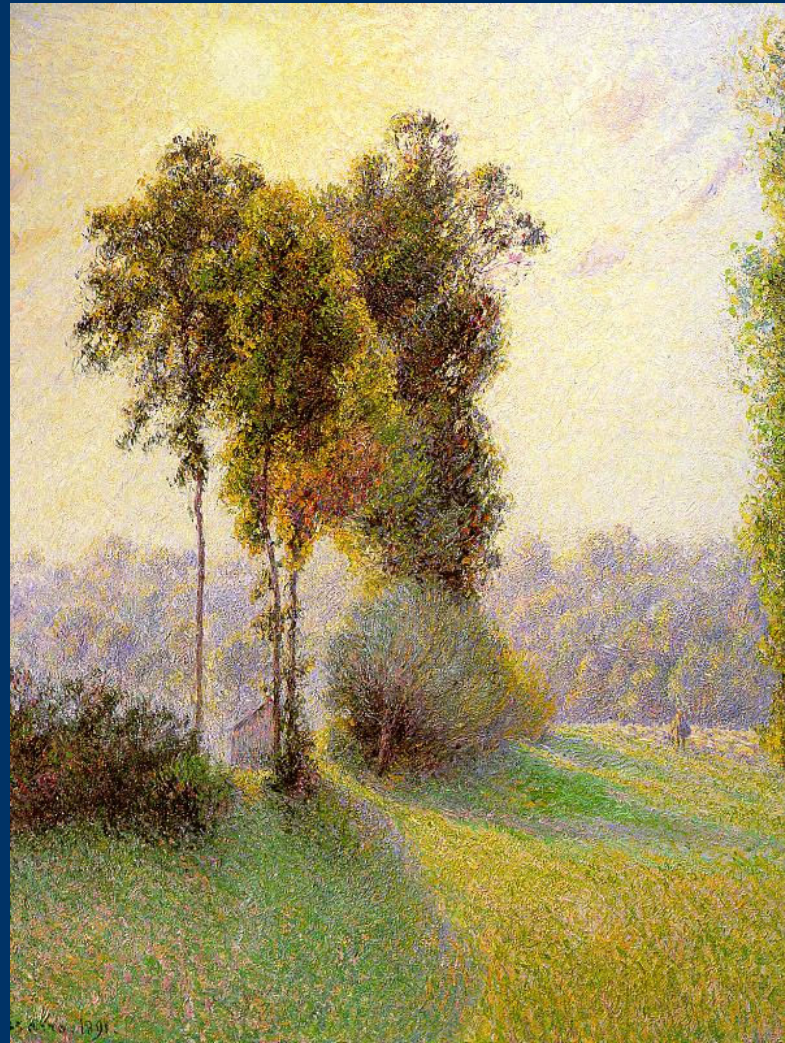


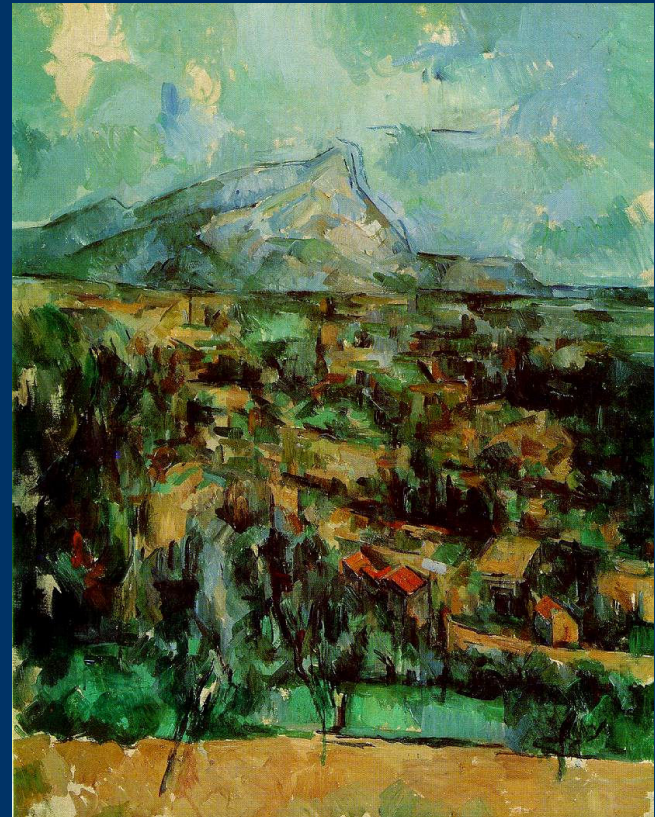
Impressionism to Cubism

Camille Pissarro- impressionist



Paul Cezanne- Post Impressionist

- **Cezanne, Paul (1839 – 1906)**
 - While studying under Pissarro, Cezanne painted in the Impressionist style
 - Cezanne diverged from impressionism and developed his own style and became the “master at Aix.”
 - He developed planar analysis and the effort to show objects in the round that the cubist took to an extreme.



Paul Cezanne- Post Impressionist



The Cubists

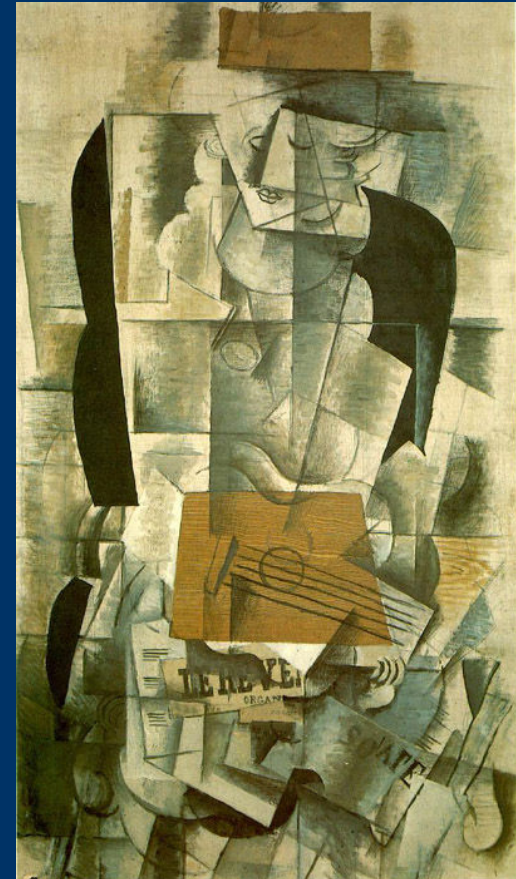
- **Cubism** was probably the most important and influential art movement since the Italian Renaissance; it revolutionized European painting and sculpture in the early 20th century.
 - In cubist artworks, objects are broken up, analyzed, and re-assembled in an abstracted form
 - instead of rendering objects from a single fixed angle, the artist depicts the subject from multiple angles simultaneously as an attempt to present the subject in the most complete manner.
 - The background and object (or figure) planes interpenetrate one another creating the ambiguous shallow space characteristic of cubism.

Guernica Social Issue

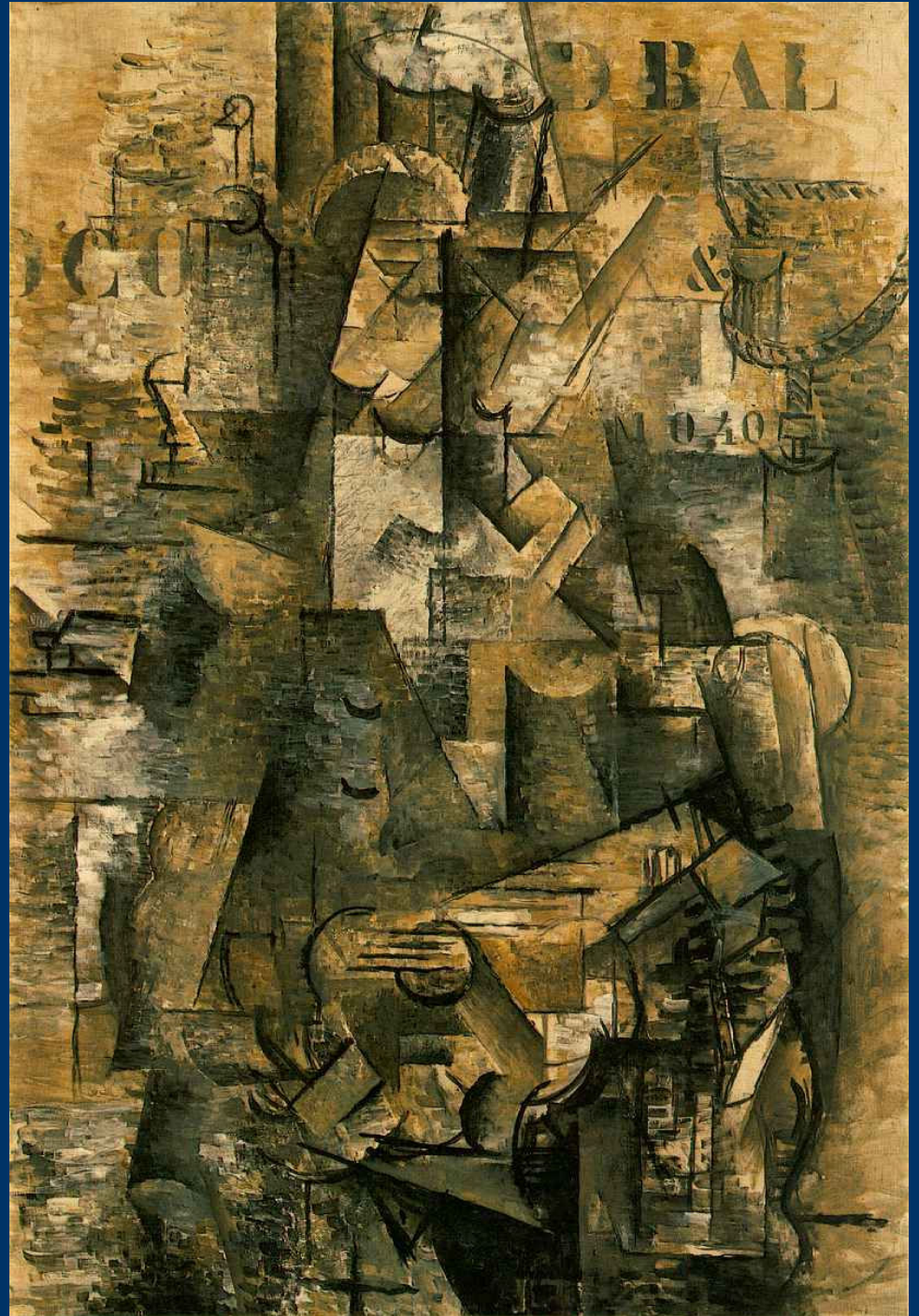


Georges Braque (1882-1963)

- Braque studied under the Fauves and the work of Cezanne.
- His father was a house painter and he took up the trade as a profession before studying art.
- Braque used some house painting techniques in his artwork.
- In his cubist paintings he wanted to create the feeling that a person could move around in the image.



Georges Braque



Pablo Picasso (1881-1973)

- Studied under his father and mastered the academic techniques by age 16
- Picasso's art work went through many changes in style, most notably, his blue and rose periods when his palette was dominated by those colors.
- Picasso is credited with creating the technique of "collage," which comes from the French word "colle" which means "to glue."



Pablo Picasso

Violon, verre, pipe et
encrier by Pablo Picasso
(1912)

