



Visual Arts Movements

DPT(Doctor of Physiotherapy)

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Introduction to Modern Art Movements

- Early 20th century art movements transformed visual arts.
- Artists rejected traditional realism and experimented with new forms.
- Industrialization, war, psychology, and technology influenced modern art.
- These movements changed painting, sculpture, architecture, and design.



Characteristics of Futurism

- Dynamic movement and energy.
- Use of diagonal lines and repeated forms.
- Depiction of speed and machinery.
- Bright colors and fragmented motion.
- Themes of modernity and industrial progress



Futurism – Overview

- Originated in Italy in 1909.
- Founded by Filippo Tommaso Marinetti.
- Focused on speed, machines, industry, technology, and movement.
- Rejected the traditions of the past .
- Celebrated modern urban life.





Major Futurist Artists

- Umberto Boccioni – sculpture and dynamic forms.
- Giacomo Balla – movement and light.
- Carlo Carrà – urban scenes and motion.
- Gino Severini – dance and city life.



Cubism – Overview

- Developed in France around 1907.
- Founded by Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque.
- Objects are broken into geometric shapes.
- Shows multiple viewpoints at the same time.
- One of the most influential modern art movements.





Types of Cubism

- Analytical Cubism – muted colors and fragmented forms.
- Synthetic Cubism – collage techniques and brighter colors.
- Focus on abstraction and geometry.
- Rejected traditional perspective .



Characteristics of Cubism

- Geometric shapes and angles.
- Flattened picture space.
- Multiple perspectives.
- Use of collage materials.
- Abstract representation of reality.



Dadaism – Overview

- Started during World War I in Zurich.
- Reaction against war and social destruction.
- Rejected logic, reason, and traditional aesthetics.
- Celebrated absurdity, nonsense, and protest.





Characteristics of Dadaism

- Randomness and irrationality.
- Use of collage and ready-made objects.
- Anti-art philosophy.
- Political and social criticism.
- Experimental performances and poetry



Major Dada Artists

- Marcel Duchamp – ready-made art.
- Hannah Höch – photomontage.
- Jean Arp – abstract collage.
- Tristan Tzara – Dada manifestos.



Surrealism – Overview

- Began in the 1920s in Paris.
- Influenced by Sigmund Freud's theories of the unconscious mind.
- Explored dreams, fantasy, and imagination.
- Combined reality with strange dream-like imagery.





Characteristics of Surrealism

- Dream imagery and symbolism.
- Unexpected combinations of objects.
- Psychological exploration.
- Automatic drawing and imagination.
- Illogical and mysterious scenes.



Major Surrealist Artists

- Salvador Dalí – dream-like paintings.
- René Magritte – symbolic imagery.
- Max Ernst – experimental techniques.
- Joan Miró – abstract surreal forms.

Abstract Expressionism – Overview

- Developed in the United States after World War II.
- Focused on emotional intensity and spontaneity.
- Large canvases and expressive brushwork.
- Marked the rise of New York as an art center.



Characteristics of Abstract Expressionism

- Non-representational art.
- Gestural brushstrokes.
- Spontaneous expression.
- Large-scale paintings.
- Focus on emotions and personal experience.