

FAQ's

1. Explain Modernism, characteristics of modernism and important artists of that movement.

- Roughly extending from the 1860s to the 1970s, and denotes the style and philosophy of the art produced during that era.
- Traditions of the past have been thrown aside in a spirit of experimentation.
- New ways of seeing and with fresh ideas about the nature of materials and functions of art.
- A tendency toward abstraction is characteristic of much modern art.
- Important artists: Henri de Toulouse, Marc Chagall, Pablo Picasso, Paul Cezanne, David Munch, Vincent Vangogh
- Characteristics : The artists believed that art mattered-New types of art- Expressive use of colors- Use of new materials

2. What are the important movements of modern art?

- Impressionism (1870's 1880's)
- Fauvism (1905-07)
- Cubism (1908-14)
- Futurism (1909-14)
- Expressionism (from 1905)
- Constructivism (1915 – late 1930s)
- Dadaism (1916-24)
- Surrealism (from 1924)
- Abstract expressionism (1948-60s)
- Pop art (late 1950s,1960s)
- Op art

3. Explain cubism with its types and examples.

- A challenging style of painting
- Introduced a compositional system of flat splintered planes
- Developed by Pablo Picasso(1881-1973) and Georges Braque (1882-1963)
- In two variants – Analytical Cubism and later Synthetic Cubism
- Influenced abstract art for the next 50 years

- Offered a whole new alternative to conventional perspective, based on the inescapable fact of the flat picture plane
- Picasso, Braque, Juan Gris, Fernand Leger, Sonia Delaunay
- Eg : Mandora, Georges Braque
- Eg : The Mandolin Player, Pablo Picasso

4. Define Constructivism. Quote an example and explain.

Constructivists proposed to replace art's traditional concern with composition with a focus on construction. Objects were to be created to carry out a fundamental analysis of the materials and forms of art. This entailed an ethic of "truth to materials."

Eg : Tatlin's tower, Waldimir Tatlin

The artist's most famous work, as well as the most important spur to the formation of the Constructivist movement. The Tower, which was never fully realized, was intended to act as a fully functional conference space and information center, making it the tallest structure in the world at the time.

For Tatlin, steel and glass were the essential materials of modern construction. They symbolized industry, technology and the machine age, and the constant motion of the geometrically shaped units. It was never built, and it has continued to be an emblem of failed utopian aspirations for many generations of artists.

5. Explain POP ART and OP ART with examples.

- **POP ART** : A form of art that shows images, objects or scenes from everyday life.
- That are manipulated and changed using techniques of commercial art and popular illustration.
- Its roots are to be found in Dada
- One of the aspects of Pop Art- its apparent coolness, its absence of commitment to the subject matter it depicts.
- What the Pop Artists did- at least in their early and explorative phase- was to find some thing positive in these gestures of opposition, something which could be built upon.
- Pop is, among other things, a learned and highly self conscious movement

- Eg : Richard Hamilton, Just what is it that makes today's
- homes so different, so appealing? 1956, Collage 10in X 10in
- **OP ART** : Artists have been intrigued by the nature of perception and by optical effects and illusions for many centuries.
- They have often been a central concern of art, just as much as themes drawn from history or literature.
- But in the 1950s these preoccupations, allied to new interests in technology and psychology, blossomed into a movement.
- Op art or Optical art typically employs abstract patterns composed with a stark contrast of foreground and background.
- Bridget Riley, Victor Vasarely, Francois Morellete, Jesus Rafele Soto
- Eg : Duo- 2 (1967) Victor Vasarely