



# Art & Design / Fine Art

## Modern art movements



### Big Question

“How did modern art movements develop and how can this inspire our ideas?”

- Why do we have movements?
- How did they evolve?
- How do movements relate to each other?
- How do past movements inspire innovation?

### Key Information

Pre modern art = imitation/ depiction  
Modern art = questioning, exploring

- Appropriation** - Using existing imagery in a new context
- Iconography** - The use of symbolic images
- Non-naturalistic** - Doesn't attempt to mimic real life.
- Analytic Cubism** - Breaking down objects into forms.
- Synthetic Cubism** - Collage and reassembling shapes
- Dynamism** - Representing energy, movement, and speed.
- Manifesto** - A formal statement of artistic goals

### Learning Process



Examine

What are the features, what are the aims

Apply

Applying the key processes/ techniques

Respond

Developing innovative ideas in a modern context

Pop Art  
1950s - 1970s



Blurring the boundaries between high art and popular culture.

Bright, bold colours

**Iconic Pop Artists:**

**Andy Warhol** - everyday objects (e.g. soup cans) and celebrities

**Roy Lichtenstein** - comic strip-inspired works, bold colors and dots.

**Richard Hamilton** - father of British Pop Art, known for collage

**Keith Haring** - Created bold, graffiti-inspired imagery with a focus on social activism.

**Jean-Michel Basquiat** - Merged graffiti with neo-expressionism, drawing from pop culture and social issues.

Fauvism  
1905 - 1910



Conveying emotion and mood through colour alone.

Expressive colour

**Central figures of Fauvism:**

**Henri Matisse** - The leader of Fauvism - expressive use of color

**André Derain** - Co-founder of Fauvism, colourful landscapes and works like London Bridge.

**Maurice de Vlaminck** - Wild, vibrant landscapes and unrestrained use of colour.

**Raoul Dufy** - Combined Fauvist colour with a decorative style, depicting seaside/ urban scenes.

**Georges Braque** - Early in his career, he created Fauvist works before transitioning to **Cubism**.

Cubism  
1907 - 1914



Depicting the subject from various angles simultaneously.

Fragmented shapes

**Founders of Cubism:**

**Pablo Picasso** - Co-founder of the movement, known for works like La Guernica.

**Georges Braque** - Co-developer of Cubism, particularly recognised for **Analytic** and **Synthetic** works.

**Juan Gris** - The “third musketeer” of Cubism, colourful, geometric works.

**Fernand Léger** - merged Cubism with a mechanical/ industrial themes.

**Jean Metzinger** - A theorist and artist, helped define the movement.

Futurism  
1909 - 1920s



Capturing the energy of modern life.

Dynamic lines

**Early and Iconic Pop Artists:**

**Filippo Tommaso Marinetti** - The poet/ writer who founded Futurism - Futurist Manifesto,

**Umberto Boccioni** - painter and sculptor, known for Unique Forms of Continuity in Space

**Gino Severini** - Urban themes, blending **Futurist dynamism** with **Cubist techniques**, as seen in Armored Train in Action.

**Antonio Sant'Elia** - An architect with visionary designs for modern cities, like La Città Nuova

**Fortunato Depero** - Graphic Designer