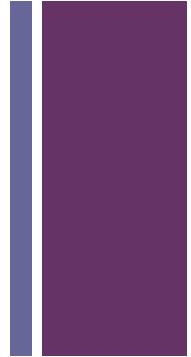


Art Movements



Overview



- Art movements that influenced modern design (not an exhaustive list!)
 - Cubism
 - De Stijl
 - Suprematism
 - Futurism
 - Constructivism
 - Dada
 - Surrealism
 - Art Nouveau
 - Art Deco



19th century and earlier

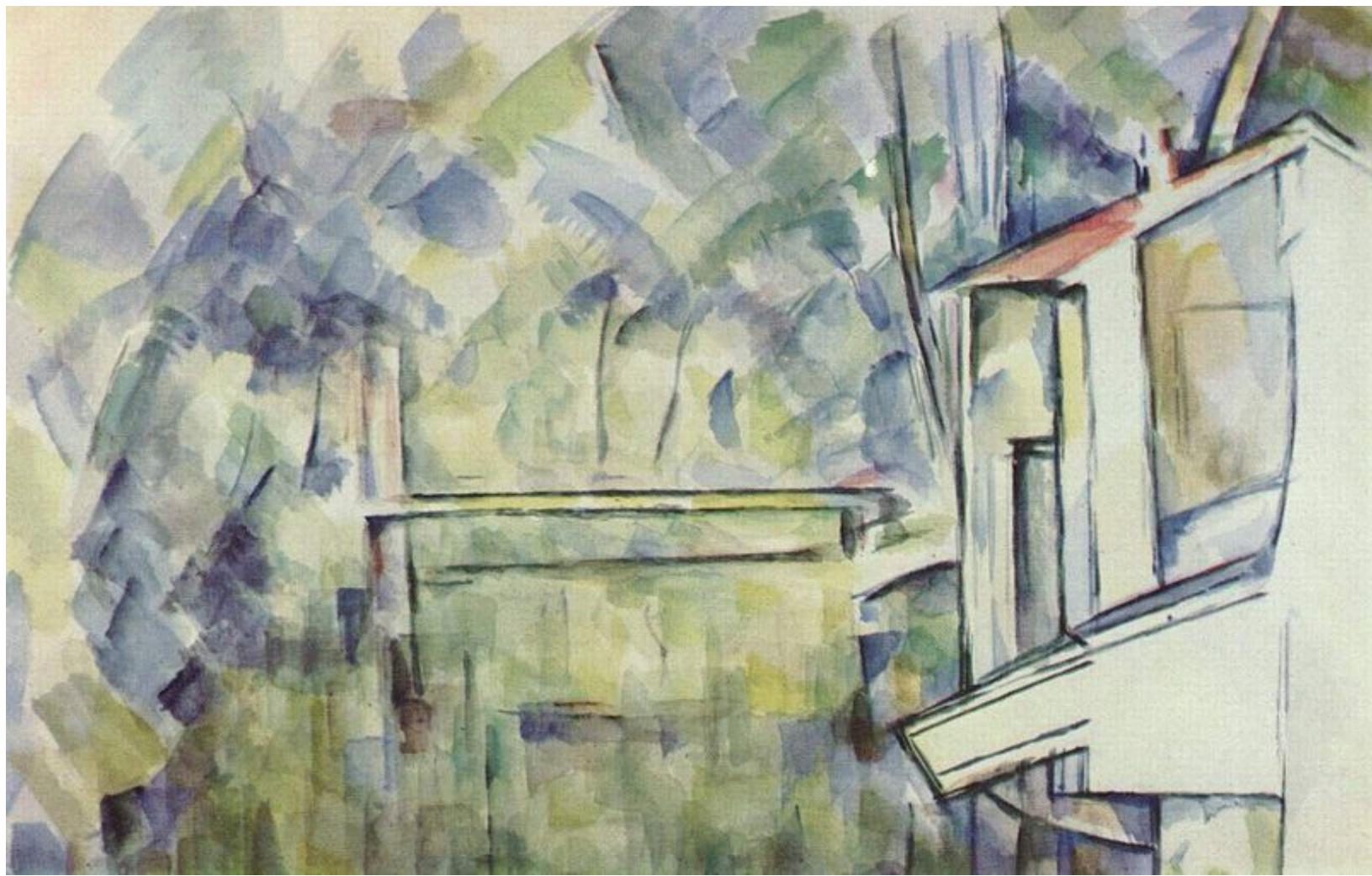
- Movements such as Impressionism and Post-impressionism generally accepted that art should imitate nature.
- Around the start of the 20th century, the first abstract movement was seen (Cubism).
 - Cézanne is often credited with bridging impressionism with cubism and abstract art. He has been called the “father of modern art”.
 - He broke objects, seen in nature, into their basic elements e.g. cones, cylinders, spheres.



Cezanne, Jas de Bouffan, The Pond, 1876.
Hermitage Museum, Saint Petersburg.



Cezanne, Quarry Bibemus, 1898 – 1900.
Museum Folkwang, Essen.



Cezanne, Mill at the River, 1900-1906
Private Collection



Cubism

- Between 1906 and 1921 (approx.)

■ Analytic Cubism

- Objects are broken up, analysed and re-assembled in an abstracted form.
- Subjects depicted from multiple viewpoints to represent greater context.
- Surfaces intersect at seemingly random angles, removing a sense of depth and perspective.

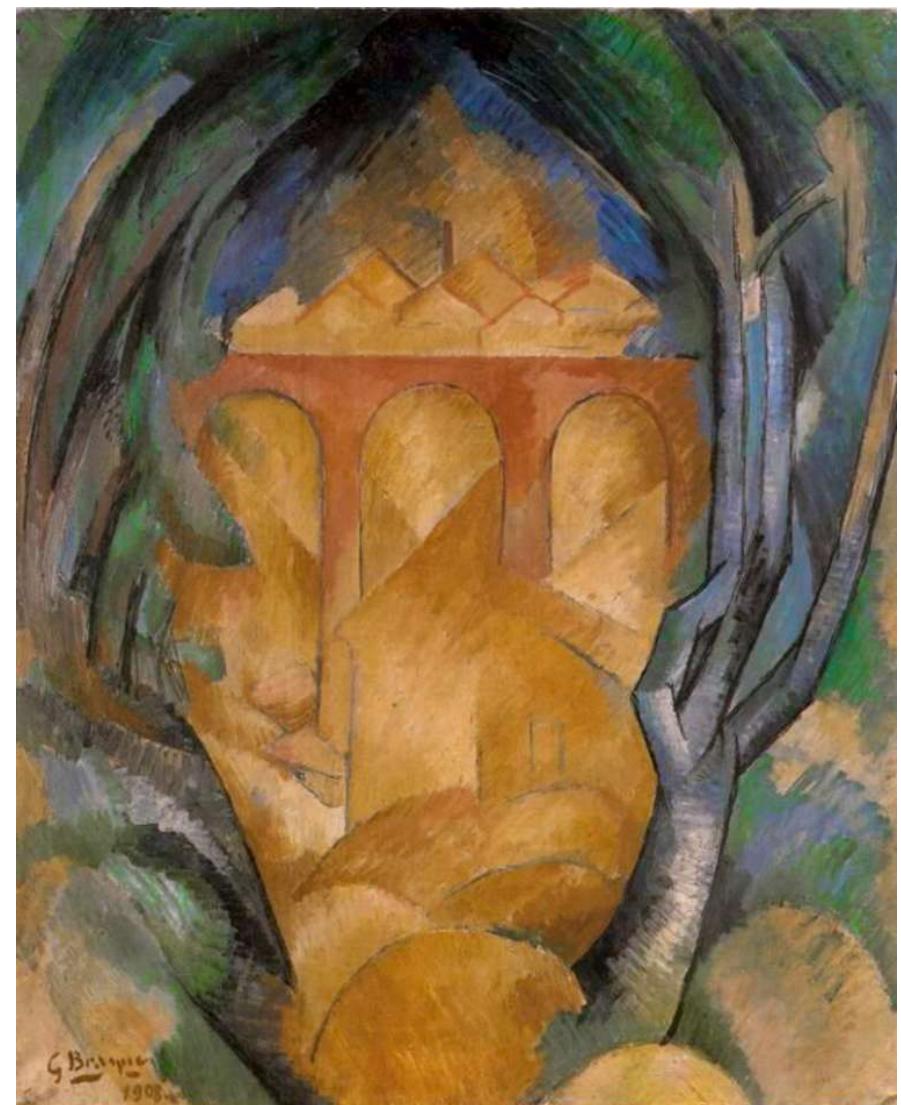


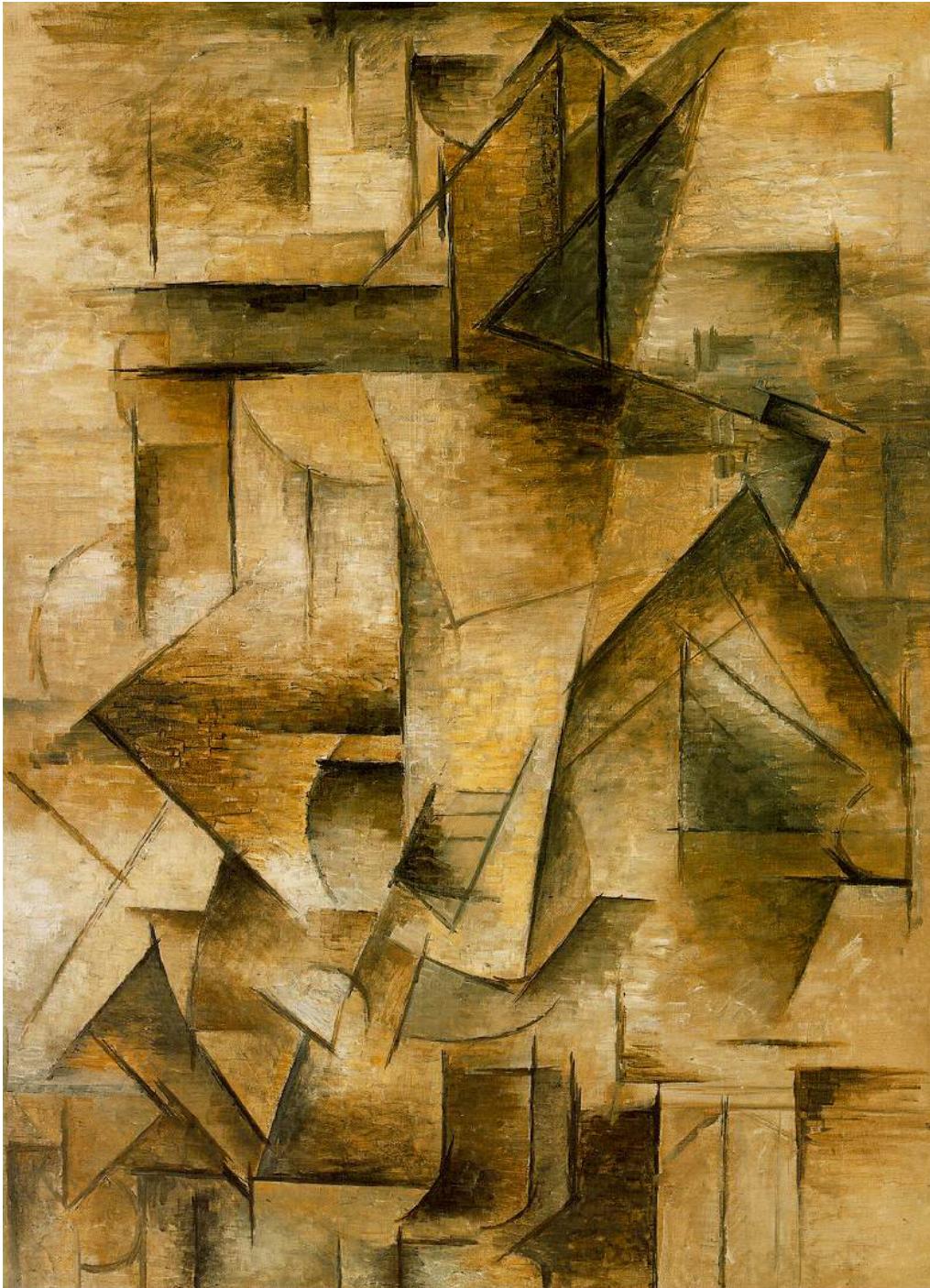
■ Synthetic Cubism

- Different textures, surfaces etc.
- Rather than analysing subjects (and pulling them apart into planes), synthetic cubism pushes several objects together.



George Braque
Le Viaduc de l'Estaque





Picasso, Le guitariste, 1910 - Guitar Player

Exposition Matisse Picasso. Paris, France.

See many different angles and perspectives making it difficult to depict any image.

The colours used (blacks, browns, dark greens) also added to the difficulty in seeing the picture.



Juan Gris, Portrait of Picasso, 1912.

He participated in the development of Cubism.

He broke up his sitter's body into various simple, geometric shapes.

He limited his palette to cool blue, brown, and gray tones that appear both luminous and produce a gentle undulating rhythm across the surface of the painting.



Picasso, Still life with mandolin, 1924.

In 1924, he spent the summer in the Mediterranean where the light and colours inspired him to create more vibrant compositions, like this one. This painting is an example of a bold Synthetic Cubist style of overlapping and contiguous forms.



Picasso, The studio, 1927-28.

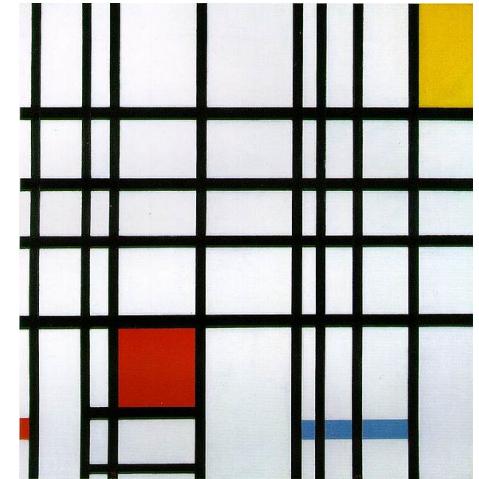
Sculptured bust and full length portrait. Both have three eyes!

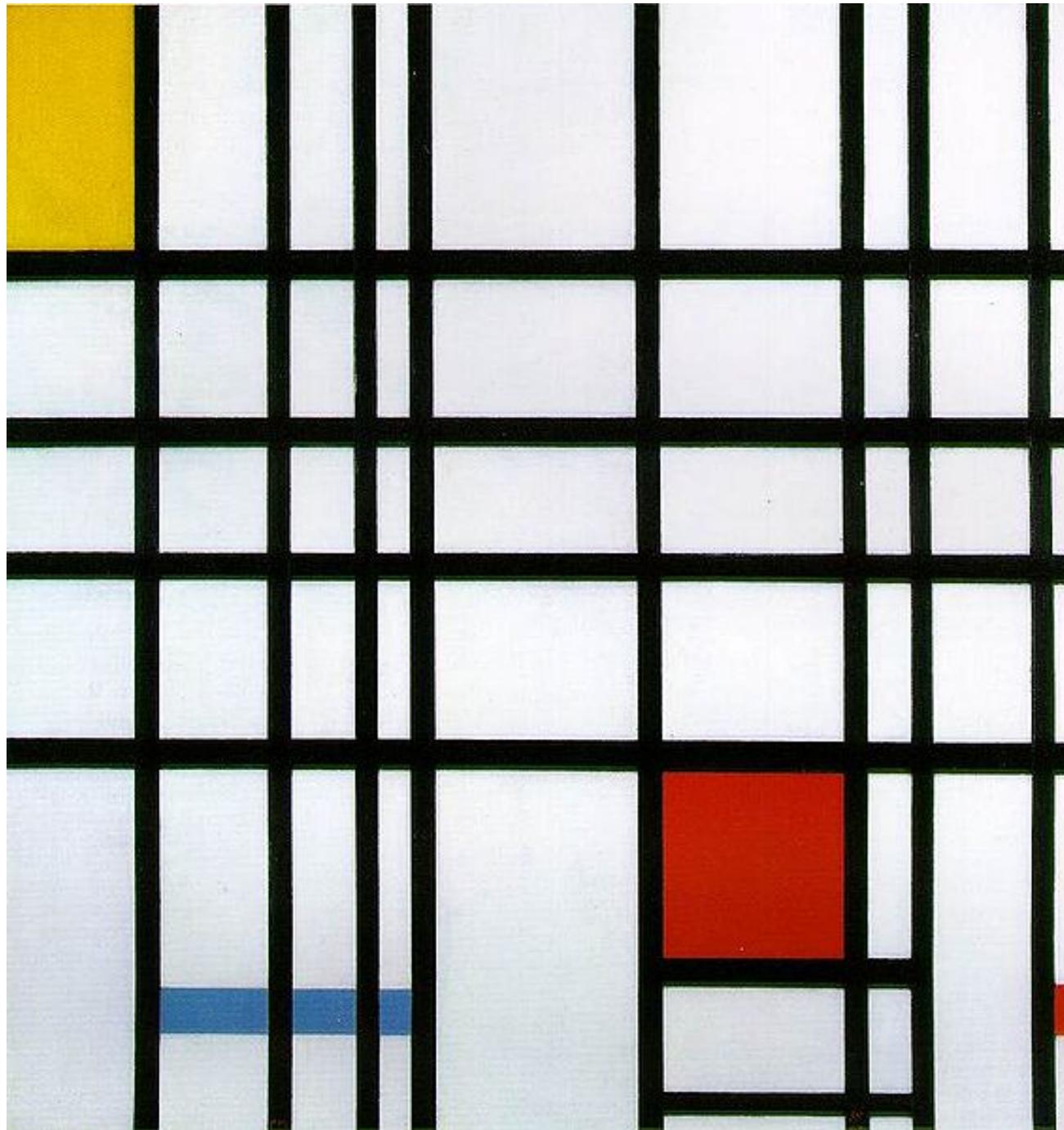
He once asked, "Are we to paint what's on the face, what's inside the face, or what's behind it?"



De Stijl

- From 1917 – 1931 (approx.)
- Dutch Art Movement of geometric abstract art and design.
- Sought to express a new ideal of spiritual harmony and order.
- Supported pure abstraction, strict geometry of horizontals and verticals and a reduction of colour.





Mondrian, Composition with Yellow, Blue and Red, 1937-1942.

Dutch Painter lived throughout Europe (Paris, London) died in Manhattan.

Contributed to De Stijl art movement.

His style evolved a more simplified abstract style which he called Neo Plasticism, restricted to three primary colours and a grid of black vertical and horizontal lines on a white background.

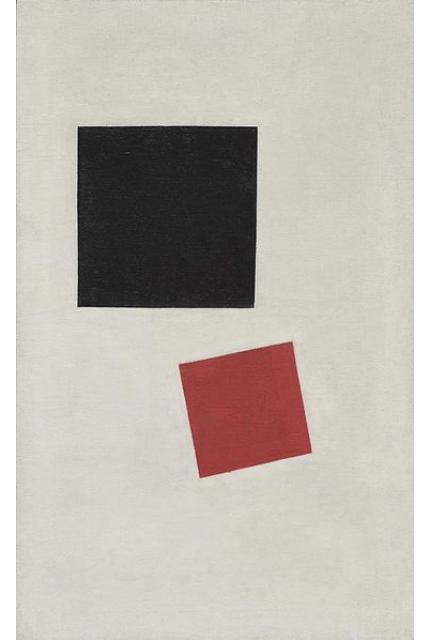


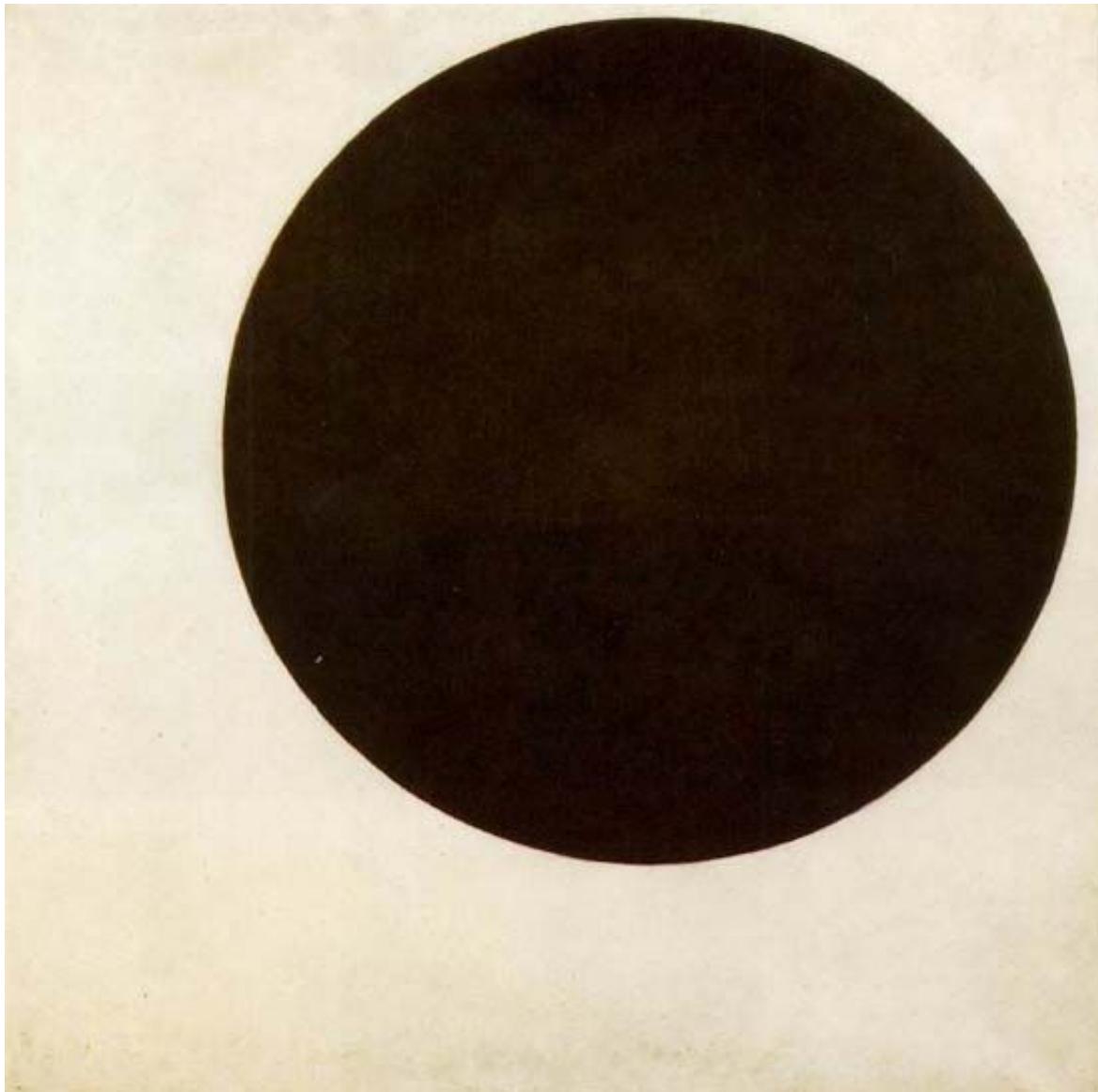
Theo van Doesburg, Arithmetische Compositie (1924).
Dutch Painter, he was also an architect and designer.
Founding member of De Stijl Movement.



Suprematism

- From 1913 – 1920 (approx.)
- Russian avant-garde movement.
- Focused on fundamental geometric forms (in particular the square and circle).



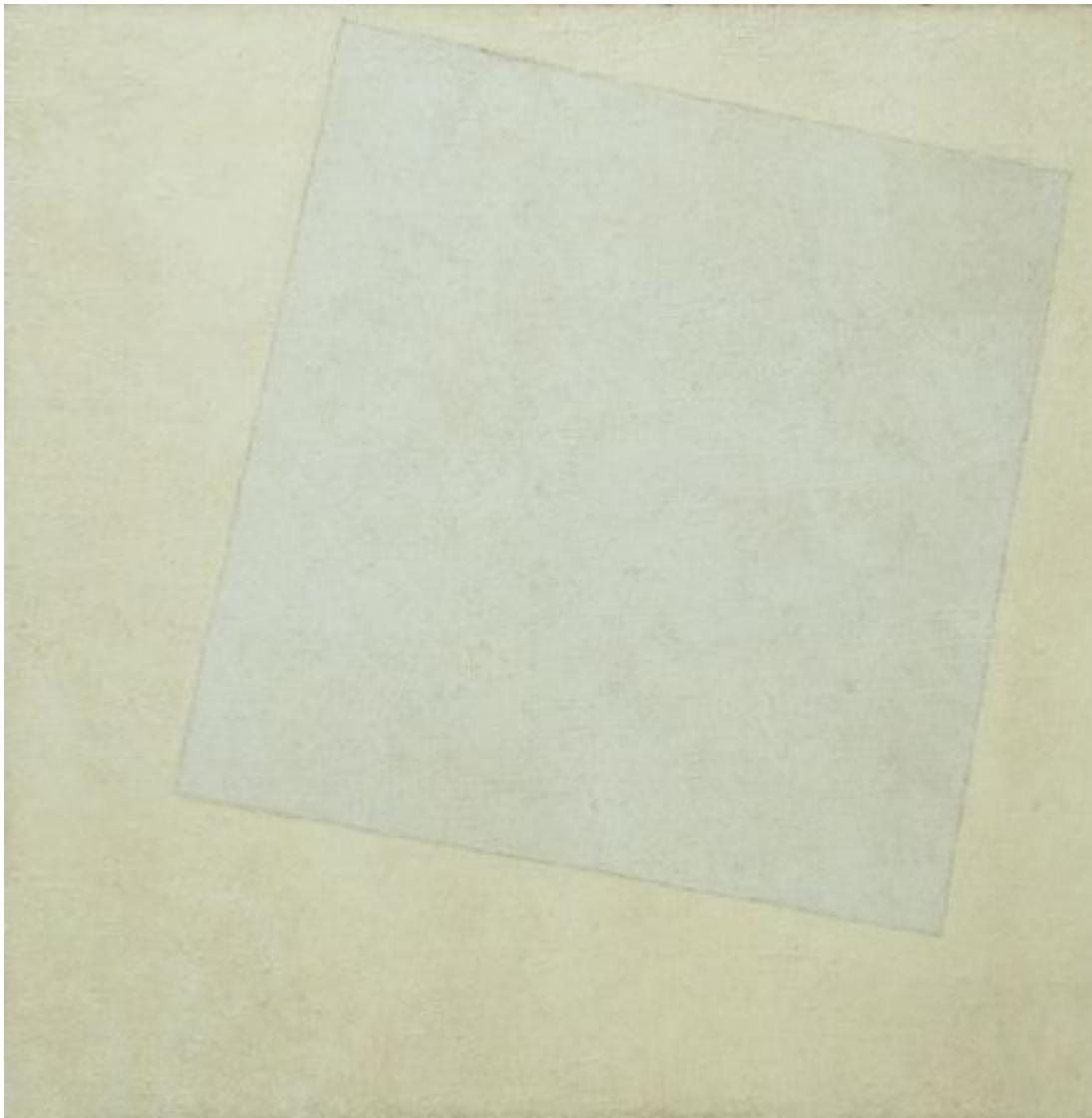


Black circle, Malevich, 1913 – Russian artist.

He abandoned any trace of figurature or representation from his paintings in favour of pure abstraction.

He described such paintings as new icons for the aesthetics of modern art.

His paintings were popular with intellectuals, they did not appeal to the general viewer and as a result he lost official approval. He was later persecuted by Stalin, who had an implicit mistrust of modern art.



White on white, Malevich, 1918

This painting counts among the most radical paintings of its day, yet it is not impersonal.

The trace of the artist's hand is visible in the texture of the paint and the subtle variations of white.

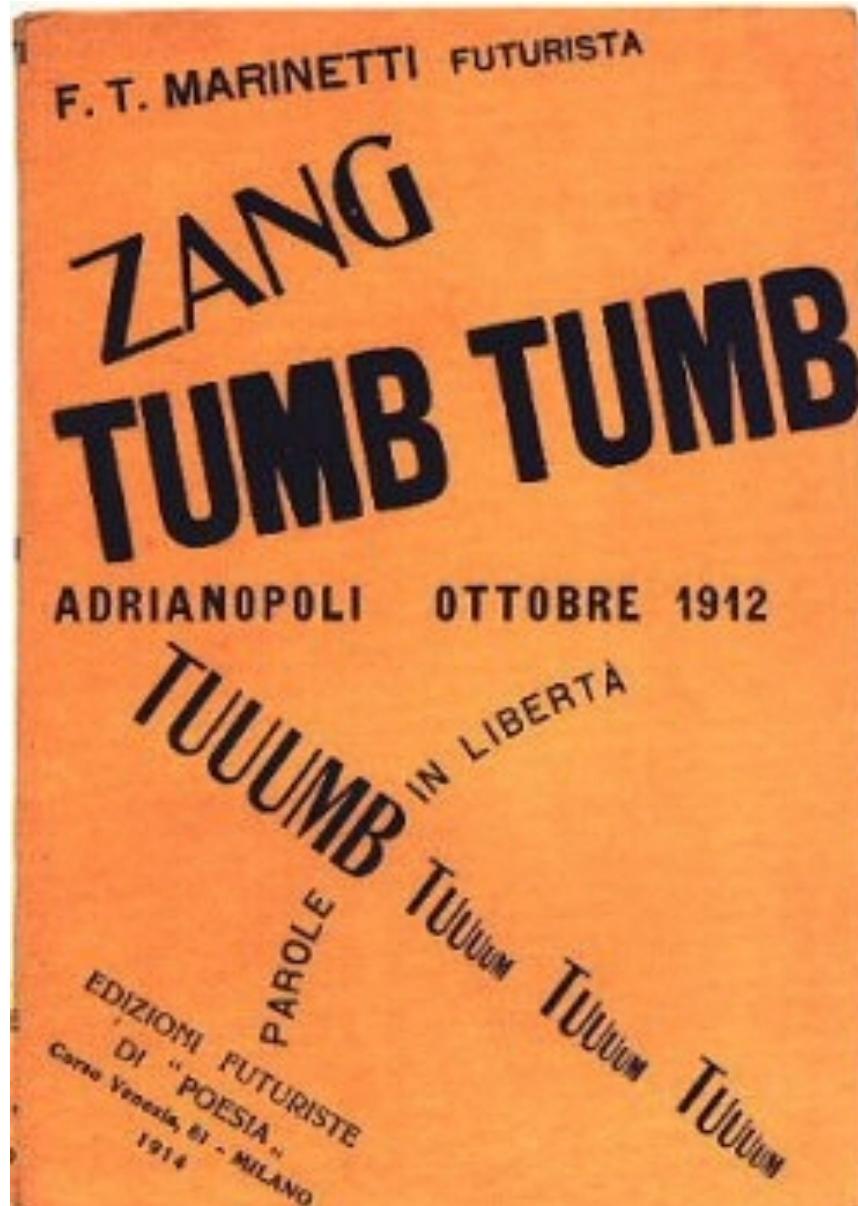
The imprecise outlines of the asymmetrical square generate a feeling of infinite space rather than definite borders.



Futurism

- From 1909 – 1915 (approx.)
- Artistic and Social Movement originated in Italy.
- Encompassing painting, sculpture, graphic design, industrial design, theatre, film, fashion, music, literature and architecture.
- The Manifesto of Futurism is a manifesto written by the Italian poet Filippo Tommaso Marinetti and published in 1909. He was the founder of Futurism and many artists joined his movement.
- Marinetti expresses an artistic philosophy called Futurism that was a rejection of the past and a celebration of speed, machinery, violence, youth and industry.
- It also advocated the modernization and cultural rejuvenation of Italy.
- Use of expressive typography.



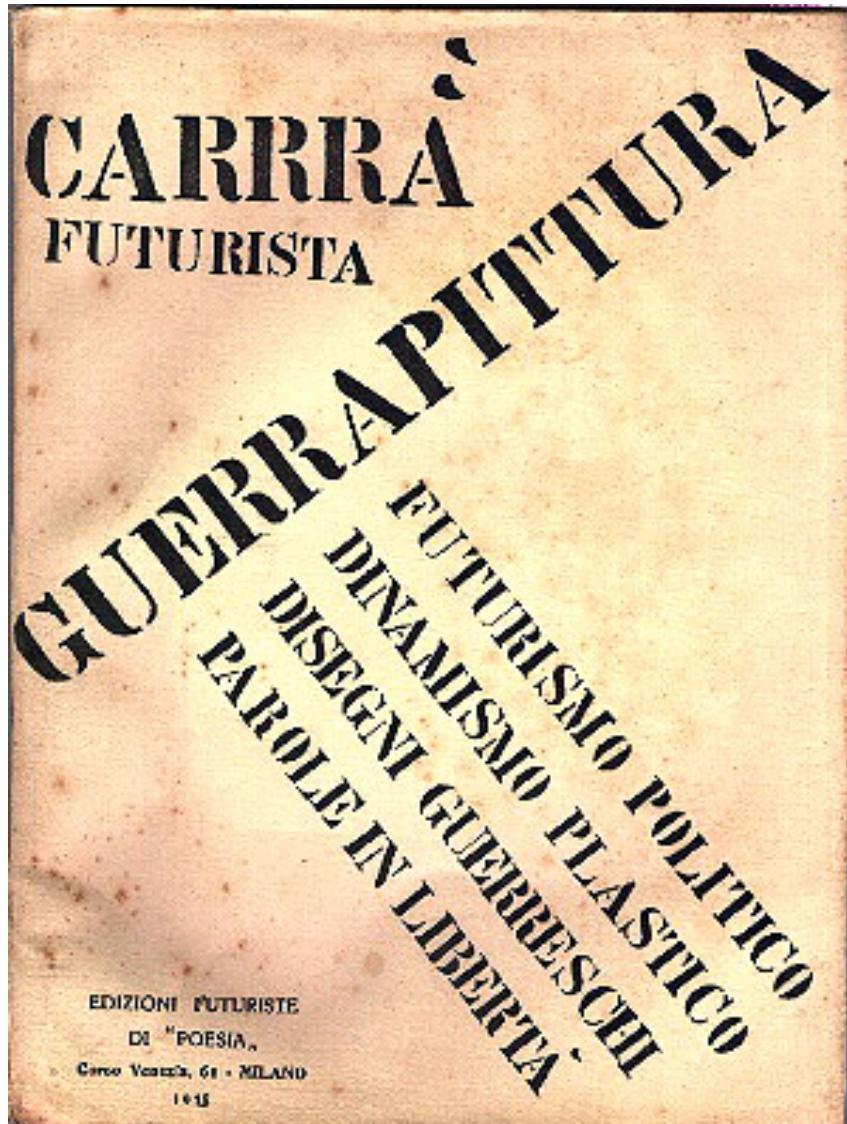


Cover of Zang Tumb Tumb (a poem written by Marinetti) 1914.

A poem describing a siege in the Balkan War.

It showed his new approach to words and type.

The words running askew in all different directions visualize the chaos of flying bullets while the repetition of words evokes the continued noise of the battlefield.



**Carlo Carra, GuerraPittura
(War Painting), 1915**

Cover created by the Author, Carra.

Guerrapittura (War-Painting), published shortly before Italy entered World War I in Spring.

A series of poems inspired by World War One using Futurist typography.

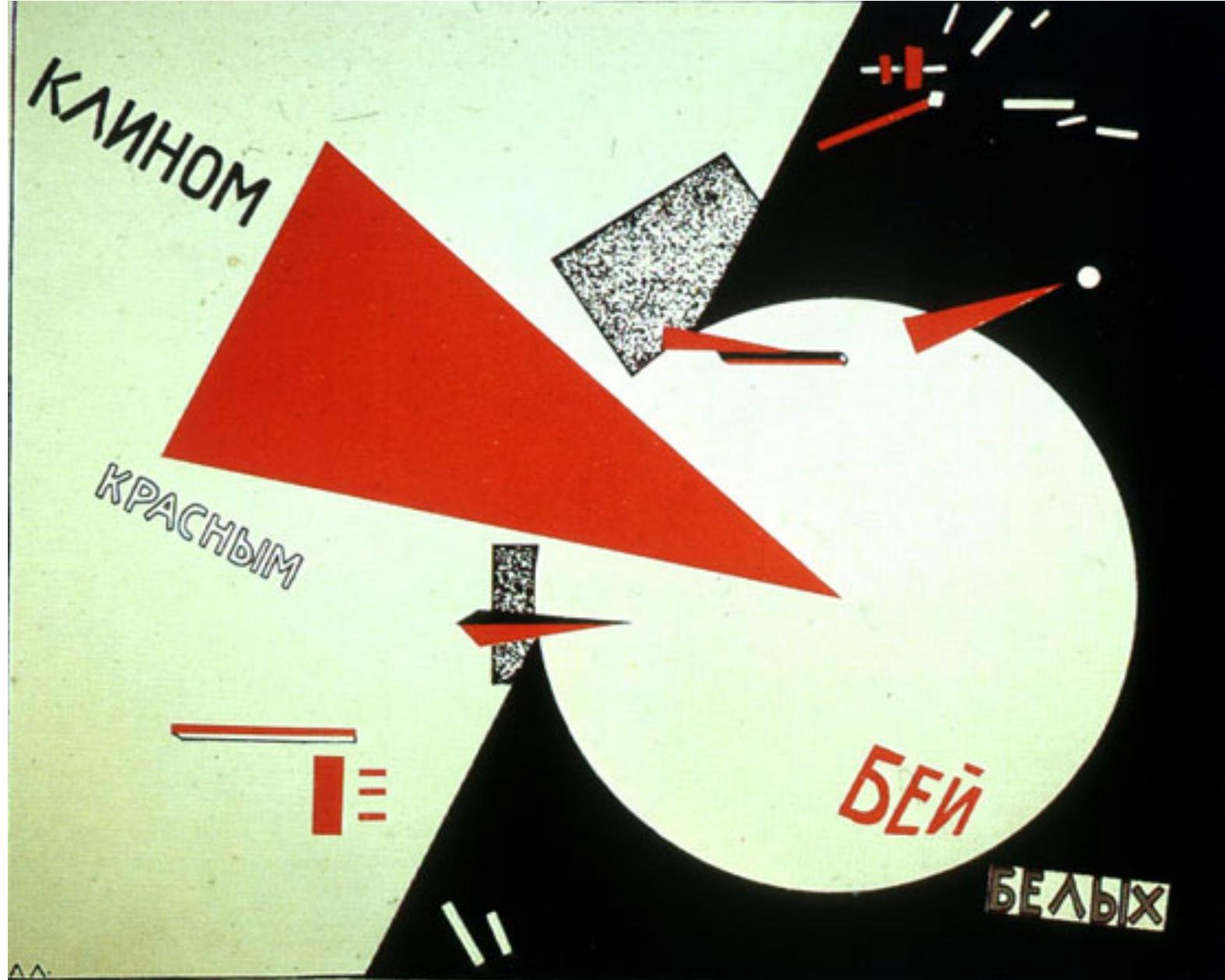
This was the last Futurist work by Carrà.



Constructivism

- From 1917 – 1921 (approx.).
- Rejected the idea of “art for art’s sake” in favour of art as a practice directed towards social purposes.
- Propaganda posters during Russian Civil War.





El Lissitsky, “Beat the Whites with the Red Wedge” propaganda poster, 1919.

In the poster, the intrusive red wedge symbolises the Bolsheviks, who are penetrating and defeating their opponents, the White Movement, during the Russian Civil War.



Poster by Mayakovsky

Translation:

DO YOU WANT TO JOIN?

1. Do you want to conquer coldness?
2. Do you want to conquer hunger?
3. Do you want to eat?
4. Do you want to drink? Hurry up to join the strike team of exemplary labour.

Art for social purpose.



"Lengiz, Books on Every Subject" Soviet poster.

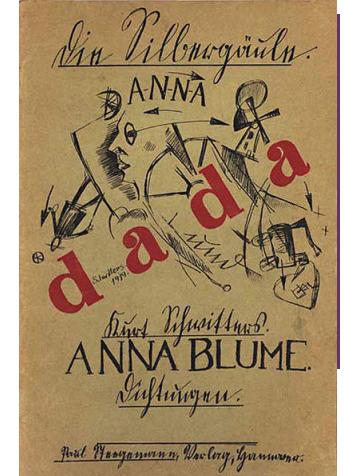
Created by Rodchenko, 1924. He was classically trained as an artist, but shunned painting and sculpture for photography.

It feature a portrait of the actress Lilya Brik shouting out the word "books".



Dada

- From 1916 – 1924 (approx.)
- Rejected prevailing standards in art through anti-art cultural works.
- Movement was anti-war and anarchist in nature.
- “Found objects” exhibited.
- Unconventional typography (not unlike, or possibly inspired by, Futurists).



Marcel Duchamp, Fountain, 1917.

Seen as an icon of twentieth century art.



He submitted the piece of art to the Society of Independent Artists who were bound to accept all members submissions.

However some members took exception to *Fountain*, and following a discussion and a vote, it was narrowly decided on behalf of the board to exclude the submission from the Society's inaugural exhibition that opened to the public on 10 April 1917.

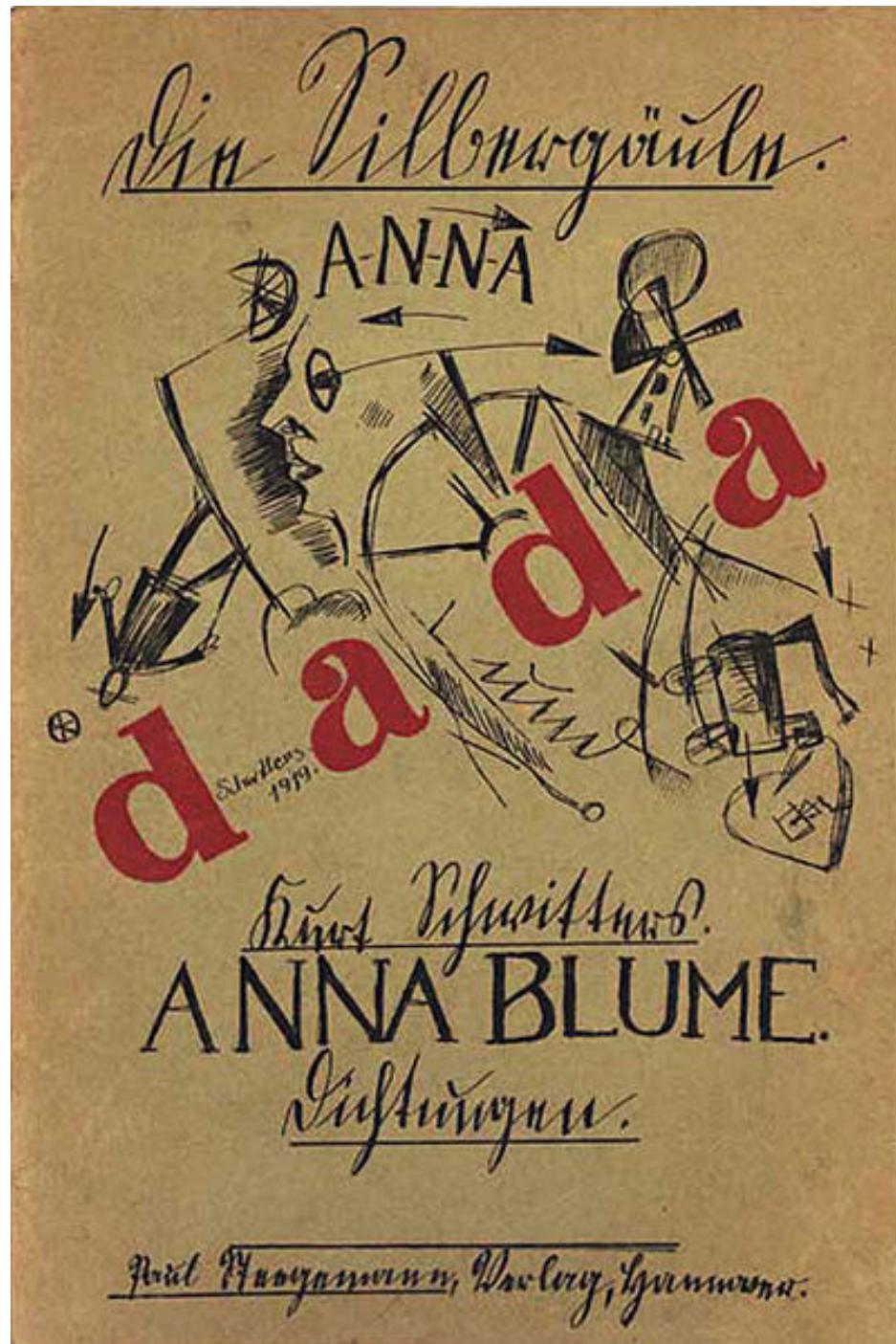
Duchamp resigned in protest against the board taking it upon itself to veto and effectively censor an artist's work.



Man Ray, *Cadeau (The Gift)*, Iron and nails. 1921.

American artist arrived in Paris in 1921, within a year he had his first solo exhibition, which included one unlisted sculpture, *The Gift*.

The object was quickly made, in a bout of inspiration, the day of the gallery opening.



Kurt Schwitter, Cover of Anna Blume, 1919

A poem written by German artist Kurt Schwitter.

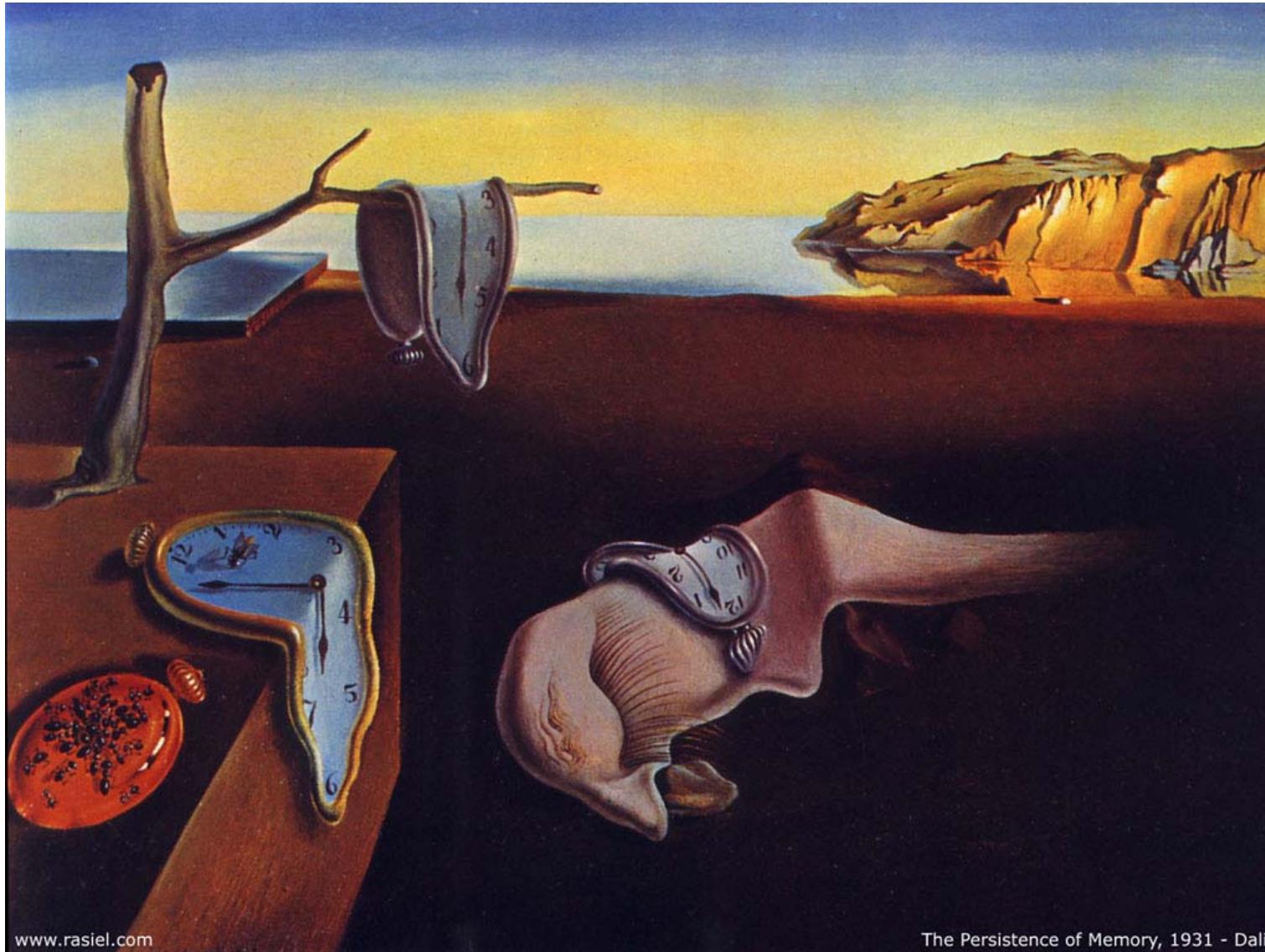
The poem is written in a dadaist style, using multiple perspectives, fragments of text, and disconnected elements to mirror the fragmentation of the narrator's emotional state.



Surrealism



- 1920s/1930s.
- Developed from Dada.
- Unlocks the power of our imaginations.
- Aimed to fuse the conscious and unconscious.
- Stressed the subconscious or non-rational significance of images.
- Features element of surprise.



www.rasiel.com

The Persistence of Memory, 1931 - Dalí

Dali, The Persistence of Memory, 1931



Max Ernst, 1921, The Elephant Celebes.

- A giant mechanical boiler like elephant. The low horizon emphasises the creature's bulk.
- The tusks suggest a second head.
- There are two fish swimming in the sky to the left, one writer considers the scene to be underwater.
- A headless mannequin beckoning the monster towards it.



Dali, Dream Caused by the Flight of a Bee Around a Pomegranate a Second Before Awakening, 1944.

Dali considered this painting to be a hand painted dream photograph.

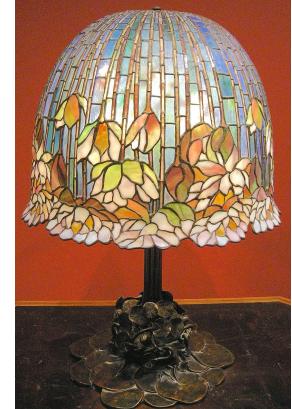
The bayonet about to wake her from her sleep.

Pomegranate is a symbol of fertility.



Art Nouveau

- From 1890 - 1905
- A style of art, architecture and applied art.
- Poster Art – A style frequently used in advertising.
- Fell out of popularity with the arrival of modernist styles but still influential today.





**Die Jugend, 1896 – 1940
magazine cover.**

Munich based German Art Magazine featuring famous art nouveau artists.

Jugend means youth in German.

It is the German version of Art Nouveau.

In addition to modern illustrations and ornamentation of art nouveau, other styles played a role, especially Impressionism.



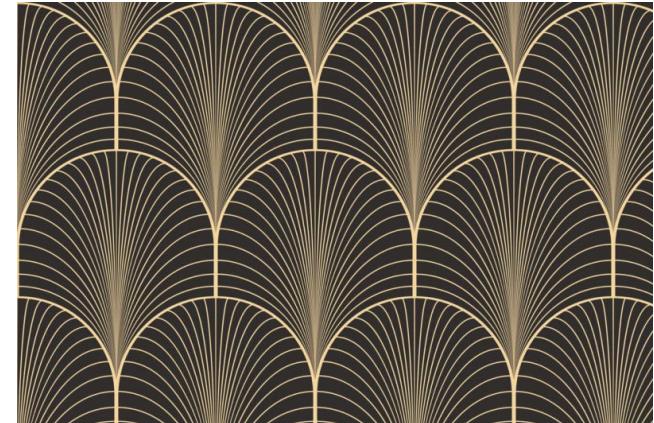
Alphonse Mucha was a Czech painter, illustrator and graphic artist.

Mucha's work frequently featured beautiful young women in flowing, vaguely neoclassical looking robes, often surrounded by lush flowers which sometimes formed halos behind their heads.



Art Deco

- 1920s/1930s.
- A style of design for furniture, jewellery, textiles, interior décor and architecture.
- Moved away from pastels and organic forms of Art Nouveau and embraced ideas from many 20th century movements e.g. Cubism, Futurism.
- Experienced a resurgence in the 1960s.





Anna Birtus-Seifert, 'III Exhibition of the State School of Industrial Design in Krakow'
(1926)



Tamara de Lempicka, The Musician, 1929.

Born in Poland, she had a distinctive and bold style.



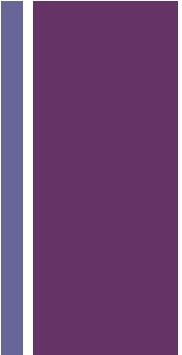
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Art Deco architecture – the Chrysler Building

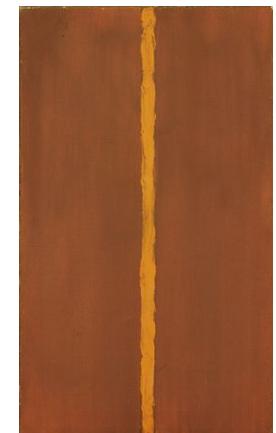


Post WWII



■ 1940s/1950s

- New York supercedes Paris as the centre of innovation in art.
Abstract Expressionism emerges as the dominant new style.



■ 1950s/1960s

- The era of **Pop-Art**
- Pop-Artists employ contemporary iconic images in an anti-art approach, giving commonplace articles artistic status.
- Often used style of comic strips.





Abstract Expressionism

Jackson Pollock, No. 5, 1948.

Grey, white, brown and yellow paint drizzled in a way that many people still perceive as a dense birds nest.

In 2006, Steven A. Cohen purchased the painting for 140\$ million.



Abstract Expressionism

Barnett Newman, Onement, 1948.

Newman used a vertical band to define the spatial structure of his work.

It became his signature mark.



Pop Art - Warhol, Marilyn Monroe prints, 1962

Used photographic silkscreen printing, whereby he could perform slight modifications to the same photo over and over again.



Pop Art
Andy Warhol, Campbell's Soup Cans, 1962.

32 paintings of one of each of the canned soup varieties at the time. Used a printmaking method to create.



Roy Lichtenstein, Drowning Girl, 1963.

He created comic book imagery in many of his earlier paintings.

Working by hand, he painstakingly imitated the mechanized process of commercial print.



Roy Lichtenstein, 1964, "Ohhh...Alright..."

Sold in November 2010 for \$42,642,500