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evropský  
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EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,  
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání  
pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

# FUTURISM (20th century)

Was a movement based on anti-traditionalist thinking and was officially expressed in a manifesto in 1909: “We will destroy museum. Museum are cemeteries! ... No work without an aggressive character can be a masterpiece!” Futurism was extremely successful in Italy until 1916 and was represented in literature, theatre, cinema, music, architecture and sculpture. It lost its power when it started to embrace Fascism (see manifesto Futurism and Fascism Publisher in 1924).

Futurist painters studied Neo-Impressionist theories and were inspired by Cubism, they looked to the future and praised the technological world. Modernity, speed, engines and new modes of transport fascinated them. They wished to reproduce the passing of time in their works. They painted urban life, modern work and the dynamism of the machine. Objects and figures are depicted geometrically, with just enough features to be recognizable. Letters and signs help to make subject understandable.

# GINO SEVERINI

(1883 – 1966)

was especially interested in the theme of dance

## [GINO SEVERINI Bear Dance](#)

Zde klikněte pro zobrazení a stažení obrázku

Oil on canvas, 100 x 74 cm, Musée d Art Moderne,  
Centre Georges Pompidou, Paris

# Bear Dance (1913)

Here, Severini suggested a decorative rhythm by repeating the diagonals, the interplay of curves and the contrasts between the tones (range of faded blues and browns).

Other representatives:

Giacomo Balla (1871 – 1958)

Carlo Carrà (1881 – 1966)

Umberto Boccioni (1882 – 1916)