

Classicism

Classicism is rooted in the art and architecture of ancient Greece and Rome, emphasizing traditional forms, elegance, and symmetry. This style values harmony and proportion, reflecting classical ideals.

[The School of Athens by Raphael](#)

Baroque

The Baroque movement, originating in Europe from the early 17th to mid-18th century, is noted for its dramatic, exaggerated motion and clear, detailed representations. Baroque art aims to evoke drama, tension, exuberance, and grandeur.

[The Ecstasy of Saint Teresa by Bernini](#)

Rococo

Rococo, originating in early 18th-century France, is characterized by elaborate ornamentation and a light, sensuous style, including scrollwork, foliage, and animal forms.

[The Swing by Jean-Honoré Fragonard](#)

Neoclassicism

Neoclassicism, arising in the late 18th century, draws inspiration from ancient Greek and Roman art, emphasizing classical principles and contrasting with modern movements like pop art.

[Oath of the Horatii by Jacques-Louis David](#)

Symbolism

Symbolism, emerging in the late 19th century, reflected emotions and ideas rather than the natural world, characterized by a pessimistic view of modern society.

[The Scream by Edvard Munch](#)

Art Nouveau

Art Nouveau, active between 1890 and 1910, is known for its sinuous, asymmetrical lines inspired by organic forms. Also called Jugendstil in Germany and Sezessionstil in Austria, it influenced architecture and the decorative arts, striving for a new style free from the historicism of the 19th century.

[The Kiss by Gustav Klimt](#)

Impressionism

Impressionism, a 19th-century movement, focused on capturing visual 'impressions' with small, visible brushstrokes. Notable artists include Claude Monet, Pierre Auguste Renoir, and Camille Pissarro.

[Impression, Sunrise by Claude Monet](#)

Neo-Impressionism

Neo-Impressionism, led by Georges Seurat and Paul Signac, emerged from 1886 to 1906. It favored a systematic painting technique known as pointillism over Impressionism's spontaneity.

[A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte by Georges Seurat](#)

Post-Impressionism

Post-Impressionism, a reaction against Impressionism, featured artists like Paul Cézanne and Vincent van Gogh. They focused on emotional and psychological responses through bold colors and symbolic images.

[Starry Night by Vincent van Gogh](#)

Art Deco

Art Deco emerged in France before World War I, gaining prominence in 1925 during the Exposition des Arts Décoratifs. This movement blurred the lines between various mediums, integrating architecture, furniture, clothing, and jewelry. Art Deco combined modern aesthetics with craftsmanship, advanced technology, and elegant materials.

[Chrysler Building by William Van Alen](#)

Expressionism

Expressionism, active from 1905 to 1920, sought to express emotional experiences rather than physical reality. Known for distortion, exaggeration, and dynamic color application, it aimed to convey the artist's inner feelings.

[The Blue Rider by Wassily Kandinsky](#)

Cubism

Cubism, initiated by Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque in 1907, uses geometric planes to challenge traditional representation, creating fragmented compositions of nudes, landscapes, and still lifes.

[Les Demoiselles d'Avignon by Pablo Picasso](#)

Futurism

Founded in 1909 by Filippo Tommaso Marinetti, Futurism aimed to capture the dynamism and energy of the modern mechanical world through abstract art and literature.

[Unique Forms of Continuity in Space by Umberto Boccioni](#)

Dadaism

Dadaism emerged during World War I as a protest against conventional social values and artistic practices. It sought to shock and provoke self-awareness through anti-establishment art.

[Fountain by Marcel Duchamp](#)

Constructivism

Developed around 1915 by the Russian avant-garde, Constructivism is a branch of abstract art focused on art for social purposes. It features geometric compositions and precise measurements.

[Beat the Whites with the Red Wedge by El Lissitzky](#)

Surrealism

Founded by André Breton in 1924, Surrealism aimed to liberate thought and language from rational constraints, championing the irrational and poetic.

[The Persistence of Memory by Salvador Dalí](#)

Precisionism

Precisionism, an early American modern art movement, celebrated the new American landscape with structured compositions inspired by Cubism and Futurism.

[My Egypt by Charles Demuth](#)

Bauhaus

Founded by Walter Gropius in Germany in 1919, the Bauhaus school merged art, architecture, and design. It promoted experimental pedagogy focusing on materials and functions over traditional art methodologies, influencing modern art and design.

[Bauhaus Building by Walter Gropius](#)

Abstract Expressionism

The term 'Abstract Expressionism' encompasses a broad range of American 20th-century art movements focused on abstract art. Also known as The New York School, this movement is characterized by large painted canvases, sculptures, and other media. 'Action painting' is a key aspect, emphasizing dynamic and spontaneous brushstrokes, along with dripping and spilling paint techniques.

[No. 5, 1948 by Jackson Pollock](#)

CoBrA

Founded in Paris in 1948, CoBrA was a short-lived but innovative post-war group advocating for spontaneity in art to create a new society. The name 'CoBrA' is an acronym for Copenhagen, Brussels, and Amsterdam, the home cities of its founders.

[Asger Jorn's Stalingrad](#)

Harlem Renaissance

Post-World War I, the Harlem Renaissance was a significant African-American movement in visual arts, literature, music, and theatre, celebrating black life and identity.

[The Migration Series by Jacob Lawrence](#)

Color Field Painting

Color Field Painting, linked to Abstract Expressionism, focuses on pure abstraction and the sublime through large, flat surfaces of color and open compositions, moving away from the active gestures of Action Painting.

[No. 61 \(Rust and Blue\) by Mark Rothko](#)

Fauvism

Fauvism, coined by Louis Vauxcelles, is associated with artists like Henri Matisse and André Derain. It features vibrant colors and bold brushstrokes, moving away from realistic representation.

[Woman with a Hat by Henri Matisse](#)

Performance Art

Emerging in the 1960s, Performance Art involves actions performed by artists or participants, challenging traditional visual art conventions and embracing diverse styles and mediums.

[Cut Piece by Yoko Ono](#)

Minimalism

Minimalism, a 1960s movement, features simple geometric shapes and industrial materials, challenging traditional notions of craftsmanship and spatial depth in abstract art.

[Untitled \(Stack\) by Donald Judd](#)

Pop Art

Pop Art, originating in the 1950s, drew from popular culture and commercial imagery, emphasizing everyday life elements through silkscreens, large-scale replicas, and soft sculptures.

[Marilyn Diptych by Andy Warhol](#)

Op Art

Op Art, or optical art, uses visual effects like repetition and vibrating colors to create optical illusions, exploring perception and depth.

[Vega-Nor by Victor Vasarely](#)

Suprematism

Coined by Kazimir Malevich in 1915, Suprematism emphasizes simple geometric forms and dynamic compositions, advocating for the supremacy of pure feeling in art.

[Black Square by Kazimir Malevich](#)

Land Art

Land Art, also known as Earth art, emerged in the 1960s and 1970s, featuring works made directly in the landscape. It includes earthworks and structures made from natural materials.

[Spiral Jetty by Robert Smithson](#)

Street Art

Evolving from graffiti, Street Art uses urban spaces as canvases, transforming cities into open-air museums and often crossing into mainstream art.

[Girl with Balloon by Banksy](#)