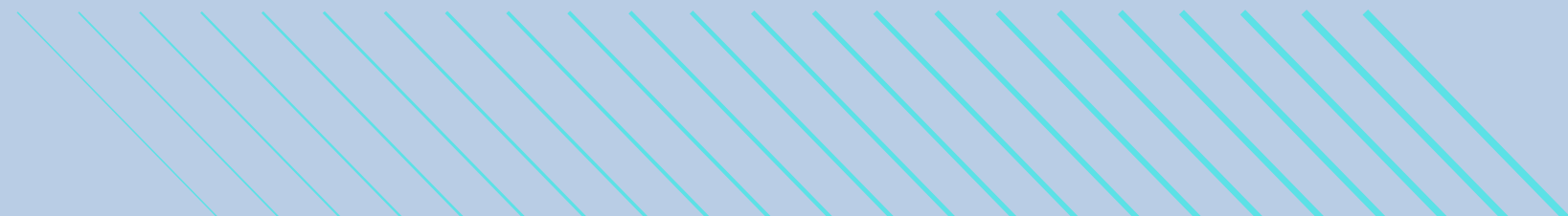
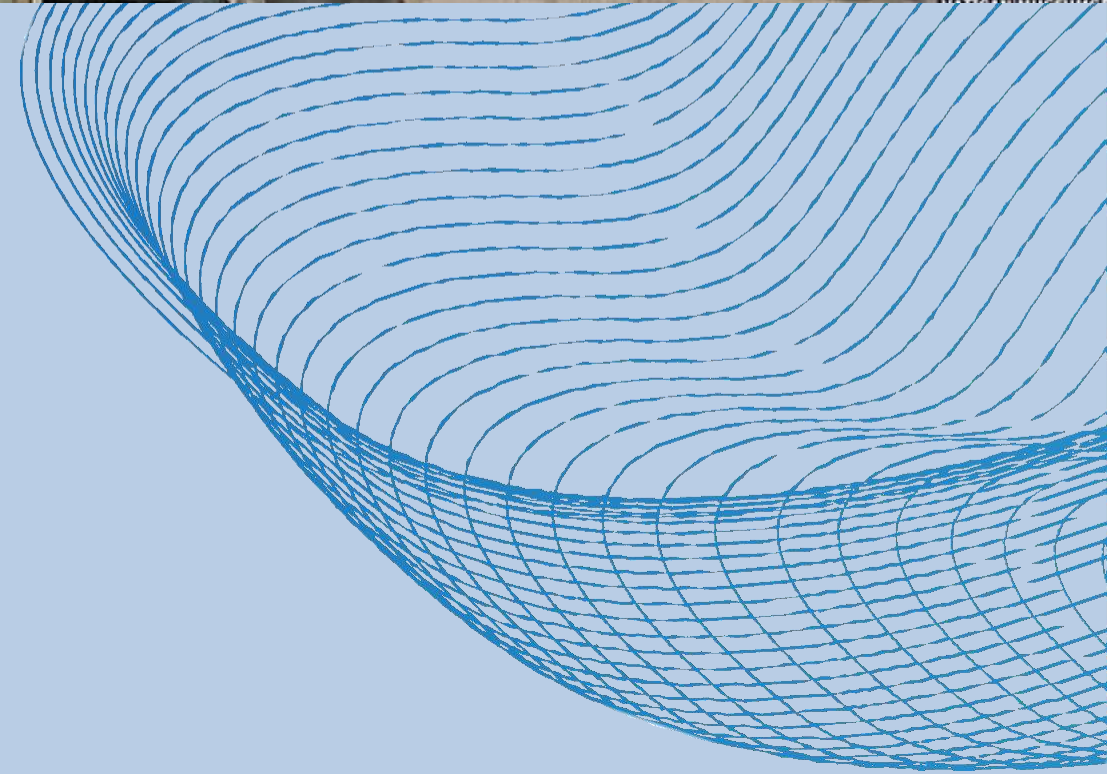


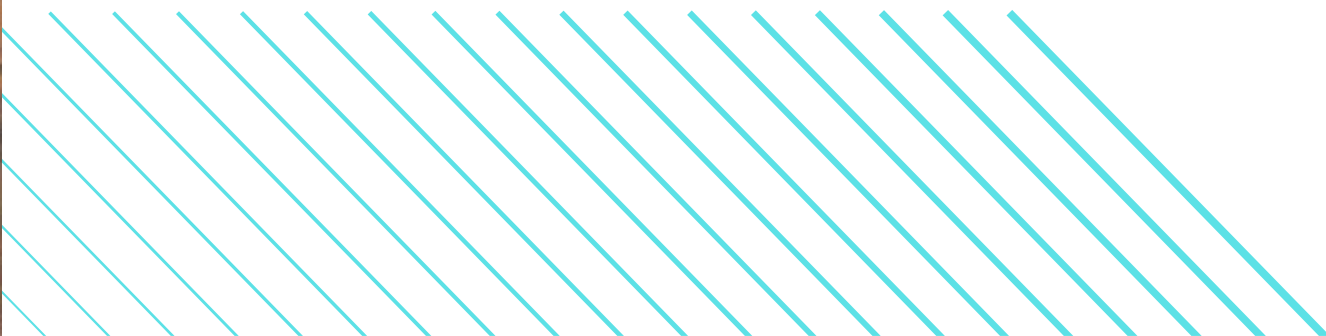
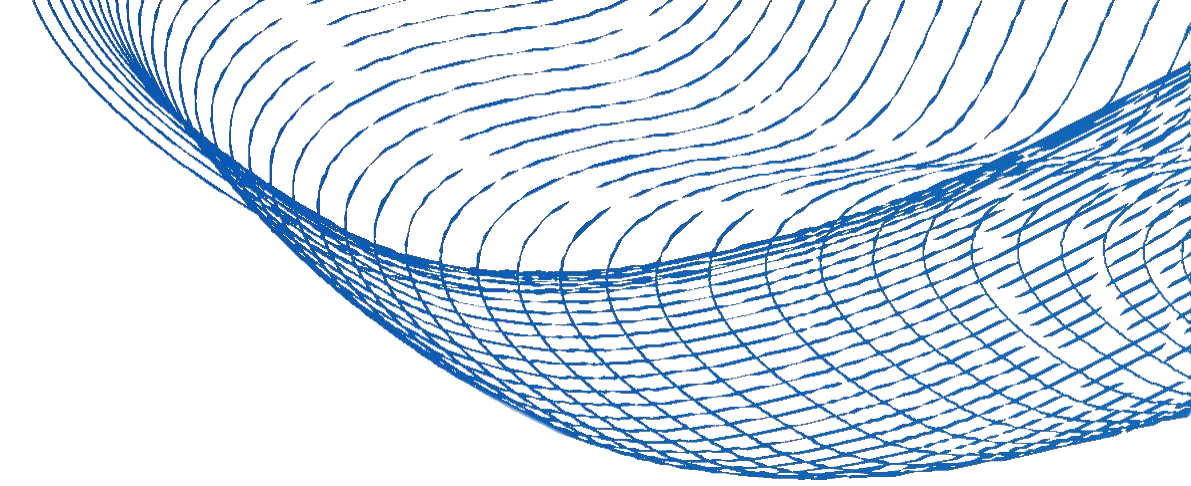


TRADITIONAL ART AND IMPRESSIONISM





TRADITIONAL ART



WHAT IS TRADITIONAL ART ?

Traditional art is art that is part of a culture of a certain group of people, with skills and knowledge passed down through generations from masters to apprentices. When we speak of Traditional Art, we are often referring to what we call Classical Art: the ideas that emerged from the Renaissance and Illuminism about what art should represent to society. These ideas emerged on the Renaissance, but lasted long after, until the 19th century. and these ideas and concepts are directly connected to Academicism.

Academicism is the method of professionalizing art education, designed, formalized and taught by European art academies, starting on the 16th Century.



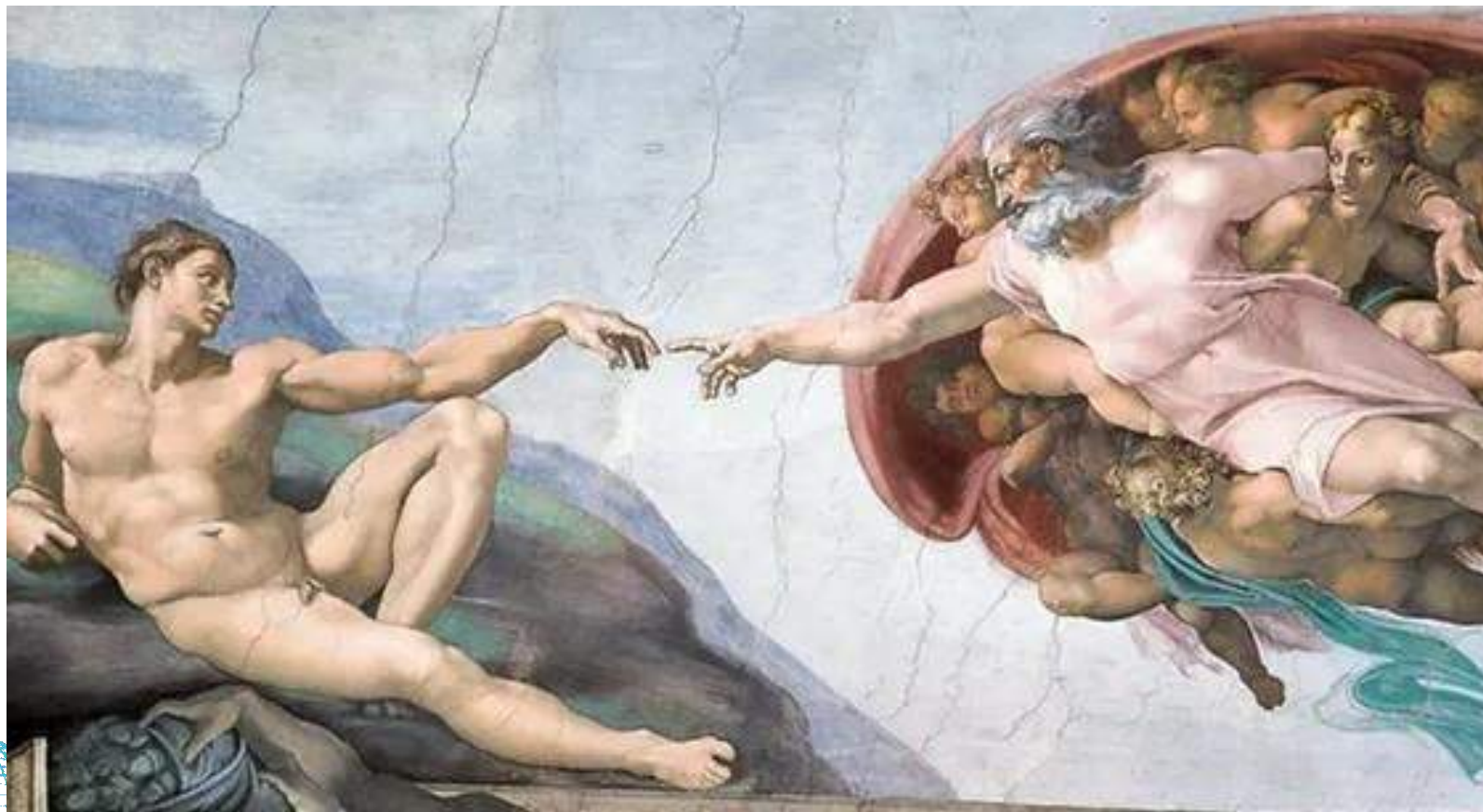
RENAISSANCE PERIOD
(16TH CENTURY)

TRADITIONAL ART PERIOD

MODERN PERIOD
(19TH CENTURY)

There is in the academicism the appreciation of renowned masters, veneration of the classical tradition, and the adoption of concepts collectively formulated, that had, besides a aesthetic character, also ethical origins and purposes. And it is about these concepts that I propose to speak. At least, the concepts that I understand, and believe in. But, in short, the term Classical Art refers to, basically, all kinds of art that existed before Modern Art, before the Modernist Movement.

FAMOUS PAINTINGS OF TRADITIONAL ART PERIOD



CREATION OF ADAM BY MICHAELANGELO



SAPPHO AND ALCAEUS BY LAWRENCE ALMA-TADEMA

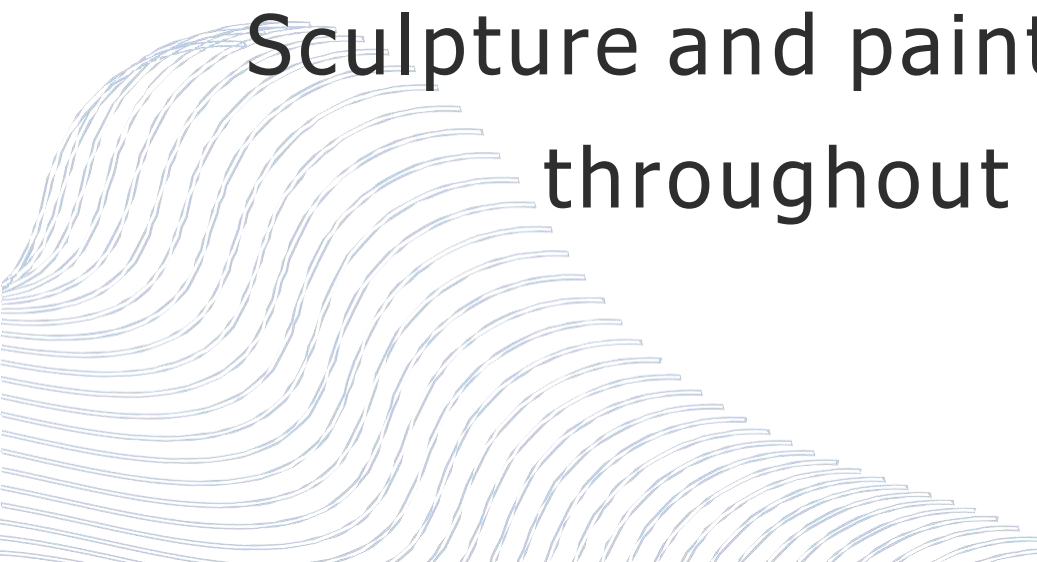
INDIAN TRADITIONAL ART



Indian art has a great sense of design that can be seen in both modern and ancient Indian art. These ancient Indian artworks can be traced back to ancient communities around the third millennium BC. Traditional Indian art includes various creative forms such as sculptures, ceramics, textile arts, and paintings by Indian artists.

Each area of India had its particular art style. Religious motifs are among the most popular, with legendary animal and human figures as well as rich decoration.

Sculpture and paintings by Indian artists have been the most prominent art forms throughout India's history, as well as their magnificent architecture.



INDIAN PAINTINGS

Each painting style that arose in India symbolized traditions, practices, and ideas that had been passed down from past generations. Though early Indian paintings were created on walls, the art form was later adapted to more contemporary materials such as paper, fabric, canvas, and other materials.

A few of the most prominent Indian folk-art styles are listed here.

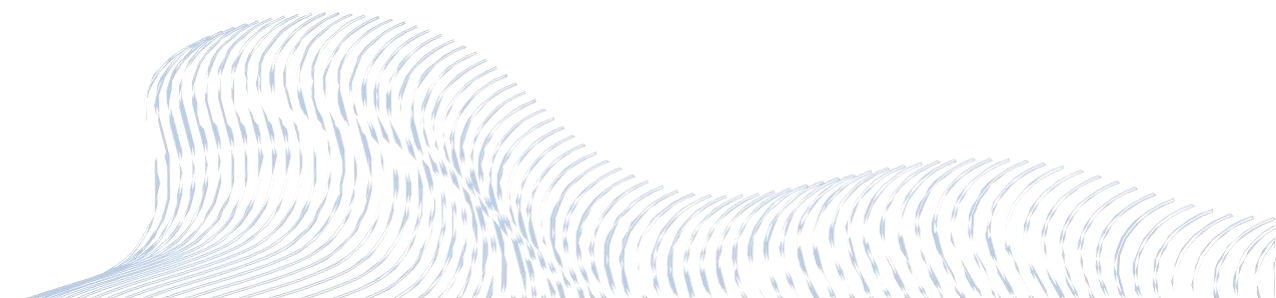
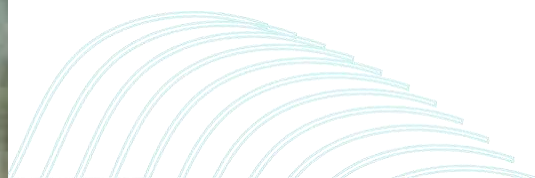
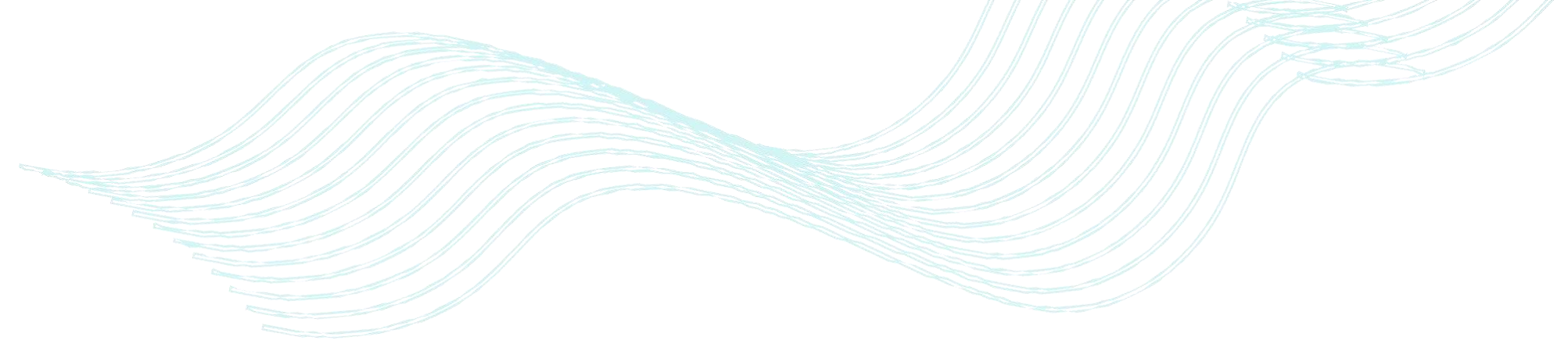
- Miniature Paintings
- Madhubani Paintings
- Thanjavur Paintings
- Pattachitra Paintings
- Warli Paintings
- Kalamkari Paintings and so on.

INDIAN TRADITIONAL PAINTINGS



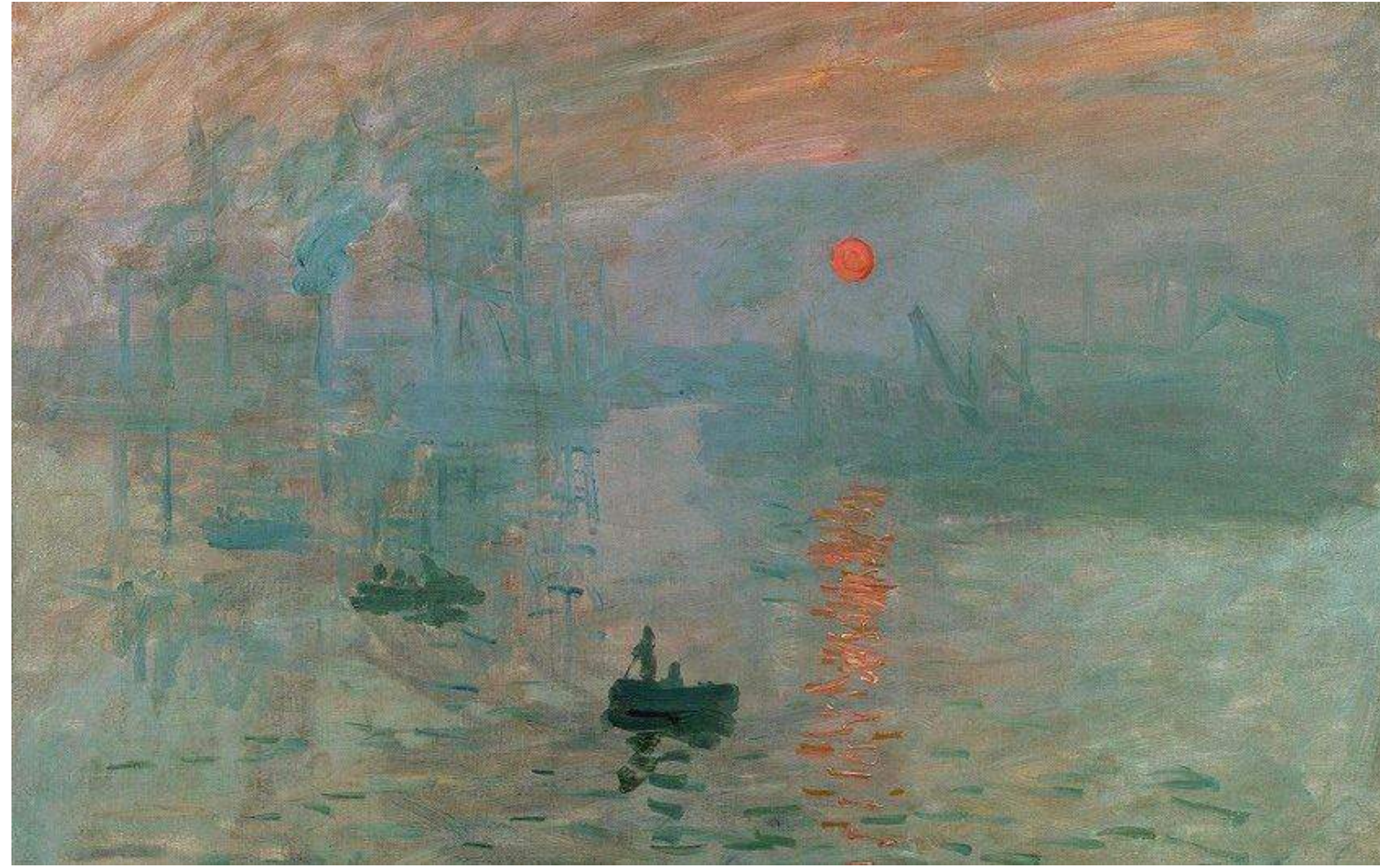


IMPRESSIONISM AND IMPRESSIONISTIC ART



IMPRESSIONISM

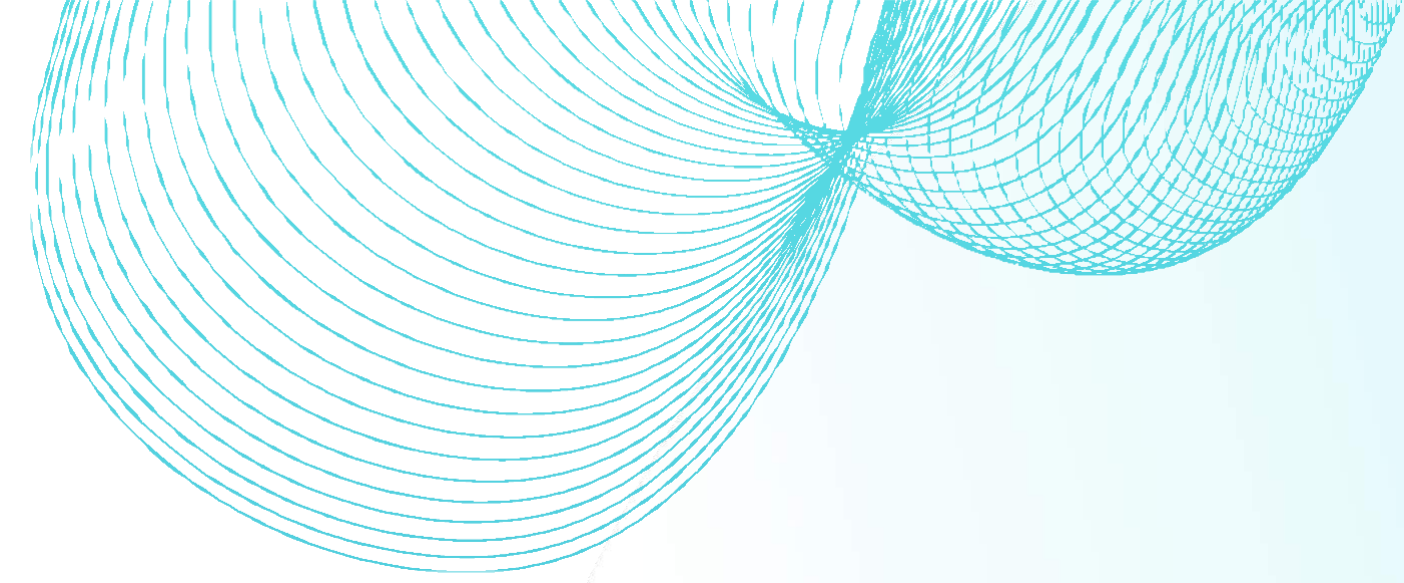
Impressionism was a 19th-century art movement characterized by relatively small, thin, yet visible brush strokes, open composition, emphasis on accurate depiction of light in its changing qualities (the effects of the passage of time), ordinary subject matter, unusual visual angles, and inclusion of movement as a crucial element of human perception and experience. Impressionism originated with a group of Paris-based artists whose independent exhibitions brought them to prominence during the 1870s and 1880s.



IMPRESSION, SUNRISE BY MONET

The name of the style derives from the title of a Claude Monet work, Impression, (Impression, Sunrise). The development of Impressionism in the visual arts was soon followed by analogous styles in other media that became known as impressionist music and impressionist literature.

TECHNIQUE



- Short, thick strokes of paint quickly capture the essence of the subject, rather than its details. The paint is often applied impasto.
- Colours are applied side by side with as little mixing as possible, a technique that exploits the principle of simultaneous contrast to make the colour appear more vivid to the viewer.
- Greys and dark tones are produced by mixing complementary colours. Pure impressionism avoids the use of black paint.
- Wet paint is placed into wet paint without waiting for successive applications to dry, producing softer edges and intermingling of colour.

- The paint is applied to a white or light-coloured ground. Previously, painters often used dark grey or strongly coloured grounds.
- The play of natural light is emphasized. Close attention is paid to the reflection of colours from object to object. Painters often worked in the evening to produce effets de soir—the shadowy effects of evening or twilight.
- In paintings made en plein air (outdoors), shadows are boldly painted with the blue of the sky as it is reflected onto surfaces, giving a sense of freshness previously not represented in painting. (Blue shadows on snow inspired the technique.)
- Impressionist paintings do not exploit the transparency of thin paint films (glazes), which earlier artists manipulated carefully to produce effects. The impressionist painting surface is typically opaque.

IMPRESSIONISTIC PAINTINGS



IMPRESSIONISTIC ARTISTS

- Claude Monet (1840–1926), the most prolific of the Impressionists and the one who embodies their aesthetic most obviously[55]
- Berthe Morisot (1841–1895) who participated in all Impressionist exhibitions except in 1879
- Camille Pissarro (1830–1903)
- Pierre-Auguste Renoir (1841–1919), who participated in Impressionist exhibitions in 1874, 1876, 1877 and 1882
- Alfred Sisley (1839–1899)
- Frédéric Bazille (1841–1870), who only posthumously participated in the Impressionist exhibitions

- Mary Cassatt (1844–1926), American-born, she lived in Paris and participated in four Impressionist exhibitions
- Paul Cézanne (1839–1906), although he later broke away from the Impressionists
- Edgar Degas (1834–1917), who despised the term Impressionist
- Armand Guillaumin (1841–1927)
- Édouard Manet (1832–1883), who did not participate in any of the Impressionist exhibitions[54]
- Gustave Caillebotte (1848–1894), who, younger than the others, joined forces with them in the mid-1870s