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What are the themes of contemporary art

This course is designed to help build critical skills that support theme-based teaching practices and build confidence in incorporating modern and modern art into interdisciplinary lesson plans. By addressing themes and questions that arise in relation to modern and contemporary art, the course will help you think creatively about links to your curriculum and the ways you can leverage students' knowledge and life experience. In this course, you'll explore four themes that educators at the Museum of Modern Art often use in their teaching: Places & Places Space, Art & Identity, Transforming Everyday Objects, and Art & Society. Through videos, slideshows, and a variety of resources, readings, and activities, you'll explore the content and context of artworks in MoMA's collection. Students will ... - Explore works of modern and modern art through a variety of themes related to classroom content and student experience. - Hear directly from artists about their ideas and processes. - Learn how a thematic approach supports interdisciplinary teaching and learning. - Get exposure to a variety of digital resources available for teaching with themes and incorporating content around artworks into your classroom. Modern Indian art merges several concepts and forms of media to express both traditional Indian and non-traditional themes. Discuss the influence of progressive artist's group, Ray's development of pseudorealism and the development of modern architecture in India Key Takeaways Key Points Towards the end of the 19th century, the Bengal School of Art helped reconnect Indian artists with their heritage past and helped pave the way for the modernist movement. After India's independence in 1947, a group of artists formed the Progressive Artist's Group, which profoundly changed Indian art. Often, the influence of Western styles, modern Indian art tends to be inspired by Indian themes and images. After the economic liberalisation of India in the 1990s, artists continued to introduce new concepts outside of previous academic traditions, such as devajyoti Ray's pseudorealism. Key bracket idiom: An artistic style (for example, in art, architecture or music); an example of such a style. Diaspora: A dispersed group, such as the Jews outside the land of Israel. Western and colonial influence replaced much of traditional Indian painting in the late 19th century, until the Bengal School of Art, established by Abanindranath Tagore and E.B. Havell, deliberately tried to reconnect Indian artists with their past. Bengal school paved the way for the future modernist movement and did little to reshape modern tastes by drawing inspiration from the past and bringing attention to indian artists' heritage. Since 2012, there has been a resurgence of interest in the Bengal School of Art among researchers and connoisseurs, and the school to produce some of the best artists in modern India today, including Ganesh Pyne, Manishi Dey, Nirmal Dutta, Nilima Dutta, Jahar Dasgupta, Bikash Bhattacharjee, Sudip Roy, Devajyoti Ray and Paresch Maiti. Post-Independence Indian Art At the time India gained independence in 1947, several schools of art in India gave access to modern techniques and ideas. That same year, a group of six artists (K.H. Ara, S. K. Bakre, H. A. Gade, M. F. Husain, S. H. Raza and F. N. Souza) founded the Progressive Artist's Group, a group that aimed to establish new ways of expressing Indian art in the postcolonial era. Although the group was disbanded in 1956, it had a major influence on changing the Indian art language. Modern Indian art typically shows the influence of Western styles, but is often inspired by Indian themes and images. For example, S. H. Raza's works are mainly abstracts in oil or acrylic with a very rich use of color, filled with icons from Indian cosmology, as well as its philosophy. F. N. Souza uses an expressionist style to illustrate both the ups and downs of Indian social life.M. F. Husain used a modified Cubist style to create narrative paintings. Jayasri Burman works primarily in watercolor, using rich, strong shades and bold themes to portray female characters or mythical elements, such as hybrid animals with human heads. Other well-known artists affiliated with the group – who continue to have influence today – include Bal Chabda, Manishi Dey, Mukul Dey, V. S. Gaitonde, Ram Kumar, Tyeb Mehta and Akbar Padamsee. F. N. Souza – Balzac etcetera, 1971: Artist Souza uses an Expressionist style to capture aspects of Indian life in his paintings. From the 1990s onwards, Indian artists began to increase the number of forms they used in their work. After the economic liberalisation of the country that took place during this decade, Indian art began to introduce new concepts and work both inside and outside previous academic traditions. For example, artist Devajyoti Ray introduced a new genre of art called Pseudorealism, using quirky colors and abstract shapes to create images depicting regular scenes of Indian life. Akbar Padamsee, a modern Indian artist and painter, has worked with various media, from oil painting, plastic emulsion, watercolor, sculpture and printing to computer graphics and photography. He has also worked as a filmmaker, sculptor, photographer, engraver and lithographer. Other leading artists exploring radical new directions in both painting and sculpture include Subodh Gupta, Narayanan Ramachandran, Vivan Sundaram, and Jitish Kallat. The abstract painter Natvar Bhavsar and the post-minimalist sculptor Anish Kapoor have gained attention in the international art market, and other great artists continue to gain international recognition among both the Indian diaspora and non-Indian audiences. Turning the World Upside by Anish Kapoor: Contemporary artist Anish Kapoor exploits postminimalism in sculptural work. Work. Bridgette: Although not a work by Devajyoti Ray, this painting is a great example of the pseudo-realistic style. Contemporary Architecture, Fashion, and other forms of art Outside the painting, the 1980s were characterized by the growth of fashion schools in India, increased involvement of women in the fashion industry, and a widespread change of Indian clothing as Indian and Western styles began to melt. Modern Indian architecture tends to be cosmopolitan, with extremely compact and densely populated cities. Mumbai's Nariman Point is famous for its Art Deco buildings; other notable works include Lotus temple in New Delhi (also known as Bahá'í House, recognized for its flower-like shape) and modern urban development like Chandigarh. India Art Fair, formerly known as india art summit, is an Indian modern and modern art fair held annually in New Delhi. First held in 2008, it is India's largest art fair and includes paintings, sculptures, photography, mixed media, prints, drawings and video art. Its fourth edition - held in 2012 - sought out 98 exhibitors from 20 countries. Over the years, the fair has showcased Indian modernists (including those from the Progressive Artists' Group), Indian diaspora artists, contemporary Indian art, international artists and art from the subcontinent. Modern and modern art are two areas that are often discussed but rarely defined. Some use the terms interchangeably, and there is overlap between them, but understanding the nuances between modern and contemporary art can mean a world of difference in approach, meaning and for collector value. A closer look at the differences between modern and modern eras reveals the incredible level of novelty infused into art in the last century. Here we will explore the overall characteristics, styles and artists of both modern and modern art to showcase the incredible dynamics of art from the later nineteenth century to the modern day. We will also explore the great characters who helped shape this conversation. Characteristics of modern art In general, the generally accepted dawn of modern art is often traced back to the latter half of the nineteenth century, a period when art and society evolved at a crazy pace. Fueling this innovation was the Industrial Revolution, which both transformed daily life and, especially from an artistic perspective, introduced new media and forms of artistic expression (think photography). This news opened a new space for artists to use their work as a space for pure creative expression, summed up in English painter James Abbott McNeill Whistler's credo of art for art's sake. Stripped away were the themes of history and the rigid, refined styles of painting that had dominated previous generations, and replacing them were new perspectives that celebrated modernity and revolution through the first half of the nineteenth century. Event in Pink, Red and Purple, oil on canvas, James Abbott McNeill Whistler (image via Wikimedia Commons) Famous Modern Art Examples The modern artists noted here are some of the biggest names of their era and thus coveted universally in the collector's market: Impressionism and Post-Impressionism Few art movements over history are as universally adored as the Impressionists and post-impressionists who burst onto the scene in the 1870s and ushered in a new love for the study of light , atmosphere and color. Inspired by the writings of Charles Baudelaire, who emphasized the value in absorbing one's surroundings, the Impressionists, including Claude Monet and Pierre-August Renoir, tried to capture seemingly spontaneous moments from the world around them. Along with such spontaneity came a much looser brushstroke, which emphasized both the artist's hand and a playful sense of color. Boating Party Lunch, oil on canvas, by Pierre-Auguste Renoir (image via Wikimedia Commons) Postimpressionists pushed ahead with these explorations to experiment with how color and shape came together in their compositions. From the heavy use of impasto and eclectic color of Vincent van Gogh's paintings to the meticulous color points of George Seurat's work, this subsequent generation of artists laid the foundation for the even bolder statements of future masters. Fauvism and Expressionism Although they come from various European artistic centers, the modern art movements of Fauvism and Expressionism are both united in their passionate pursuit of kaleidoscopic color and its powerful application on the painted surface. The Fauvians, who took their name from the French word for wild animals and whose style epitomizes the art of Henri Matisse or André Derain, challenged themselves to make color the focal point of their work: while other subjects were depicted, the arbitrary collection of colors in many Fauve compositions allowed color to be at the center. The same can be said of Expressionism, a style characterized by Wassily Kandinsky, a member of the German Expressionism group Der Blaue Reiter. Sensing an indelible connection between color and music - so much so that some scientists have suggested he suffered from synesthesia - Kandinsky argued for the pursuit of harmony between nuances in his paintings. So focused was he on this exploration of the sense of color that his paintings became increasingly nonrepresentational as his career progressed, and thus on the foundation of modern abstract art. Woman in Hat by Henri Matisse (image via Wikimedia Commons) Cubism A modern art movement pioneered by Pablo Picasso, Cubism involves the degradation of form in a composition for planes or facets of color that are then often assembled or reconfigured in an exploration of how space is constructed in an image plane. This division of form was partly inspired by a desire to assess the elementary qualities of art, while at the same time thinking about the dynamics this object in the As the style evolved, Cubism followed different paths: analytical Cubism, for example, emphasized this collapse in rudimentary elements, while synthetic Cubism emphasized the collection of objects (and actually gave rise to the invention of the collaged work). At the same time, it proved inspiring to completely different artistic movements in the early twentieth century, among them futurism in Italy and vorticism in England. Woman with Mustard Pot (La Femme au pot de moutarde) by Pablo Picasso, oil on canvas, 1910 (image via Wikimedia Commons) Surrealism One of history's most psychologically profound movements asked surrealism its artists to search their subject deep inside their subconscious. The result, as evidenced by the work of the famous surrealists Salvador Dali or René Magritte, was art that paired elements of reality with aspects of amazing – or sometimes nightmarish – worlds. Spurring these artists was the pursuit of unfamiliar artistic ideas that they felt could lurk deep inside our subconscious. The court west of the Isle of the Dead, Salvador Dali, realised £798,650 via Bonhams on October 19, 2004 Characteristics of Contemporary Art While one can propose loose bookends for modern art as produced between around 1860 and 1945, less defined is the movement of modern art. Part of the challenge in defining this era is that it is now of art: technically, it encompasses all the art produced by living artists today. Thanks to its living status, we cannot award it an end date, but we can suggest that often the Second World War serves as a starting point. This is due to the changes in the art world that took place in the postwar years, including a greater focus on American artists in the international art scene and the development of work that spoke even more directly to the modern cultural experience. That's why contemporary artists have embraced countless themes from the depths to the superficial and from the elusive to the eternal, while exploring a seemingly endless expanse of media and forms of expression, from performance pieces to the pint-sized pixels of digital art. Key Contemporary Art Examples If the modern art era showcased rapid innovation, then the era of modern art can be seen as exponentially increasing the number of this novelty. Since the end of the Second World War, the contemporary art world has increasingly become a space for edgy and powerful new forms of expression. Some of these modes highlighted here are perennial favorites among connoisseurs of the modern field: Abstract Art With the emergence of artists like Jackson Pollock and Mark Rothko, a new day of abstract art had arrived. These two iconic artists, leaders in abstract expressionism and color field painting, helped introduce the world to the pure power of color. Pollock explored this concept through his unconventional painterly style involving paint drips and splatters and using – rather than picturesque – tools for exploring rhythmic color patterns. Rothko, meanwhile, embraced the purity of color in his Color Field paintings, applying large swaths of singular shades to his canvases to evoke raw emotion from his viewer. Returning to such elementary components, both Rothko's and Pollock's abstract art created a new space for an representative art and for the appreciation of the elements of art itself. No 15 by Mark Rothko, sold for an astonishing \$50,441,000 via Christie's (May 13, 2008) Pop Art While Pollock's Abstract Expressionism aimed at disconnecting the modern world through abstract form, Pop Art sought the exact opposite. This movement used modern culture and its idiosyncrasies as its main topic. From Roy Lichtenstein's blown-up comic book still paintings to Andy Warhol's screen-printed replications of Marilyn Monroe and Elvis Presley, Pop artists incorporated these cultural references as part of a deeper questioning of art's role in modern culture. Sailboats by Roy Lichtenstein, oil and magna on canvas, \$7,041,000 via Sotheby's (May 14, 2008) This deep contemplation immersed beneath the superficial image of celebrity allowed Pop Art to become one of the most famous movements of the late twentieth century. Warhol's Silver Car Crash (Double Disaster) serigraph, for example, sold at Sotheby's in 2013 for \$105.4 million, while Lichtenstein's Masterpiece reached a \$160 million price tag when it was auctioned in January 2017. Making Sense of Modern and Contemporary Art Navigating the nuances of modern and modern art can seem daunting at first, especially since there is no clear division of time when both movements fall. Reviewing these easy-to-follow distinctions, though, can put those who want to collect such works on the way to distinguishing between these movements while learning more about art's amazing history in the process. More from in good taste: 12 famous landscape artists you should know what is modernism? A guide to art, literature and design 31 of the most expensive paintings ever sold

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