



THE MET
The Metropolitan Museum

THE MET The Metropolitan Museum

- It's the biggest museum in USA.
- Over 5000 years of art from around the world.
- Was founded in 1870.
- Its permanent collection contains over 2 million works, divided among 17 curatorial departments.
- **The most expensive** piece (**more** than \$45 million) is a **painting** by the early Renaissance master Duccio di Buoninsegna, no bigger than a sheet of typing paper.
- [metmuseum.org](https://www.metmuseum.org)



DATA FROM:

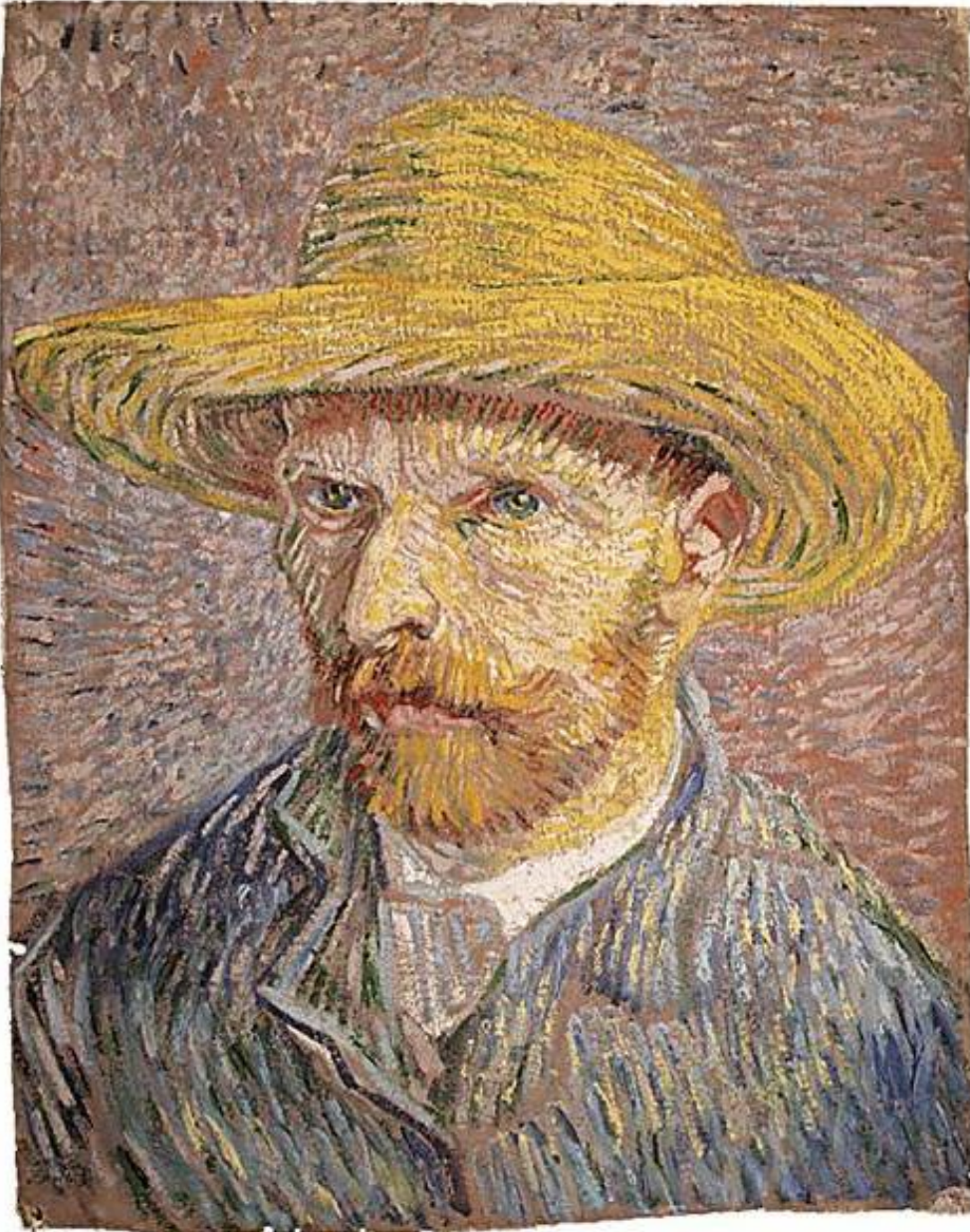
<https://metmuseum.github.io/> (Documentation and API requests)

In the first project, I analysed how MET collection was composed as a whole, what are the biggest collections by department, country and artists. Now, getting deeper in to the data I wanted to identify:

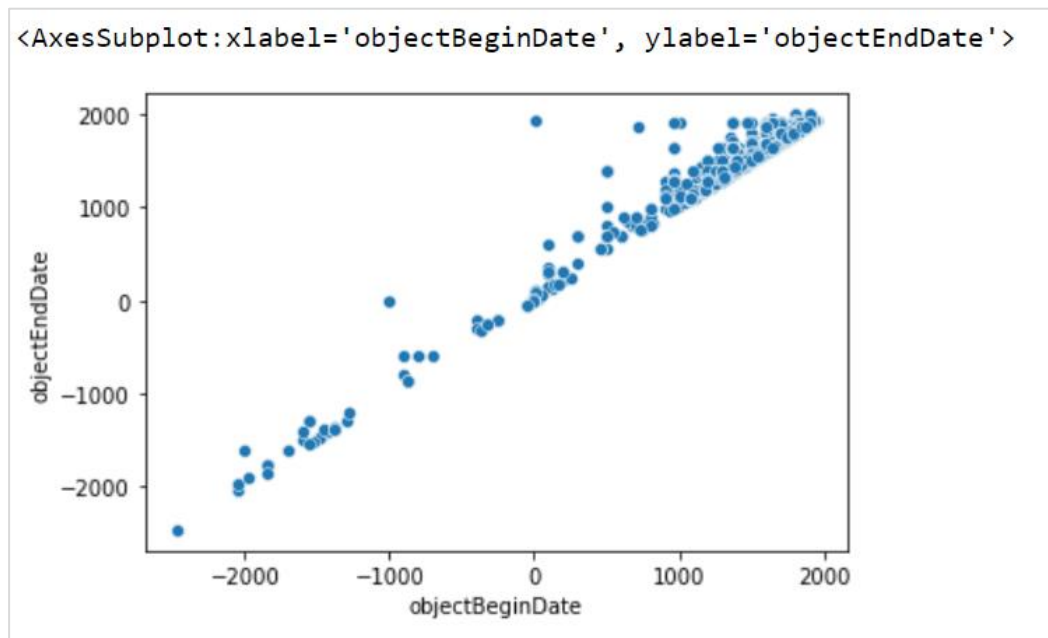
What is the most inspirational theme at MET?

As the collection is too big, I selected only one medium to be analysed: PAINTINGS.

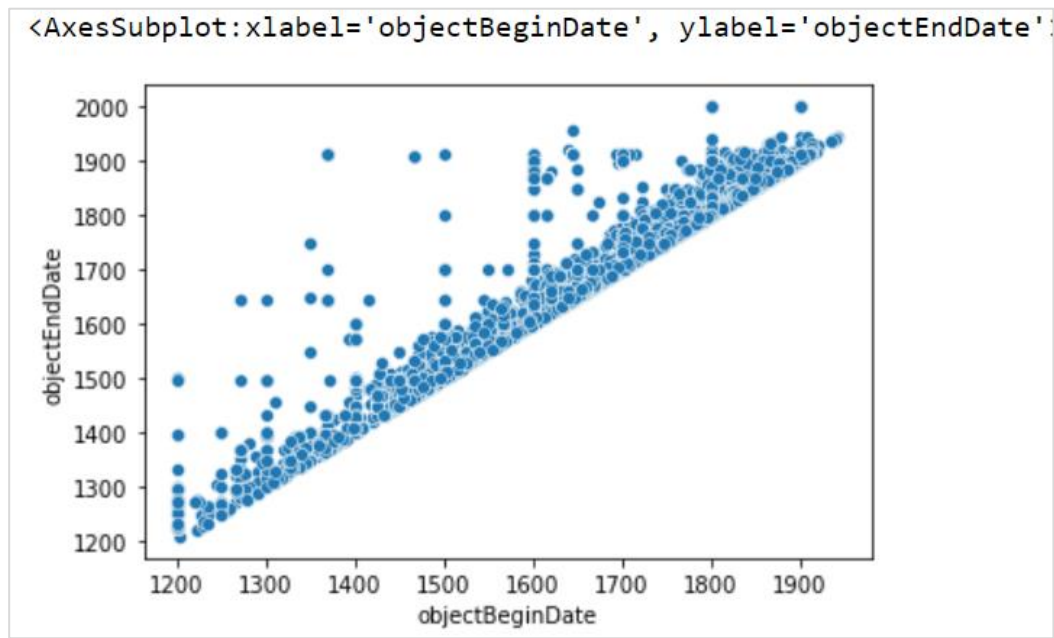
As they are the most “blank” pieces that an artist has to fill with art, I believe it is the type of medium that most demands inspiration from them.

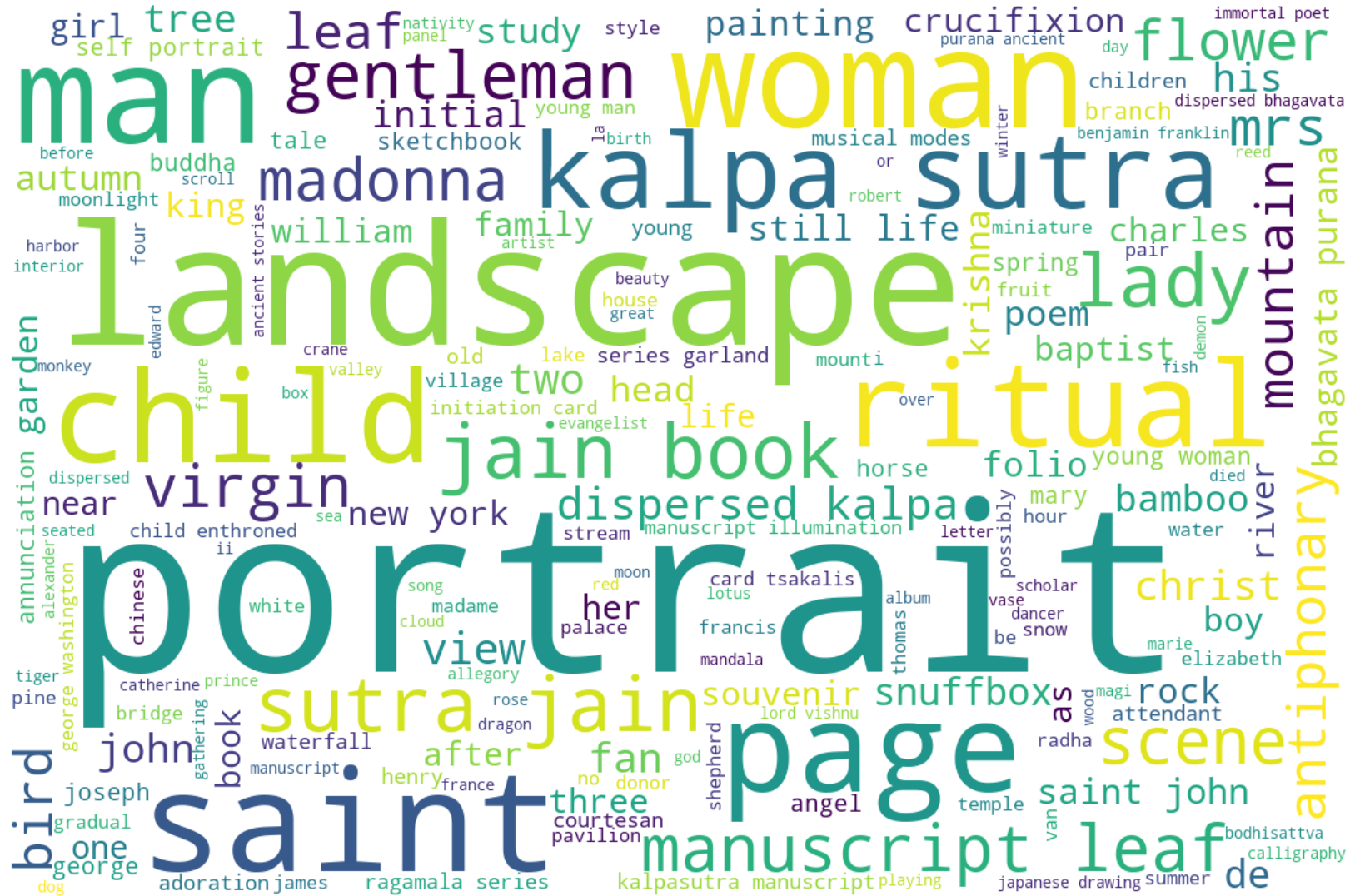


Total data: Paintings



Total data: Paintings from 1200 to 2021 AD



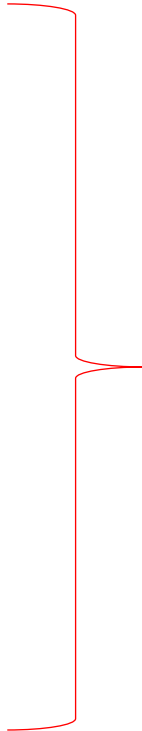


The Most Inspirational Themes

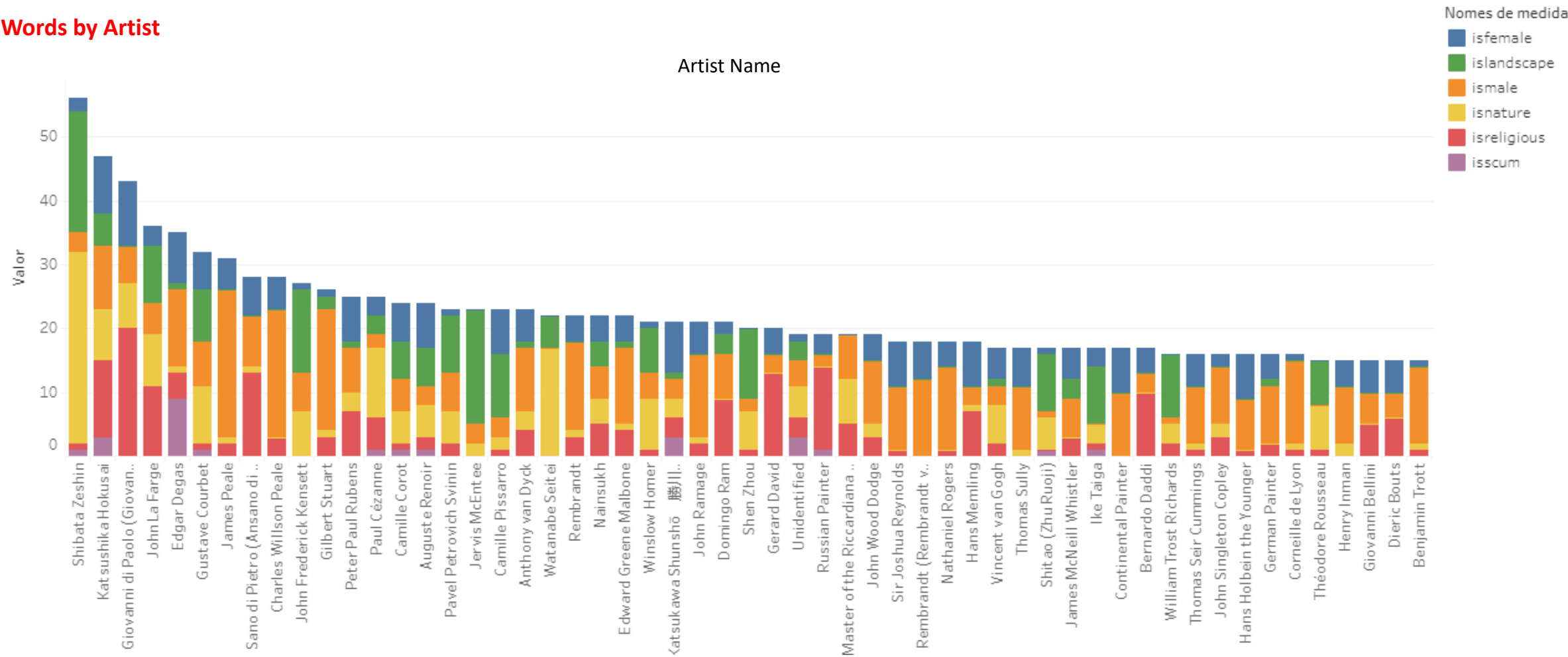
Analysed by their title

GROUPS

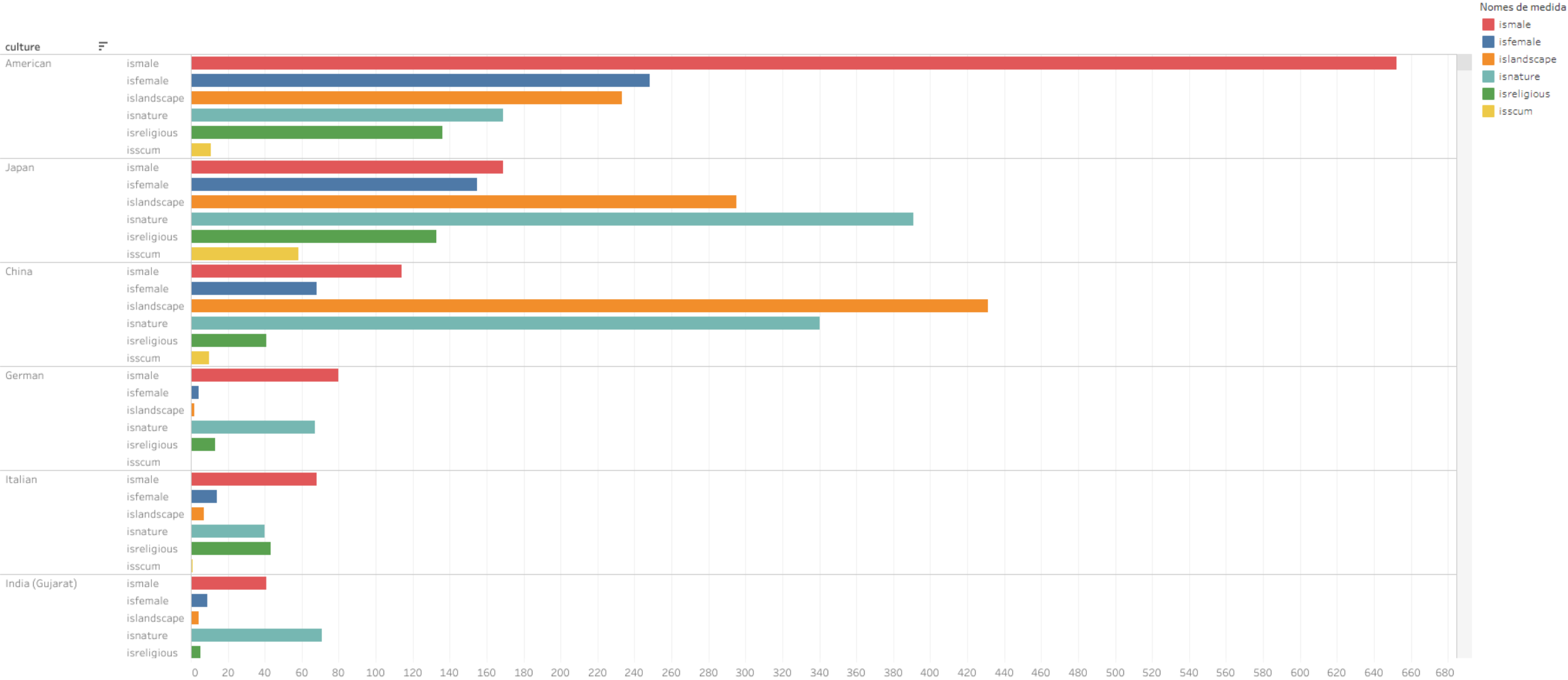
- 1º hypothesis: Religion
- 2º hypothesis: Scum
- 3º hypothesis: Nature (Fruits, animals, natural elements)
- 4º hypothesis: Landscapes
- 5º hypothesis: Female
- 6º hypothesis: Male

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- 70% of the titles has at least one word in one of the groups.

Words by Artist

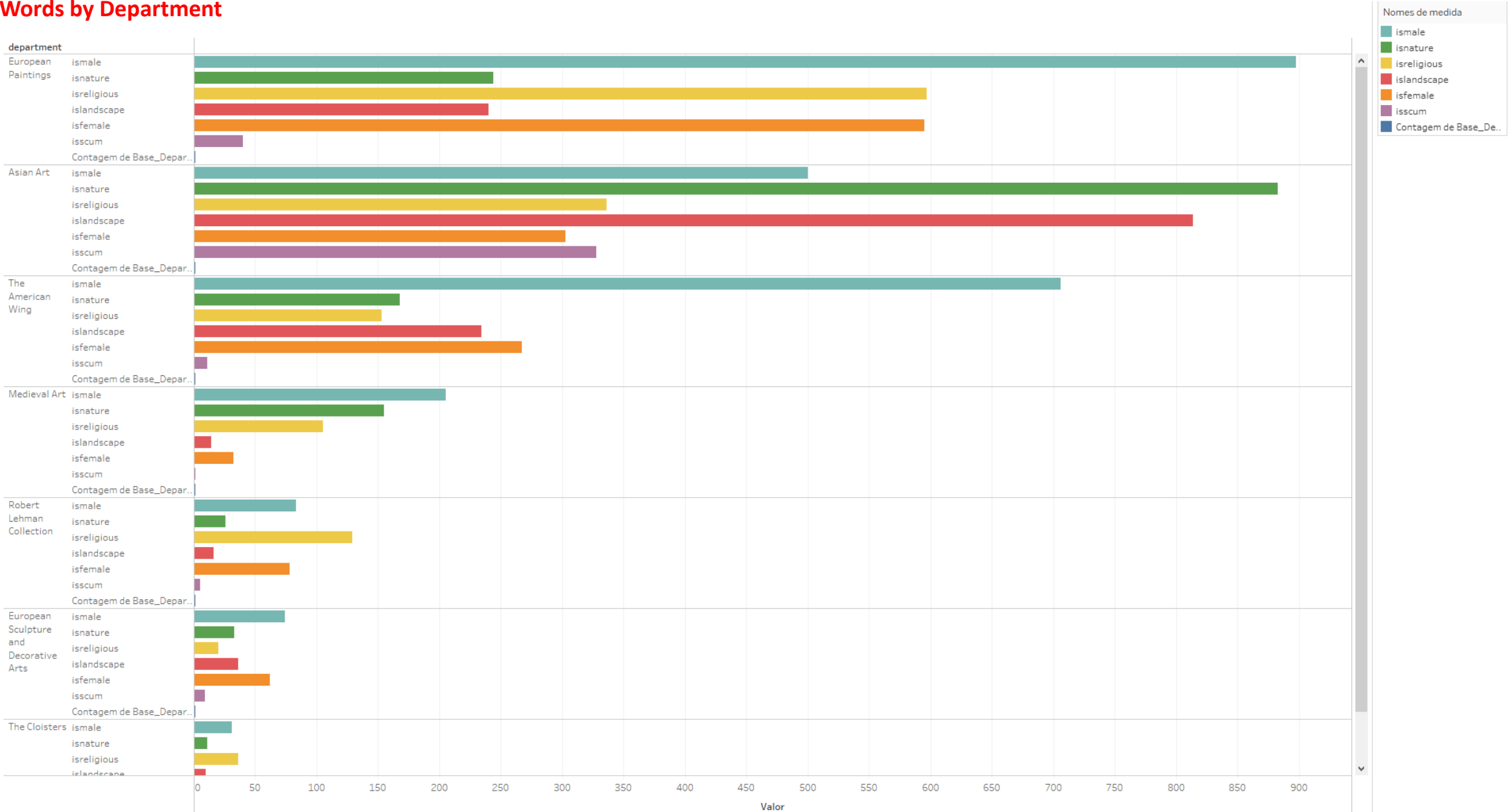


Words by Culture (Country)

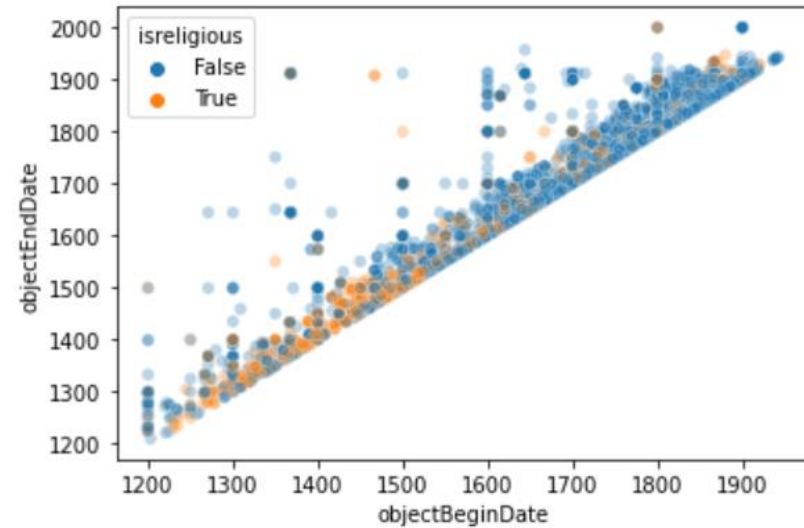


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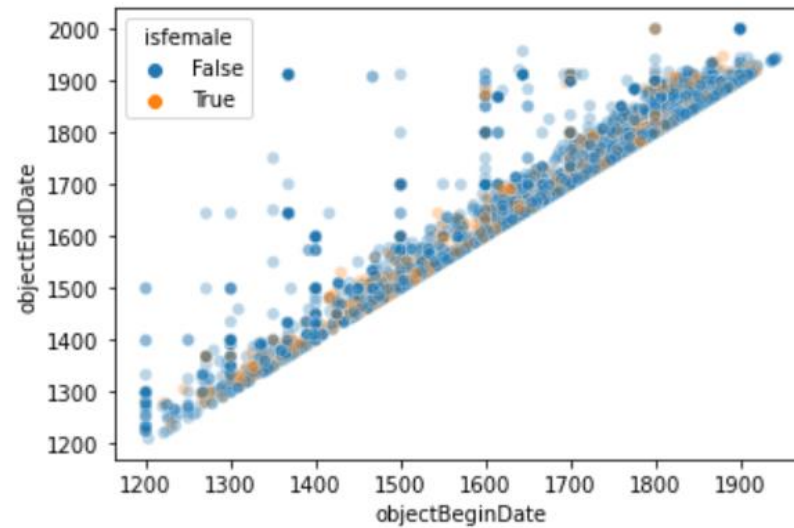
Words by Department



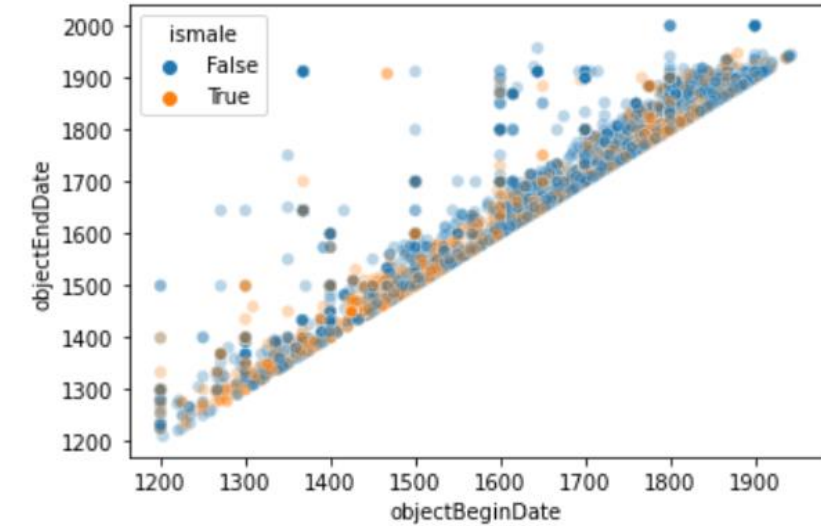
Is there religious words?



Is there female words?



Is there male words?



Ancient Art

30,000 B.C.–A.D. 400



Religious and symbolic imagery, decorations for utilitarian objects, mythological stories

Medieval

A.D. 500–A.D. 1400



Dark imagery, biblical subjects, Classical mythology, Gothic architecture

Renaissance

1400–1600



Natural elements, individualism, realism, attention-to-detail, precision of human anatomy

Mannerism

1527–1580



Stylized features, exaggerated details, decorative elements

Neoclassicism

1750–1850



Renewed interest in classical antiquity, harmony, simplicity, and proportion

Impressionism

1865–1885



Short, quick brushstrokes, separation of color, sketch-like finish, modern subject

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