Art

1950's – 1960's

- Significant artists include: Bridget Riley, Victor Vasarely, M.C. Escher
- Mathematically-oriented form of (usually) abstract art
- Repetition, vibrating effects, exaggerated sense of depth, and foreground-background confusion are commonly used tools
- Escher's work is not abstract, but uses visual tricks and paradoxes

# *Eight Heads*

M.C. Escher 1922



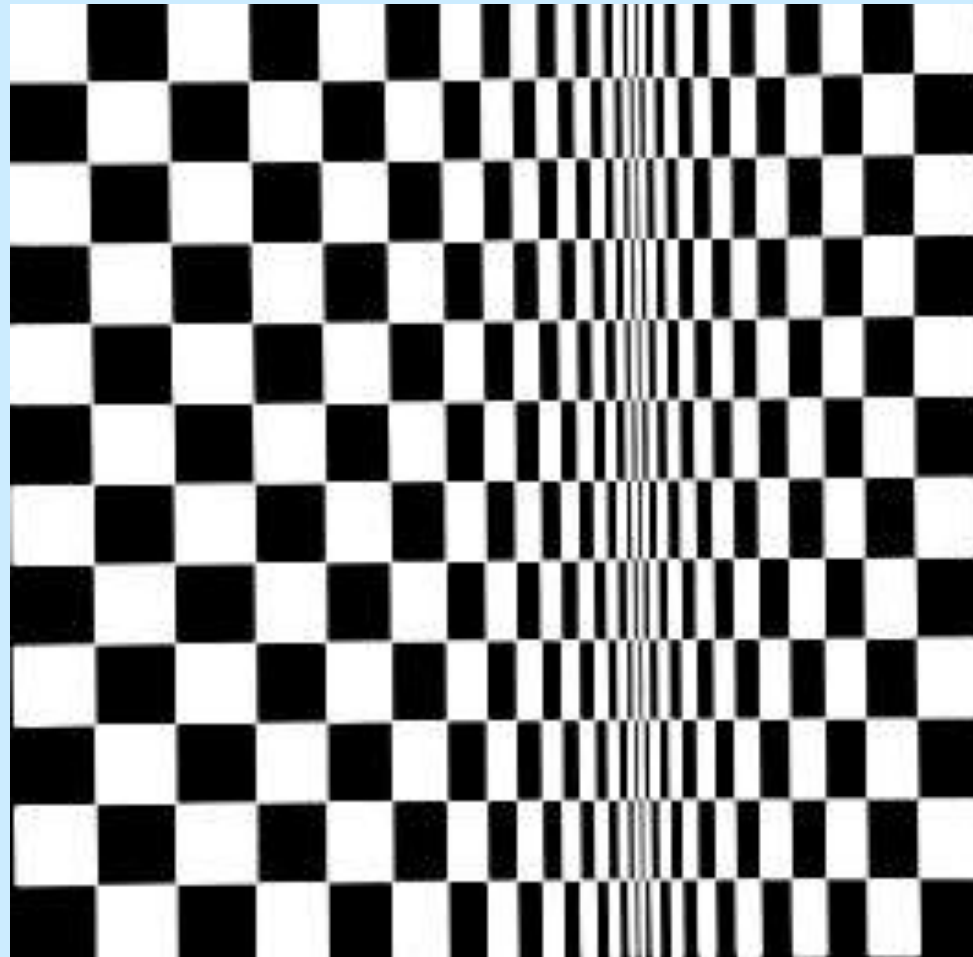
# ***Waterfall***

M.C. Escher  
1961



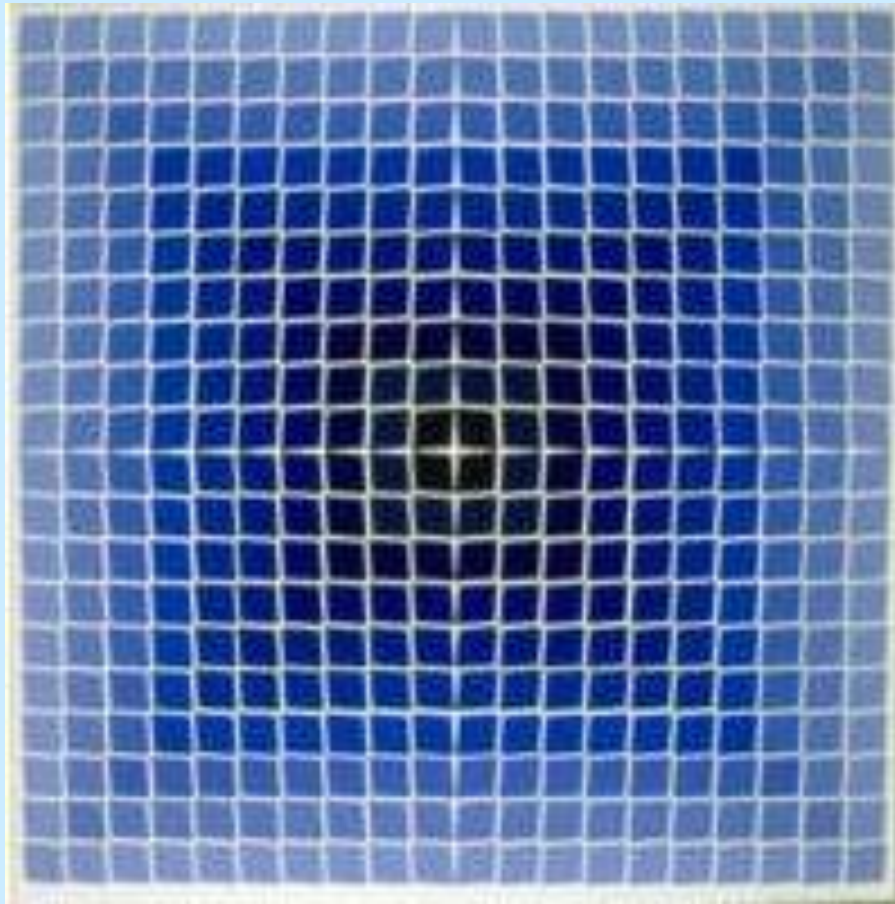
# *Reconnaissance*

Bridget Riley 1967



# *Quasart*

Victor Vasarely 1966



# Minimalism

emerged in the 1960's

- Significant artists include: Frank Stella, Richard Serra, Ellsworth Kelly
- Objects are stripped down to their elemental geometric form
- Work is presented in an impersonal manner
- Reaction to Abstract Expressionism



# ***Torqued Ellipse IV***

Richard Serra 1998



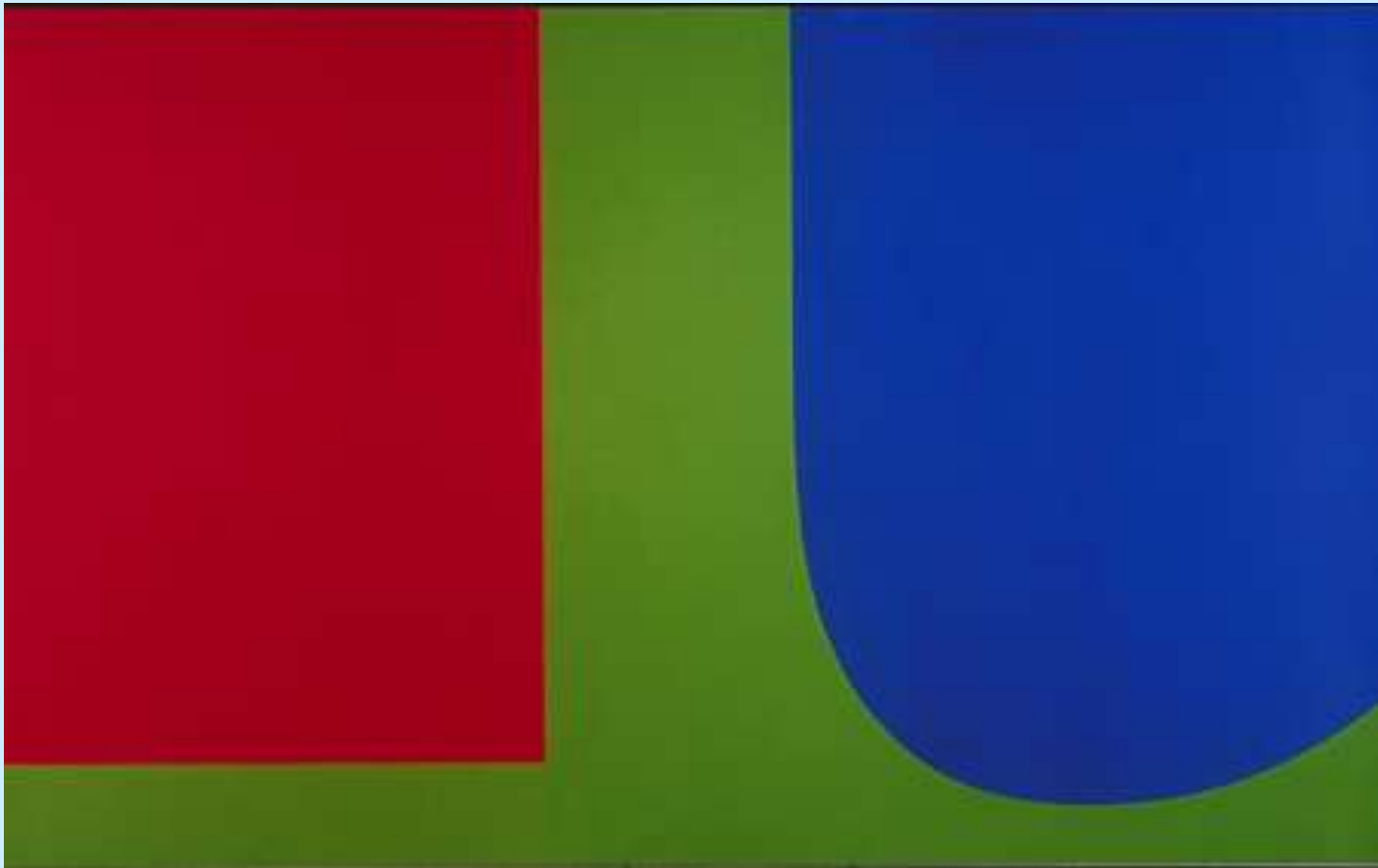
# ***Harran II***

Frank Stella 1967



# ***Red Blue Green***

Ellsworth Kelly 1963



# ***Black Panel II***

Ellsworth Kelly 1985



# Environmental /Land Art

## emerged in the 1960's

- Significant artists include: Christo and Jean-Claude, Andy Goldsworthy, Richard Long
- Refers to art which involves the creation or manipulation of a large or enclosed space, effectively surrounding its audience
- Architecture and landscape design usually do not qualify as environmental art

# ***Surrounded Islands***

Biscayne Bay, Miami,  
Florida

Christo and Jean-Claude  
1980-1983



# ***The Umbrellas, Japan - USA***

Christo & Jeanne-Claude

1984-91



***Red Slate Circle***  
Richard Long 1980





# ***Red Pool, Scaur River, Dumfriesshire***

Andy Goldsworthy 1994-1995



# Installation Art

emerged in the 1970's

- Significant artists include: Judy Chicago, Sol Lewitt, Sandy Skoglund
- Art made for a specific space, more often indoors than outdoors
- Installations may be temporary or permanent
- Most will be known to posterity through documentation (photos, film, etc.)

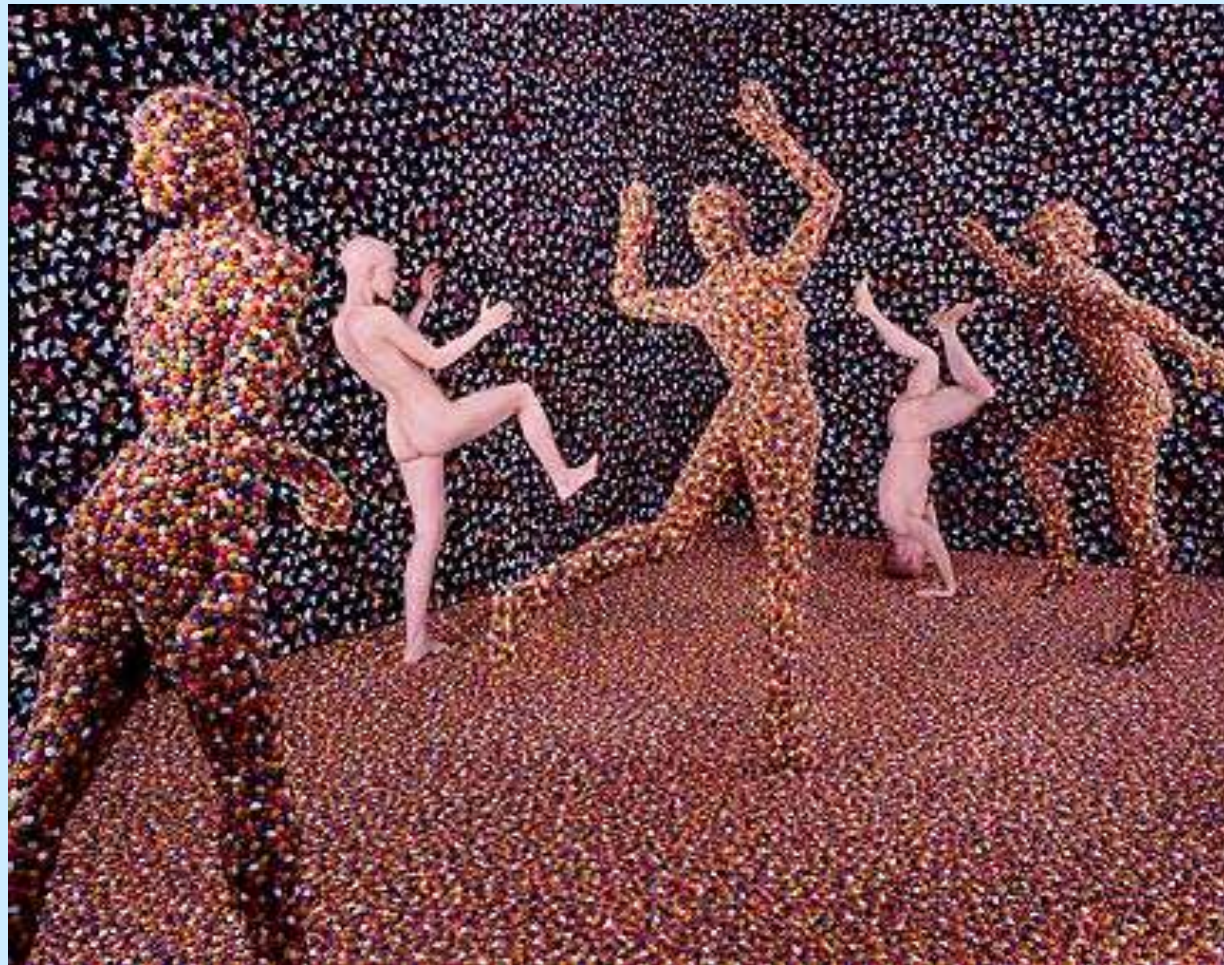
# ***Germs are Everywhere***

Sandy Skoglund 1986



# ***Shimmering Madness***

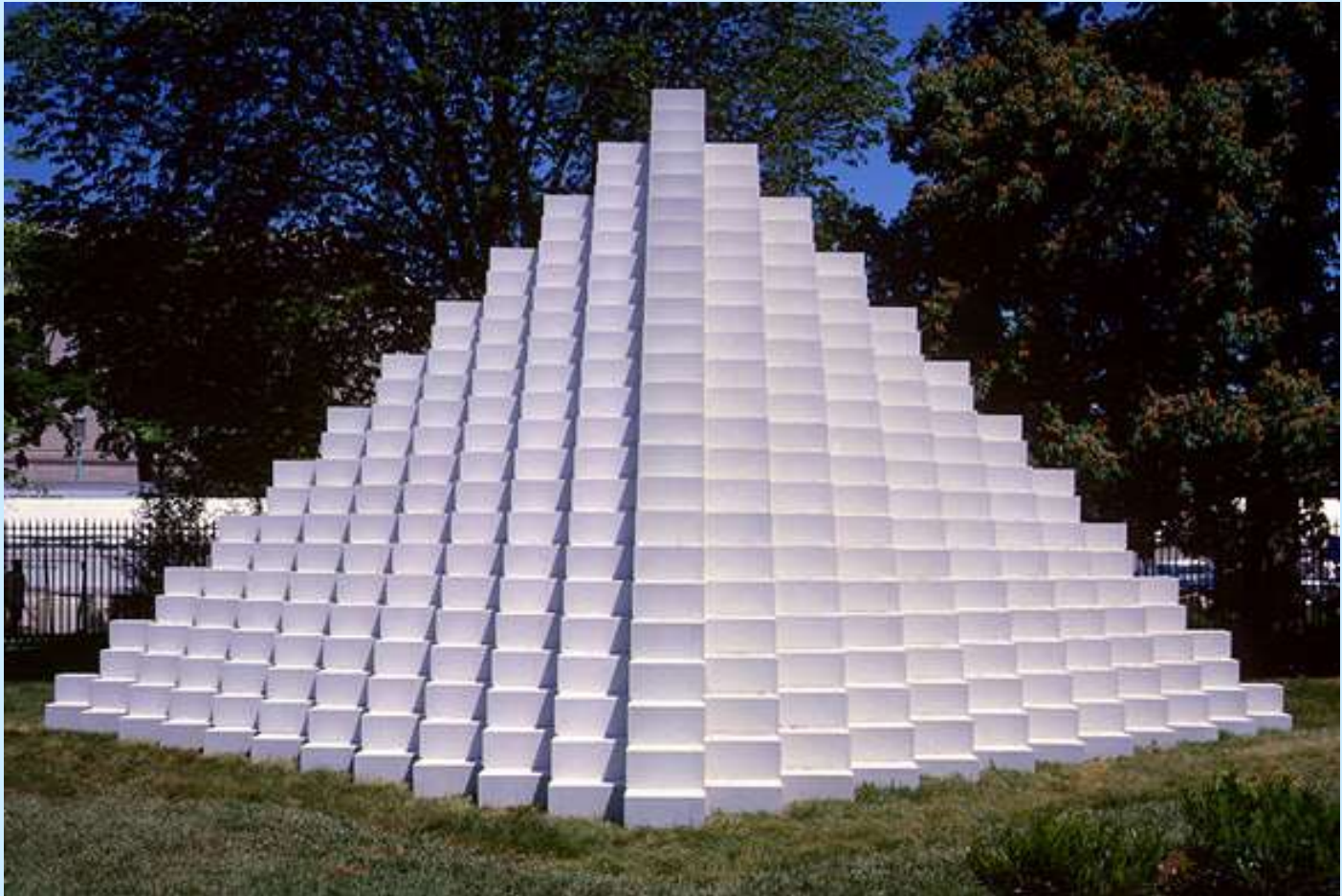
Sandy Skoglund 1998



# ***Four-Sided Pyramid***

Sol Lewitt

first installation 1997, fabricated 1999



# ***Wall Drawing #146***

Sol Lewitt 1972



# Conceptual Art

emerged in the 1960's

- Significant artists include: Jenny Holzer, Sol Lewitt, Lawrence Weiner
- "In conceptual art the idea or concept is the most important aspect of the work . . . all planning and decisions are made beforehand and the execution is a perfunctory affair. The idea becomes the machine that makes the art."  
Sol LeWitt (American, 1928-)
- Conceptual art intends to convey a concept to the viewer, de-emphasizes traditional art object as a precious commodity

# *Truisms (fragment)*

Jenny Holzer 1978-1987

a little knowledge can go a long way  
a lot of professionals are crackpots  
a man can't know what it is to be a mother  
a name means a lot just by itself  
a positive attitude means all the difference in the world  
a relaxed man is not necessarily a better man  
a sense of timing is the mark of genius  
a sincere effort is all you can ask  
a single event can have infinitely many interpretations  
a solid home base builds a sense of self  
a strong sense of duty imprisons you  
absolute submission can be a form of freedom  
abstraction is a type of decadence  
abuse of power comes as no surprise  
action causes more trouble than thought



Jenny Holzer's *Truisms*  
installed at the Guggenheim, N.Y.C.



# Green Table

## Jenny Holzer 1992

DON'T TALK DOWN TO ME. DON'T BE POLITE TO ME. DON'T TRY TO MAKE ME FEEL LIKE I'M RELAXING. GET THE SMILE OFF YOUR FACE. YOU THINK YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT'S GOING ON. YOU THINK I'M AFRAID OF YOU. THE DUCKS ARE ON YOU. I'M RIDING MY TIME, LOOKING FOR THE TOP. THINK NO ONE CAN REACH YOU. NO ONE CAN HAVE WHAT YOU'VE BEEN PLANNING WHILE YOU'RE PLAYING. I'VE BEEN SAVING. YOU'RE SPENDING. THE GAME IS ALMOST OVER SO IT'S TIME TO ASK MYSELF: DO YOU WANT TO FALL NOT EVER KNOWING.

SMALL KNOWLEDGE CAN GO A LONG WAY.  
ACTION CAUSES MORE TROUBLE THAN THOUGHT.  
FALLING SHOULD BE AS EASY AS FALLING OFF A LOG.  
FREEDOM IS A LUXURY, NOT A NECESSITY.  
IF YOU HAVE MANY DESIRES YOUR LIFE WILL BE INTERESTING.  
IT'S BETTER TO BE NAIVE THAN JADED.  
OFTEN YOU SHOULD ACT LIKE YOU ARE SEXLESS.  
WHEN SOMETHING TERRIBLE HAPPENS PEOPLE WAKE UP.

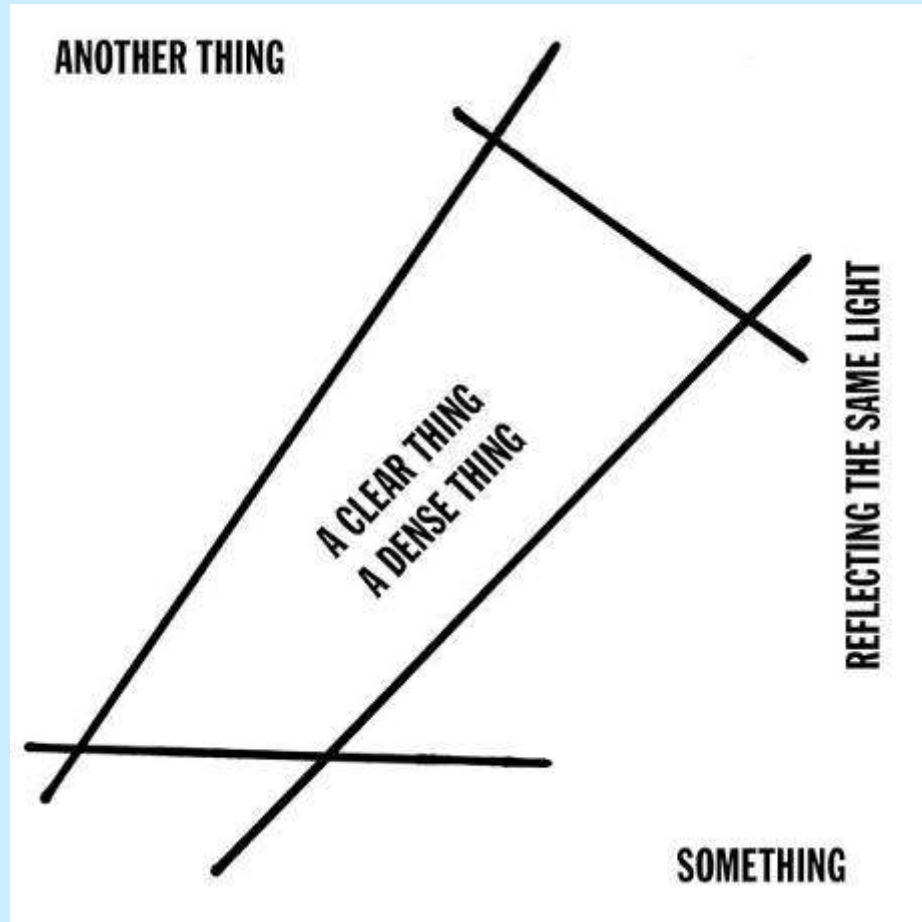
ABUSE OF POWER COMES AT NO COST TO ANYONE.



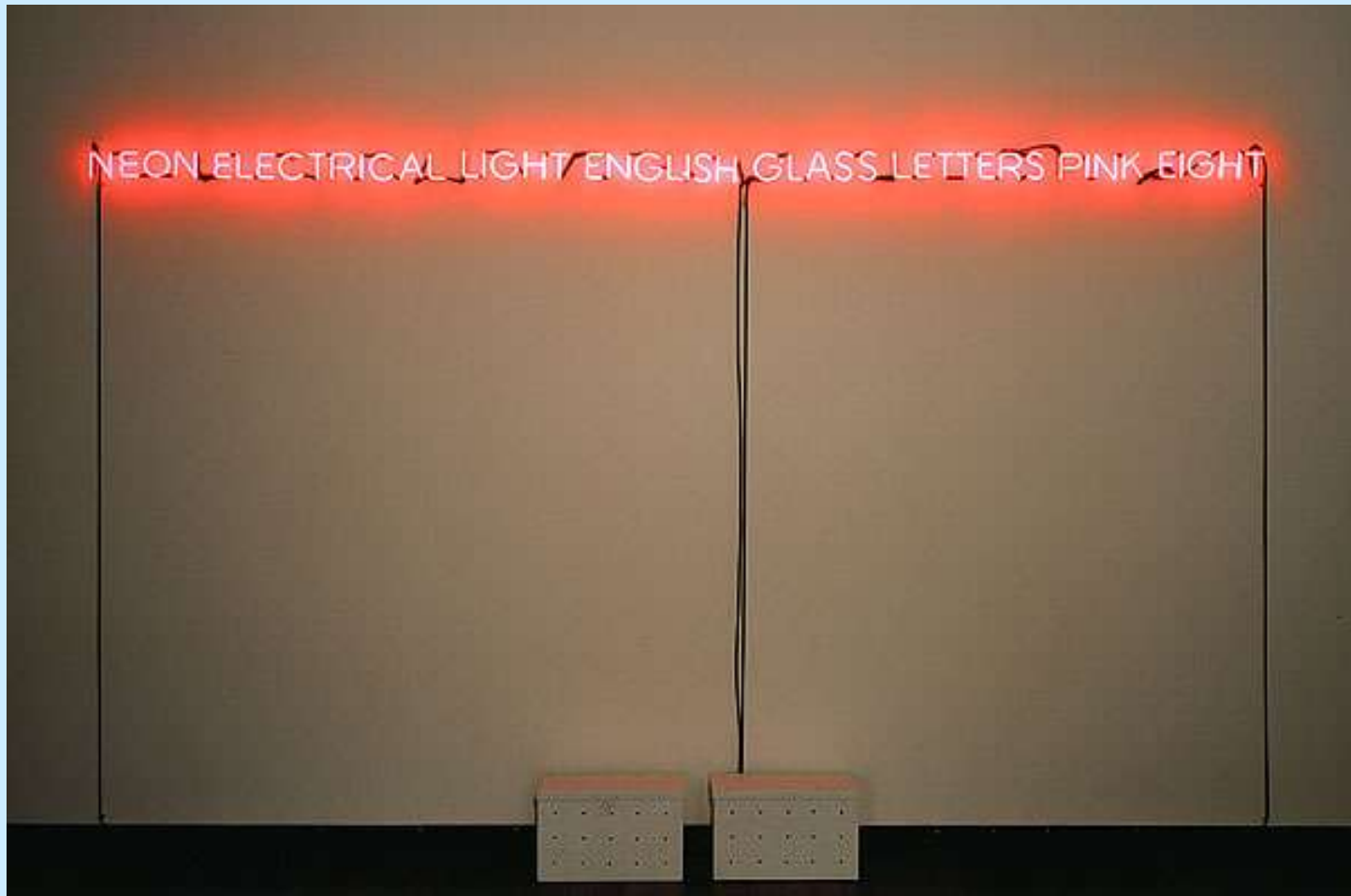
EXPIRING FOR LOVE IS BEAUTIFUL BUT STUPID

# *Nach Alles/After All*

Lawrence Weiner 2000



***One and eight – a description***  
Joseph Kosuth 1965



***The End***

(but it is not over...)