

Name : _____

Art Timeline Slide Project

Instructions:

Create a presentation of Art in World History. Find photos, pictures and/or images of art (paintings, drawings, sculpture, jewelry or architecture) from each of the 15 art styles/ time periods given. You may also include music or dance using an audio or video clip (no longer than 15 seconds). Include the **name of the piece, dates, artist(s), materials used, location-current and original, style and time period**. You may include additional info for extra points. You may include additional slides for extra credit also You will only have two days on this assignment, **please use your time wisely**.

Art Periods/ Movements You should have a picture from each section (15)	
Choose one <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stone Age (30,000 b.c.-2500 b.c.) ● Mesopotamian (3500 b.c.-539 b.c.) ● Egyptian (3100 b.c.-30 b.c.) 	Choose one <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Neoclassical (1750-1850) ● Romanticism (1780-1850)
Choose one <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Greek and Hellenistic (850 b.c.-31 b.c.) ● Roman (500 b.c.- a.d. 476) 	Choose one <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Realism (1848-1900) ● Impressionism (1865-1885)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indian, Chinese, and Japanese (653 b.c.-a.d. 1900) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Post-Impressionism (1885-1910)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Byzantine and Islamic (a.d. 476-a.d.1453) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fauvism and Expressionism (1900-1935)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Middle Ages (500-1400) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cubism, Futurism, Suprematism, Constructivism, De Stijl (1905-1920)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Early and High Renaissance (1400-1550) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Dada and Surrealism</i>(1917-1950)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Baroque (1600-1750) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Abstract Expressionism (1940s-1950s) and Pop Art (1960s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Postmodernism and Deconstructivism (1970-)

Grading Rubric

	10 - 8 points	7 - 5 points	5 - 3 points
Images	All images are clear and in proper size	A few images are fuzzy or pixelated, and/ or disproportionate in size	Most images are fuzzy or pixelated, and/ or disproportionate in size
Fonts and Colors	Fonts and colors are all neat, organized attractive and show thoughtfulness and creativity	Fonts and colors are mostly neat, organized, and easy to read	Fonts and colors are unorganized, busy and/or hard to read
Accuracy	Images accurately and clearly represent the time period and style	Images some what represent the time period and style	Images do not represent the time period and style
Requirements	All requirements are met and exceeded.	1-2 requirements were not completely met.	More than 2 requirements were not completely met.

Example Slide

Mesopotamian

Agate Pearl Bead Necklace

Artist: unknown

Era: Classical Period 350 BC

Origin: Acropolis Susa, Iran.

Persia. Mesopotamia

Location: Louvre in Paris, France



Extra information...

Search the Online Collections from the links below not Google. Find or keyword search the Art movements/periods to find the art pieces. Investigate the page to find the required details.

Museum Links

The Met Museum

<http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/works-of-art/2010.165/>

The Athenaeum

<http://www.the-athenaeum.org/>

St. Louis Art Museum

<http://www.slam.org/reinstallations/european.php>

Cleveland Art Museum

<http://www.clevelandart.org/art/collections>

Smithsonian American Art Museum

<http://americanart.si.edu/collections/search/>

The Guggenheim Museum. (search movements)

<http://www.guggenheim.org/collection-online>

The Philadelphia Museum of Art

<http://www.philamuseum.org/collections/search.html>

About the Timeline...

Art Periods/ Movements	Characteristics	Chief Artists and Major Works	Historical Events
Stone Age (30,000 b.c.–2500 b.c.)	Cave painting, fertility goddesses, megalithic structures	Lascaux Cave Painting, Woman of Willendorf, Stonehenge	Ice Age ends (10,000 b.c.–8,000 b.c.); New Stone Age and first permanent settlements (8000 b.c.–2500 b.c.)
Mesopotamian (3500 b.c.–539 b.c.)	Warrior art and narration in stone relief	Standard of Ur, Gate of Ishtar, Stele of Hammurabi's Code	Sumerians invent writing (3400 b.c.); Hammurabi writes his law code (1780 b.c.); Abraham founds monotheism
Egyptian (3100 b.c.–30 b.c.)	Art with an afterlife focus: pyramids and tomb painting	Imhotep, Step Pyramid, Great Pyramids, Bust of Nefertiti	Narmer unites Upper/Lower Egypt (3100 b.c.); Rameses II battles the Hittites (1274 b.c.); Cleopatra dies (30 b.c.)
Greek and Hellenistic (850 b.c.–31 b.c.)	Greek idealism: balance, perfect proportions; architectural orders(Doric, Ionic, Corinthian)	Parthenon, Myron, Phidias, Polykleitos, Praxiteles	Athens defeats Persia at Marathon (490 b.c.); Peloponnesian Wars (431 b.c.–404 b.c.); Alexander the Great's conquests (336 b.c.–323 b.c.)
Roman (500 b.c.– a.d. 476)	Roman realism: practical and down to earth; the arch	Augustus of Primaporta, Colosseum, Trajan's Column, Pantheon	Julius Caesar assassinated (44 b.c.); Augustus proclaimed Emperor (27 b.c.); Diocletian splits Empire (a.d. 292); Rome falls (a.d. 476)

Indian, Chinese, and Japanese(653 b.c.–a.d. 1900)	Serene, meditative art, and Arts of the Floating World	Gu Kaizhi, Li Cheng, Guo Xi, Hokusai, Hiroshige	Birth of Buddha (563 b.c.); Silk Road opens (1st century b.c.); Buddhism spreads to China (1st–2nd centuries a.d.) and Japan (5th century a.d.)
Byzantine and Islamic (a.d. 476–a.d.1453)	Heavenly Byzantine mosaics; Islamic architecture and amazing maze-like design	Hagia Sophia, Andrei Rublev, Mosque of Córdoba, the Alhambra	Justinian partly restores Western Roman Empire (a.d. 533–a.d. 562); Iconoclasm Controversy (a.d. 726–a.d. 843); Birth of Islam (a.d. 610) and Muslim Conquests (a.d. 632–a.d. 732)
Middle Ages (500–1400)	Celtic art, Carolingian Renaissance, Romanesque, Gothic	St. Sernin, Durham Cathedral, Notre Dame, Chartres, Cimabue, Duccio, Giotto	Viking Raids (793–1066); Battle of Hastings (1066); Crusades I–IV (1095–1204); Black Death (1347–1351); Hundred Years' War (1337–1453)
Early and High Renaissance (1400–1550)	Rebirth of classical culture	Ghiberti's Doors, Brunelleschi, Donatello, Botticelli, Leonardo, Michelangelo, Raphael	Gutenberg invents movable type (1447); Turks conquer Constantinople (1453); Columbus lands in New World (1492); Martin Luther starts Reformation (1517)
Baroque (1600–1750)	Splendor and flourish for God; art as a weapon in the religious wars	Reubens, Rembrandt, Caravaggio, Palace of Versailles	Thirty Years' War between Catholics and Protestants (1618–1648)

Neoclassical (1750–1850)	Art that recaptures Greco-Roman grace and grandeur	David, Ingres, Greuze, Canova	Enlightenment (18th century); Industrial Revolution (1760–1850)
Romanticism (1780–1850)	The triumph of imagination and individuality	Caspar Friedrich, Gericault, Delacroix, Turner, Benjamin West	American Revolution (1775–1783); French Revolution (1789–1799); Napoleon crowned emperor of France (1803)
Realism (1848–1900)	Celebrating working class and peasants; <i>en plein air</i> rustic painting	Corot, Courbet, Daumier, Millet	European democratic revolutions of 1848
Impressionism (1865–1885)	Capturing fleeting effects of natural light	Monet, Manet, Renoir, Pissarro, Cassatt, Morisot, Degas	Franco-Prussian War (1870–1871); Unification of Germany (1871)
Post-Impressionism (1885–1910)	A soft revolt against Impressionism	Van Gogh, Gauguin, Cézanne, Seurat	Belle Époque (late-19th-century Golden Age); Japan defeats Russia (1905)
Fauvism and Expressionism (1900–1935)	Harsh colors and flat surfaces (Fauvism); emotion distorting form	Matisse, Kirchner, Kandinsky, Marc	Boxer Rebellion in China (1900); World War (1914–1918)

<p>Cubism, Futurism, Suprematism, Constructivism, De Stijl (1905–1920)</p>	<p>Pre- and Post-World War I art experiments: new forms to express modern life</p>	<p>Picasso, Braque, Leger, Boccioni, Severini, Malevich</p>	<p>Russian Revolution (1917); American women franchised (1920)</p>
<p><i>Dada and Surrealism</i> (1917– 1950)</p>	<p><i>Ridiculous art; painting dreams and exploring the unconscious</i></p>	<p><i>Duchamp, Dalí, Ernst, Magritte, de Chirico, Kahlo</i></p>	<p><i>Disillusionment after World War I; The Great Depression (1929–1938); World War II (1939–1945) and Nazi horrors; atomic bombs dropped on Japan (1945)</i></p>
<p>Abstract Expressionism (1940s–1950s) and Pop Art (1960s)</p>	<p>Post-World War II: pure abstraction and expression without form; popular art absorbs consumerism</p>	<p>Gorky, Pollock, de Kooning, Rothko, Warhol, Lichtenstein</p>	<p>Cold War and Vietnam War (U.S. enters 1965); U.S.S.R. suppresses Hungarian revolt (1956) Czechoslovakian revolt (1968)</p>
<p>Postmodernism and Deconstructivism (1970–)</p>	<p>Art without a center and reworking and mixing past styles</p>	<p>Gerhard Richter, Cindy Sherman, Anselm Kiefer, Frank Gehry, Zaha Hadid</p>	<p>Nuclear freeze movement; Cold War fizzles; Communism collapses in Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R. (1989–1991)</p>