

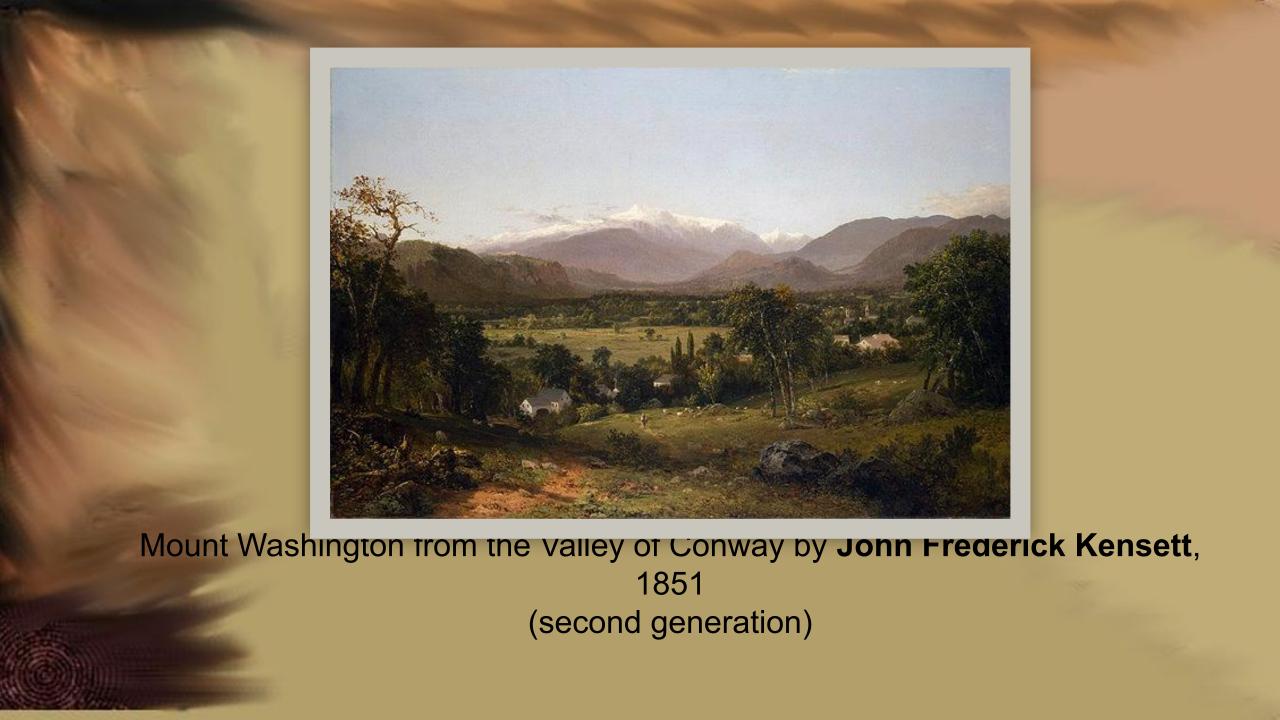
# History

- 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries landscapes and portraits in a realistic style based on Western painting and European arts.
- In rural America a parallel development of the American craft movement as a reaction to the industrial revolution.
- Developments in modern art in Europe came to America from exhibitions in NYC (e.g., the **Armory Show** in 1913).
- After WWII, NYC replaced Paris as the center of the art world.

#### The Hudson River School

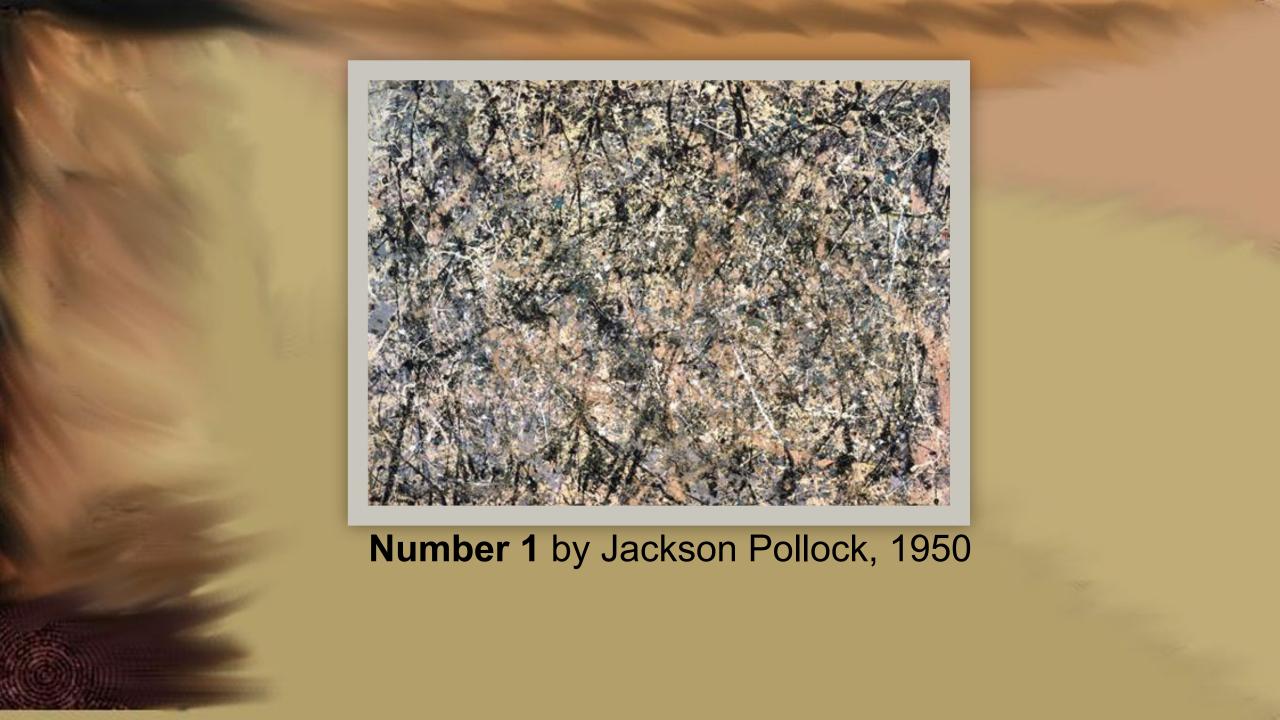
- a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century American art movement embodied by a group of landscape painters whose aesthetic vision was influenced by romanticism;
- paintings depict the Hudson River Valley and the surrounding area (the Catskill, Adirondack, and the White Mountains);
- second generation other locations (New England and the Maritimes).

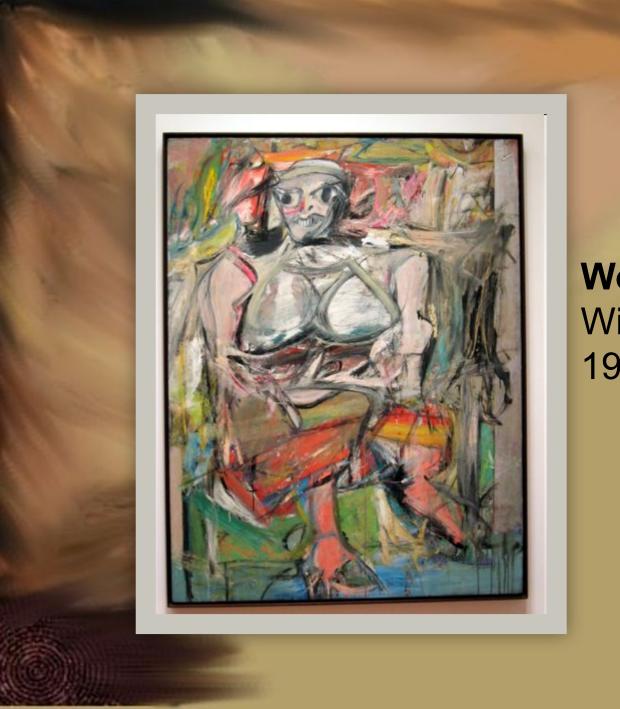




## Abstract expressionism

- a post–WWII art movement, developed in NY in the 1940s;
- first specifically American movement to achieve international influence;
- term "abstract expressionism" was first applied to American art in 1946 by the art critic Robert Coates;
- extension of abstract expressionism color-field painting.

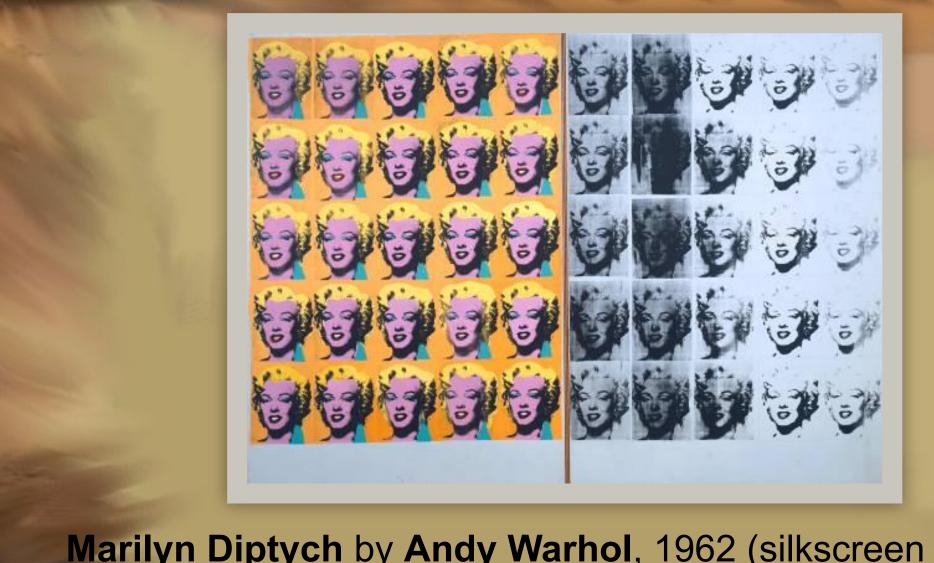




Woman 1 by Willem de Kooning, 1952

### Pop-art

- mid-1950s in Britain and in the late 1950s in the United States;
- a challenge to traditions of fine art by including imagery from popular culture such as advertising, news, comic books etc.;
- a reaction to the then-dominant ideas of abstract expressionism;
- is aimed to employ images of popular, emphasizing the banal or kitschy elements of any given culture, most often through the use of irony



Marilyn Diptych by Andy Warhol, 1962 (silkscreen painting)



Drowning Girl by Roy Lichtenstein, 1963

#### Minimalism

- visual art displaying pared-down design elements;
- in the 1960s and early 1970s

