1) Explain Cubism (1907-14) extends thru 1920s (J)

Breaking things down to simplified shapes, multiple perspectives and overlapping planes on one surface. Emphasizing two dimensional space rather than giving an illusion of depth, as was tradition since the Renaissance. The subject is broken up analyzed, and reformed in an abstract manner, as if to represent all the faces of the subject in one plane.

It was initially founded by Pablo Picasso and Georges Braques in 1907 after meeting and striking up a friendship. Though these two are the most known artists from this era, Cubism diverged into many branches of styles, phases, and interpretations. Because of this, there are many ways to divide the Cubism era, however we are focusing on the main branch. Name- Louis Vauxelles, Braque
2) Origins- Cezanne (J)

Commonly credited to, displays and retrospectives of Cezanne were held in the Salon d'Automne in the years leading up to 1907, when Les Demoiselles were introduced. The introduction of Les Demoiselles is generally regarded as the start of Cubism, due to its foreshadow of the developments Cubism would take as well as the general controversy. (very untraditional)

Cezanne's later works are considered to inspire some of cubism's ideas. In particular, he uses two techniques that can be seen further in Cubism: the fracturing and simplification of shapes.
3) Origins - Divergence from Literalism (E)

The Fathers of Cubism, mainly Braque and Picasso rejected the widely held beliefs of modeling and perspective and began using multiple perspectives on a single canvas. This can cause a sense of chaos for the viewers.

Cubism diverged from Post-Impressionism works in composition and style. Post-Impressionists used bright colors to paint majorly detail oriented work that depicted natural subjects in literal senses.

A majority of early Cubism used a dull palette of browns and greys to create abstract portraits and landscapes that projected emotions and ideas rather than concrete objects.
4) Synthetic and Analytic Cubism (J)

art historians divide 2 phases.

Analytic cubism (1908-12) is defined by its multiple perspectives and overlapping planes. Its color palette tends to lean towards the austere, the gray and plain in order to focus on the form. Picasso and Braques were the main developers of analytic cubism.

Synthetic cubism (1912-19) introduces the use of real objects to represent abstract shapes, as opposed to merely depicting them. It has even simpler shapes but brighter colors. Whereas analytic cubism breaks and fractures the subject, synthetic cubism just flattens the subject.
5) **Picasso (J)** Pablo Diego José Francisco de Paula Juan Nepomuceno María de los Remedios Cipriano de la Santísima Trinidad Ruiz y Picasso

25 October 1881 – 8 April 1973, Spanish, extremely prolific (50,000), mixed styles.

Blue Period (1901–1904), the Rose Period (1904–1906), the African-influenced Period (1907–1909), Analytic Cubism (1909–1912), and Synthetic Cubism (1912–1919), also referred to as the Crystal period.

Les Demoiselles - disrupting traditional conventions, precursor analytical - with Braque, similar style at this time

synthetic/cubism- highly geometric and minimalist cubist object, response to ‘defection’ (return to order, resurgence of classicalism)
6) Braque (E)

Born in France on May 13, 1882

Began painting in an Impressionist style but soon moved forward into Fauvism. In 1909 he along with Picasso began to work on creating what is known as Cubism.

Braque used a variety of techniques together in his works to create many dimensional levels. These techniques included papier collés, a collage technique invented by Braque and Picasso in 1912, stenciling, pattern imitation of wood grain and marble.

Techniques can be seen in *Homage to J. S. Bach*, winter 1911-12
7) Gris (E)

Born March 23, 1887 in Spain. Spent a majority of his career in France.

Began his work mostly painting in the realm of analytic cubism but changed over in 1913 and continued his career focusing on synthetic cubism works. Gris used the technique of papier collés extensively.

Juan Gris’ art differed from the other two main Cubist artists mainly in color schemes. Gris used bright colors in his paintings high contrasting hues.

Man in the Cafe, 1912

Landscape with Houses at Ceret, 1913
8) Impact (E)

Braque used collages of cut up advertisements in his later Cubism works which can be seen as a foreshadowing of movements revolving around media, including Pop Art.

Similarities in style using geometric forms can be seen between Cubism and Art Deco which grew in popularity during the 1920’s and 1930’s. Crysler Building.

In general, Cubism helped to transition the world’s eyes from traditional European art to more abstract forms of creativity. This opened the doors for other artists to create and explore their ideas as to what art is.

Orphism= Bright colors and pure abstraction,

Purism, Futurism, Suprematism, Dada, Constructivism, De Stijil