post-impressionism. A trend that aimed to look beyond the impressionist vision, seeking to recover the value of forms and volumes and to use them to develop an even more personal approach to art. Post-Impressionist painters rejected pure visual impression and freedom of colour. The most important Post-Impressionists included Cézanne, Seurat, Gauguin and Van Gogh.

neo-impressionism (pointillism). The 19th-century scientific theories on colour formulated by Chevreul, von Helmholtz, Maxwell and Fourier were embraced by the Neo-Impressionists, who introduced the technique of “unmixed” colours which only come together in the eye of the beholder thus achieving an intense luminous effect, with point applied in minuscule dots of pure colour and juxtaposed in accordance with specific mathematical laws.

divisionism. A movement that developed in Italy from the last decade of the 19th century onwards. The principles entailing its existence were defined by Giotto Privat, while one of the greatest exponents was Giovanni Segantini.

catalan modernism. Catalan Modernism was part of the broader European Art Nouveau movement even though it was on occasion that it had certain specific characteristics. It was linked both to a certain kind of eclecticism and to the appearance of such personal states as that of Gaudí, which several scholars sought to place in the artistic vocabulary of the early 20th-century avant-garde movements.

fauvism. From “fuers” or wild beasts, a French expression adopted (initially with scornful intent) to define a group of artists who held their collective exhibition at the Salon d’Automne in Paris in 1905. The term was originally an ironic: Louis Vauxcelles, who called the room in which they were showing their works “l’aube aux fauves” or “l’aube des fauves” on account of the “wild” expressiveness of the pure, unadulterated use of colour. The Fauve group, active only until 1908, included Matisse, Rouault, Derain, Vlaminck, Matisse-Modigliani-Juana and Marquet, who also had cultural affinities with Expressionism.

huen Chickism. A cultural movement in Catalonia in the early 20th century which emerged as a reaction to the Modernism that had dominated the scene up until that moment. The term, coined by Eugenio d’Ors in 1906, marked back to the Italian tradition of calling styles by the names of the centuries in which they developed (Quattrocento, Cinquecento and so on), while taking advantage of the play on words allowed by the fact that the word “nou” in Catalan can mean both “new” and “nine.” Noucentism is linked to classicism, to “Mediterranean-ness” and to the spirit of Catalan nationalism.

cubism. The birth of Cubism is identified with Les Demoiselles d’Avignon, which Picasso painted in 1907. Braque was struck by the painting and the two artists worked together until 1912. They attempted to resolve formal problems connected with the removal of depictions, reducing forms to geometric structures. The first major exhibition in which they presented their work to the Parisian public was the Salon des Indépendants and the Salon d’Automne in 1911.

expressionism. The Expressionist movements did not stem from a single source but from several trends, particular in current in northern Europe. These trends shared a need to use painting to express moods rather than to depict objects or visible phenomena, thus pitting the subject and of the mood of the beholder. They aimed to depict speed and the clash of forces.

analytic cubism. This is an aspect of Italian art that is understood in different terms in Italy and abroad. When people talk about the Italian Novecento in Spain or Latin America, they are not referring to something in terms to in art, first saw the light of day in Zurich during the First World War. Typified by a spirit of rebellion against the institutions and traditional values, it aimed to look beyond the Impressionist vision, seeking to express moods rather than to depict objects or visible phenomena, thus pitting the subject and of the mood of the beholder. They aimed to depict speed and the clash of forces.

futurism. Futurism began life as a literary movement whose precepts were drafted by Filippo Tommaso Marinetti in 1909. As early as the 19th century, artists sought to reduce their work to form. Futurism in the movement involving the dynamism of objects and of the internal movement of the observer. Work became the principal inspiration for Surrealism, which based its artistic expression on the anxiety of the unconscious, on dreams and visions.

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