

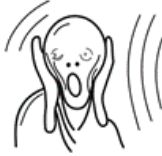





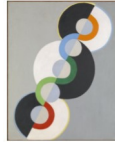



# Artistic styles—Year 5

				
<b>Impressionism</b>	<b>Post—Impressionism</b>	<b>Expressionism</b>	<b>Orphism</b>	<b>Abstract Expressionism</b>
19th Century art movement characterised by small, thin, yet invisible brush strokes with an emphasis on accurate depiction of light and subject matter.	An art movement that developed in the 1890s characterised by a subjective approach to painting. Artists wanted to show emotion rather than real-life in their work.	Early 20th Century art in which reality is distorted in order to make it expressive of the artists inner feeling or ideas.	An art movement that developed from cubism in the early 20th century that focused on abstract designs and bright colours.	A new form of abstract art that is characterised by gestural brushstrokes or mark-making. Considered a <b>diverse style</b> where the artist conveys attitudes and emotion through <b>nonrepresentational</b> means.
				
Artist: Claude Monet Painting: Waterlilies and Japanese Bridge Date: 1899	Artist: Paul Cezanne Painting: Mont Sainte—Victorie Date: 1895	Artist: Edward Munch Painting: The scream Date: 1893	Artist: Robert Delaunay Painting: Endless Rhythm Date: 1934	Artist: Jackson Pollock Painting: Autumn Rhythm Date: 1950

## Timeline

1890—Post-Impressionism developed as a reaction against impressionism

1912—Orphism was developed from cubism..

1867— Impressionism was developed by Paris based artists.

1905 - Expressionism developed in Northern Europe.

194-3— Abstract Expressionism was developed by American artists.

## Vocabulary

Reality	The state as things as they are.
Distorted	The act of twisting or altering something out of its true, natural state.
Emotive	Expressing feelings.
Subjective	Based on personal opinions.
Gestural	Vigorous application of paint.