

AP European History Art Review

Renaissance (1450 – 1600)

Description: A revival of interest in Classical art.

Artists: Botticelli, da Vinci, Michelangelo

Characteristics: Three-dimensional perspective, harmony, individualism, humanism.

Mannerism (1520 – 1600)

Description: End of Renaissance, beginning of Baroque.

Artists: Tintoretto, El Greco

Characteristics: Instability of composition, exaggerate human form.

Baroque (1600 – 1750)

Description: Counter-Reformation emphasis on emotion.

Artists: Caravaggio, Rembrandt, Rubens

Characteristics: Landscapes, still lifes, portraits, intensity, passion, ornamentation.

Rococo (1700 – 1789)

Description: Baroque for the Rich.

Artists: Fragonard, Watteau

Characteristics: Decorative, playful, bright pastels, “Aristocracy at play”

Neoclassical (1770 – 1820)

Description: Patriotism of ancient Athens and Rome

Artists: David, Goya

Characteristics: Moral seriousness, historical subject matter, didactic

Romanticism (1800 – 1850)

Description: Emotional rejection of Neoclassicism

Artists: Friedrich, Corot, Delacroix, Turner

Characteristics: Glorification of past and the natural world, expression of inner feeling

Realism (1850 – 1880)

Description: Rejection of fantasy, embrace of reality

Artists: Courbet, Daumier, Millet

Characteristics: Depictions of real people in everyday circumstances

Impressionism (1870 – 1905)

Description: Artist’s impression of what they see

Artists: Manet, Pissarro, Monet

Characteristics: Painting outdoors, capture play of light within nature, retreat from Realism

Post-Impressionism

Description: Experimentation with color, radicalized Impressionism

Artists: Cezanne, Van Gogh, Lautrec

Characteristics: Pointillism, bold colors, further retreat from Realism, color expresses emotion