Date? 1900's Where? Europe What?



Year 8 Knowledge Organiser Art

Op Art

1960's

Key Features

Geometric forms to create optical effects Why?



Op artists were typically concerned with the behaviour of the eye, and they developed abstract images to explore a variety of optical phenomena, Influences

Lots of other art movements including Cubism, Futurism, Constructivism, Dadaism and POP ART

Date 1920's

Surrealism



Where? Paris

Why?

Artists sought to release the unbridled imagination of the subconscious.

Key features

- Dream-like scenes and symbolic images.
- Unexpected, illogical juxtapositions.
- Bizarre assemblages of ordinary objects.
- Automatism and a spirit of spontaneity.
- Games and techniques to create random effects.
- Personal iconography.
- Visual puns.
- Distorted figures and biomorphic shapes

aintings of peopl

Abstract paintings of people, places and objects that look like lots of cubes or shapes.

Key features

Images of objects and people drawn from many different angles on the same page.

Why?

Artists realised that that people were only looking at things from one perspective and wanted to change that idea.

1915 Where?

Date

Russia

Why?

The **Constructivists** were a group of avant-garde artists who worked to establish a new social role for art and the artist in the **communist** society of 1920s

Key features

- Symmetry
- Repetition
- the dominance of red and black
- photomontage. Using these elements

Constructivism

Constructivists would create a graphic design style artwork in the style of posters.

