The diversity of the cultures that produced this art is reflected in its works. Their shared objective is what unites them. When oral tradition predominated, art was made to tell stories. Moreover, it was employed to adorn practical items like weapons, pitchers, and bowls. It was occasionally also used to convey the owner's status, an idea that has been carried through into modern art.

Specific Artwork

The cuneiform, In the ancient Middle East the cuneiform was the most widely used and historically significant writing system. Originating from Latin and Middle French, the name means "wedge-shaped," and it has been the contemporary designation since the early 1700s. Although it is still in use today, modern technologies have allowed for upgrades.

Historical Context

In this period there are so many different styles that was created over this long ancient art period, Including the prehistory Bronze Age, Neolithic, Paleolithic and many more to the nomadic tribes, the ancient Egyptian and Mesopotamian civilizations. The advanced civilizations of antiquity that is, those having a written language were the creators of ancient art. Mesopotamia, Egypt, Greece, and the American civilizations was among these.

ANCIENT ART

30,000 B.C.E. - 400 A.D.

Major Artists

- Bularchus Artwork is Battle of the Magnesians
- Panaenus Artworks are Battle of Marathon & Base of the Statue of Zeus
- Phrygillus Artwork is Syracusan Medals

Medieval art is heavily tied to religious themes which is why symbolism is prominently seen in these artworks. The colors, animals, and objects carry specific meanings and religious narratives were represented with iconography. The art in this era are mostly two-dimensional, stylized figures, and depicting spiritual meaning rather than realism. Gothic architecture was also found in this era, with pointed arches and intricate details, emerged in the later medieval period (Medieval Art Movement Overview, n.d.).

Historical Context

Medieval art is classified into three periods: early medieval art, Romanesque art, and Gothic art. Early Medieval Art was commissioned by the Catholic Church and wealthy nobles, whereas Romanesque Art emphasized strong structure and religiously themed sculptures, and Gothic Art introduced secular themes and non-religious subjects.

Specific Artwork

The Book of Kells is an illuminated manuscript that contains four gospels from Christian New Testament. It has intricate, detailed, and imposing drawings which made it the most well-known manuscript. It is more of a showpiece in the altar rather than everyday use because the artwork was given more care than the content (Mark & Koester, 2023).

MEDIEVAL ART 300 C.E. - 1 400 C.E.



Major Artists

Unfortunately, there were no known artists in this era because people valued collaborative craftsmanship and religious devotion more over individual recognition. Medieval art were often commissioned to talented artisans in the context of religious institutions or with regal sponsorship. Because of the limited record-keeping techniques, the historical documents only has records of the patrons who commissioned the art rather than the creators of the art (Buis, n.d.).

The modern art period moved away from old ideas and looked for new ways to express things. Artists who were used to painting realistic things started using different styles and techniques. Abstract art, which shows unreal things, and expressionism, which is about artists' feelings, became important. Artists started making art about things they liked. This time led to different art movements like Impressionism, Fauvism, Cubism, Futurism, Expressionism, Dadaism, and Surrealism. Artists also started using color in new ways during this time.

Specific Artwork

The artwork Les Demoiselles d'Avignon by Pablo Picasso represents the culture and the time period of modern art because the style is the contraction of traditional paintings. Paintings during this time were usually realistic and pretty but Picasso's artwork made everything look strange because it is composed of sharp geometric shapes which challenged the people to think what art truly is. The painting became famous and paved the beginning of a new art movement called Cubism.

Historical Context

In the 19th century, art changed to focus more on individual expression. The industrial revolution brought big changes in how people lived in Europe and America. It made life more prosperous but also crowded. This led to a need for new architecture and design. Some rich people started collecting art. Artists began to break old rules and try new styles, called modern art. They focused on emotions, form, and technology. This change also happened in music and literature. After World War I, surrealism and dadaism became popular for their unusual visuals and as a way to protest against war and traditional art. After World War II, Europe leaned towards abstract art, and performance art became more popular.

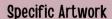
MODERN ART

1860s - 1970s

Major Artists

- Claude Monet: Founder of Impressionism with "Impression, Sunrise".
- Paul Cezanne: Father of modern art; influenced Cubism with "The Large Bathers".
- Vincent van Gogh: Founder of Expressionism; known for bold colors and broad strokes.
- Henri Matisse: Leader of Fauvism; used color expressively.
- Pablo Picasso: Co-founder of Cubism, representing the world with geometric shapes.

Cave paintings, petroglyphs and Venus figurines are some of the features that characterize prehistoric art despite it lacking any form of written language. Small sculptures, beads, and carvings made from bone, stone and ivory among others were early humans' way of expressing creativity. The appearance of ceramics as well as symbolic markings on artifacts also indicated new developments in ancient artistic expression. In this regard, the artworks give us a glimpse into the beliefs, rituals and artistic genius of early human societies.



Modern people lived and saw the migration cycle of an array of wildlife. They found a cave in a hill overseeing the valley, animals are represented in a style known as "twisted perspective" in which their horns are seen from a more frontal view. The caves are accessible and have a wide size. The known Hall of Bulls is huge enough to fit up to 50 people.

Historical Context

Ancient craftsmanship, traversing over 2 million a long time, reflects the inventive expressions of early human social orders some time recently the appearance of composed records. Amid this time, individuals made complicated cave depictions, typical figures like Venus dolls, and convenient craftsmanship objects. These craftsmanships offer impressions into the otherworldly convictions, customs, and way of life of ancient societies. In spite of the nonattendance of composed dialect, ancient craftsmanship serves as a imperative window into the cognitive and typical capabilities of early people, giving profitable social bits of knowledge and interfacing us with our antiquated imaginative legacy.

PRE-HISTORIC

20 000 - 8 000 B.C.



Major Artists

Artists during the prehistoric period were not named or recognized. The artwork made in this period was a shared and nameless effort. This reflected the collective thoughts and practices of the humans in the societies. Therefore the emphasis on artifacts, cave paintings, and other forms of art gave insights of creativeness and meaningfulness to the people in this period. Major artists from the prehistoric era are not known by their names.

Renaissance art is characterized by scenes that encompass both religious and secular subjects, featuring idealized and flawless figures with active, often nude or clothed bodies depicting real people engaged in their daily activities. Facial expressions convey thoughts, while colors are utilized to reflect the interplay of light. Renaissance artists frequently employed symmetrical balance in their works of art and incorporated an abundance of natural detail, showcasing their fascination with the natural world.

Specific Artwork

The "Mona Lisa," a portrait by Leonardo da Vinci that was created around 1503 and 1510, serves as a renowned piece of art that embodies the art of the Renaissance. It is a great example of the period's commitment to viewpoint, authenticity, and its representation of one's own character.

Historical Context

The Renaissance began with the intention of reviving ancient Greek and Roman knowledge and literature; however, it eventually grew into a movement whose incorporated new ideas in a variety of areas, notably science, politics, art, literature, and religion. Renaissance scholars valued earthly satisfaction over the Church's stress on the hereafter, which lead to a decrease of the Church's influence over European thought as well as culture.

RENAISSANCE ART

1401 - 1490s

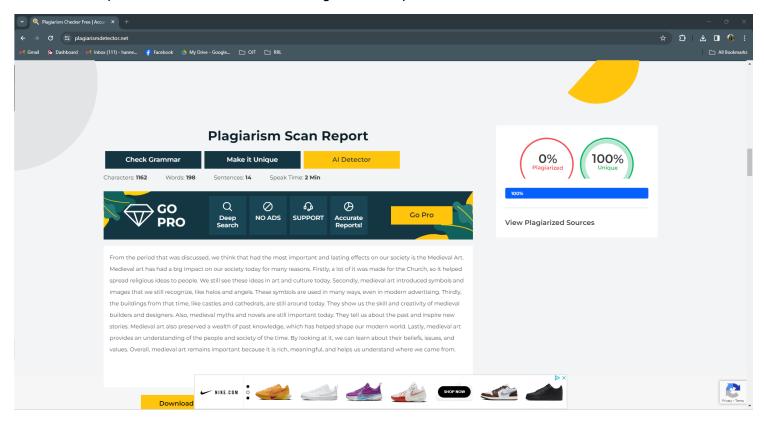
Major Artists

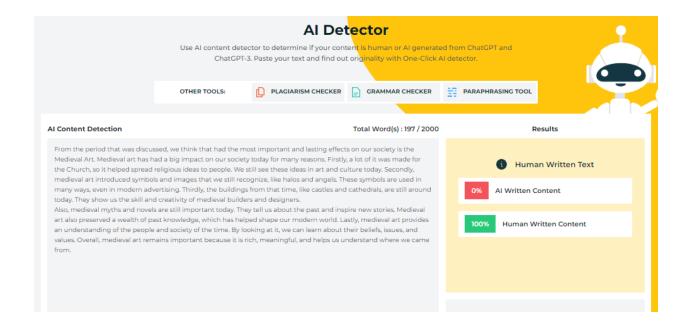
- Donato di Niccolò di Betto Bardi (1386-1466), often known as Donatello, was a renowned artist who specialized in bronze and marble sculpting.
- Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)- known as the ultimate "Renaissance man". His most wellknown creations include the fresco The Last Supper (1495-98), The Virgin of the Rocks (1485), and the Mona Lisa (1503-05).
- Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni (1475–1564): Known by the alias Michelangelo.
 He was the most renowned sculptor of this era.

GROUP 5

From the period that was discussed, we think that had the most important and lasting effects on our society is the Medieval Art. Medieval art has had a big impact on our society today for many reasons. Firstly, a lot of it was made for the Church, so it helped spread religious ideas to people. We still see these ideas in art and culture today. Secondly, medieval art introduced symbols and images that we still recognize, like halos and angels. These symbols are used in many ways, even in modern advertising. Thirdly, the buildings from that time, like castles and cathedrals, are still around today. They show us the skill and creativity of medieval builders and designers.

Also, medieval myths and novels are still important today. They tell us about the past and inspire new stories. Medieval art also preserved a wealth of past knowledge, which has helped shape our modern world. Lastly, medieval art provides an understanding of the people and society of the time. By looking at it, we can learn about their beliefs, issues, and values. Overall, medieval art remains important because it is rich, meaningful, and helps us understand where we came from.





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