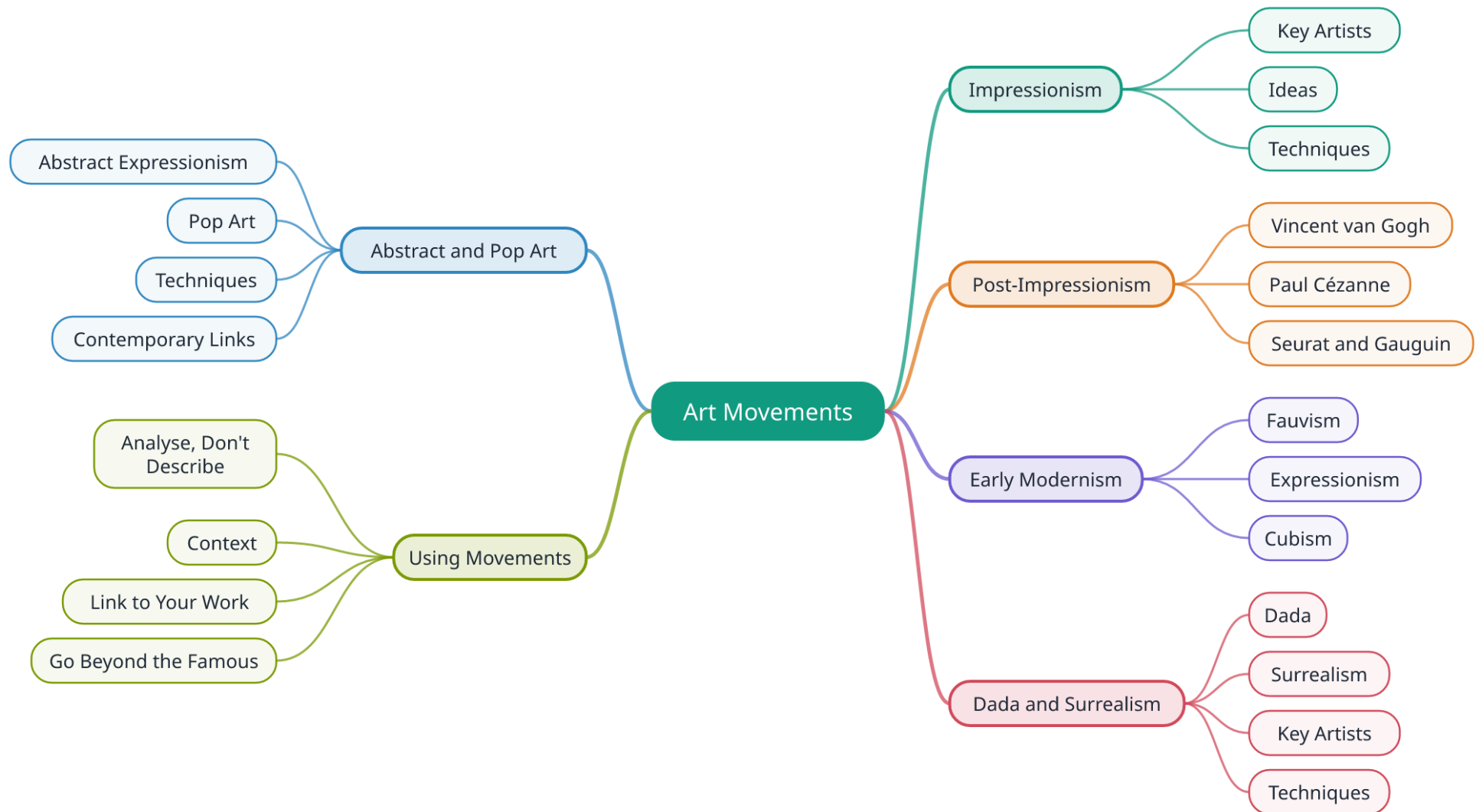


Art Movements Mind Map (A Level Art)

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Art Movements mind map explained

Impressionism

France, from the 1870s. Capturing light, colour and a moment in time.

Key Artists

Claude Monet, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Edgar Degas, Camille Pissarro and Berthe Morisot.

Ideas

Painting modern life and the changing effects of light, often outdoors (en plein air). The name comes from Monet's *Impression, Sunrise* (1872).

Techniques

Visible, broken brushstrokes, pure colour placed side by side, and coloured shadows.

Post-Impressionism

From the 1880s. Artists built on Impressionism but wanted more structure, emotion or symbolism.

Vincent van Gogh

Expressive colour and swirling brushwork, as in *The Starry Night* (1889).

Paul Cézanne

Built forms from planes of colour and simplified shapes, paving the way for Cubism.

Seurat and Gauguin

Georges Seurat developed pointillism, painting with dots of pure colour. Paul Gauguin used flat, symbolic colour.

Early Modernism

From about 1905, artists broke decisively with realism.

Fauvism

From 1905, led by Henri Matisse: wild, unnatural colour used for its own sake.

Expressionism

Distorted form and intense colour to express emotion. Edvard Munch's *The Scream* (1893) was a forerunner; in Germany, Die Brücke formed in 1905.

Cubism

Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque, from about 1907: objects shown from several viewpoints at once and broken into geometric forms. Later Cubism introduced collage.

Dada and Surrealism

Movements that questioned what art could be, and explored the unconscious.

Dada

Began in Zurich in 1916, in reaction to the First World War. Marcel Duchamp's readymade *Fountain* (1917) challenged the very idea of art.

Surrealism

Launched by André Breton's manifesto in 1924, influenced by Freud's ideas about dreams and the unconscious.

Key Artists

Salvador Dalí, René Magritte, Max Ernst and Frida Kahlo, who is often linked with the movement.

Techniques

Dream imagery, unexpected combinations of objects, automatic drawing, and Ernst's frottage (rubblings from textured surfaces).

Abstract and Pop Art

Post-war art, from abstraction to mass culture.

Abstract Expressionism

New York, 1940s and 1950s. Jackson Pollock's drip paintings and Mark Rothko's colour fields, focused on gesture, emotion and scale.

Pop Art

From the 1950s in Britain and the USA, drawing on advertising, comics and consumer culture. Key artists include Richard Hamilton, Andy Warhol, Roy Lichtenstein and David Hockney.

Techniques

Pop Art used screen printing, bold flat colour, repetition and imagery borrowed from mass media.

Contemporary Links

Later artists, from the Young British Artists of the 1990s to street artists such as Banksy, show these ideas still developing.

Using Movements

How to turn art history into strong AO1 research.

Analyse, Don't Describe

Discuss the formal elements, such as line, colour, form, texture and composition, and explain the effect they create.

Context

Explain how the time, place and events shaped the work, such as the First World War and Dada.

Link to Your Work

Show how each artist influences your own experiments, with a clear next step.

Go Beyond the Famous

Research lesser-known and contemporary artists linked to your theme, not just the most famous names.

How to revise with this mind map

1. Start from your theme, not the timeline. Pick two or three movements that connect to your project and research them in depth.
2. For each artist, analyse one work closely: its formal elements, techniques, context and meaning, then respond to it in your own practical work.
3. Use the vocabulary of art and design in your annotations and personal study. Precise terms show analytical understanding.
4. Visit galleries and see work in person when you can. Primary research from real works carries more weight than images online.
5. Make it yours. Build a map of artists linked to your theme in Mindmapi, and ask the AI to suggest more artists or explain a movement. The answer is saved into that branch's notes for next time.