

Art History Exam Review

Indigenous Americas

Chavin Art

- mixed human forms and animal forms/motifs
- often symmetrical
- carved low reliefs
- architecture is dramatic with awesome views
and arranged to the cardinal points of the compass



Know

1. plan
2. Lanzon stone
3. granite relief sculpture
4. nose ornament



Lanzón stone inside the center room of the Old Temple *note symmetry



nose ornament from Chavin area
900-200 BCE
~2in x 1in
Peru (155m north of Lima)
gold alloy
Cleveland Museum of Art

Mayan Art

- very unusual idea of beauty which is exaggerated in their art and reliefs
- sculpture is related to architecture and were commonly painted
- *chacmool* (figure that is half sitting, half lying on its back)



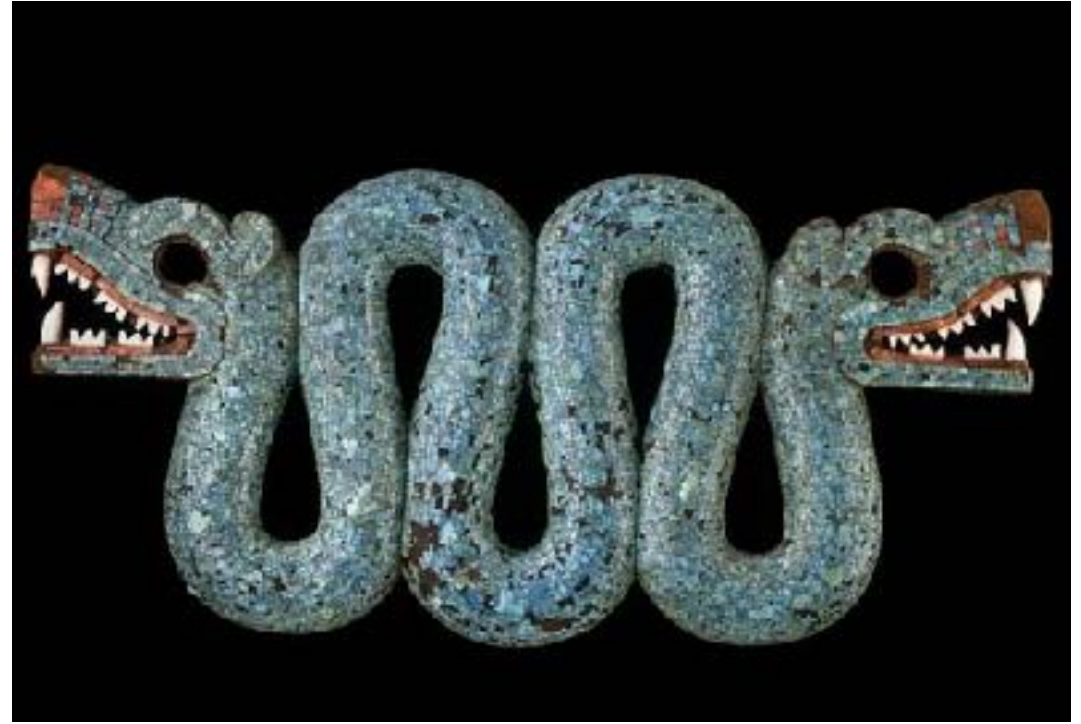


Lady Xoc

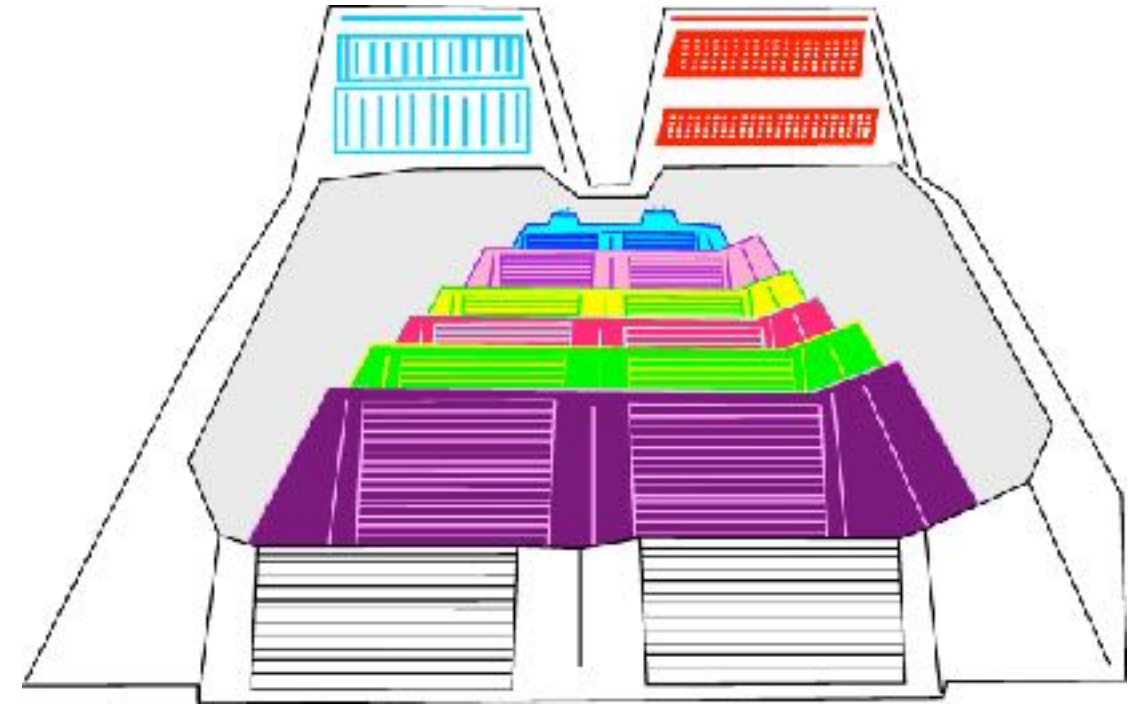
Lintel 25, structure 23, 681
CE
Patron: Lady Xoc
limestone
British Museum

Aztec Art

- Pre-Columbian
- Location: Central Mexico
- existed 14-16th centuries
- very violent and aggressive (human sacrifices and dismemberments)
- Language: Nahuatl was dominant in central Mexico by mid-1350s (chile or chili, avocado, chocolate, coyote, peyote, guacamole)
- Hernan Cortez defeated Moctezuma II (the last ruler of the Aztecs, 1502-1520)



Templo Mayor (Main Temple)
~1375-1520, rebuilt 6 times
~90' high, covered in stucco
43,000 square feet (entire precinct),
Mexico City, Mexico
Discovered 1978 by electrical workers



Previous 6 builds

Know

1. Templo Mayor
2. Coyolxauhqui
3. Calendar Stone
4. Olmec style mask



Coyolxauhqui “She of the Golden Bells”, 1469?
volcanic stone
10.7 feet in diameter, 11.8 inches thick, 18,739
pounds
Museum of the Templo Mayor



Discovered 1790 in the central plaza of Mexico City, originally part of the architecture of Templo Mayor)

Calendar Stone

1427 (rule of Itzcoatl who took power in that year)

basalt

11.5 feet in diameter, 3.22 feet thick, 24 tons

Museum of the Templo Mayor
National Anthropology
Museum, Mexico City





Olmec style mask

1500-1200 BCE

Jadeite, imported from the Gulf of Mexico

10.2 x 8.6 x 3.1 cm

Buried in the Templo Mayor precinct
Museum of the Templo Mayor

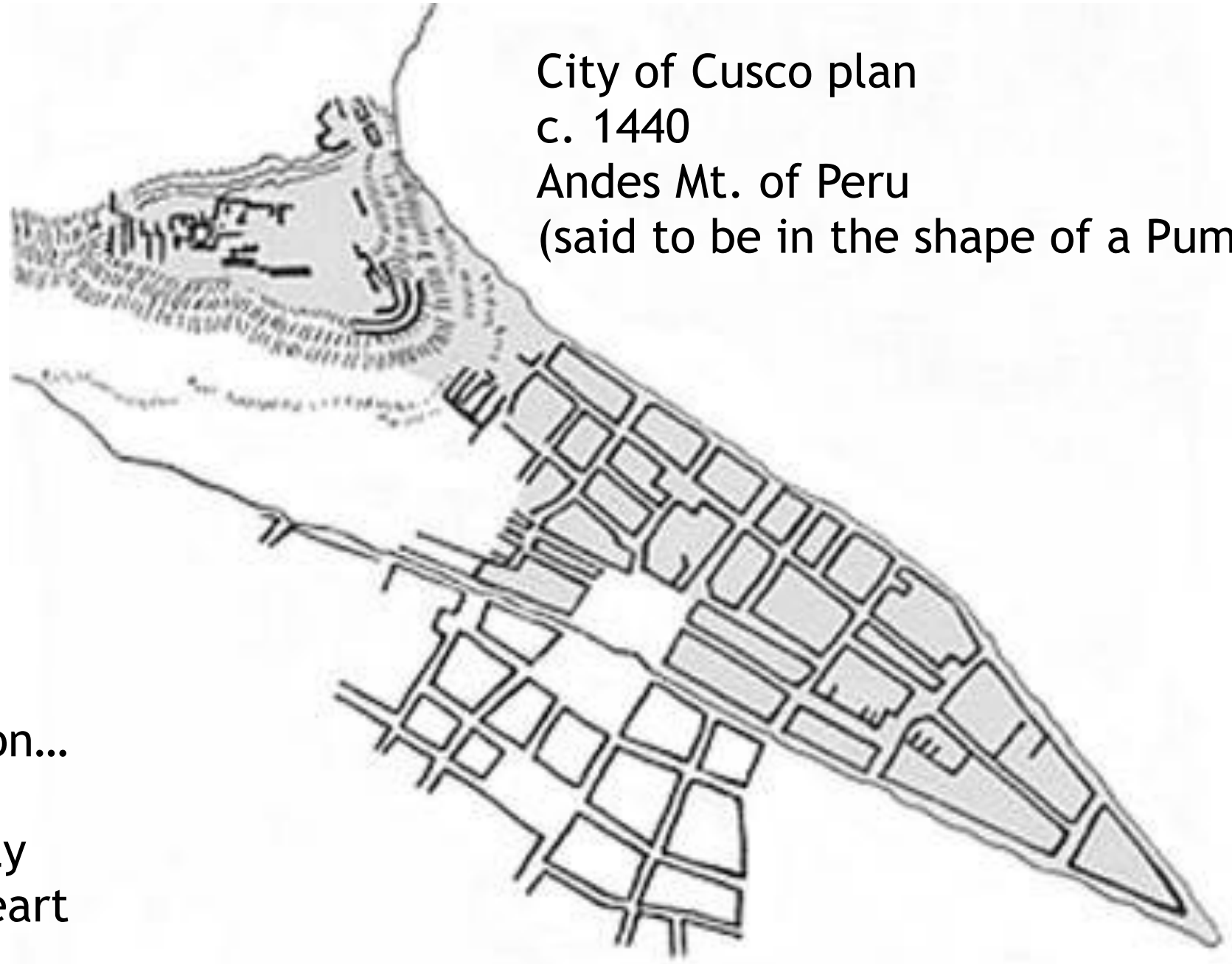
Incan Art

- (Inka)
- Pre-Columbian, height mid 15-16th c.
- Ashlar masonry (smooth like a jigsaw puzzle, trapazoidial and brick)
- Empire stretched from Chile to Colombia -largest of the S. American empires
- No written language



City of Cusco plan
c. 1440

Andes Mt. of Peru
(said to be in the shape of a Puma)



According to oral tradition...

- Fortress at the head
- Modern plaza in the belly
- Central square at the heart



Maize cobs

c. 1400-1533, sheet metal, gold and silver alloy

Technique: repousse (hammered metal)

life size

Staatliche Museen zu Berlin

North America

- Pacific NW: Wood
- SW: clay, plant fibres, wool
- Plains with large animals: hides
- Most tribes were nomadic except in the SW (pueblos and cliff dwellings)

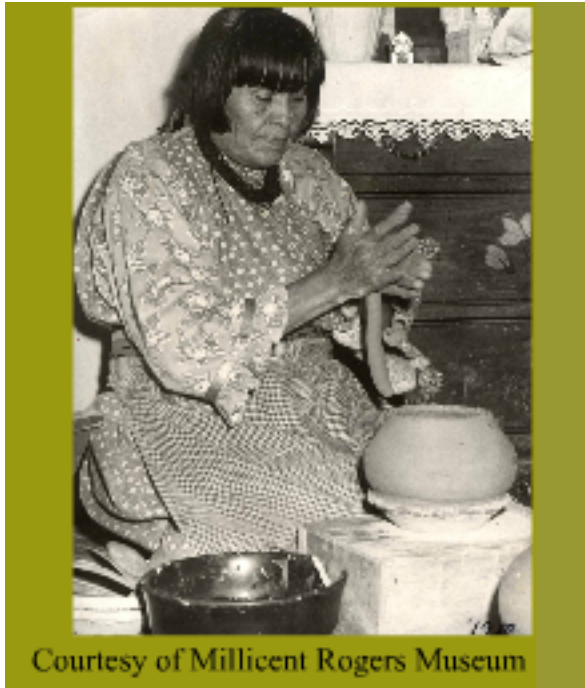
Style

- Geometric designs on utilitarian objects
- Highly decorated fabric with beading
- Hide illustrations
- Artists would adapt to European influence
- Europeans became patrons and collectors



Bandolier bag, 1850
from the Lenape tribe of Eastern
Delaware (Eastern Woodlands)
beadwork on leather, cotton, wool, velvet
68 x 47 cm
National Museum of the American Indian,
NY



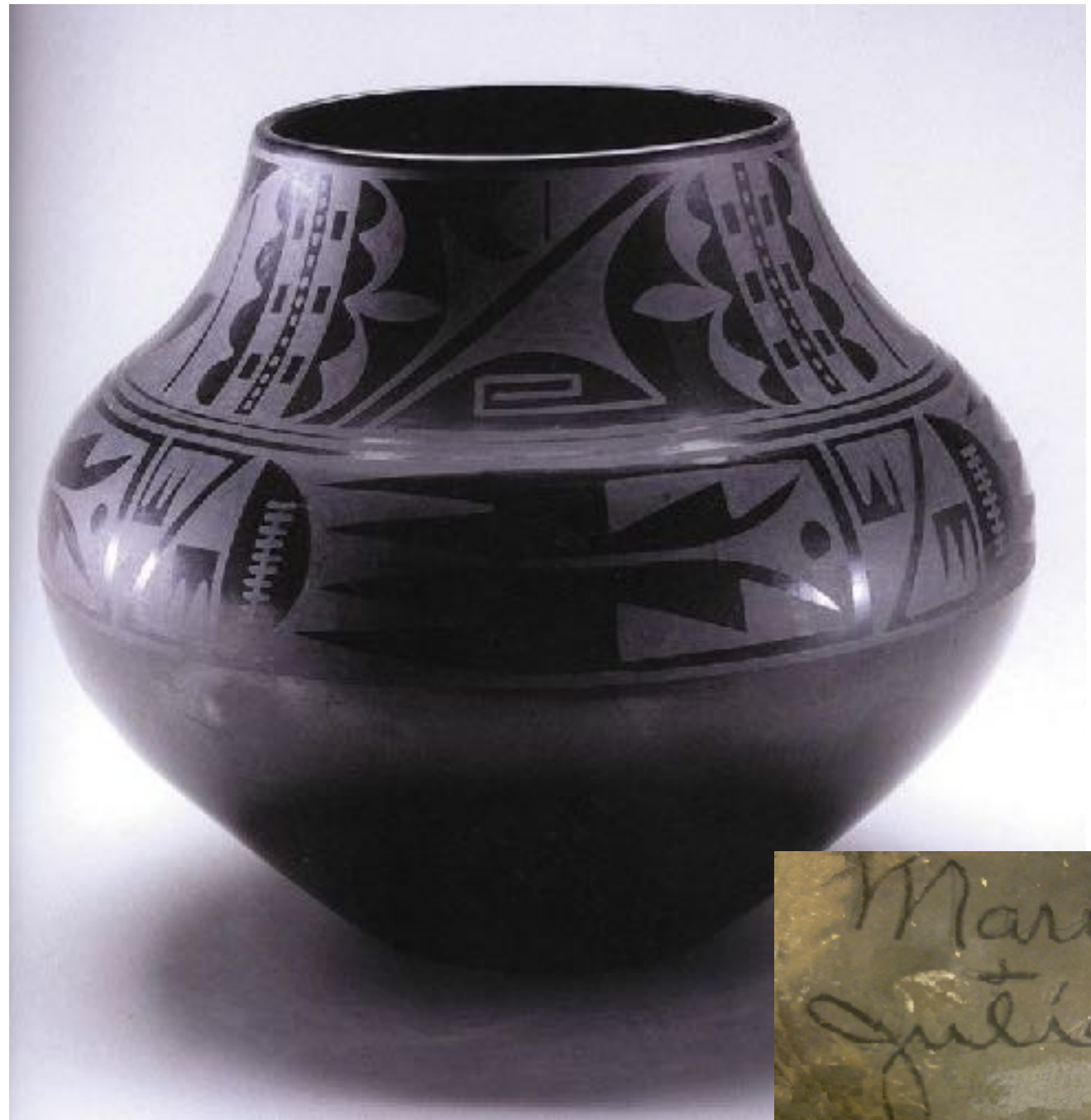


Artist: Maria Martinez and Julian Martinez

Black on black ceramic vessel
mid 20th century

Original Location: Tewa,
Puebloan, san Ildefonso Pueblo,
New Mexico (Southwest)

Location: Andrea Fisher Fine
Pottery



Maria
Julian



Cliff Palace
Ancestral Puebloan,
450-1300 CE
Sandstone, mortar, wood
beams
Mesa Verde National Park,
Colorado



The Pacific



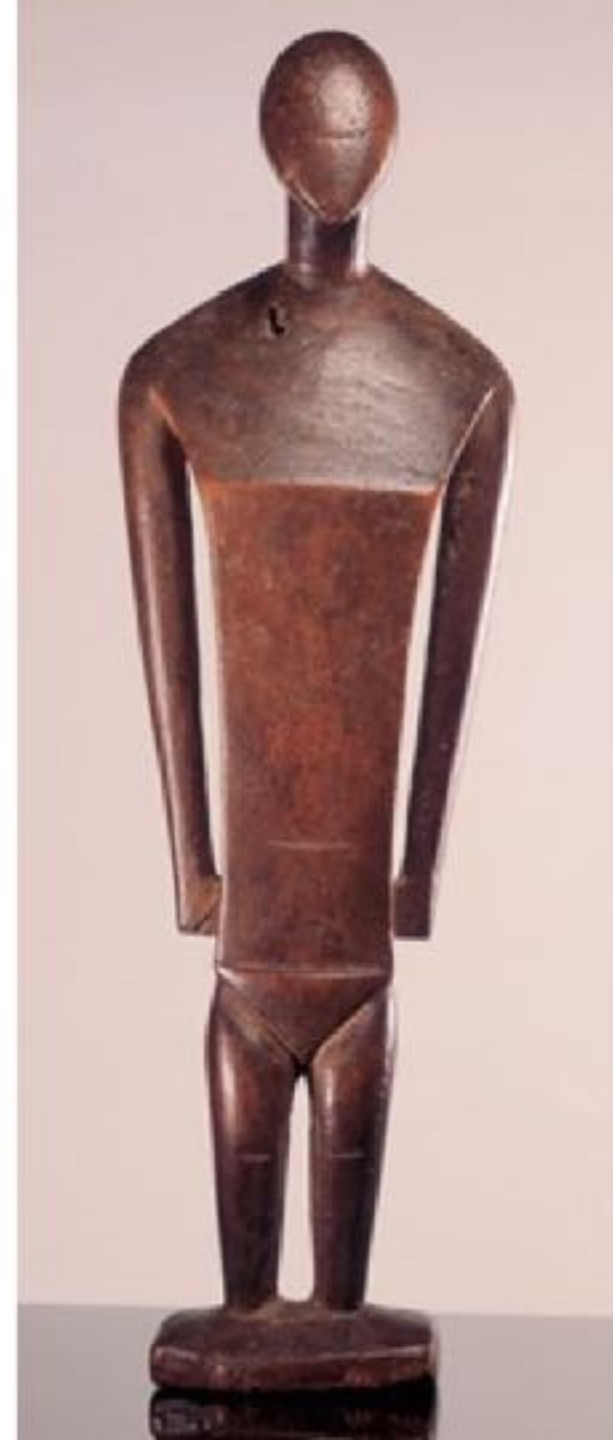
Nan Madol ("spaces between")
(~170 acres)
c. 700- 1600
Basalt boulders and prismatic columns
Pohnpei, Micronesia

Built on a reef
About 100 "islets"

1874, the missionary Edward T. Doane made the first mention of carved wooden figures.

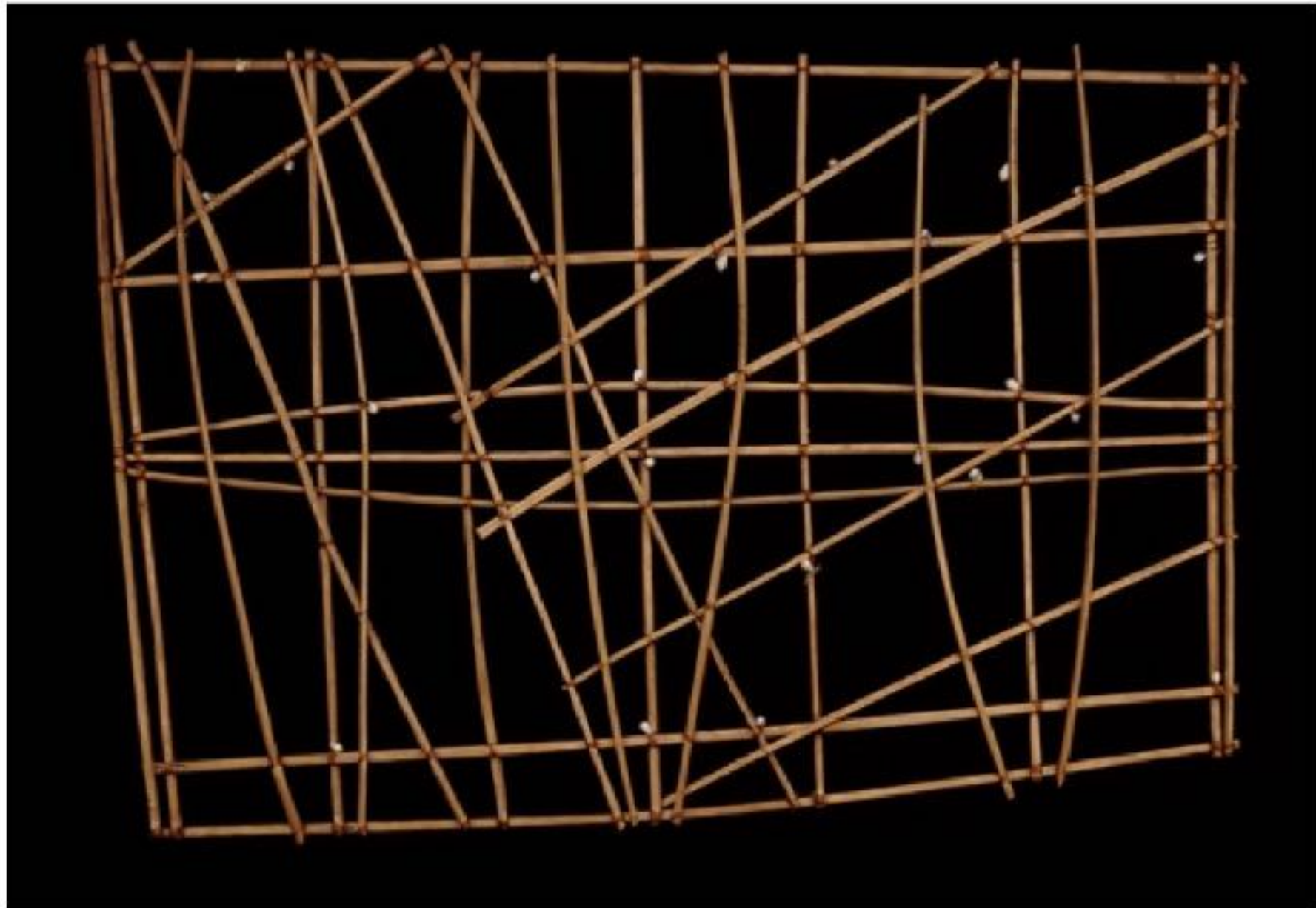
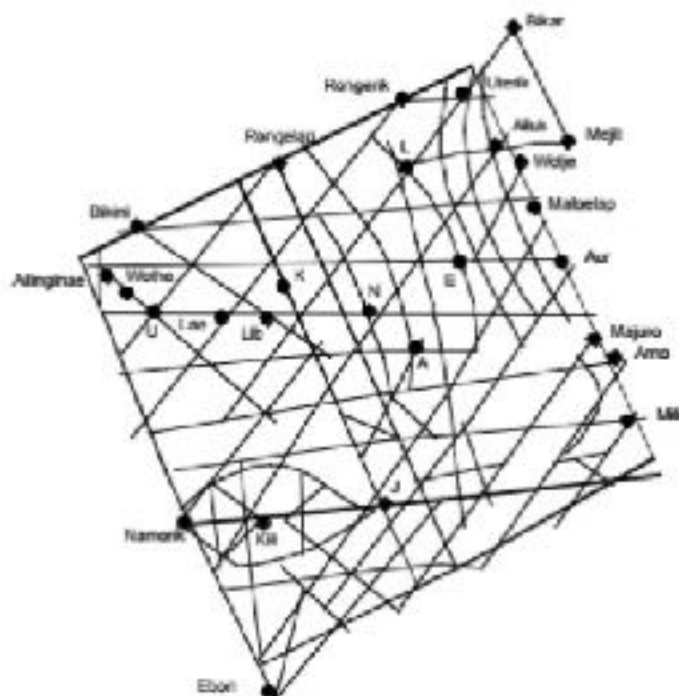


Female Deity, 18th c.
Wood, 7' tall, 2.5' at shoulders
From Nukunono atoll, Micronesia
Auckland Institute and Museum



Navigation chart, 19th-20th c.
Wood, fibre, shells
Sizes vary
British Museum

Navigated by stars
and wave patterns
created by the
many atolls
(ring shaped reef)



Ahu 'ula (feather capes)

Feathers and fibre

Sizes vary from floor length to shoulder length

Museum of the Americas, Madrid, Spain



Staff-god, late 18th-early 19th century, wood, paper mulberry bark, feather, 396 cm, Rarotonga, Cook Islands © Trustees of the British Museum



Central wood shaft wrapped in an enormous roll of decorated barkcloth. This is the only one in existence that is still wrapped indicating that this is one of the most sacred staff gods. (British Museum)



Hiapo (tapa; barkcloth)

From Niue, Polynesia

1850-1900

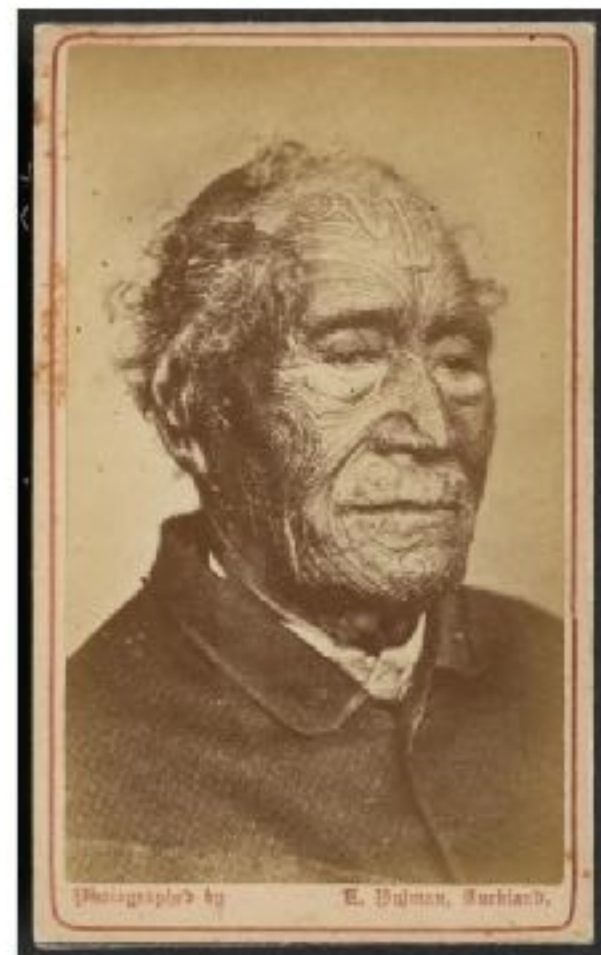
Tapa (barkcloth)

Auckland War Memorial Museum, New Zealand





Artist: Gottfried Lindauer
Tamati Waka Nene, 1890
Oil on canvas
Auckland Art Gallery, New Zealand



Photograph by John Crombie, c. 1890



Malagan mask

20th century

17.75 x 8 x 15 in.

Wood, pigment, fibre, shells

University Museum, Pennsylvania



Buk (mask)

19th century

Turtle shell, wood, fibre, shell, feathers

Originally from the Torres Strait

(between Australia and New Guinea)

H. 21 1/2 x W. 25 x D. 22 3/4 in.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, NY





Presentation of Fijian mats and tapa cloths to Queen Elizabeth II during the 1953-1954 royal tour, 1953

multimedia and photographic documentation

*Watch video on website (important– part of entire presentation as it is considered “performance art” <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UdXrsiivoFM>



Moai on platform,
c. 1100-1600
volcanic tuff figures on basalt
base,
sizes vary
Easter Island (Rapa Nui)

Dates

Paleolithic Art 30,000 BCE - 8,000 BCE

25,000 BCE

Neolithic Art 8,000 BCE -- 3,000 BCE

5,000 BCE

Stone Ages

- *Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic*
- Creation of *pigments*
- Insight into rituals and connections to naturalism and abstraction
- Africa and Asia influences other areas
- **How do we know?**
 - -Archeology, anthropology, art historians



Ideas that changed art... #1

Cave and Rock Art

The oldest surviving paintings occur in **caves in Europe**. Produced across a timespan of more than **30 millennia**, and including examples in Africa, Australia, and the Americas, cave and rock art is by far the **longest-lived** form of artistic expression.



Oldest hand stencil in the world found in Indonesia, **39,000 years old!** (according the Maine Aubert of Griffith University, Australia)



Great Hall of the Bulls
at Lascaux, France
15,000-13,000BCE
Rock painting

Kaolinite



Charcoal



Ochre pigments





Stonehenge
Wiltshire, UK
2500-1600 BCE
Sandstone





Jade cong

From Liangzhu, China

3300-2200 BCE

Carved jade





Camelid sacrum in the shape of a canine

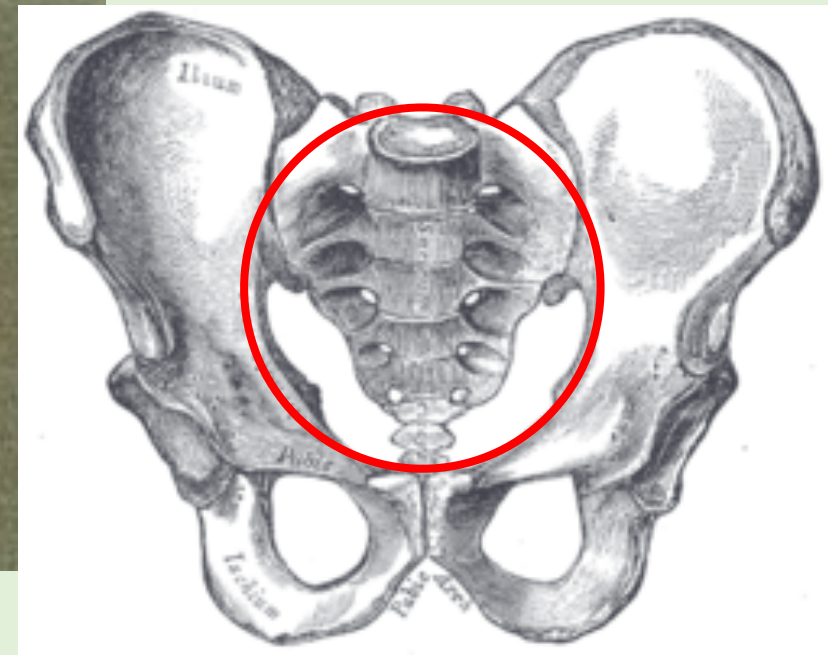
From Tequixquiac, central Mexico

14,000-7000 BCE

Bone

National Museum of Anthropology, Mexico

Human male sacrum



QUIZ

- Artists working on prehistoric caves used all of the following tools to create their images EXCEPT
 - a. Scaffolds to reach higher areas in a cave
 - b. Paints made from ocher and natural materials
 - c. Brushes made from human hair
 - d. Flat stones used as palettes

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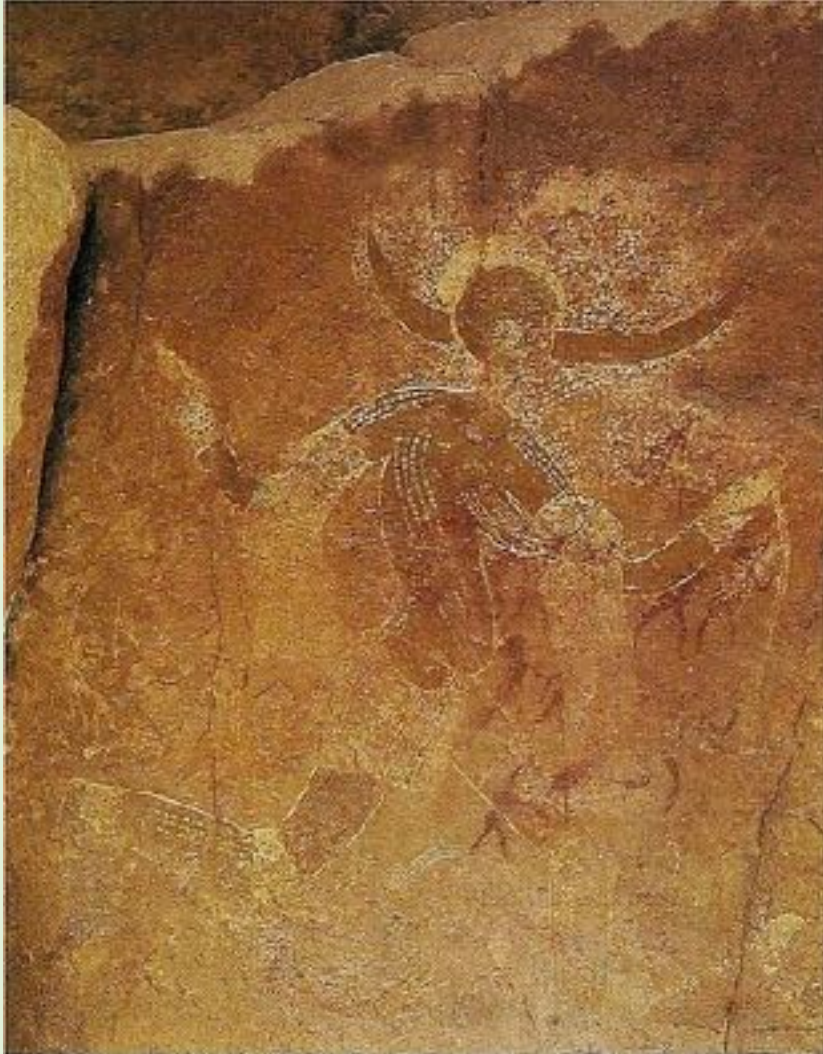
- Stylized animal forms appear in all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. Terra-cotta fragment, Lapita
 - b. Apollo 11 stones
 - c. The Ambum Stone
 - d. Camelid Sacrum

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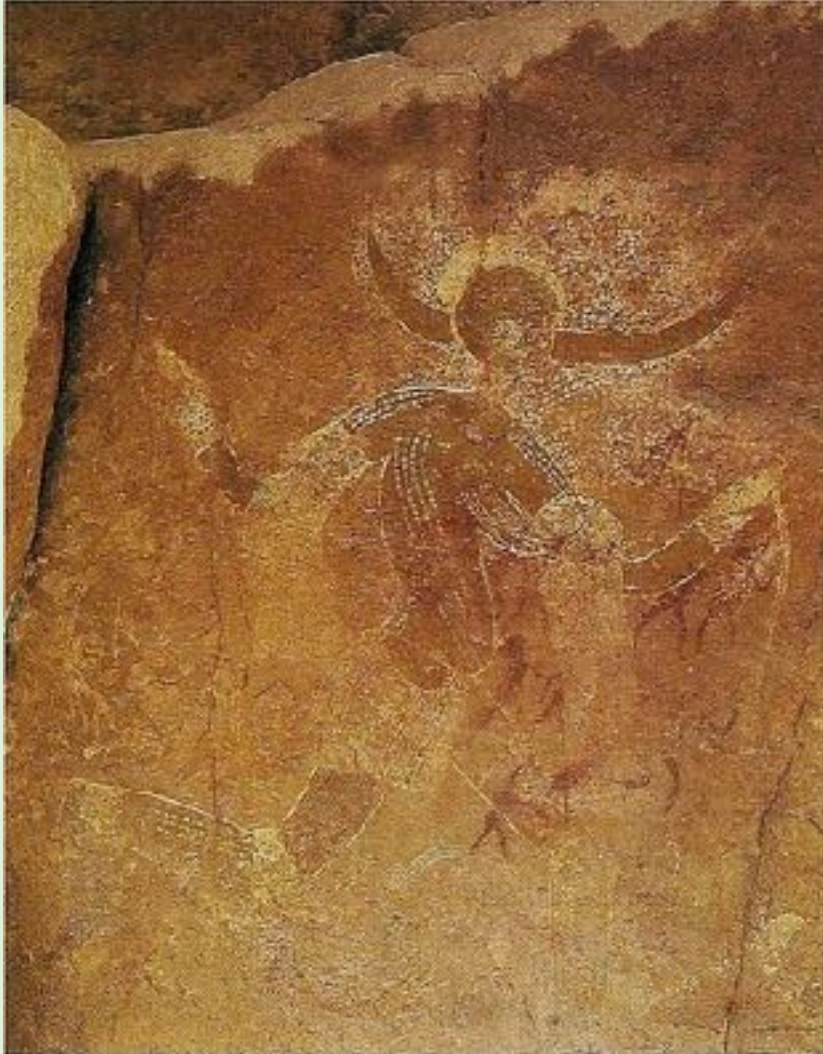


QUIZ



- Prehistoric images of people wearing masks, such as the “Running Horned Woman” indicate an ancient interest in
 - a. Coronation of royalty & a sophisticated power structure
 - b. Formal hierarchy of religious leaders, including women
 - c. Ceremonial centers and designated performers
 - d. Ritual presentations in which humans paint their body

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- The “beaker with ibex motifs” was found at a site in the city of Susa, indicating that it was used
 - a. As part of a burial tradition
 - b. In business transactions
 - c. In a domestic setting
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Dates

Mesopotamian Art
(Art of the Near East)

Need to know dates:

Sumeria: 3000 BCE

Babylon: 1900 BCE

Persia: 539 BCE



Mediterranean
Sea

EGYPT

Nile River

MESOPOTAMIA

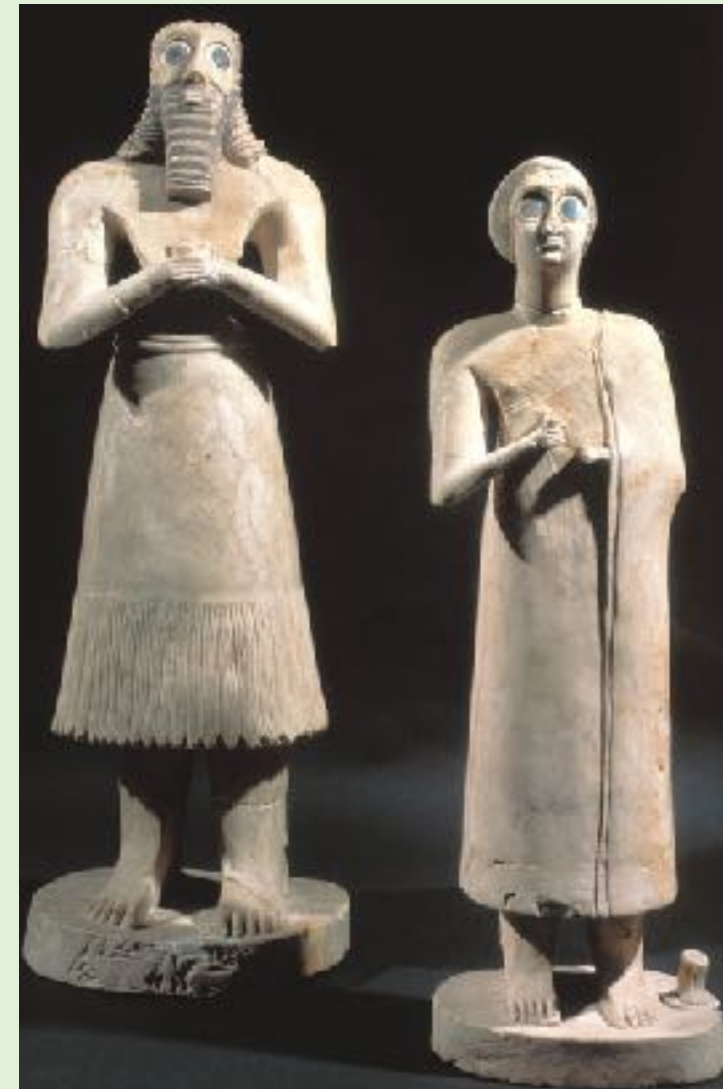
Tigris River
Euphrates River

**THE FERTILE
CRESCENT**

Persian Gulf



- Statuettes of two worshipers
- Artist unknown
- ca. 2700 BCE
- Patron (various individual worshippers)
- Gypsum inlaid with shell and black limestone, male figure 2' 6" high
- from the Square Temple at Eshnunna (modern Tell Asmar)
- Iraq Museum, Baghdad.

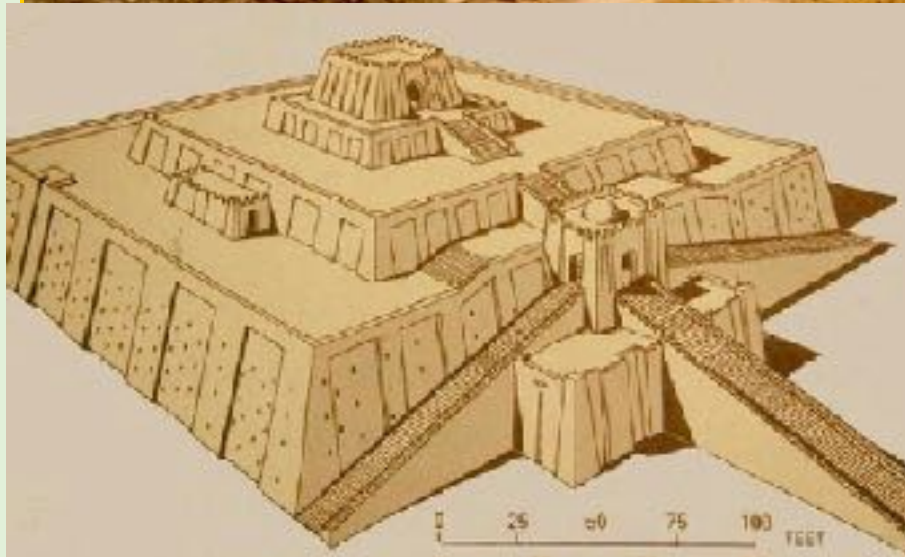
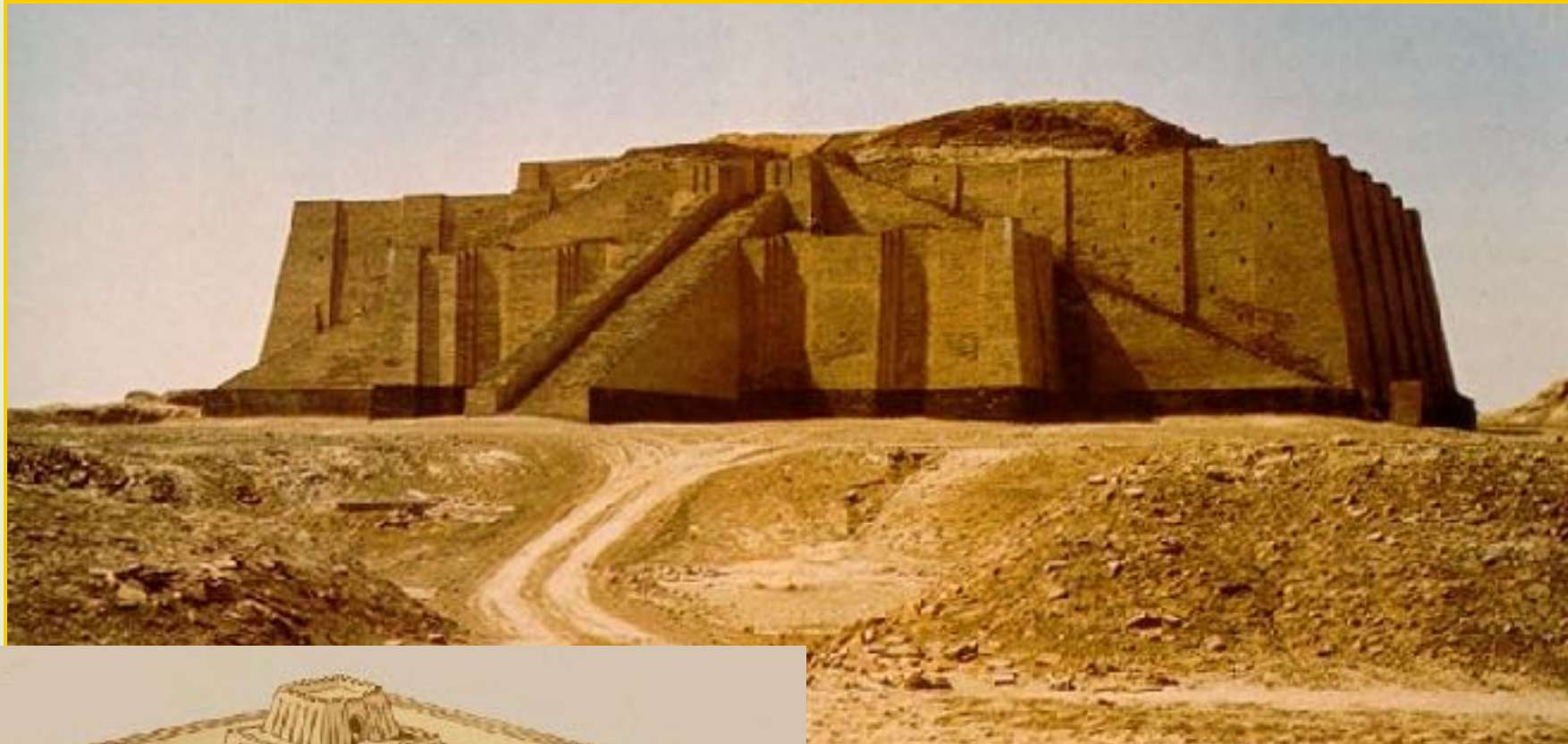


Votive figures



3 types of Narrative Devices

1. registers
2. hierarchy of scale
3. sequential ordering of story



Ziggurat of Ur

Reconstruction drawing
of the Ziggurat of Ur

Bent Axis



Predecessor to
Foreshortening –
Depth suggested
by an object at an
angle

How and why does
the Stele of the Code
of Hammurabi
contribute to cultural
understanding in the
ancient Near East?

Stele with law code of Hammurabi, from
Susa, Iran, ca. 1780 BCE. Basalt, 7' 4"
high. Louvre, Paris.

Persepolis (royal audience hall - *apadana*)



Reconstruction of apadana
with bull capitals

QUIZ

- The Standard of Ur, an ancient Sumerian work, shows that at an early date there was extensive trading between peoples. All of the following elements on this work were imported through trade EXCEPT
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 - b. Shells from the Persian Gulf coast
 - c. Red limestone from India
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 - a. The gods required their buildings to be of mudbrick to represent the importance of life
 - b. The gods live in a place high above the mortals
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 - d. The gods have a central role in daily life

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QUIZ

- What is hierarchy of scale?

QUIZ

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- A system of representation that expresses a person's importance by the size or emphasis in a work of art.
- Give an example.

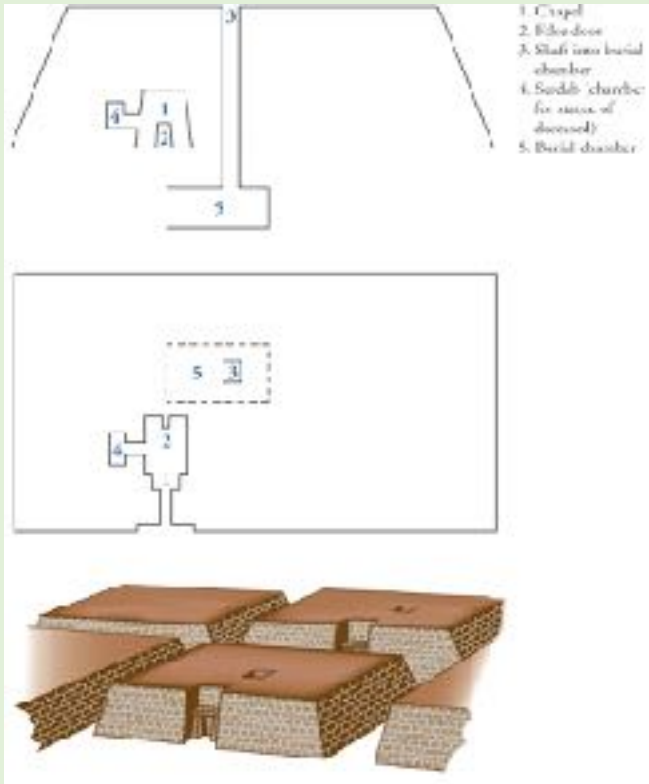
Dates

- **Old Kingdom: 2500 BCE**
- **New Kingdom: 1500 BCE**
- **Amarna Period: 1333 BCE**



Ancient Egypt

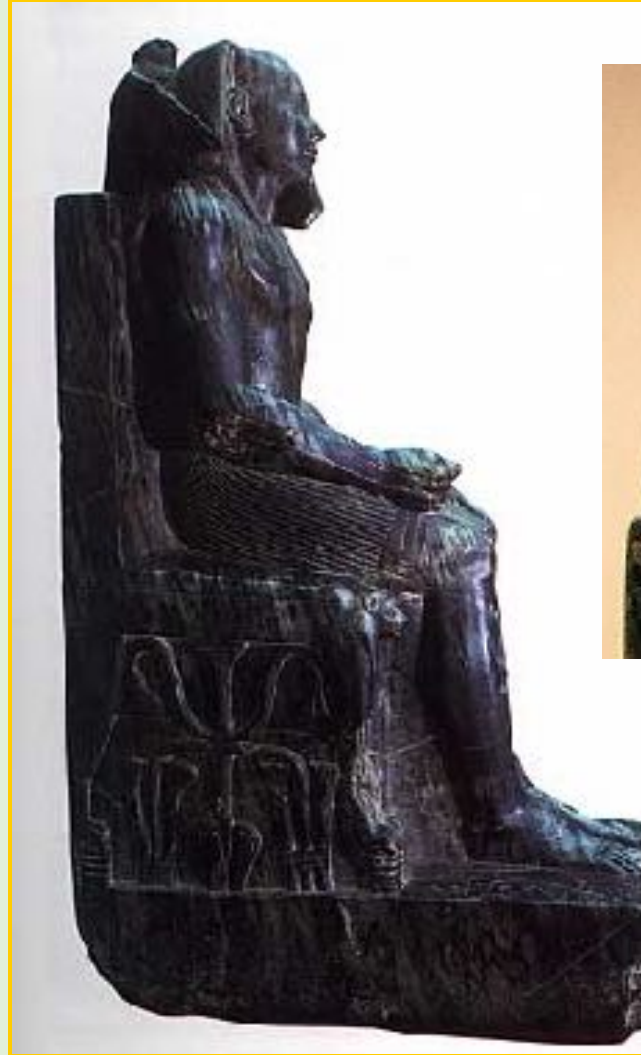
Building the Pyramids



Mastaba

Stepped Pyramid

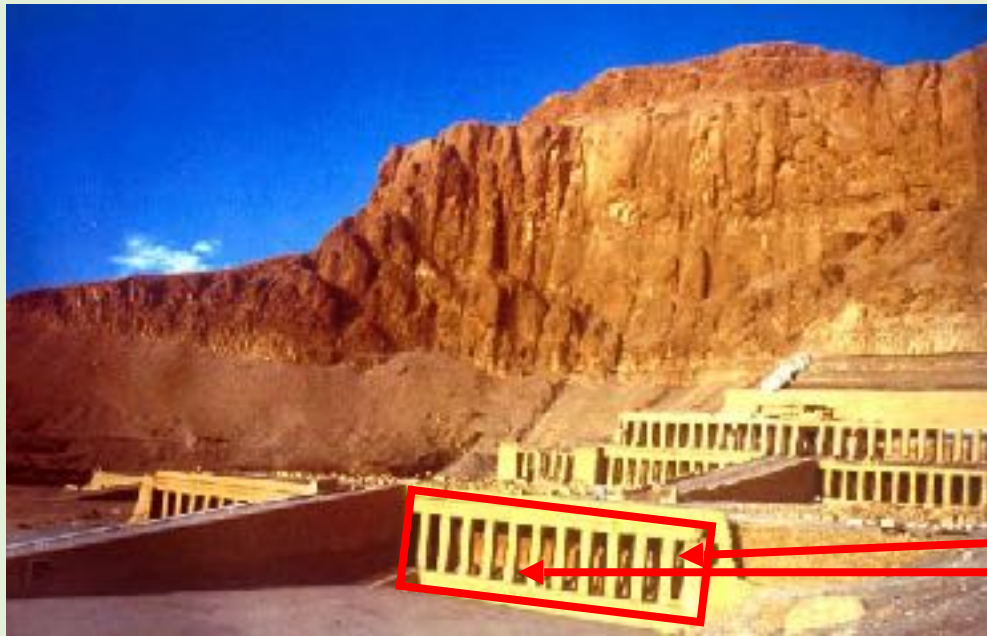
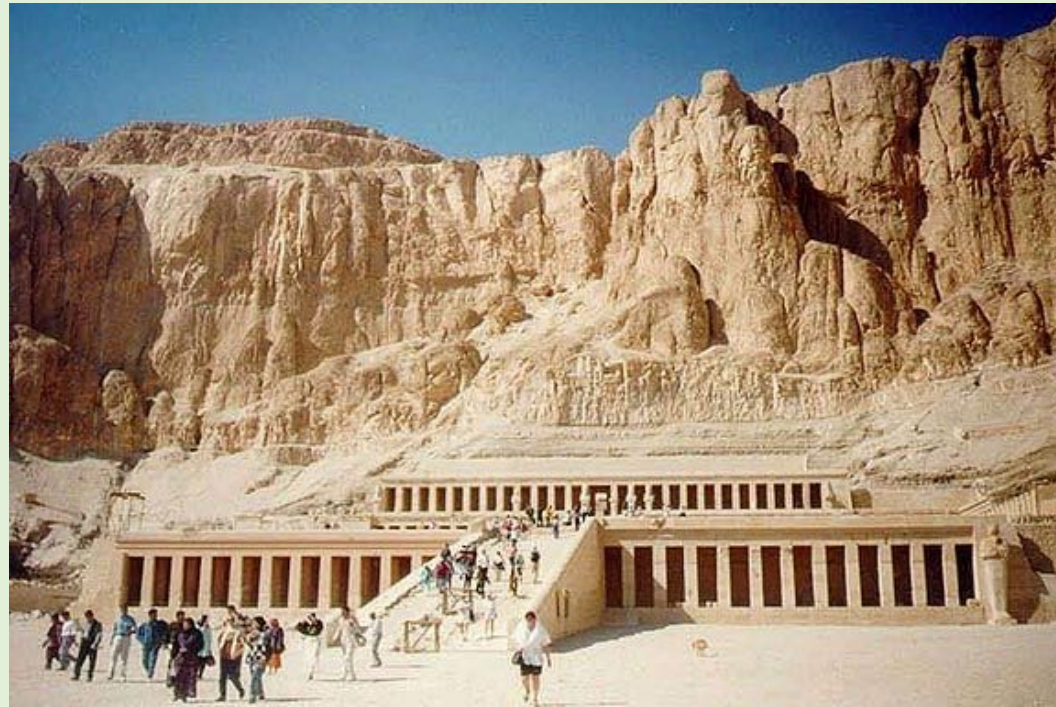
Pyramid



**Bilaterally
symmetrical**

Khafre enthroned, from Gizeh, Egypt,
Fourth Dynasty, ca. 2520–2494 BCE.
Diorite, 5' 6" high. Egyptian Museum,
Cairo.

Mortuary temple of Hatshepsut,
Deir el-Bahri, Egypt, 18th
Dynasty, ca. 1473–1458 BCE.



Colonnades

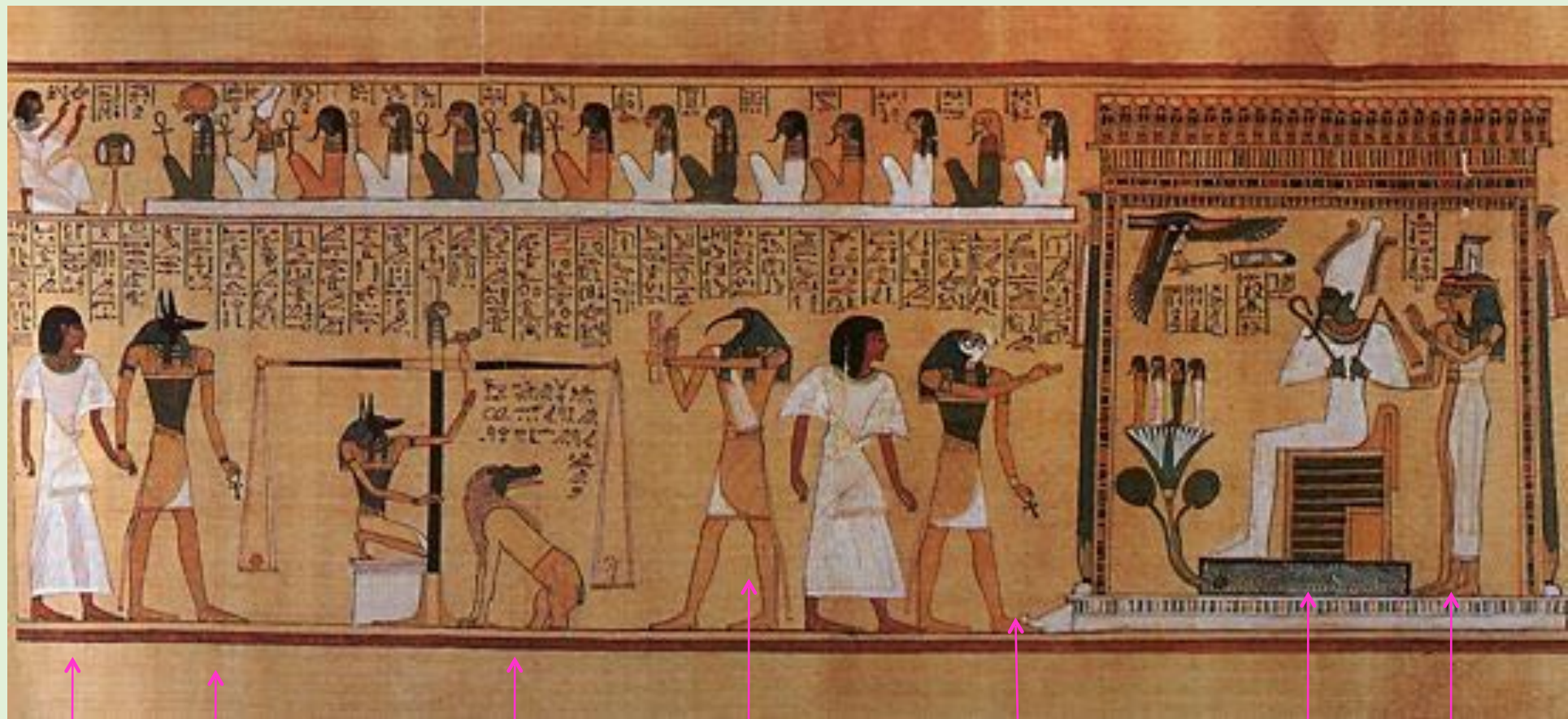
Chamfered pillars





Death mask of Tutankhamen, from the innermost coffin in his tomb at Thebes, Egypt, 18th Dynasty, ca. 1323 BCE. Gold with inlay of semiprecious stones, 1' 9 1/4" high. Egyptian Museum, Cairo.





Hu-Nefer
*The dead

Anubis
*Jackle-headed
god of mummification
-leads dead to the underworld

Ammit
*Will devour
the sinner

Thoth
*Ibis headed god,
The scribe

Horus

Osiris
*god of the
underworld.

Isis and
Nephthys

Last judgment of Hu-Nefer, from his tomb
at Thebes, Egypt, 19th Dynasty, ca.
1290–1280 BCE. Painted papyrus scroll,
1' 6" high. British Museum, London.

QUIZ

- The painting of the last judgment of Hu Nefer show the
 - a. Eternal punishment proclaimed upon a damned soul
 - b. Deceased being asked to account for the deeds in his life
 - c. Might of the pharaoh in deciding life and death
 - d. Rules of conduct imposed on the lowly and mighty alike

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- A dramatic change in Egyptian art took place during the Amarna period under the reign of
 - a. Akhenaton
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GREEK ART

Archaic: **550 BCE**

Severe: **480 BCE**

Classical: **450 BCE**

Late Classical: **350 BCE**

Hellenistic: **250 BCE**

Archaic

550 BCE- 6th c.

Artists: ???

Artworks: kouroi and korai

Descriptions: Idealization,
stylized, FRONTAL, rigid



Severe

480 BCE- 5th c.

Artists: Kritios

Artworks: Pedimental sculpture of the Temple of Aphaia and the Temple of Artemis, Kritios boy

Descriptions:
Contrapposto, movement



Defeat of the
Persians



EGO BOOST
Pericles and the
Acropolis

Classical

450 BCE- 5th c.

Artists:

Phidias, Polyklitos, Myron

Artworks: Riace warrior,
Zeus/Poseidon,
Doryphoros, Diskobolos,
Nike Adjusting her Sandal

Descriptions:

Idealization,
unemotional,
PERFECTION, self-
contained



Late Classical

350 BCE- 4th c.

Artists: Praxiteles, Scopas,
Lysippos

Artworks: Aphrodite of
Knidos, Hermes and the
Infant Dionysus,
Apoxyomenos, Farnes
Herakles

Descriptions:
NATURAL, humanized,
relaxed, elongation



Loss of the
Peloponnesian
war
→
Reality check

Hellenistic

250 BCE- 3rd c.

Pythokritos, Polydorus,
Agesander, Athenodorus

Artworks: Dying Gaul, Nike of Samothrace, Barberini Faun, Seated Boxer, Old Market Woman, Laocoon and his Sons

Descriptions:
EMOTIONAL, dramatic,
exaggeration, movement,
individualistic



The Art of Ancient Rome

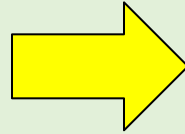
- Monarchy (753-509 BCE- last Etruscan king, Tarquinius)
- Republic (509-27 BCE- Republic ends with Marc Antony)
- Early Empire (27 BCE- 96 CE- Augustus - Flavian Dynasty)
- High Empire (96-192 CE- Antonine Dynasty)
- Late Empire (192- 337 CE- ends with Constantine: 1st Christian emperor)

- MONUMENTS
- ENGINEERING
- REALISM
- INTERIOR SPACE
- TEMPLES



Concrete

- lime mortar, volcanic sand, water, small stones
- Cheap
- Fast
- Strong
- Easy to use



- build arches
- cover large spaces with barrel vaults, groin vaults, and domes.



Late Antiquity (Early Christian Art)

200_{CE} – 550_{CE}

Need to know date: 250/350 CE

First depiction of Christian stories not necessarily from
the time that Jesus Christ lived

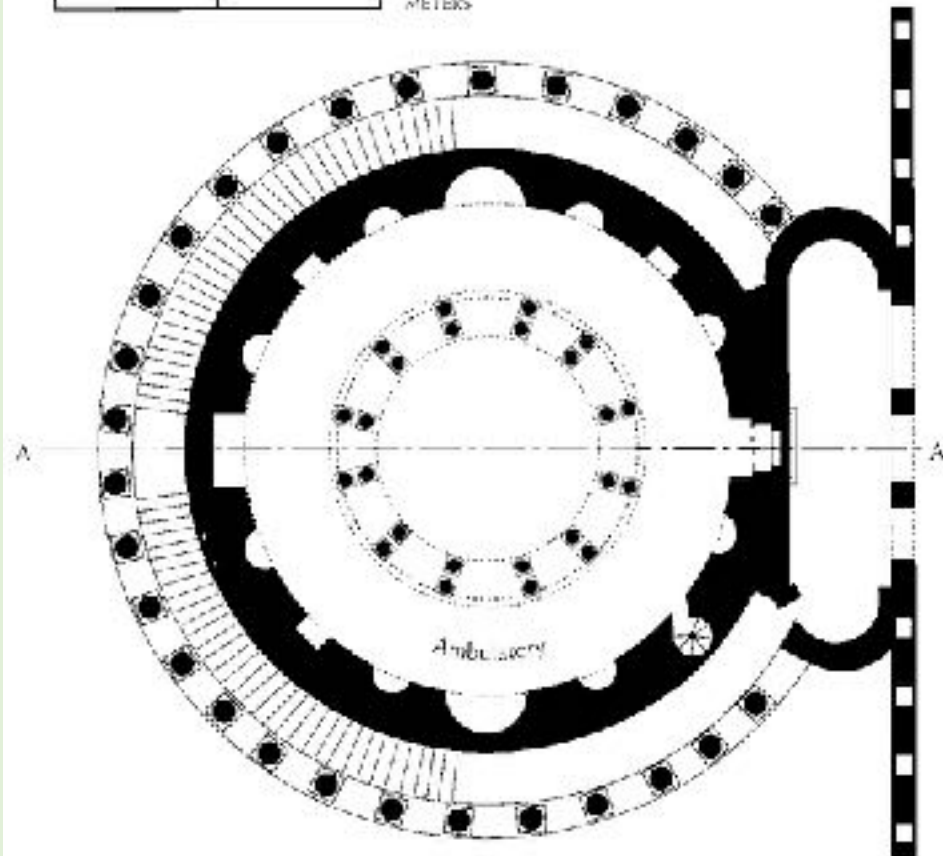
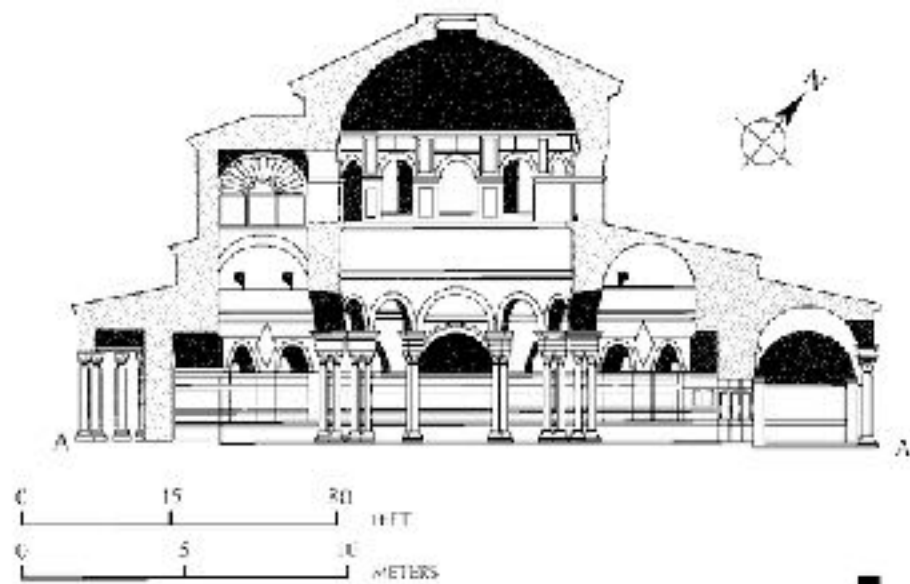
“Transformers: Born Again!”



Santa Sabina
Rome, Italy, ca. 422-432.



Interior of Santa Sabina
Rome, Italy, ca. 422-432.



central plan

Santa Costanza, interior
Rome, Italy, ca. 337-351



Christ as the Good Shepherd (on the entrance wall of the Mausoleum of Galla Placidia)
Ravenna, Italy, ca. 425.

Art of the Byzantium Rome in the East

“Formal, Frontal, Flat, & Floating”

3 Golden Ages

- 527-726 Justinian's rule (527-565) to the beginning of the iconoclasm
- 843-1204 Relinquishment of the Iconoclasm to the Western Crusaders' occupation of Constantinople (prohibited the worship of idols)
- 1261- 1453 The recapture of Constantinople to the fall of the city to the Ottoman Turks in 1453



ANTHEMIUS OF TRALLES and ISIDORUS OF MILETUS,
Hagia Sophia (looking north), Constantinople (Istanbul), Turkey, 532–537.



Early Medieval Europe

EUROPE AFTER THE FALL OF ROME IN THE WEST

Hiberno-Saxon Art: 6th-8th centuries (British Isles)

Viking Art: 8th-11th centuries (Scandinavia)

Carolingian/Merovingian Art: 8th-9th centuries (France, Germany)

Ottonian Art: 10th-11th centuries (Germany)

Need to know dates

Carolingian: 800

Ottonian: 1000

Technique: Cloisonne



Looped fibulae
mid 6th c.
silver gilt with
semiprecious stones,
originally Visigothic from
Spain
Cabinet de Medailles,
Paris



Cross Page of the Lindisfarne *Gospels* (*Book of Matthew*), from Northumbria, England, ca. 700. Tempera on vellum, 1' 1 1/2" X 9 1/4". British Library, London.



HIBERNO-SAXONS

**Book of Kells, consists of
all 4 gospels of the
New Testament.**

Created by Celtic Monks

Figure 16-8 page 427

Chi-rho-iota (XPI) page, folio 34 recto of the *Book of Kells*, probably from Iona, Scotland, late eighth or early ninth century. Tempera on vellum, 1' 1" X 9 1/2". Trinity College Library, Dublin.



OTTONIAN



Bernward's Door, doors with relief panels (Genesis, left door; life of Christ, right door), commissioned by Bishop Bernward for Saint Michael's, Hildesheim, Germany, 1015. Bronze, 16' 6" high. Dom-Museum, Hildesheim.



Romanesque Art

Need to know date: 1100

“Build it (block by block) and they will come”

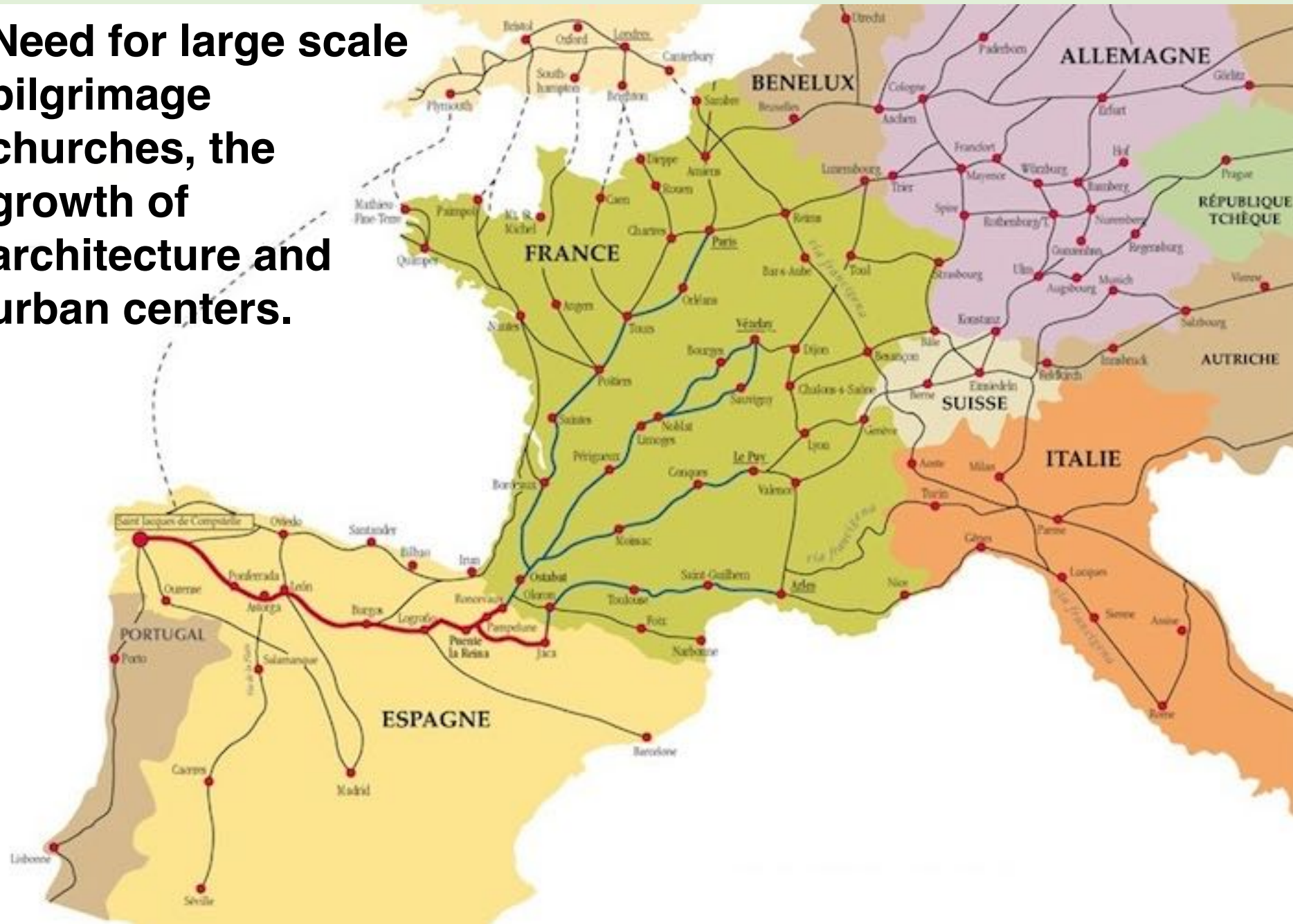
(think Wayne’s World or Field of Dreams)

“Build it” - All about churches

“block by block” - stone used for building, vault techniques, ‘blocky’
appearance of the Romanesque style

“they will come” – advent of Pilgrimage and the impact it had on the scale
of Romanesque churches and their location

Need for large scale pilgrimage churches, the growth of architecture and urban centers.



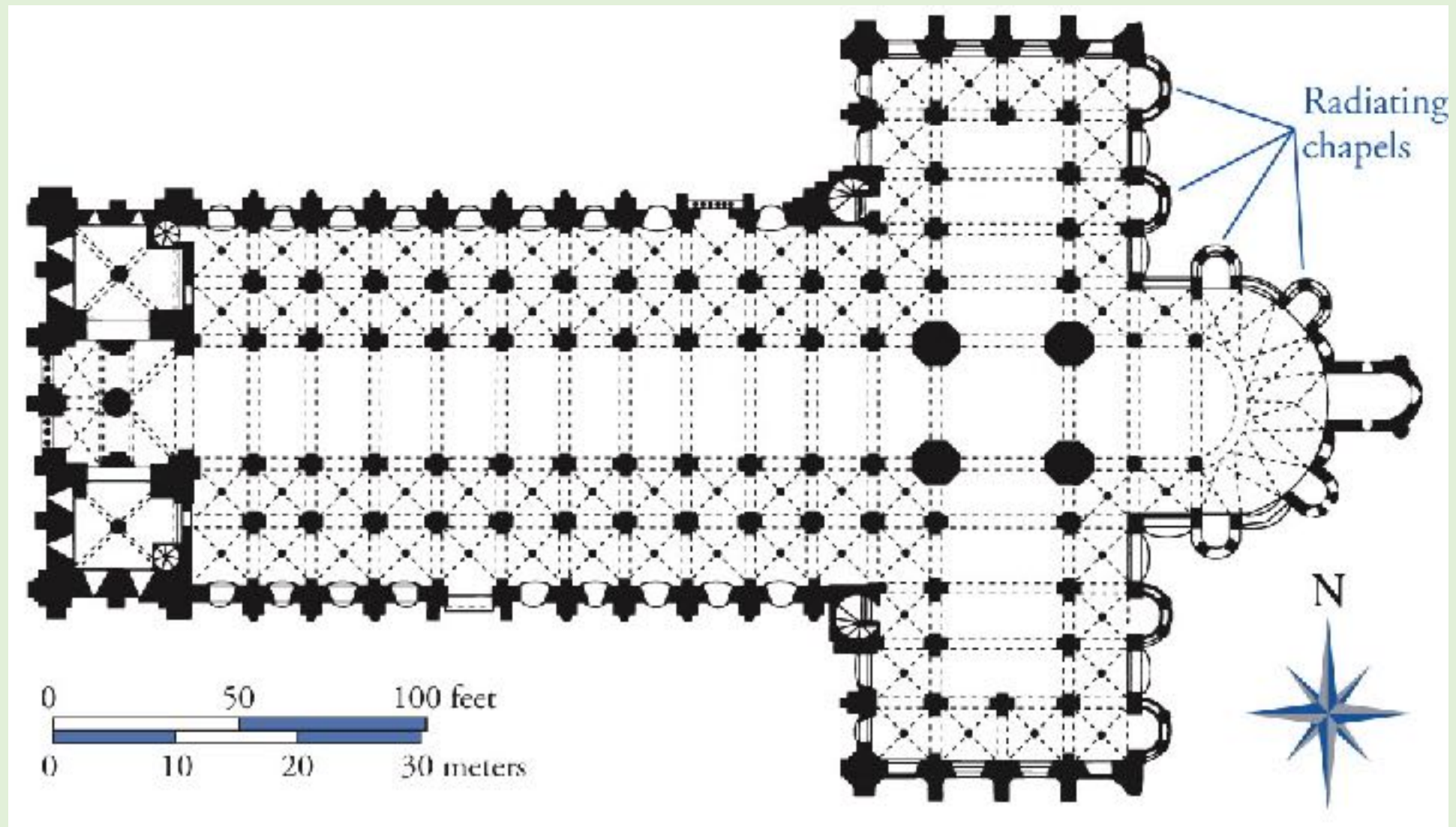


Figure 17-5 Plan of Saint-Sernin, Toulouse, France, ca. 1070-1120 (after Kenneth John



Romanesque buttressing

Interior of Saint-Sernin,
Toulouse, France, ca.
1070-1120.

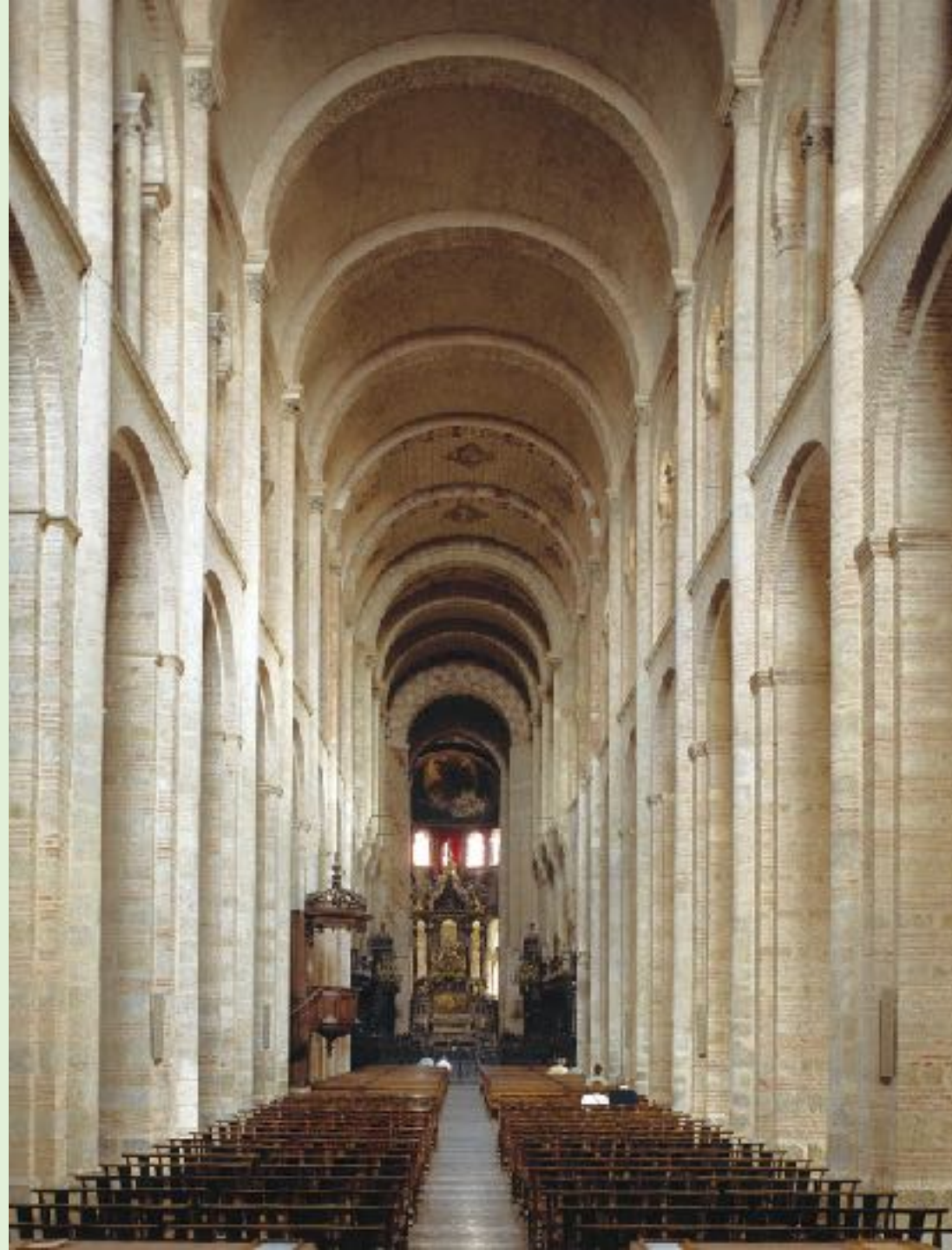
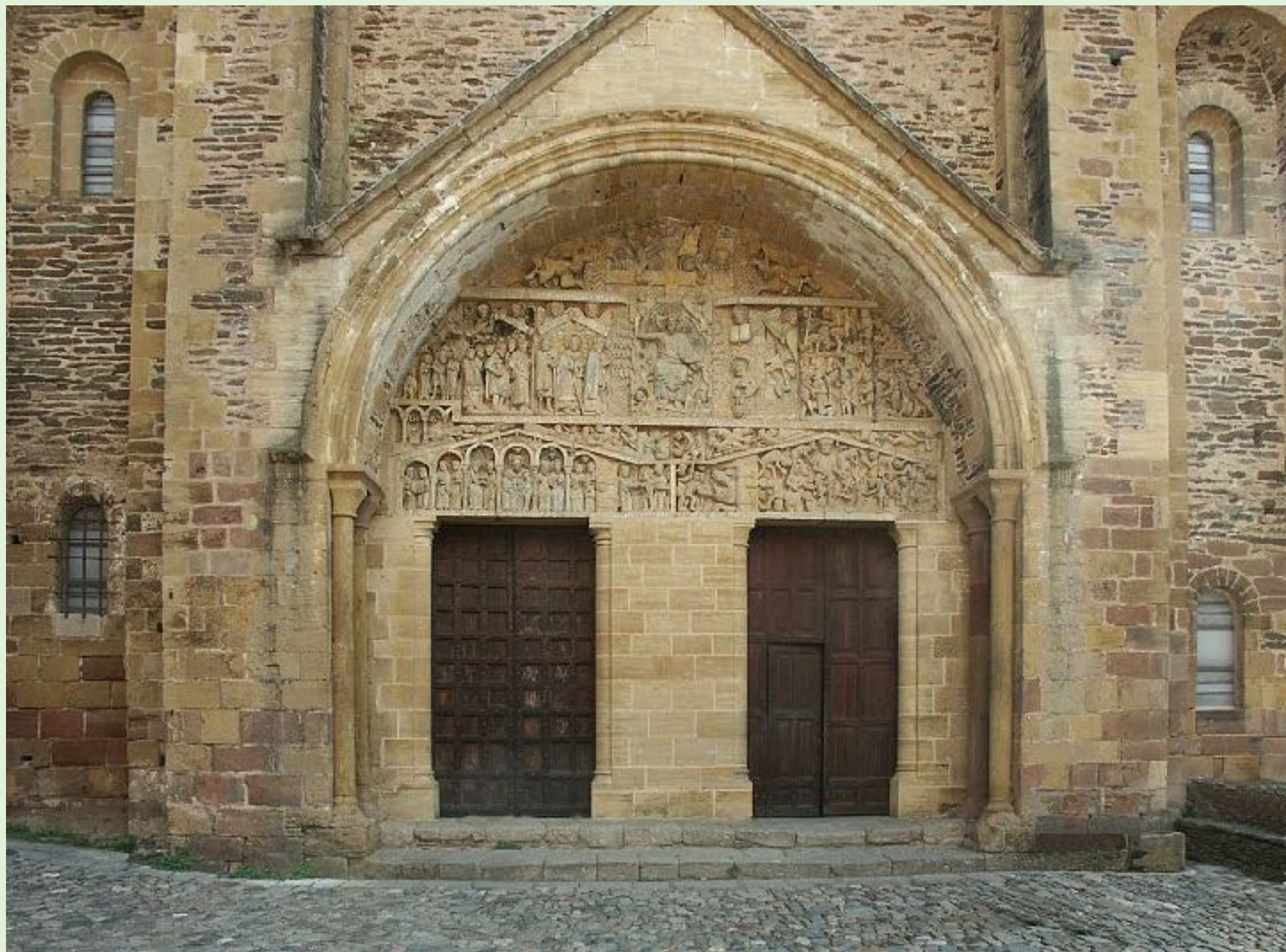


Diagram of a Romanesque Portal





Gothic Art and Architecture

The Great Age of the Cathedrals

NEED TO KNOW DATES

EARLY: **1140**

HIGH: **1200**

LATE: **1250**

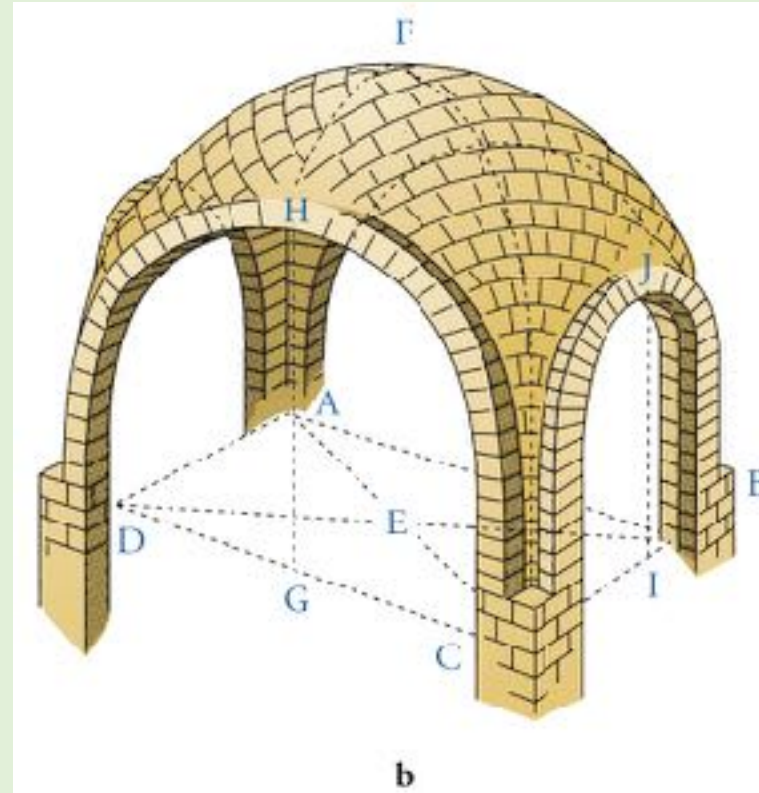
**The quest for
height and
light!**

“The Quest for Height and Light”

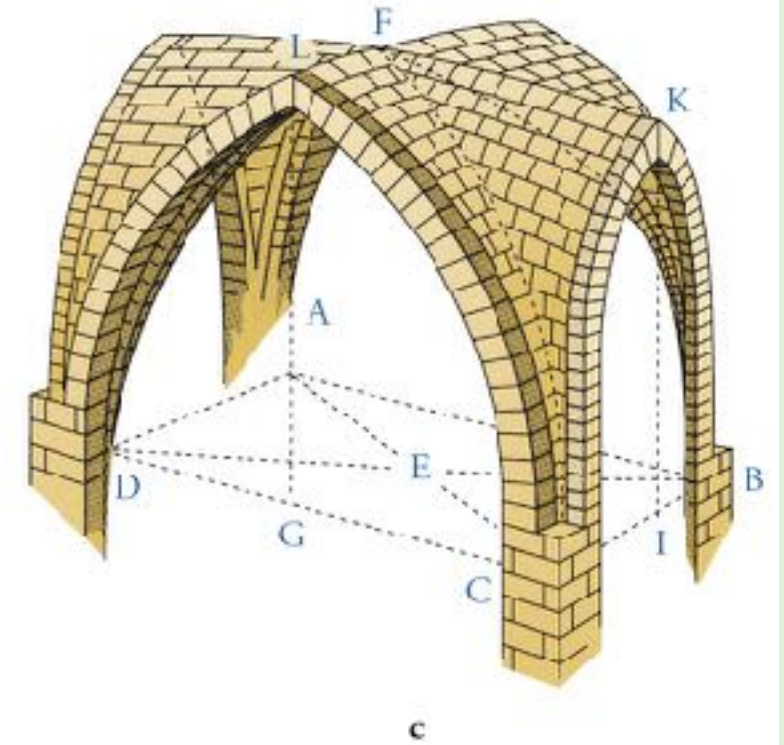
- heavenly city of God
- rib vaults and pointed arches allow for more light
lux nova = new light



1. **Flexibility**
2. **Channels weight downwards**
3. **Requires less buttressing**
4. **Opens walls for large windows**
5. **Makes vaults appear larger**



Romanesque



Gothic

QUIZ

- Hiberno Saxon art refers to art produced in
 - a. Scandinavia
 - b. France
 - c. Germany
 - d. British Isles

QUIZ

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 - a. Scandinavia
 - b. France
 - c. Germany
 - d. British Isles

QUIZ

- A work that can be characterized as having horror vacui would be
 - a. Book of Kells
 - b. The equestrian statue of Charlemagne
 - c. Bernward's doors
 - d. The Vienna Genesis

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QUIZ

- Pages from a Medieval book are made from
 - a. Paper
 - b. Wood
 - c. Animal hide
 - d. Papyrus

QUIZ

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QUIZ

- Jesus is often depicted as a little man ("man baby") because
 - a. It indicates his affection for both children and adults
 - b. It means that he is older than he seems
 - c. He wants to be old and young at the same time
 - d. His wisdom is suggested by his older appearance

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QUIZ

- Pilgrimages accounted for the architectural development of
 - a. The campanile
 - b. Portal sculpture
 - c. The arcade
 - d. Radiating chapels

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QUIZ

- Romanesque architecture can be characterized as
 - a. Small, intimate, and warm
 - b. Soaring, vertical, and uplifting
 - c. Thick, heavy, and massive
 - d. Irregular, unbalanced, and asymmetrical

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QUIZ

- The architectural achievement that, in part, makes Gothic buildings so tall yet stable is the use of
 - a. Rib vaults
 - b. Stained glass windows
 - c. A dome on pendentives
 - d. Ashlar masonry

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a. Rib vaults

b. Stained glass windows

c. A dome on pendentives

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14th century Italian Art

Proto-Renaissance/ Late Gothic

1300-1400

“Observe the bean sprout!!!”





Fame!



The artist

Dark Ages

Personal growth

Economic growth

Humanism

Essentials in Identifying Artworks

- **TITLE**
- **ARTIST**, if known
- **DATE** (century or decade)
- **MEDIUM**
- **CULTURE/TIME PERIOD**

Early Renaissance 14th century

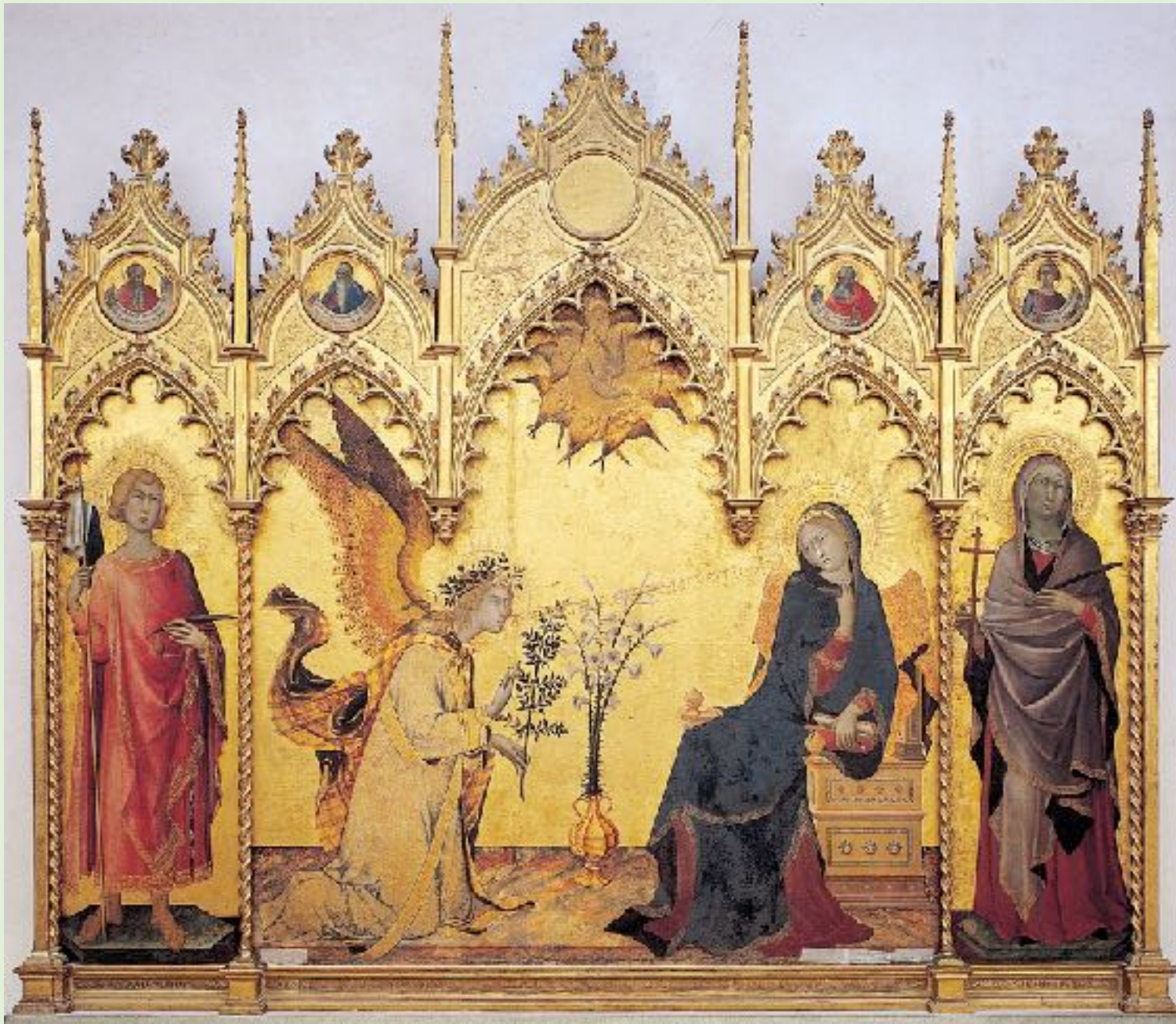


Artist

Cimabue

Title

Madonna Enthroned with
Angels and Prophets



Artist

Martini

Title

Annunciation



Artist

Cambio

Title

Florence
Cathedral



Artist

Giotto

Title

Madonna Enthroned
with Angels



Artist

Giotto

Title

Lamentation

Medium

fresco



Artist
Giotto

Title
Last Judgment

Medium
fresco

Early Renaissance 15TH CENTURY ART



Artist

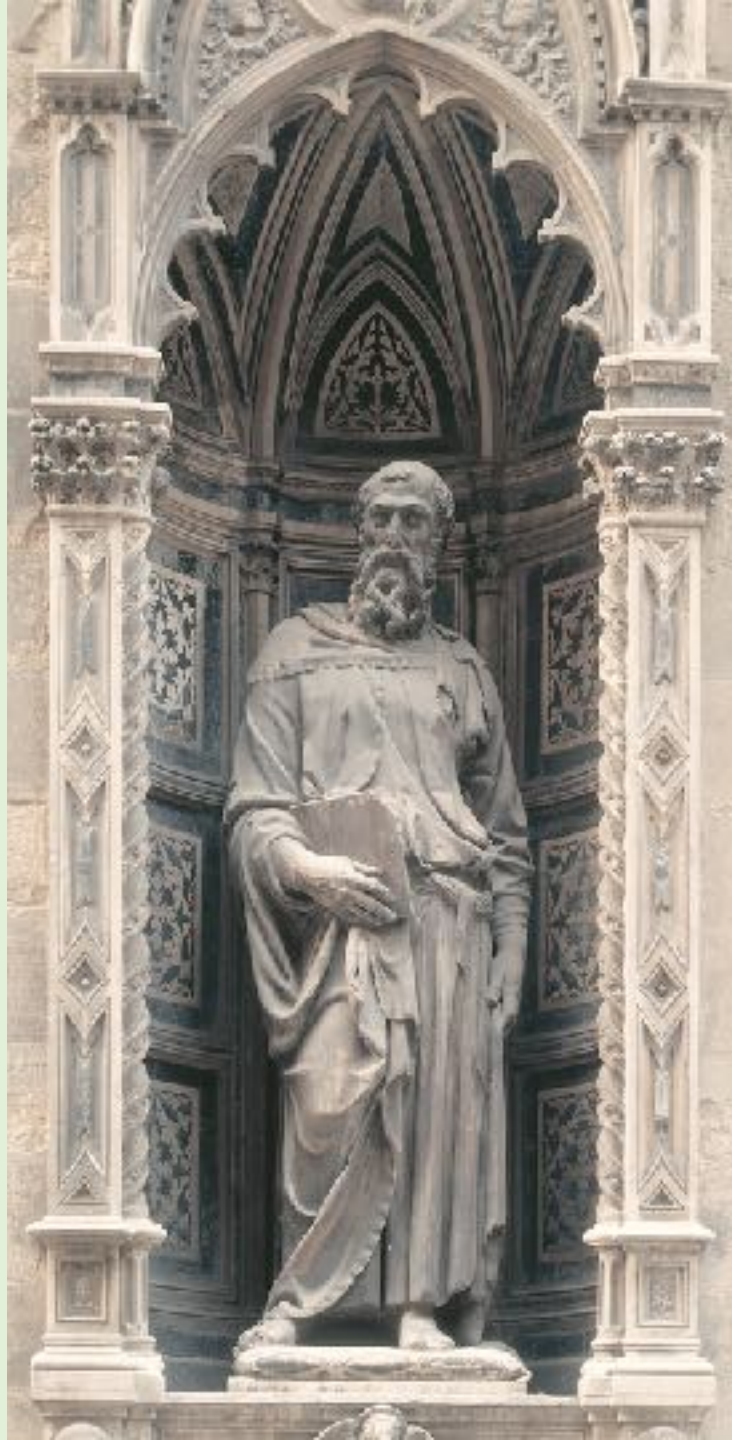
Ghiberti

Title

Gates of Paradise

Medium

Cast bronze



Artist

Donatello

Title

St. Mark

Medium

Marble sculpture

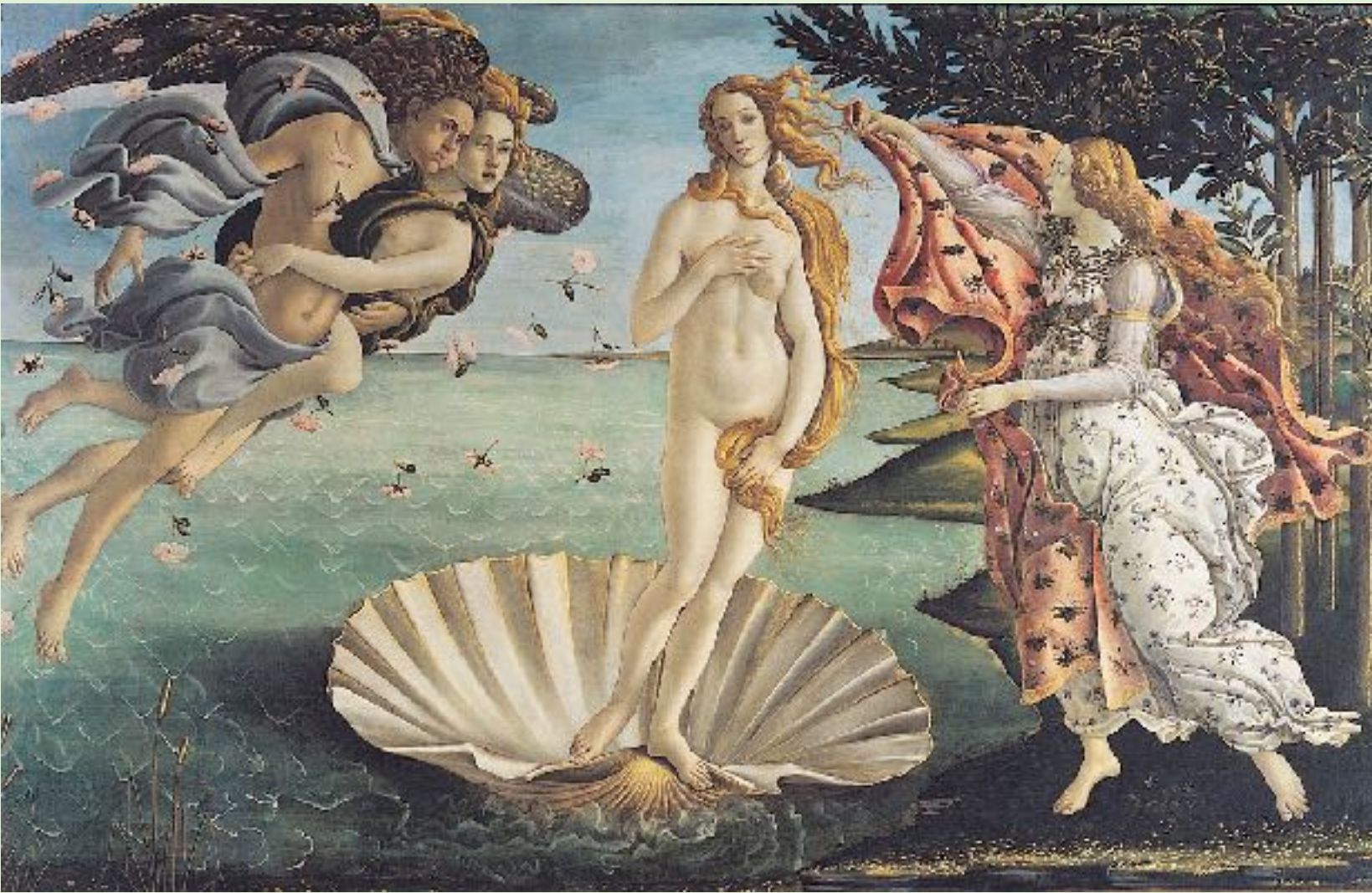


Artist

Brunelleschi

Title

Dome of the
Florence Cathedral



Artist

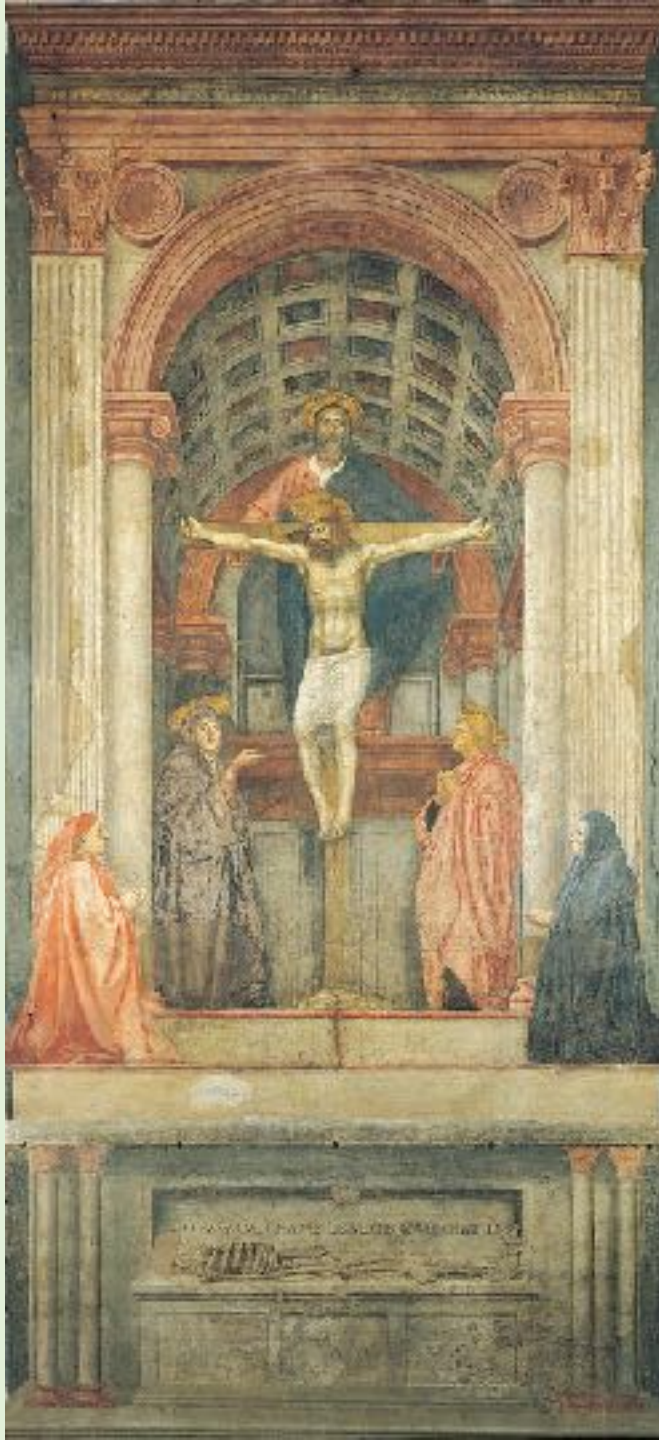
Botticelli

Title

Birth of Venus

Medium

Tempera on
canvas



Artist

Masaccio

Title

Holy Trinity

Medium

fresco



Artist

Mantegna

Title

Dead Christ

Medium

Tempera on
canvas



Artist

Donatello

Title

David

Medium

bronze



Artist

Lippi

Title

Madonna and Child
with Two Angels

Medium

Tempera on
panel



Artist

Brunelleschi

Title

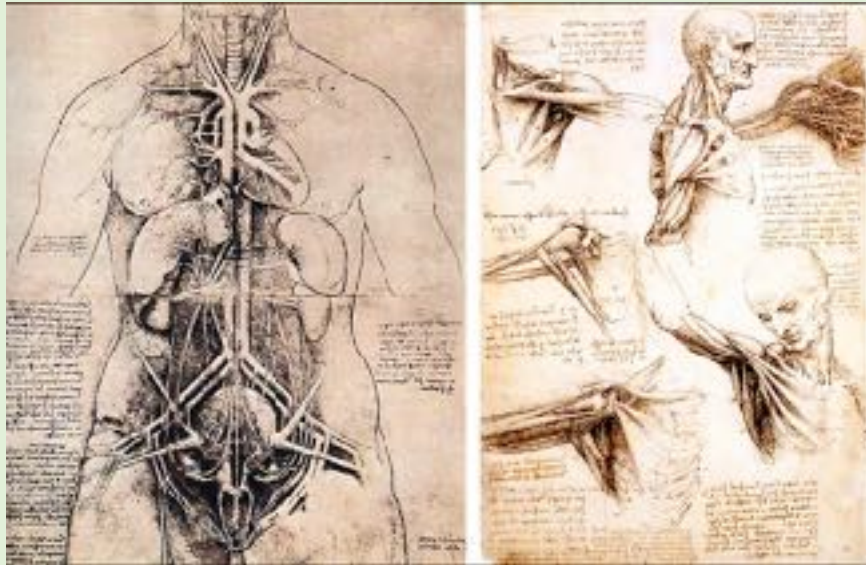
Pazzi Chapel

High Renaissance 16TH CENTURY ART

Ideas that changed art... #40

ANATOMY

Since antiquity, anatomical knowledge has enabled artists to create convincing representations of the human figure. The idea that the painted or sculpted figure should reveal complexities within-truths beyond the reach of superficial observation-reflected the scientific ambitions of Renaissance art. Viewers today are still mesmerized or shocked by art that looks beneath the skin.





Artist

da Vinci

Title

The Last Supper

Medium

fresco
fresco



Artist

da Vinci

Title

Mona Lisa

Medium

Oil on
canvas



Artist

Michelangelo

Title

The Flood,
Sistine Chapel

Medium

fresco



Artist

Michelangelo

Title

Delphic Sibyl,
Sistine Chapel

Medium

fresco



Artist

Michelangelo

Title

Last Judgment

Medium

fresco



Artist

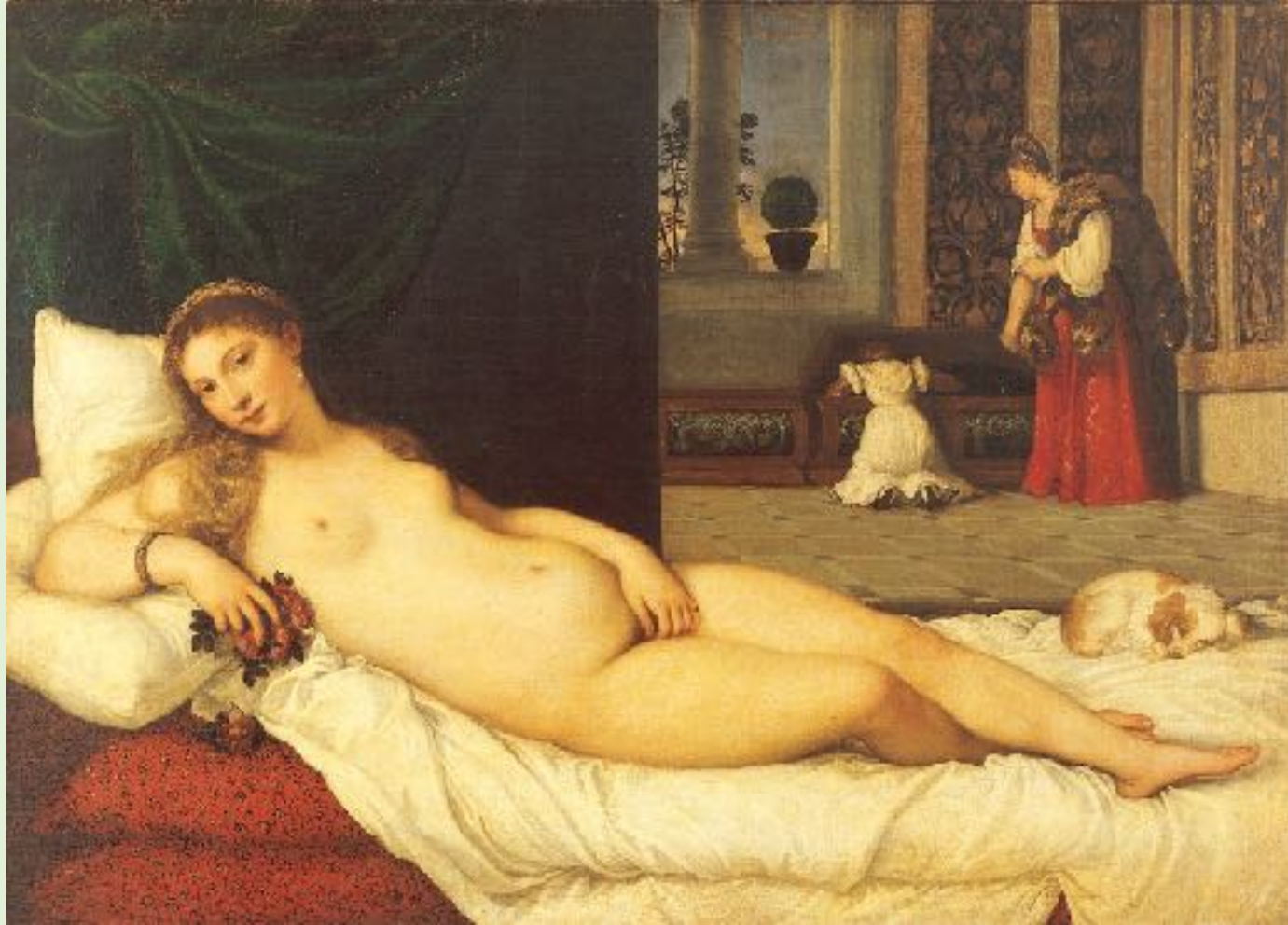
Raphael

Title

School of Athens

Medium

fresco



Artist

Titian

Title

Venus of Urbino

Medium

Oil on canvas



Artist

Michelangelo

Title

Pieta

Medium

Marble sculpture



Artist

Michelangelo

Title

David

Medium

Marble sculpture



Artist

Pontormo

Title

Entombment
of Christ

Medium

Oil on wood



Artist

Bronzino

Title

Venus, Cupid,
Folly, and Time

Medium

Oil on canvas



Artist
Della Porta

Title
Il Gesu
facade

Northern Renaissance

What characteristics do walnuts have?



- Hard to crack
 - Worth the effort
- Inside looks like a brain
- Rich in oil
- Small
- Textured



Artist

van Eyck

Title

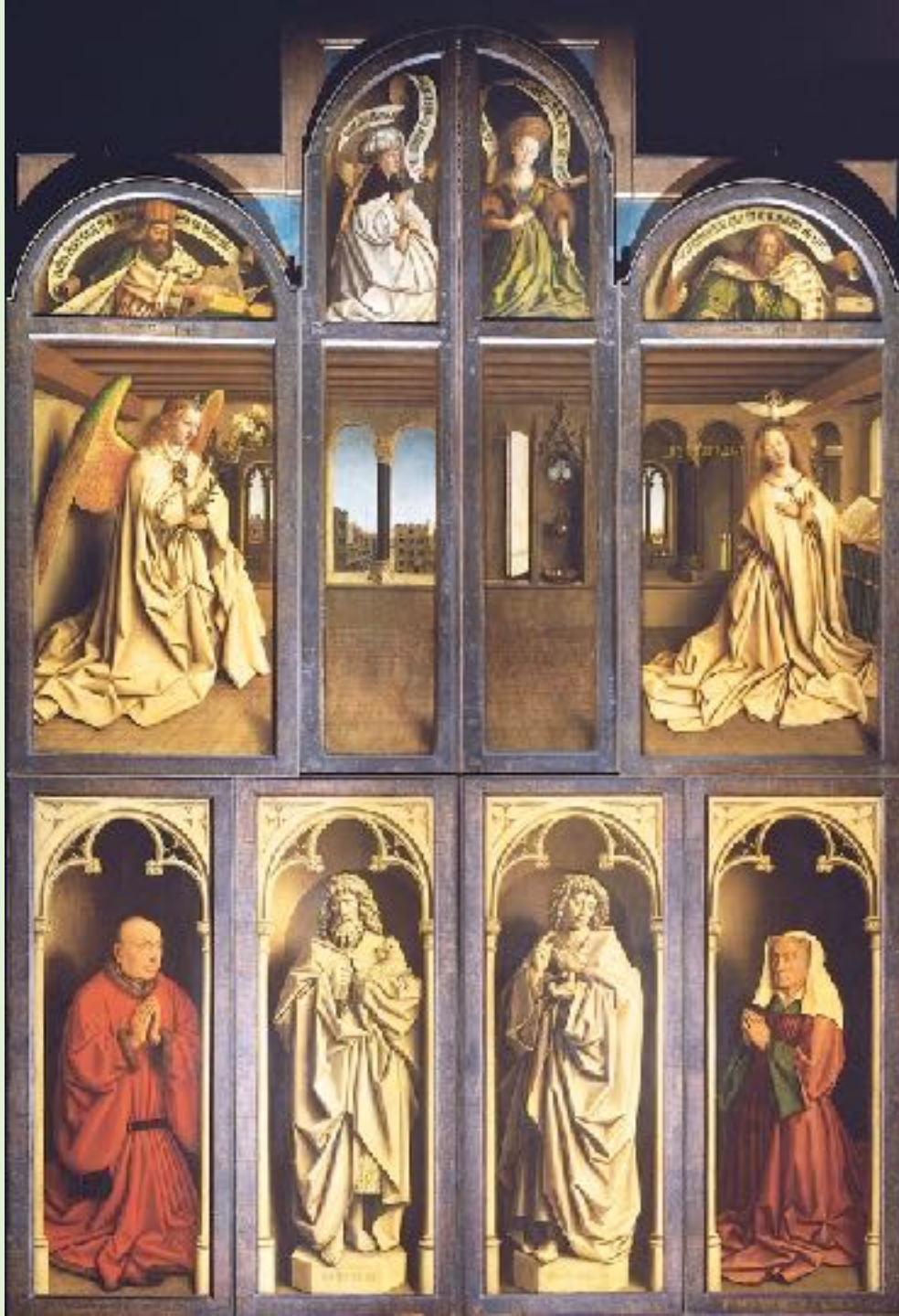
Arnolfini and his Bride

Medium

Oil on canvas

Century

15th



Artist
van Eyck

Title
Ghent Altarpiece
(Closed)

Medium
Oil on panels

Century
16th



Artist

van Eyck

Title

Ghent Altarpiece (opened)

Medium

Oil on panels



Artist

Campin

Title

Merode Altarpiece

Medium

Oil on panel

Century

15th



Artist

Bosch

Title

Garden of Earthly Delights

Medium

Oil on panels

Century

16th



Artist

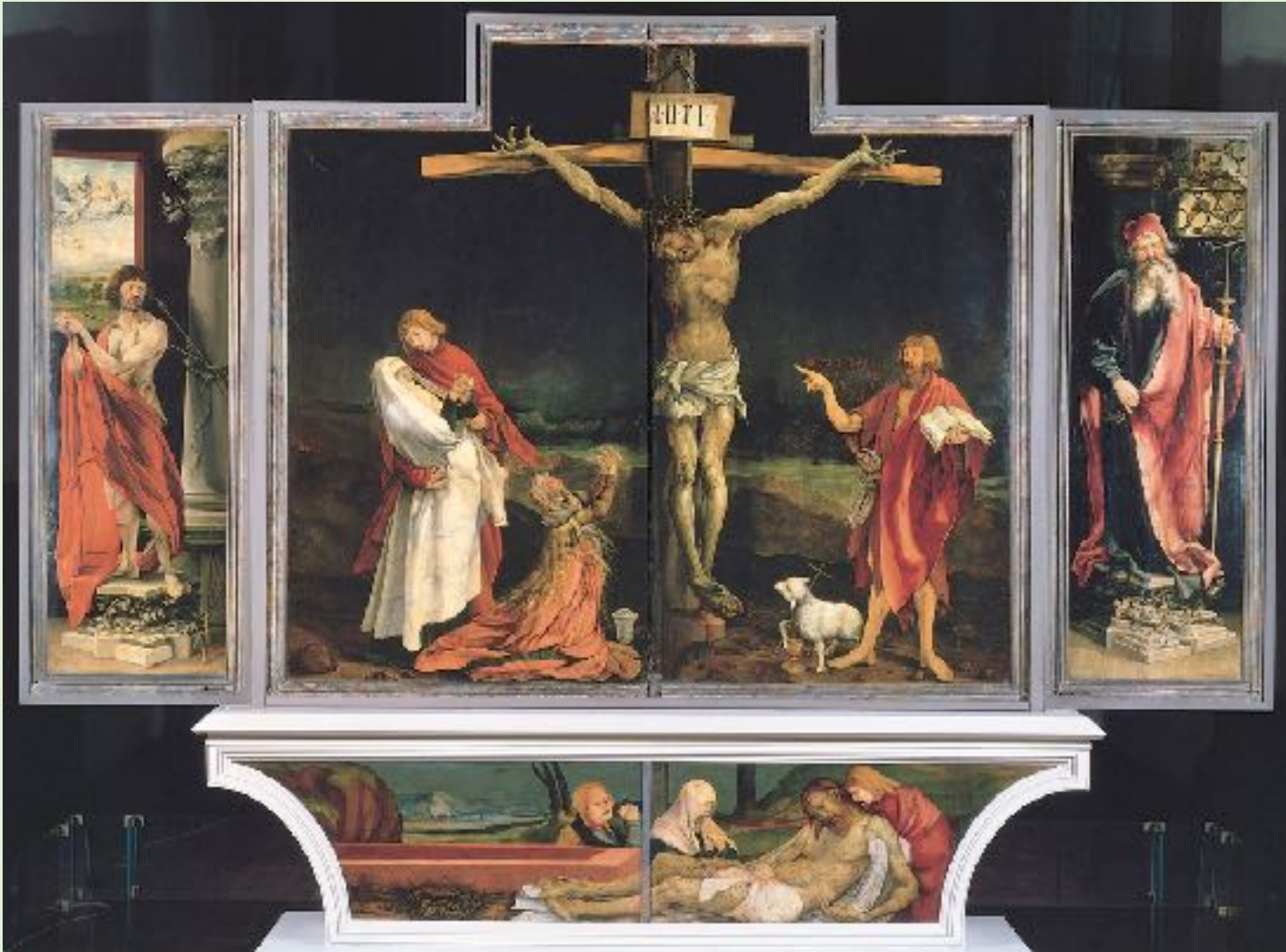
Durer

Title

Four Apostles

Medium

Oil on panels



Artist

Grunewald

Title

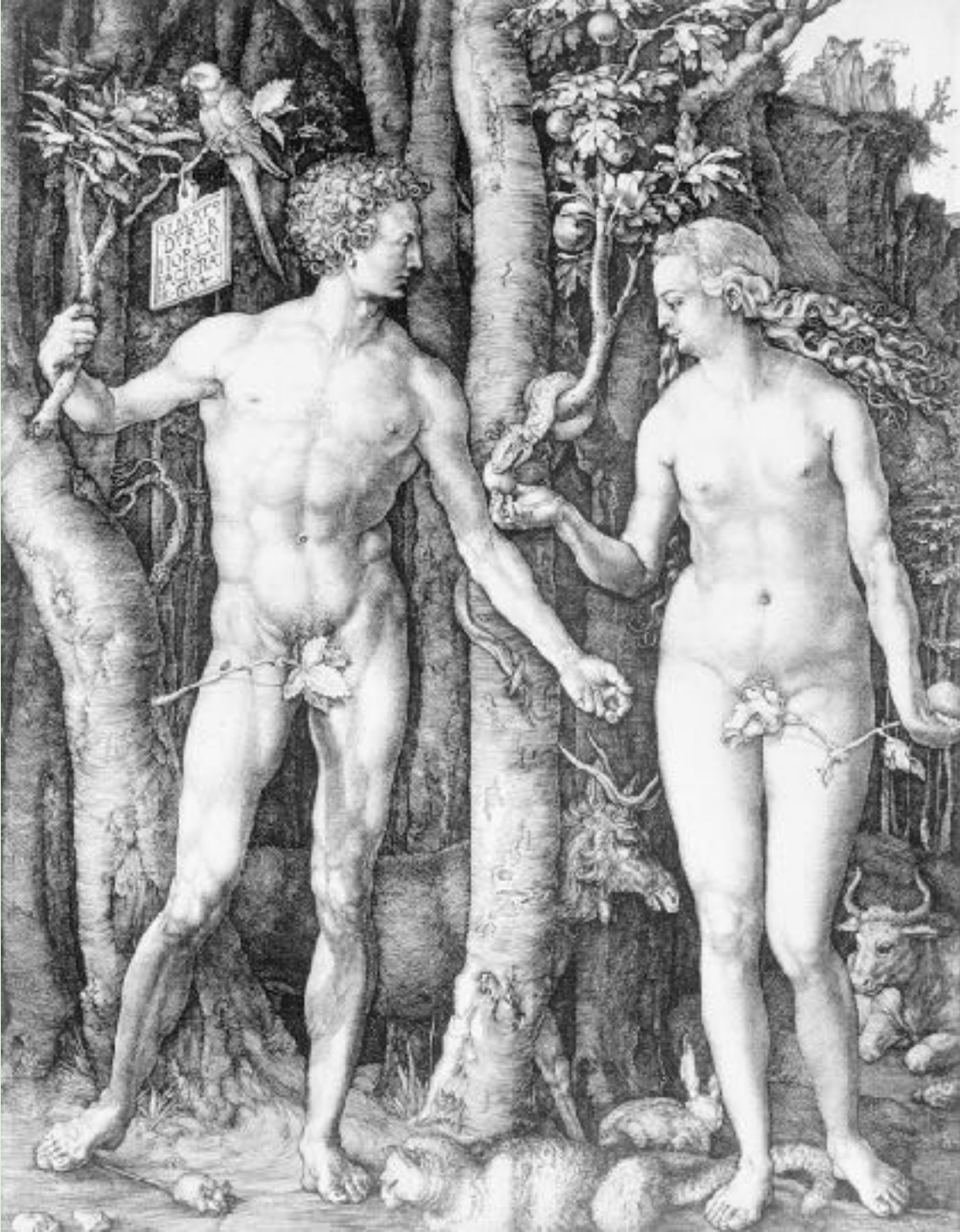
Isenheim Altarpiece

Medium

Oil on panels

Century

16th



Artist

Durer

Title

Fall of Man

Technique
etching

Century
16th



Artist

Pieter Bruegel,
The Elder

Title

Return of the Hunters

Medium

Oil on canvas

Century

16th



Artist
Lucas Cranach,
The Elder
Title
Allegory of Law and Grace

Technique
woodcut

Century
16th

**“If it’s not
Baroque,
don’t fix it!”
(17th c.)**

Look up
(lots of
painted
ceilings)



Levels:
Symbolism



Life (*vanitas* still lifes)



(*chiaroscuro* &
tenebrism)



Landscapes

- Counter Reformation is the Catholic response to the Protestant information

- 30 Years War → Treaty of Westphalia grants freedom of religious choice



- Monarchs around the world were displacing Rome's political power
- Slowly starting to see the secularization of Europe. Brought about by scientific thought and discovery
- Wider patronage = artists gaining individual reputations = \$



New Spain

- Mix of indigenous art forms with European materials
- Subject matter varies
- Patronage: usually Spanish commissioned
- Artists: many are anonymous, fame and glory is not a thing

*Named for Antonio de Mendoza, **viceroy** (a ruler exercising authority in a colony on behalf of a sovereign) of New Spain. Wanted to record Aztec history and send it to Emperor Charles V in Spain.



Artist: Unknown indigenous people
Frontispiece of the Codex Mendoza
circa 1542 (20 years after the conquest)
Pigment on paper
Oxford University



“Asiel, fear of God”



IDEAL Latin American Baroque art **GUNS, ANGELS, & FASHION**

arquebus = rifle

Artist: Master of Calamarca

(Jose Lopez de los Ríos)

Angel with Arquebus (Asiel Timor Dei)

Circa 1680s, viceroyalty of Peru (Lima)

Oil on canvas

National Art Museum, Bolivia



Siege with the Belgrade
-Ottoman-Turks encroaching on Europe



Hunting Scenes



*Mary appeared to the Native Americans on the Tepayac hill, a shrine sacred to a pre-Columbian goddess = patronness of of New Spain

ENCONCHADO
(*concha* = shell)



Miguel Gonzalez
Virgin of Guadalupe
1698

Oil on canvas on wood with mother of pearl
LACMA



Casta painting: from New Spain showing mixed race couples, focusing on the dominance of the European as superior

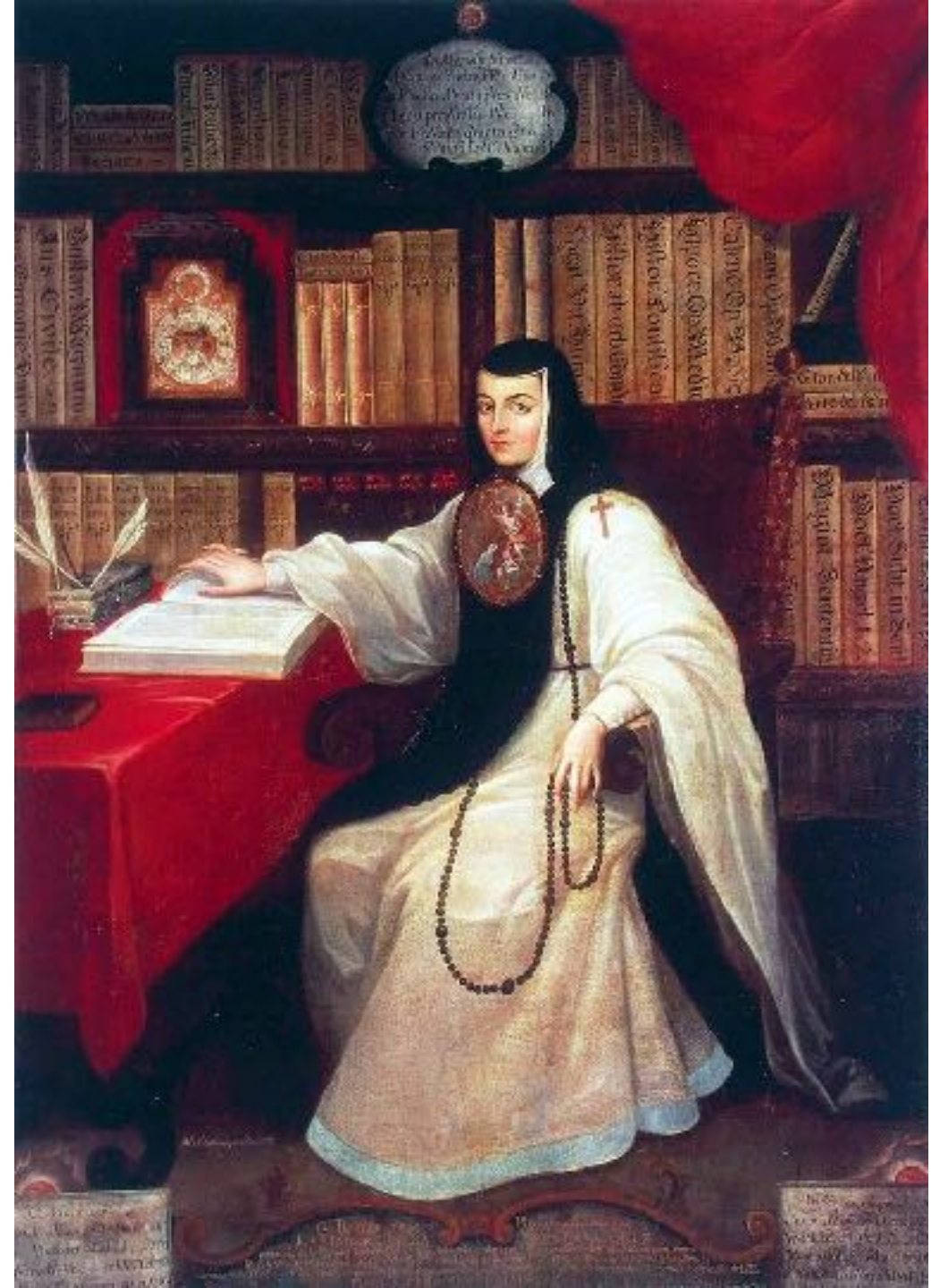
Att. Juan Rodriguez
Spaniard and Indian Produce a Mestizo
Circa 1715
Oil on canvas
Private collection, London

Servant carrying baby

Escudo: a framed painting worn below the neck



Miguel Cabrera
Portrait of Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz
1750
Oil on canvas
Private collection, London



Rococo 1730

Late Baroque



Exterior - simple & plain

Interior - style of interior design

Naturalistic: small stones, shells, plant forms

feminine - delicate undulating lines

silver & gold against white background

small lively relief sculptures - cupids, clouds

Paintings:

mostly small

Fête galante- themes of love
frivolity, playful intrigue, sensual
mostly pastel colors
delicately curving forms
dainty figures



The Taste for the Natural

- Examine the philosophy of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, in contrast to Voltaire, his interest in the ‘natural’ as opposed to the ‘artificial,’ and artistic expression of these ideas.
- Different styles of the “natural” in France, England, the United States, and in Italy.
- Choices of ‘ordinary’ life, the natural world, and sentimentality as subjects in art.

Thomas Gainsborough, *Mrs. Richard Brinsley Sheridan*, 1787.
Oil on canvas, approx. 7'2"x5'. National Gallery of Art, Washington.

Neoclassical (France) 1800

- Discovery of Herculaneum and Pompeii create an interest in classical art.
- Formal elements of classical art and their revival in 19th century art and architecture.
- Adaptation of classical and mythological subject matter in Neoclassical art.



Neoclassical (America)

Virtues portrayed:

- Morality
- Idealism
- Patriotism
- Civic Virtue
- Duty not emotion

Greco-Roman influence

Rationality and order



Monticello

Romanticism

- P. I. N. E. 1830

- **Past** – longing for the medieval past, pre-industrial Europe (Gothic architecture will be revived)
- **Irrational/ Inner mind / Insanity** – Romantic artists depict the human psyche and topics that transcend the use of reason. One Romantic artist, Gericault chose to do portraits of people in an insane asylum.
- **Nature** – longing for the purity of nature, which defies human rationality
- **Emotion/ Exotic** – Romantics favored emotion and passion over reason. Exotic themes and locales were also popular because they did not adhere to European emphasis on rationality.

Modernism and Realism

- What is “**Modernism**” and “**Realism**” and the rejection of Renaissance illusionistic space.
- Change in the use of art – especially photography and printmaking -- to provide social commentary.
- Continuation of Science and fact over faith.
- Colonization of “primitive” worlds
- Artists expressed a constant state of learning and aspiring for the “infinite” as well as subjective feelings. (Often “broke the rules”) → DIVERSITY IN ART!

Need to know date: **1850**



Manet,
Olympia
Realism



Courbet,
The Stone Breakers
Realism

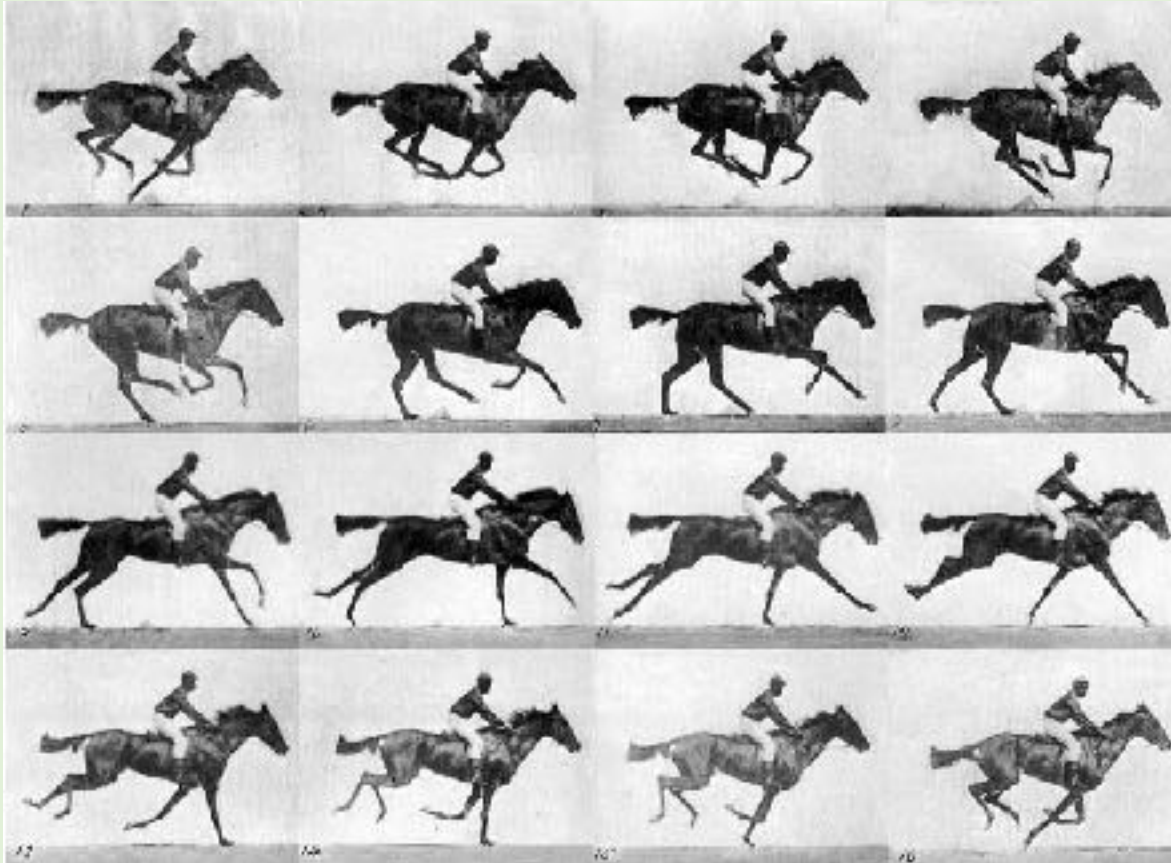


Manet,
Luncheon on the Grass
Realism/Impressionism
(transitional)



NADAR. élevant la Photographie à la hauteur de l'Art

Daumier, Nadar Raising Photography Realism



Muybridge, Horse in Motion Realism



Velasco,
The Valley of Mexico from the Hillside of
Santa Isabel
Realism

Impressionism

- Interest in sensation, impermanence, and the “fleeting moment” (often recreational activities) as it was expressed in their art.
- Importance of light and color theory in the work of the Impressionists. (review Intro chapter)
- Plein-air painting (outdoor painting)
- Art was objective and personal
- First Impressionist Exhibition held in Spring 1874
- Weren’t called “Impressionists” until 1877
- Limited use of black

1874



Monet,
Impression: Sunrise
Impressionism



Monet,
Sainte Lazare Station
Impressionism



Degas,
The Rehearsal
Impressionism



Cassatt,
The Coiffure
Impressionism

Post-Impressionism

1886

- Differences in emotional expression and subject choices between the Impressionists and the Post-Impressionists.
- The Post-Impressionists experiment with form and color
- Recognize the individuality of the Post-Impressionist artists and the styles each one developed.

Back to picture making rather than copying nature.

van Gogh and Gauguin = Formal elements

Seurat and Cezanne = Analytical



Toulouse-Lautrec,
At the Moulin Rouge
Impressionism



van Gogh,
Starry Night
Post-Impressionism

Symbolism

- Examine the issues of imagination, fantasy, and formal changes in the art of the Symbolists.
- Understand the expression of “modern psychic life” in the art of the Symbolists- reaction against science and technology.
- Sculptors began to depart from copying nature/ real world.
- Wealthy patron began to commission works of art as decoration for their homes.
- avant- garde- pushing the boundaries or being ahead of their time.
- “fin de siecle” (end of the century)
 - extravagant and desired opulent

1890s₁₉₃



Munch (MOO-nk),
The Scream/The Cry

Symbolism

Decorative Art: Arts and Crafts Movement and Art Nouveau

- Examine the ideas of Ruskin and Morris in shaping the Arts and Crafts Movement.
- Understand the interest in aesthetic functional objects in the Arts and Crafts Movement.
- Examine the preference for high-quality artisanship and honest labor.
- Examine the organic forms of *Art Nouveau* in art and architecture.
- Heavily influenced by organic and floral shapes/designs



Klimt,
The Kiss

Symbolism



Gaudi,
Sagrada Familia

Art Nouveau

Modernism 1900-1945 ish

- Impact of war and economic instability as catalysts for change in art.
- Patrons are intellectual and members of the avant-garde
 - Embraced modernism → Gertrude Stein
- The rejection of representational art and pictorial illusionism in favor of abstraction and spatial distortion.
- Primitivism → appealed to modern European artists
- Chronological placement of artistic movements and how some movements influenced others
- Armory Show of 1913 (horrified American audiences)
- Abandonment of Paris → New York City

The Art of the Fauves (Wild Beasts) 1907

- Fauves' interest in color and in the altering of space.
- Non traditional use of colors
- **Art of the Fauves first gained attention at the Salon d'Automne of 1905 in Paris**
- Artists did not work closely together and only lasted a very short time period → development of personal styles.
- Directness of the Impressionists but using intense color juxtapositions for expression.
 - Color = structural, expressive, aesthetic
 - Other important Fauvists were Kees van Dongen, Charles Camoin, Henri-Charles Manguin, Othon Friesz, Jean Puy, Louis Valtat, and Georges Rouault. These were joined in 1906 by Georges Braque and Raoul Dufy.



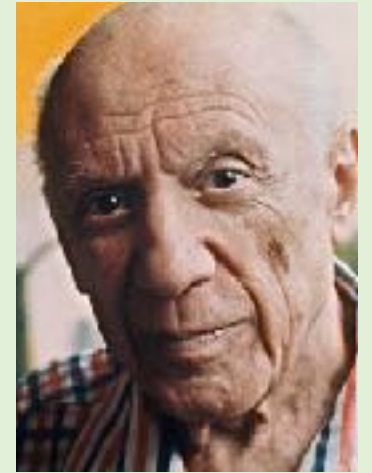
The German Expressionists (1907)



- 2 styles of the German Expressionists:
 - **Die Brücke (The Bridge)** formed in Dresden, 1905
 - **Der Blaue Reiter (The Blue Rider)** formed in Munich, 1911
- Use of line, color, space, and emotion in the work
- Various influences on the work of the German Expressionists.
 - Modernism
 - Primitive art (Africa/Asia) – wanted to adopt a more natural state
 - Nietzsche's book, *Thus Spoke Zarathustra* uses the bridge as a metaphor for the connection between the barbarism of the past and the modernity of the future.
- Other artists: Emil Nolde,

Evolution of Cubism, 1910

- Pablo Picasso's development as an artist up to the seminal works that preceded his Cubist work
- **Gertrude Stein** made significant contributions to avant-garde artists like Picasso and Matisse
- Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque collaborated in the development of Cubism
- Primitivism has strong influence on Picasso
- Cubist use of line, shape as well as space and color
- **Analytic and Synthetic**



Picasso, 1881 - 1973



Photo Secession, 1902

Alfred Stieglitz (married to Georgia O'Keeffe), owned Gallery 291. It was the most progressive gallery in the US. Showcased his photographs next to the European avant-garde and American artists.

- Diagonals and lines as frames
- Steerage (area for passengers with super cheap tickets)

Alfred Stieglitz,
The Steerage, 1907,
photograph, 33.5cm x 26.4cm
(J. Paul Getty Museum)



Dada, 1916



- “Dada” literally means “hobby horse” (movement only lasted about 6 years)
- Founded in Zurich, 1916, by a group of refugees of WWI
 - Spread throughout Germany, to France and US
- Emphasis on spontaneity and intuition.
 - Wanted to “waken the imagination”
- Issues of anarchy and chance as they apply to form and content in visual art.
- Rejection of convention in Dada and its reaction to world events.
- As Hugo Ball (created the Dada Manifesto) expressed it, **“For us, art is not an end in itself...but it is an opportunity for the true perception and criticism of the times we live in.”**



The Amory Show, 1913

- Took place in NYC's 69th Regiment Armory building
- Artists: ~ 150 artists featured including, Matisse, Picasso, Duchamp, Braques, Brancusi, Cassatt, Cezanne, Corbet, Degas, Daumier, Delacoix, Gauguin, van Gogh, Goya, Hopper, Kandinsky, Whistler, Seurat, Rousseau, Renoir
- Show continued to Chicago and Boston
- **Effects:**
 - + American artists learned of new movements in Paris
 - + Progressive art became “a force to be reckoned with”
 - - Initially perceived as a joke, not well received

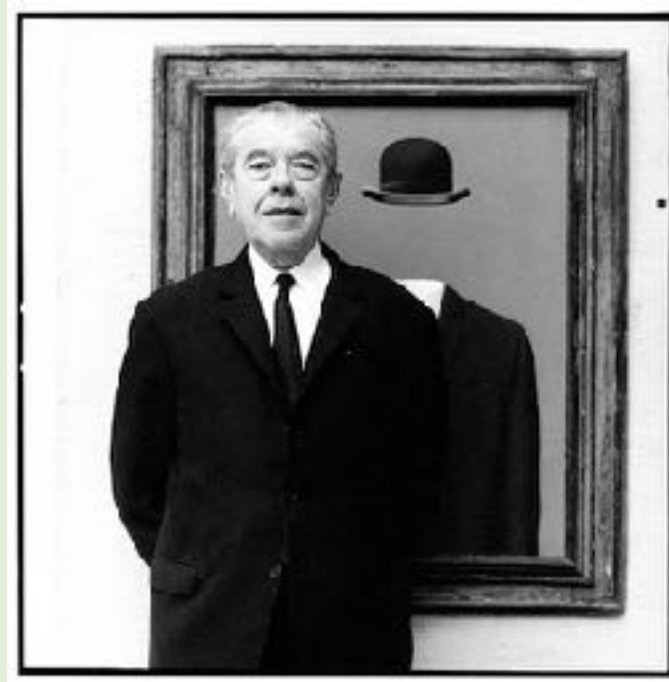
Surrealism

- Surrealists were influenced by Dada
- Andre Breton wrote the first Surrealist Manifesto in 1924
- Used many improvisational techniques
- Inner world of the psyche, realm of the fantasy (Freud)
- Dreams connect us all

"If you play at
genius, you
become one."



Dali, date unknown



Magritte, date unknown



Kahlo, Rivera, 1929



Europe 1920-1945

Utopian Ideals



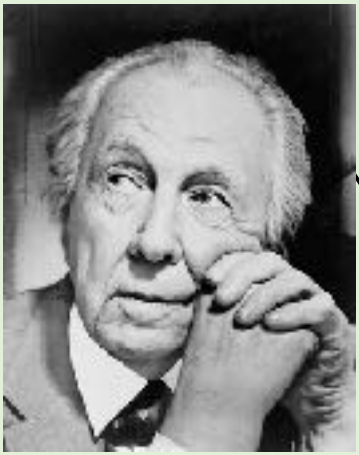
- Suprematism- Russia
- Constructivism- Russia
 - Experimental with architectural materials
 - Architecture didn't have precise facades
 - Influenced by Cubism
 - Drama
 - Photomontage
- De Stijl- Holland
 - Symbolized by Mondrian
 - Peak height 1917-1930s
 - Completely abstract. Titles reflect abstract nature.
 - Only 6 colors used: black, white, gray, red, blue, yellow
 - Only perpendicular lines. NO DIAGONALS
- Bauhaus- Germany

Europe 1920-1945

Utopian Ideals

- Bauhaus- Germany
 - Bauhaus was a school for architecture and interior design.
 - Opened in 1919 until the Nazis in 1933.
 - Taught all forms of art
 - Technology was embraced
 - Students were encouraged to understand all forms of art and how all forms of art could be accepted and seen as interesting
 - Influenced by DeStijl and Constructivism





Natural and Organic Forms

Wright, 1957

- Desire for natural and organic forms in sculpture and architecture.
- Harmony between architecture and “human habitation”
- Term “Organic Architecture” coined by FLW
- 3 important factors:
 - site (location)
 - furnishing
 - building

David Pearson describes organic architecture to...

"Let the design:

- 1.be inspired by nature and be sustainable, healthy, conserving, and diverse.
- 2.unfold, like an organism, from the seed within.
- 3.exist in the "continuous present" and "begin again and again".
- 4.follow the flows and be flexible and adaptable.
- 5.satisfy social, physical, and spiritual needs.
- 6."grow out of the site" and be unique.
- 7.celebrate the spirit of youth, play and surprise.
- 8.express the rhythm of music and the power of dance."

(Known as the Gaia Charter)

Post Modernism: 1945 <

- Shift of the Western art center and the growing interests in multiculturalism in art.
- Paris to New York as a result of world events during the after World War II.
- Theories of Modernist formalism and their rejection in Postmodernism.
- Various Modernist and Postmodernist styles, artists, and representative works of art.
- Cultural and self-criticism inherent in Postmodern art and architecture.



Abstract Expressionism

- Abstract Expressionism as the first major avant-garde art style to be developed in the United States.
- Two main processes of Abstract Expressionism, gestural abstraction and chromatic abstraction
- Pollock and De Kooning generally considered gestural abstraction painters (action painters)
- Newman, Rothko and Frankenthaler are recognized as chromatic abstraction painters



Pollock



De Kooning



Rothko

Minimalism and Sculpture

- Emerged in the 60s
- Sleek, geometric
- Formal elements of Minimalism, a predominantly sculptural movement and its emphasis on *objecthood*.
- **Are Minimalism and Post-Painterly Abstraction valid forms of art?**

Memorials

- How does function dictate the form?
- How have memorials changed over time?
- Meant to honor or glorify?
- Themes: scarring, healing, family, mortality, heroes



Vietnam War Memorial,
Washington DC



9/11 Memorial, NYC

Pop Art 1960s

- Mass media, advertisements, consumerism

"Pop Art is: popular, transient, expendable, low-cost, mass-produced, young, witty, sexy, gimmicky, glamorous, and Big Business"



Yayoi Kusama,
Narcissus Garden, 1966
Installation, mirror balls, Venice



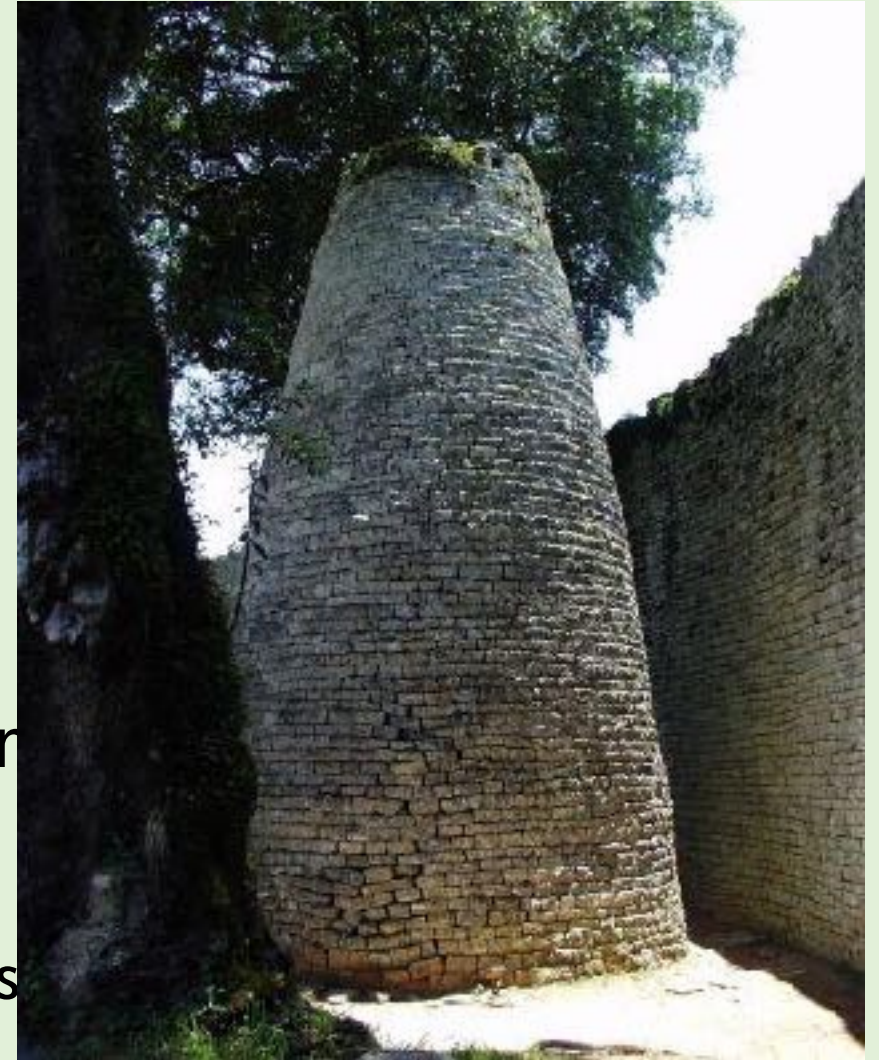
Happening

- Coined in the 50s
- Performance art
 - Usually planned but has elements of improvisation including audience
 - *Flashmobs*



African Art

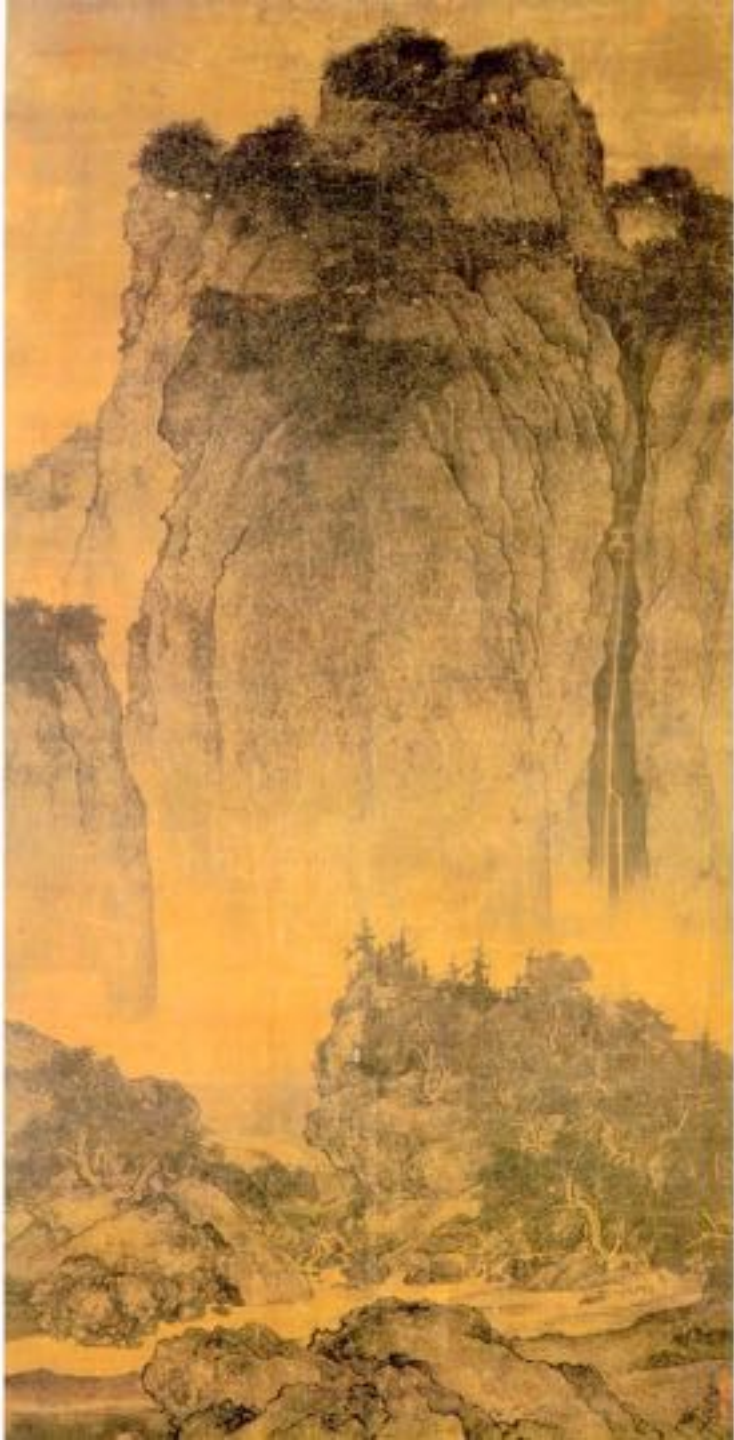
- Throughout continent: **wide variety of materials**, similarities in themes (mostly family/ancestors, fertility- environment and life)
- Relied heavily on **oral traditions** (unsigned, undated works). Artworks were collected by Europeans and Islamic peoples
- Men = wood carvers, weavers
- Women = painters, textiles, ceramics, weavers
- Architecture is built to remain cool but hard to maintain
 - Usually made of mudbrick, rarely stone structures (Conical tower of Great Zimbabwe) >



African Sculpture



- Geometric forms
- Figures are usually disproportionate
 - Large heads, emphasized body parts
- Various types of materials
- Wood is most commonly used for sculpture
- Ivory is used to show rank/status
- Metal shows strength and only used for royalty associated artworks



Art in China

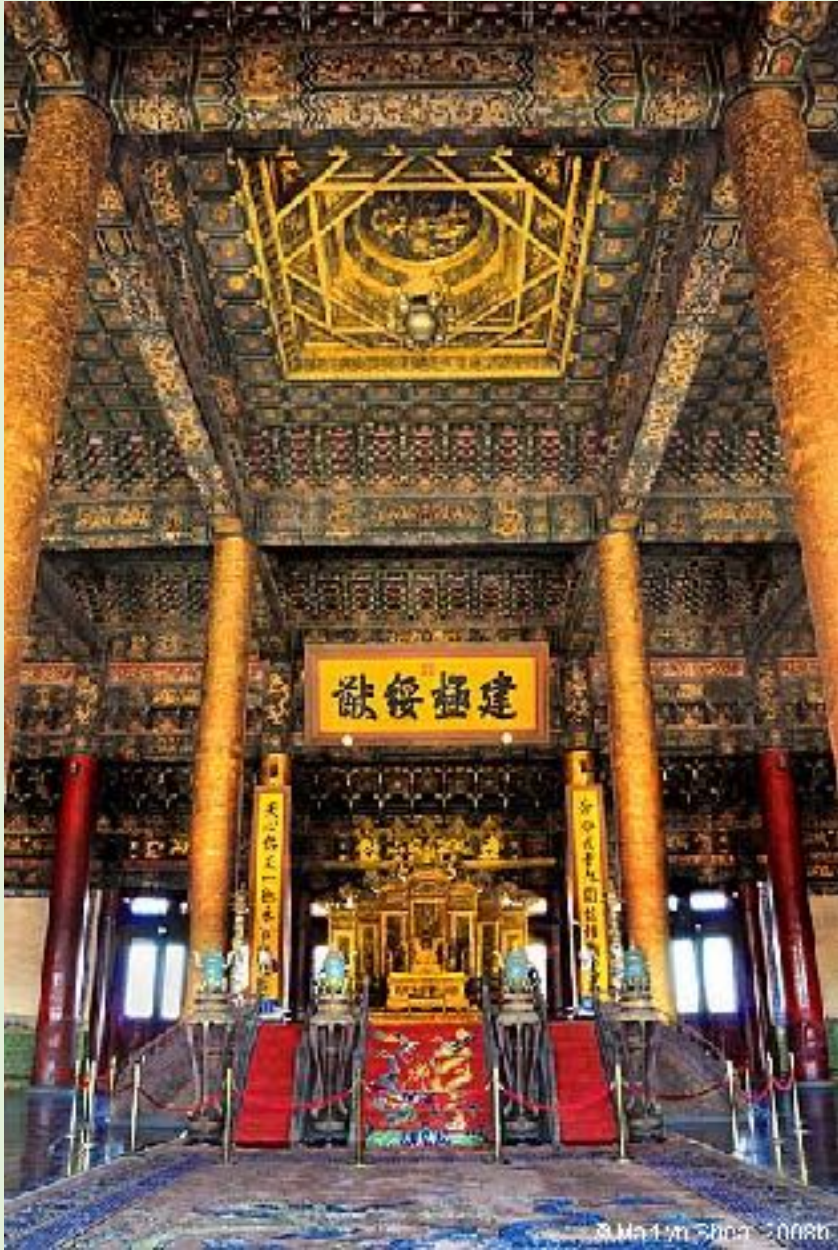
- Cultures, traditions, languages as diverse as Europe or Africa
- Calligraphy is the most central artistic expression
- Artists who created “art for art’s sake” were called LITERATI and considered scholars
- Artworks are often associated with a particular philosophy: Daoism and Confucianism
 - Daosim = more nature based in search of self expression, means “The Way”
 - Confucianism = model for an ideal person, traditional



Sculpture in China

- Focus on grandeur and scale (all of high quality)
 - Large stone carved or living rock Buddhas
 - Terracotta Army of Emperor Shi Huangdi
- Also specialized in miniatures
 - Jade objects/jewelry
- Excelled in pottery (porcelain)
 - Produced by the coiling method or by a potters wheel and is “thrown”





Architecture in China

- From a stupa to a pagoda
 - One design/shape and repeatedly built on top of each layer getting smaller and smaller
- Courtyard style: much like Versailles in that you have the elite or court of the royal and meant to keep lower class or outside world away.
 - Usually a large complex with multiple buildings/rooms for various functions
- Painted wood is the most common building material with tiled roofs
- Columns support roof, not walls (there just for protection)

Art in Japan



- Long, stable history without outside invaders isolates traditions
- Commodore Perry opened Japan in 1854
 - Influence of Japanese art in Europe
 - Ukiyo-e prints → Cassatt → art for the middle class
- Artists usually have studios with assistants within the family.
 - Asst. creates the paper and ink
 - Master draws
 - Asst. fills in with color
- Japanese Tea Ceremony (ritual)
 - Like performance art but highly sophisticated
 - Purity, harmony, respect, tranquility

Architecture in Japan



- Influence of Zen Buddhism in all aspects of life
 - Rejects worldliness, centered on self-control
 - Meditation → Enlightenment
- Usually only 1-story
- Raw wooden and meant to be one with nature
 - Bringing outdoors in
- Long eaves (overhangs) to create shade
- Simple interiors with screens to divide or open rooms, straw mats
- Zen Gardens
 - Carefully arranged stones, plants, gravel/sand and raked in special designs
 - Dry or wet



Central India

South and SE Asia

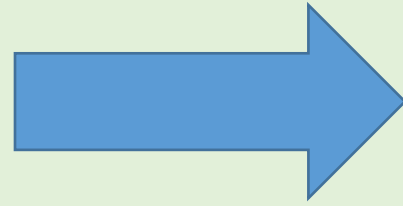
- Long history of rulers as major patrons of art
- Often artists will design with assistant carrying out vision → uniformity
- Major influence of Buddhism
 - Goal is Enlightenment
 - Buddha is NOT a god
- India has a long history of invasions and therefore a great influence from many different groups
 - Treatment of drapery even though imagery is the same
- Major figures: Bodhisattvas (helpers) and yakshis/yakshas (nature spirits, also helpers)



Gandhara
(Pakistan,
NW India,
Afghanistan)

The 4 Noble Truths and The 8-Fold Path

1. Life is suffering.
2. Suffering is caused by desire.
3. Desire can be overcome.
4. Follow the 8 Fold Path to Enlightenment



- Right understanding
- Right thought
- Right speech
- Right action
- Right livelihood
- Right effort
- Right mindfulness
- Right concentration
- *following this path will lead to Nirvana

halo of enlightenment

ushnisha

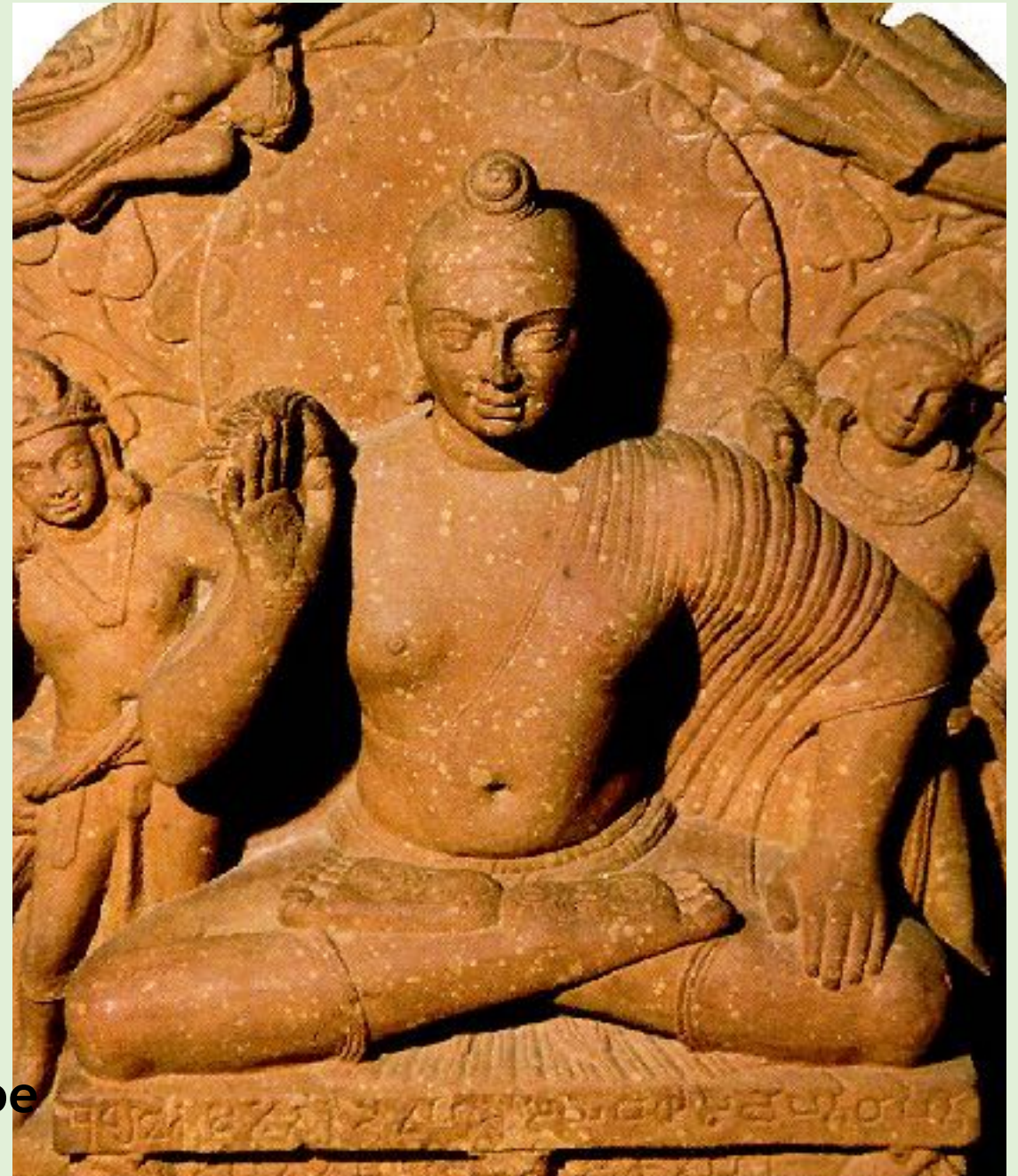
urna

elongated ears

mudra- Abhaya (no fear)

chakra

Buddha (born 6th-5th c.) used to be aniconic until 1st century CE





Lotus Flower
Padma - Symbol of Purity. Can be of any colour except blue.



Dharmachakra
The wheel of the law. The eight spokes represent the noble eightfold path.



Stupa
Symbolic grave monument where relics of a holy monk are kept. It also symbolises the universe.



Triratana
The three jewels - the Buddha, the Dharma, and the Sangha.



Chattra
A parasol - protection against all evil; high rank.



Dhvaja
Banner - the victory of the Buddha's teachings.



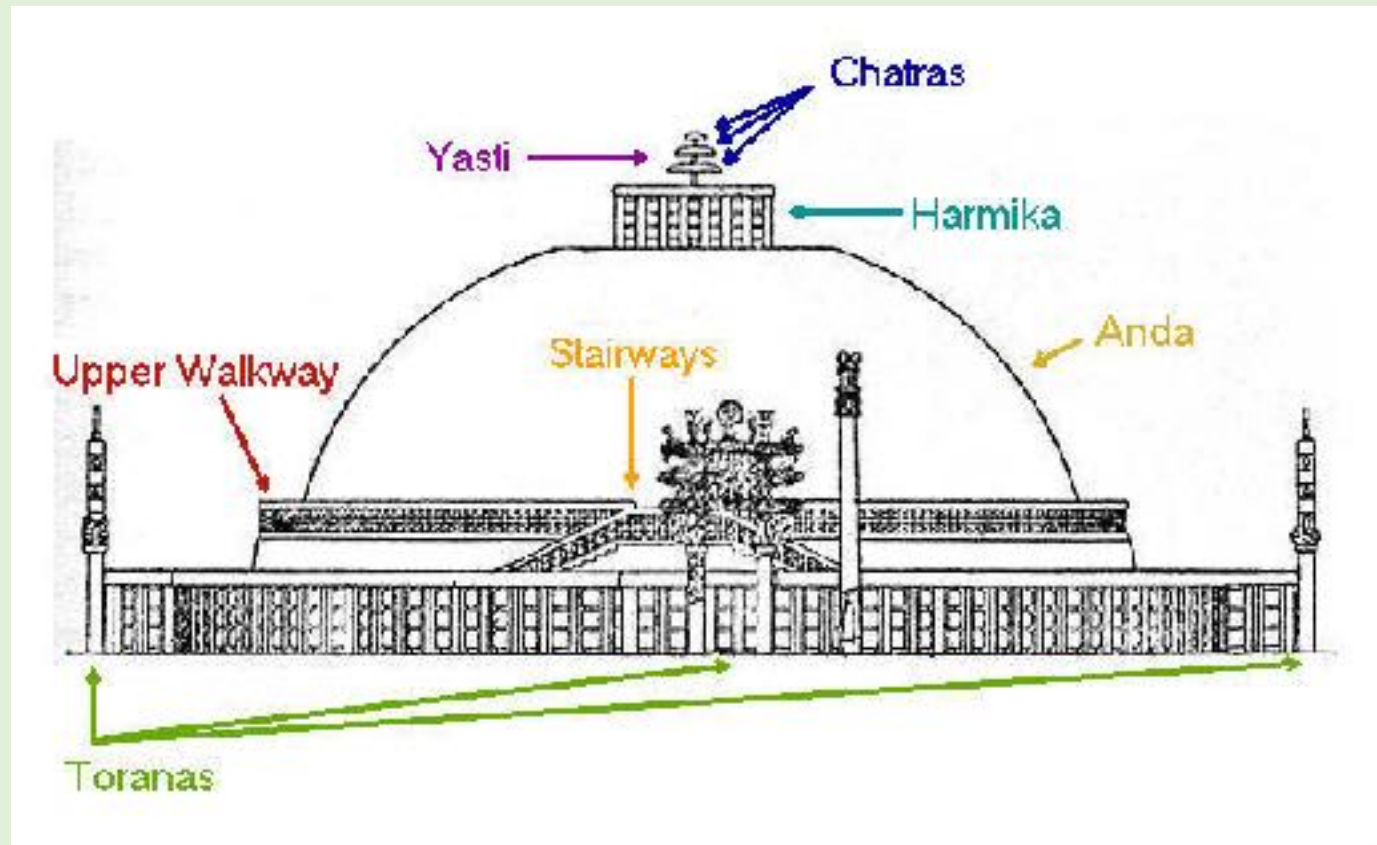
Deer
Symbolises the first sermon of the Buddha which was held in the deer park of Benares.



Naga
Vestige of pre-Buddhist fertility rituals and protector of the Buddha and the Dharma.

Buddhist Architecture

- Stupas - Earthen mounds → shrines with no interior
 - Reliquary (holds the relic of the Buddha, 8 originals)
 - Circumambulate around (east, follows the sun)
- Cosmic connections
- AXIS MUNDI
- At the top is a harmika (gate) which holds the yasti (connects the Buddha, the Law and the Community of Monks)
- Toranas are the gateways → leaving all worldly desires behind once through



Hindu Art



- “Religions of Hindustan (India)”
 - Polytheism, many different practices
- Mean to lead a life of good deeds
 - Break cycle of reincarnation
- Sculpture and architecture are ONE
 - Usually set in pairs (mithuna)
- Shiva (god of creation and destruction)
 - Images of dancing
- Most common materials are stone or metal (bronze)
- Temples are houses for gods
 - Interior has a cella or “womb” with cult deity
 - Outside has a hypostyle hall of worshippers
- Temples are usually part of larger complexes (Angkor Wat, capital of Medieval Cambodia, 9thc.)