

1870-1900 IMPRESSIONISM

The Impressionists were revolutionary in their choice of subject matter; they focussed on the effects of light and used visible brushstrokes to portray daily life in Paris.

ARTISTS

Édouard Manet
Claude Monet
Edgar Degas
Pierre-Auguste Renoir



Claude Monet
Woman Seated on a Bench
circa 1874, Oil on canvas

1880-1905 NEO/POST IMPRESSIONISM

Both Neo and Post Impressionism were born from Impressionism, though they embraced its ideas they also rejected its limitations. A prominent technique used to represent these movements was Pointillism.

POST IMPRESSIONISM



ARTISTS

Paul Gauguin
Paul Cézanne
Vincent Van Gogh



ARTISTS

Paul Cézanne
George Seurat
Paul Signac
Henri-Edmond Cross

NEO IMPRESSIONISM



ARTISTS

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1890-1900 LES NABIS

The Nabis were a group of artists who in the late 1880s sought to create a style of painting that blurred the distinction between the Fine Arts and Decorative Arts. They developed a simplified, subjective vision influenced by Symbolism.

1885-1910 SYMBOLISM

Symbolism sought to re establish the importance of the imagination, and created work which evoked moods and feelings. As opposed to Impressionism and Naturalism which tended to ignore the imagination and concentrate on what the artist saw.

ARTISTS

Gustave Moreau
George Frederic Watts
Pierre Puvis de Chavannes
Arnold Böcklin



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1890-1915 ART NOUVEAU

Art Nouveau is characterised by sensuous lines and subtle light. Inspiration was taken from the natural world to create a new art style in a mainly decorative form.

ARTISTS

Charles Rennie Mackintosh
Gustav Klimt
Antoni Gaudí
Alphonse Mucha
Aubrey Beardsley



ARTISTS

Aubrey Beardsley
Design for the Frontispiece to John Davidson's Plays, 1894
Pen & ink, pencil & ink wash on paper
Bequeathed by John Lane 1926

1905-1907 FAUVISM

Fauvism was entirely focused on revolutionising the concept of colour in Modern Art. It embodied a radical new style, full of violent colour and bold distortions.

ARTISTS

Henri Matisse
André Derain
Maurice de Vlaminck



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1907-1921 CUBISM

Cubism rejected the idea that art should depict a single viewpoint and can be recognised as the breaking down of form and space into geometrical shapes.

ARTISTS

Georges Braque
Pablo Picasso
Juan Gris



1909-1916 FUTURISM

Futurism represented the technological triumph of humanity over nature.

ARTISTS

Umberto Boccioni
Giacomo Balla
Carlo Carra

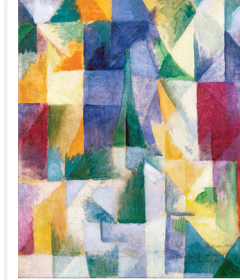


1912-1914 ORPHISM

Founded by Jacques Villon, Orphism was rooted in Cubism but developed to create a pure lyrical abstraction. Orphism envisaged painting as the bringing together of a sensation of bright colours.

ARTISTS

Robert Delaunay
Sonja Delaunay
Patrick Henry Bruce



ARTISTS

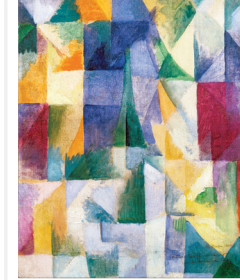
Robert Delaunay, 1912 Oil on canvas, Painting © L. & M. Services B.V. The Hague 2009/0803

1911-1914 DER BLAUE REITER (THE BLUE RIDER)

A group of artists based in Munich, who believed that creativity was not to be found in academic art but in their desire to express spiritual truths.

ARTISTS

Wassily Kandinsky
Franz Marc
Paul Klee



1913-1915 VORTICISM

Like Futurism, Vorticism was centered on the machine age but separated itself in its endeavor to capture movement in the image.

ARTISTS

Wyndham Lewis
Malcolm Arbuthnot
Lawrence Atkinson



1915-1920s SUPREMATISM

The name given by the Russian artist Kasimir Malevich to the Abstract Art he developed from 1915. It was felt that Suprematism was the rediscovery of pure art.

ARTISTS

Kasimir Malevich
Aleksandra Ekster
Olga Rozanova



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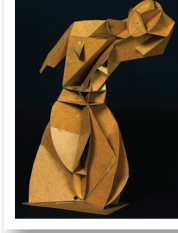


1919-1934 CONSTRUCTIVISM

Constructivists regarded art as a practice which should deal with social purposes and rejected the idea of 'art for arts sake'.

ARTISTS

Alexander Rodchenko
Vladimir Tatlin
Naum Gabo

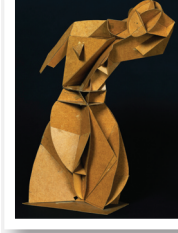


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An intense art movement that captured the bitter realism that followed World War 1 and abandoned the notion of Symbolism.

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1930s-1940s REALISM & FIGURATIVE

A number of artists defined the idea of Abstraction in favour of working in a more conventional style retaining the essence of contemporary life.

ARTISTS

Georgia O'Keeffe
Grant Wood
Edward Hopper
LS Lowry



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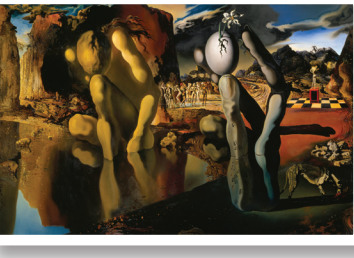


1920s-1940s SURREALISM

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René Magritte

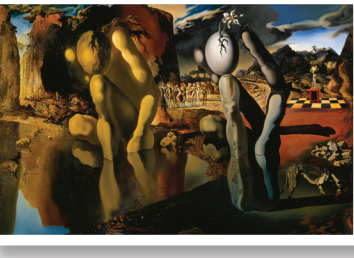


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specialist CRAFTS ART DESIGN

ART MOVEMENTS OF THE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY

1940s-1950s ABSTRACT EXPRESSIONISM

Abstract Expressionism represents art that is raw, non representational and driven by spontaneity. It is divided into two groups; Action painting and Colour field painting.

ACTION PAINTING

The 'act' of painting becomes the work.



ARTISTS

Jackson Pollock
Willem de Kooning
Franz Kline

COLOUR FIELD PAINTING

A style which was contemplative and carefully constructed, often consisting of large expanses of colour.

ARTISTS

Mark Rothko
Barnett Newman



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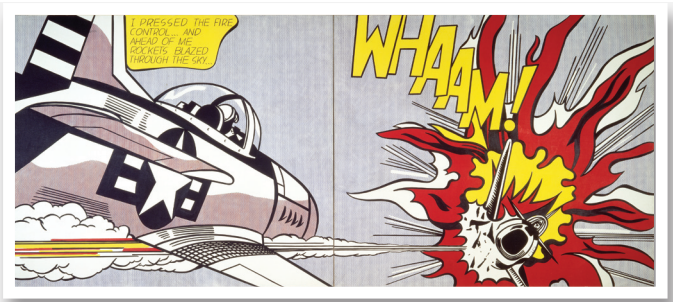


LATE 1950s-1960s POP ART

Pop art draws its inspiration from popular and commercial mass culture, in particular advertising, pop music, comic books and Hollywood movies.

ARTISTS

Robert Rauschenberg
Jasper Johns
Roy Lichtenstein

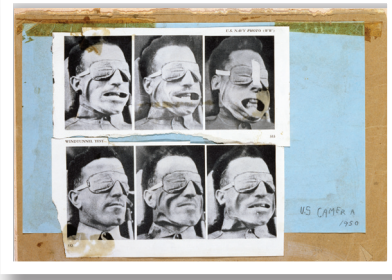


1950-1960s NOUVEAU RÉ ALISME

New ways of perceiving the real. It was seen to be the French equivalent to Pop art.

ARTISTS

Pierre Restany
Armand Fernande
Jacques Mahé de la Villedié



Late 1950s-1960s OP AND KINETIC ART

Op and Kinetic art are centered around the subject of movement. Whilst Op artists use colour, line and shape on varying surfaces, Kinetic Art took a much more diverse form including multi media installations.

ARTISTS

Bridget Riley
Jean Tinguely
Victor Vasarely



LATE 1960s-1970s MINIMAL ART

Minimalism suggested that art should have its own reality and not be an imitation of some other thing. Minimalists often reduced their work to the smallest number of colours, values, shapes, lines, and textures.

ARTISTS

Donald Judd
Robert Morris
Carl Andre



MID 1960s-1970s CONCEPTUAL ART

Conceptual art elevates the idea or concept in which the work is based on as opposed to valuing traditional aesthetic and material concerns.

ARTISTS

Joseph Beuys
Sol Lewitt
Joseph Kosuth



LATE 1960s-1970 LAND ART

An unconventional art movement in which art was created (often on a huge scale) outside in the context of the natural world.

ARTISTS

Richard Long
Andy Goldsworthy
Robert Smithson



1970s-1980s PERFORMANCE

Performance art is constituted as art that is performed in front of an audience for any length of time.

ARTISTS

Bruce Nauman
Joseph Beuys
Marina Abramovic



1970s-1980s FEMINIST ART

A movement which saw woman achieve great accomplishments within the Art world, their work was creative and challenging referring to both social and political themes.

ARTISTS

Louise Bourgeois
Judy Chicago
Guerrilla Girls



MID 1970s-1980s ARTE POVERA

The term was defined by a group of Italian artists who attacked corporate mentality. The style incorporated the use of unconventional materials and style.

ARTISTS

Mario Merz
Michelangelo Pistoletto
Jannis Kounellis



MID 1970s-1980s NEO EXPRESIONISM

It developed as a reaction against the conceptual and minimalist art of the 1970s. Neo-expressionists returned to portraying recognisable objects, such as the human body (although sometimes in a virtually abstract manner).

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