

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Art Movements



Art has always been a mirror of the _____ in which it is created. From the ancient _____ and their classical beauty, to the dramatic expressions of the _____, each movement reflects its own time. The _____, a period of rebirth in art and literature, brought back the classical ideals of _____ Rome and Greece. Artists like _____ da Vinci and Michelangelo pushed the boundaries of creativity and technique. However, as societies changed, so did the styles of _____. The _____ emphasized emotion and individualism, reacting against the rationality of the _____. In contrast, the _____ in the 19th century focused on capturing fleeting moments and the effects of light. They broke away from traditional methods, leading to a more spontaneous and vivid _____. The 20th century witnessed even more radical changes. The _____, led by Pablo Picasso, deconstructed objects into abstract forms. This was a significant departure from the realistic representation of earlier _____. Then came _____, where artists like Salvador Dali created bizarre, dream-like scenes, challenging our perceptions of reality. Modern art continued to evolve with _____ Expressionism, which emphasized spontaneous, automatic, or subconscious creation. Artists like Jackson Pollock abandoned traditional composition in favor of a more dynamic and expressive _____. Each art movement has contributed to the rich tapestry of _____, offering unique insights into the human _____. They not only reflect the times in which they were created but also continue to influence contemporary _____. Thus, understanding art movements is crucial for any student of _____ and its criticism.

Renaissance

Greeks

art

Enlightenment

history

eras

Impressionists

approach

Surrealism

Leonardo

style

Romantics

art

condition

Abstract

Romantics

society

ancient

Cubists

artists