

Students will gain an
understanding of what
SURREALISM is

And begin creating sketches for
their drypoint etch

Surrealism

1924

Originally a literary movement, it explored dreams, the unconscious, the element of chance and multiple levels of reality.

“more than real”

“better than real”



WHY Surrealism in 1924?

What was happening in the world around this time?

WHY Surrealism in 1924?

What was happening in the world around this time?

- World War I (1914-1918)
- Sigmund Freud

Physically and psychologically, WWI destroyed Western civilization



Source: Dr. F.X. O'Connor Fonds, Queen's University Archives



10719-4. — Ypres. Panorama.

Etikette etc.



Source: Dr. F.X. O'Connor Fonds, Queen's University Archives



Countries Involved:

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Canada
France
Germany
Great Britain
Greece
India
Iraq
Italy
Japan
Montenegro
New Zealand
Poland
Portugal
Rhodesia
Romania
Russia
Serbia
South Africa
Turkey
United States



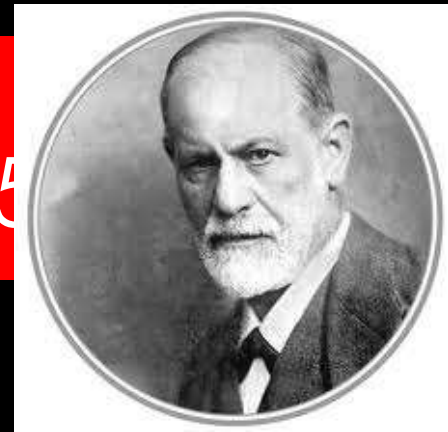
“The logic, science and technology that many thought would bring a better world had gone horribly wrong.

Instead of a better world, the advancements of the 19th century had produced such high tech weapons as machine guns, long-range artillery, tanks, submarines, fighter planes and mustard gas.”

(source: Janson)



Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)



- The father of psychoanalysis
- In 1900, Freud published *The Interpretation of Dreams*, and introduced the wider public to the notion of the unconscious mind
- theorized that forgetfulness or slips of the tongue (now called "Freudian slips") were not accidental at all, but it was the "dynamic unconscious" revealing something meaningful.
- He said "Dreams are often most profound when they seem the most crazy."

Salvador Dali

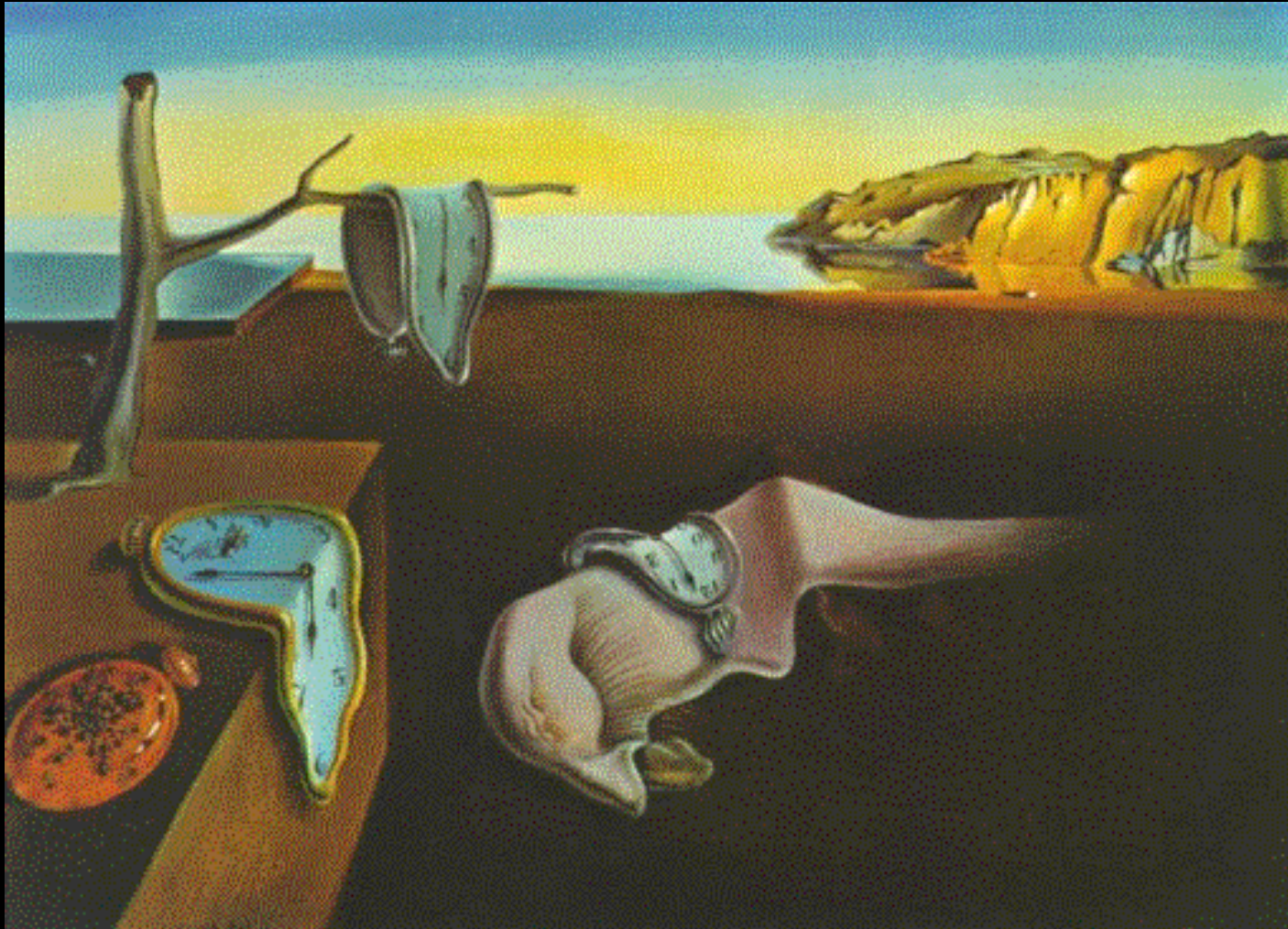
(Spanish, 1904–1989)

- Subconscious mind depicted through bizarre/hallucinatory images
- Paintings: Dreamworld, distorted, metamorphosed and juxtaposed objects
- Best known Surrealist Artist
- Exhibitionist and Eccentric

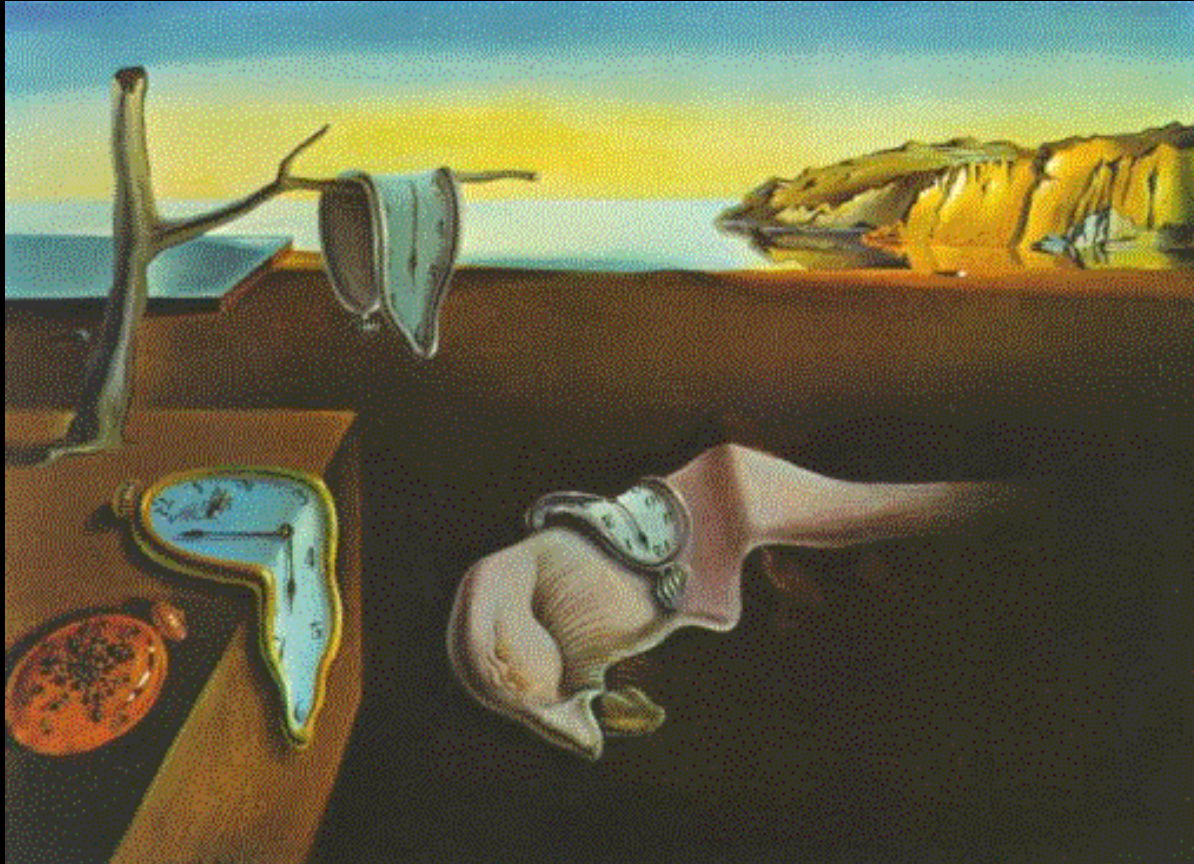




The Metamorphosis of Narcissus, 1937, Salvador Dalí

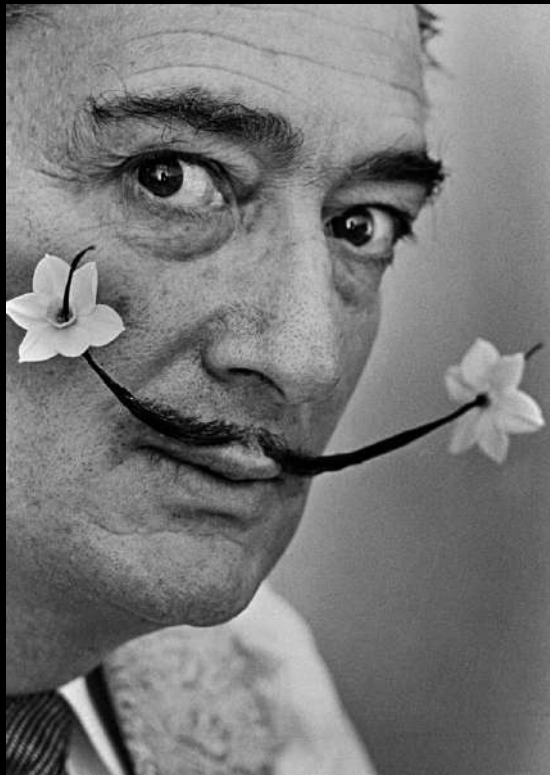


Salvador Dalí
Persistence of Memory 1931



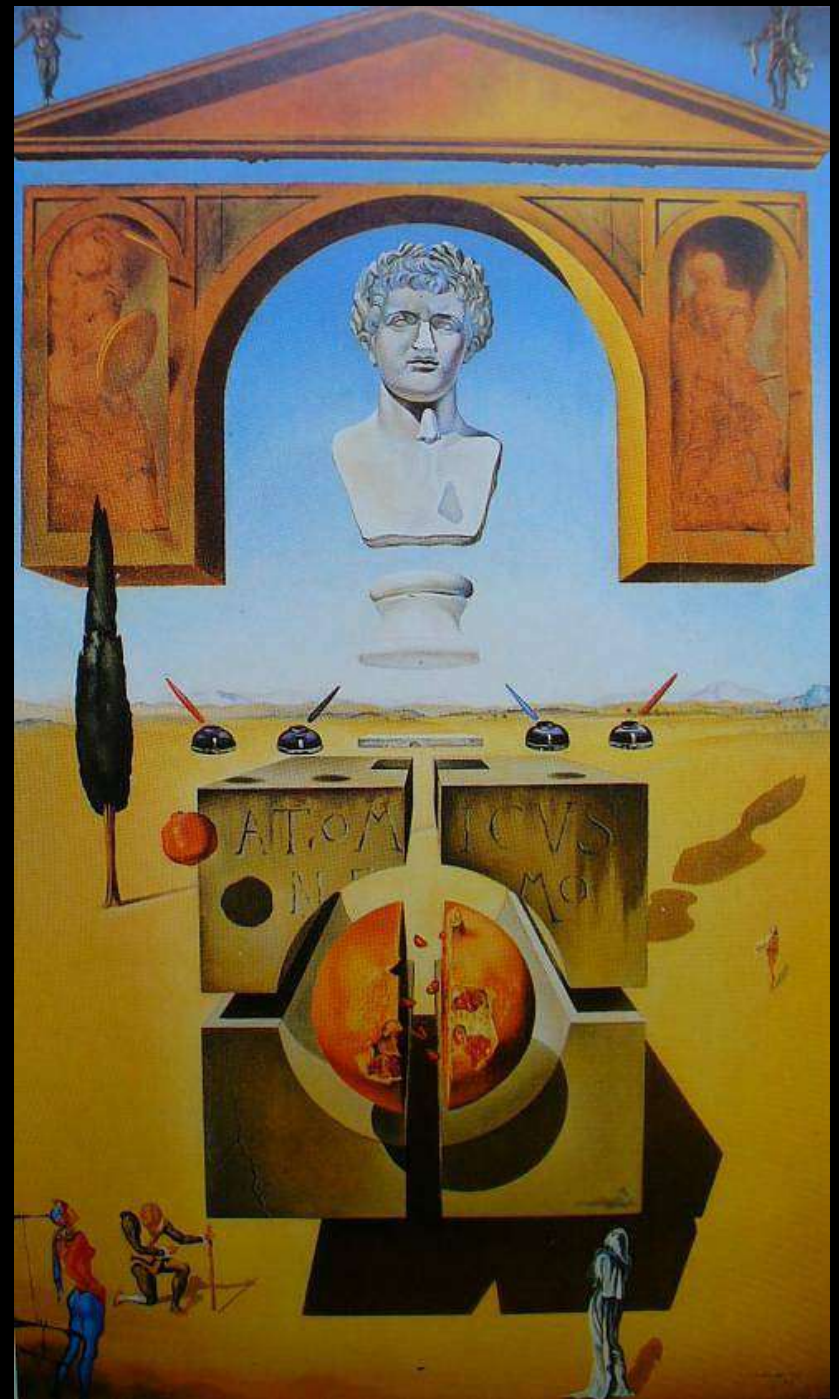
Salvador Dalí
Persistence of Memory 1931

1. WHAT DO YOU NOTICE?
2. WHAT DOES IT REMIND YOU OF?
3. HOW DOES IT MAKE YOU FEEL?
4. WHAT QUESTIONS DO YOU HAVE?
5. WHAT IS THE ARTIST TRYING TO SAY/WHY WOULD THEY CREATE THIS?



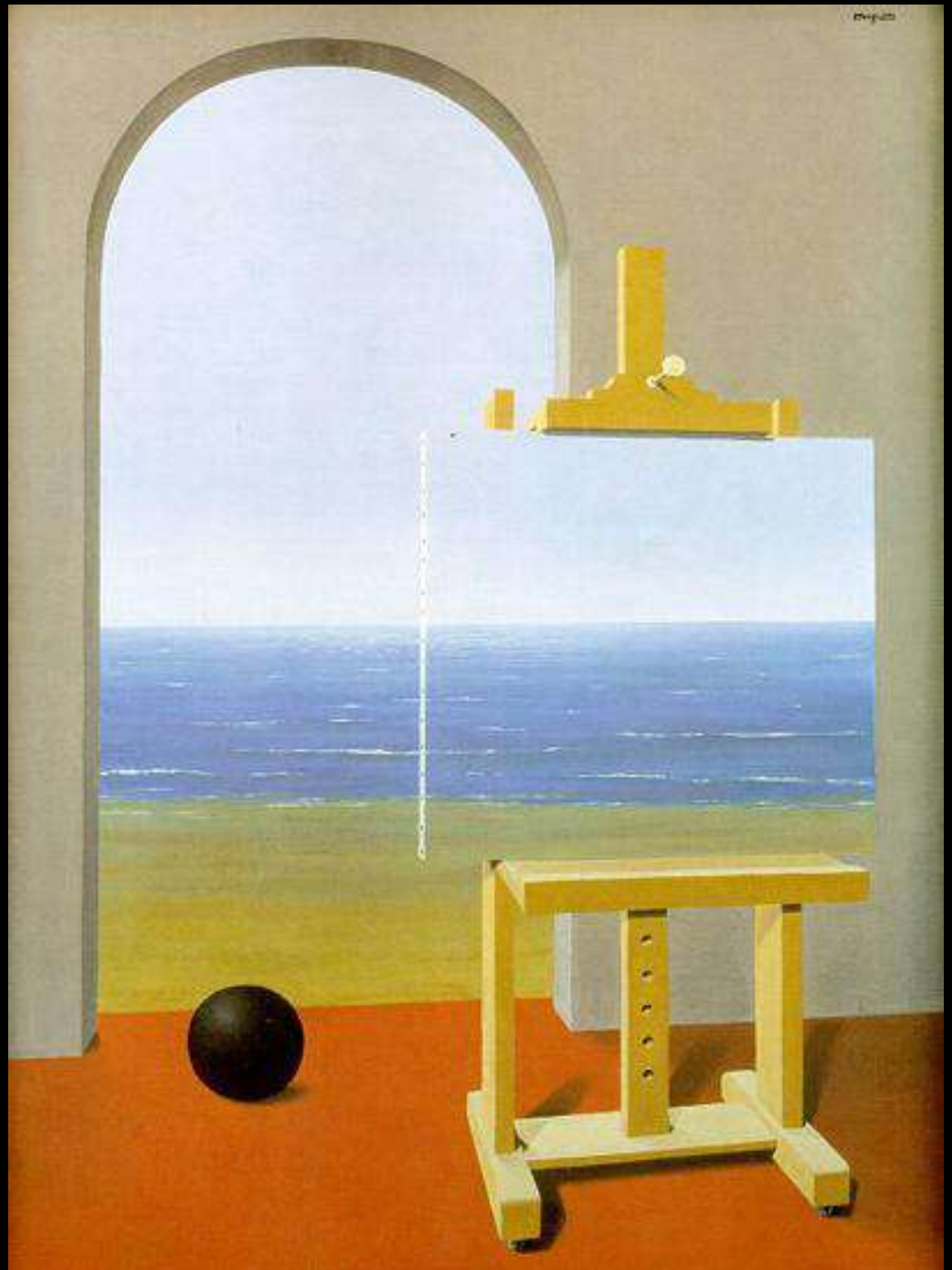
Levitation: Floating objects

Dematerialization near the nose of Nero. 1947.



Transparency:
“see through”

Rene Magritte, *The human condition*



Change in scale: making something unusually large or small for the setting



Transformation: change; altering the appearance



Salvador Dali, *The persistence of memory*

Dislocation:
Placing
something in an
unexpected
place

Rene Magritte, *Time transfixed*.
1938.



Juxtaposition:
putting things
together in
unusual
combinations

Frida Kahlo. *My dress
hangs there.* 1933.



Photomontage- creating a new image by cutting, gluing, rearranging and overlapping two or more photographs/ images into a new image.



Drawing a surrealist image
OR

Photomontage- creating a new image by cutting, gluing, rearranging and overlapping two or more photographs/ images into a new image.

