

BUSY LITTLE FINGERS

 FINGERS

Learn about 10
need-to-know
Movements

A R



B
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G
P I C
T U R E
B O O K

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BUSY LITTLE FINGERS



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BUSY LITTLE FINGERS

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Look around you.
Have you noticed that art is
EVERYWHERE?

Art is in your home.
Art is on the streets.
Art is on your TV.
Art is in France.
Art is in America.

HELLO, ART!



People
have been creating art
for hundreds of thousands of years.

Art helps us understand human stories and also to
know what was happening during a certain period of time.

Every piece of art has a story to tell.
In this book, our story begins in Italy.

ANDIAMO!
(This means 'Let's go' in Italian.)



MANNERISM

Faces!
Beauty!
Vegetables?



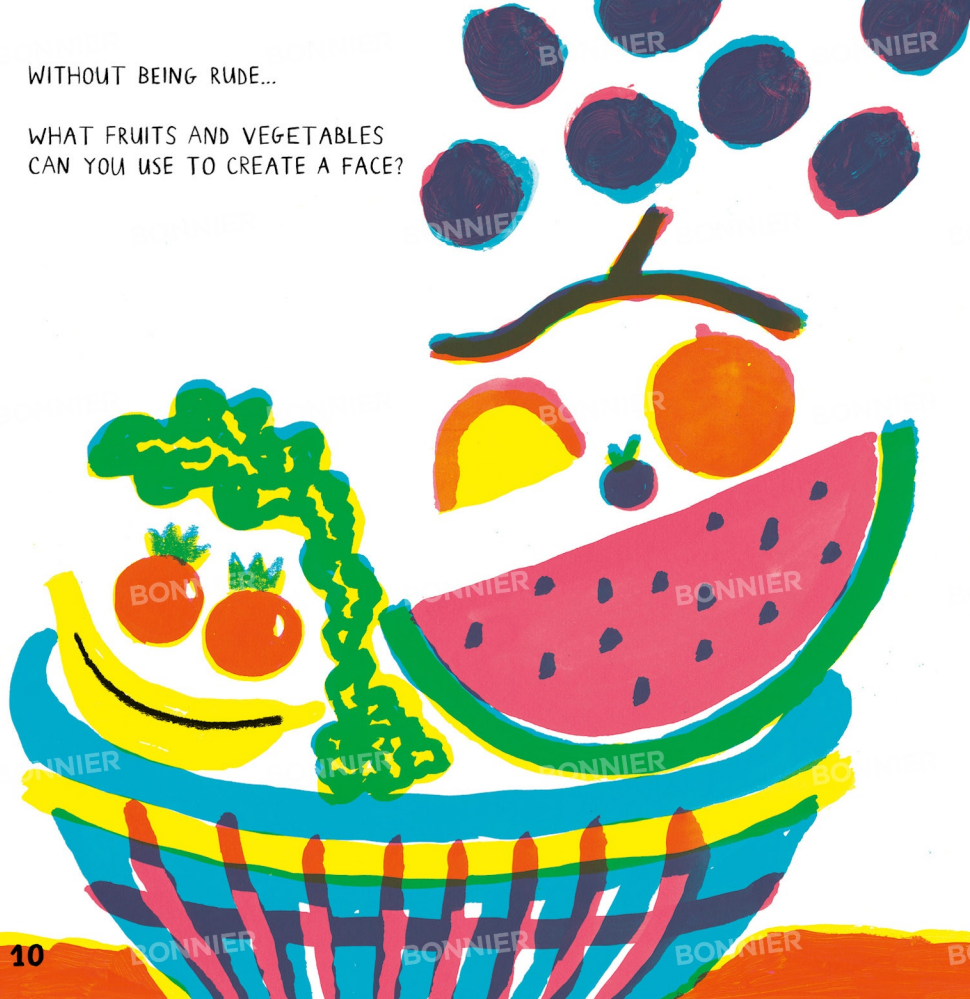
What do you find beautiful?
Everyone's idea of beauty is
different. It's this idea that
sparked the art movement
Mannerism.

Mannerism started
about 500 years ago in
Italy. The name of this
art movement comes
from the Italian word
maniera which means
'MANNER' or 'style'.
Mannerism was actually
many different styles.

The Italian painter
GIUSEPPE ARCIMBOLDO
thought a big pear would make
a nice nose. He decided to use
vegetables and fruits to make
people's faces, and even dared
to make a delicious portrait
of the Holy Roman Emperor
Rudolf III! Luckily, the
emperor saw the funny side.

WITHOUT BEING RUDE...

WHAT FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
CAN YOU USE TO CREATE A FACE?



WHY STOP AT VEGETABLES?

WHAT ELSE COULD YOU USE?



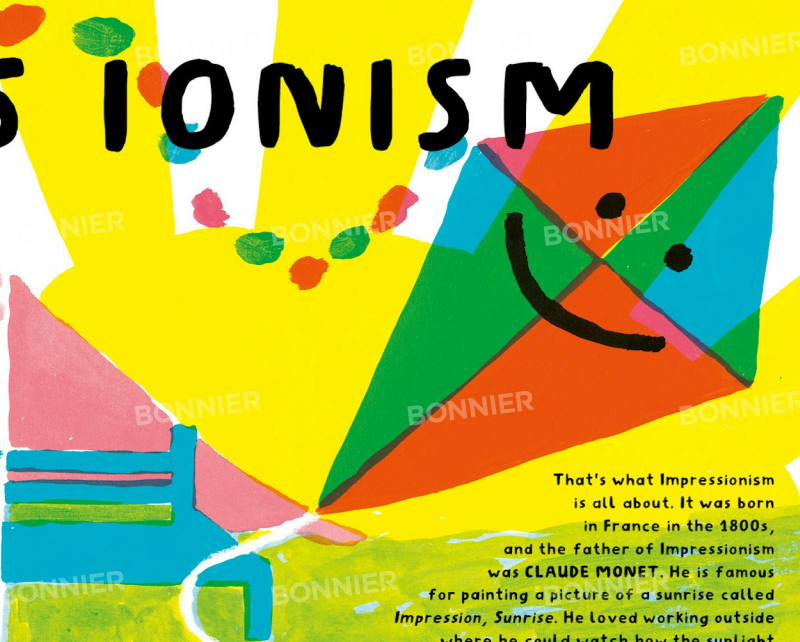
IMPRESSIONISM




Sunrise!
Outdoors!
Light!

Have you ever had the urge to take a photo of something outside that you found impressive?

Many artists in France did just that, except instead of taking a photo, they painted the environment and people in new and exciting ways.

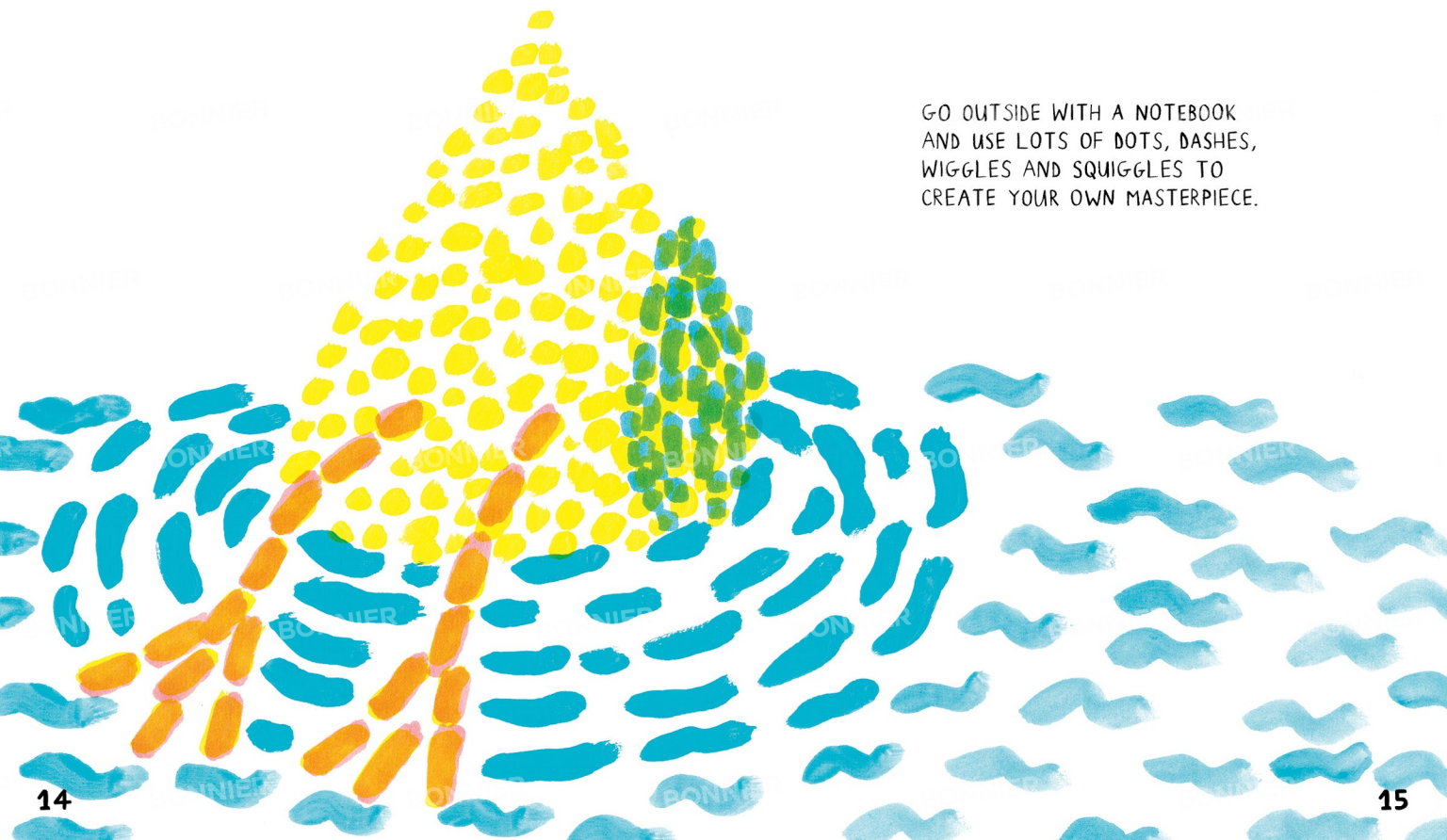


That's what Impressionism is all about. It was born in France in the 1800s, and the father of Impressionism was **CLAUDE MONET**. He is famous for painting a picture of a sunrise called *Impression, Sunrise*. He loved working outside where he could watch how the sunlight changed the colours. He also loved how the breeze created movement.



Monet painted with broken lines and dabs of paint, making the pictures look blurry. An art critic laughed at Monet's impression of a sunrise, but instead of feeling sorry for himself, Monet called himself an Impressionist. And, just like that, an art movement was born.

IMPRESSED BY MONET?



GO OUTSIDE WITH A NOTEBOOK
AND USE LOTS OF DOTS, DASHES,
WIGGLES AND SQUIGGLES TO
CREATE YOUR OWN MASTERPIECE.



Do you like playing with building blocks? Two men in France did, and they ended up painting blocky pictures. This started an art movement called Cubism.

PABLO PICASSO and **GEORGES BRAQUE** created Cubism in the early 1900s. They wanted to make art look less flat and more 3D. This art movement quickly caught on. It inspired artists in Scotland, Europe and America to be more adventurous in creating.

Squares!

Geometry

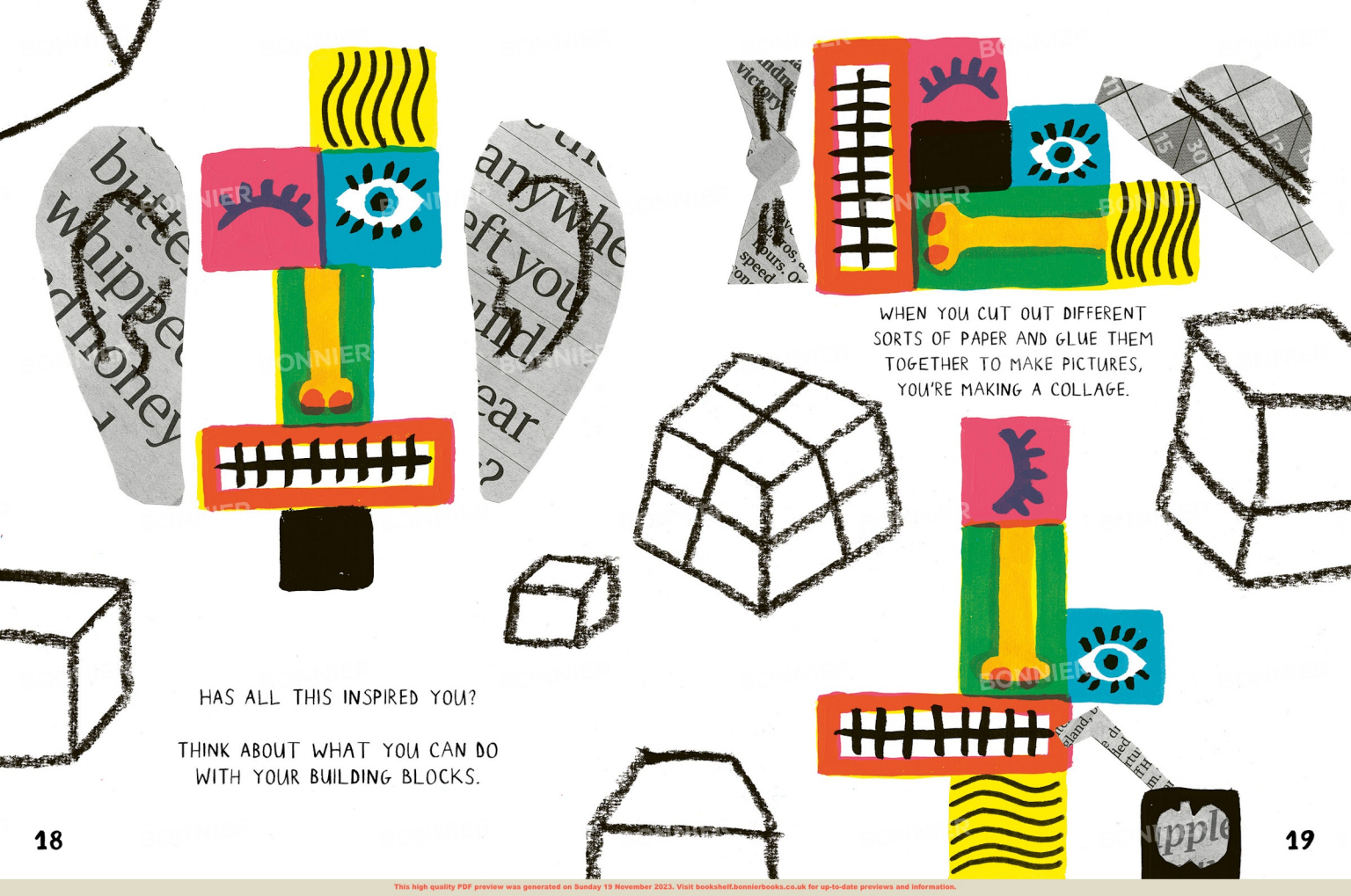
CUBISM

Letters!



If you like to combine letters and shapes, you're a cubist. If you like to make your squares look like blocks, you're a cubist.

And if you like seeing objects and people from different angles, you're a cubist.



butter
whipped
and honey

anywhere
left you
and!
hear
?

ending
victory
hours. O
speed
on
B
NNIER
B
30
11

WHEN YOU CUT OUT DIFFERENT SORTS OF PAPER AND GLUE THEM TOGETHER TO MAKE PICTURES, YOU'RE MAKING A COLLAGE.

HAS ALL THIS INSPIRED YOU?

THINK ABOUT WHAT YOU CAN DO WITH YOUR BUILDING BLOCKS.

FAUVISM

**Wild!
Strokes!
Complementary
colours!**

Do you like using bright colours to paint?
Two artists did. They were wild!

ANDRÉ DERAIN and
HENRI MATISSE were the
first fauvists. They created
this style while they were
on holiday together. The sun
was bright and the colours
in the sea were brilliant.

When an art critic saw their work,
he jokingly said that both artists
were like 'wild beasts', or 'fauves'
in French, which gave the
movement its name.

Fauvism (pronounced 'foe-viz-um')
began in the early 1900s. The style
uses vibrant colours, and bold
brushstrokes. Fauvist painters loved to
squeeze paint from a tube directly onto their
canvases, like toothpaste! They also liked to
make sure that they used colours that go side
by side with each other. These are called
'complementary colours'.

Shh! The 's'
in fauves
is silent





DO YOU FEEL LIKE BEING A WILD BEAST?

LET'S MAKE OUR OWN FAUVIST ART
WITH COMPLEMENTARY COLOURS.

SYMBOLISM



Emotions!
Mythology!
Dreams!



Do you ever have **GIGANTIC IDEAS**? You might have something really important to say. You might be feeling lonely, or happy, or in loooovve. But you might want to express these feelings as an idea or a story, to make other people feel what you are feeling.

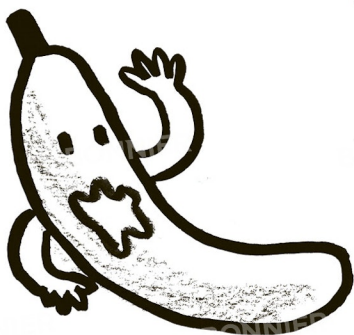
Symbolism was developed first in French poetry in the late 1800s. Similar to how poetry uses words to express feelings, Symbolist artwork was often filled with mythical people and creatures.

Symbolism is not one style, but many. Artists such as **GUSTAV KLIMT** and **EDVARD MUNCH** are famous Symbolists. Both of these artists painted differently, but their artwork always makes you feel **SOMETHING**.

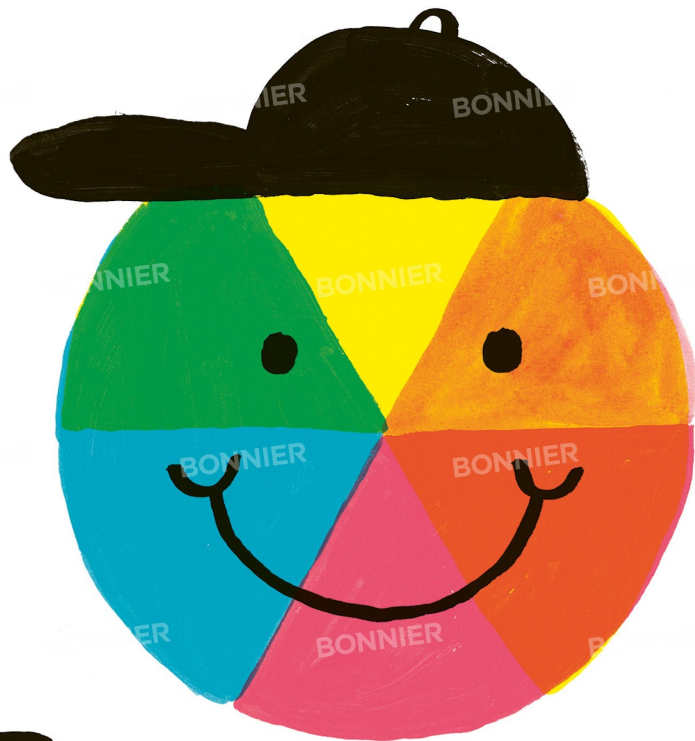
DO YOU FEEL LIKE EXPRESSING
YOUR EMOTIONS?



CHOOSE AN OBJECT THAT YOU THINK
WOULD EXPRESS YOUR FEELINGS.



SOME PEOPLE FEEL EMOTIONS THROUGH COLOURS.
WHAT SHADE WOULD YOU USE TO PAINT HAPPINESS?



WHAT COLOUR MIGHT AN ANGRY BANANA BE?

SURREALISM

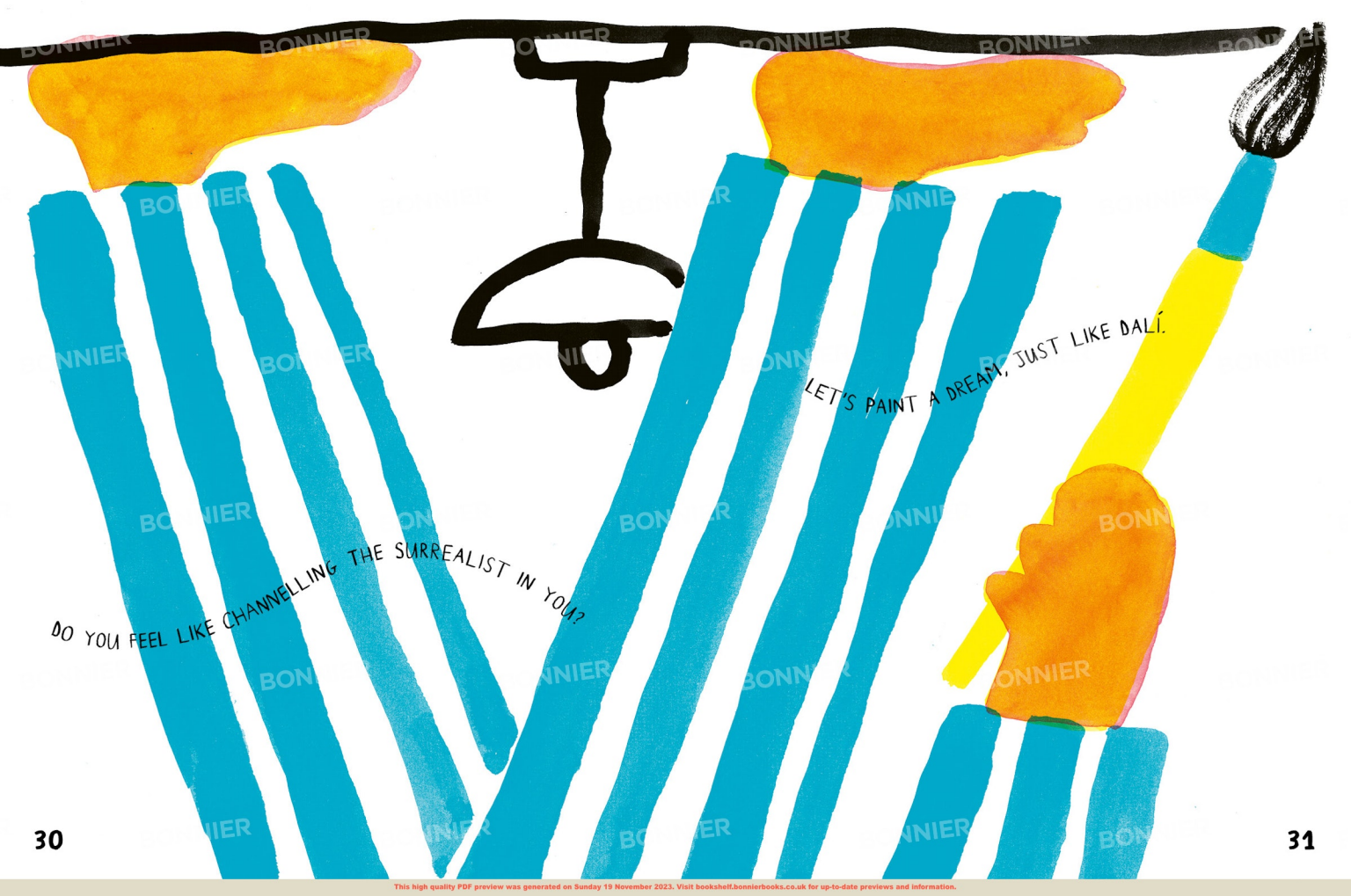
**Free! Weird!
Wonderful!**

Does anyone feel sleepy around here? Surrealism is all about weird, dreamlike images like the ones swirling around in our heads. It's a little bit strange.

A lobster on a telephone is Surrealism.
Doodles and squiggles on canvas is Surrealism.
Melting clocks in the desert is Surrealism.
RENÉ MAGRITTE was a Surrealist.
SALVADOR DALÍ was a Surrealist.

The person who thought of the word 'surrealism' was **ANDRÉ BRETON**, a French writer. If you feel weirded out, don't worry, you're not the only one. When Surrealism first came to people's attention in the 1920s, not many people liked it.

But today, Surrealism is very much part of our lives. Surrealism is fun and it makes us laugh. It makes us remember that life is both real and dreamlike.



DO YOU FEEL LIKE CHANNELLING THE SURREALIST IN YOU?

LET'S PAINT A DREAM, JUST LIKE DALI.

Do you sometimes feel like you can't find the words to express how you're feeling? You might feel fuzzy and happy inside, like a big bowl of sunshine, or a bit confused, like a big bowl of spaghetti.

JACKSON POLLOCK was an Abstract Expressionist. He is famous for throwing paint at his gigantic canvasses which he laid on the floor. His way of making art made him a performer, a bit like an actor in a show.

ABSTRACT

EXPRESSIONISM

Rectangles!
Splashes!
Still and quiet!

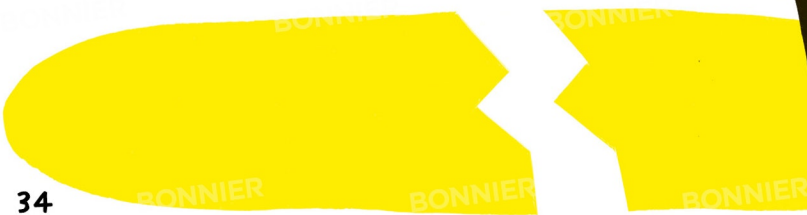
Abstract Expressionism appeared in New York City during the 1940s and 50s. It is loud. It is quiet. It is a performance. Abstract Expressionism is hard to explain because it is all of these things. Abstract art is what some artists create when they can't find words to express their feelings.

Let's put our hands together for LEE KRASNER. Her work is energetic and vibrant. She covered her canvasses with dashes, swirls and lines. People who talk about art say that Krasner's art is abstract and busy. Abstract means something you can't quite describe. It's an idea, but what is it REALLY?



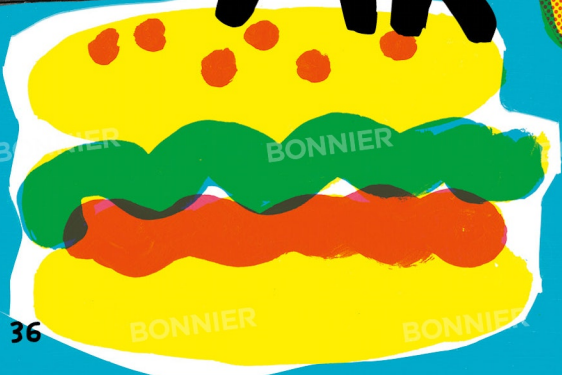
DO YOU FEEL LIKE BEING

? ABSTRACT



LET'S GET BUSY AND
EXPRESS OURSELVES LIKE
KRASNER DID.

POP ART



FIZZLE!



Do you like being popular? **ANDY WARHOL** did. He was a Pop Art artist. Pop Art means Popular Art. It is brash, colourful and revolutionary. Pop Art wants to go against what everyone thinks art is. Pop Art's message is:

Pop Art can be videos, sculpture, music, boxes, collage and comics.

Advertising is Pop Art. Splashes of colour on a canvas is Pop Art. A short film with rock and roll music is Pop Art. An image repeated several times is Pop Art.

Pop Art started in the 1950s, when a few male artists wanted to make art more fun, more colourful, and more engaging. The only female Pop Art artist in the **UK** was **PAULINE BOTY**. Pauline's punchy work is a statement of girl power.

LET'S WORK IT LIKE WARHOL.
USE ANY MATERIALS YOU
FIND TO BECOME A
POP ART ICON.

"CRISPS"

OP ART

ILLUSIONS! OPTICAL!

DID YOU KNOW
THAT YOU CAN
USE ART TO CAST SPELLS?

Sometimes, the way artists use colour and lines can create something mesmerising. They can trick you, and make you see things that maybe aren't really there at all!

WHIRLS!

BRIDGET RILEY IS KNOWN FOR HER CURVY BLACK AND WHITE LINES ON CANVAS.



You either love it or hate it. If you like geometrical shapes, you like Op Art. If you like swirls and whirls, you like Op Art. If you like optical illusions, then you also like Op Art.

Riley wants people to be open-minded about her work. The more you focus on her lines, the more things you begin to see.





CONTEMPORARY

Dots! Pumpkins! Repeat!

Contemporary art is happening right NOW – while you read this book!

Contemporary art is not a movement, but a name given to art that is being created by artists who are still alive.

Contemporary art is not one style – it is many. It can be paintings, videos and installations. Installations are pieces made up of sculptures or objects put together in an open space.



ART

YAYOI KUSAMA is a contemporary artist. She was born in 1929 in Matsumoto, Japan. She is still creating art. Her work is iconic. This means that you can't mistake it for anything else. In fact, Kusama herself is a piece of art with her flaming-orange hair and polka-dotted outfits. Kusama loves polka dots so much that she puts them everywhere. She also loves pumpkins. Sometimes these pumpkins are plastered with polka dots! Dots, dots, dots, everywhere.

Feeling a bit
D O T T Y ?
Let's make art
like Kusama.



MAKE YOUR MARK!

Art movements come and go, but they will always be remembered as long as there are artworks to remind us of who the artists were and what they were part of. Artworks become part of history. They help us understand why artists painted the way they did. Let your pieces of art become part of art history too.

OUR STORY DOESN'T END HERE...
ART WILL ALWAYS BE IN THE MAKING!

