

Art History at Ox Farm

We can see the evolution of art tides through Picasso's drafts of The Ox. The history of art in each civilization can thus be framed as a story of high culture.

Prehistoric Art

In the history of art, prehistoric art is all art produced in preliterate, prehistorical cultures beginning somewhere in very late geological history, and generally continuing until that culture either develops writing or other methods of record-keeping, or makes significant contact with another culture that has, and that makes some record of major historical events.



Peaceable Kingdom, c. 1834, As Deleuze and Guattari wrote, "art is continually haunted by the animal". The desire to assign symbolism to animals sharing our world connects human cultures across time. Ever since humans first started drawing on cave walls, the animal world served as an endless source of fascination.

The House of Medici

The House of Medici was an Italian banking family and political dynasty that first began to gather prominence under Cosimo de' Medici in the Republic of Florence during the first half of the 15th century. The family originated in the Mugello region of Tuscany, and prospered gradually until it was able to fund the Medici Bank. This bank was the largest in Europe during the 15th century, and it facilitated the Medicis' rise to political power in Florence, although they officially remained citizens rather than monarchs until the 16th century.

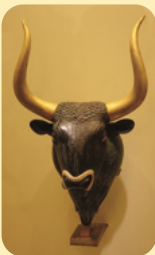


1500 BC Ancient Art (Minoan)

The art of the Minoan civilization of Bronze Age Crete displays a love of animal, sea, and plant life, which was used to decorate frescoes and pottery and also inspired forms in jewelry, stone vessels, and sculpture. Minoan artists delighted in flowing, naturalistic shapes and designs, and there is a vibrancy in Minoan art which was not present in the contemporary East.



The Bull-Leaping Fresco, as it has come to be called, is the most completely restored of several stucco panels originally sited on the upper-story portion of the east wall of the palace at Knossos in Crete.



Stone rhyton (libation vase) in the form of a bull's head from the Minoan site of Knossos, New-Palace period (1600-1500 BCE), Heraklion Archaeological Museum, Crete.



1500 Renaissance Art

Renaissance art is the painting, sculpture and decorative arts of the period of European history, emerging as a distinct style in Italy in about 1400. Renaissance (meaning "rebirth") art, perceived as the noblest of ancient traditions, took as its foundation the art of Classical antiquity, but transformed that tradition by absorbing recent developments in the art of Northern Europe and by applying contemporary scientific knowledge. Renaissance art, with Renaissance humanist philosophy, spread throughout Europe, affecting both artists and their patrons with the development of new techniques and new artistic sensibilities. Renaissance art marks the transition of Europe from the medieval period to the Early Modern age.

The medieval art covers a vast scope of time and place, over 1000 years of art in Europe, and at times the Middle East and North Africa. It includes major art movements and periods, national and regional art, genres, revivals, the artists' crafts, and the artists themselves. A generally accepted scheme includes the later phases of Early Christian art, Migration Period art, Byzantine art, Insular art, Pre-Romanesque, Romanesque art, and Gothic art, as well as many other periods within these central styles.

500-1400 Medieval Art



1600 Baroque Art

The Baroque is a style of architecture, music, dance, painting, sculpture and other arts that flourished in Europe from the early 17th century until the 1740s. In the territories of the Spanish and Portuguese empires including the Iberian Peninsula it continued, together with new styles, until the first decade of the 1800s. It followed Renaissance art and Mannerism and preceded the Rococo (in the past often referred to as "late Baroque") and Neoclassical styles.



1800 Rococo Art

Rococo is an exceptionally ornamental and theatrical style of architecture, art, and decoration which combines asymmetry, scrolling curves, gilding, white and pastel colors, sculpted molding, and trompe l'oeil frescoes to create surprise and the illusion of motion and drama. It is often described as the final expression of the Baroque movement. The Rococo style began in France in the 1730s as a reaction against the more formal and geometric Style Louis XIV.

Industrial Revolution

The First Industrial Revolution was the transition to new manufacturing processes in Europe and the United States, in the period from about 1760 to sometime between 1820 and 1840.

The Industrial Revolution had a great effect on the Impressionists and Post-Impressionists in the late 19th century. Artist of these movements were observing nature directly. They captured the momentarily changing effect of the lighting. ... The first Industrial Revolution effected Romanticism.

Modern Art Impressionism

1880



Dying Bull Pablo Picasso, 1934

Represented in paintings, drawings, the bull is a recurring subject in the art of Pablo Picasso. After his father took him to see a bullfight at the nine, he was so fascinated with the spectacle that he made it the subject of his very first painting that same year. He explored this subject again in 1934 in a series of works in which the choreography of the corrida served as a metaphor for life and death.



1907 Modern Art Cubism

Cubism is an early-20th-century avant-garde art movement that revolutionized European painting and sculpture and inspired related movements in music, literature, and architecture. Cubism has been considered the most influential art movement of the 20th century. The movement was pioneered by Pablo Picasso and other artists.

19th-century art movement characterized by relatively small, thin, yet visible brush strokes, open composition, emphasis on accurate depiction of light in its changing qualities, ordinary subject matter, the inclusion of movement as a crucial element of human perception and experience, and unusual visual angles. Impressionism originated with a group of Paris-based artists whose independent exhibitions brought them to prominence during the 1870s and 1880s.



1950 Contemporary Art

Contemporary art is the art of today, produced in the second half of the 20th century or in the 21st century. Contemporary artists work in a globally influenced, culturally diverse, and technologically advancing world. Their art is a dynamic combination of materials, methods, concepts, and subjects that continue the challenging of boundaries that was already well underway in the 20th century. Diverse and eclectic, contemporary art as a whole is distinguished by the very lack of a uniform, organizing principle, ideology, or "-ism".

1970 Abstract Expressionism Minimal Art

In visual arts, minimalism is an art movement that began in post-World War II Western art, most strongly with American visual arts in the 1960s and early 1970s. The movement is often interpreted as a reaction against abstract expressionism and modernism; it anticipated contemporary postminimal art practices, which extend or reflect on minimalism's original objectives.



Mask of Minotaur Pablo Picasso, 1958

"The term "prehistoric" ceases to be valid some thousands of years B.C. in the Middle East but remains a warranted description down to about 500 A.D. in Ireland", Review by "A. T. L." of Prehistoric Art by T. G. E. Powell, The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Vol. 97, No. 1 (1967), p. 95
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