

Paper Proposal
The Importance of Realism

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Introduction

Realism, also called naturalism, is the movement where artwork was made based on the quality of representing a person, thing, or situation accurately. It avoids any kind of artificiality and questionable elements. Artworks made during the realism movement serve to show the struggles and lives of people during a specific moment. It shows them in their natural element rather than exaggerated or unnatural. The realist movement is important because it portrays the history of real life and that it has a sense of social consciousness. Rejecting the ideas of neoclassicism and romanticism, realism is based on observation of the modern world. The realists looked to respect what they felt was the honorable poise of humble individuals having basic existences. Artists like Gustave Courbet, Johannes Vermeer, Edgar Degas, and Winslow Homer all contribute to the realist movement.

Outline

- Showcase paintings and artwork of important artists during the realist movement. Depict the importance of their paintings during realist movement.
- **Gustave Courbet, La Rencontre (Bonjour Monsieur Courbet), 1854**



Gustave Courbet
went to Paris
declared himself
as the leader of a
new art
movement called

realism. He was the first to start the idea of realism. Gustave Courbet is the first artist who can be looked at as avant-garde. In the art world, avant-garde alludes to those specialists willing to chance their notorieties looking for new techniques for visual articulation that separate old, ineffectual ways to deal with craftsmanship making. The artwork is customarily translated as Courbet welcomed by his supporter Alfred Bruyas, his servant Calas, and his dog while venturing out to Montpellier. The structure is based on the artwork called the Wandering Jew.

- **Johannes Vermeer, The Milkmaid, 1657–1658**



Vermeer was the first to depict the light into his artwork and specialized in domestic interior scenes of middle-class life. The image unmistakably demonstrates a kitchen or housemaid, a low-positioning indoor worker in a plain room deliberately emptying milk into a squat stoneware holder on a table. It is presently in the Rijksmuseum in

Amsterdam, the Netherlands, which views it as "unquestionably one of the museum's finest attractions."

- **Edgar Degas, The Dance Class, 1874**



- He is especially identified with the subject of dance; more than half of his works depict dancers. Viewed as one of the originators of Impressionism, he dismissed the term, wanting to be known as a realist. The fanciful scene is set in a practice room in the old Paris Opéra, which had as of late consumed to the ground. You can see some twenty-four ladies, ballet dancers, and their moms. The artistic creation in the Musée d'Orsay, Paris is among the most driven works by Degas on the topic of expressive dance.
- **Winslow Homer, The Veteran in a New Field, 1865–1865**



- Winslow Homer applied realism to his subjects in the US. He developed a style called American Realism. Homer's work inspired other American artists to also use realism in their artwork. Homer's canvas portrays a symbolic rancher, uncovered to be a Union veteran also by his disposed of coat and bottle at the lower right. His out-dated grass shearer brings out the Grim Reaper, reviewing the war's collect of death and communicating distress at Lincoln's homicide. Alluding to death and life, Homer's notorious piece offers an amazing reflection on America's penances and its potential for recuperation.

- **Edouard Manet, Olympia, 1863**



Olympia includes a bare lady leaning back relaxed, with a little dark cat at her feet, and a female servant behind her displaying a bundle of flowers. Many viewers were shocked and appalled by this artwork as they felt particularly insulted by it. The subject was modern and could be looked at as ahead of its time. Manet received many negative criticisms for this work. Olympia was straight painted, ineffectively shaped, needed a level of depth. It was for this reason that Manet is often referred to as the father of realism/impressionism.

Conclusion

Realism is where craftsmanship was made dependent on the nature of speaking to a man, thing, or circumstance precisely. It keeps away from any sort of imitation and flawed components. Fine arts made amid the realist development serve to demonstrate the battles and lives of individuals amid an explicit minute. It indicates them in their common component as opposed to overstated or unnatural. The realist development is imperative since it depicts the historical backdrop of reality and that it has a feeling of

social awareness. Realism depends on the perception of the cutting edge world. The realists hoped to regard what they felt was the noteworthy balance of humble people having fundamental presences. Many artists worked hard to contribute to the movement and while they received a lot of criticism, they still achieved great feats with their realistic artwork.