

Period or Movement	Characteristics	Chief Artists & Works	Historical Events
<b>Etruscan (900 BCE - 27 BCE)</b>	Mining and use of largely available minerals (copper, tin, iron, and silver); decorated tombs	<i>Capitoline Wolf</i> , Tomba dei Carri in Populonia	Etruscans control much of what will become central and northern Italy by 500 BCE; Conquest of Etruria by Rome (265-264 BCE)
<b>Greek and Hellenistic, 850 BCE - 31 BCE (Which went on to influence art in Italy)</b>	Greek Idealism: balance, perfect proportions; architectural orders (Doric, Ionic, Corinthian)	The Parthenon, Polykleitos, Praxiteles, Epigonus, statues <i>Dying Gaul</i> , <i>Laocoön and His Sons</i>	Athens defeats Persia at Marathon (490BCE); Alexander the Great's conquests (336 BCE - 323 BCE)
<b>Roman (500 BCE - CE 476)</b>	Roman realism: practical and down-to-earth; the arch	The Colosseum, the Pantheon, Trajan's Column	Julius Caesar assassinated (44 BCE); Augustus proclaimed Emperor (27 BCE); Diocletian splits Empire (CE 292); Fall of Rome (CE 476)
<b>Byzantine (from Byzantium, the "Rome of the East", CE 395 - 1453)</b>	Heavenly Byzantine mosaics and domes on top of domes in architecture	Hagia Sophia, San Vitale, mosaics and the Pala d'Oro in Saint Mark's, Venice	Justinian partly restores Western Roman Empire (CE 533 - CE 562); Iconoclasm Controversy (CE 726 - CE 843)
<b>Golden Age of Islam (CE 700 - 1350, more or less depending on whom you ask)</b>	Great value placed on knowledge both of the past and acquiring new knowledge.	Ibn al-Haytham, tin-glazed pottery, Mosque of Cordoba, the Alhambra	Muslim conquest of Spain (CE 710 - CE 780); Foundation of the House of Wisdom (late 700s) in Baghdad; spread of paper manufacturing in Central Asia and Middle East
<b>Middle Ages (400 - 1400)</b>	Carolingian Renaissance, Romanesque, Gothic	Notre Dame; Doge's Palace (Palazzo Ducale); Cimabue, Duccio, Giotto	Viking raids (793–1066); Battle of Hastings (1066); Crusades I–IV (1095–1204); Black Death (1347–1351); Hundred Years War (1337–1453)
<b>Early and High Renaissance (1400 - 1550)</b>	Rebirth of classical (= ancient Greek & Roman) culture	Ghiberti's Doors, Brunelleschi, Donatello, Botticelli, da Vinci, Raphael, Michelangelo	Gutenberg invents movable type (1447); Turks conquer Constantinople (1453); Columbus lands in New World (1492); Martin Luther starts Reformation (1517)
<b>Venetian and Northern Renaissance (1430 - 1550)</b>	The Renaissance spreads north to France, the Low Countries, Poland, Germany, and England	Bellini, Giorgione, Titian, Dürer, Bruegel, Bosch, Jan van Eyck, Rogier van der Weyden	Council of Trent and Counter Reformation (1545–1563); Copernicus proves the earth revolves around the sun (1543)
<b>Mannerism (1520s - late 1580s)</b>	Art & architecture that broke rules; artifice over nature	Tintoretto, El Greco, Pontormo, Bronzino, Sofonisba Aguißola, Lavinia Fontana	Magellan circumnavigates the globe (1520–1522)
<b>Baroque (1600 - 1750)</b>	Splendor and flourish for God; art as a weapon in the religious wars	Reubens, Rembrandt, Caravaggio, Artemesia Gentileschi, Elisabetta Sirani, Judith Leyster, Velázquez; Palace of Versailles	Thirty Years War between Catholics and Protestants (1618–1648)

Adapted & Modified from "Art History for Dummies Cheat Sheet" <https://www.dummies.com/article/academics-the-arts/art-architecture/art-history/art-history-timeline-193389/>