

Art History Terms and Definitions

Byzantine Art: art of the Byzantine (Eastern Roman) Empire and some other connected areas from A.D. 395-1453, though Byzantine-influenced art was created after the fall of the empire; used a symbolic way of representing subjects rather than a realistic approach

Gothic Art: developed in Northern France in the 1100s and lasted into the 1400s and 1500s in some areas; often included scenes from the Bible or the lives of those revered by the Church; images changed from the Byzantine style to a softer, more realistic style; often showed scenes from the Old Testament alongside related scenes from the New Testament

Proto Renaissance: name for Italian art from 1400-1499 that connected the late Middle Ages (including some Gothic art) and the early Renaissance

Early Renaissance: earliest portion of the Renaissance, lasting from the 1300s-1400s; began in Italy, especially in Florence; tried to recapture what some perceived as man's greatness by looking back at the art and other works of ancient Greece and Rome; tried to present people more realistically with feelings and emotions

High Renaissance: period from c. 1490-c. 1527 that combined Renaissance art with new scientific knowledge, including knowledge related to human anatomy; one of the earliest examples is da Vinci's *The Last Supper* that combines the use of perspective with human figures that each have unique, strong feelings portrayed; emphasized proportion, balance, and ideal beauty

Mannerism: period between c. 1520-c. 1580, though it covered different years in some areas; generally thought of as following Renaissance art and coming before Baroque art, though the exact definition is debated

Northern Renaissance: art movement in Northern Europe including Germany, Austria, Belgium, and the Netherlands; around 1430-about 1580; incorporated linear perspective, observations of nature, and realistically-drawn people from the Renaissance into the work of artists from these countries; often included Biblical images and paintings of common, everyday people

Baroque: began in the late 1500s and lasted until around 1720; styles varied by geographic location; often included grand images, drama, movement, tension, and strong emotions; Spanish Baroque was often somber; some Flemish Baroque focused on rich colors and movement; Dutch Baroque (Dutch Golden Age) often featured ordinary people and everyday life

Rococo: began in France in the early 1700s and lasted until around 1770; focused on the refined and beautiful; incorporated a delicate elegance; focused on the extremely grand and often indulgent, such as aristocratic ladies with rich gowns

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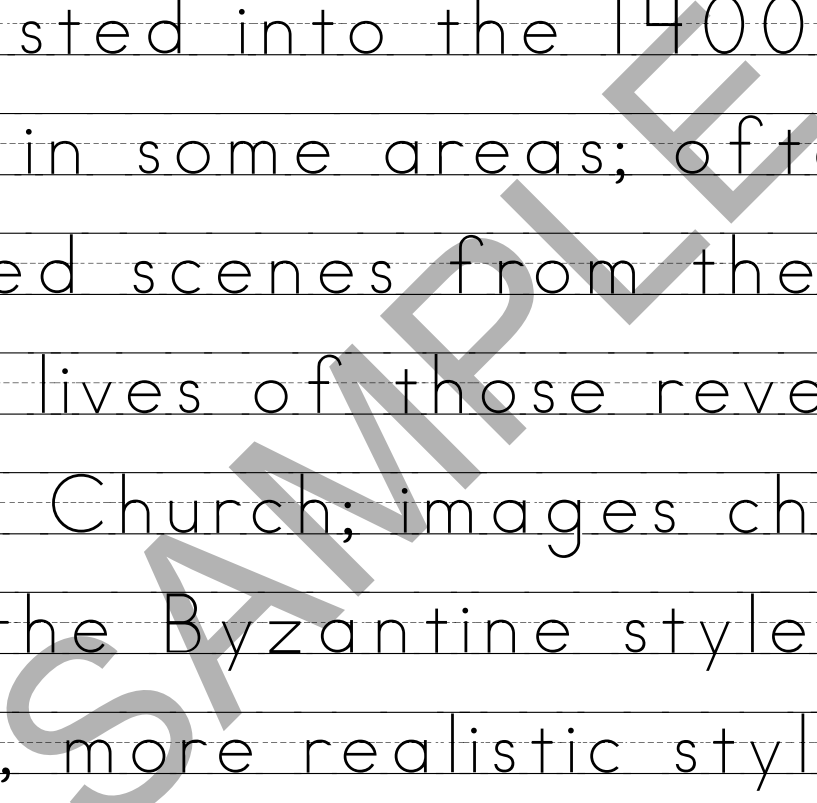
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