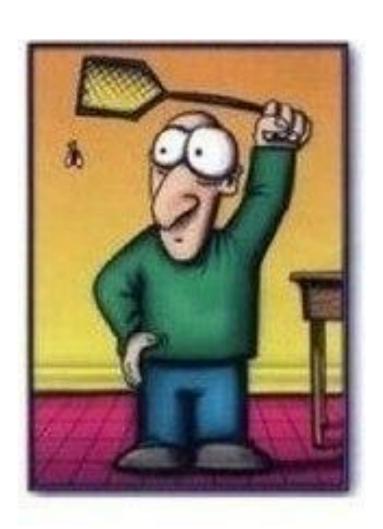
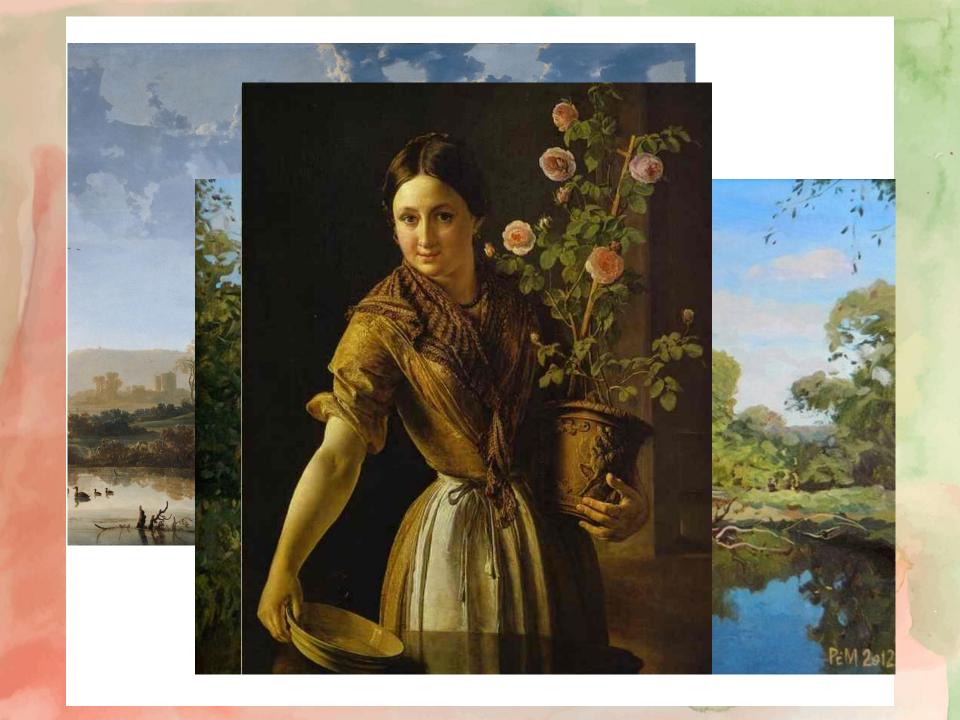


Realism



- Real art
- Since Rennaisanse
- Perspective, composition, colour range
- Mona Lisa a classic example
- The Wanderers

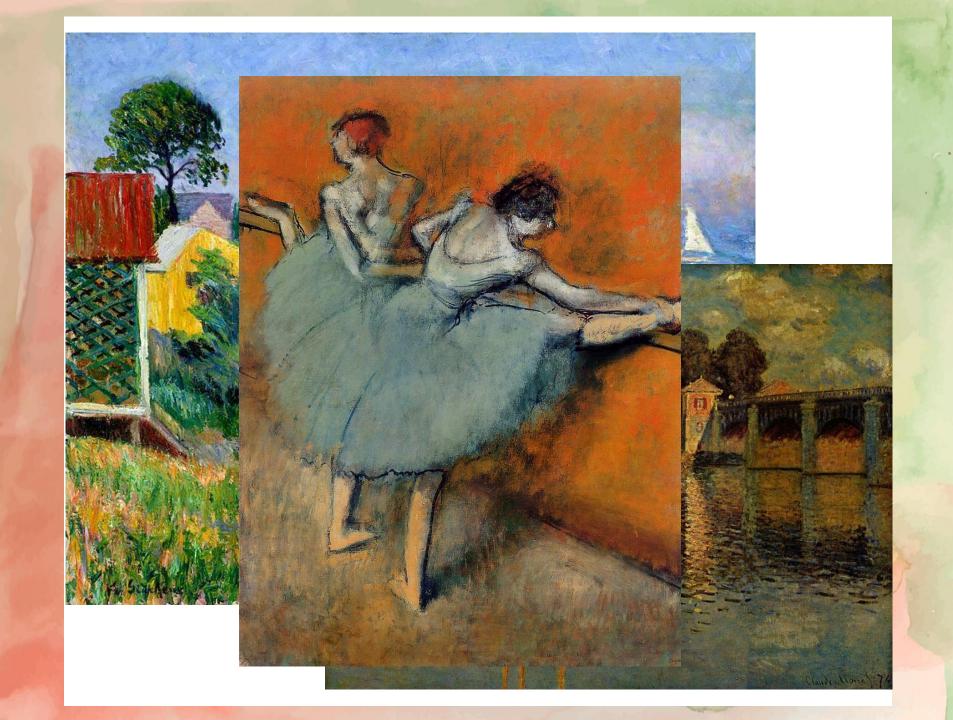


Impressionism



- 1880, Europe
- Gesture and illusion
- Realistic

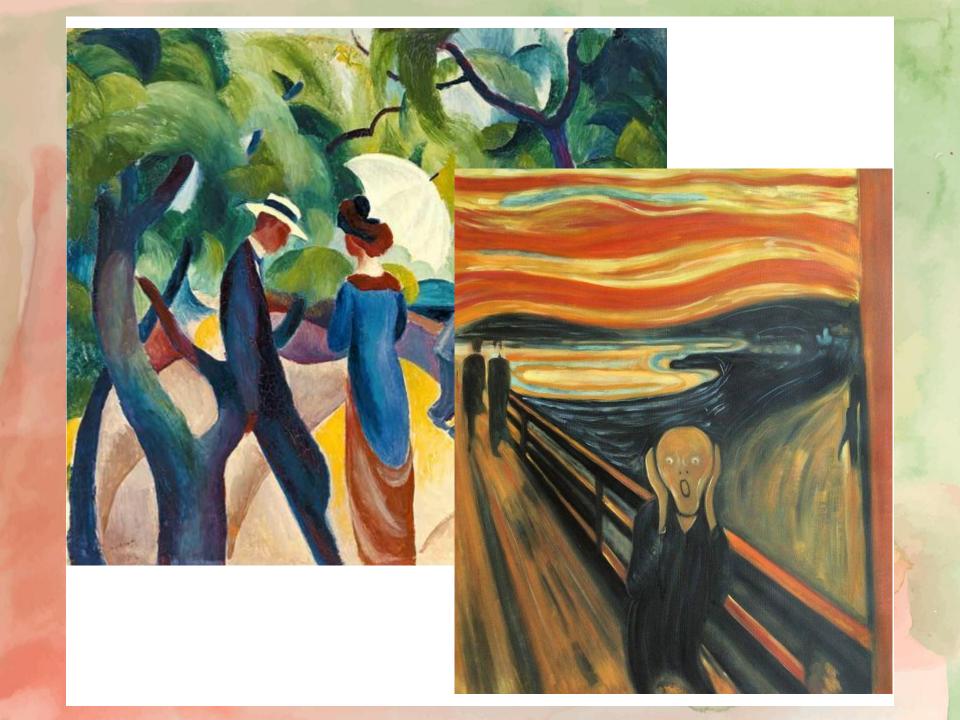
 appearance, yet
 vibrancy
- Monet, Van Gogh,
 Paul Gauguin, Edgar
 Degas,
 Pierre-August
 Renoir



Expressionism



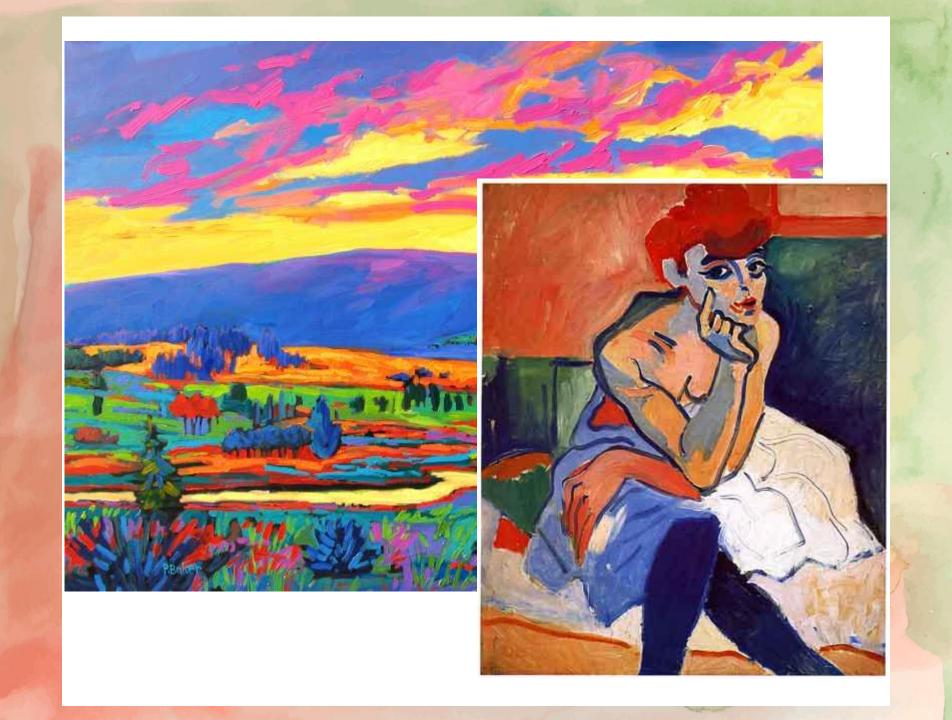
- Beginning of the XXth century
- Brushtroke reveals the process
- Gesturing
- Bold unrealistic colours
- Grotesque
- Edvard Munch



Fauvism



- The turn of the XXth century
- French for "the wild beasts"
- Painterly qualities
- Bold unrealistic colours
- Life in idealised or exotic nature
- Henry Matisse



Surrealism



- 1920-s, France
- Unnerving, illogical scenes
- Strange creatures
- Dream and reality
- Element of surprise
- Dada, Rene Magritte, Salvador Dali



Cubism



- Early 20th century
- Form of modern art
- Inspired by literature and architecture
- 3-dimensional
- Objects are analysed, broken up and reassembled
- Pablo Picasso, Paul Cezanne



Abstraction/Abstract



- 1st decade of the XXth century
- The artist's interpretation of the subject
- Not real, but recognizable
- Georgia O'Keefe
- 1950
- Not realistic
- New materials, forms, textures
- Jackson Pollock



Suprematism



- Around 1913
- Basic geometric forms: circles, squares, lines, and rectangles
- Limited range of colors
- Refers to abstraction
- Kasimir Malevich



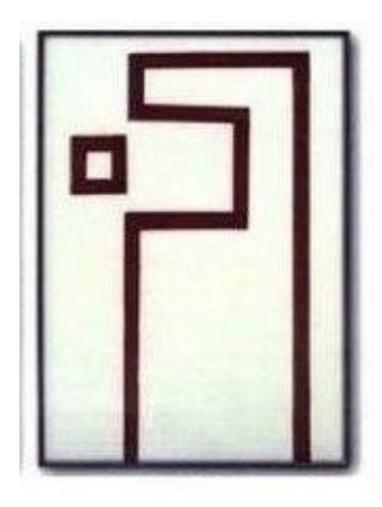
Action Painting



- Gestural abstraction
- Paint is spontaneously dribbled, splashed or smeared onto the canvas
- Emphasis on the action of painting
- Jackson
 Pollock, Franz Kline



Minimalism



- Post World War II
 Western art
- Literal art
- Geometric minimalism
- Reaction against abstract impresionism
- Donald Judd, John McCracken



Pop Art



- The USA, late 1950-s
- Challenge to traditions of fine art
- Images of popular culture
- Irony
- Mechanical means of reproduction or rendering techniques
- Richard Hamilton, Andy Warholl

