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EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

SURREALISM

(20th century)

succeeded Dada in Paris in 1924 and came to an end after World War II. Surrealists saw society as corrupt and kept rebellious, scandalizing approach of Dada. However, they were preoccupied with dreams, chance, hallucination and, above all, with subconscious (drawing on Freud's theories)..

The Surrealists depicted dreams and imagination, mysterious sources of inspiration. Sexual symbolism, often violent, predominates.

Salvador Dalí

(1904–1989)

Read Freud during his youth and painted “images in the colours and three dimensions of dreams“. Dalí said he created his works in a semi-hallucinatory state, practising his own personal technique to which he gave the name “critical paranoia“.

“I would awake at sunrise and, without washing or dressing, sit down before the easel which stood beside my bed... I spent the whole day seated before my easel, my eyes staring fixedly, trying to see like a medium the images that would spring up in my imagination. When I saw these images exactly situated in the painting, I would paint them on the spot, immediately.”

[Salvador Dalí Partial Hallucination: Six Apparitions of Lenin on a Piano](#)

To see the image, click here.

Partial Hallucination: Six Apparitions of Lenin on a Piano (1931)

Oil on canvas, 114 x 146 cm, Musée National d'Art Moderne, Centre Georges Pompidou, Paris

- The piano symbolizes death and the ants suggest putrefaction. The hallucination features six heads, which the artist called “phosphenes”. Lenin, the revolutionary and a tyrant in Dalí’s eyes, is reminiscent of Dalí’s father in a later painting.

Other representatives:

Josef Sima (1891 – 1971)

Man Ray (1890 – 1976)

Joan Miró (1893 – 1983)