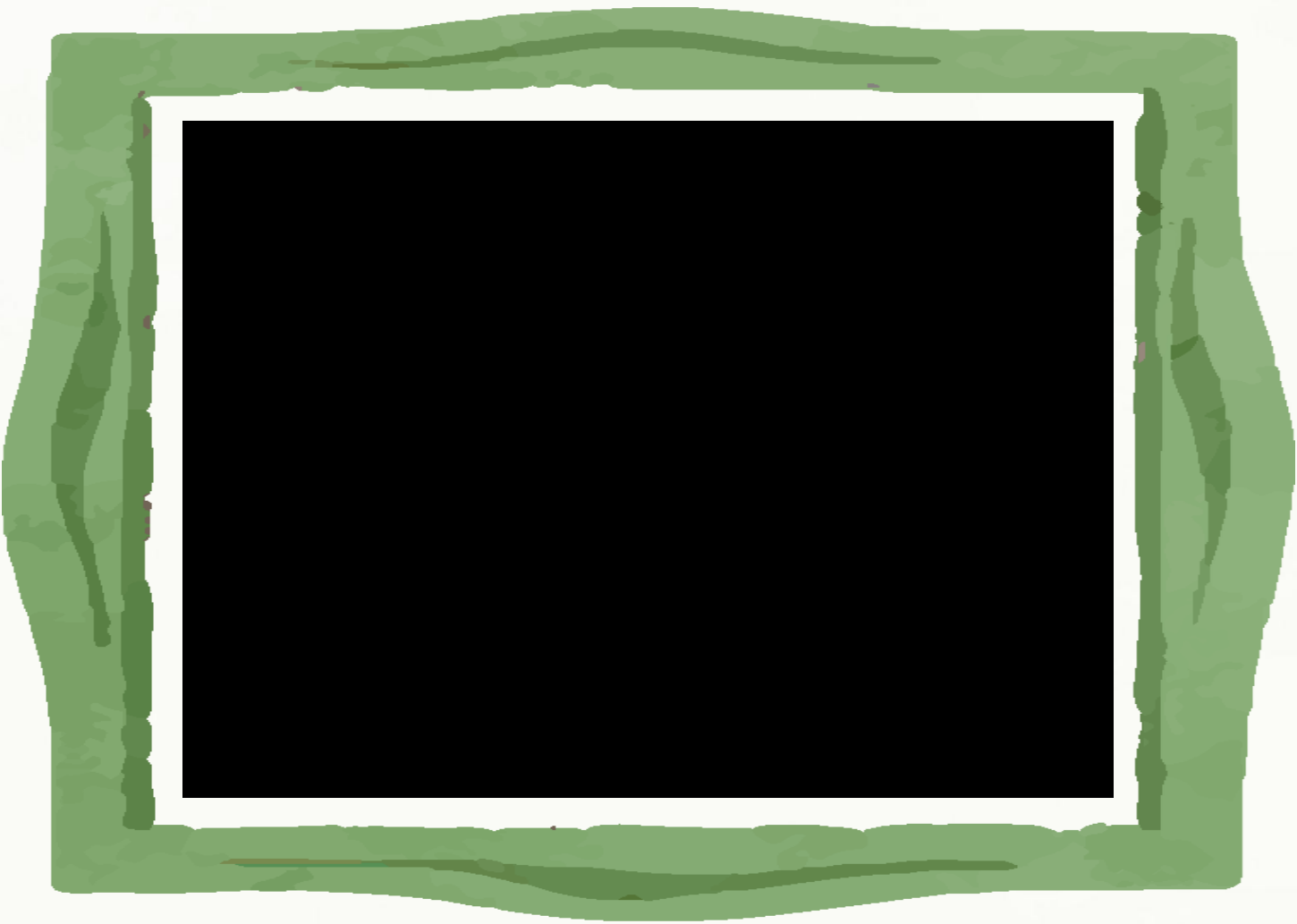


Art Movements







Art movements and styles are like different flavors of ice cream. Just as there are many types of ice cream with unique tastes and ingredients, there are various art movements and styles, each with its own characteristics, techniques, and ideas.

Imagine you're in an ice cream **parlor**, and you see different flavors like chocolate, vanilla, and strawberry. Similarly, in the world of art, you might **encounter** movements like Impressionism, Cubism, and Surrealism.

Parlor = a unique store for a specific selling.

Encounter = face



Each art movement has its own "recipe" of techniques and themes. For example, Impressionism is like a light and airy scoop of vanilla, focusing on capturing the momentary effects of light and color. Cubism, on the other hand, is more like a mix of chocolate and strawberry, breaking down subjects into geometric shapes and playing with perspectives.

Recipe = instruction

Momentary = temporary

Break down = divide



Just as people have different tastes in ice cream, artists and art lovers have preferences for different art movements and styles. Some might love the sweetness of Romanticism, while others enjoy the bold flavors of Pop Art.



There are several art movements and styles, such as: abstract, Renaissance, Impressionism, Expressionism, Cubism, Surrealism, Minimalism, Contemporary Art.

Unconventional = not standard

Abstract Art



Renaissance

The Renaissance is like a time machine that takes you back to when artists were really good at making things look real. They paid attention to details like shadows and perspective, and they often painted religious scenes or famous people.

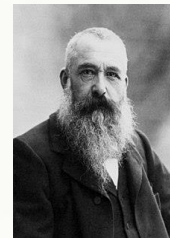
Famous Example: "Mona Lisa" by Leonardo da Vinci





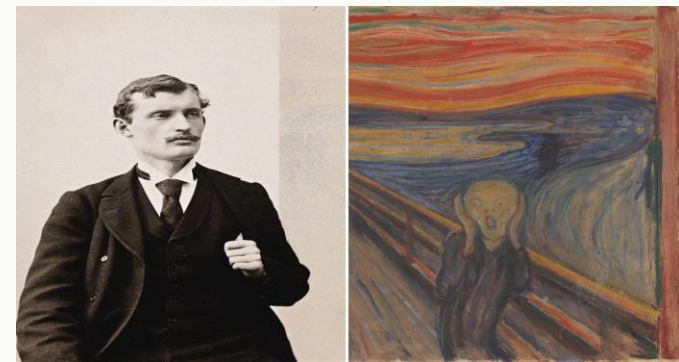
Impressionism is like a snapshot of a moment. Instead of painting everything perfectly, artists used quick brushstrokes and lots of colors to capture the feeling of a scene, like a sunny day or a peaceful garden.

Famous Example: "Impression, Sunrise" by Claude Monet



Expressionism is an art movement where artists express their inner feelings and emotions through their artwork. Instead of painting things realistically, they use bold colors, distorted shapes, and exaggerated forms to convey extreme emotions like fear, sadness, or excitement. It's like they're painting what's going on inside their minds and hearts, rather than just what they see with their eyes. Expressionist art can be really powerful and emotional, and it often makes you think about the deeper meanings behind the artwork.

Famous Example: "The Scream" by Edvard Munch





Cubism: Cubism is like a puzzle where everything is broken into pieces and put back together in a new way. Artists painted objects from different viewpoints at the same time, using geometric shapes to create abstract and interesting compositions.
Famous Example: "Violin and Candlestick" by Georges Braque







Surrealism is like a dream that is mysterious, weird and fascinating. Artists painted strange and unexpected scenes that didn't make logical sense, often combining ordinary objects in unusual ways to explore the power of imagination. Famous Example: "The Persistence of Memory" by Salvador Dalí



Minimalism is like a clean and simple design where everything is simplified. Minimalist artists try to remove any unnecessary details to create artworks with a sense of calm and clarity, rather than focusing on decoration.

Famous Example: "Black Square"
by Kazimir Malevich



Contemporary art is like a big melting pot of ideas and styles happening right now. Artists try new materials, technologies, and concepts to reflect the world around them, often pushing boundaries and challenging viewers to think differently.

Famous Example: "No. 5, 1948" by Jackson Pollock

