



RQF LEVEL: 5



TRADE: SCULPTURE AND CERAMIC

MODULE CODE: CSCDA 501

TEACHER'S GUIDE:






Module Name: ARTISTIC MOVEMENT IN MODERN ART •



MODULE NAME: ARTISTIC MOVEMENT IN MODERN ART

Table of content

Contents

MODULE NAME: ARTISTIC MOVEMENT IN MODERN ART	1
.....	1
Table of content.....	2
Acronyms	5
Introduction	6
CSCDA 501: Artistic movement in modern Art.....	1
Learning Unit 1: Identify romanticism	1
Learning outcome 1.1: Proper identification of Romanticism painting according.....	1
 Learning out come 1.1 objectives :	2
content 1.1: Romanticism Painting characteristics.	2
Learning Outcome 1.2: Identify Romanticism sculpture	4
 Learning out come 1.2 objectives :	4
• Romantic sculpture	5
Romanticism monumental sculpture	6
Law Relief sculpture.....	6
High relief sculpture.....	7
 Learning out come 1.2 objectives :	7
Learning Unit 2: Identify impressionism	9
Learning outcome 2.1: Proper identification of impressionism art	10
 Learning out come 2.1 objectives :	10
CONTENT1 : IMPRESSIONISM	11
content 2.1: style of impressionnism	16
 Theoretical learning Activity	17



Practical learning Activity	18
-----------------------------------	----

Learning outcome 2.2: Proper identification of fauvism art	19
--	----



Learning out come 2.2 objectives :	19
--	----

content 1 : fauvism painting	19
------------------------------------	----

content 2: List of Fauvist Artists	20
--	----



Theoretical learning Activity	22
-------------------------------------	----



Practical learning Activity	23
-----------------------------------	----

Learning outcome 2.3: Proper identification of cubism art	23
---	----



Learning out come 2.3: objectives:	24
--	----

Content 2.3: cubism painting	24
------------------------------------	----

• Cubism style of painting.....	24
---------------------------------	----

CONTENT 2 : CUBISM FAMOUS ARTISTS IN CUBISM	26
---	----

CONTENT 3 : CUBISM FAMOUS SCULPTORS	29
---	----



Theoretical learning Activity	29
-------------------------------------	----



Practical learning Activity	30
-----------------------------------	----

Learning Unit 3: Identify contemporary art.....	30
---	----

Learning outcome 3.1: Proper identification of Dadaism according to its styles.....	31
---	----









Learning out come 3.1 objectives :	32
--	----

content 3.1: Dadaism	32
----------------------------	----

CONTENT 2: Dadaism famous artists	34
---	----

Learning outcome 3.2: Proper identification of surrealism according to its styles.....	37
--	----

	Learning out come 2.2 objectives :	37
	Introduction of surrealism arts Painting, Sculpture, Ceramics.....	37
	CONTENT 1: Identify surreailsm artworks and characteristics.....	38
	CONTENT 2: Identifying Surrealism famous artists.	41
	Learning outcome 3.3: Proper identification of expressionism	41
	Learning out come 3.3 objectives :	41
	Content 1 : Describing Expressionism Artworks.....	42
	Content 2: Characteristics of expressionism	43
	Content 3: Artists of expressionism.....	43
	Theoretical learning Activity	43
	Learning out come 3.1 : formative assessment	44
	Learning out come 3.2 : formative assessment	44
	Learning out come 3. 3: formative assessment	44

Acronyms

Bc: before Christ

C: century

Ac: after Christ

Introduction

This module describes the skills, knowledge and right attitude required to be able to identify romanticism and impressionism arts, identify contemporary arts describe African arts mean that he / she will be able to identify all movements of history of arts in all styles and techniques used in different periods.

CSCDA 501: Artistic movement in modern Art

Learning Units:

1. IDENTIFY ROMANTICISM
2. IDENTIFY IMPRESSIONISM
3. IDENTIFY CONTEMPORARY ART

Learning Unit 1: Identify romanticism



Learning outcomes:

- 1.1 Proper identification of Romanticism painting according to their characteristics
- 1.2 Proper identification of Romanticism art sculpture according to its style
- 1.3 Proper identification of Romanticism architecture according to its style

Learning outcome 1.1: Proper identification of Romanticism painting according to their characteristics



Duration: 5 hrs



Learning out come 1.1 objectives :

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. identify Romanticism painting according to their characteristics



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
Internet, Computer lab Printer, Library, Documents about art history	pencils, Pens, notebooks	Printer, Projector, Laptops tablets



Advance preparation:

- . book references
- . internet connection

content 1.1: Romanticism Painting characteristics.

Content 1: Introduction on romanticism Painting style

Romanticism: An artistic and intellectual movement originating in Europe in the late 1700s and characterized by a heightened interest in nature, emphasis on the individual's expression of emotion and imagination, departure from the attitudes and forms of classicism, and rebellion against established social rules.

Experimentation with Poetic Form. When we read the Romantics now, they seem old-fashioned.

Nature. The Romantics had a huge crush on nature.

Feelings, Spirituality, Imagination, Mystery and fervor, Rebellion, Heroism, Emotion, Sense and Sensuality.

Romantic works are compressed of every intense color

In architecture they- use of industry produced materials

They used religious, arches, columns, decoration and towers

Term in use by the early nineteenth century to describe the movement in art and literature distinguished by a new interest in human psychology, expression of personal feeling and interest in the natural world

EXAMPLE:



Artists used twisted angles of bodies in paintings and sculptures to show feeling and movement.

Other characteristics

- ✓ Emotion
- ✓ Feelings
- ✓ Spirituality
- ✓ Imagination
- ✓ Mystery
- ✓ Fervor

TECHNIQUES OF ROMANTIC PAINTING

The use of small

Close strokes of complementary colors to create brilliant and vivid visual effect

The use of impasto techniques which were used by naturalistic and romantic painters

Detailed brush strokes

The use of color as one of the most important and defining characteristics of romantic art

Learning Outcome 1.2: Identify Romanticism sculpture



Duration: 10 hrs



Learning out come 1.2 objectives :

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

Identification romanticism Romanticism sculptures sculpture styles

. Romanticism monumental

Categories of sculpture

Low and high relief sculpture

Round sculptures



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
Internet, Computer lab Printer, Library, Documents about art history	pencils, Pens, notebooks	Printer, Projector, Laptops tablets



Advance preparation:

. internet references

.book references

🚩 Romantic sculpture

Romantic sculpture be divided into works that concern the human world and natural world. The leading sculptors of each type were Rude and Barye, respectively

The masterpiece of François Rude is Departure of the Volunteers, a group sculpture gracing the Arc de Triomphe (a triumphal arch erected in Paris to commemorate the fallen of the French Revolutionary Wars and Napoleonic Wars). This work portrays the goddess liberty urging the forces of the French Revolution onward. Rude's masterpiece is the sculptural counterpart to Delacroix's painting Liberty Leading the People (the most renowned figure painting of the Romantic period).



Antoine-Louis Barye, the most famous animal sculptor of all time, studied the anatomy of his subjects by sketching residents of the Paris zoo. Most of his works consist of single animals or predator/prey duos. The scale of Barye's work ranges from monuments to figurines.



Turkish Horse, No. 2, modeled



Tiger Hunt, Barye

Romanticism monumental sculpture

A monument is a sculpture, a group of sculptures or sculpture integrated with architecture explicitly created to commemorate a person or event. The most common types of monuments are political and historical statues like the Tsar and Hussein, funerary monuments and war memorials.





Low Relief sculpture

Bas-relief, also called low relief, is when the figures protrude only slightly from the background

High relief sculpture

In a high relief, or alto-relievo, the forms project at least half or more of their natural circumference from the background and may in parts be completely disengaged from the ground, thus approximating sculpture in the round.

Learning Outcome 1.2: Identify Romanticism Architecture

 Duration: 10 hrs		
 Learning out come 1.2 objectives : By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to: Identification romanticism architecture . Neo-medieval style .Neo-Greek style		
 Resources		
Equipment	Tools	Materials
Internet, Computer lab Printer, Library, Documents about art history	pencils, Pens, notebooks	Printer, Projector, Laptops tablets
 Advance preparation: . internet references .book references		

content 1.3: characteristics of romanticism architecture.



- ✓ Round headed arch
- ✓ Religious in nature/ church related
- ✓ Columns and capitals
- ✓ Barrel vaults
- ✓ Rectangular ground plans
- ✓ Decorations
- ✓ Small doors and windows
- ✓ Massive walls
- ✓ Towers
- ✓ Strength
- ✓ Fortification
- ✓ Evokes a feeling of stillness

NEO MEDIEVAL STYLE

. It's characterized by pointed arches, ribbed vaults, large windows with stained glass, flying buttresses (which are stone arches used for support), ornate decoration on buildings like gargoyles or statues of saints,

EXAMPLE:



NEO GREEK STYLE

Néo-Grec was a Neoclassical Revival style of the mid-to-late 19th century that was popularized in architecture, the decorative arts, and in painting during France's Second empire or the reign of Napoleon III. (1852–1870)



Neo Greek architecture is characterized by grandeur of scale, simplicity of geometric forms, Greek: especially Doric, ionic and Corinthian order. Flat roof and use of capitals on the architectural building.

OTHER ARTISTS OF ROMANTICISM

Learning Unit 2: Identify impressionism



Learning outcomes:

- 1.1 Proper identification of impressionism art.
- 1.2 Identify Fauvism art
- 1.3 Identify of Cubism art

Learning outcome 2.1: Proper identification of impressionism art



Duration: 5 hrs



Learning out come 2.1 objectives :


By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

- 🎯 identify impressionism art style



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
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Internet, Computer lab Printer, Library, Documents about art history	pencils, Pens, notebooks	Printer, Projector, Laptops tablets
 Advance preparation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . book references . internet connection 		

CONTENT1 : IMPRESSIONISM

An impression is the first feeling or opinion we have when we see or hear

Something for the first time. Therefore, the impressionism art movement focused on depicting

The first impression. The movement originated in Paris, France; in the early 1860's.

Impressionists were revolutionaries who started a new type of painting "en plein air" (outside).

Their works were mostly characterized by bright colors and a non-realistic depiction of the real

World.

Origins of impressionism

Impressionism is a 19th-century art movement that originated with a group of Paris-based artists.

Their independent exhibitions brought them to prominence during the 1870s and 1880s, in spite

of harsh opposition from the conventional art community in France.

The first exhibition in 1874 was very criticized and rejected by the mass. According to the

Humorist Louis Leroy, Cezanne's and Monet's paintings were simply "unfinished sketches."

However, after their third exhibition in 1887, the "independent" artists gained recognition, and

They started calling themselves impressionists. This is because they painted what the “eye
Perc

Characteristics of impressionism painting



Some of the characteristics of the impressionism art movement include:

Small, thin, yet visible brush strokes

No clear definition of forms

Open composition

Emphasis on accurate depiction of light in its changing qualities (often accentuating the Effects of the passage of time-morning, afternoon, evening, night)

Ordinary subject matter, inclusion of movement as a crucial element of human Perception and experience

Unusual visual angles

The impressionist painting surface is typically opaque.

Techniques of impressionism

Short, thick strokes of paint quickly capture the essence of the subject, rather than its Details. The paint is often applied impasto.

Colors are applied side-by-side with as little mixing as possible, a technique that exploits The principle of simultaneous contrast to make the color appear more vivid to the viewer.

Grays and dark tones are produced by mixing complementary colors.

Pure impressionism avoids the use of black paint.

Wet paint is placed into wet paint without waiting for successive applications to dry, producing softer edges and intermingling of color.

Impressionist paintings do not exploit the transparency of thin paint films (glazes), which

Earlier artists manipulated carefully to produce effects.

The paint is applied to a white or light-coloured ground. Previously, painters often used dark grey or strongly coloured grounds.

The play of natural light is emphasized. Close attention is paid to the reflection of colours from object to object. Painters often worked in the evening to produce *effets de soir*: the shadowy effects of evening or twilight.

In paintings made *en plein air* (outdoors), shadows are boldly painted with the blue of the sky as it is reflected onto surfaces, giving a sense of freshness previously not represented in painting. (Blue shadows on snow inspired the technique.)

Impressionism famous artists

Most influential impressionists and their artworks

Claude Monet:

- ✓ Olympia,
- ✓ *Le déjeuner sur l'herbe*,
- ✓ the railway

Pierre Auguste Renoir:

- ✓ Luncheon of the boating party,
- ✓ Dance at the Moulin de la galette,
- ✓ Dance at Bougival,
- ✓ The rose garden at Wargemont

Edouard Manet:

- ✓ Luncheon on the grass
- ✓ Olympia
- ✓ The Spanish singer
- ✓ The fifer
- ✓ Self-portrait with palette

Paul Cézanne

- ✓ Self portrait
- ✓ Mont Saint-Victoire
- ✓ Bathers at Rest

Camille Pissarro

- ✓ Self portrait
- ✓ Young peasant at her toilette
- ✓ Peasant at her planting stakes
- ✓ The Louvre morning, snow effect

Edgar Degas

- ✓ In the café
- ✓ Place de la Concorde
- ✓ The Bellelli family

Other artists are:

Berthe Morisot:



Alfred Sisley



Mary Cassatt.



Gustave Caillebotte



Example:



content 2.1: style of impressionism

POST IMPRESSIONISM

✓ Origins

Post impressionism is the art movement that followed impressionism around 1886. Post-Impressionists were against the way light and colors were used by impressionists. They all agreed that there had to be change, but they did not agree on the way forward. As a result, each

artist had its own style but they used bright and vibrant colors in the same way as impressionists

Characteristics and techniques

Pointillism.



This is the style in which colors are represented by dots. It was greatly used by **Georges Seurat**.

Painting by using small dots of colour which are blended by the eye at a distance to give tonal and colour mixtures.

It was a technique used by post-impressionist artists



Theoretical learning Activity

1. Explain the meaning of impressionism

Answer:

An impression is the first feeling or opinion we have when we see or hear

Something for the first time. This is a French painting that focused on the changing of climat

2. Brainstorming the key characteristics of impressionism movement.

Answer:

- ✓ Small, thin, yet visible brush strokes
- ✓ No clear definition of forms
- ✓ Open composition
- ✓ Emphasis on accurate depiction of light in its changing qualities (often accentuating the Effects of the passage of time-morning, afternoon, evening, night)
- ✓ Ordinary subject matter, inclusion of movement as a crucial element of human Perception and experience
- ✓ Unusual visual angles

The impressionist painting surface is typically opaque

3. Match the following artists with the artists of romanticism and impressionism

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| a. Eugene bodin | i. romanticism |
| b. jean Jacque louis David | ii. impressionism |
| c. François Boucher | |
| d. Giotto di bondone | |
| e. Claude manet | |

ANSWER:

Artist of romanticism

- ✓ Jean Jacque louis David
- ✓ Eugene bodin

Artist of impressionism

- ✓ Claude manet
- ✓ Francois Boucher

4. Discuss on the image of Claude Manet in the group of 4 learners



Answer:

An image is the one of clade manet done during the impressionism where the artists of the period focused on the real life, changing of the climate.

Emphasis on accurate depiction of light in its changing qualities (often accentuating the Effects of the passage of time-morning, afternoon, evening, night)

Ordinary subject matter, inclusion of movement as a crucial element of human Perception and experience

Unusual visual angles

The impressionist painting surface is typically opaque



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ Try to draw or to paint any artwork and Shaw its brushstrokes







Points to Remember (Take home message)

- The techniques used by romantic artists
- The life history of Eugene de la Croix, Francisco Goya
- The key characteristics of impressionism and post impressionism

- The famous artworks of romantic and impressionism artists
- The life history of Paul Gauguin, Vincent van Gogh and Paul Cézanne and Augustin Rodin.

Learning outcome 2.2: Proper identification of Fauvism art

 Duration: 5 hrs		
 Learning outcome 2.2 objectives : By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. identify Fauvism art . 		
 Resources		
Equipment	Tools	Materials
Internet, Computer lab Printer, Library, Documents about art history	pencils, Pens, notebooks	Printer, Projector, Laptops tablets
 Advance preparation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . book references . internet connection 		

content 1 : Fauvism_painting

Fauvism is the name applied to the work produced by a group of artists (which included Henri Matisse and André Derain) from around 1905 to 1910, which is characterised by strong colours and fierce brushwork.

Fauvism: was known for bold, vibrant, almost acidic colours used in unusual juxtaposition, and an intuitive, highly gestural application of paint.



Characteristics of Fauvism

- ✓ Use of Bold brush strokes
- ✓ Simplified forms and subject matter- still life, landscapes, portrait
- ✓ Abstraction- distortion of forms
- ✓ Use of intense colours- Raw, pure, vivid colours (unmixed colours)
- ✓ Expressiveness in colour use in order to elicit emotional responses in viewers
- ✓ Flatness of colours- disregard of three dimensionalities (lack of tinting, shading and blending of colors)
- ✓ Unconventional use of colours/ wild use of colors/ exaggeration in the use of colors
- ✓ Experimentation- spontaneity and vitality- natural feelings without constraints.

content 2: List of Fauvist Artists

Henri Matisse (1875-1954);

- ✓ le Bonheur de vivre
- ✓ blue nude
- ✓ woman with a hat
- ✓ The snail
- ✓ atelier rouge

Andre' Derain (1880-1954)

- ✓ the painter and his family

- ✓ callioure
- ✓ fishing boats, callioure
- ✓ portrait of Matisse
- ✓ sharing cross bridge

Henri Manguin (1875-1949)

- ✓ La baigneuse
- ✓ Le golfe
- ✓ Morning at cavaliere
- ✓ La sieste
- ✓ Nu sous les arbre

Eg: of fauvism painting



Other artists are:

-Albert Marquette (1875-1947)

-Maurice de Vlaminck (1876-1958)

-Jean Puy -Othon Friesz



Theoretical learning Activity

1. What is romanticism?

Answer:

An artistic and intellectual movement originating in Europe in the late 1700s and characterized by a heightened interest in nature, emphasis on the individual's expression of emotion and imagination, departure from the attitudes and forms of classicism, and rebellion against established social rules.

2. Outline any five characteristics of romanticism.

Answer:

- ✓ Experimentation with Poetic Form.
- ✓ Nature. The Romantics had a huge crush on nature.
- ✓ Feelings, Spirituality, Imagination, Mystery and fervor, Rebellion, Heroism, Emotion, Sense and Sensuality.
- ✓ Romantic works are compressed of every intense color
- ✓ In architecture they- use of industry produced materials
- ✓ They used religious, arches, columns, decoration and towers
- ✓ Term in use by the early nineteenth century to describe the movement in art and literature distinguished by a new interest in human psychology, expression of personal feeling and interest in the natural world.

3. Describe the art of fauvism and its general characteristic in painting.

Answer:

Fauvism: is the name applied to the work produced by a group of artists (which included Henri Matisse and Andre Derain) from around 1905 to 1910, which is characterised by strong colours and fierce brushwork.

Characteristics

- ✓ Use of Bold brush strokes
- ✓ Simplified forms and subject matter- still life, landscapes, portrait
- ✓ Abstraction- distortion of forms
- ✓ Use of intense colours- Raw, pure, vivid colours (unmixed colours)
- ✓ Expressiveness in colour use in order to elicit emotional responses in viewers

- ✓ Flatness of colours- disregard of three dimensionalities (lack of tinting, shading and blending of colors)
- ✓ Unconventional use of colours/ wild use of colors/ exaggeration in the use of colors

4. Discuss on fauvism famous artists and their artwork.

Answer:

- ✓ Henri Matisse (1875-1954)
- ✓ Andre Derain (1880-1954)
- ✓ Henri Manguin (1875-1949)



Practical learning Activity

Observe and draw ribbed vault, arch, barrel vaults.



Points to Remember (Take home message)

- The characteristics of romantic architecture
- Life history of Augustin Rodin and his artworks
- fauvism artists and their famous artworks

Learning outcome 2.3: Proper identification of cubism art



Duration: 5hrs



Learning outcome 2.3: objectives:

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. identification of cubism characteristics
2. describe the life history of Pablo Picasso and other artists of cubism
3. brainstorming of cubism sculpture



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
Internet, Computer lab Printer, Library, Documents about art history	pencils, Pens, notebooks	Printer, Projector, Laptops tablets



Advance preparation:

- . book references
- . internet connection

Content 2.3: cubism painting



Cubism style of painting.



Introduction of Cubism .



In this style, artists broke down objects in their basic geometric forms. The style later became a recognized art movement led by Pablo Picasso and Georges Braques.

Cubism: The movement was pioneered by Georges Braque and Pablo Picasso during the winter of 1909-10, joined by Jean Metzinger, Albert Gleizes, Robert Delaunay, Henri Le Fauconnier, Fernand Léger and Juan Gris

In Cubist artwork, objects are analyzed, broken up and reassembled in an abstracted form instead of depicting objects from one viewpoint, the artist depicts the subject from a multitude of viewpoints to represent the subject in a greater context.

- **Phases of Cubism**

- Analytical cubism (1907-1912) - pre-1912

- Synthetic cubism (1913-1920s) –post 1912

- **Outstanding artists who contributed greatly in the development of the Cubist movement**

- Pablo Picasso

- Georges Braque

Principles of Cubism

- rejected the single viewpoint of objects/ subject,

- Challenged conventional forms of representation- perspective, foreshortening, imitation of nature and chiaroscuro

- Broke down forms/ subject matter into basic shapes (Geometric shapes)

- Fragmenting the subject matter into several view points and then re-joining them to create a pictorial composition

- **Characteristics of Analytic Cubism**

- Unified monochrome surfaces- browns, greys, or black
- Semi-abstract
- Fragmented images were joined using different colours
- Geometric shapes/forms quite evident/conspicuous
- Overlapping planes/phases: - interpenetration, superimposition, distortion, deformation, juxtaposition of forms/ planes
- Background blended into foreground
- Abandoned the use of perspective
- simplicity of the style/ geometricity
- use of shallow space

- **Synthetic Cubism (Post – 1912)**

- ✓ Use of more simplified forms/ geometric/ basic shapes
- ✓ works appear more abstract
- ✓ Vivid use of colour/ colorful compositions and other decorative effect/ style
- ✓ Use of foreign elements as abstract signs/ symbols e.g. newspaper collage/ mixed media

Collage

- ✓ Use of grid
- ✓ Conceptual instead of perceptual
- ✓ Multiple views on one plane
- ✓ Creation of flatter space than analytical
- ✓ Interchanging lines, colors, patterns, and textures, dark to light, positive to negative
- ✓ Favourite subject matter/ motifs; - still-life with musical instruments, bottles, glasses.
- ✓ Newspapers, playing cards, human faces, human figures.
- ✓ large variety of merged subject matters

CONTENT 2 : CUBISM FAMOUS ARTISTS IN CUBISM

Georges Braque was at the forefront of the revolutionary art movement of Cubism. The work throughout his life focused on still life and means of viewing objects from various perspectives through color, line, and texture.



Eg:

Most famous artwork which He used coloured Shape for contrasting and toning the contour

Pablo Picasso

Pablo Picasso was the most dominant and influential artist of the first half of the twentieth Century. Associated most of all with pioneering Cubism, he also invented collage and made major contributions

Famously know from his many adventure and admiration in naked women, he was inspired by their beauty, shape, lines, roundness, thickness of some parts of their body, such as breast, butt, hips, eyes

He didn't use all the details of a human body but the most recognized and attractive parts

Otherwise Pablo Picasso, had also other techniques that he used in his paintings, also he liked to use shapes colour, forms, and tried to mix a lot of media .

He also mixed sculpturing with painting several art work looked similar

He also used still-life technique when he is painting



- **Characteristics of cubism**

- ✓ reducing the image to its basic form, so whatever has been painted can not be recognized no more.
- ✓ colors contrast and also made lines contrast by using straight, diagonal or curved lines.
- ✓ They painted figures and objects with rounded shaded surfaces to convey a 3-d effect. In

addition, the scene or object was painted at a particular moment in time.

- ✓ The cubist style focused on the flat, two-dimensional surface of the picture plane, and

rejected the traditional conventions and technique of linear perspective

- ✓ the artist will create an image from different viewpoints, so instead of staying at one side

of something the artist will move the object around.

- **Techniques used in cubism**

- They assume that the objects to be painted are broken into pieces
- They reject several parts and they will remain with the fewest so that the object painted will not be easily recognized.
- They get the inspiration from other techniques such as collage, sculpture

- They use a lot of nudity in their paintings, due to painters admiration towards women

CHARACTERISTIC OF CUBISM SCULPTURE



- ✓ Abstraction
- ✓ Broken mirror effect
- ✓ Rearranged
- ✓ Geometric
- ✓ More than one view
- ✓ Simplified shaped

CONTENT 3 : CUBISM FAMOUS SCULPTORS

-JEAN ARP

-AUGUST AGERO

-ANTOINE BOURDELLE

-PABLO PICASSO



 Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ Brainstorming about cubism characteristics
- ✓ Discuss about cubism painters
- ✓ Deal with cubism artworks



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ Make a sculpture artwork referred to cubism technic



Points to Remember (Take home message)

Cubism characteristics

Cubism painters

Cubism techniques

Cubism sculptures

Learning Unit 3: Identify contemporary art





Learning outcomes:

- 3.1:** Proper identification of Dadaism painting characteristics.
- 3.2 :** identification of Surrealism according to its styles
- 3.3:** Proper identification of Expressionism according to its styles
- 3.4 :** Proper identification of the contemporary artists

Learning outcome 3.1: Proper identification of Dadaism according to its styles



Duration: 5 hrs



Learning outcome 3.1 objectives :

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. identify Dadaism painting styles and techniques
2. describe Dadaism famous artist and their famous artwork.
3. identify Dadaism painting and sculpture



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
Internet, Computer lab Printer, Library, Documents about art history	pencils, Pens, notebooks	Printer, Projector, Laptops tablets



Advance preparation:

- . book references
- . internet connection

content 3.1: Dadaism



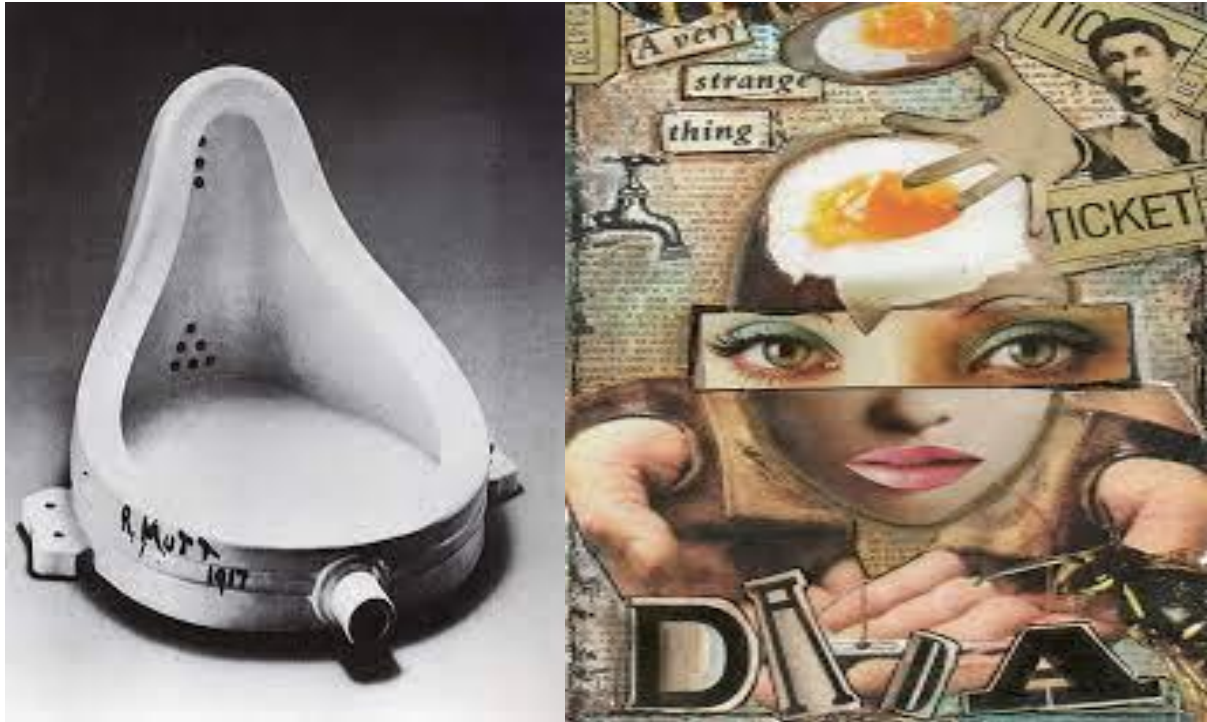
Dadaism

Definition: movement in art and literature based on deliberate irrationality and negation of traditional artistic values

- ✓ Use of/ incorporation of readymade materials
- ✓ Used collage technique- tickets, maps, plastic wrappers
- ✓ Photomontage – Utilized actual or reproductions of real photographs. Max Ernst used images from WWI to illustrate images.

- ✓ Assemblage- Three dimensional objects- to produce meaningful or meaningless pieces of work (war objects and works of art (addition of signatures and titles) eg: taking words and phrases from newspapers at random and building them into a Poem

Examples:



✚ Characteristics of Dada Art

Dada art intentionally defied characterization, but, in historical retrospect, Dada did seem to follow some trends.

- ✓ Repudiation of traditional and classic art models
- ✓ misrepresent the norms that governed “making art.”
- ✓ Opposition to nationalism and materialism
- ✓ Dadaists felt about bourgeois society was reflected in the works, which expressed an aggressive and unstable nature.
- ✓ Deconstruction and image disorder
- ✓ Dadaism is an art of disorder. The artists of this movement were not concerned with the aesthetic beauty of their work,
- ✓ The Dadaists wanted to shock the bourgeois, causing discomfort and forcing them to reflect on the true meaning of art.
- ✓ Emphasis on nonsense and meaningless images
- ✓ The figures in Dadaism had a more poetic rather than “mechanical” nature. In other words, this means that the representations went far from portraying ordinary or literal scenes.
- ✓ The artist sought to construct his works from the mixture of bizarre reinterpretations of reality. They used fantastic figures.
- ✓ Use of everyday objects in works

- ✓ Dadaists prioritized the use of unusual objects to be associated with art and created their works based on experimentation and improvisation. Thus, they aimed to shock the public and critics.
- ✓ -A notorious example is Marcel Duchamp's *A Fonte* (1917). This work simply consisted of the exhibition of a porcelain urinal, an everyday object, initially unassigned of an artistic nature.
- ✓ Ready Made / by Marcel Duchamp
- ✓ Collage
- ✓ Among the various ways of expressing irrationality, collage was elected one of the most used among Dada artists.
- ✓ -Some artists, such as the German painter Max Ernst, for example, cut images of catalogs into pieces and then reconstructed the figure in a totally illogical order.
- ✓ Recipe for Making a Dadaist Poem by Tristan Tzara
 - "Get a newspaper. Take the scissors.
 - ✓ Choose from an article the size of the size you want to give your poem.
 - ✓ Cut out the article.
 - ✓ Then carefully cut out some words that make up this article and put them in a bag. Shake gently.
 - ✓ Then take each piece one after another.
 - ✓ Copy conscientiously in the order in which they are taken from the bag. The poem will look like you. And he is an infinitely original writer with a gracious yet misunderstood public sensitivity.
- ✓ Evolved into Surrealism
 - Painting: It was one of the most important aspects of Dadaism and eliminated the traditional techniques and forms that had been used.
 - ✓ They mainly used collages with different materials and implemented and added different materials that had not been used for quite some time

CONTENT 2: Dadaism famous artists

- ✓ Marcel Duchamp
 - : Henri-Robert-Marcel Duchamp was a French painter, sculptor, chess player, and writer whose work is associated with Cubism, Dada, and conceptual art.

His works

Fountain

the art story



- ✓ Salvador Dalí: Salvador Domingo Felipe Jacinto Dalí i Domènech, was a Spanish surrealist artist renowned for his technical skill, precise craftsmanship, and the

striking and bizarre images in his work. Born in Figueres, Catalonia, Spain, Dalí received his formal education in fine arts in Madrid.

His famous works

- ✓ An Andalusian
- ✓ Dog
- ✓ The golden age



MAX ERNST (Painter)

Max Ernst was a German painter, sculptor, graphic artist, and poet. A prolific artist, Ernst was a primary pioneer of the Dada movement and Surrealism?

Born: April 2, 1891, Brühl, Germany

Died: April 1, 1976, Paris, France

Periods: Surrealism, Modern art, Dada

Artworks

The elephant Celebes

Ubu emperor

Forest and dove

The antipope

Other artists of Dadaism are:

- ✓ Tristan Tsar
- ✓ Hans Arp
- ✓ Man ray
- ✓ Rene Magritte

✓ Hugo ball

- NOTES: Most everything created during the **Dada** movement was absurd, paradoxical, and opposed harmony.
- **Artistic Freedom.**
- **Emotional Reaction.**
- **Irrationalism.**
- **Spontaneity.**

Example:







✚ Techniques of artistic expression/ production employed by the movement artists

- ✓ Use of/ incorporation of readymade materials
- ✓ Used collage technique- tickets, maps, plastic wrappers
- ✓ Photomontage – Utilized actual or reproductions of real photographs. Max Ernst used images from WWI to illustrate images.
- ✓ Assemblage- Three dimensional objects- to produce meaningful or meaningless pieces of work (war objects and trash) e.g. Raoul Hausmann- (Mechanical Head)
- ✓ Ready-mades; manufactured objects transformed into works of art (addition of signatures and titles) e.g. Duchamp's readymade – Urinal- sign ('R. Mutt')

- ✓ Poets were taking words and phrases from newspapers at random and building them into a poem

Learning outcome 3.2: Proper identification of surrealism according to its styles

 Duration: 5 hrs		
 Learning out come 2.2 objectives : By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. identify surrealism painting styles and techniques 2. describe surrealism famous artist and their famous artwork. 3. identify surrealism painting and sculpture 		
 Resources		
Equipment	Tools	Materials
Internet, Computer lab Printer, Library, Documents about art history	pencils, Pens, notebooks	Printer, Projector, Laptops tablets
 Advance preparation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . book references . internet connection 		

Introduction of surrealism arts Painting, Sculpture, Ceramics

Surrealism: is a movement about culture and it began in 1920. The elements for Surrealism arts are surprise, and unexpected, the artists consider their arts as philosophical movement, with their work being an artifact. Surrealism developed from Dada art movements.


The surrealist movement of visual art and literature, flourished in Europe between World Wars I and II. Surrealism grew principally out of the earlier Dada movement, which before World War I produced works of anti-art that deliberately defied reason; but Surrealism emphasis was not on negation but on positive expression. The movement represented a reaction against what its members saw as the destruction wrought that had guided European culture and politics in the past and had culminated in the horrors of World War I. According to the major spokesman of the movement, the poet and critic André Breton, who published; 'The Surrealist Manifesto' in 1924, Surrealism was a means of reuniting conscious and unconscious realms of experience so completely, that the world of dream and fantasy would be joined to the everyday rational world in absolute reality, a surrealist. Drawing heavily on theories adapted from Sigmund Freud, Breton saw the unconscious as the wellspring of the imagination. He defined genius in terms of accessibility to this normally untapped realm, which, he believed, could be attained by poets and painters alike. This movement continues to flourish at all ends of the earth. Continued thought processes and investigations into the mind produce today some of the best art ever seen.

CONTENT 1: Identify surreailism artworks and characteristics

Surrealism images explored the subconscious areas of the mind. The artwork often made little sense as it was usually trying to depict a dream or random thoughts.

- ✓ Use of contrasting images/ ideas/ surprising images
- ✓ Use of images and metaphors to compel the reader to think deeper and reveal subconscious meaning
- ✓ Poetic style to create dreamland and fantastic stories that often defy logic.
- ✓ Deep symbolism.
- ✓ Refined painting techniques Automatism
- ✓ The practice of putting aside the conscious mind so that the subconscious can release images
- ✓ Automatism was a favoured technique of both Surrealists and Abstract Expressionists for achieving spontaneity

Eg: Giorgio de Chirico (Artist)

-  **Influences of the Dadaist movement**
- ✓ Painting, photography, sculpture, poetry, and collage
- ✓ Happenings and performance art
- ✓ conceptual art
- ✓ Pop art
- ✓ post-modernism
- ✓ Nouveau Realism



🌈 SURREALISM SCULPTURE

Surrealist sculpture rose from a desire to concretize what lies beneath. In the 1920s, the Surrealism movement began as artists and writers began to delve deeper underneath every day, literal existence to mine the sandbox of the unconscious mind. It was a revolutionary impetus and philosophical drive first, its members craved to pierce the veil between reality and our more primitive desires, fantasies, taboos and the unconscious ephemera that nevertheless affects real life. They accomplished this by creating visual works across a massive spectrum of art, film, music, literature and philosophy. Surrealist sculpture evolved this process further by making manifest three dimensional objects conjured from those primal, subconscious spaces, bringing them to physical form where the underlying power and mystical presence of the imagination could no longer be denied.

Example: of surrealism sculpture image







🌈 Identifying surrealism arts styles and techniques

- **Techniques of surrealism**
- ✓ **Aerography** is a technique in which a 3-dimensional object is used as a stencil with spray painting.
- ✓ **Automatic poetry**: is poetry written using the automatic method. It has probably been the chief surrealist method from the founding of surrealism to the present day.
- ✓ **Bulletism**: is shooting ink at a blank piece of paper. The artist can then develop images based on what is seen
- ✓ **A calligramme**: is a text or poem of a type developed by Guillaume Apollinaire in which the words or letters make up a shape, particularly a shape connected to the subject of the text or poem
- ✓ **A coulage**: is a kind of automatic or involuntary sculpture made by pouring a molten material (such as metal, wax, chocolate or white chocolate) into cold water. As the material cools it takes on what appears to be a random (or aleatoric) form, though the physical properties of the materials involved may lead to a conglomeration of discs or spheres. The artist may use a variety of techniques to affect the outcome.
- ✓ **Cut-up technique** is a literary form or method in which a text is cut up at random and rearranged to create a new text
- ✓ **Frottage** is a method of creation in which one takes a pencil or other drawing tool and makes a "rubbing" over a textured surface. The drawing can either be left as it is or used as the basis for further refinement. Rene Magritte

CONTENT 2: Identifying Surrealism famous artists.

- ✓ Pablo Picasso
- ✓ Salvador Dali
- ✓ Frida Kahlo
- ✓ Andre Breton
- ✓ Joan miro
- ✓ Max Ernst
- ✓ Paul klees
- ✓ Andre Breton
- ✓ Man ray

Learning outcome 3.3: Proper identification of expressionism

 Duration: 10 hrs		
 Learning out come 3.3 objectives : At the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know the introduction of Expressionism art• Identify the Background of expressionism arts• Describe the Characteristics of expressionism arts• Differentiate Styles and techniques of expressionism arts		
 Resources		
Equipment	Tools	Materials
Internet, Computer lab Printer, Library, Documents about art history	pencils, Pens, notebooks	Printer, Projector, Laptops tablets
 Advance preparation:		

- . book references
- . internet connection

Content 1 : Describing Expressionism Artworks



- **Introduction of Expressionism art**

The term expressionism means to state one idea thought imagination and feelings. It is one of movement that flourished in Europe from 1900-1935 which was against the objective representation of nature and society

it gave reference to express of subjective or un reality. it's our art movement that flourished in early 1900 and style of painting sculpture and literature that express inner emotions

expressionism tended to exaggerate nature appearance in order to create a reflection of an inner wired. they try to portray life as modified and distorted by highly interpretation of reality

expressionism believed that the truth or beauty was in mind not in the eye. expressionists distorted in order to express their personal view of the world of intense and painful emotion

expressionism also reacted against the themes painted by the impressionist which were mainly landscape depiction, wealth people enjoying their holidays and picnic. expressionists felt so strongly about human suffering, violence and passion.

They were inclined to think that the insistence on harmony and beauty in art was out of refusal to be honest.

Thick paint intense colour and value contrast distortion and express of form were applied or some some of the characteristics in other words colour was used to destruct people emotion distorted forms were used to evoke even greater feeling of the viewer towards the subject.

Expressionism as style has greater emphasis on colour at the expense of line in painting in order to enhance the effect of the viewer. the expressionists painter selected themes and subject which in themselves evoke strong feeling which sometime created repulsion

Expressionism: is a modernist movement, initially in poetry and painting, originating in Germany at the beginning of the 20th century. Its typical trait is to present the world solely from a subjective perspective, distorting it radically for emotional effect in order to evoke moods or ideas

Content 2: Characteristics of expressionism

- ✓ Most, but not all artists use intense color in a symbolic way
- ✓ Shows emotions and responses to events through use of facial expressions actions and color.
- ✓ Distorted forms that are two dimensional without perspective
- ✓ Motion that they tried to express were simple
- ✓ They used rough agited brushes to convey the mood and the intensity of the painting
- ✓ Expressionism express inner emotions and believed that the beauty was in the mind not in the eye
- ✓ Expressionism distorted reality in order to express their personal view of the world.
- ✓ Many expressionists used the color to show the world of intense and painful ,emotions.

Content 3: Artists of expressionism

- ✓ Wassily Kandinsky
- ✓ Fred Williams
- ✓ Emil Nolde
- ✓ Edvard Munch
- ✓ Francis Bacon
- ✓ Paul Klee
- ✓ Pablo Picasso
- ✓ Amedeo Modigliani
- ✓ Franz Marc
- ✓ Henri Matisse
- ✓ Francis Bacon



Theoretical learning Activity .

- ✓ Group discussion on Expressionism arts
- ✓ Group discussion on style and techniques used in Expressionism.



Points to Remember (Take home message)

- Romanticism painting
- Characteristics of Dadaism
- Cubism painting

- Expressionism



Learning outcome 3.1 : formative assessment

Written assessment

- Discuss on Dadaism painting
- Discuss on Dadaism style and technics in painting
- Brainstorming on Dadaism famous artist and their artwork



Learning outcome 3.2 : formative assessment

Written assessment

- Discuss on surrealism painting
- Match the artwork with their respecting artist in surrealism art style
- Brainstorming on surrealism famous artist



Learning outcome 3.3: formative assessment

Discuss on expressionism painting

Answer:

Expressionism is a modernist movement, initially in poetry and painting, originating in Germany at the beginning of the 20th century. Its typical trait is to present the world solely from a subjective perspective, distorting it radically for emotional effect in order to evoke moods or ideas

Brainstorming on expressionism famous artist

Answer:

- ✓ Wassily Kandinsky
- ✓ Fred Williams
- ✓ Emil Nolde
- ✓ Edvard Munch
- ✓ Francis Bacon
- ✓ Paul Klee
- ✓ Amedeo Modigliani
- ✓ Franz Marc
- ✓ Henri Matisse
- ✓ Francis Bacon



Advance preparation:

- Book reference on Dadaism, surrealism and expressionism
- Internet connection

Reference books:

- WORLD HISTORY: PERSPECTIVES ON THE PAST, Authors Steven L. Jantzen, Larry S. Krierger, Kenneth Neill and SENIOR CONTENT CONSULTANT is DR. LLOYD SWENSON
- L 'ART ET L ' HOMME, AUTHORS Bernard Champigneulle, Agnes Humbert and Lydie Huyghe
- E.H. GOMBRICH (histoire de d'art)
- Histoire de l 'arts et l'image, AUTHORS Gilles Plazy, Jean LA couture, Louise brody and Maryse Huber

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