



ART HISTORY. GENERAL OVERVIEW

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BAROQUE. HISTORY

- Baroque is a term used to describe a period and style of art. It is used to describe paintings, sculptures, architecture, and music of that period.
- Baroque art became popular in the 1600s. It started in Italy and moved to other areas of Europe and the world.



Caravaggio. David
with the Head of
Goliath

- The Baroque style started with the Catholic Church.
- The church wanted its religious paintings to become more emotional and dramatic.

ARTISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF BARROQUE

- This type of style spread to where much of the art of the time became very dramatic, full of life and movement, and emotional.
- In Baroque art there was generally action and movement. Angels flew, people fought, crowds covered in fear, and saints rose to the heavens.
- Tenebrism is technique used in Baroque, also occasionally called dramatic illumination, is a style of painting, where there are violent contrasts of light and dark, and where darkness becomes a dominating feature of the image.





ROCOCO ART. HISTORY

- After the reign of Louis XIV, the wealthy and aristocratic moved back to Paris from Versailles and began decorating their homes in the new Rococo style that was associated with King Louis XV
- Rococo style developed first in the decorative arts and interior design, and its influence later spread to architecture, sculpture, theater design, painting, and music.
- Rococo style is characterized by elaborate ornamentation, asymmetrical values, pastel color palette, and curved or serpentine lines.
- Rococo art works often depict themes of love, classical myths, youth, and playfulness.

ARTICITC CHARACTERISTICS OF ROCOCO (PAINTING)

- Antoine Watteau are considered to be the first great Rococo painter who influenced later Rococo masters such as Boucher and Fragonard.
- Painting during the Rococo period has many of the same qualities as other Rococo art forms such as heavy use of ornament, curved lines and the use of a gold and pastel-based palette.
- Additionally, forms are often asymmetrical and the themes are playful, even witty, rather than political, as in the case of Baroque art. Themes relating to myths of love as well as portraits and idyllic landscapes typify Rococo painting.



ROMANTICISM. HISTORY

- Romanticism was a cultural movement that started in Europe. It was somewhat of a reaction to the Industrial Revolution which occurred during the same time period. The movement affected philosophical thinking, literature, music, and art.
- The Romantic Movement started at the end of the 1700's and reached its peak in the early 1800s. It marked the end of the Baroque movement and was followed by Realism.



Goya. El albañil herido

ARTISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ROMANTICISM

- Romantic art focused on emotions, feelings, and moods of all kinds including spirituality, imagination, mystery, and fervor.
- The subject matter varied widely including landscapes, religion, revolution, and peaceful beauty.
- The brushwork for romantic art became looser and less precise.
- The great Romantic artist Caspar David Friedrich summed up Romanticism saying "the artist's feeling is his law".



Friedrich. *Wanderer above the Sea of Fog*



REALISM. HYSTORY

- Realism was an art movement that revolted against the emotional and exaggerated themes of Romanticism. Artists and writers began to explore the reality of every day life.
- They focused their artworks in the new works and social classes created during the industrial revolution
- The Realism movement lasted around forty years from 1840 to 1880. It followed the Romanticism movement and came before Modern Art.

ARTISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF REALISM

- Realism artists tried to depict the real world exactly as it appears.
- They painted everyday subjects and people.
- They didn't try to interpret the setting or add emotional meaning to the scenes.



Honoré Daumier. El vagón de tercera



PRE-RAPHAELITE BROTHERHOOD

- **Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood**, group of young British painters who banded together in 1848 in reaction against what they conceived to be the unimaginative and artificial historical painting of the Royal Academy
- Most of the Pre-Raphaelite characters are women whose beauty is based on real-life mistresses and models of the English painter Dante Gabriel Rossetti. He was the founder of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, a secret art society.



NEOCLASSICISM. HISTORY

- The height of Neoclassicism coincided with the 18th century Enlightenment era, and continued into the early 19th century.
- Neoclassical subject matter draws from the history and general culture of ancient Greece and Ancient Rome. It is often described as a reaction to the lighthearted and “frivolous” subject matter of the Rococo.

ARTISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF NEOCLASSICISM

- Neoclassical painting is characterized by the use of straight lines, a smooth paint surface, the depiction of light, a minimal use of color, and the clear, crisp definition of forms.
- The works of Jacques-Louis David are usually hailed as the epitome of Neoclassical painting.

IMPRESIONISM. HISTORY

- The Impressionist movement began in the 1860s and became most popular in the 1870s and 1880s.

Impressionism began in France when a group of young and talented artists decided to rebel against the established art critics, called the Salon in France, and form a new style of painting all their own. Impressionists wanted to capture a moment in time.

- Critics said that their work was merely "impressions" of reality and the name stuck.



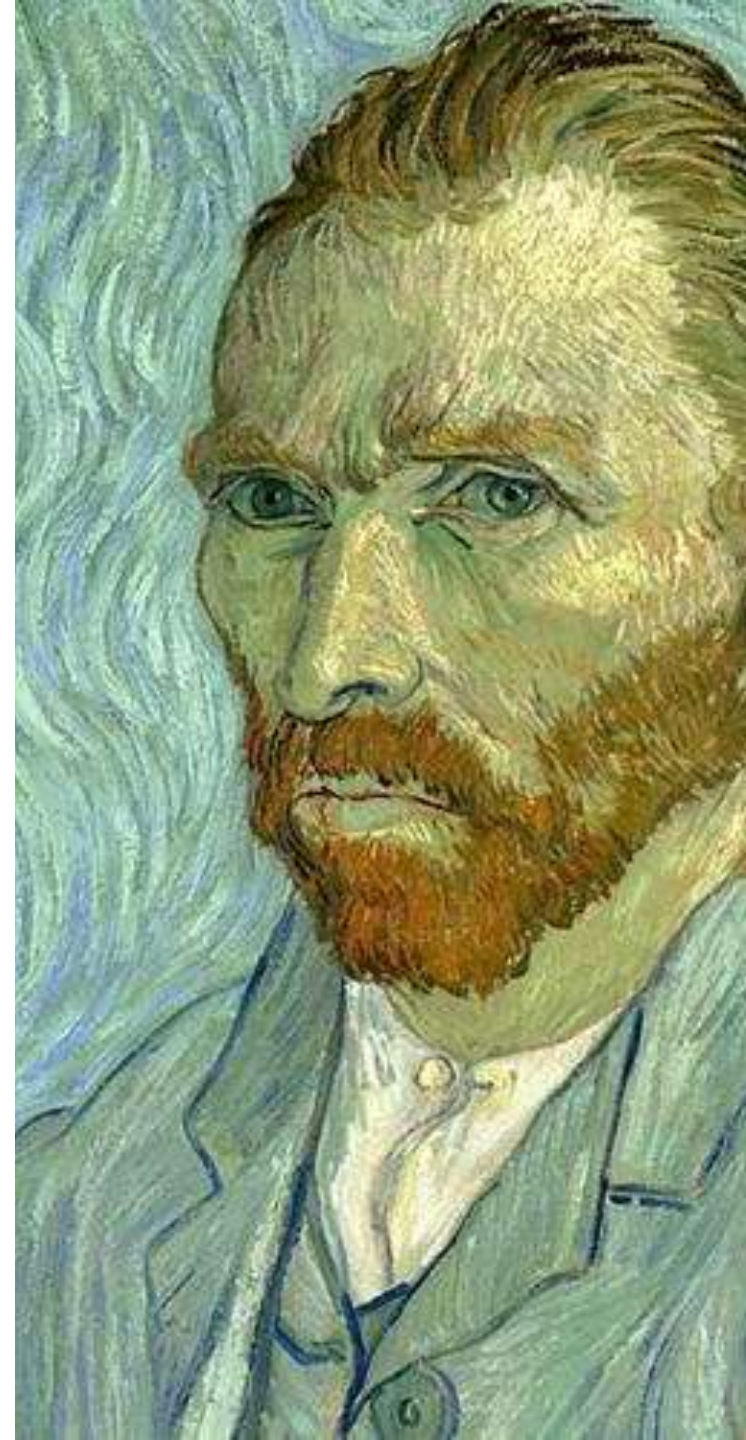
ARTISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF IMPRESSIONISM

- The Impressionists wanted to capture a moment in time.
- They were more concerned with the light and color of the moment than with the details of objects they were painting.
- They often painted outdoors and worked quickly to capture the light before it changed.
- They used rapid brush strokes and often used unmixed colour to save time.
- They used unusual visual angles and common everyday subjects.
- This way to paint was used to find an original way to represent the reality, photography could catch real scenes so Impressionism looked for a unique way to do it



POST-IMPRESSIONISM. HISTORY

- Post-impressionism began with a new generation of artists after the Impressionists such as Monet, Degas, and Renoir. It lasted approximately from 1885 to 1910.
- The Impressionist artists opened up a new world of modern art. The Post-impressionists wanted to continue to stretch those boundaries. The term was coined by Roger Fry, a British art critic, to describe the artists who came immediately after the Impressionists.





- The Post-impressionists had learned about using light, shadows, and colors in their art from the Impressionists.
- They wanted to add their own new ideas to art.
- They began to try new subjects, techniques, perspectives, and shapes to express their thoughts and emotions in art.

ARTISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POST-IMPRESSIONISM



**AVANT-GARDE/ MODERNISM
(VAGUARDIAS)**



CUBISM. HISTORY

The movement started in 1908 and lasted through the 1920s.

- Cubism was an innovative art movement pioneered by Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque.
- In Cubism, artists began to look at subjects in new ways in an effort to depict three-dimensions on a flat canvas.
- They would break up the subject into many different shapes and then repaint it from different angles. Cubism paved the way for many different modern movements of art in the 20th century.

ARTISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CUBISM

There were two main types of Cubism:

- Analytical Cubism - The first stage of the Cubism movement was called Analytical Cubism. In this style, artists would study (or analyze) the subject and break it up into different blocks. They would look at the blocks from different angles. Then they would reconstruct the subject, painting the blocks from various viewpoints.
- Synthetic Cubism - The second stage of Cubism introduced the idea of adding in other materials in a collage. Artists would use colored paper, newspapers, and other materials to represent the different blocks of the subject. This stage also introduced brighter colors and a lighter mood to the art.



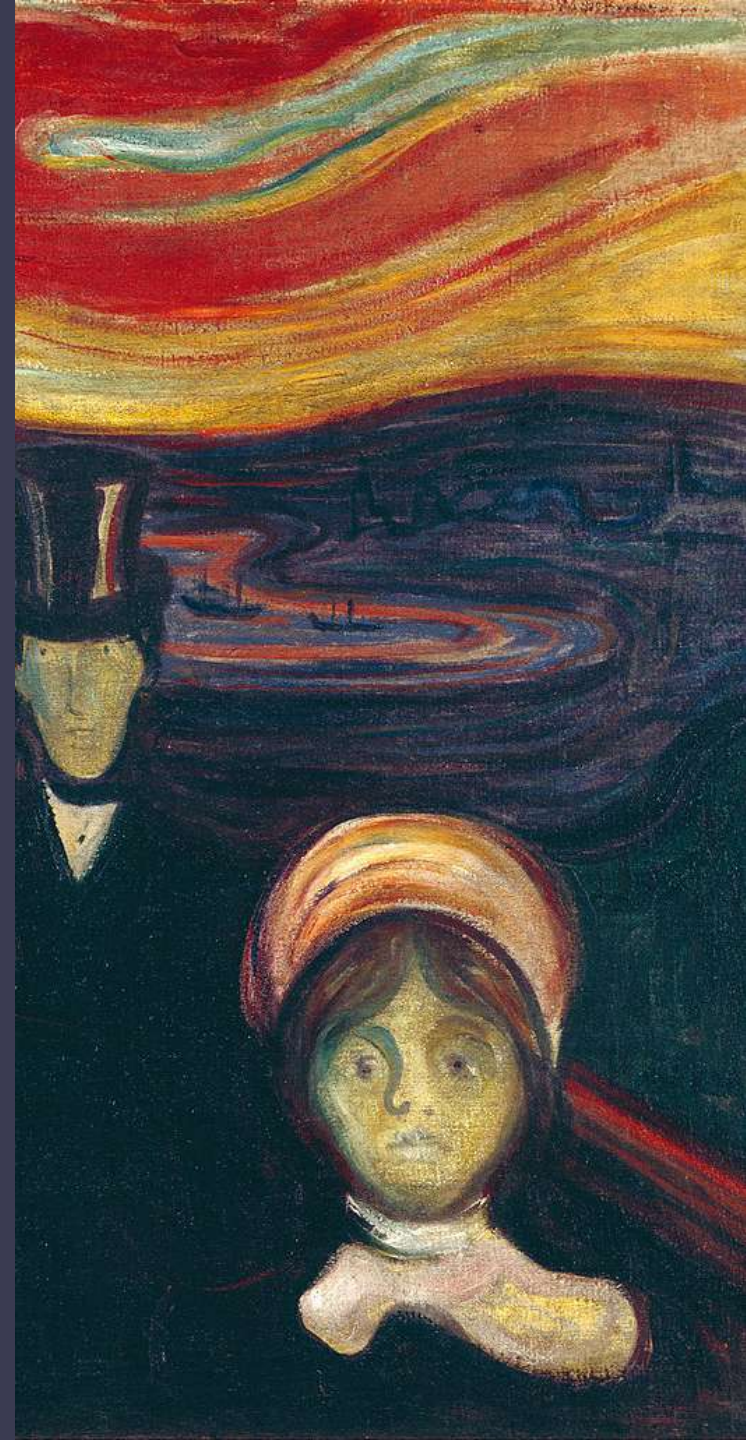
EXPRESSIONISM HISTORY

- The movement started in 1908 and lasted through the 1920s.
- The Expressionist movement started in Germany. These artists wanted to paint about emotion. It could be anger, anxiety, fear, or peacefulness. This wasn't a completely new idea in art. Other artists like Vincent van Gogh had been doing the same thing. However, this was the first time this type of art had been given a name.



ARTISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF EXPRESSIONISM

- Expressionist art tried to convey emotion and meaning rather than reality.
- Each artist had their own unique way of "expressing" their emotions in their art.
- In order to express emotion, the subjects are often distorted or exaggerated. At the same time colours are often vivid and shocking.



NEO-PLASTICISM

Neoplasticism is grounded in the idea that the true purpose of **art** is not to reproduce real objects, but to express the absolutes of life.

His aim was to promulgate a new design-paradigm of harmony and order, by reducing all **art** to essentials of form and **colour**.

Characteristics of Neo-Plasticism

Mondrian's new art was based upon fundamental principles, as follows:

- Only geometric shapes may be used; ignore natural form and colour.
- Main compositional elements to be straight lines or rectangular areas.
- Surfaces should be rectangular planes or prisms.
- No curves, no diagonals, no circles.
- Choose only primary colours (red, blue, yellow), plus black, grey and white.
- No symmetry: instead, strive for strong asymmetricality.
- Balance is attained by relationships between geometrical motifs.
- In addition, bold colours should balance bold direct lines.



FUTURISM. HISTORY

- **Futurism**, Italian **Futurismo**, Russian **Futurizm**, early 20th-century artistic movement centred in Italy that emphasized the dynamism, speed, energy, and power of the machine and the vitality, change, and restlessness of modern life.
- During the second decade of the 20th century, the movement's influence radiated outward across most of Europe, most significantly to the Russian avant-garde.

ARTISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF FUTURISM

- They wanted to depict visually the perception of movement, speed, and change. To achieve this, the Futurist painters adopted the Cubist technique of using fragmented and intersecting plane surfaces and outlines to show several simultaneous views of an object.
- The Futurists additionally sought to portray the object's movement, so their works typically include rhythmic spatial repetitions of an object's outlines during transit.
- The effect resembles multiple photographic exposures of a moving object.





FAUVISMO. HISTORY

- **Fauvism**, a style of painting that flourished in France around the turn of the 20th century.
- First formally exhibited in Paris in 1905, Fauvist paintings shocked visitors to the annual Salon d'Automne; one of these visitors was the critic Louis Vauxcelles, who, because of the violence of their works, dubbed the painters *fauves* (“wild beasts”).
- The leader of the group was Henri Matisse

ARTISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF FAUVISM

- Fauve artists used pure, brilliant colour aggressively applied straight from the paint tubes to create a sense of an explosion on the canvas.
- The Fauves painted directly from nature, as the Impressionists had before them, but Fauvist works were invested with a strong expressive reaction to the subjects portrayed.
- They used colour in a free way. They depicted red trees or green water. They expressed using colour their interesting way to see the world.





SURREALISM. HISTORY

- The movement began in the mid-1920s in France and was born out of an earlier movement called Dadaism from Switzerland. It reached its peak in the 1930s.
- Surrealism began as a philosophical movement that said the way to find truth in the world was through the subconscious mind and dreams, rather than through logical thought. The movement included many artists, poets, and writers who expressed their theories in their work.

ARTISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURREALISM.

- They usually used a realistic style, where the draw and line is more important than colour.
- Surrealism images explored the subconscious areas of the mind. The artwork often made little sense as it was usually trying to depict a dream or random thoughts.





POST-MODERNISM |

POP ART. HISTORY

- Pop Art began in the 1950s, but became very popular in the 1960s. It started in the United Kingdom, but became a true art movement in New York City with artists like Andy Warhol and Jasper Johns.
- Pop Art is art made from commercial items and cultural icons such as product labels, advertisements, and movie stars. In a way, Pop Art was a reaction to the seriousness of Abstract Expressionist Art. Pop Art is meant to be fun.



ARTISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POP ART

- Pop Art uses images and icons that are popular in the modern world. This includes famous celebrities like movie stars and rock stars, commercial items like soup cans and soft drinks, comic books, and any other items that are popular in the commercial world.
- There are a number of ways that artists use these items to create art such as repeating the item over and over again, changing the color or texture of the item, and putting different items together to make a picture.





AMERICAN REALISM OR NEW REALISM.

- **American Realism** was a style in art, music and literature that depicted contemporary social realities and the lives and everyday activities of ordinary people. The movement began in literature in the mid-19th century, and became an important tendency in visual art in the early 20th century. Whether a cultural portrayal or a scenic view of downtown New York City, American realist works attempted to define what was real.
- This style shows real models or icons based on American culture.
- For that used line, having more importance the draw tan colour.