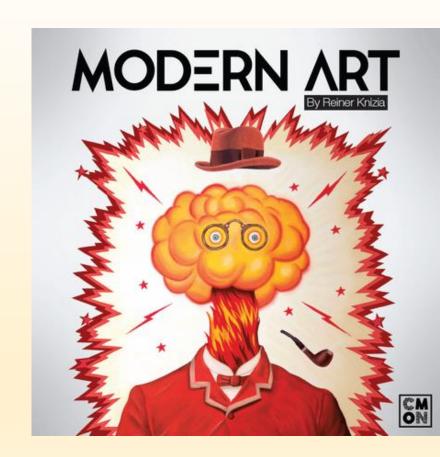


In everyday language, the terms "modern" and "contemporary" are often used interchangeably. In the context of art, however, they designate two distinct moments in art history. There are specific definitions for both terms, and these definitions will help us to establish an understanding of the images and themes that emerge in both styles of art.

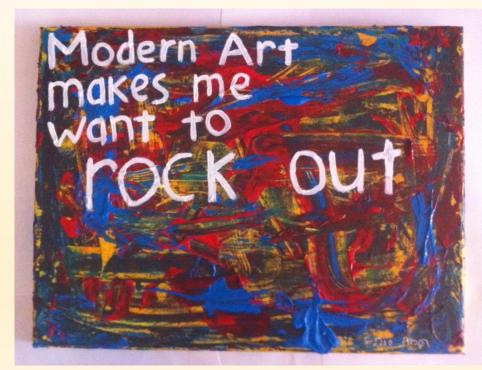
Modern Art

- Modern art is a term that signifies the philosophy and style of the artworks produced during the 1860-1970 era.
- This art broke with convention, dealt with new subject matter, focused on conceptual concerns, and changed the position of the artist within society.
- They emphasized on the subjective representation of subjects rather than focusing on realism that was prevalent before the 1880s.



HOW MODERN ART USHERED A NEW ERA IN THE WORLD OF ART?

The Modernism movement introduced many fresh concepts in the world of art. All of a sudden many artists started exploring dreams, symbolism, and personal iconography as their signature. Modern artists also experimented with the expressive use of color, nontraditional materials and mediums.



Modern Art

- The main objective of Modern art was to set aside the traditions of the past and put more emphasis on experimentation with a new perspective of seeing the world.
- Many styles of art developed during the modern period:
- impressionism, art nouveau, fauvism, cubism, futurism
- surrealism, expressionism, abstract expressionism, optical art, kinetic art, postmodernism arts (pop art, minimalism)



SURREALISM

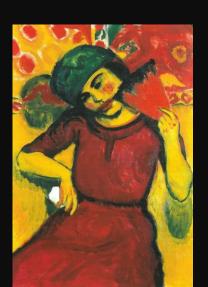
Surrealism - combines the unconscious with the conscious, in order to create a new "super-reality

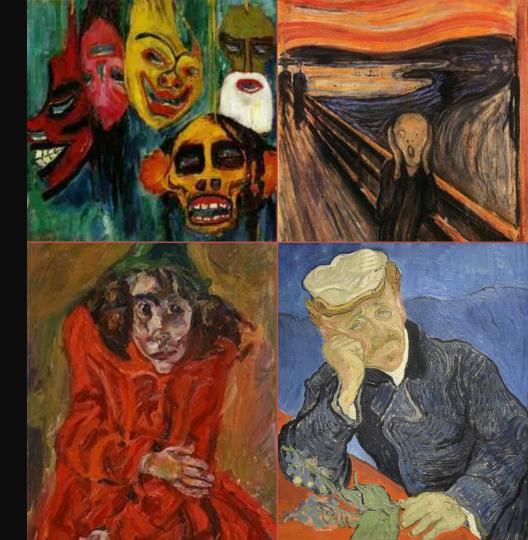


EXPRESSIONISM

- personal interpretation of a scene or object
- energetic brushwork
- intense colors and bold lines



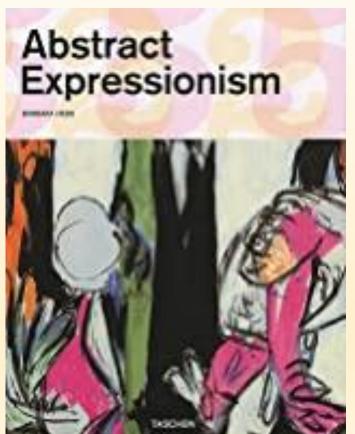






TWO MAJOR STYLE FROM ABSTRACT EXPRESIONISM

- >Action painting
- **>**Color fields



1. Action painting

- Intense expressive style of gesture
- Involved streaks and overlapping lines of paint which implied movement in the artwork.



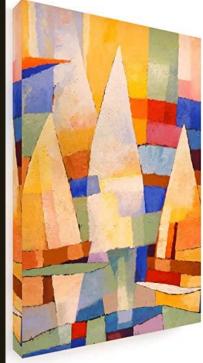




2. COLOR-FIELD PAINTING

- concerned with reflection and mood
- It focused on color and contrast



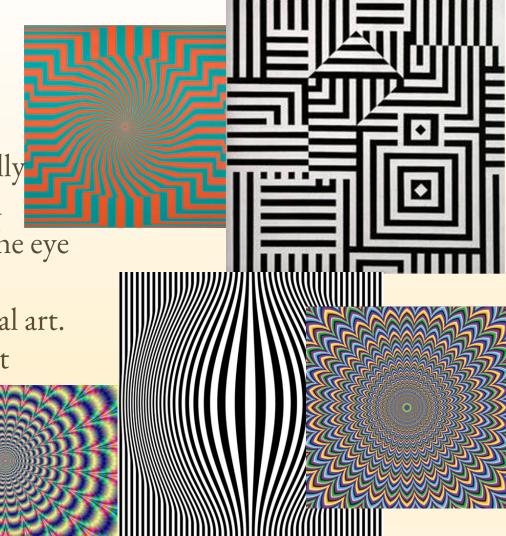






OPTICAL ART

- is a form of abstract art (specifically non-objective art) which relies on optical illusions in order to fool the eye of the viewer.
- > It is also called optical art or retinal art.
- It relates to geometric designs that create feelings of movem vibration.



KINETIC ART

- is art from any medium that contains movement perceivable by the viewer or depends on motion for its effect
- kinetic art is a term that today most often refers to three-dimensional sculptures and figures such as mobiles that move naturally or are machine operated
- > early 1950's onward



KINETIC ART

By Jean Tinguely





POST MODERNISM ARTS

- the most pertinent movement that solidified the move to contemporary arts
- associated with scepticism, irony and philosophical critiques of the concepts of universal truths and objective reality.
- it embraces many different approaches to art making, and may be said to begin with pop art in the 1960s.



POP ART

- distinctive genre of art that first
 "popped" up in post-war Britain and America.
- the pieces produced by Pop artists in the 1950s and 1960s commented on contemporaneous life and events.





POP ART

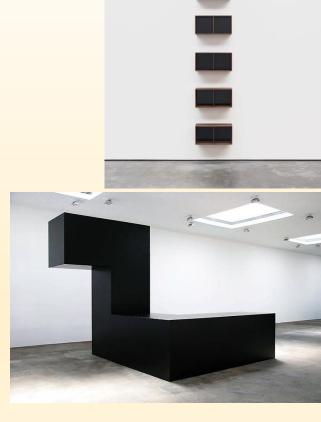
it is popularly designed for a mass audience, transient(shortterm solution), expandable (easily forgotten), low cost, mass produced, young (aimed at youth), witty, sexy, gimmicky, glamorous, big business.



MINIMALISM

- also sometimes referred to as ABC art, Cool art, Literalist art, Object art, and Primary Structure art
- > Extreme simplicity
- > Repetition of shapes
- > Geometric forms
- > Not expressive





MINIMALISM



Untitled (Stack) by Donald Judd



Box with the sound of its own making (1961) by Robert Morris



144 aluminum square (1967) by Dan Andre



CONTEMPORARY ART

- The term "contemporary art" is generally regarded as referring to work made between 1970 and the present.
- It also implies art that is made by living artists, but essentially contemporary art is seen as something that has never been done before.





CONTEMPORARY ART

> The Contemporary Art era is known to produce more experimental works and tackles a wider variety of social, economic and political issues. It made art as a whole to reflect the current issues that hound our world today, such as racism, globalization, third-world country oppression, feminism among many others.





CONTEMPORARY ARTS



Napoleon Leading the Army over the Alps by Kehinde Wiley



"Pictures of Garbage," by Vik Muniz



The Weather Project by Olafur Eliasson

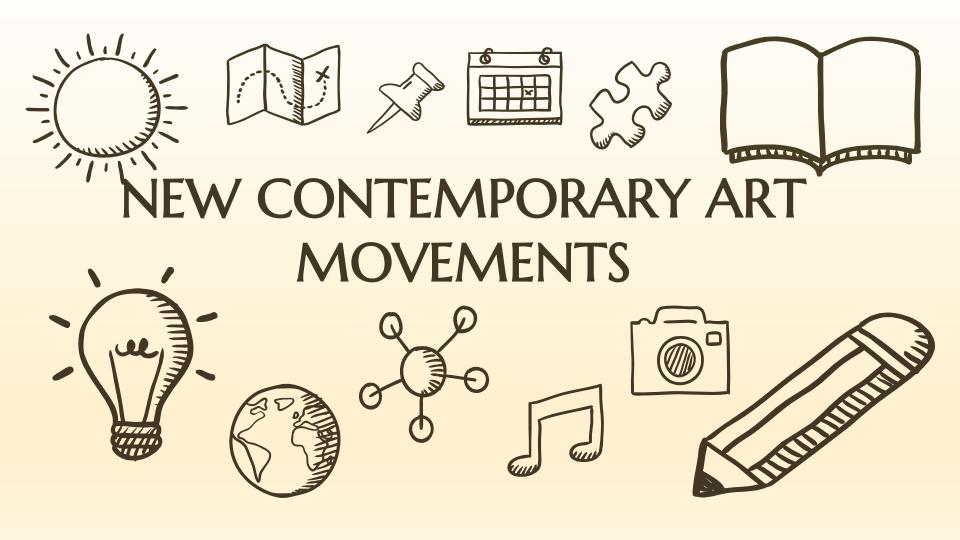
CONTEMPORARY ARTS



Gray Ground by Ronald Ventura

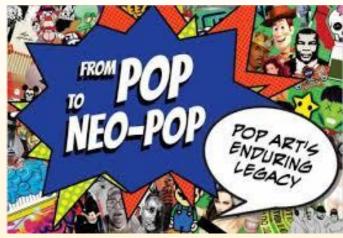


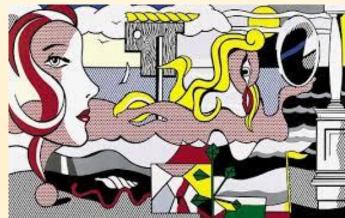
Isla Hubad by Neil Pasilan



1. NEO-POP ART

- ◆ During the 1980s there was a revival of interest in Pop Art a phenomenon known as Neo-Pop (or "Shock Pop-Art").
- ◆ The term refers to artists influenced by pop art and pop culture imagery. But remember not to overload your slides with content.





NEO-POP ART

- ♦ Neo-Pop Art is more of a repetition.
- ◆ Thus Neo-Pop artists continue to employ "readymades" and pre-existing items in their worksand also rely heavily on celebrity icons like Michael Jackson, Madonna, Britney Spears, Paris Hilton, and so on.





2. PHOTOREALISM

◆ The term "photorealism" or "photographic realism", describes a style of highly detailed 20th century realist painting in which the artist attempts to replicate an image from a photograph in all its microscopic exactness.





PHOTOREALISM

- Most photorealist painters work directly from photographs or digital computer images either by using traditional grid techniques, or by projecting colour slide imagery onto the canvas.
- The aim is to recreate the same sharpness of detail throughout the painting.





3. CONCEPTUALISM

- gives priority to an idea presented by visual means that are themselves secondary to the idea.
- can deliver a powerful message, and thus has served as a vehicle for socio-political comment, as well as a broad challenge to the tradition of a 'work of art' being a crafted unique object.





CONCEPTUALISM

Conceptual Art is all about "ideas and meanings" rather than "works of art" (paintings, sculptures, other precious objects).



4. PERFORMANCE ART



PERFORMANCE ART

Artworks that are created through actions performed by the artist or other participants, which may be live or recorded, spontaneous or scripted





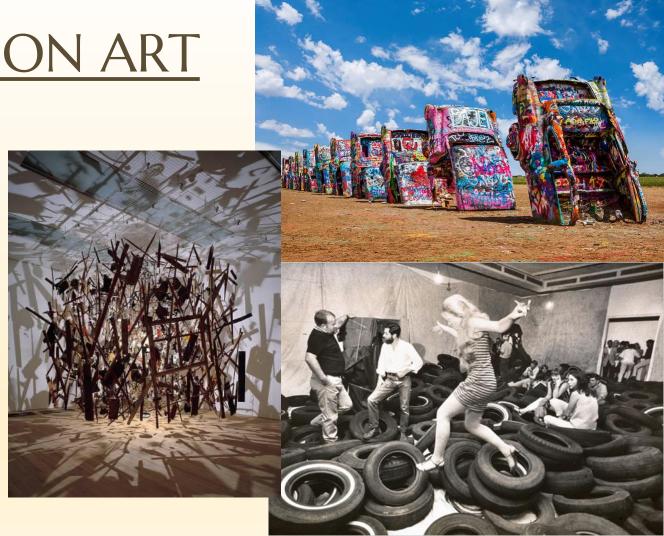


5. INSTALLATION ART



INSTALLATION ART

- configuration or "installation" of objects in a space, such as a room or warehouse.
- ➤ Kind of an immersive work where the environment or the space in which the viewer steps into or interacts with is transformed or altered.





6. EARTH ART



EARTH ART

- > "Land Art", when the natural environment is transformed by artist.
- Kind of human intervention into a specific landscape or terrain.
- ➤ Different form environmental art











7. STREET ART



STREET ART

- Related to graffiti art as it is a by-product of the rise of graffiti in the 1980s.
- Artworks are informed by the illustrative, painterly, and print techniques and even a variety of media.

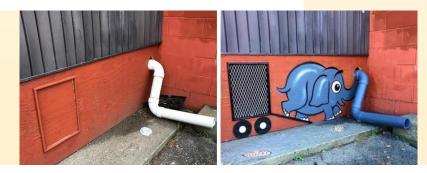


EXAMPLES:



MURALS





INSTALLATIONS



STENCIL IMAGE









