

Where in the World?	When?	Who were the Artists?	What Subjects Did They Paint?	How to Recognize Their Paintings	Names Sometimes Used for the Period of Art
France	1600	Poussin 1594-1665	Landscapes; battle scenes; allegories	Calm/active; open spaces; classical	French
		Lorrain 1600-1682	Landscapes	Soft; open spaces	French
	1700	Watteau 1684-1721	Carefree upper-class people; playfulness	Curvy; fluffy	Rococo
	1750	Fragonard 1732-1806	Carefree upper-class people; playfulness	Curvy, fluffy	Rococo
	1700	Chardin 1699-1779	Domestic scenes; kitchen tools (pots, pans, etc.); working people	Dutch-like interest in detail; earthy; Genre	French
	1775-1800	David 1748-1825	Greek revival; heroes; political; elegant people	Frozen; posed; cool; stopped action	Neoclassical
		Ingres 1780-1867	Greek revival; heroes; political; elegant people	Frozen; posed; cool; stopped action	Neoclassical
Spain	1800	Goya 1746-1828	Royalty; political; social commentary; "majas"	Jewel-like detail; black and white	Spanish School (Pre-Realism)
France	1800	Gericault 1791-1824	Exotic faraway; adventure; heroics	Action; movement	Romantic
		Delacroix 1798-1863	Adventure; heroics; exotic people/places	Action; movement; loose brushwork	Romantic
England	1700-1800	Hogarth 1697-1764	Country and city scenes; satire	"Tableaux"; curvy; loose	* * *
		Gainsborough 1727-1788	Portraits; families; children	Sentimental; sweet; idealization of subjects	English Portrait Painting
		Reynolds 1723-1792	Portraits of society; historical military subjects	Sentimental; sweet	English Portrait Painting
		Turner 1775-1851	Outdoor scenes	Loose; explosive light	Pre-Impressionism
		Constable 1776-1837	English countryside	Quite pastoral scenes	Pre-Impressionism
France	1800	Corot 1796-1875	Outdoors; country landscapes	Silvery light; fluffy trees	Barbizon School
		Courbet 1819-1877	Peasants	Blackish-green foliage	Barbizon School and Realism
		Millet 1814-1875	Working people	Realistic; story telling	Realism