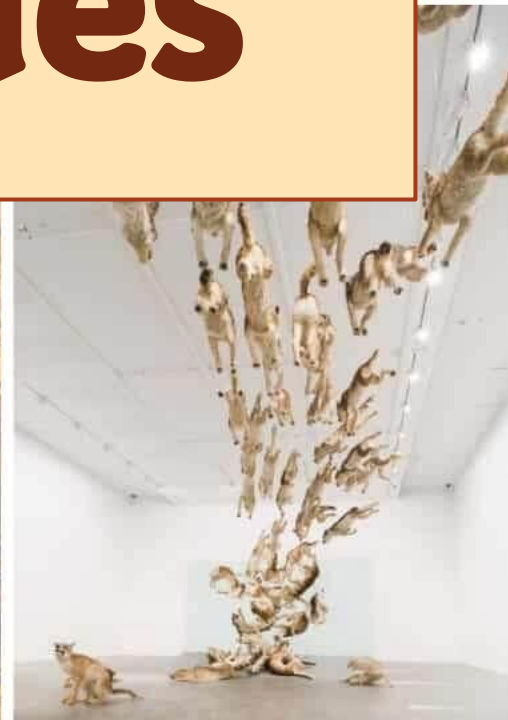
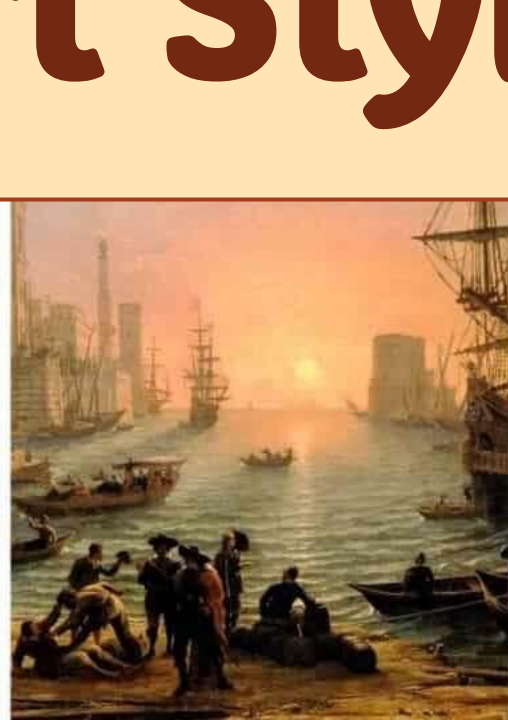
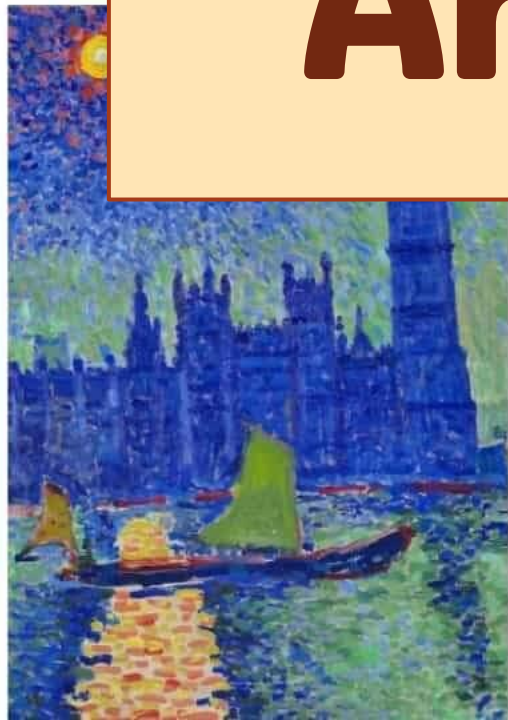


Art Styles



A Canvas and a Brush



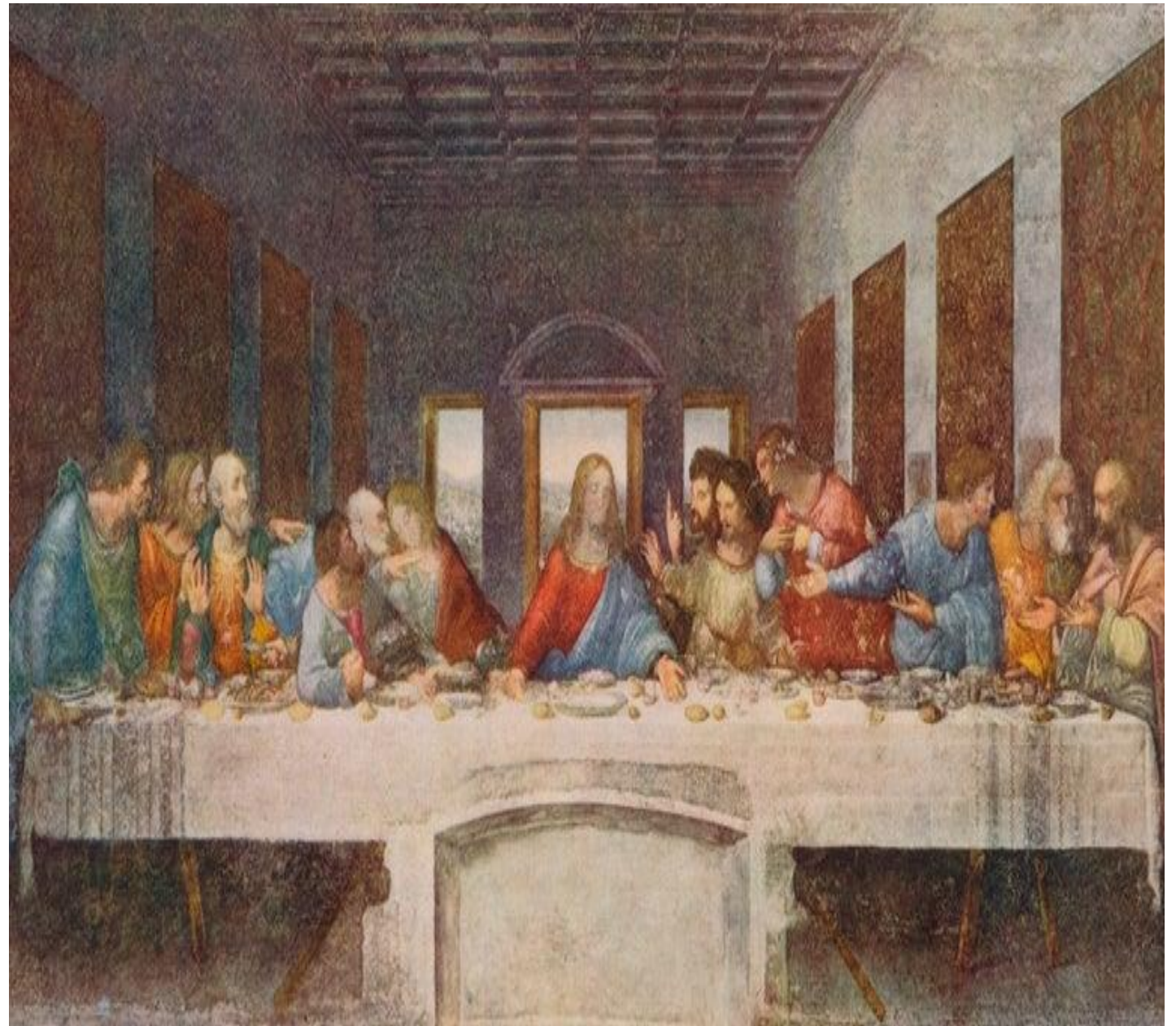
Art movements and styles:

There are several art movements and styles, such as:



abstract







Impressionism





Expressionism



Appendix 3.9

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.

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.

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.



Cubism



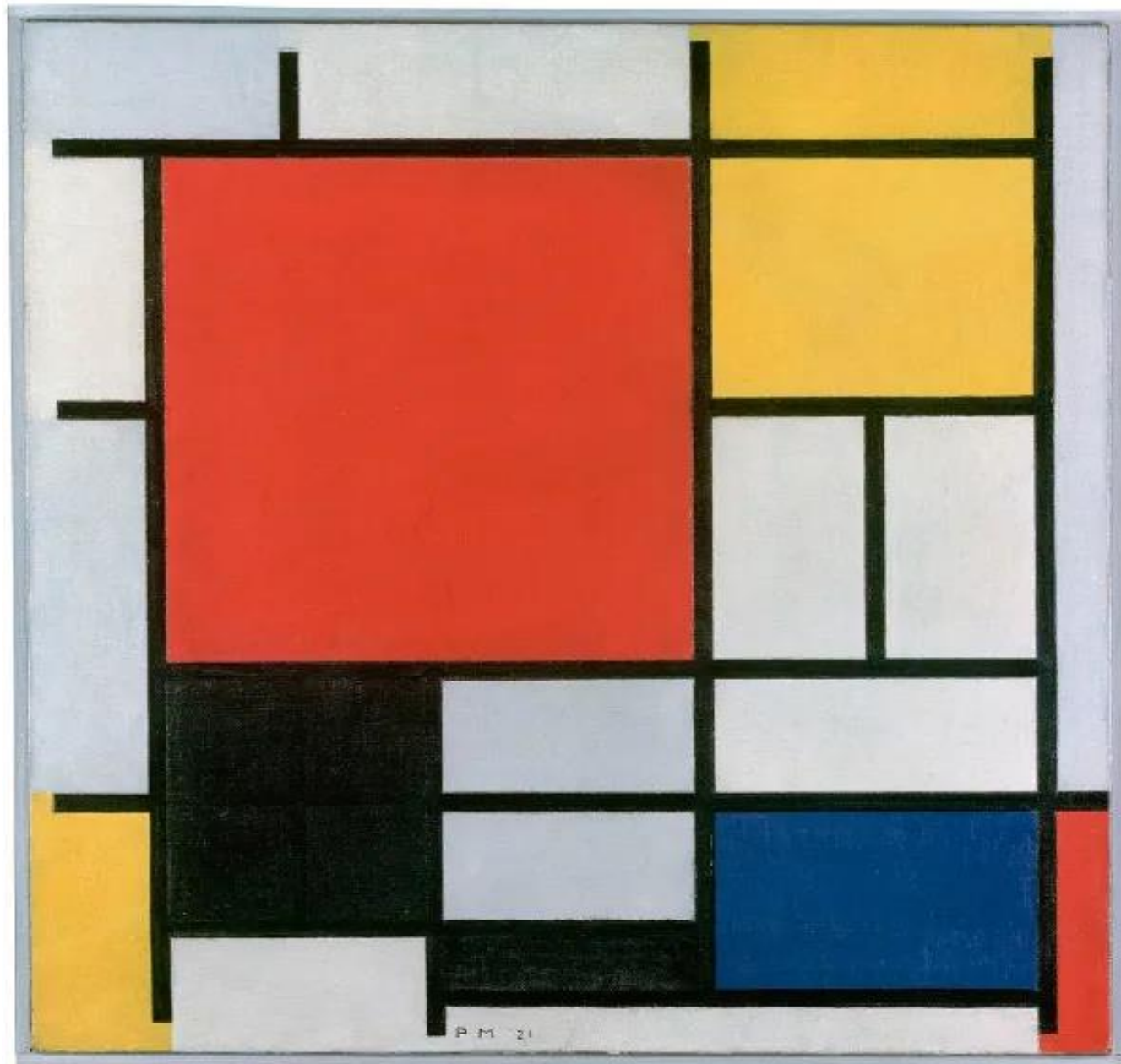


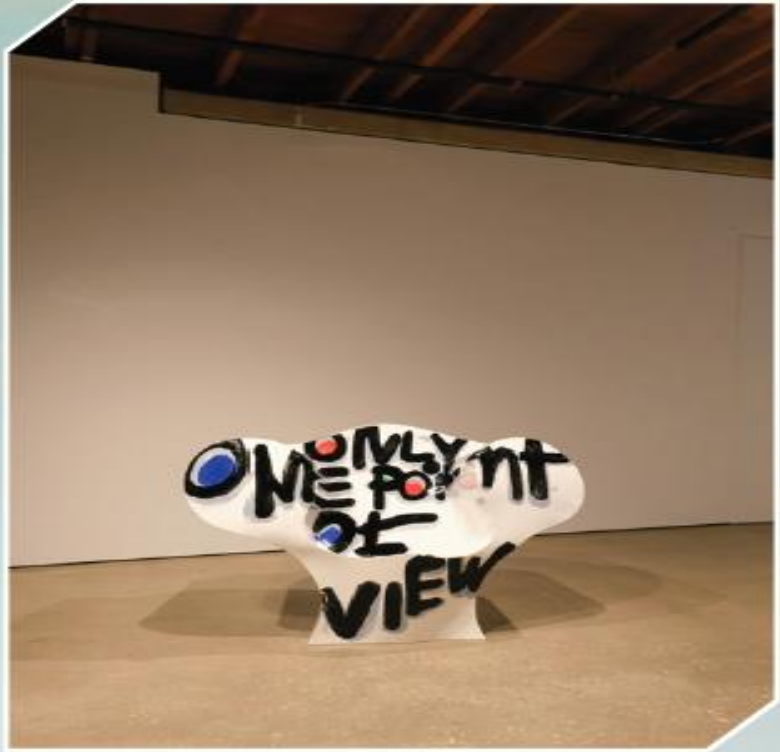
Surrealism





Minimalism





Contemporary Art





ART STYLES



1. Abstract Art

Abstract art is like a puzzle where you can't always recognize what you're looking at, but it's still interesting and fun. Artists use shapes, colors, and lines to create artworks that don't look like anything in the real world. Abstract art gives artists the freedom to express themselves in unconventional ways. Instead of trying to show objects or scenes as they appear in nature, abstract artists focus on expressing emotions, ideas, or concepts through forms that you cannot find in real life. Famous Example: "Composition VIII" by Wassily Kandinsky

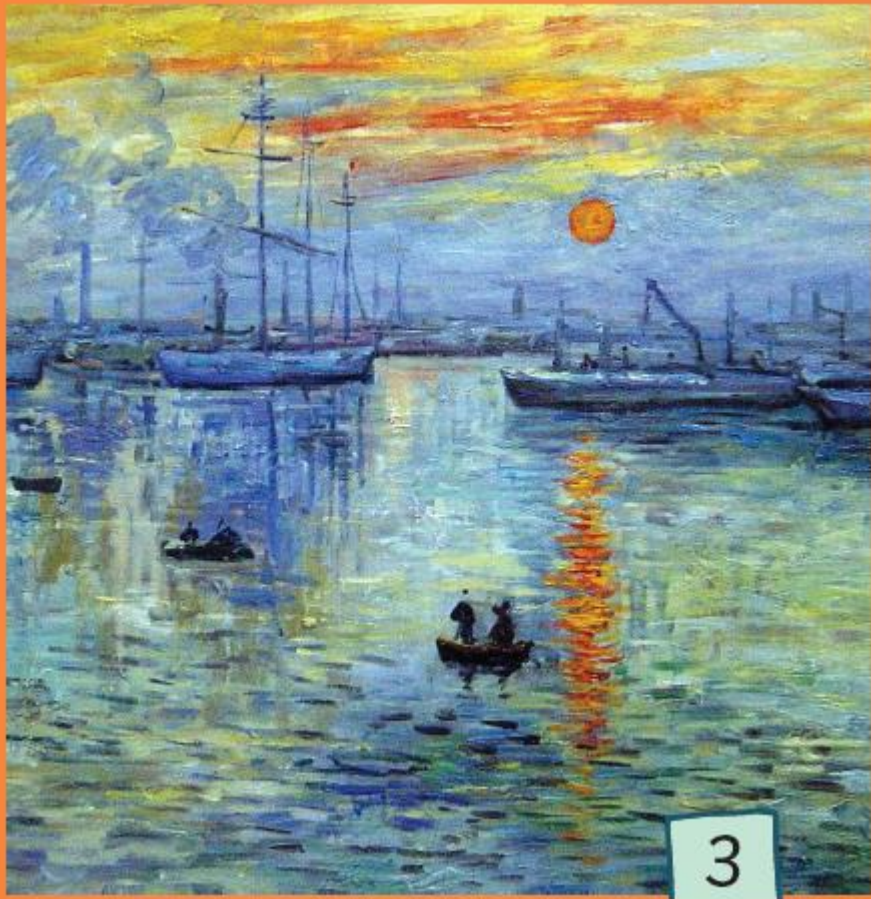


2

2. 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.

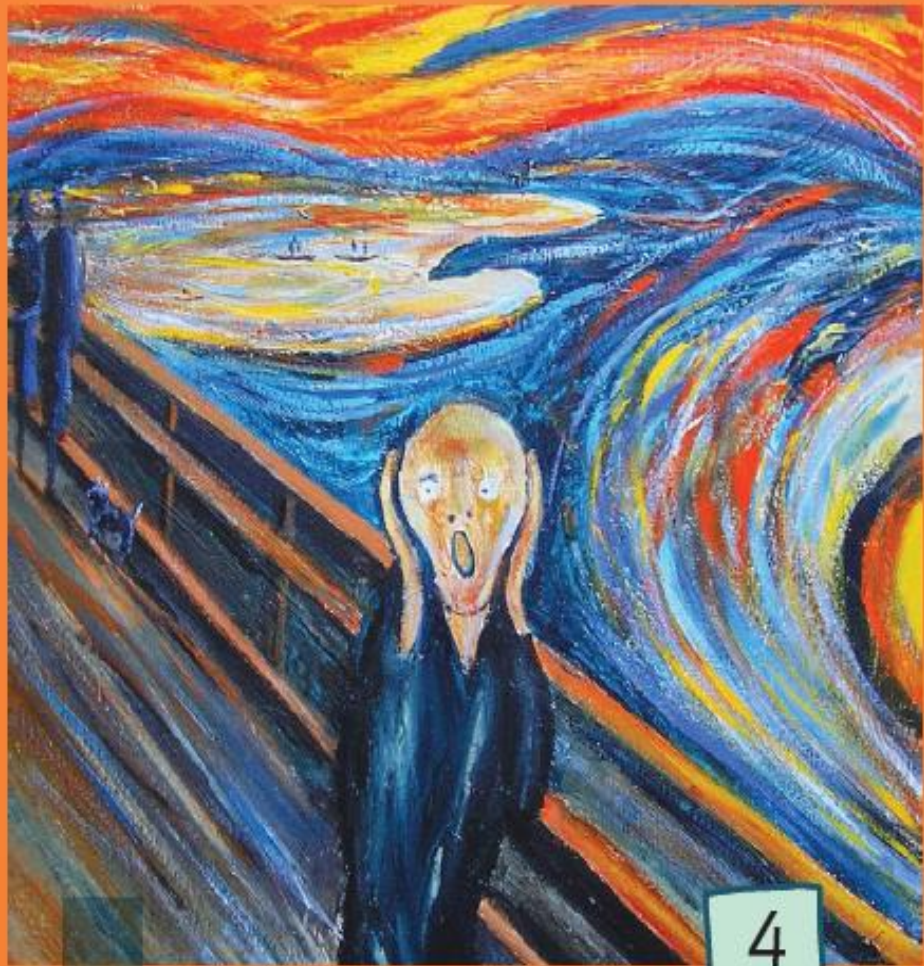
Famous Example: "Mona Lisa" by Leonardo da Vinci



3. Impressionism

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



4

4. Expressionism

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

5. Cubism

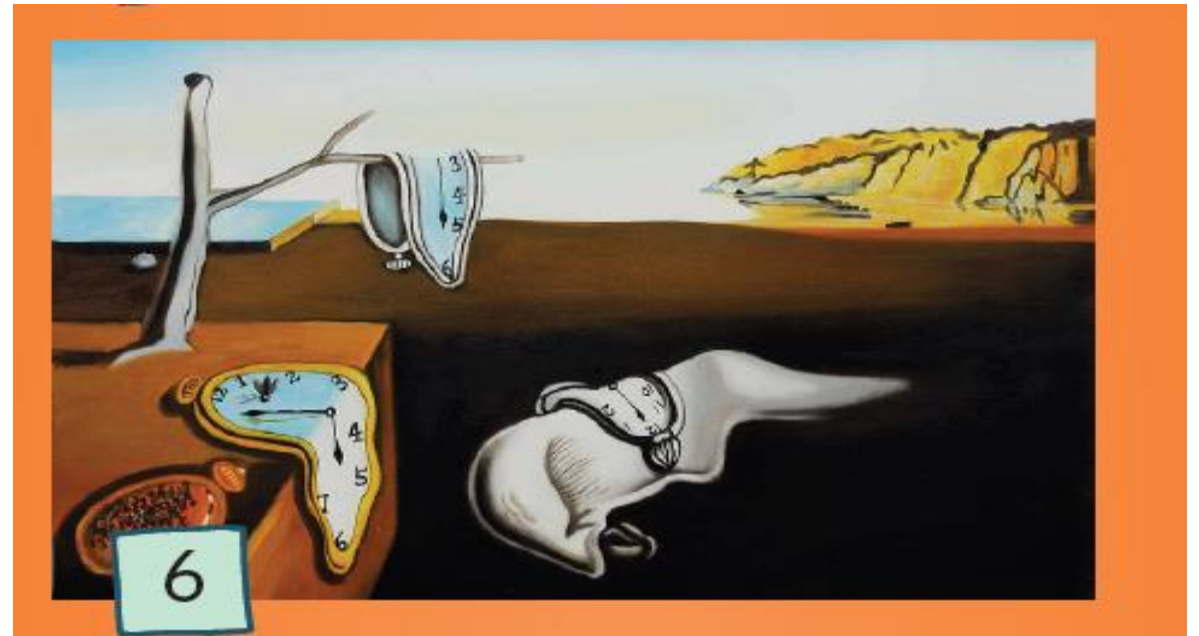
Cubism is like a puzzle where everything is broken into pieces and put back together in a new way. Artists painted objects from different viewpoints at the same time, using geometric shapes to create abstract and interesting compositions.

Famous Example: "Violin and Candlestick" by Georges Braque



6. Surrealism

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



7. Minimalism

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



8. Contemporary Art

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



Quick Q & A

Q

What is the Mona Lisa?



The Mona Lisa is a famous painting created by the Italian Renaissance artist Leonardo da Vinci. More than 30 layers of paint have been used on the painting and some of them are thinner than a human hair. The painting was created between 1503 and 1506, although the exact date is uncertain.

Q

Who is the subject of the Mona Lisa?



The subject of the painting is traditionally believed to be Lisa Gherardini, the wife of Florentine merchant Francesco del Giocondo, though this identification is not universally accepted.

Q

What makes the Mona Lisa so famous?

Q**What makes the Mona Lisa so famous?**

The Mona Lisa is famous for several reasons, including its enigmatic smile, the artist's masterful use of techniques like sfumato and chiaroscuro, its historical significance as a masterpiece of Renaissance art, and its enduring cultural impact.

Q**Where is the Mona Lisa currently located?**

The Mona Lisa is housed in the Louvre Museum in Paris, France, where it attracts millions of visitors from around the world each year.

Q**What is the significance of the Mona Lisa's smile?**

The Mona Lisa's smile is one of the painting's most iconic features. It is quite mysterious which has led to centuries of speculation and interpretation regarding the subject's emotions and intentions.

Q

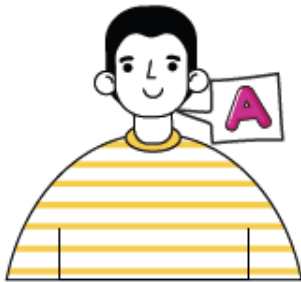
What techniques/ skills did Leonardo da Vinci use in painting the Mona Lisa?



Leonardo da Vinci's portrayal of the Mona Lisa's face showcases his extraordinary skills as both an artist and a scientist. He employed several techniques in painting the Mona Lisa, such as sfumato (blurring of outlines and blending of colors). The Mona Lisa's face shows Leonardo's deep understanding of anatomical structures. His studies of anatomy allowed him to create the skull structure with accuracy, which makes the portrait look quite real. He also used mathematical principles such as the golden ratio to achieve a sense of balance and beauty in the arrangement of facial features.

Q

What's another name for Mona Lisa?



Another name for the Mona Lisa in Italian is La Gioconda and in French is La Joconde which means happy.