

Art through the ages essay



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2008).?????? ?????? ??????? ?????? ?????? ?????????????? ???????, ??????? ?????????????? ?????????? ???????

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The two pitchers on the table complicate this visual conflict between the table's flatness and the illusion of the bathing woman's three-dimensional volume. The limited foreshortening of the pitchers and their shared edge, in conjunction with the rest of the image, create a visual perplexity for the viewer. James Whistler James Whistler was an American artist that spent time in Paris before settling in London.

He shared the Impressionist's interest in the subject of contemporary life, and the sensations color produces on the eye. With these influences, he added his desire to create harmonies paralleling those achieved by music.

Also, he was in a lawsuit against an art critic on comments made about one of his paintings. The best piece of work done by him to explain his technique is the Nocturne in Black and Gold.

This painting is a daring painting with gold flecks and splatters representing an exploded rework punctuating the darkness of the night sky. He focused more on conveying the atmospheric chastening in providing details of the scene. He emphasizes creating a harmonious arrangement of shapes and colors on the rectangle of his canvas; an approach many 20th-century artists adopted.

The British critic John Ruskin responded to this painting by writing a scathing review accusing Whistler of “flinging a pot of paint in the public's face” with his style. He won the court case, but was only awarded one farthing (less than a penny) in damages.

And required him to pay all of the court costs, which mined him financially (Klein, 2013, p. 810). Post-Impressionism Post-Impressionism is the term used to describe the stylistically heterogeneous work of a group of late 19th-century painters in France.

Who more systematically studied the properties and expressive qualities of line, pattern, form, and color than the Impressionist did (Klein, 2013, p. 1089). The three painters of this era that are essential to understanding this period is Vincent van Gogh, Georges Seurat, and Paul Gauguin.

Vincent van Gogh Perhaps death is not the hardest thing in a painter's life... Looking at the stars always makes me dream over the black dots representing towns and villages on a map. Why, ask myself, shouldn't the shining dots on the map of France?

Just as we take the train to get to Attracts or Round, we take death to each a star. (Klein, 2013, p.

815). Vincent van Gogh lived from 1853 to 1890. He was the one that explored the capabilities of colors and distorted forms to express his emotions as he confronted nature. He influenced the German expressionists, who built on the use of color and the expressiveness of Van Gogh's art (Klein, 2013, p.

813). The painting of his that I have to choose is the Starry Night. It was painted when he was committed to the asylum of Saint-Paul-De-Mausoleum in Saint-Remy.

He does not represent the regular sky appearance, instead he is showing his feelings about the electrifying vastness of the universe, filled with whirling and exploding stars, with the earth and humanity huddling beneath it.

This was a very personal piece of work since it was the view available to him from the window of his room in the asylum (Van Gogh Gallery, 2009).

Georges Serrate Serrate lived from 1859 to 1891. In the paintings he depicts Impressionist subjects, but he depicted them in a resolutely intellectual way. He devised a new and painstaking way of painting focus on color analysis.

He brought the new form of painting was termed as pointillism. This is where the artists apply pure component colors to the canvas in tiny dots or daubs (Assayer, 2011). He fits into the Post-Impressionist because he painted his figures with rigid and more unlike the Impressionists who painted with

spontaneous representations. The painting that chose was the A Sunday on La Grandee Jute.

With the technique of pointillism, he was able to carve out a deep rectangle space. He reiterates the profile of the female form, the parasol, and he cylindrical forms of the figures.

By doing so, he places each figure in a space to set up a rhythmic movement in depth as well as from side to side. He is also showing the recognition of the tenuous and shifting social and class relationships at the time (Klein, 2013, p. 812) Conclusion The Impressionist and the Post-Impressionist artist brought many new techniques to the art world.

There are artists that studied other pieces from Japan and brought them into their own paintings. Many of the artists can be put into both eras or even on that follows their. They inspire artists for many art eras to follow their own.

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Com/painting/ p_0612. HTML The Fresh Market Memo To: Teresa Chalky

From: Date: Art pieces for the office Based on the humanity class that I am required to take at Strayed University, The Impressionist pieces of art that I would choose for the store are as follows: 1 . Round Cathedral by Claude Monet. This painting depicts an outside image off stone cathedral in France.

It is depicted during the day in nice weather. Suggest displaying this piece in the entryway of the store. It would make the guests feel welcome and that our doors are open to the public. 2.

The Tub by Edgar Degas. This painting depicts a woman taking a bath in a tub with a table that has pitchers and bowls on it. Old place this in the employee bathroom. The bathroom would benefit the mood of the employees. The better mood of the employees will bring better customer service reviews by our customers.

3. Nocturne in Black and Gold by John Whistler. This painting depicts fireworks which are going off at night. The fireworks are flung on the canvas with splashes Of gold paint.

Suggest putting this piece of art in the bakery. Many of our customers think that fireworks are a display of celebration. All of our customers come in for the cakes and specialty desserts for the special occasions.

Also based on taking his course, would choose the following paintings from the Post- Impressionists: 1 .

The Starry Night by Vincent van Gogh. This painting depicts a view from an peremptory window. The night sky is not one that you would see. It has whirling and exploding stars.

Sits underneath it is a church in the center of a village. Would suggest this piece for your office. It will go well with your current one of the Night Cafe. The painting would help our customers by providing you something that you enjoy looking at to keep yourself in a great and friendly mood. 2.

A Sunday on La Grandee latte by Georges Serrate.

This minting depicts a people wearing their Sunday best clothing by a lake enjoying a very nice leisurely afternoon. People are sailing boats on the water, children picking flowers, and many dogs and pets playing together. The place for this picture would be the employee break room. Currently, there are no windows in this room.

The picture would lighten up the walls and show the outside. The mood of the employees will be greatly improved and then the customer service will also be greatly improved at the same time. 3. The Basket of Apples by Paul Cezanne. This is a still life picture of a basket of apples.

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