
Abstract art & fantasy

Introduction (Abstract Composition)

- *Wassily Kandinsky* is hailed as the father of the pure abstraction movement in the early 20th century.
- In ancient times this art was used for decoration , but in the 20th century it become completely popular as an art.
- Abstract art that shows things as they appear but as the Artist Imagines them.
- Abstract art is a non- representational form of art that relies on color, form ,and texture to convey emotions and ideas.
- Abstract art is characterized by the use of bold color, geomatrice shapes, and experimental techniques.
- It often lacks a clear subject matter and encourages the viewer to interpret the work in their own way.



Source: <https://www.christies.com/> (Battle of Ganga and Jamuna by M.F.Husain)

**Battle of Ganga and Jamuna' by M.F. Hussain
(Maqbool fida hussain)**



Source: <https://www.christies.com/> (Saurashtra by S.H.Raza)

'Saurashtra' by Sayed Haider Raza



'Kali' by Tyeb Mehta



Guernica, 1937 by Pablo Picasso



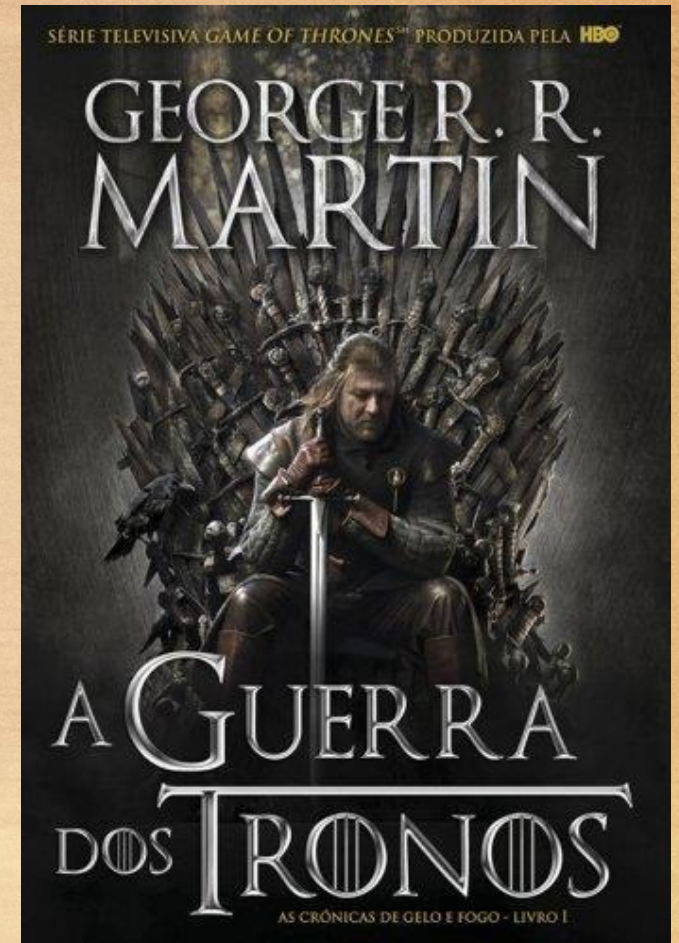
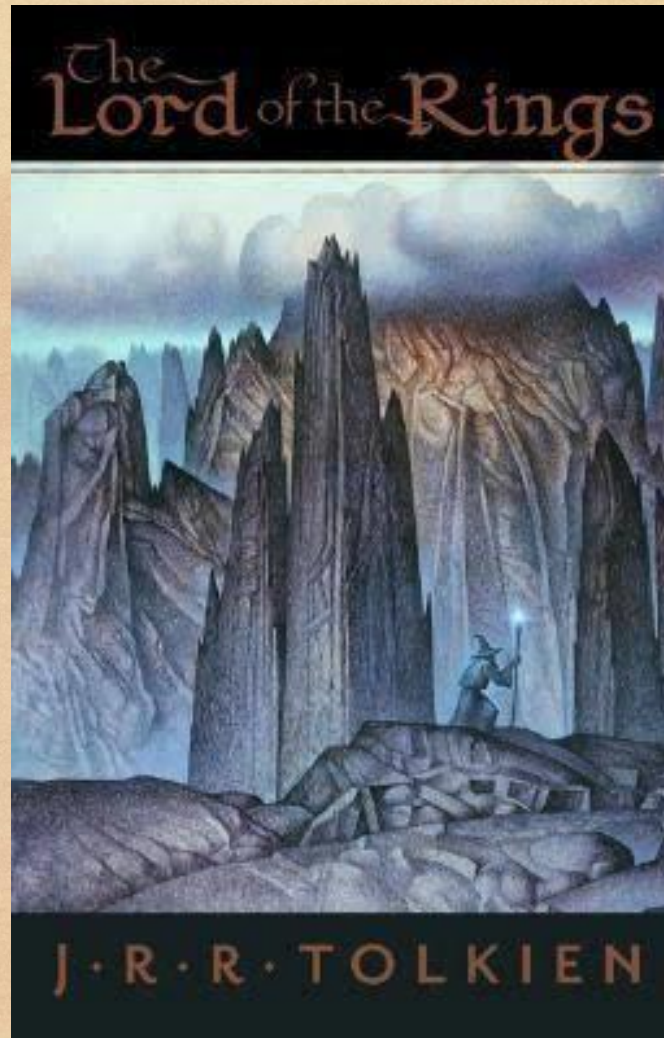
Mural (1943) Paul Jackson Pollock

Introduction (Fantasy Composition)

- **Frank Frazetta (born Frank Frazzetta February 9, 1928 – May 10, 2010) was an American fantasy and science fiction artist, noted for comic books, paperback book covers, paintings, posters, LP record album covers, and other media.**
- **He is often referred to as the "Godfather of fantasy art", and one of the most renowned illustrators of the 20th century.**
- **Fantasy art has roots in mythology ,folklore, and fairy tales. The genre gained popularity in the 20th century with rise of science fiction and fantasy literature.**
- **In the 21st century, in part due to the global popularity of fantasy fiction, anime, and other fantasy media, fantasy art can claim a broad appeal as a form of creative expression.**
- **Fantasy art is characterized by its use of imaginary creatures, landscapes , and worlds.**

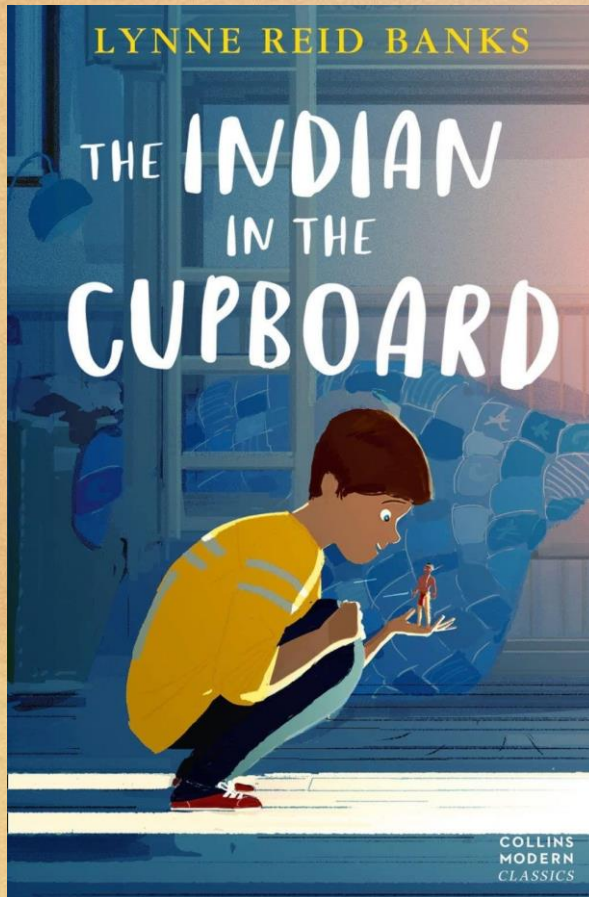
High or epic fantasy-

Set in a magical environment that has its own rules and physical laws, this subgenre's plots and themes have a grand scale and typically center on a single, well-developed hero or a band of heroes, such as Frodo Baggins and his cohorts in J. R. R. Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings* (1954).



Low fantasy-

Set in the real world, low fantasy includes unexpected magical elements that shock characters, like the plastic figurines come to life in Lynne Reid Banks's *The Indian in the Cupboard* (1980).



Magical realism-

While similar to low fantasy, magical realism characters accept fantastical elements like levitation and telekinesis as a normal part of their otherwise realistic world, as in Gabriel García Márquez's classic *One Hundred Years of Solitude* (1967).



Dark fantasy-

Combining elements of fantasy and horror, its aim is to unnerve and frighten readers, like the gargantuan, otherworldly monsters in H. P. Lovecraft's universe



Fairy tales-

Intended for children, these fairy tales and folk tales are typically set in distant magical worlds (with beginnings like "Once upon a time, in a land far, far away...") where trolls, dragons, witches, and other supernatural characters are an accepted truth, as in the Brothers Grimm's Grimm's Fairy Tales (1812).



Superhero fiction-

Unlike stories in which a hero acquires special abilities through scientific means, such as exposure to radiation, these protagonists' powers are supernatural.



Superhero character
Captain America by
Jack Kirby



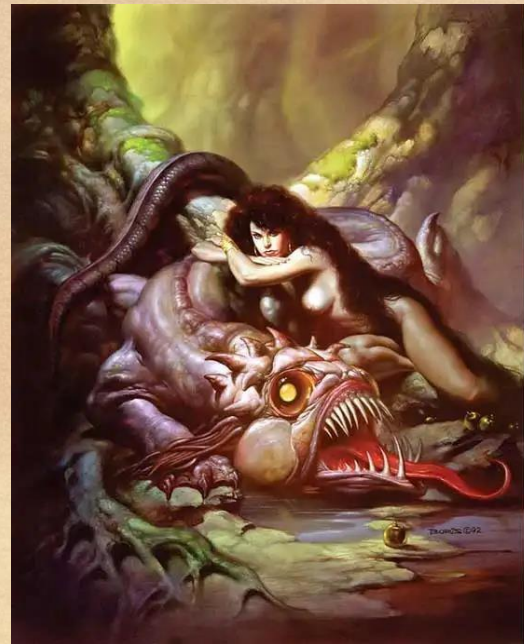
Marvel Comics by Jack
Kirby



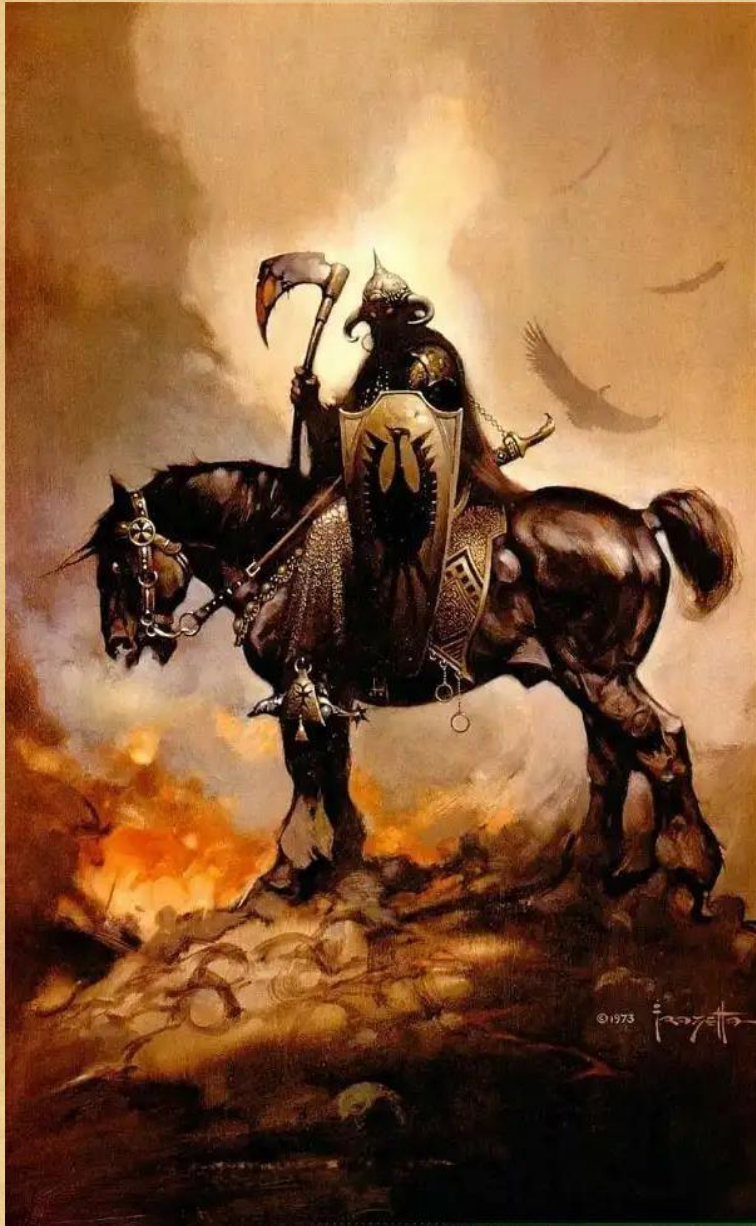
DC Comics by Jack Kirby.



Hesperides and Ladon the Dragon by Boris Vallejo, 1992, with Broken Wing by Boris Vallejo, 1997



Eksodus by Dariusz Zawadzki, 2021, with Transforming by Dariusz Zawadzki, 2022,



Death Dealer by Frank Frazetta, 1973



The North Watch by Keith Parkinson