

# AVI4M REVIEW NOTES (REVIEW DAY - IN CLASS)

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## STYLES and ADVANCEMENTS

- Definitions:
- **Pointillism** (ART MOVEMENT USING DABS OF COLOUR BLENDING WITH THE EYE TO REVEAL EFFECTS OF LIGHT)
- **acrylic paint** (MOSTLY AFFECTED THE SUBJECT MATTER OF LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY ARTISTS)
- **oil paint** (GROUND PIGMENT AND LINSEED OIL)
  
- Art Era of invention of photography
  
- Elements and Principles of Design (Be able to list and describe them)
  
- Art Criticism (What does it mean to critique art? Know how to break this down into four categories and what you discuss within each of those categories)
  - DESCRIPTION (ELEMENTS OF ART)
  - ANALYSIS (PRINCIPLES OF ART)
  - INTERPRETATION (MEANING AND MOOD)
  - JUDGMENT (DEGREE OF MERIT, WHAT IS SUCCESSFUL, WHAT CAN BE IMPROVED)

## ART HISTORY ERAS

NEOCLASSICISM (1750s - 1880s)

- **Jacques Louis David (INFLUENCED BY GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY)**
- **Ingres**
- Publicly displayed art: Rise of Art Academies
- (BECAME OFFICIAL DICTATORS OF ARTISTIC STYLE DURING THIS TIME)
- Neoclassicism: what was it a reaction to?
- (BAROQUE AND ROCOCO, DESIRE TO RETURN TO THE "PURITY" OF ART AND IDEALS OF ANCIENT GREEK ARTISTS)
- Themes
- (MORAL VIRTUE, CIVIC DEDICATION, HEROISM, SELF-SACRIFICE, PATRIOTISM)
- Painting Style Characteristics
- (SERIOUSNESS AND ORDER, CALM AND RATIONAL, GREEK AND ROMAN ART HISTORY, PRECISE, CRISP EDGES, SIMPLE, UNCLUTTERED AND BALANCED)
- Heroic themes and clearly outlined objects
- (CONSERVATIVE, CLASSICAL 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY STYLE WITH CONTINUOUS, SMOOTH BRUSH STROKES)
- Ingres: What was he famous for? (PORTRAITURE)
- **Know the artist and era of the following pieces:** *Oath of Horatii* & *The Death of Marat* by Jaques Louis David



## ROMANTICISM (1800s - 1880s)

- **Gericault, Goya, Delacroix**
- Definition
- (STRONG EMOTION, FREEDOM FROM NEOCLASSICAL CORRECTNESS, REBELLION AGAINST SOCIAL ORDER)
- Emphasis on...
- (IMAGINATION, EMOTION AND NATURE)
- *The Third of May, 1808* by Goya (know the artist, story, intentions, use of symbolism, how is it commenting on society?)
- **Know the artist and era of the following pieces:** *The Raft of Medusa* by Gericault, *Chronos Devouring his Son* & *The Third of May 1808* by Goya, *Liberty Leading the People* by Delacroix
- **Know the title, artist and era of the following pieces:** *The Raft of Medusa* by Gericault



## IMPRESSIONISM (1860s - 1900s)

- **Monet (REPEATEDLY PAINTED NATURE AND ARCHITECTURE)**
- **Manet (PEOPLE, NEVER STOPPED USING BLACK)**
- **Degas (FAMOUS FOR PAINTING BALLERINAS)**
- **Renoir (PEOPLE IN SOCIAL SETTINGS, WISPY BRUSH STROKES AND DAPPLED SUNLIGHT)**
- **Cassatt (FAVOURITE SUBJECT MATTER WAS MOTHER AND CHILDREN)**
- Impressionism
- (STARTED IN FRANCE, NOT LIKED BY PUBLIC)
- Characteristics
- (USE OF LIGHT TO CAPTURE A MOMENT, DAILY, LEISURELY ACTIVITIES, SMALL BRUSH STROKES, PASTEL COLOURS, LACK OF STRUCTURE, NATURAL LIGHTING)
- Know the subject matter of each artist
- Did black exist in paintings? If so, who was known to use it? Who mastered the human figure in motion?
- (MANET)
- **Know the artist and era of the following pieces:** *Ballet Rehearsal* by Degas, *The Bath* by Cassatt, *Le Moulin de la Galette* by Renoir



## POST-IMPRESSIONISM (1880s - 1920s)

- **Cezanne (FAMOUS FOR STILL LIFE'S, LANDSCAPES AND BATHERS)**
- **Gauguin (VAN GOGH'S FRIEND, DEVELOPED STYLE OF FLAT FORMS AND DECORATIVE SYMBOLISM, TAHITIAN NATIVES)**
- **Seurat (DESIRE FOR OPTICAL BLENDING THROUGH COMPLEMENTARY COLOURS PRODUCING A GRAINY SURFACE)**
- **Van Gogh (AGITATED, SWIRLING BRUSH STROKES DONE IN THICK IMPASTO, SHOWING RHYTHM AND MOVEMENT)**
- We call the next generation...Post-Impressionism
- (BREAKING FREE OF NATURALISM, FOCUS ON EXPRESSING EMOTIONS AND NOT TO RECREATE THE REAL WORLD)
- Info on Post-Impressionism
- (BRIGHT COLOURS, THICK PAINT, REAL-LIFE SUBJECT MATTER)
- Know your Artists
- Paul Cezanne (subject matter and style)
- Georges Seurat (subject matter and style, labour intensive)
- Paul Gauguin (Self-Portraits and Tahitian Natives)
- Van Gogh (brushstroke style)
- **Know the artist and era of the following pieces:**
- *Sunday Afternoon on the Island of Grande Jatte* by Seurat, Gauguin (Tahitian Native piece)
- *Mount Sainte-Victoria* by Cezanne (FATHER OF MODERN ART BECAUSE HE USED FLAT PATCHES OF COLOUR AND SIMPLIFIED GEOMETRIC SHAPES WITH NO ATMOSPHERIC PERSPECTIVE)
- **Know the technique used in the following pieces:** *Sunday Afternoon on the Island of Grande Jatte* by Seurat (POINTILLISM)



## EXPRESSIONISM (~1905 - 1925)

- **Munch (NORWEGIAN ARTIST WITH PSYCHOLOGICALLY EXPRESSIVE PAINTINGS)**
- **Kirschner (LEADER OF DIE BRUCKE)**
- **Kandinsky (LEADER OF DER BLAU REITER, SAW CONNECTION BETWEEN VISUAL ART AND MUSIC)**
- **Klimt**
- Expressionism
- (ORIGINATED IN GERMANY, PERSONAL EXPRESSION AND DISTORTION, "EMOTIONAL ANGST")
- German Expressionism
- (BERLIN ART MOVEMENT, INTERESTED IN EVOKING VIEWER'S EMOTIONAL RESPONSE, REBELLION AGAINST IMPRESSIONISM)
- Evoking emotion through distortion and vivid colours
- Die Brucke (BRIDGE BETWEEN GERMANY'S PAST AND FUTURE, REACTED AGAINST VULGARITY AND MORAL DECAY OF SOCIETY, JAGGED LINES, ANGULAR, SIMPLIFIED FORMS, URBAN SUBJECT MATTER)
- Der Blau Reiter (SPIRITUAL TRUTHS THROUGH ART, CONNECTION OF VISUAL ART AND MUSIC, SPONTANEOUS, INTUITIVE APPROACH TO PAINTING)
- First non-representational artist (who? What did he paint?) (KANDINSKY)
- *Composition 4* by Kandinsky (know the artist, intentions of making the piece non-representational)
- **Know the artist and era of the following pieces:** *Improvisation 26* by Kandinsky, *Composition 4* by Kandinsky, *The Scream* by Munch



## FAUVISM (~1905 - 1908)

- **Matisse**
- **Franz Mark**
- Style Characteristics
- (INTENSE, UNNATURAL COLOURS, BOLD BRUSH STROKES, ENERGY THROUGH LINES, NON-REPRESENTATIONAL COLOUR, BOLD DISTORTION, EXAGGERATED PERSPECTIVE)
- Influences
- (POINTILLISM AND IMPRESSIONISM, COLOUR FROM VAN GOGH AND GAUGUIN)
- Artists labelled as “wild beasts” (BECAUSE OF EXAGGERATED USE OF COLOUR, BRIGHTNESS AND FLAT SHAPES)
- Artist who is obsession with the vertical line and failed to get accepted to high school until after writing the entrance exam multiple times (MATISSE)
- **Know the artist and era of the following pieces:** *The Red Studio* by Matisse, *The Yellow Cow* by Franz Mark



## CUBISM (~1908 - 1914)

- **Picasso (PERIOD OF WORK WAS PRIMARILY BLUE AND SOMBER)**
- **Braque**
- Cubism: Developed in...
- (FRANCE, “BIZARRE CUBIQUES” MEANING FULL OF LITTLE CUBES)
- Cubism and Multiple Viewpoints
- (BREAK UP PIECE INTO SMALL, MULTIFACETED AREAS EMPHASIZING MULTIPLE VIEWPOINTS, FIRST SCENE BY CEZANNE)
- Movement was initiated by...
- (ABSTRACT STYLE DEVELOPED BY BRAQUE AND PICASSO, BROKE DOWN ART INTO GEOMETRIC SHAPES, CUTTING UP, DISTORTING, TRANSFORMING)
- Going Native
- (INTRIGUED BY FOREIGN CULTURES, PICASSO INFLUENCED BY TRIBAL MASKS - HIGHLY STYLIZED AND NON-REALISTIC)
- Age of Picasso’s first exhibition and the Blue Period, underlying themes of prostitution
- (CONCERN FOR PEOPLE ON EDGE OF SOCIETY, BEGGARS, PROSTITUTES, MUSICIANS)
- Analytical (OBJECTS BROKEN UP AND REASSEMBLED, MULTIPLE VIEWPOINTS, MONOCHROMATIC, SMALL BRUSH STROKES)
- Synthetic Cubism (DEVELOPED FROM ANALYTICAL AND FOCUSED ON COLLAGE, MULTIPLE SURFACES AND TEXTURES, PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION, COLORFUL AND DECORATIVE)
- *Guernica* by Picasso (know the artist, story, intention and use of symbolism, how is it used as social commentary?)
- **Know the artist and era of the following pieces:** *Guernica* by Picasso, *eLs Demoiselles D’ Avignon* by Picasso, Analytical Cubism, Synthetic Cubism



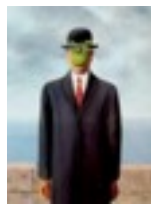
## DADA (~1915 - 1920)

- **Duchamp**
- Dada: meaning of the word and intentions of the movement (anti-art)
- (STROVE TO HAVE NO MEANING, SEVERAL MEANINGS OF THE WORD, RIDICULED SERIOUSNESS OF TRADITIONAL ART)
- Dada Overview (ANTI-TRADITIONAL ART MANIFESTO FOCUSED ON USING JUNK AS FINE ART TO EXPRESS ABSURDITY IN EVERYTHING, IGNORED AESTHETICS)
- De-facing Famous Artwork
- (DUCHAMP DEFACING MONA LISA TO MAKE IT MEANINGLESS)
- Photomontage
- (INVENTED DURING THE DADA ERA, USES RECYCLED IMAGES AND JUXTAPOSITION)
- What was Duchamp known for? (**MOST WELL KNOWN DADA-IST, CREATED READY-MADES: ORDINARY OBJECTS TRANSFORMED INTO ART**)
- **Know the artist and era of the following pieces:** *Fountain* by Duchamp



## SURREALISM (1920s - 1930s)

- **Salvador Dali**
- **Rene Magritte**
- **Chagall**
- Surrealism
- (PLAYS WITH THE CONCEPT OF REALITY AND DREAMS, UNCONSCIOUS AND CONSCIOUS, UNEXPECTED AND IRRATIONAL)
- Surrealism: an art style developed in... (EUROPE)
- Post WWI movement
- Inspiration from Freudian psychology
- Six techniques and visual reference for each (be able describe in words, what each looks like, name one artist that used those techniques and indicate where and how)
- (SCALE, LEVITATION, JUXTAPOSITION, DISLOCATION, TRANSPARENCY, TRANSFORMATION)
- **Know the artist and era of the following pieces:** *Persistence of Memory* by Dali, *The Son of Man* by Magritte, *The Treachery of Images* by Magritte, *Village* by Chagall



## ABSTRACT-EXPRESSIONISM (1940s - 1960s)

- **Polluck**
- **de Kooning (KNOWN FOR PAINTERLY DEPICTION OF WOMEN)**
- **Rothko**
- Abstract expressionism (2 slides)
- (AVANTE-GARDE MOVEMENT BEFORE POP ART, RAW AND IMPULSIVE, ABOUT THE PAINT AND THE ACT OF PAINTING, NOT THE FINISHED PRODUCT)
- (CELEBRATED THE ANGST-RIDDEN INDIVIDUAL AFTER WWI AND WWII, VERY LITTLE TO NO SUBJECT MATTER)
- Key Characteristics
- (UNCONVENTIONAL APPLICATION OF PAINT, DRIPPING, SMEARING, SMATHERING)
- Post WWII movement, spontaneous, non-representational use of elements (EXPRESSION OF FEELINGS)
- #5 by Jackson Polluck and *White Center* by Rothko (know the artist, and his intentions for creating non-representational artwork)
- (ENERGY MADE VISIBLE AND ACTION)
- **Know the artist and era of the following pieces:** #5 by Polluck, *White Center* by Rothko, *Violet, Black, Orange, Yellow on White and Red* by Rothko, *Woman iv* by de Kooning



## POP ART (1950s - 1960s)

- **Warhol**
- **Lichtenstein**
- **Jasper Johns**
- **Oldenburg**
- Pop Art (MARKED THE RETURN TO SHARP PAINTWORK AND REPRESENTATION ART, FIRST COINED WITH NAME AFTER ARTISTS DOING MASS PRODUCTIONS OF THEIR PIECES)
- Pop Art emerged in...
- (1950s AND 1960s IN ENGLAND, BUT MAINLY WAS SEEN IN NEW YORK, REACTION TO ABSTRACT EXPRESSIONISM, BRING ART AND LIFE CLOSER)
- Pop Artists wanted us to "see"...
- (ORDINARY OBJECTS FOR THE FIRST TIME)
- Pop Artists used bold, flat colours...
- (DERIVED SUBJECT MATTER FROM COMMERCIAL ART AND ITEMS OF MASS PRODUCTION)
- Commercial designs found on billboards
- Know at least 1 piece from 3 of these artists
- Warhol - use of images from magazines without permission (FATHER OF POP ART)
- Be able to discuss how pop artists used ordinary objects to make a statement
- (MATERIALS - ACRYLIC, PLASTICS, PHOTOGRAPHS FLUORESCENTS AND METALLICS, REPRODUCTIONS, USING THE COMMON OBJECT IN NEW WAYS)
- **Know the artist and era of the following pieces:** *100 Soup Cans* by Andy Warhol, *Shoestring Potatoes* by Oldenburg, *Giant Hamburger* by Oldenburg, *Kissing* by Lichtenstein

