

CLASS 11
HISTORY OF ART MAIN
LESSON 2021

What is Art?

HISTORY OF ART - ML Topics

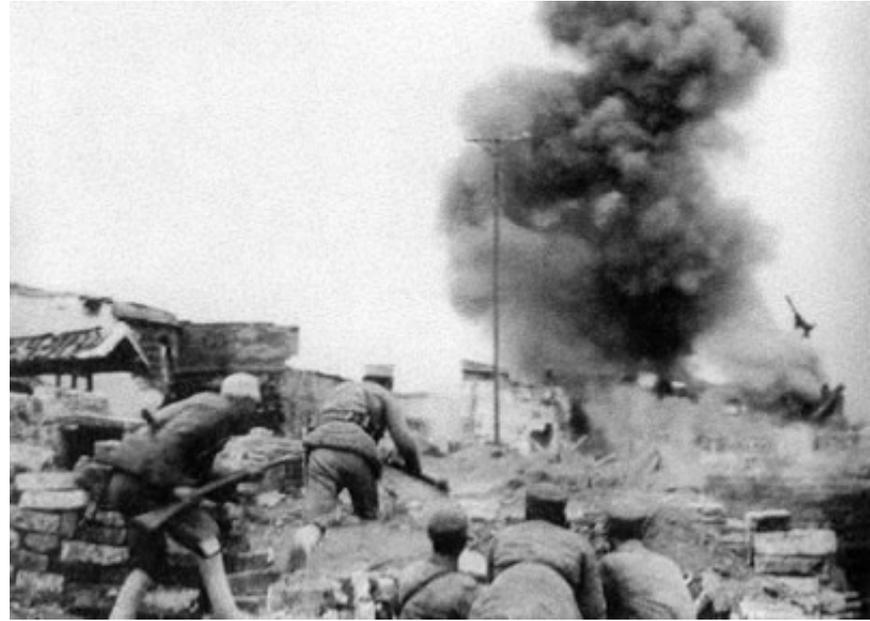
WEEK 2		
MONDAY	Post-Impressionism & Expressionism <i>Cezanne & Munch</i>	ML Note OR Artwork
TUESDAY	Cubism & Surrealism <i>Picasso & Dali</i>	ML Note OR Artwork
WEDNESDAY	Abstract Expressionism & Pop Art	ML Note OR Artwork
THURSDAY	Postmodernism to contemporary	ML Note OR Artwork
FRIDAY	Catch up & choosing artist for individual research	Choosing artist to research

HISTORY OF ART - ML Topics

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TUESDAY	Cubism & Surrealism Picasso & Dali	c.1907 - ML Note OR Artwork
WEDNESDAY	Abstract Expressionism & Pop Art Rothko & Warhol	c.1940 - ML Note OR Artwork
THURSDAY	Postmodernism to contemporary	ML Note OR Artwork
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BACKGROUND

- WW1 1914 to 1918
- WW2 1939 to 1945
- Eugenic-based policies applied in many westernised countries, for example in Australia 1901-c.1950
- Eugenics = “scientific” approach to justifying why wealthy western people were superior
- Artist questioned morals, rights, political ideologies, religion, lifestyle, and everything.
- What makes a person human?



DADAISM 1916-22

Dada Art was a brief movement between the wars (WW1=1914-1918)

A nonsense name meaning hobby-horse - Eastern European



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

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Began in protest against the horrors of WW1. Many people believed the world was going mad. There was distrust of the values of society that had come close in destroying itself.

Dada artists rejected the morals and felt it was pointless to try and find order and meaning in a world that created chaos.

Marcel DUCHAMP, *Fountain* 1917, replica 1964

It was anti-art - a desire to shock or baffle ... make people rethink and reassess.

Some was serious, some fun

At the first Dada exhibition, viewers were offered axes so as they could chop up any work they did not like.



LHOOQ, 1919

Art had become a precious commodity

A reproduction of Mona Lisa was the same as a bicycle or a kitchen stool

Letters pronounced in French, (ie. ICU) read “She’s got a hot ass”

Known as a “ready-mades”



Ready-mades of Dadaism = APPROPRIATION

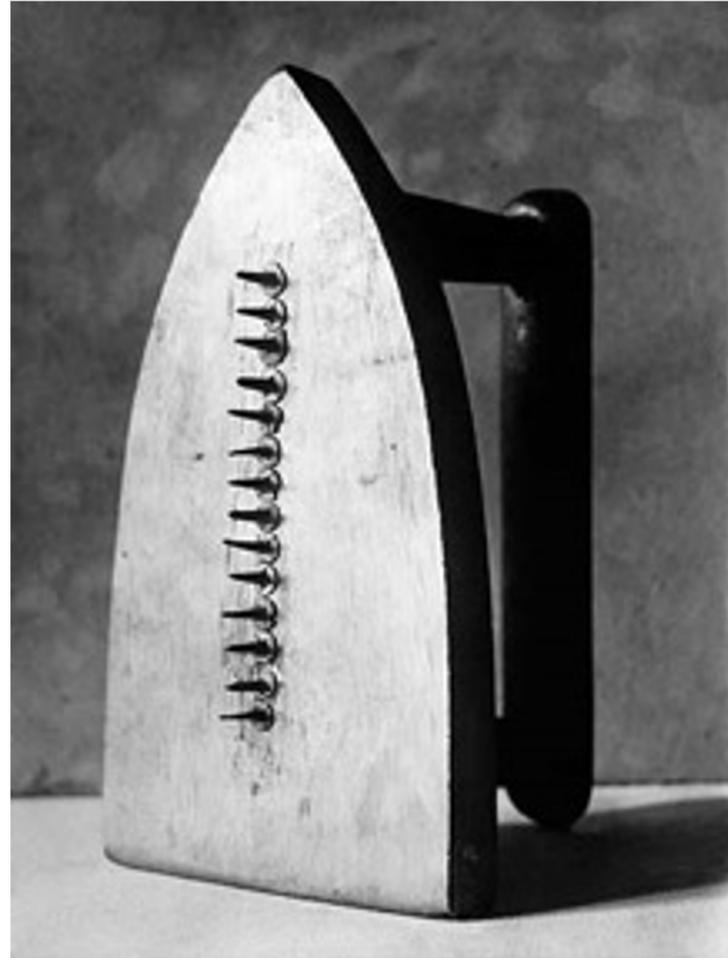
Appropriation is the use of pre-existing objects or images with little or no transformation applied to them. In the visual arts, to appropriate means to properly adopt, borrow, recycle or sample aspects (or the entire form) of human-made visual culture.

Appropriation **recontextualizes** whatever it borrows to create the new work.

Man RAY, *The Gift*, 1921

- American (friend of Marcel)
- Purchased the iron, box of tacks, and glue

- An ironic contradiction



ABSTRACT EXPRESSIONISM 1947 -

Rise of power in USA

New York became new art centre

Post war art - atomic bomb and advances in science

The horrors of the Nazi concentration camps

Painters continued to reject nature, using abstracted forms to express their sense of a violent and restless age

Art Therapy began to be developed in the 1940s; this occurred simultaneously in England and America although each were guided by different theories



Hysteria to PTSD

- Common hysteria symptoms: Anxiety, nervousness, insomnia, easily irritated, depression.
- Hysteria was considered a woman's disease since Greek era through to Freud.
- Freud's theories overshadowed other researchers who claimed anyone could develop hysteria.
 - Steiner was amongst the minority who believed hysteria could be experienced in anyone and symptoms are related to nervous system functions
- Returned war veteran's who displayed hysteria symptoms challenged gendered theories of hysteria
 - Shellshock
- In 1980 hysteria was changed to Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)



Mark ROTHKO (1903 – 1970)

- Focused on the elements of colour and shape
- And the principles of balance, contrast, and scale.



He explained: "It is a widely accepted notion among painters that it does not matter what one paints as long as it is well painted. This is the essence of academicism. There is no such thing as good painting about nothing."

Orange and Tan, 1954

During the 1950s Rothko focused on a compositional format

The idea behind these works was to “experience” the colour through contemplation (mindfulness)



No. 10, 1950



Orange, Red, Yellow, 1961

How much would you pay for an artwork like this?

\$45 million?



Field Painting vs Action Painting

- Abstract Expressionist artists were inspired by the surrealist idea that art should come from the unconscious mind, and by the automatism of artist
- Within abstract expressionism were two broad groupings: the colour field painters who filled their canvases with large areas of a single colour (like Rothko); and the action painters, who attacked their canvases with expressive brush strokes (like Pollock).



POP ART

Pop art is an art movement that emerged in the 1950s and flourished in the 1960s in America and Britain, drawing inspiration from sources in popular and commercial culture.



ROY LICHTENSTEIN
IN THE CAR 1963

POP ART (Popular Art) 1950's onwards

Images of popular culture

Focuses on the everyday things in people's lives

Can be seen as a reflection of the weakness and superficiality of our highly mechanical world we live in

Simplicity, largeness of scale and bright colours



Andy Warhol (1930-1987)

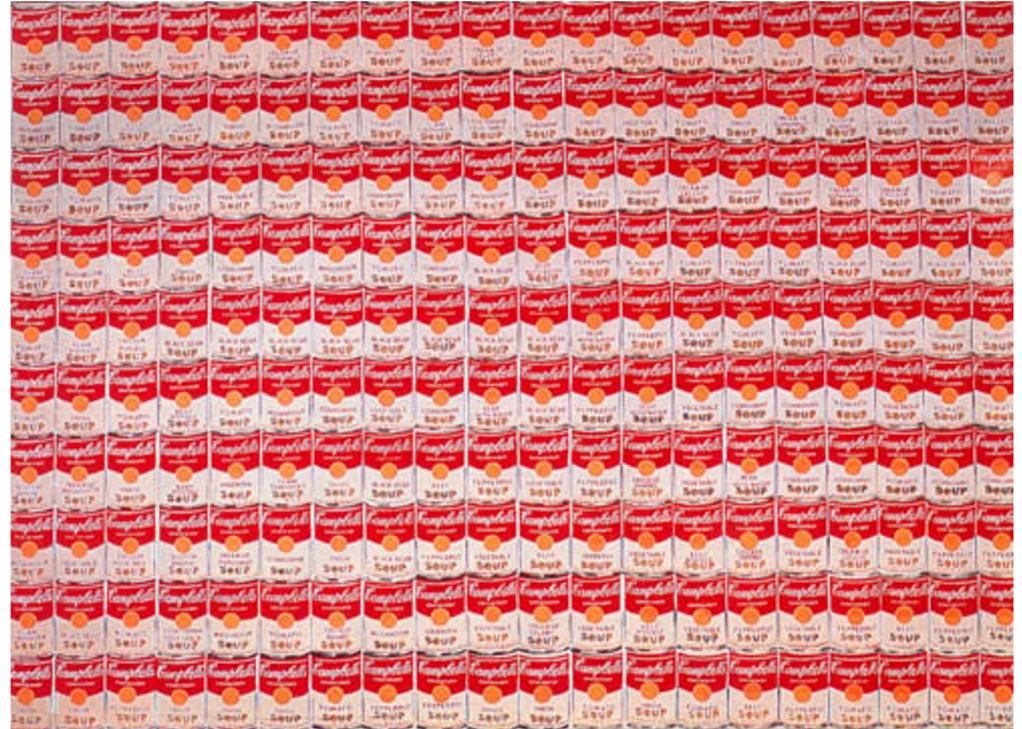
Warhol was a personality/celebrity, like Dali

As an artist who used “commercial” images, his success upset abstract expressionists who were opposed to commercialism.

Warhol felt his success was due to the images he presented being recognizable and people could relate to this more easily than the intellectual emphasis of abstract expressionism.



200 Campbell's Soup Cans, 1962, oil on canvas x2



The Factory:

“The Factory” was Andy Warhol’s studio. It attracted other artists and Warhol had many gigs/parties/gatherings there.

He made many silkscreens in his factory, with a production line of helpers.

He was loved by the rich and famous, many of whom he made many silkscreen portraits of: Mick Jagger, Calvin Klein, Elizabeth Taylor



Marilyn Monroe Diptych, 1962

More than 80 images on the one print. He was doing the same as the media - 1000's of publicity photos.



TASK FOR THE DAY

Write a summary of Abstract Expressionism / Pop Art

- With detailed reference of Rothko or Warhol
- Reference at least one of their artworks in your discussion

OR

Create a reproduction of a Abstract Expressionist or Pop Art artwork

- Any medium
- A5 – A4

A brief look at a few other
Abstract, Abstract Expressionist, and Pop Artists

Piet MONDRIAN (Dutch)

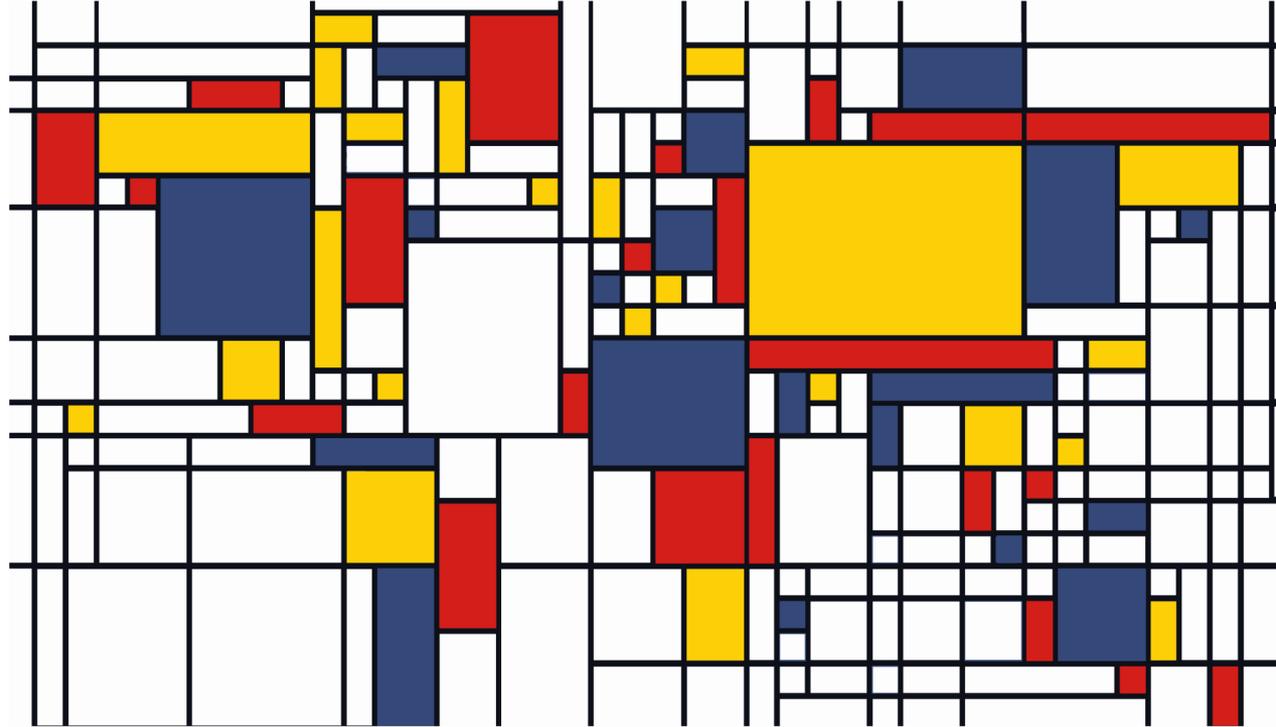
Aiming for simplification
and harmony

Simplified colour and form

Made line and colour the
prime importance

Favoured primary colours

Trying to free art from
recognisable subjects or
personal feelings



Jackson POLLOCK 1912-1956 USA

Action painting

The basic theory was that paint could be applied quickly and unconsciously to create great art.

He abandoned the idea that the artist should know beforehand how the painting will look when it was finished.



Richard Hamilton (1922-2011)

Pop Artist



Roy LICHTENSTEIN (1923-1997) American

Large in scale images

Best known for his comic strip
images

Re-presents rather than creates
something new.

Bought back recognizable subjects
to art (as opposed to the abstract
expressionist)



David HOCKEY,
(1937 -) English



MODERNISM (Definition by the TATE Gallery)

The terms modernism and modern art are generally used to describe the succession of art movements that critics and historians have identified since the realism of Gustav Courbet and culminating in abstract art and its developments in the 1960s.

Although many different styles are encompassed by the term, there are certain underlying principles that define modernist art: A rejection of history and conservative values (such as realistic depiction of subjects); innovation and experimentation with form (the shapes, colours and lines that make up the work) with a tendency to abstraction; and an emphasis on materials, techniques and processes. Modernism has also been driven by various social and political agendas. These were often utopian, and modernism was in general associated with ideal visions of human life and society and a belief in progress.

By the 1960s modernism had become a dominant idea of art, and a particularly narrow theory of modernist painting had been formulated by the highly influential American critic Clement Greenberg. A reaction then took place which was quickly identified as postmodernism.

