

5.2.1 Vocabulary

abstraction	In art, a process of simplifying an image to its most basic parts, often resulting in that image's becoming unrecognizable. The term is used as a synonym for <i>abstract art</i> .
Cubism	An artistic movement developed in the early 1900s by Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque that rejected the idea that art should copy nature. Subject matter is broken up and reassembled out of order to create a different perspective. This movement is divided into Analytic Cubism and Synthetic Cubism.
Pablo Picasso	(1881 - 1973) A Spanish painter and sculptor best known as the cofounder of Cubism. Major works: <i>Still Life with Violin and Fruit</i> , 1912; <i>Guernica</i> , 1937.
Georges Braque	(1882 - 1963) A French painter and sculptor who, along with Pablo Picasso, developed the art movement known as Cubism. Major works: <i>Violin and Pitcher</i> , 1910; <i>Woman with a Guitar</i> , 1913.
<i>Violin and Pitcher</i>	A 1910 painting by Georges Braque in which familiar objects are fragmented almost beyond recognition in an attempt to show each object from all angles. An example of Analytic Cubism, it was an attempt to overcome the limitations of the flat canvas.
<i>Still Life with Violin and Fruit</i>	A circa 1912 painting by Pablo Picasso that used the mixed mediums of cardboard and newsprint to synthesize, or create, a recognizable object out of seemingly unrelated items. It is an example of Synthetic Cubism.
Futurism	An art movement derived from Cubism that began in pre-World War I Italy. The art aimed to depict the dynamic beauty of the machine and modern life.
Umberto Boccioni	(1882 - 1916) A leading artist of the Futurist movement. Major works: <i>The Street Enters the House</i> , ca. 1911; <i>Dynamism of a Soccer Player</i> , 1913.

<i>Dynamism of a Soccer Player</i>	A painting by Futurist Umberto Boccioni (ca. 1913) that tries to create a fourth dimension of movement and is a metaphor of the modern, machine-run world.
Wassily Kandinsky	(1866 - 1944) A Russian artist known for his completely abstract art and the use of simple lines and bold spots of color to illustrate emotions and movement. Major works: <i>Composition V</i> , 1911; <i>Lyrical (Man on Horse)</i> , 1911; <i>Composition VII</i> , 1913.
Expressionism	A primarily German art movement of the early 1900s that emphasized emotion over form.
Henri Matisse	(1869 - 1954) A French artist and Expressionist painter best known for his fluid use of color and simplified figures. Major work: <i>The Joy of Life</i> , ca. 1905.
Fauves	A group of French Expressionist painters, including Henri Matisse, who were active after 1905. The Fauves were known for using simple forms and vibrant colors to express themselves; the term <i>fauves</i> means "wild beasts" in French.
Ernst Kirchner	(1880 - 1938) German founder of the Expressionist movement known as <i>Die Brücke</i> or "The Bridge," which placed the emotional experience above the moral and visual concerns of art. Major works: <i>Street, Dresden</i> , ca. 1908; <i>Self-Portrait as a Soldier</i> , ca. 1915.