

Futurism

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1908 – Metzinger abandons divisionism after meeting with Picasso.

1909 – Art critic Louis Vauxcelles notices Braque, Fauconier and Metzinger

Salon d'automne: Fauconier's Portrait of Jouve.

Gleizes converted to new manner.

Léger breaks with Fauvism/divisionism with 'Couscous', blue, grey painting with simple cylindrical forms. Line and contour inspired by Cézanne, modelling owes a lot to Rousseau.

1910 – Metzinger creates Cubist 'movement'. Reforms hanging rules at salon des

Indépendants so like minded painters can hang together.

Léger retains more visual sensibility less intellectual than Picasso and Braque. Notices how undulating smoke patterns from chimneys play off solid masses of buildings from his studio window.

1911 – First Cubist Salon. Sale 43 of Salon des Indépendants:

Fresnaye, « Le Cuirassier », Segonzac, Lhotte, Delaunay, Metzinger, Gleizes.

Many voluminous nudes (including Picasso's from 1908)

Léger shows 'Nudes in

Landscape; (still in one-point perspective no multiple viewpoints as in Analytic Cubism. Delaunay Eiffel Towers.

Francis Picabia meets
Cubists through Apollinaire

1912 – Léger shows "Smokers", "la Noce". Traditional perspective now abandoned.

"Femme en bleu"; climax of his new approach, inspired by papiers collés.

Delaunay's "City of Paris"; dominates Salon.

Publication of the treaty Du Cubisme
by Metzinger.

October - "Section d'Or"; exhibits at Galerie de la Boétie : Raymond Duchamp-Villon, Jacques Villon and Marcel Duchamp, other exhibitors included artists such as Archipenko, de La Fresnaye, Gleizes, Gris, Léger, Metzinger and Picabia amongst others. The opening address was given by Guillaume Apollinaire.

The group's title was suggested by Jacques Villon, after reading a 1910 translation of Leonardo da Vinci's Trattato della Pittura by Joséphin Péladan. Peladan attached great mystical significance to the golden section (French: Section d'Or), and other similar geometric configurations.

For Villon this symbolised his belief in order and the significance of mathematical proportions, because it reflected patterns and relationships occurring in nature.

The group's name was adopted by them in order to distinguish themselves from the narrower definition of Cubism developed earlier by Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque in the Montmartre quarter of Paris.

The onset of World War I in 1914 largely ended the group's activities, which had never been much more than a loose association.

1904 – Gauguin exhibition in
Ambroise Vollard gallery, February.

30 Cézanne paintings at Salon des Indépendants.

Picasso moves into Bateau
Lavoisin Montmartre, April.

Claude Monet London
paintings at Durand-Ruel gallery, May.

First Matisse exhibition at Vollard gallery,
June.

Puvis de Chavannes and Cézanne
retrospectives, Salon d'Automne.

1905 –
Seurat et Van Gogh retrospectives at Salon des Indépendants.

Matisse painting in Collioure May-September.
Derain arrives in July.

Room 7 "Fauve" room (Matisse,
Derain, Camoin, Manguin, Marquet, Vlaminck) and Manet, Ingres and Utamaro
retrospectives at Salon d'Automne.

1906 – Braque meets Matisse and
Derain at Salon des Indépendants.

Matisse
introduced to Picasso at Gertrude and Leo Stein's (27 rue de Fleurus).

Gauguin, Van Gogh and Seurat
retrospectives at Salon d'Automne.

1907 – Cézanne

retrospective at Salon des Indépendants.

1908 – El Greco retrospective at Salon d’Automne.

1909 – Publication of Futurist manifesto in Figaro by Marinetti.

1910 – Douanier Rousseau retrospective at Salon des Indépendants.

1911 – Room 41 Cubiste room at Salon des Indépendants (Gleizes, Metzinger,

Delaunay, Le Fauconier, Léger, Archipenko, Picabia, Laurencin …).

1912 – First Futurist exhibition at galerie Bernheim-Jeune, February.

« Salon de la Section d’Or » galerie La Boétie, October.

Publication of « Du Cubisme » by Gleizes et Metzinger.

Triumph of Cubism with the exhibition of Delaunay’s « La Ville de Paris » at

Salon des Indépendants.

1913 – First « Orphic » exhibition, Salon des Indépendants.

Publication of « 3 peintres cubistes » by Guillaume Apollinaire

Armory show, New York.

1916 – Opening of café Voltaire by Hugo Ball in Zurich. Birth of the Dada movement.

1918 – First Purist exhibition at galerie Thomas, Paris.

1919 – Tristan Tzara and Francis Picabia launch Dada movement in Paris.

1920 – Rétrospective Renoir au Salon d’Automne.

1922 – Première exposition Dada à Paris, galerie Montaigne.

1924 – Publication du manifeste surréaliste par André Breton.

1925 – Première exposition surréaliste, galerie Pierre, novembre.

1929 – Founding of Museum of Modern Art in New York.

Founding of “Cercle et Carré” by Michel Seuphor in Paris in defence of abstract art.

First Dali exhibition in Paris.

1931 – founding of “Abstraction-Création: Art non figurative” in Paris.

1936 – London and New York Surrealist exhibitions.