

## Art Nouveau

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# Nouveau Realism

David Hockney

## Post-Impressionism

Vincent Van Gogh

### Vocabulary:

**Modern Art:** artistic work produced during the period from the 1860s to the 1970s.

**Complementary colours:** are pairs of colours that contrast with each other more than any other colour, and when placed side by side make each other look brighter.

**Contrasting colours:** colours from opposing segments of the colour wheel.

**Critique:** an oral or written discussion strategy used to analyse, describe, and interpret works of art.

### Art Movement: Nouveau Realism

A group of French artists in the early 1960s set out to prove the death of art's preciousness by considering reality their primary medium. This questioning led to an intersection between art and life, narrowing the gap between artists and the public, allowing everyone to participate in and easily relate to a rich multiplicity of media, forms, and styles. Nouveau Realism emerged in Paris in the late 1950s and 60s. Its artists sought ways of **connecting with urban life**, particularly through the use of real objects such as trash, advertisements and common household items.

Timeline: Pop Art -> **Nouveau Realism** -> Neo-Expressionism

### Artist: David Hockney

Born July 1937 in Bradford, is a painter, draftsman, printmaker, stage designer, and photographer. He is an important contributor to the Pop Art movement in the 1960s, he is considered one of the most influential British artists of the 20th century. Many of his works are portraits, he has also created over 300 self portraits.



### Medium/

#### Tools:

Paints, brushes, palettes, water-colours.

#### Skills/

#### Techniques:

Colour mixing, brush techniques, drawing, painting and design.

