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| Fauvism in Korea |
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| Korean Fauvism emerged from within a larger avant-garde art movement of the 1930s and 40s. At that time, most Korean artists were producing works in the style of Academic Realism, as represented and supported by the Joseon Art Exhibition. However, during this period a few Korean artists, such as Ku Bon-ung, Kim Chong-tai, and Lee Jung-seop, began producing works that reflected the influence of Fauvism after they were exposed to the style while studying modern Western oil painting in Japan. These artists bypassed major government art exhibitions, such as the Official Japanese Salon (Bunten) or the Joseon Art Exhibition in Korea, in favour of exhibitions presenting works by independent artist groups, such as the White Savages Group, the Mok-il Group, and the Association of Free Artists. Their Expressionist-style works were marked by a strong subjectivity in the depiction of forms, and a use of colour that eschewed balance to explosively convey emotion. Despite these bold characteristics, Korean Fauvism did not endure long enough to become a substantial art movement with a distinct legacy. |
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| Further reading:  (H.-s. Kim)  (Y.-n. Kim)  (Youn) |