**Art Deco:** The goal of this movement was to create a sleek and untraditional elegance that symbolized wealth and sophistication. It used geometric shapes and lines to convey both beauty and strength in a time of economic depression.

**Art Nouveau:** This style focused on natural forms and was considered decorative; characterized by intricate design and flowing lines with influence from Japanese prints.

**Ashcan School:** A challenge to American Impressionism, this style captured bleak city life, boldly moving away from idealized city scenes while holding tightly to a realist approach.

**Bauhaus:** An actual school, this style reflected the unity of all the arts as it combined architecture and manufacturing with art. Simple lines, geometric shapes.

**Constructivism:** This style flourished in Russia and was committed to complete abstraction with a devotion to modernity, where themes are often geometric, functional and the experience of modern life.

**Futurism:** This style expressed the dynamic energy and movement of technology while glorifying war and favoring the growth of fascism.

**Regionalism:** This style shunned city life and created scenes of rural life as it focused on the common man and revolted against industrialism.

**Social Realism:** In this style the artists exalted the struggles of the working class & tried to stir up protest, often through political satire. Influenced by Ashcan School and the social/economic situation during the depression.

**Suprematism:** This style focused on pure artistic feeling rather than on visual depiction—attempting to find the “zero degree” when something ceased to be art by using geometric shapes and a limited range of colors.

**Dada:** This movement reacted strongly to the WWI with a strategy to denounce and shock. The first conceptual art movement, the focus was not to be aesthetically pleasing but rather to bring about questions relating to art and society.

**De Stijl:** A reaction to the cruelty of war this movement used primary colors, avoided geometric symmetry, and used simple horizontal and vertical lines to create the composition.

**Precisionism:** The main themes of this style included industrialization, modernization, and often focused on architecture. It used sharp, defined, geometric forms. Mostly urban settings.

**Surrealism:** 20th century art movement that sought to release creative potential of the unconscious mind that allows thoughts to be expressed freely without the presence of rational thought and societal rules. Rooted in Dada it used fantastical and dream-like images.

**Existentialism:** This movement started with the philosophy that asserted the absurdity of human existence and often reflected the uncertainty of the post WWII world.

**Abstract Expressionism:** This was the first American avant-garde movement and it produced paintings that expressed the artist’s state of mind and were intended to strike an emotional chord in viewers. The movement is often divided into two main groups of artists with different techniques.

**Minimalism:** This style is primarily sculptureand is meant to eradicated the individual’s handprint, as well as any emotion, image, or message while using prefabricated materials for construction.

**Pop Art:** This movement drew subjects from popular culture in order to make consumer items and celebrities in to icons.

**Analytic Cubism:** The artist analyzes form from every possible vantage point to combine the various views into one pictorial whole.

**Synthetic Cubism:** Paintings and drawings are constructed from objects and shapes cut from paper or other materials to represent parts of a subject; often engaged the viewer by challenging his/her understanding of reality.