Scale Khan Academy

- 200 countries
- 300,000 registered educators
- 10,000,000 unique monthly users
- 2,000,000,000 problems answered
Cassatt, In the Loge

Mary Cassatt, In the Loge, 1878, oil on canvas, 81.28 x 66.04 cm / 32 x 26 inches (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston)

Mary Cassatt, In the Loge, 1878

Learn more about this work of art in context at smarthistory.khanacademy.org
Art on Khan Academy

- 590 videos
- 300 essays
- 100+ art historians
Scale
Art on KA
past 12 months

- 200+ countries
- 7,000,000 unique visitors
- 15,000,000 page views
- 1,000,000 quiz questions answered
Mimar Sinan, Rüstem Paşa Camii, İstanbul, 1561-63
Khan Academy

Details
Ratings and Reviews
Related

Screenshots

**Overview and history of algebra**

- **Origins of algebra**
  Where did the word "Algebra" and its underlying ideas come from?

- **Descartes and Cartesian coordinates**
  Bridging algebra and geometry. What makes linear equations so linear.

- **Abstract-ness**
  The general idea behind the word "abstract"

- **The beauty of algebra**
  Why the abstraction of mathematics is so fundamental

- **Why all the letters in algebra?**
  Jesse Roe and Sal Khan talk about why we use letters in algebra

**This app is designed for both iPhone and iPad**

**Free**

*This app is designed for both iPhone and iPad*

**Rating: 4+**

**LINKS**

- License Agreement
- Privacy Policy
- Developer Website

© 2012 Khan Academy
Art history

Art history - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art_history  Wikipedia

Art history is the study of objects of art in their historical development and stylistic contexts, i.e. genre, design, format, and style. This includes the "major" arts of ...

History of art - Category:Art history - Art History (journal)

Heilbrunn Timeline of Art History | The Metropolitan Museum ...
www.metmuseum.org/toah/  Metropolitan Museum of Art

The Heilbrunn Timeline of Art History provides an overview of the history of art as illustrated and represented in the Museum's collection. The material presented ...

Search the Timeline - Timelines, 500-1000 AD - Thematic Essays - 8000–2000 B.C.

Art history | Khan Academy
www.khanacademy.org/humanities/art-history  Khan Academy

Spontaneous conversations about works of art where the speakers are not afraid to disagree with each other or art history orthodoxy. Videos are made by Dr.

Art History Basics - 1400-1500 Renaissance in ... - 400 CE Ancient cultures

Smarthistory: a multimedia web-book about art and art history
smarthistory.khanacademy.org/  Smarthistory

We anticipate more than two million visitors from around the globe for the fall 2013 semester. Let's make sure strong, global art history content is freely available ...
All accepted contributed content is published on both khanacademy.org and smarthistory.khanacademy.org. All content is published with a Creative Commons attribution, non-commercial, share-alike license.
I'm oddly shocked by what I see to be such a modern, feminist aspect of this story and then remember that Griffith was also responsible for The Birth of the Nation. How do viewers feel about him being responsible for such different stories? How did he come to hold such modern views while also holding such backwards ones?

Was this film made before or after The Birth of a Nation?

It was filmed two years earlier. It's unbelievable that the same director could have made both those films. But then again, he did also shoot the film, Tolerance not long after that.

Did popular actors/actresses from this time command the same social power that today's do? Was the general populace as obsessed with their lives as today's populace is?

At the time this film was made (1913), actors and actresses were able to command a lot of social power in their own societies, but, seeing how the film industry was so young, and not yet advanced in the public's eye, the actors/actresses were not the object of the general public's obsessions at the extreme that they are today.
The colors in Ottoman ceramic tiles help us to date them. Put the following tile colors in chronological order.

- Blue
- Purple
- Red
Printmaking

Artists have used printmaking to create some of their most profound and compelling works of art, yet the basic printmaking techniques remain a mystery to most people. These videos demonstrate three key printmaking processes—relief, intaglio, and lithography. They include prints from the Museum's collection to demonstrate the range of expressive effects associated with each technique.

1913 Centennial Celebration

1913 is a particularly important year within the history of modern art, marked by events and objects that would fundamentally change the way art was conceived and understood. In February of that year, the groundbreaking "Armory Show" introduced the American public to the work of Paul Cézanne, Pablo Picasso, Marcel Duchamp, and many other European artists exhibited alongside their American avant-garde counterparts. In this series of videos, curators from all areas of the Museum speak about their favorite works from 1913 in MoMA's collection.

Behind the scenes at MoMA

Come behind the scenes and watch the staff and artists at work.

Abstract Expressionism

More than sixty years have passed since the critic Robert Coates, writing in "The New Yorker" in 1946, first used the term "Abstract Expressionism" to describe the richly colored canvases of Hans Hofmann. Over the years the name has come to designate the paintings and sculptures of artists as different as Jackson Pollock and Barnett Newman, Willem de Kooning and Mark Rothko, Lee Krasner and David Smith. Watch these short videos to explore some of the
The J. Paul Getty Museum

The J. Paul Getty Museum seeks to inspire curiosity about, and enjoyment and understanding of, the visual arts by collecting, conserving, exhibiting and interpreting works of art of outstanding quality and historical importance. To fulfill this mission, the Museum continues to build its collections through purchase and gifts, and develops programs of exhibitions, publications, scholarly research, public education, and the performing arts that engage our diverse local and international audiences. All of these activities are enhanced by the uniquely evocative architectural and garden settings provided by the Museum's two renowned venues: the Getty Villa and the Getty Center.
Asian Art Museum

The Asian Art Museum is one of the largest museums in the Western world devoted exclusively to Asian art and culture. Home to more than 18,000 works of art from over 40 Asian countries, we strive to be a catalyst for discovery, dialogue, and inspiration. With Asia as our lens and art as our cornerstone, we spark connections across cultures and through time, igniting curiosity, conversation, and creativity.

Community Questions

Introduction

“Asia” is a term invented by the Greeks and Romans, and developed by Western geographers to indicate the land mass east of the Ural Mountains and Ural River, together with offshore islands such as Japan and Java. Culturally, no “Asia” exists, and the peoples who inhabit “Asia” often have little in common with each other. Recognizing the diversity of the huge area conventionally designated “Asia,” the Asian Art Museum has arranged its collections into seven general groupings: South Asia, the Persian World and West Asia, Southeast Asia, the Himalayas and the Tibetan Buddhist World, China, Korea, and Japan.

Hinduism

Hinduism has no historical founder, and no central authority. It includes enormously diverse beliefs and practices, which vary over time and among individuals, communities, and regional areas. Its authority—its beliefs and practices—rests on a large body of sacred texts that may date back more than 3,000 years.

South Asia

What are often thought of as “Indian” art and culture spread not only throughout the modern nation of India but also through Pakistan and Bangladesh.

China

Many products and technologies that were first developed in China—silk, porcelain, gunpowder, tea, paper, and woodblock printing—were much sought after by cultures far beyond its borders. In exchange the Chinese sought exotic goods, horses, and jade, as well as access to the sources of Buddhism.
The Virgin and Saint John, from a Crucifixion, German, c. 1420, Dark brown vitreous paint, colored pot metal and clear glass, silver stain, H: 58.5 x W: 50 x D: 1 cm (23 1/16 x 19 11/16 x 3/8 in.) each (J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003.35)

During the Gothic period and the Renaissance (1100s–1500s) stained glass was one of the foremost techniques of painting practiced in Europe. It may seem surprising to call stained
Introduction to printmaking

Learn about the main types of printmaking: relief, intaglio and lithography. Did you know that MoMA offers studio courses online? Check out the list of offerings including online courses on collage and painting techniques.

Pressure + Ink: Introduction to Printmaking

How helpful was this video to you?
- The video was great and really helpful.
- The video was clear and interesting but not what I was looking for.
- The video was okay but wasn’t very interesting to me.
- The video was unclear or confusing.

Report a mistake in the video

Example:
At 2:33, Sel said “single bonds” but meant “covalent bonds.”

Send feedback

Discuss the site
Search Results

Your search for voting returned 5,068 results.

Refine

By Format
- text: 2698
- image: 448
- moving image: 182
- sound: 23
- interactive resource: 1

IMAGE

Voting
Lewis, Boyd, 1944.

View of an unidentified individual entering a polling precinct to vote in the municipal election in Atlanta, Georgia. Local identification number: VIS 101.475.021. Local identification number: ahc101475021.jpg. Boyd Lewis Photographs, Atlanta History Center

View Object
Enter your search query

I want something that I can...
- use for commercial purposes;
- modify, adapt, or build upon.

Search using:

- Europeana Media
- Flickr Image
- Fotopedia Image
- Google Web
- Google Images Image
- Jamendo Music
- Open Clip Art Library Image
- SpinXpress Media
- Wikimedia Commons Media
- YouTube Video
- Pixabay Image
- ccMixter Music
- SoundCloud Music