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Surrealism

 Surrealism began in the early 1920s and it’s known for its visual artworks and writing. The features of surrealism are the elements of surprise, unexpected juxtaposition, and non sequitur. Many of the artists express the philosophical movement in their work. Surrealism was above all the revolutionary movement. Surrealism was developed out of the Dada activities during the World War I. The most important center of the movement was Paris, and from the 1920s the movement spread around the globe. It affected the visual arts, literature, film, and music of many countries and languages.

 Although, Andre Breton started literature he believed that Surrealism would advocate the idea of the ordinary and depictive expressions were vital and important. Their sense of arrangement had to be open to the full range of imagination. Freud’s work included the free association, dream analysis, and the unconscious, which was the importance of Surrealism. Surrealism was the whole idea of dream analysis, and to emphasize the different things in to one who piece of art. Breton incorporated the idea of juxtaposition which means the juxtaposition of two more or less distant realities. When the image includes juxtaposition it would become more distant and true, and the stronger the image will be.

 In the 1930s the Surrealist idea spread from Europe to North America, and South America. The organized Surrealist movement in Europe dissolved with the onset of World War II. Surrealist poets were at first reluctant to align themselves with visual artists. They believed that the laborious processes of painting, drawing, and sculpting were odds with spontaneity of uninhibited expression.