

European Art and the Wider World 1350-1550: Art and Its Global Histories

The period 1350-1550 was a time of great change and upheaval in Europe. The Black Death, the Hundred Years' War, and the rise of new political and economic powers all contributed to a period of social and cultural transformation. This period also saw a significant increase in global exploration and trade, which brought Europe into contact with new cultures and artistic traditions from around the world.

The influence of these global influences can be seen in the art of the period, which began to incorporate elements from a variety of different sources. For example, the use of perspective in painting, which was first developed in Italy, was soon adopted by artists in other parts of Europe. Similarly, the use of oil paints, which was introduced to Europe from the Middle East, quickly became the preferred medium for artists throughout the continent.



European Art and the Wider World 1350–1550 (Art and its Global Histories Book 1) by Steven Heller

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

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In addition to these technical influences, European artists also began to adopt new subject matter and iconography from around the world. For example, the depiction of exotic animals and plants in European art became increasingly common during this period, as artists sought to capture the wonders of the newly discovered world.

The global influences on European art during this period were not limited to the visual arts. Music and literature were also influenced by new ideas and traditions from around the world. For example, the use of polyphony in music, which was first developed in Europe, was soon adopted by musicians in other parts of the world. Similarly, the use of vernacular languages in literature, which was first popularized in Europe, soon spread to other parts of the world.

The global influences on European art during this period were not always positive. In some cases, the encounter with new cultures and artistic traditions led to conflict and violence. For example, the European conquest of the Americas led to the destruction of many indigenous cultures and artistic traditions. In other cases, the encounter with new cultures and artistic traditions led to a process of cultural exchange and synthesis. For example, the European encounter with the art of China led to the development of new styles of painting and ceramics in Europe.

The global influences on European art during this period are a complex and fascinating subject. The art of this period reflects the many ways in which Europe was connected to the wider world, and the ways in which these connections shaped European culture and society.

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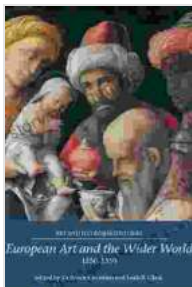
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Further Reading

- J.M. Roberts, *The Pelican History of the World* (London: Penguin Books, 1999).
- Peter Burke, *The Renaissance in Italy: A Cultural History* (London: Hambledon Press, 1999).
- Jerry Brotton, *The Renaissance: A Cultural History* (London: HarperCollins, 2002).



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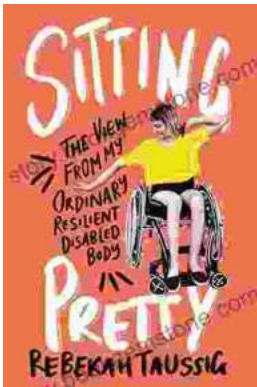
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