

Greek Philosophers Before Socrates	Pre-Socrates
Pythagoras	6th Century B.C., a Greek philosopher and mathematician, founder of a religious movement called Pythagoreanism
Thales	"Father of Western Philosophy". Greek philosopher who taught that the universe had originated from water.
Parmenides	a pre-socratic Greek philosopher born in Italy. Denied the existence of time, plurality, and motion. NO Change. Founder of Metaphysics.
Heraclitus	a presocratic Greek philosopher who said that fire is the origin of all things and that permanence is an illusion as all things are in perpetual flux (All is change).
Zeno	ancient Greek philosopher who formulated paradoxes that defended the belief that motion and change are illusory (circa 495-430 BC)
Socrates	Greek philosopher; socratic method--questioning; sentenced to death for corrupting Athens youth. Believed writing distorted ideas. His ideas were recorded by his followers (Plato).
Atomism	The idea that matter is made out of atoms
Atomists	Leucippus and Democritus
Plato	one of Socrates' students; was considered by many to be the GREATEST philosopher of western civilization. Explained his ideas about government in a work entitled The Republic. In his ideal state, the people were divided into three different groups.

Aristotle	Greek philosopher. A pupil of Plato, the tutor of Alexander the Great, and the author of works on logic, metaphysics, ethics, natural sciences, politics, and poetics, he profoundly influenced Western thought. In his philosophical system, which led him to criticize what he saw as Plato's metaphysical excesses, theory follows empirical observation and logic, based on the syllogism, is the essential method of rational inquiry.
pop art	an artistic movement that emerged in the early 1960s; pop artists took images from popular culture and transformed them into works of fine art
mosaics	patterns or pictures made by embedding small pieces of stone or glass in cement on surfaces such as walls and floors
sculpture	three dimensional work of art, statue
bust	a sculpture of the head and shoulders of a person
obelisk	tall, 4 sided pillar of stone that rises to a point
multi-media	using two or more types of media together to create an art object such as glitter or beads on a painting
louise nevelson	 <p>assembled architectural sculptures of "found" wooden objects and used them to construct screens of boxes of varied sizes which she painted in monochromatic colors.</p>
constantin brancusi	 <p>(1876) 19th-20th c. Romanian sculptor known for highly simplified archetypal human and animal forms (The Kiss; Bird in Space)</p>
cellini	 <p>goldsmith and sculptor, wrote one of the first autobiographies</p>

barbara hepworth



British abstract sculptor

michelangelo

Italian Renaissance artist that painted the Sistine Chapel ceiling and sculpted the statue of David.

henry moore



abstract sculptor who used rounding techniques and very little detail (1930-1980)

alexander calder



United States sculptor who first created mobiles and stabiles (1898-1976)

hagia sophia

Most famous example of Byzantine architecture, it was built under Justinian I and is considered one of the most perfect buildings in the world. Constructed of interlocking domes.

gothic age architecture

stained glass, pointed arches and ribbed vaulting

Andrea Palladio

architect who like a statue at every corner

Le Corbusier

French 20th century architect

Christopher Wren

architect refurbished St. Paul's Cathedral

Mies van der Rohe

United States architect (born in Germany) who built unornamented steel frame and glass skyscrapers (1886-1969)

Frank Lloyd Wright	Considered America's greatest architect. Pioneered the concept that a building should blend into and harmonize with its surroundings rather than following classical designs.
flying buttress	a brace or support placed on the outside of a building
fresco	paint onto wet plaster on a wall
tempura	a technique of painting using pigment mixed with egg yolk
gouche	Opaque watercolor
pieta	A painting, drawing, or sculpture of Mary, the Mother of Jesus, holding the dead body of Jesus. The word means "pity" in Italian.
renaissance	rebirth
mannerism	a style of art in the mid to late 16th century that permitted artists to express their own "manner" or feelings in contrast to the symmetry and simplicity of the art of the High Renaissance.
neo-classic period	refers to the classical revival in European art, architecture, and interior design that lasted from the mid-eighteenth to the early nineteenth century
french female pose	subject is lying down away from the artist and looking over her shoulder

dada school	school of nonsense and anti-art
Giotto	Frescoe painter, founded flourentine school, realisitc poses
Donatello	Italian sculptor renowned as a pioneer of the Renaissance style with his natural, lifelike figures, such as the bronze statue David.
Da Vinci	painter, sculpter, architect, engineer, musician; invented the court painter of the king of France; "Mona Lisa," "The Last Supper"(classical), "Vitruvian Man"(anatomy)
El Greco	Mannerism painter
Rembrandt	He used light and shadows to convey moods and emotions-Painted the Blinding of Samson
Peter Paul Rubens	Flemish Baroque painter who had assistants complete parts of his work
Vermeer	A Dutch painter who used a great deal of light. He enjoyed painting people doing everyday things.
Jean Fragonard	Painted "The Bathers"
Delacroix	Most important of the French Romantic painters; profoundly shaped the work of the Impressionists.

Monet	French impressionist painter
Renoir	French impressionist painter; nude female paintings
Degas	French Painter, Impressionism, did horses and ballet dancers
Seurat	French Painter, Post impressionism, pointellism (using several small dots of color to create a larger image)Sunday Afternoon on the island of La Grande Jatte
Aubrey Beardsley	Famous for black and white erotic paintings
Gilbert Stuart	United States painter best known for his portraits of George Washington
Picasso	A Spanish painter best known for co-founding the Cubist movement and for the wide variety of styles embodied in his work. "Guernica"
Remington	protrayed the west by painting cowhands and natives
Salvador Dali	Spanish surrealist painter
Joan Miro	Spanish surrealist painter

Andrew Wyeth	American realist painter, "Christina's World"
Persian Rugs	high quality rugs made by Persian Muslims, valued for their exquisite designs, vivid colors and skillful make. These rugs were in great demand from China to Europe, greatly improving the Abbasid's economy.
American Indian Rugs	Repetitions of geometric lines
Brussels tapestries	Beautiful with ornate borders
Bayeux tapestry	A tapestry that recounts the battle of Hastings, A piece of linen about 1 Ft.8 in. Wide by 213 ft.long covered with embroidery representing the incidents of William the conqueror's expedition to England.
reliquary	a wooden box where religious relics are stored or displayed
Josiah Wedgwood	An English maker of pottery and china, he developed mass production of quality porcelain. Signature blue or pink with cameo inset.
chalice	decorative drinking cup or goblet
Beethoven & Wagner	Took inspiration from Schiller's "Ode to Joy"
Hector Berlioz	Composed "Symphonie Fantastique"

Johannes Brahms	German composer who developed the Romantic style of both lyrical and classical music
Chopin	French composer (born in Poland) and pianist of the romantic school. Known as the "poet of the piano"
Aaron Copeland	Wrote "Appalachian Spring"
Henry Dixon Cowell	20th Century American composer
Claude Debussy	Famous French impressionist composer
Stephen Foster	Made a valuable contribution to American folk music by capturing the plaintive spirit of the slaves. "Camptown Races"
Gilbert and Sullivan	British team writing light-hearted song/story format; Opereta "Pirates of Penzance" and Mikado
Edvard Greig	Norwegian composer. "Peer Gynt"
Lionel Hampton	played the xylophone and marimba
Handel	a prolific German baroque composer remembered best for his oratorio Messiah (1685-1759)

Scott Joplin	known for ragtime music, piano player. Composed "The Entertainment"
Andre Previn	composer, conductor and pianist
Arnold Schoenberg	The creator of the twelve-tone system of atonal music.
Mozart and Richard Strauss	Both wrote music based on Don Juan
Stravinsky	Composed "Rite of Spring"
Tchaikovsky	Important Russian composer whose works are noted for their expressive melodies "1812 Overture" and "The Nutcracker"
Verdi and Puccini	wrote operas
New Orleans	Place known for the earliest documented Jazz
allegro	fast
andante	slow

presto	fast
minuetto	a dance
bel canto	beautiful Italian singing
Libretto	the text of the opera
madrigal	a capella singers
oratorio	a musical composition for voices and orchestra
sitar	a stringed guitar-like instrument from India
ballet	A theatrical representation of a story performed to music by ballet dancers. Originally based on court dance
Martha Graham	Famous ballet dancer, known as "the mother of dance"
Serge Diaghilev	Russian critic who founded the Ballet Russe

Pavane and the Polonaise	court dances
Alfred Hitchcock	was an iconic and highly influential British filmmaker and producer, who pioneered many techniques in the suspense and thriller genres.
Thomas Edison	created the motion picture titled "The Kiss"
D.W. Griffith	carried the motion picture into the new era with his silent epics (The Birth of a Nation, Intolerance, etc.) which introduced serious plots and elaborate productions to filmmaking.
Federico Fellini	Italian director that made films of fantasy and boroque style. "La Dolce Vita"
Al Jolson	Made the first talking movie in 1927..The "Jazz Singer"
Eisenstein	Russian film maker who pioneered the use of montage and is considered among the most influential film makers in the history of motion pictures
Lillian Gish	United States film actress who appeared in films by D. W. Griffith (1896-1993)
Penny Marshall	Female Movie Director/Producer who motivated women to do film...Big, A League of Their Own, Jumping Jack Flash
Issac Asimov	science fiction writer

Jane Austen	Wrote Pride and Prejudice
Bronte Sisters	were English writers of the 1840s and 1850s. Known as the Bell Brothers.. "Wuthering Heights"
Honore de Balzac	Wrote "The Human Comedy"
James Boswell	Scottish author noted for his biography of Samuel Johnson
Ray Bradbury	American Science Fiction writer.. "Fahrenheit 451"
Mathew Brady	famous photographer of the Civil War - brought the war to the people
Pearl Buck	novelist who won Nobel Peace prize, advanced humanitarian causes. "Americans in China"
Cervantes	Spanish writer best remembered for 'Don Quixote' which satirizes chivalry and influenced the development of the novel form (1547-1616)
Joseph Conrad	Author of Heart of Darkness and Lord Jim
Stephen Crane	author of The Red Badge of Courage

Simone De Beauvoir	French feminist who wrote the treatise titled "The Second Sex"
Daniel Defoe	wrote Robinson Crusoe; known as the father of the English novel
Charles Dickens	Realist novelist, Great Expectations, A Tale of Two Cities. Oliver Twist, A Christmas Carol, The Pickwick Papers
Alexander Dumas	wrote "The Three Musketeers" and "The Man in the Iron Mask" and The Count of Monte-Cristo
Paul Lawrence Dunbar	African American writer who wrote Oak and Ivy and about the lives of slavery
William Faulkner	Twentieth-century novelist, used the stream-of-consciousness technique in his novel The Sound of Fury, whose intense drama is seen through the eyes of an idiot.
F. Scott Fitzgerald	writer of "This Side of Paradise" and "The Great Gatsby" who coined the term "Jazz Age"
Langston Hughes	African American author of the Harlem Renaissance.
Victor Hugo	wrote "Les Miserables" which criticized the French Revolution
James Joyce	An Irish novelist who wrote Ulysses, a stream of consciousness book based loosely on Odyssey

Niccolo Machiavelli	(1469-1527) Wrote The Prince which contained a secular method of ruling a country. "End justifies the means."
Mary McCarthy	United States satirical novelist and literary critic (1912-1989)
Herman Melville	wrote Billy Budd, Sailor; Moby Dick; classified as a Dark Romantic; American novelist, short story writer, essayist, and poet
Pilgrim's Progress	story of man, Christian, journey faces hobgoblins/dragons
Francois Rabelais	Former monk. French humanist, wrote the comic masterpieces Gargantua and Pantagruel, stories contained gross humor.
George Sand	French female author of more than eighty novels who took a man's name and dressed in male attire to protest the treatment of women
Richard Sheridan	Wrote Rivals
Edmund Spenser	author of Faerie Queene in Elizabethan era, one of the greatest moral epics in any language
Jonathan Swift	Possibly the most famous English satirist and author of Gulliver's Travels and A Modest Proposal, Swift (1667 - 1745) was a clergyman and Irishman, which often made hilarious impact in his writings (such as A Tale of a Tub and the aforementioned Modest Proposal).
Leo Tolstoy	wrote Anna Karenina, War and Peace; Russian writer, realistic fiction

Mark Twain	Pen name of the novelist and humorist Samuel Langhorne Clemens. Wrote Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn
Jules Verne	20,000 Leagues Under the Sea, Around the World in Eighty Days. He is considered the Father of Science Fiction.
Mary Wollstonecraft	An English writer who wrote "Vindication of the Rights of Women", arguing that women are not naturally inferior to men, but appear to be so because of lack of education
Mary Shelley	wrote "Frankenstein" which was a criticism of man controlling nature, "Gothic literature" Daughter of Mary Wollstonecraft
Samuel Beckett	Wrote Waiting for Godot. The only scenery for the play was a cyclorama (a giant curtain on the back of the stage) and a single tree with one branch and one leaf.
Lorraine Hansberry	Wrote the play "A Raisin in the Sun" about a working-class African American family struggling against poverty and racism.
T.S. Eliot	American who became a British citizen; won the Nobel Peace prize in literature; wrote poetry and drama. "Murder in the Cathedral".
Henrik Ibsen	Norwegian Playwright who carried realism into the dramatic presentation of domestic life. Wrote "A Doll's House"
Arthur Miller	American Playwright: The Crucible; Death of a Salesman; All My Sons
Eugene O'Neil	long days journey into night, the iceman center, ah wilderness, desire under the elms, mourning become electric

William Shakespeare	Greatest playwright of all time; wrote MacBeth, King Lear, Hamlet, Romeo and Juliet; introduced new words to the English language. Histories, tragedies, comedies
aside	a line spoken by an actor to the audience but not intended for others on the stage
flat	scenery consisting of a wooden frame covered with painted canvas
Noh Theatre	a classic form of Japanese drama involving heroic themes, a chorus, and dance
scrim	a curtain or drop made of gauzelike fabric. when lighted from the front it is opaque but is transparent if lighted from the back
soliloquy	in drama, a character speaks alone on stage to allow his/her thoughts and ideas to be conveyed to the audience
tragic figure	character who comes to a bad end as a result of own behavior or character flaw
Hamlet	the hero of William Shakespeare's tragedy who hoped to avenge the murder of his father
King Lear	the hero of William Shakespeare's tragedy who was betrayed and mistreated by two of his scheming daughters
Macbeth	one of Duncan's generals; wants to become King of Scotland; murders Duncan and slays anyone in the way of his kingship

Merchant of Venice	Bessanio along with others are courting a girl, they have to pick a certain box, Bessanio picks the right one and is allowed to marry her
Merry Wives of Windsor	Faulstaf wants sends identical love letters to two women, they are friends and read them together, they want to get him back so they trick him, their husbands think they are cheating on them so they want to catch them, the wives tell them of their trick and the husbands get involved, they make a fool out of Faulstaf
Othello	tragic figure of the play, moorish general, desdemonas husband
cellini	goldsmith and sculptor, wrote one of the first autobiographies
barbara hepworth	British abstract sculptor
henry moore	abstract sculptor who used rounding techniques and very little detail
alexander calder	United States sculptor who first created mobiles and stabiles (1898-1976)
Phoebus/Apollo	God of the Sun, poetry, music and oracles
Dionysus/Bacchus	God of Wine
Demeter/Ceres	Goddess of Agriculture

Eros/Cupid	God of Love
Artemis/Diana	Goddess of Hunting
Maia/Fauna	Goddess of Animals
Chloris/Flora	Goddess of Flowers and Spring
Tyche/Fortuna	Goddess of Fortune
No Greek Equivalent/Janus	God of Doors and beginnings and endings
Hera/Juno	Goddess of Marriage
Zeus/Jupiter aka Jove	The King of the Gods and the God of the sky
Ares/Mars	God of War
Hermes/Mercury	Messenger of the Gods and Finance

Pallas Athena/Minerva

Goddess of Wisdom

Poseidon/Neptune

God of the Sea

Hades/Pluto

God of the Underworld and Death

Kronos/Saturn

God of Time, Harvest and Agriculture

Aphrodite/Venus

Goddess of Love and Beauty

Hestia/Vesta

Goddess of the Hearth, the Home and the Roman state

Hephaestus/Vulcan

God of Fire, the Forge and Blacksmiths

Paleolithic



the "old" stone age, during which humankind produced the first sculptures and paintings

Neolithic



the last phase of the Stone Age, marked by the domestication of animals, the development of agriculture, and the manufacture of pottery

Classical Period



The works of ancient Greece and Rome: Homer, Sophocles, and Aeschylus. Major philosophers included Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle. Aristotle's Poetics described the art of tragedy; Socrates set down the foundation for a humanist philosophy later expanded upon during the Enlightenment.

korai



clothed upright statues of women, often of goddesses (generally the Archaic period)

Kouroi

free-standing statues of nude male youths

Doric



a plain, sturdy column with a plain capital

Ionic



a taller, thinner column with scroll shapes on its capital

Corinthian



the most slender and ornate of the three Greek columns. Known for its decorative capital of delicately carved acanthus leaves.

Tragic Playwrights

Euripides, Aeschylus, and Sophocles

Historians

Thucydides and Herodotus

Moral Philosophers

Plato and Aristotle

Hellenistic Period



that culture associated with the spread of Greek influence as a result of Macedonian conquests; often seen as the combination of Greek culture with eastern political forms

Roman Basilica



The basis for early Christian architecture; created in the period of recognition, it had a dome shape at both ends similar to an apse, it had libraries, and it's official meaning was a meeting place in which the Romans would meet to discuss things

Augustine Age



paralleled the age of roman literature under augustus
followed the greeks

Trompe l'oeil



French for "fool the eye." A two-dimensional representation that is so naturalistic that it looks actual or real (or three-dimensional).

Medieval Architecture



Movement in Church design towards theme of "Christ, the Light of the World", Gothic structure (reflected God's transcendence, power, and beauty). Built higher, allowed large stain glass windows. Served as visual catechism for those living during the middle ages.

Byzantine Style



Noted for its rich use of ornamental domes, colorful mosaics, and lavish decorations

Church of San Vitale



church in Ravenna, Italy built by Justinian. Known for color, mosaics, and gold.

Romanesque Style



architectural style of medieval Europe, characterized by semi-circular arches, massive quality, thick walls, round arches, sturdy piers, groin vaults, large towers, decorative arcading. Crossed England from France.

Hagia Sophia



Most famous example of Byzantine architecture, it was built under Justinian I and is considered one of the most perfect buildings in the world.

Celtic Art



art produced from c. 450 BC to c. 700 AD by the Celts; mostly portable objects; Stone carvings, Crosses with interlace patterns, metal work, manuscripts

Book of Durrow

the oldest surviving complete illuminated gospel book in the insular style; probably created between 650-700 in Northumbria (northern England/southern Scotland)

Lindisfarne Gospel

698-721. hiberno-saxon. mix of christian imagery & northern animal interlace style. classical style: curtain

Book of Kells



is an illuminated manuscript Gospel book in Latin, containing the four Gospels of the New Testament together with various prefatory texts and tables.

Cimabue



One of first artists to break away from Italo-Byzantine style, Giotto's teacher,

Duccio's 'Virgin in Majesty'



Giotto



Florentine painter who gave up the stiff Byzantine style and developed a more naturalistic style.

Simone Martini



Painted "Annunciation", Annunciation, Siena Cathedral, Italy, international gothic, (Early 14th)

Renaissance Art



art which shows figures both religious or non-religious, more realistic, emphasis on nature, three dimensional with perspective, people are active and show great emotion

High Renaissance Painters



1. Michelangelo
2. Leonardo de Vinci
3. Raphael

Leonardo da Vinci



Italian painter, engineer, musician, and scientist. The most versatile genius of the Renaissance, filled notebooks with engineering and scientific observations that were in some cases centuries ahead of their time. As a painter he is best known for The Last Supper (c. 1495) and Mona Lisa (c. 1503).

Michelangelo



An Italian painter, sculptor, and architect of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Among many achievements in a life of nearly ninety years, sculpted the David and several versions of the Pietà, painted the ceiling and rear wall of the Sistine Chapel, and served as one of the architects of Saint Peter's Basilica, designing its famous dome. He is considered one of the greatest artists of all time.

Raphael

student of michelangelo, made the school of athens, and the madonna and child series. used pudgyness to show that people aren't as perfect as they thought.

<p>Baroque art</p>	<p>Part of the Counter Reformation. Displayed a religious theme, red and gold color scheme, dark (sinner) vs. light (saint), and was intensely dramatic. Early Baroque art was dominated by Spain.</p>
<p>Bernini</p>	<p>- Foremost architect of Baroque - Ecstasy of St. Theresa, David, Apollo and Daphne, Aeneas</p>
<p>Versailles</p>	 <p>Palace constructed by Louis XIV outside of Paris to glorify his rule and subdue the nobility. Exp. of Baroque style in France</p>
<p>Neoclassicism</p>	<p>An imitation of the style identified with the art and literature of ancient Greece and Rome. Usually associated with European art and literature from the mid-1600s through the eighteenth century.</p>
<p>Rococo</p>	 <p>fanciful but graceful asymmetric ornamentation in art and architecture that originated in France in the 18th century</p>
<p>Brunelleschi</p>	 <p>Florentine genius of the early Renaissance built the dome of Florence Cathedral, the Pazzi Chapel, and was instrumental in developing geometrical perspective in painting</p>
<p>Masaccio</p>	 <p>The Renaissance artist who led the way in establishing a new style of employing deep space, modeling, and anatomical correctness.</p>
<p>Ghiberti</p>	 <p>The Italian sculptor and goldsmith who was best known for the doors to the baptistry of Florence's cathedral, and another set of doors which was called "The Gates to Paradise". He also wrote one of the earliest autobiographies by an artist, which is crucial to those studying the art and culture of the time (1378-1455).</p>
<p>Botticelli</p>	 <p>One of the leading painters of the Florentine Renaissance, developed a highly personal style. The Birth of Venus</p>
<p>Allegory</p>	<p>A story where characters or objects represent abstract ideas or qualities. i.e. Goodness, Evil, Love, Death, etc...</p>

Alliteration	The repetition of initial constant sounds. Example: The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew, the furrow followed free.
Apostrophe	Addressing of a person or thing that is not actually their. Example: Romeo, Romeo! Wherefore art thou Romeo?!
Denouement	The final unraveling of the plot in any story.
Didactic-ism	Literature whose primary aim is to expound some moral, political, or other teaching.
Epic	An epic is a longer poem written in lofty style, presenting characters of high social class in a series of adventures. It is tied to one hero of epic proportions, yet the entire poem details the history of a nation or race. Example: the Odyssey and Iliad.
Hyperbole	Gross exaggeration for effect, not to be taken literally. Example: My feet are "KILLING" me.
Imagery	The language used to represent things, actions, or ideas, in a descriptive manner. Example: the brook, babbling and bubbling around rocks and stones.
Irony	A contradiction of a story as it appears to its characters, and what the audience knows as true.
Metaphor	Implied comparison between two normally unrelated things, indicating a likeness between them. Words can also be used to replace other words. Example: His room is a dump.
Onomatopoeia	The use of a word whose sound suggests its meaning. i.e. hiss, hiss, buzz, buzz.

Personification	Figure of speech that give human traits to animals, objects, or ideas. Example: the storm lashed the naked, helpless shore.
Satire	Is a form of writing that blends criticism with humor and wit. Ridiculing with purpose of inspiring reform.
Simile	A direct comparison of two unlike things using "like" or "as". Example: John swims like a fish.
Symbolism	The use of an object to represent another object or idea.
Theme	The central or dominating idea of a work.
Iambic pattern	Short-Long
Trochaic pattern	Long-Short
Anapestic Pattern	Short-Short-Long
Dactylic	Long-Short-Short
Spondaic Pattern	Long-Long

Pyrrhic Pattern	Short-Short
Monometer	one-foot line
Dimeter	two-foot line
Trimeter	three-foot line
Tetrameter	four-foot line
Pentameter	five-foot line
Hexameter	six-foot line
Heptameter	seven-foot line
Octometer	eight-foot line
Meter	The repeating pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables established in a line of poetry

Foot	One unit of meter in poetry
What does the symbol ' mean in poetry?	A long syllable
What does the symbol U mean in poetry?	A short syllable
Rhymed Verse	Poetry that rhymes at the end of lines
Blank Verse	Poetry written in iambic pentameter without end rhyme
Free Verse	Consists of lines that do not have regular meter or rhyme
What is the Rhyme Scheme?	It is assigning lines that have the same rhyme at the end, a matching letter.
Zeus/Jupiter	God of rain, clouds, thunderbolts.
Hera/Juno	God of Marriage
Poseidon/Neptune	God of the sea

Hades/Pluto	God of the underworld, and wealth
Apollo	God of sun, light, truth, healing
Aphrodite/Venus	God of love and beauty
Athena/Minerva	God of Wisdom
Artemis/Diana	God of Wildlife
The Muses	Gods of Inspiration for literature, Science, and the arts
Hermes/Mercury	God of Commerce, The messenger of Zeus
Dionysus/Bacchus	God of Wine and Theatre
The Iliad	Story of a Great battle between Greece and Troy
Greek Corinthian	 What type of Column is shown? (Decorated with flowers)

Greek Doric



What type of column is shown? (Simple, plain shaft)

Greek Ionic



What type of column is shown? (Scrolls, taller)

The Parthenon



What building is shown? (Built in Athens around 450BC)

The Pantheon



What building is shown? (Built in Rome)

Post and Lintel

Lion's Gate at Mycenae was constructed with the _____ system, or a large stone horizontal beam resting on two vertical ones.

IM Pei



Who is the architect of this building? (Uses glass walls, abstract, etc.)

Hagia Sophia



An example of Byzantine architecture, name this church.

John Roebling

Who designed the Brooklyn bridge?

Flying buttresses



External support for the walls of Gothic buildings was provided by what?

Guggenheim Museum

Frank Lloyd Wright designed what?

Usonian

Frank Lloyd Wright developed the _____ housing design, a take-off on his earlier prairie houses, in response to the vast demand for low income housing.

Chartres Cathedral



What building is pictured?

Andrea Palladio

Born in 1508, _____ was greatly influenced by Renaissance philosophers and artists, and was made architectural advisor to the Vatican in 1570. His great architectural works include Villa Foscari, Teatro Olimpico, and Palazzo Chiericati, all in Italy.

Christopher Wren

London's Great Fire of 1666 led to _____'s appointment as Surveyor General, overseeing all the reconstruction work on the royal palaces.

Barcelona Pavilion

Ludwig Mies van der Rohe designed the _____ in Spain.

Antonio Gaudi

Leader of the Spanish Art Nouveau movement, _____ designed Casa Mila and Casa Batllo in Barcelona.

Cerros

The Mayans built their first temple in _____.

The Pigeon House

Designed by Mayans, this was once a temple, next to the Pyramid of Sacrifice. Located at Uxmal, it was used for sacrificial ceremonies as late as 1673.

Obelisk



A tall, four-sided shaft of stone that rises to a pointed pyramidal top.

Transcendentalism

any system of philosophy emphasizing the intuitive and spiritual above the empirical and material

<p>Popular Transcendentalists</p>	<p>- Ralph Waldo Emerson - Henry David Thoreau</p>
<p>Humanism</p>	<p>A term that was originally coined during the Renaissance, it was a belief that man was the center of the universe. Humanism in general is a philosophy that centers around the capabilities of man.</p>
<p>Neoplatonism</p>	<p>Is the last accepted pagan philosophy and was founded by Plotinus around 300 AD and based around the ideas of Plato. Disregarding the idea of separate, opposite realms of being (such as good and evil), Plotinus instead mapped out a logical order to life beginning with The One, who provides the minds of every individual. Then there is the World Soul, connecting the intellectual with the material world of Earth. The dead were then thought to be reabsorbed into The One, and the process repeated (although not through reincarnation).</p>
<p>Existentialism</p>	<p>focuses on the direct relationship between the individual and the universe and/or God. Well-known existentialists include Martin Heidegger and Jean-Paul Sartre, with Søren Kierkegaard largely regarded as the father of this philosophical movement. According to Sartre, the only true self-proclaimed existentialist in the group, there is no God and no absolute moral necessities of mankind—man is free to live his own life as he sees fit. Kierkegaard regarded this freedom as cause of many sleepless nights, for he did not trust mankind to behave properly if this belief were to overtake the masses.</p>
<p>Martin Heidegger</p>	<p>Wrote "Being and Time". Influenced by the work of Edmund Husserl and considered a founding father of existentialism, Heidegger ultimately rejected both associations. Instead, he focused simply on "being" and examining human moods and experiences. Heidegger's work led the way for the modern study of hermeneutics.</p>
<p>Hans-Georg Gadamer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - student of Martin Heidegger - wrote "Truth and Method" - considered to be the father of Hermeneutics - Gadamer largely argued that it is impossible to be unbiased in anything, and even historical accounts are forever biased by our own experiences. As factual as a historical summary may be, the way we interpret it is still to compare with our own life experiences, which are not the same experiences shared by those who experienced the historical events firsthand.
<p>Manichaeism</p>	<p>Is the belief that Satan represented all things material, and God all things of light; each human being is a composite of matter (Satan) and godly light (God), and suffered not from sin, but from contact with matter. Founded by Mani, who believed himself a descendent of both Buddha and Plato, Manichaeism does not endorse the notion of personal sin—to followers, sin was a physical, tangible concept. The religion was divided into two classes—the elect, who were guaranteed a happy afterlife due to their lifetime of celibacy and religious teachings, and the auditors, who tended to the elect and hoped to be reborn as elect in the next life.</p>
<p>Islam</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - founded by the prophet Mohammad - Followers, called Muslims, go by the book of the Qur'an, the word of God as told to Mohammed. There are five basic principles to Islam: first, there is only one God, and Mohammed is the only mouthpiece of God; second, five daily ritual prayers; third, paying a religious tax; fourth, fasting during sunlight during the month of Ramadan; and fifth, traveling to Mecca to reunify the nation of Islam (a pilgrimage taken by many each year).
<p>Buddhists</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - believe in the four noble truths: existence is suffering, suffering is caused by need, suffering can cease, and there is a path to the cessation of suffering. - Though Buddhists do not believe in a god, they follow the teachings of the mortal Buddha, who through much meditation finally discovered the Truth and sought to share the experience with others. Buddhists follow five basic rules: no stealing, no promiscuity, no lying, no drinking, and no killing.
<p>Confucianism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - based on the practices of li and jen. - was based on the ethical system of being neighborly—it stressed healthy friendships (jen), and proper etiquette and manners when around others (li). Kind, generous, and genuine conduct with both superiors and inferiors is the way to ensure one will be well-treated themselves.

Taoism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - both describes the Chinese manner of thought, and a major Chinese religion. - Largely adopted from Buddhism, Taoism incorporates many gods, the head of which is the Jade Emperor, with the Emperor of the Eastern Mountain serving as second-in-command. It was developed to meet the emotional needs of the people that Confucianism was not addressing. With the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949, Taoism was denounced, but many followers exist outside of China today.
Lao Tzu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - known as the Father of Taoism - Sixth century B.C. philosopher Lao Tzu (or 'Old Sage') is credited with starting the philosophy of Taoism. Some scholars believe that he was a slightly older contemporary of Confucius.
Brahmans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - members of the highest caste in Hinduism -
Kshatriyas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the warrior caste in Hinduism
Vaishyas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the farmer/ merchant caste in Hinduism
Shudras	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - laborer caste in Hinduism
Friedrich Nietzsche	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - German philosopher born in 1844 - More of a moralist than a philosopher (though his name is arguably the most widely recognized), Nietzsche hated Western civilization with a passion and spent much of his time denouncing it. He believed in a superman that would bring salvation, an ordinary man who could will himself to power and live at the height of passion and creativity.
Georg W. F. Hegel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - published Phenomenology of Mind in 1807 and Philosophy of Right in 1821 - According to the Hegelian dialectic, one thought (i.e. being) invariably leads to a thought of its antithesis (not being), and the two must come together to form an entirely new thought (becoming). This work affirmed logic—specifically, the logic of language—as the foundation of the world.
Immanuel Kant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - German metaphysician - began his string of successful philosophical publications with Critique of Pure Reason in 1781. - Kant believed that reality extended only so far as an individual's personal degree of "knowing," and it is impossible to "know" things that one cannot experience firsthand. Therefore, intangibles such as God, freedom, and immortality cannot be known or proven. After publishing Religion within the Limits of Reason Alone, he was ordered by the government to refrain from future writings on the topic of religion.
Jean Jacques Rousseau	<p>Rousseau caused considerable conflict over the years with his open expectation of the impending fall of humanity. He believed that humanity was inherently good, but once corrupted by civilization, there was no turning back.</p>

Rene Descartes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - penned the famous phrase "I think, therefore I am." - Perhaps better known for his contributions to geometry than philosophy (the Cartesian plane is named after him), Descartes is actually considered the founder of modern rationalism.
John Locke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - wrote Two Treatises on Government - also published An Essay Concerning Human Understanding to outline the principles of empiricism.
Thomas Hobbes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - wrote Leviathan, and believed that human life on its own was "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short." - argued for a strong, even brutal government in order to keep humanity from becoming savages.
Epicureans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - are a sect of hedonism (Pursuit of or devotion to pleasure) that believes that pleasure of the mind, not just the senses, is the ultimate good. - Thoroughly defended by Ancient Greek philosophers, the base of this belief system is that the goal of every action should be increased, long-term pleasure.
Aristotle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - was Alexander the Great's tutor and a student of Plato - He disagreed with Plato that form and matter could be perceived as two separate things, and wrote such works as Rhetoric, Poetics, and Metaphysics.
Cynics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - were a radically unconventional group formed by Antisthenes in Greece in 400 A.D. - This group considered virtue to be the only, not just the highest, good. They were largely self-sufficient, celibate (abstaining from sexual intercourse), and ascetic (renouncing material comforts and leading a life of austere self-discipline).
Stoicism	<p>Stoics believed that restraining emotion is the key to happiness. The majority of their beliefs are similar to the Cynics.</p>
Plato	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ancient Greek philosopher - wrote Republic and Symposium <p>Plato is credited with being the most influential force on Western philosophy of all time. He taught the likes of Aristotle, and expressed his philosophical beliefs largely through fictional dialogues.</p>
Socrates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plato's teacher - declared that the gods had named him the wisest of all humanity, because he was the only one who knew how little he knew. - he was later condemned to death by drinking poison hemlock by fellow Athenians for his alleged atheism.
Pablo Picasso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - one of the first to use cubism - painted "The Old Guitar Player" (1905) - predominantly painted in blue tones

Claude Monet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - French landscape painter - artist of "Dusk" (1908) - considered to be one of the founders of impressionism
Vincent van Gogh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - artist of "The Starry Night" (1889) - also painted "Sunflowers" and "Night Cafe"
Salvador Dali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - artist of "Clock Explosion", "Persistence of Memory", "The Elephants", and "The Meditative Rose" - painted very precise, and nightmarish scenes
Georgia O'Keefe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - artist of "Jack in the Pulpit IV" (1930), "Petunia" (1925), "Cow's Skull, Red, White, and Blue" (1931), and "Red Amaryllis" (1937) - Realistic nature images with strong, vibrant colors identify the works of O'Keefe
Art Deco Movement	<p>Popular in the 1920s and 30s, art deco work contains geometric three-dimensional forms and curvy surfaces. Subjects are typically men and women from high society jazz age.</p>
Abstraction	<p>Instead of dealing with recognizable imagery, abstract art focuses on colors and form.</p>
Eugene Delacroix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - artist of "Liberty Leading People" (1831) and "The Massacre of Chios" (1824). - Known for his dramatic imagery
Romanticism Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - famous artists: Jean-Francois Millet, Eugene Delacroix, J.M.W. Turner, and William Blake - Covering the late eighteenth to early nineteenth centuries, the works of this period stressed the inherent goodness in humanity and shied away from earlier emphasis on reason in art.
Henri Matisse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - artist of "Purple Robe" (1937), "The Blue Nude" (1907), "The Piano Lesson" (1916), and "The Moorish Screen" (1921) - Known for his bold colors and thick, vibrant brushstrokes - pioneer in the modernist movement
Fauvism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - famous artists: Henri Matisse, Raoul Dufy, and Andre Derain - Lasting for three short years (1905-1908), fauvism served as the foundation for much of subsequent twentieth-century art. Its work was full of vibrant colors and boldly distorted figures.

<p>Baroque Period</p>	<p>A style characteristic of seventeenth and eighteenth century Europe, subjects of portraits expanded beyond religious figures to nature and ordinary individuals. Many paintings incorporated long hallways and views through windows or doorways.</p>
<p>Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - artist of Return of the Prodigal Son (1636), Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Tulp (1632), Aristotle Contemplating the Bust of Homer (1653), and The Night Watch. - Showed a particular interest in painting the poor and downtrodden - considered the best Dutch painter in history
<p>High Renaissance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - famous artists during this time: Leonardo da Vinci, Rafael, and Michaelangelo - From 1490 to 1520, High Renaissance style was composed of order, grace, and harmony, with perfectly proportioned subjects.
<p>Mannerism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - famous artists: El Greco, Jacopo Tintoretto, and Antoine Caron - An Italian art form from 1520-1600, the mannerism movement sought to go against the strict proportionality of the High Renaissance by deliberately skewing scales and figures, with harsh lighting.
<p>El Greco</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - real name was Domenicos Theotocopoulos. - Much of his work expressed religious ecstasy, and El Greco painted many revealing works of devoted ascetics, most notable of which was Burial of the Count Orgaz. An expressionist, his work often included flickering lights. Other great works include Baptism, Crucifixion, and Resurrection.
<p>Thomas Gainsborough</p>	<p>Gainsborough (1727-1788) was one of the first great landscape artists of his time, and was recognized for painting every section of his works himself—unusual in the art field of that period. Pictured here are The Blue Boy and The Honorable Mrs. Graham.</p>
<p>Mosaic</p>	<p>An arrangement of colored tiles to form a decorative surface.</p>
<p>Color Plate #68</p>	<p>Mahana No Atua (Day of Gods) Paul Gauguin</p>
<p>Color Plate # 69</p>	<p>Sunday Afternoon on the Island of LaGrande Jatte - Georges Pierre Seurat</p>
<p>Color Plate #72</p>	<p>Vincent van Gogh - The Starry Night</p>

Color Plate #77	Pablo Picasso - Les Demoiselles d'Avignon
Color Plate #78	Pablo Picasso - Girl Before a Mirror
Color Plate #82	Salvador Dali - The Persistence of Memory
Color Plate #85	Marc Chagall - I and the Village
Color Plate #87	Georgia O'Keeffe - Cow's Skull with Calico Roses
Peter Tchaikovsky 1840-1893 read 283-284	Russian composer - composed 6 symphonies - The Nutcracker - Swan Lake Suite - Concerti
Theodore Gericault - 1791-1824 page 246	French Romantic painter - read page 246
Eugene Delacroix - 1798-1863 read pages 246-247	French Romantic Painter
Eugene Delacroix 1798-1863	read pages 246-247
Jackson Pollock	read page 340

<p>Francisco Goya 1746-1828</p>	<p>Spanish Romantic Painter Disaster of war series - Third Day of May Rembrandt influence moral issues court painter to Charles IV read page 248</p>
<p>Benjamin West 1738-1820</p>	<p>Read pages 224-225 American Painter</p>
<p>Katsushika Hokusai 1760-1849</p>	<p>Japanese Artist - Thirty six view of Mt. Fuji - most famous Japanese mountain</p>
<p>Impressionistic and Post Impressionistic period 1860-1900</p>	<p>Read page 287</p>
<p>Post Impressionism</p>	<p>...transitional movement in the 1880's connecting Impressionism and cubism in the visual arts</p>
<p>Impressionism</p>	<p>...19th century French style of painting that tried to capture the painter's immediate impressions, usually of the outdoors. In music, a term associated with the music of Debussy and Ravel</p>
<p>Read pages 287-290</p>	<p>Things that change Light and water 1874 exhibit of art work Impression: Sunrise</p>
<p>Edward Manet 1832-1883</p>	<p>read pages 289 immediate precursor of the Impressionist painters; effects of light on objects in space. Painting the world without idealizing it. Luncheon on the grass 1863 LeDe'jeuner sur lHerbe</p>
<p>Claude Monet 1840-1926</p>	<p>Read page 289 French Impressionistic painter Haystack series - Sunrise-Banks of the Seine Rowen Cathedral series Water -Lilies</p>
<p>Pierre August Renoir 1841-1919</p>	<p>French impressionistic; studied in Italy; became famous in his lifetime (see page 290). Structural form from the Romantics. By The SeaShore</p>

Berthe Morisot 1841-1895	one of the first women of Impressionist painters; Young Girl by the Window
Auguste Rodin 1840-1917	Read page 295 -One of the greatest sculptors of the 19th century - The Thinker: The Kiss 12.2
Impressionistic Art came before	Impressionistic Music
Whole Tone Scale	six tone octave scale in which all successive tones are a whole step apart.
Claude Debussy 1862-1918	French Impressionistic music composer; won the Prix de Rome (award given by the French government) Prelude to the afternoon of a Faun; LaMer
Maurice Ravel 1875-1937	French Impressionistic composer; Bolero: Gaspard de la nuit; 3 pieces to it (on Dine) 1st piece of Gaspar
Bolero	Spanish rhythm in 3/4 time
George Pierre Seurat 1859-1891	French Post Impressionistic painter; Pointillism; Neo Impressionism or pointilism
Paul Gaugin 1848-1903	French Post-impressionistic painter; moved to Tahiti to look for the unspoiled life. Mahana No Atua(Day of the Gods). He used flat, 2 dimensional surfaces with strong outlines.
Modern Period	1900 to the Present

Manhattan Project	Atomic Bomb - Robert Openheimer was in charge
Igor Stravinsky 1882-1971	Russian Composer; Paris; Ballets; won acceptance from the public; Firebird; Petrouchka; The right of Spring; Master of rhythm
Arnold Schoenberg 1874-1951	Austrian composer; leader of the 2nd Viennese school: Invented serialism same as 12 tone system; wrote Pierrot Lunaire Landmark piece of music moonstruck Pierrot.
Twelve Tone System	music consistently constructed on a pattern of the twelve chromatic tones selected prior to composition.
Serialism	method of composition by which the composer extends the technique of twelve tone composition to other areas such as rhythm dynamics timbre and duration. Most important invention in the 20th century.
Sergei Rachmaninoff 1873-1943	Russian romantic composer; 4 piano concerti; Rhapsody on a theme of Paganini; Vocalise; called the last Romantic
Aaron Copeland 1900-1990	American composer; Appalachian Spring; Fanfare for the common man; Hoe Down; Americana; 10 honorary doctorate
Samuel Barber 1910-1981	American composer; Adagio for Strings; Abing; Chinese Music; The moon reflected on the second springs.
Pentatonic Scale	DNA of the song
Minimalist Music	late 20th century style in which brief pattern textures, and other musical fragments are repeated for an extended period of time with trance-like persistence.

Sergei Prokofiev 1891-1953	Russian composer
Minimalist Music	late 20th century musical style in which brief patterns, textures, and other musical fragments are repeated for an extended period of time with trance-like persistence.
Prokofiev	...
Qiu Ying 1494-1552	Chinese Painter; harp player in a pavillion
Pablo Picasso 1881-1974	Spanish artist; Father of cubism; He moved to Paris; best known painter of the 20th century; Les Demoiselles d'Avignon colorplate #77; Girl before the mirror #78
Cubism	early 20th century style of painting and to a lesser degrees sculpture that used geometric shapes as underlying primary forms. In contrast to Impressionism, which it succeeded, the primary concern of Cubism was with form rather than color
Guernica	Pablo Picasso Figure 13.2
Salvador Dali 1904-1989	Spanish artist color plate 82-The Persistence of Memroy; best known and most sensational of the Surrealists.
Surrealism	style of art that attempts to portray the imagery of the subconscious mind
Moai	found on Easter Island - The South Pacific

Frank Lloyd Wright 1869-1959	most famous American architect; Kaufman house also called "Falling Water" Guggenheim museum - New York City Branch.
Frank Gehry 1929	architect; Guggenheim museum Spain branch; see figure 14.19 on page 366
Georgia Okeefe 1887-1986 read pages 315	American painter; new mexico color plate #87 Cow's Skull with Calico Roses
Christ the Redeemer	Rio de Janiero, Brazil
Color Plate #80 Piet Mondrian	Composition in White, Black, and Red
Jackson Pollock see page 346 1912-1956	action painting- put his canvas on the floor and brought his whole body into action while he splashed and dripped colors in swirling configurations
Dante Aligheri	-Considered to have founded modern European literature; perfected rhyme in threes -Divine Comedy
Francesco Petrarch	-His works provided the basis for love poetry and popularized the theme of humanism -The Cazoniere
Geoffrey Chaucer	-Chiefly responsible for bringing literature to the middle-class The Canterbury Tales, Troilus and Criseyde
Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra	-Wrote the first modern novel -Don Quixote

Edmund Spenser	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Popularized the use of allegory -The Faerie Queen, Amoretti
Christopher Marlowe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Author of the first real historical drama and first English tragedy -The Tragedy of Doctor Faustus, Edward the Second
John Dryden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Influential in establishing the heroic couplet -Alexander's Feast, heroic stanzas
Moliere (Jean-Baptiste Poquelin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Perfected literary conversation and introduced everyday speech to theater -Don Juan, Tartuffe, the Misanthrope
Benjamin Franklin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Scientist, educator, abolitionist, philosopher, economist, political theorist, and statesman who defined the colonial new world in his writings; principal figure of the American enlightenment -Poor Richard's Almanac, Observations on the Increase of Mankind
Jean Jacques Rousseau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Libertine whose focused prose -Social Contract
William Blake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Visual artist and poet who defined neoclassical convention -Songs of Innocence, Songs of Experience
Jonathan Swift	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Noted for his direct style, clear, sharp prose and critical wit -Gulliver's Travels, Tale of a Tub
William Wordsworth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Romantic poet who broke with neoclassical theory in much of his mature poetry -The Prelude, Lyrical Ballads
Jane Austen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Principally known for novels of manners and middle class English society -Sense and Sensibility, Pride and Prejudice

Samuel Taylor Coleridge	-Foremost literary critic of the romantic period -Rime of the Ancient Mariner
Edgar Allen Poe	-American transcendentalist who dealt with macabre issues of insanity and horror -Fall of the House of Usher, Tell Tale Heart, The Raven
Charles Dickens	-English novelist -Great Expectations, Oliver Twist
Herman Melville	-American transcendentalist -Moby Dick, Bill Budd
Mark Twain (Samuel Clemens)	-American novelist, essayist and satirist -Huckleberry Finn, Tom Sawyer
T.S. Eliot	-Modernist poet and theorist -The Waste Land
E.E. Cummings	-Known for non-traditional forms of poetry -Tulips and Shimneys
Ernest Hemingway	-Known for lean prose and ardently masculine themes and characters -The Old Man and the Sea, a Farewell to Arms, the Sun Also Rises
Arthur Miller	-Death of a Salesman
Alice Walker	-The Color Purple

Greek Corinthian



What type of Column is shown? (Decorated with flowers)

Greek Doric



What type of column is shown? (Simple, plain shaft)

Greek Ionic



What type of column is shown? (Scrolls, taller)

The Parthenon



What building is shown? (Built in Athens around 450BC)

The Pantheon



What building is shown? (Built in Rome)

IM Pei



Who is the architect of this building? (Uses glass walls, abstract, etc.)

Hagia Sophia



An example of Byzantine architecture, name this church.

Flying buttresses



External support for the walls of Gothic buildings was provided by what?

Chartres Cathedral



What building is pictured?

Obelisk



A tall, four-sided shaft of stone that rises to a pointed pyramidal top.