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THE ART OF THEATRE: THEN AND NOW, 4th Edition, brings the fascinating world of theatre to life with lively coverage of the history, cultural diversity, creativity, controversy -- and even a typical day in the life -- of theatre. As the authors wrote each chapter, they asked themselves how the subject applies to students' lives. The result is a text packed with practical information you can use in everyday life, including insight on censorship, freedom of speech, copyrights, the National Endowment for the Arts, and more. Timely connections between theatre and TV and film help you see how the living stage is unique, and the optional MindTap digital learning solution provides a variety of online study tools to help you ensure your success in the course. History of human creation of works for aesthetic, communicative, or the expressive purposes History of artClockwise from top left: A thon horse from the Lascaux cave paintings of Paleolithic era; the Muqarnas of Antoch Les Demoiselles d'Avignon by Pablo Picasso The Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci The mask of Tutankhamun History of art Periods Prehistoric Ancient Medieval Renaissance Baroque Rococo Neoclassicism Romanticism Realism Modern Postmodern Contemporary Regional Art of the Middle East Mesopotamian Egyptian Hittite Persian Arabian Phoenician Ottoman Art of Asia Indian Chinese Central Asian Japanese Korean Singaporean News Mirabeaux Tibetan Vietnamese Thai Cambodian Khmer Indonesian Filipino Art of Europe Minoan Cycladic Etruscan Dacian Celtic Scythian Greek Hellenistic Iberian Roman Byzantine Anglo-Saxon Ottonian Viking Romanesque Gothic Rus Renaissance Mannerism Baroque Rococo Renaissance Impressionism Symbolism Decorative Post-Impressionism Art Nouveau Fauvism Expressionism Cubism Pop Art of Africa Igbo Yoruba Benin Kuba Luba Art of the Americas Pre-Columbian Maya Moluca Native American Inuit Art of Australia Art of Oceania Religions Christian Catholic Protestant Buddhist Islamic Hindu Jain Techniques Sculpture Painting Pottery Calligraphy Architecture Photography Graphic arts Digital art Types Narrative Figurative Naturalist Symbolic Naïve Abstract the The history of Art focuses on objects made by humans for any number of spiritual, narrative, philosophical, symbolic, conceptual, documentary, decorative, and even functional and other purposes, but with a primary emphasis on its aesthetic visual form. Visual art can be classified in diverse ways, such as separating fine arts from applied arts; inclusively focusing on human creativity; or focusing on different media such as architecture, sculpture, painting, film, photography, and graphic arts. In recent years, technological advances have led to video art, computer art, performance art, animation, television, and videogames. The history of art is often told as a chronology of masterpieces created during each civilization. It can thus be framed as a story of high culture, epitomized by the Wonders of the World. On the other hand, vernacular art expressions can also be integrated into art historical narratives, referred to as folk arts or craft. The more closely that an art historian engages with these latter forms of low culture, the more likely it is that they will identify their work as examining visual culture or material culture, or as contributing to fields related to art history, such as anthropology or archaeology. In the latter cases, art objects may be referred to as archeological artifacts. Prehistory Main article: Prehistoric art Prehistoric art refers to artifacts made before humans could keep written records, and which have a broad range of art made by illiterate cultures, including some of the earliest human artifacts. Africa that may have been used to hold paints dating as far back as 100,000 years ago.[4] The best-known Prehistoric artworks are the large Paleolithic cave paintings that depict animals in continental Europe, particularly the ones at Lascaux in the Dordogne region of France. Several hundred decorated caves are known, spanning the Upper Paleolithic period (c. 38,000–12,000 BC). There are examples in Ukraine, Italy and Great Britain, but most of them are in France and Spain. Many theories have been suggested about the art's purpose, the most accepted being that it was part of religious rituals, possibly to evoke hunting success. Besides cave painting, in various parts of the world, especially in Europe, small prehistoric statuettes known as Venus figurines with exaggerated breasts and bellies were made, the famous one being Venus of Willendorf, found in Austria. Most have small heads, wide hips, and legs that taper to a point. Arms and feet are often absent, and the head is usually small and faceless.[5] The portrayal of the human form in ancient art is often surprisingly varied. Examples of Stone Age art include rock paintings, petroglyphs, pictographs, and megaliths. The earliest of the first cities and the earliest form of writing. Ancient Mesopotamia covers present-day Iraq, and parts of Syria and Turkey. Its northern half been integrated with the Sumer, and Babylonia pottery was characterized by the use of bricks, lintels, and cone mosaic. Notable examples are the ziggurats, large temples in the form of step pyramids. The political, economic, artistic and architectural tradition situated within the Tigris-Euphrates river delta, numerous civilizations lived here, notably Sumer, Akkad, Assyria and Babylonia. Mesopotamian architecture was characterized by the use of bricks, lintels, and cone mosaic. Notable examples are the ziggurats, large temples in the form of step pyramids. The political, economic, artistic and architectural traditions of the Sumerians lead to the foundation of Western civilization. Multiple things appeared for the first time in Sumer: the first city-state (Uruk), ruled by king Gilgamesh; the first organized religion, monotheism; the first known writing, the cuneiform; the first irrigation system and the first vehicles with wheels. Cylinder seals appeared here as well, engraved with little inscriptions and illustrations. Another civilization developed around the Nile river, culminating in the Egyptian civilization. The early 1st millennium BC, after the Akkadians, an empire called Assyria came to dominate the whole of Middle East, stretching from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea. Its cities were filled with impressive buildings and art. Assyrian art is best known for its detailed stone reliefs, depicting scenes of court life, religious practice, hunting and epic battles. These reliefs were initially painted in bright colours and placed in palaces. Most reliefs were initially painted in bright colours and placed in palaces, which were soon covered with reliefs showing dragons, lions and lions. This pale is named after Ishtar, the goddess of war and love. In the mid-6th century BC, after a series of military campaigns, the Babylonian Empire fell to the Achaemenid Empire, ruled by King Cyrus II, stretching across the Middle East and Central Asia.[6] It incorporates elements from across the empire, celebrating its wealth and power. Persepolis (Iran) was the capital of the empire, and it is full of impressive sculptures showing religious images and people of the empire. There are also ruins of a palace here, with a big audience hall for receiving guests. Besides Mesopotamia and Iran, there were Ancient civilizations who produced art and architecture in other regions as well. In Anatolia (present-day Turkey), the Hittite Empire appeared. During Antiquity, South Arabia was important in the production and trade of aromatics, bringing wealth to the kingdoms that were in this region. Before circa 4000 BC, the climate of Arabia was wetter than today.

[... body continues in dense form, art-historical survey from Ancient Near East through Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Medieval, Renaissance, Baroque, Indian, Chinese, Islamic, African, Oceanic, and American art ...]

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ISBN 2-08-012535-4. Wilkins, David G.; Schultz, Bernard; Linduff, Katheryn M. (2008). Art Past, Art Present (6th ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Education. External links Wikimedia Commons has media related to Art history. Wikiquote has quotations related to History of art. Wikibooks has a book on the topic of: Art History "Art: The history of ideas in literature and the arts in aesthetic theory and literary criticism" – The Dictionary of the History of Ideas Art History resources Ars Summum Project Timelines Timeline of Art History from Metropolitan Museum of Art Retrieved from " 2History of art during the 20th century Twentieth-century art—and what it became as modern art—began with modernism in the late nineteenth century.[1] Nineteenth-century movements of Post-Impressionism (Les Nabis), Art Nouveau and Symbolism led to the first twentieth-century art movements of Fauvism in France and Die Brücke ("The Bridge") in Germany. Fauvism in Paris introduced heightened non-representational colour into figurative painting. Der Blaue Reiter strove for emotional Expressionism. Another German group was Der Blaue Reiter ("The Blue Rider"), led by Kandinsky in Munich, who associated the blue rider image with a spiritual non-figurative mystical art of the future. Kandinsky, Kupka, R. Delaunay and Picabia were pioneers of abstract or non-representational art. Cubism, generated by Picasso, Braque, Metzinger, Gleizes and others rejected the plastic norms of the Renaissance by introducing multiple perspectives into a two-dimensional image. Futurism incorporated the depiction of movement and machine age imagery. Dadaism, with its most notable exponents, Marcel Duchamp, who rejected conventional art styles altogether by exhibiting found objects, notably a urinal, and too Francis Picabia, with his Portraits Mécaniques. Parallel movements in Russia were Suprematism, where Kasimir Malevich also created non-representational work, notably a black canvas. The Jack of Diamonds group with Mikhail Larionov was expressionist in nature. Henri Matisse, Woman with a Hat, 1905 André Derain, Charing Cross Bridge, London, 1906 National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC. Pablo Picasso, Les Demoiselles d'Avignon, 1907 Georges Braque, Le Viaduc de L'Estaque (Viaduct at L'Estaque), 1908 Jean Metzinger, Le goûter (Tea Time), 1911, Philadelphia Museum of Art. André Salmon dubbed this painting "The Mona Lisa of Cubism" Albert Gleizes, Le Chemin, Paysage à Meudon, Paysage avec personnage, 1911 Marcel Duchamp, Nude Descending a Staircase, No. 2, 1912, Philadelphia Museum of Art Wassily Kandinsky Composition VII, 1912 František Kupka, Amorpha, Fugue in Two Colors, 1912 Robert Delaunay, Le Premier Disque, 1912–13 Giorgio de Chirico, Love Song 1914, Museum of Modern Art Kasimir Malevich, Black Square, 1915 Dadaism preceded Surrealism, where the theories of Freudian psychology led to the depiction of the dream and the unconscious in art in work by Salvador Dalí. Kandinsky's introduction of non-representational art preceded the 1950s American Abstract Expressionist school, including Jackson Pollock, who dripped paint onto the canvas, and Mark Rothko, who created large areas of flat colour. Detachment from the world of imagery was reversed in the 1960s by the Pop Art movement, notably Andy Warhol, where brash commercial imagery became a Fine Art staple. Warhol also minimised the role of the artist, often employing assistants to make his work and using mechanical means of production, such as silkscreen printing. This marked a change from Modernism to Post-Modernism. Photorealism evolved from Pop Art, as a counter to Abstract Expressionists. Subsequent initiatives towards the end of the century involved a paring down of the material of art through Minimalism, and a shift toward non-visual components with Conceptual art, where the idea, not necessarily the made object, was seen as the art. The last decade of the century saw a fusion of earlier ideas in work by Jeff Koons, who made large sculptures from kitsch subjects, and in the UK, the Young British Artists, where Conceptual Art, Dada and Pop Art ideas led to Damien Hirst's exhibition of a shark in formaldehyde in a vitrine. Some important movements Symbolism (arts) Divisionism Fauvism Cubism Futurism Cubo-Futurism Orphism Purism Synchromism Surrealism Suprematism Bauhaus Dadaism De Stijl Social Realism Abstract American Regionalism Butoh Biomorphism Abstract Expressionism Tachisme Lyrical Abstraction Informalism COBRA Outsider art (art brut) Fluxus Neo-Dada Rayonism Art Deco Color Field painting Arte Povera Zero Group Pop Art Photorealism Minimalism Conceptual art Neo-expressionism Appropriation art Installation art Digital art Op Art Modernism Late Modernism Remodernism See also History of painting Western painting List of modern artists 20th-century Western painting List of 20th-century women artists Contemporary art Postmodern art Classificatory disputes about art List of art movements References ^ "Modern Art – An Exploration of the 20th Century Modernist Movement". Retrieved 2019-11-18. External links Media related to 20th-century art at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "

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