

Art Movements

Abstract Expressionism

A style developed in the mid-20th century. It emphasized form and color rather than an actual subject. Abstract Expressionisms are movements of abstract painting that emerged in New York City during the mid-1940s and attained singular prominence in American art in the following decade; also called action painting and the New York school. It was the first important school in American painting to declare its independence from European styles and to influence the development of art abroad

Baroque

A form of art and architecture that was popular in Europe in the 17th and early 18th centuries. Baroque art was very ornate, dramatic and realistic. The Palace of Versailles near Paris is considered to be the greatest example of baroque architecture. The baroque style is characterized by an emphasis on unity among the arts. With technical brilliance, the baroque artist achieved a remarkable harmony wherein painting, sculpture, and architecture were brought together in new spatial relationships, both real and illusionary, often with spectacular visual effects..

Cubism

A style of art that is stressed on basic abstract geometric forms and is often presented the subject from many angles at the same time. In the analytic phase (1907–12) the cubist palette was severely limited, largely to black, browns, grays, and off-whites. In addition, forms were rigidly geometric and compositions subtle and intricate. The cubists sought to show everyday objects as the mind, not the eye, perceives them—from all sides at once.

Expressionism

Expressionist painters interpreted things around them in exaggerated, distorted and emotional ways. Expressionism is a term used to describe works of art and literature in which the representation of reality is distorted to communicate an inner vision. The expressionist transforms nature rather than imitates it. In a broader sense the term also applies to certain artists who worked independent of recognized schools or movements all of whom made aggressively executed, personal, and often visionary paintings.

Impressionism

A style developed in France during the late 19th century. The impressionists tried to capture an immediate visual interpretation of their subjects by using color rather than lines. In painting, it is often directly from nature, and by the use of pure, broken color to

achieve brilliance and luminosity. It was loosely structured in that many painters were associated with the movement for only brief periods in their careers. Their association often came about more for the purpose of exhibiting their works than from an approach to painting held in common.

Minimalism

This style was popular from the 1950s through the 1970s. Minimalist paintings and sculpture were very simple, both in how they were presented and what they represented. Reacting against the formal excesses and raw emotionalism of abstract expressionism, the practitioners of minimal art (also sometimes called ABC art) strove to focus attention on the object as an object, reducing its historical and expressive content to the bare minimum. Many minimalist artists were sculptors concerned with reducing form to its utmost simplicity. They used flat surface colors, factory finishes, and industrial materials.

Pop Art

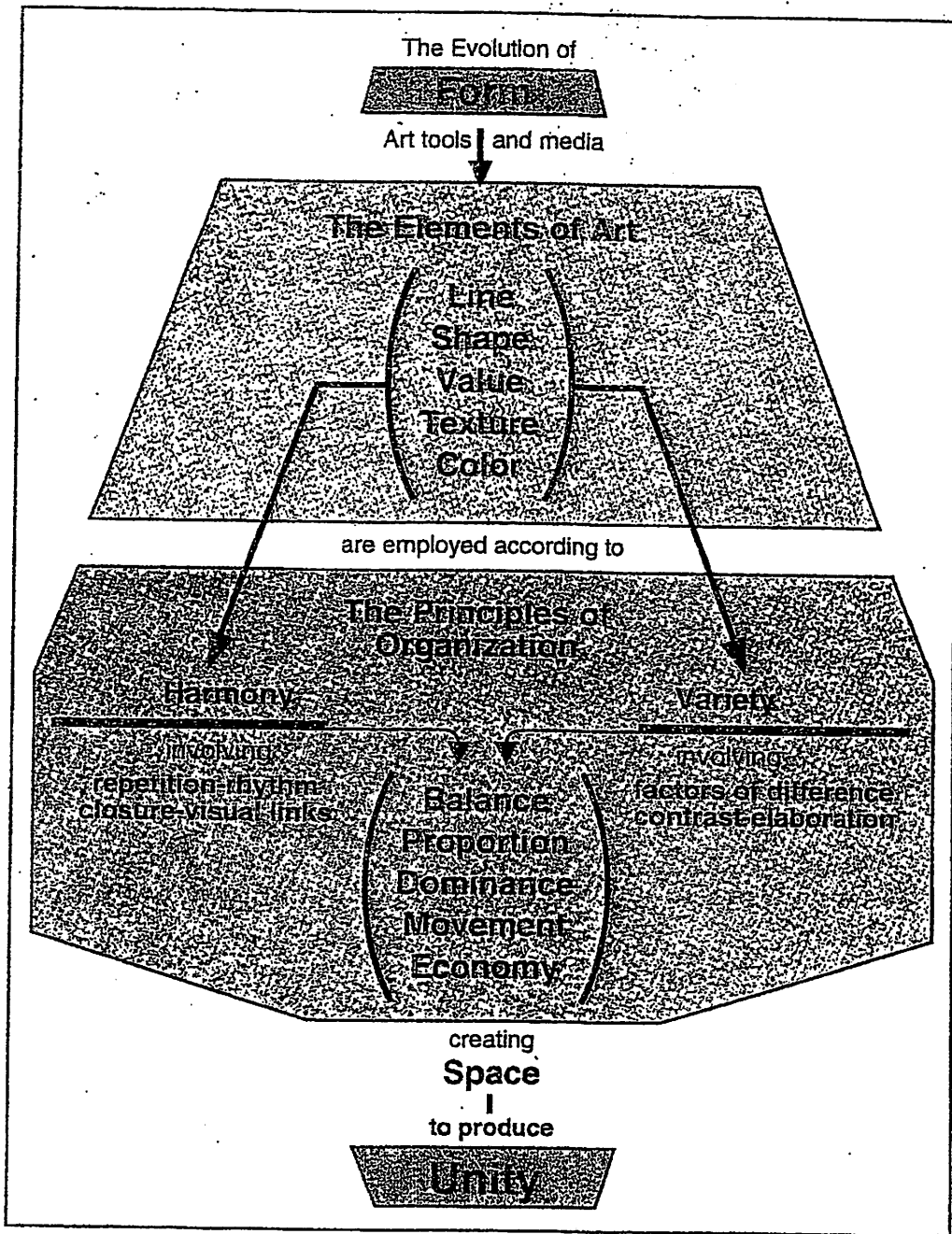
This is an art movement that emerged in England and the United States after the 1950s as a reaction against the seriousness of abstract expressionism. Pop artists use materials from the everyday world of popular culture, such as comic strips, canned goods, and science fiction. As a reaction against the seriousness of abstract expressionism. British and American pop artists employed a common imagery found in comic strips, soup cans, and Coke bottles to express formal abstract relationships. By this means they provided a meeting ground where artist and layman could come to terms with art.

Post-impressionism

The Post-impressionists followed the Impressionists. The movement originated in Paris and was popular in the late 19th century and early 20th century. Post-impressionist painters rebelled against the reality of impressionism and created emotional, personal works. The first major exhibitions of their works were held in London in 1910 through 1912. The term embraces a far wider school of thought than the neoimpressionism of Seurat and Signac. In this more systematic and precise approach, also called divisionism or pointillism, small dabs of pure color on the canvas were meant to be mixed by the eye of the viewer to produce intense color effects.

Romanticism





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Although this is a logical and common order of events in the creation of an artwork, artists often alter the sequence.