

# TIMELINE

## History of Graphic Design

30,000 BC- 14,000 BC: Cave painting. Paintings of Pictographs and symbols to communicate.

First visual communication. Chauvet Cave and Lascaux Cave.

3600 BC: Stone carving. Blau Monument. Using Images and symbols in a stone carving.

353 CE: calligraphy. Using cuneiform, syllabary and hieroglyphics as a visual language. 1st form of this was found used by famous Chinese calligrapher Wang Xizhi called Lantingji Xu.

105 AD: The inventing of paper. Inventor (Cai Lun). Using new materials to create one object.

1045AD: Movable paper. Paper invented for transferring ink was created in china by Bi Sheng.

1276: Printing paper mills were introduced to Europe Fabiano, Italy.

1399 – 1799: Illuminated Manuscript. Reflective gold leaf used to print text on. Roman empire.

1400: Xylography. Technique used in print making. A process of carving images on wood or metal and transferring. From Asia.

1400: Renaissance. Revival of literature to a book design. Type design, Page layout, ornaments and illustration.

1450: An Item for printing typefaces in books was invented by Johann Gensfleisch zum Gutenberg.

1460: Illustrations. Albrecht Pfister created a way to include illustrations into books.

1470: A new typeface was designed by Nicolas Jenson. Roman Typeface.

1530: Foundry. Claude Garamond sold fonts for printing. These fonts were created in a foundry developed by himself. French type designer

1600-1700: A new typeface was designed by French king Louis XIV for the Imprimerie nationale a printing work for the French government.

1722: Caslon Old Style. This typeface was designed for printing the Declaration of Independence.

1760: Graphic design was evolving. The Industrial Revolution found better ways to produce products.

1796: Lithography evolved its printing method by Author Senefelder. Flat surfaces and offset printing.

1800: Printing press. The first printing press was designed. Made from iron.

1816: San- Serif font. This font was created to use for subtle in books.

1861: William Morris the leader of the arts and craft movement opened an art decorating company.

1869: Advertising contract was made for fine art in designs and this was done by N.W Ayer and son.

The first advertising agency.

1880: Halftone Screen. Screen made to print the first full coloured image.

1890: Art Nouveau movement. Changed the view in commercial design and other areas of art.

1896: Designers looked for new ways to produce work with new technology

1900: Futurism. A new style of design became an influence on graphic designers because of new technology.

Clean. Sharp and straight lines.

1910: Futurism. This style of art and design was bought in the design field after WW1. Designers were exploring a style that bought graphic, architecture and product design together.

1920: A Modern design style started in design and art. The influence came from students of Bauhaus an art school in German. Geometric shapes, high contrast and low depth.

1932: New Roman. The times London had created a new typeface for their newspaper and this type face was designed by Stanley Morris.

1935: Modern movement America. Modern art and design was disliked in America when it was introduced to the country and it wasn't a popular style of design. Fonts made for book designs and other materials engaged in using this style later on.

1936: Design movement International Typographic Style. This was a movement that took part in Switzerland and Germany. Graphic design evolving to basic elements. Also known as the Swiss design movement

1940: Negative space was introduced this year. Clean designs, white and black space. This was part of the Swiss design movement.

1945: Late Modern movement. This movement started during the start of WW2. A movement of graphic design work not having to have a good appearance. Year for designers to take away decorations.

1950: Kitsch. A style of high contrast known figures used in a concept of humour. Images may also included overemphasize. This style of design was mostly used on movie posters.

1957: Helvetica. Typeface created by Max Miedinger.

1960: Conceptual image. The realization for designers to look more into the total image design as all images that were designed at the time didn't have a story or meaning behind them or any connections.

1968: Abstract designs. Designers created work of hallucinations and this gave them ideas to create work that had weirdly formed shapes and letters, and vibrant colours.

1970: Postmodernism. Era where designers involved design with literature, culture, art philosophy, history, economics, architecture, fiction and literary criticism.

1971: Illustrations and collage. A mix of drawings and images. This was popular during the post-modern movement.

1990: Adobe photo was released, this was the first version that came out. Design program used digitally.

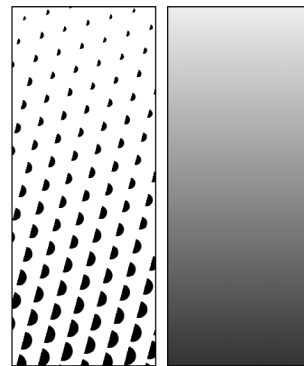
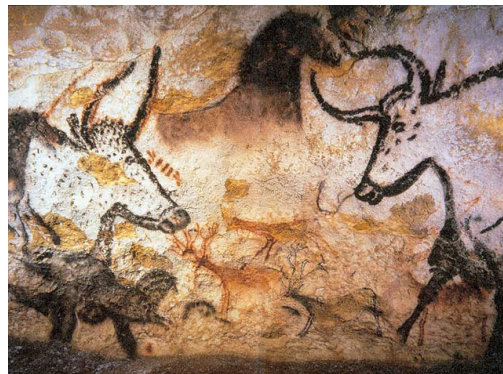
1991: German designer Olaf Leu designed a poster in German containing European design style influences. An era of word wide communication designs was starting.

2000: Grunge designs. A style used in design to embrace the punk rock setting.

2010: Flat style. Minimalist, sharp lines, and a big use of negative space.

2016: Colour overlays. A trend of adding an overlay of colour on a design to create mood.

2017: Cinemagraphs. Still images with a moving object in one certain area.



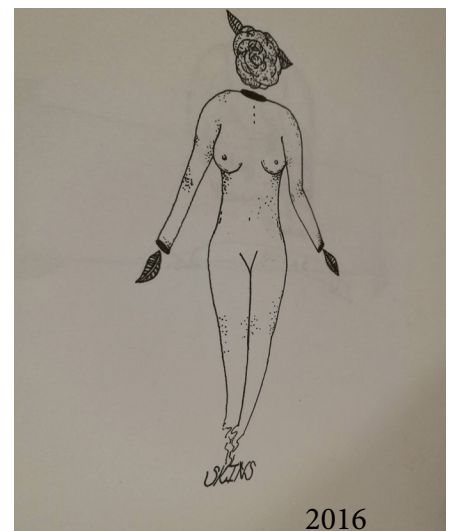
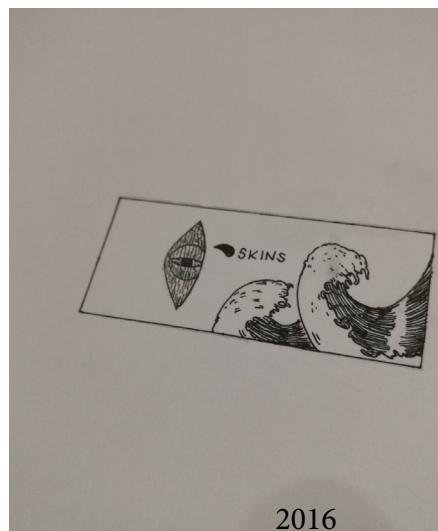
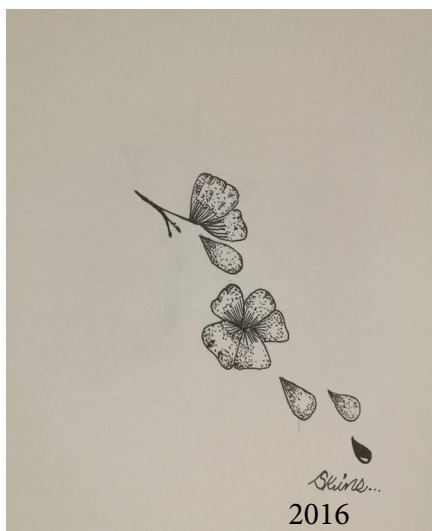
## Dot Art (personal work)

2014: Japanese wave. First dot art drawing. Material used A4 plain paper and blue bullet point pen.

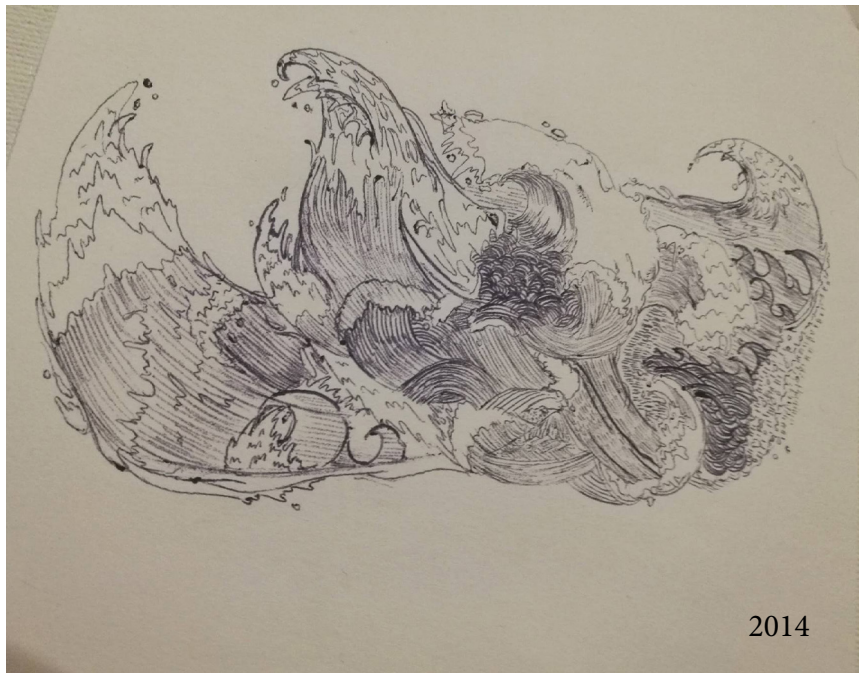
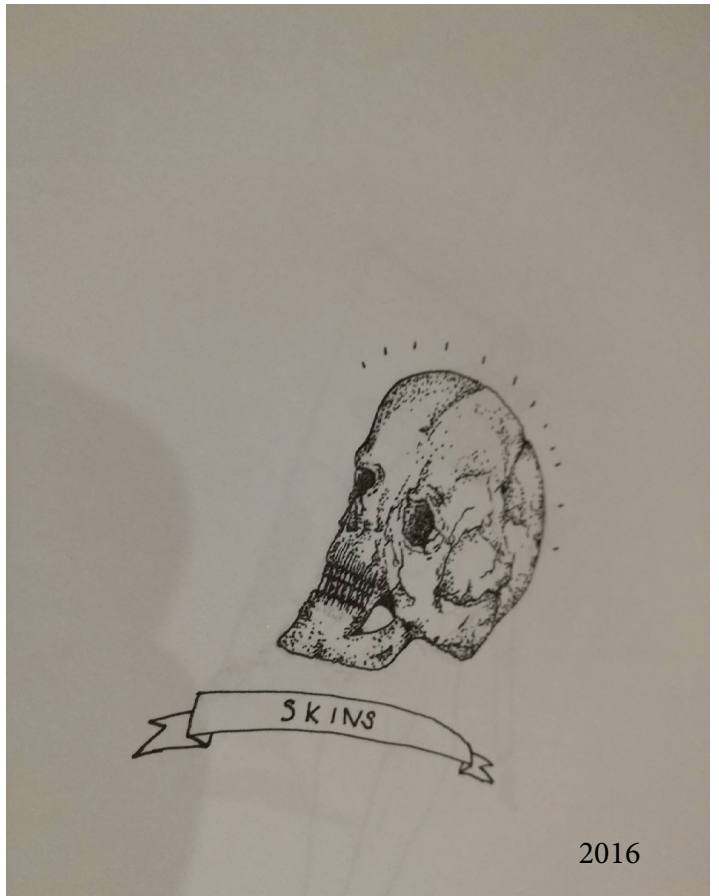
2015: Japanese koi fish. Second attempted at dot art. Material used A4 plain paper and blue bullet point pen. A form of waves creating an image of a fish.

2016: Skins. A series of dot art done for a project. Material used A4 plain paper and black ink pen. These were smaller scaled pieces.

2017: Flower. Most detailed dot art piece done yet. Material used A4 plain paper and black ink pen. This was a design I did for a tattoo piece.







## Tattoo History

484-486 B.C: Greek tattooing. Tattoos of messages. These were tattooed on slaves, prisoners and criminals to send secret messages.

500 B.C: Iranian tattoos. These tattoos were called Kalkubai. Zoomorphic patterns, images of animals and dots were found tattooed on Scythian Chieftain and he was a hunter. Signs and letters were also used in this tattoo as a mark for slaves, and prisoners. They were also used to tattoo a symbol of war. Iranian tattoos were also used for beauty (used to create beauty spots).

2000 B.C: Chiribaya mummy. Symbols that have a personal meaning. The tattoos are usually symbols with detail or very little detail. Done with black wood or oil.

2100 B.C: Chinese tattoos Chi Shen. This is a practice known to puncture the body. This was not a popular form of art used in China as it was seen in a way to abuse the human body. These were also used as markings for criminals, groups of tribes, slaves and to mark a symbol of power and strength.

5000 B.C: Japanese decorative tattoos. Tattoos were placed all over the body and face as a form of art.

1574 B.C.E: Henna. Non-permanent way of tattooing skin. Substance made from a plant to stain skin, used to cool skin down and to decorate skin.

3,000 B.C.E: Iceman Otzi. Symbols of lines and crosses. These tattoos were engraved into the skin with charcoal and they were done for therapeutic reasons.

325- 787 A.D: Religious tattoos. Symbols of crosses. These tattoos were owned by early Christians.

607 A.D: Ptasan. These tattoos were found in parts of groups in Taiwan (Atayal, Paiwan, and Saiset). The tattoo was placed on the back, chest, face, legs, arms or hands. These tattoos were applied on women that had the skills to weave or men that were head hunters (applied on head hunters as a way to protect them in the afterlife) Head hunters were a group of people who hunted humans for their heads. The tattoos contained traditional designs and symbols of birds.

639-641 A.D: Copt tattoos. These tattoos were used to represent faith for Christians in Egypt. It was also used to represent a symbol of protection, and to mark their identity as a Copt (an Egyptian).

720 A.D: Irezumi. Traditional Japanese tattoos used to mark criminals, and prisoners. Was also used as a form of punishment.

150 C.E: Medical tattoos. This method of tattooing was called corneal. Used as a medical purpose to improve eye sight and was also used to cover up scars.

1351 C.E: Sak Yant. Traditional Thailand tattoo. These tattoos were known to have held magical purposes and this idea came from Brahman (leading god in Buddhism). These tattoos were applied on warriors that were going into war to protect them or for good luck.

1600-1900: Filipino tattoos. These tattoos were found among people in tribes. The tattoos were symbols and patterns to represent strength for men, women also wore tattoos however their tattoos represented beauty. These tattoos for men needed to be earned through hunting in order to be placed on their skin. Every tribe had different tattoo designs. Visayas, Mindanao, and Luzon mountain tribes.

1644: Tatau to tattoo. This was the year the word "tattoo" became part of the English vocabulary. The reference came from James Cook after his trips from the Polynesia.

1770: Sailor tattoos. These tattoos were applied on sailors, the tattoos were symbols that represented different stories from their journeys as sailors. Common symbols were swallows, dagger through hearts, anchors, and hula girls.

1830: Pe'a: Samoan traditional tattoo. This tattoo is placed on males on their back to the knee. The tattoo design contains traditional patterns. The tattoo is only to be placed on a son of the chief.

1890-1920: Dayak. Indonesia Borneo traditional tattoos. These tattoos were known as markings to represent many things. Accomplishments, protective spirits, and more.

1891: Tattoo machine. Samuel O'Reilly invented the first tattoo machine.

1893: Solomon Island tattoos. These tattoos were known as scarification tattoos. This method of tattooing was done by raising the skin tissue over scars to create patterns. Tattooed in blue and black.



1900: Malu. Samoan traditional tattoo. This tattoo is applied on woman, and it is placed around the leg area. This tattoo can only be applied on a female if she's the chief's daughter. This tattoo is used to represent their family and village.

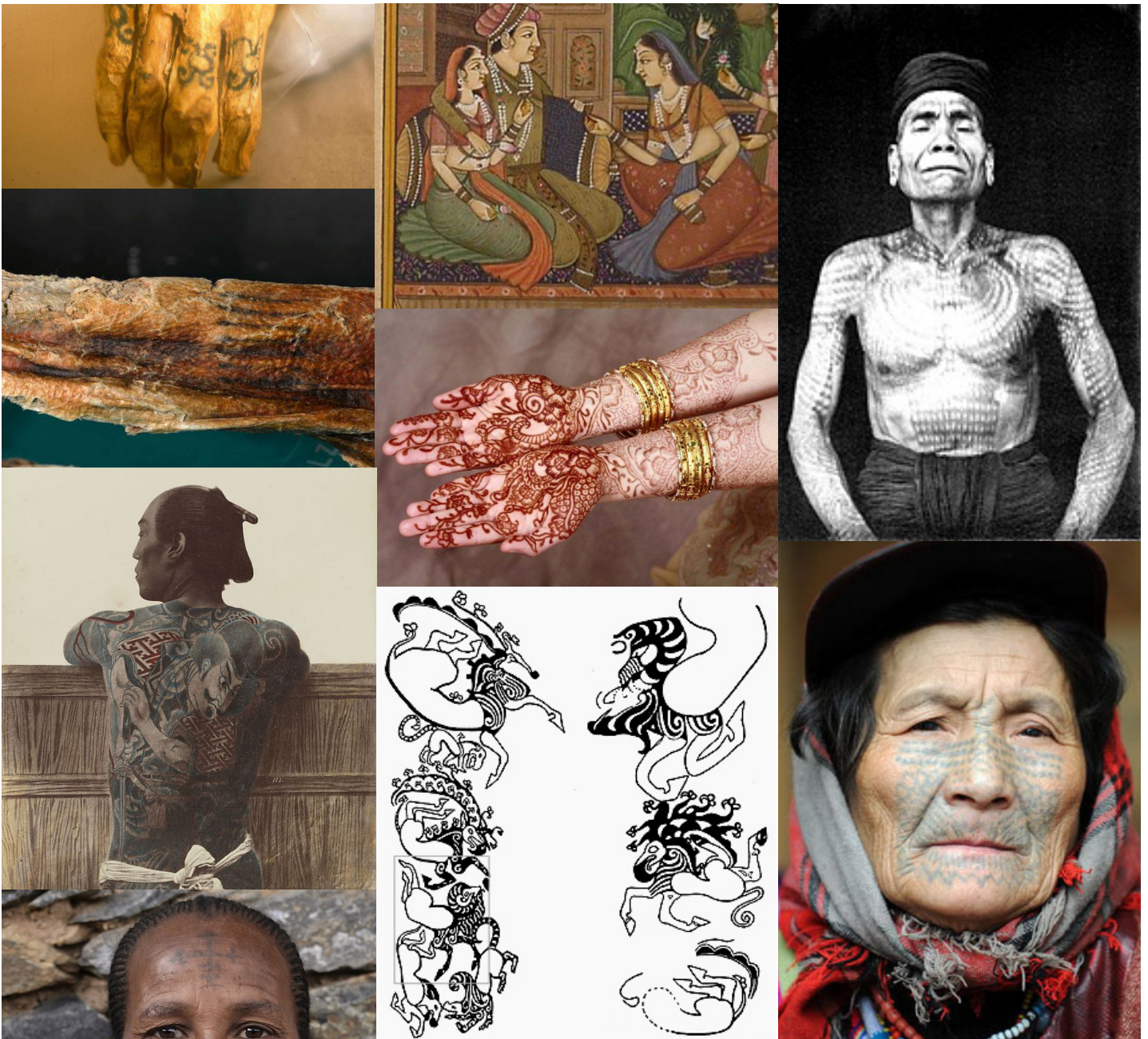
1920: Tattooed ladies. Woman that were part of the circus had tattoos on every part of their body. People paid to see tattooed woman as tattoos were still rare in America.

1950: Tattoo Renaissance. A time when tattoo artist was a big influential to the upcoming of tattoo culture. Lyle Tuttle, Cliff Raven, Don Nolan, Zeke Owens, Spider Webb, and Ed Hardy.

1960: Trend of tattoos in America. Tattoos became more recognized and became a big part of American culture. It was used for cosmetic reasons, and seen as art on skin.

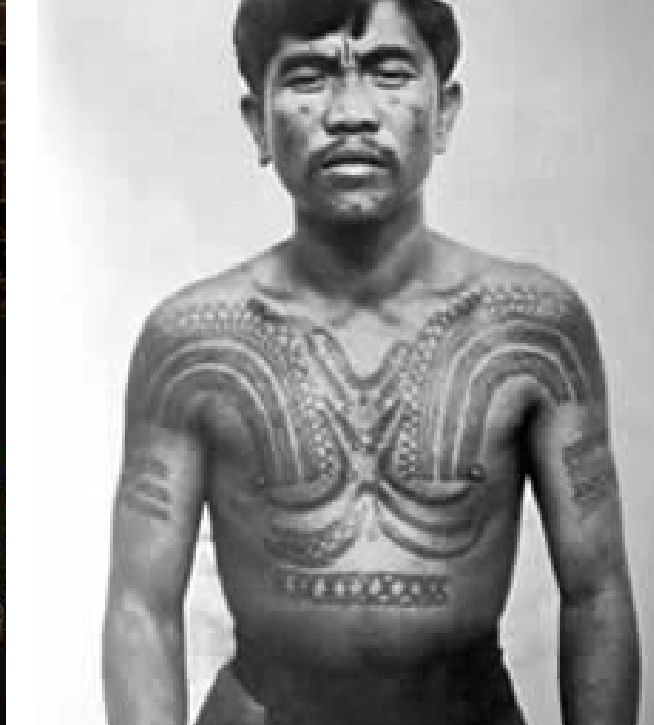
1990: New Zealand tattoo Tā Moko. This tattoo is used by the Maori. Placed on different body parts but mostly applied on the facial area. These tattoos were done for spiritual reasons or a marked of a reminder the deceased.

2000: Pop culture and tattoos. celebrities started to wear tattoos.





Rare talking on chieftain  
Frozen corpse found.  
Scythian barrow 2  
Pazyryk, Altai Mts  
Siberia. 5th Cent.







La bella Angora, die Königin der Tätowierten



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