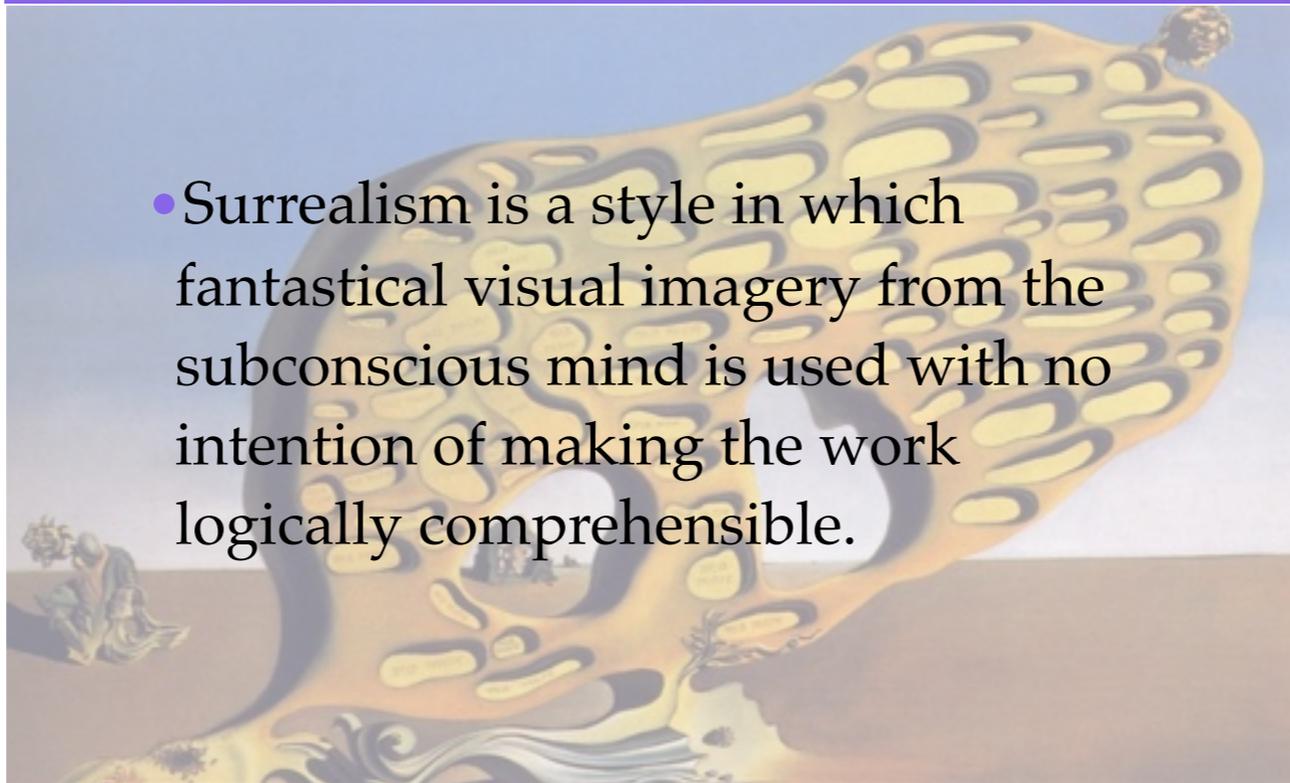


Surrealism

What dreams may come...

Surrealism

- Surrealism is a style in which fantastical visual imagery from the subconscious mind is used with no intention of making the work logically comprehensible.



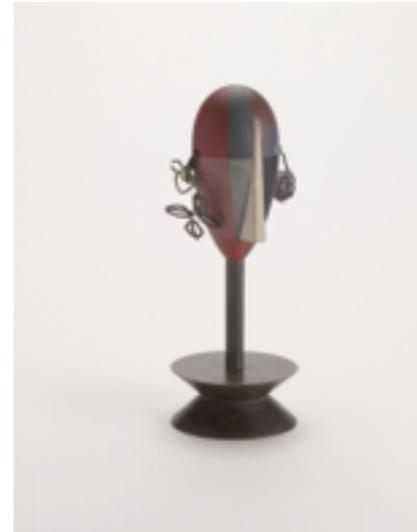
Surrealism

- An art movement founded by Andre Breton in 1924.
- It was a primarily European movement that attracted many members of the chaotic Dada movement.
- Deeply influenced by the psychoanalytic work of Freud and Jung.

Surrealism

- Tricks of perspective and scale
- use of obsessions
- scenes with juxtapositions (things that don't fit together)
- abstract lines or colors

Dada



Dada (French: "hobby-horse"), nihilistic movement (An extreme form of skepticism that denies all existence. A doctrine holding that all values are baseless and that nothing can be known or communicated.) in the arts that flourished primarily in Zürich, New York City, Berlin, Cologne, Paris, and Hannover, Ger. in the early 20th century. The name was adopted at Hugo Ball's Cabaret (Café) Voltaire, in Zürich, during one of the meetings held in 1916 by a group of young artists and war resisters that included Jean Arp, Richard Hülsenbeck, Tristan Tzara, Marcel Janco, and Emmy Hennings; when a paper knife inserted into a French-German dictionary pointed to the word dada, this word was seized upon by the group as appropriate for their anti-aesthetic creations and protest activities, which were engendered by disgust for bourgeois values and despair over World War I.

Dada



A precursor of what was to be called the Dada movement, and ultimately its leading member, was Marcel Duchamp, who in 1913 created his first ready-made (now lost), the "Bicycle Wheel," consisting of a wheel mounted on the seat of a stool.

Dada



Andre Breton



Andre Breton; born in France (1896-1968)

Breton joined first in 1916 the Dadaist group, but after various quarrels continued his march forward: "Leave everything. Leave Dada. Leave your wife. Leave your mistress. Leave your hopes and fears. Leave your children in the woods. Leave the substance for the shadow. Leave your easy life, leave what you are given for the future. Set off on the road." He turned then to Surrealism

Andre Breton



Breton and his colleagues believed that the springs of personal freedom and social liberation lay in the unconscious mind. They found examples from the works of such painters as Hieronymus Bosch and James Ensor and from the writings of Charles Baudelaire, Arthur Rimbaud, Alfred Jarry - and from the revolutionary thinking of Karl Marx. The Surrealist movement was from the beginning in a constant state of change or conflict, but its major periodicals, *La Révolution surréaliste* (1924-30) and *Le Surréalisme au service de la révolution* (1930-33), channeled cooperation and also spread ideas beyond France.

Andre Breton



Andre Breton



Joan Miro



Joan Miró (April 20, 1893 – December 25, 1983) was a painter, sculptor and ceramist born in Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain.

Frottage

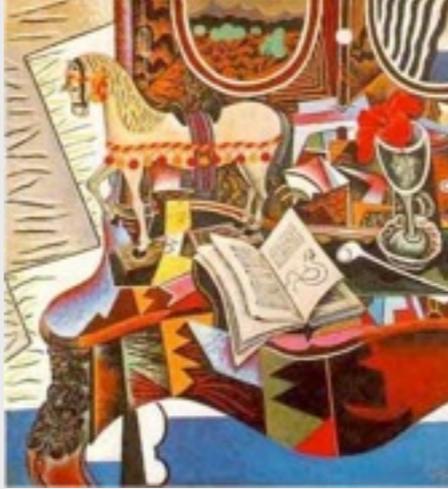


Joan Miro



Drawn to the artistic community gathering in Montparnasse, in 1920 he moved to Paris, where, under the influence of Surrealist poets and writers he developed his unique style. His Surrealist works are considered amongst the most original of the 20th century. In 1926, he collaborated with Max Ernst on designs for Sergei Diaghilev. With Miró's help, Max Ernst pioneered the technique of "grattage" in which he troweled pigment from his canvases.

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Joan Miro



One of the most radical of Surrealist theorists (Surrealism founder André Breton described Miró as "the most Surrealist of us all"), Miró expressed his contempt for conventional painting, and his desire to "murder" and "assassinate" it in favor of new means of expression in numerous writings and interviews from the 1930s on.

Joan Miro



Max Ernst



1891-1976 Born in Germany. Constantly experimenting, in 1925 he invented frottage, a technique using pencil rubbings of objects. In making his first frottages, he dropped pieces of paper at random on floor boards and rubbed them with pencil or chalk, thus transferring the design of the wood grain to the paper. He next adapted this technique to oil painting, scraping paint from prepared canvases laid over materials such as wire mesh, chair caning, leaves, buttons, or twine. The next year he collaborated with Joan Miró on designs for Sergei Diaghilev. With Miró's help, Ernst pioneered grattage in which he troweled pigment from his canvases.

Max Ernst



Max Ernst created his oil-painting "The Virgin Spanking the Christ Child before Three Witnesses: Andre Breton, Paul Eluard, and the Painter" in 1926, in Paris. The three persons, including himself, watching the action in the foreground are members of the French Surrealistic Movement. Three years previous, Ernst had already presented 16 contemporary Surrealist painters on "The Friends' Rendezvous", including de Chirico, Aragon and many more.

Max Ernst



In Montparnasse he was important in the birth of Surrealism where artists used illogical images, and used the whims of their psyches the source of their subject matter. After a period with the Surrealists, Ernst left the movement due in part to Breton's desire to ostracize Ernst's friend Éluard.

Max Ernst



Max Ernst



Ernst developed a fascination with birds that was prevalent in his work. His alter ego in paintings, that he called Loplop, was a bird that he suggested was an extension of himself stemming from an early confusion of birds and humans. He said his sister was born soon after his bird died. Loplop often appeared in collages of other artists work, such as collages like Loplop presents André Breton, and they usually had a bird foot-like object superimposed on another artist's piece. Birds continued to appear in Ernst's work, such as the post-World War II paintings Angel of Hearth and Home and Robing of the Bride.

Rene Magritte

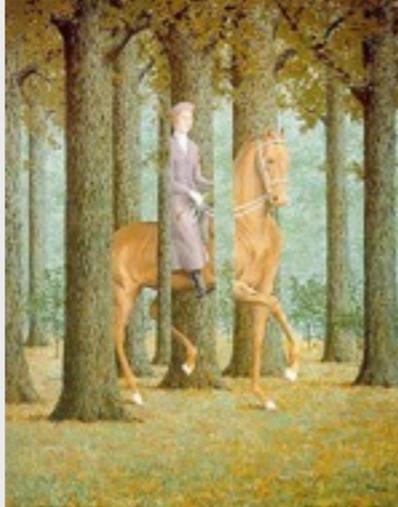


Rene Magritte



In 1926, Magritte produced his first surrealist painting, *Le jockey perdu*, and held his first exhibition in Brussels in 1927. Critics heaped abuse on the exhibition. Depressed by the failure, he moved to Paris where he became friends with André Breton, and became involved in the surrealist group.

Rene Magritte



His art shows a more representational style of surrealism compared to the "automatic" style seen in works by artists like Joan Miró. In addition to fantastic elements, his work is often witty and amusing. He also created a number of surrealist versions of other famous paintings.

Rene Magritte



Rene Magritte



Rene Magritte



Rene Magritte



Rene Magritte



A consummate technician, his work frequently displays a juxtaposition of ordinary objects, or an unusual context, giving new meanings to familiar things. The representational use of objects as other than what they seem is typified in his painting, *The Treachery Of Images* (*La trahison des images*), which shows a pipe that looks as though it is a model for a tobacco store advertisement. Magritte painted below the pipe, *This is not a pipe* (*Ceci n'est pas une pipe*), which seems a contradiction, but means that the image of the pipe is not itself a pipe. (In his book, *This Is Not a Pipe*, French critic Michel Foucault discusses the painting and its paradox.)

Salvador Dali



Salvador Felip Jacint Dalí Domènech (May 11, 1904 – January 23, 1989) was an important Catalan-Spanish painter, best known for his surrealist works. Dalí's work is noted for its striking combination of bizarre dreamlike images with excellent draftsmanship and painterly skills influenced by the Renaissance masters. Dalí was an artist of great talent and imagination. He had an admitted love of doing unusual things to draw attention to himself, which sometimes irked those who loved his art as much as it annoyed his critics, since his eccentric theatrical manner sometimes overshadowed his artwork in public attention.

Salvador Dali



Salvador Dali



Dali often clashed with André Breton and other members of the "official" Surrealist circle over the content of his paintings and the right-wing views he sometimes espoused, and was kicked out of the group in 1934. Breton coined a brilliant anagram for Dali's name: *Avida Dollars* (which more or less translates to "Eager for Dollars"); Dali shot back, *The only difference between me and the Surrealists is that I am a Surrealist*.

Salvador Dali



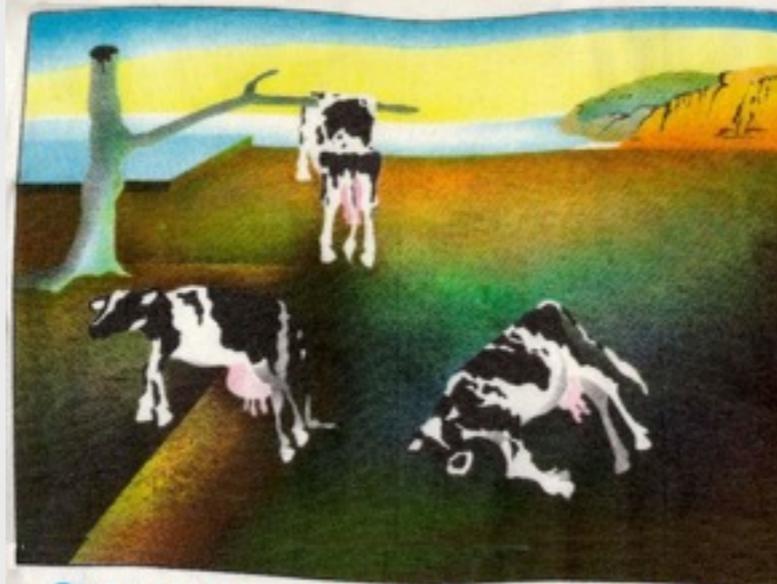
Every morning when I wake up, I experience an exquisite joy - the joy of being Salvador Dalí - and I ask myself in rapture: What wonderful things this Salvador Dalí is going to accomplish today?" - Salvador Felipe

Salvador Dali



A flamboyant painter and sometime writer, sculptor and experimental film-maker, Salvador Dali was probably the greatest Surrealist artist, using bizarre dream imagery to create unforgettable and unmistakable landscapes of his inner world. His most famous work is *The Persistence Of Memory*.

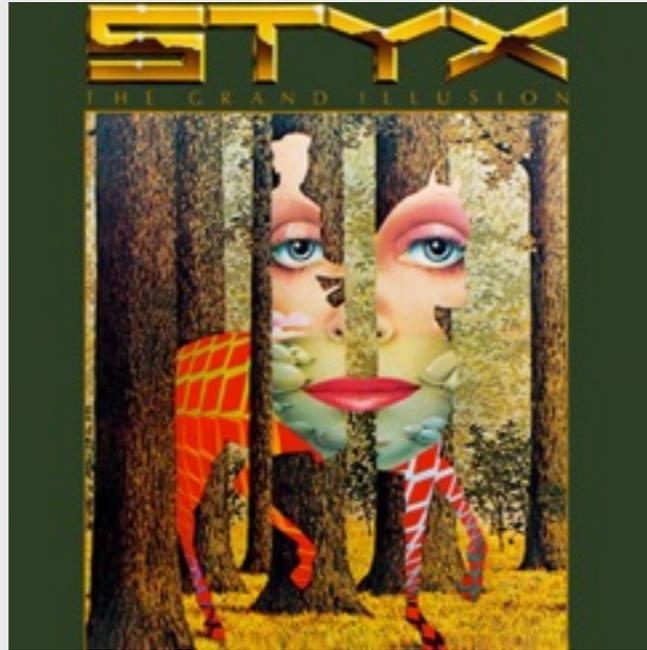
Salvador Dairy



SALVADOR DAIRY



Styx, The Grand Illusion



styx, grand illusion

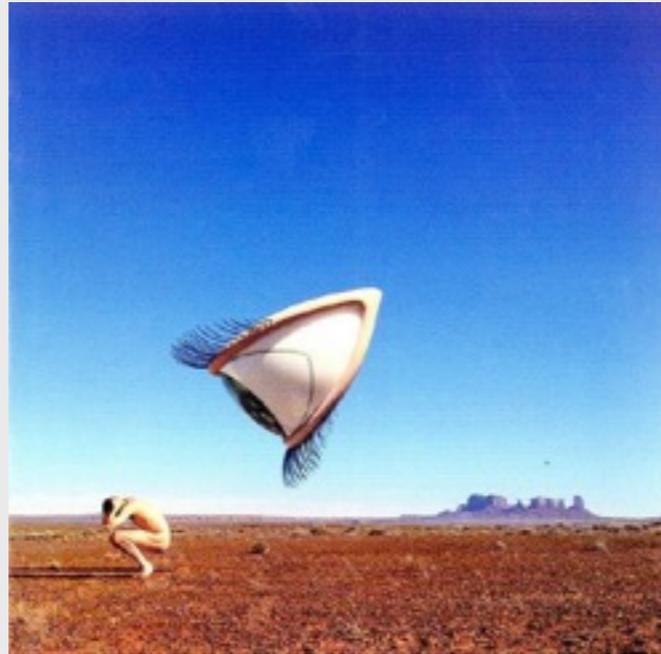
Rush, Hemispheres



Pink Floyd, Dark side of the moon



Cranberries, Bury the hatchet



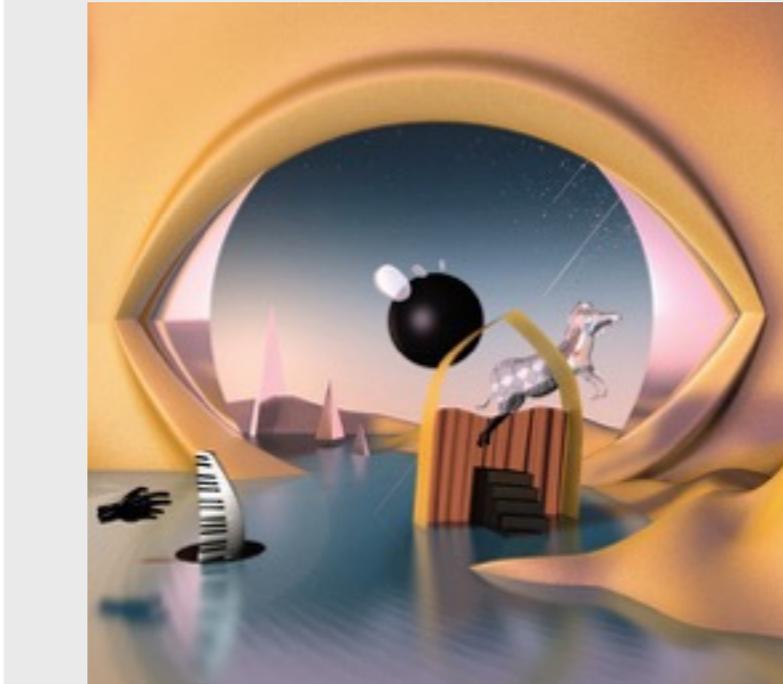
Pink Floyd, Tree of half life



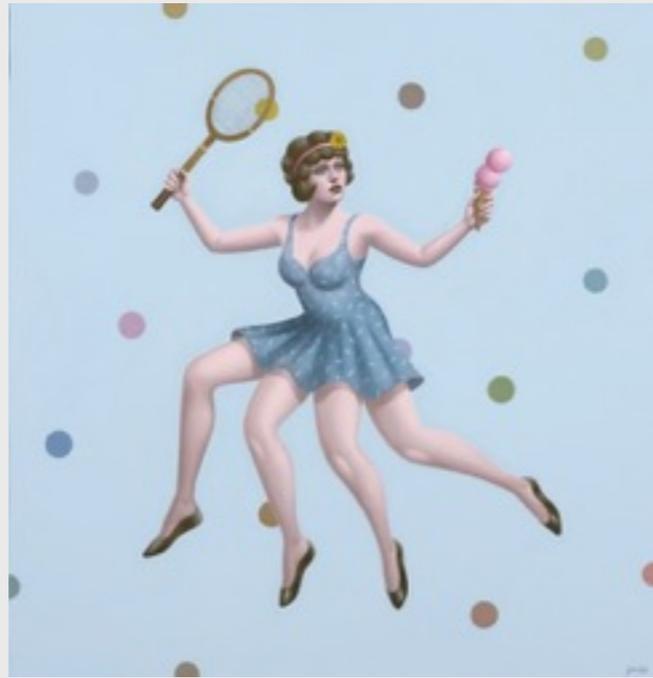
Humphrey McGee, Safety in numbers



Debruit, From the horizon



Blond Redhead, 23



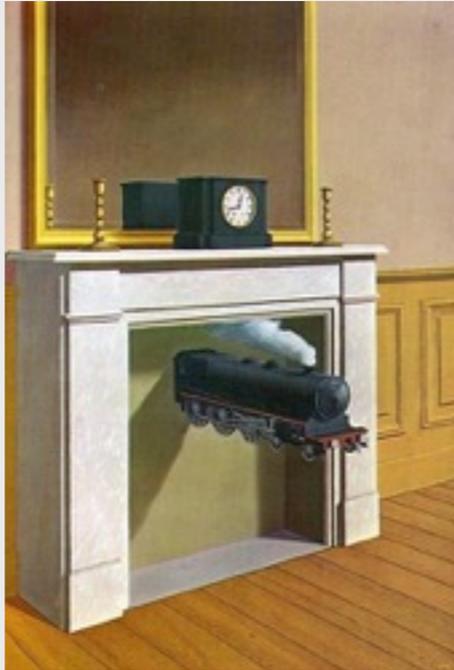
Juxtaposition examples



Juxtaposition examples



Juxtaposition examples



Juxtaposition examples



Juxtaposition examples



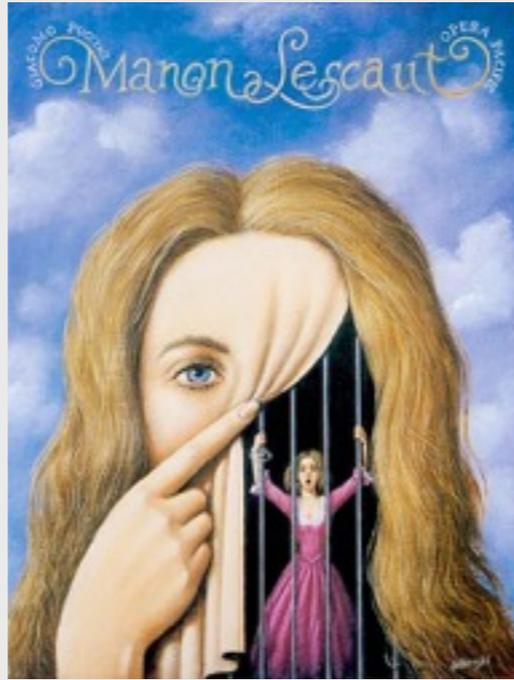
Juxtaposition examples



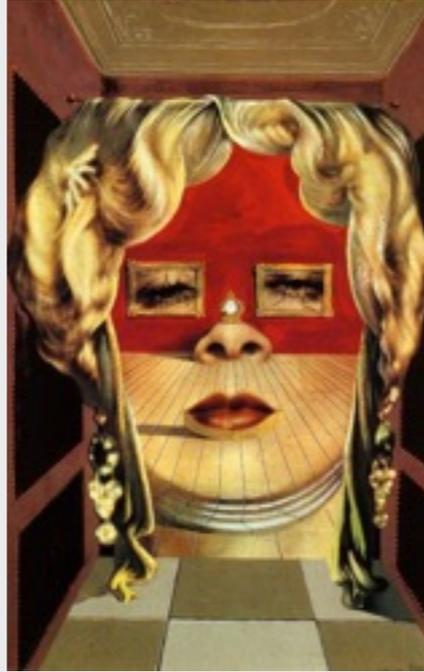
Juxtaposition examples



Juxtaposition examples



Juxtaposition examples



Project

Create a vinyl record cover, using your name as part of the cover. It can be the name of the band, "special guest", "produced by" etc. Use the Surrealism style of art.