Degas and Seurat and Magritte! Oh My! Classical Art in Picturebooks

Genevieve M.Y. Valleau

Abstract

For years picturebook critics have used the field of art history as a source for describing illustration styles and techniques. In the following article Genevieve Valleau uses her art historian’s knowledge to describe the ways that children’s book illustrators use classical works of Western art to convey and/or reinforce cultural meaning and to symbolise dramatic social and emotional content.

Full Text:

HTML

The Looking Glass: new perspectives on children’s literature

ISBN 1551-5680

Pictures in Pictures: Art History and Art Museums in Children’s Picture Books. Article. Sep 2012. Child Lit Educ. Elizabeth Yohlin. Children’s picture books that recreate, parody, or fictionalize famous artworks and introduce the art museum experience, a genre to which I will refer as “children’s art books,” have become increasingly popular over the past decade. Browne’s uses of surrealism generally and Magritte specifically thus rest on a passive ideology of cultural capital being available only to those already familiar with Browne’s work. View. Show abstract. This research doesn’t cite any other publications. Ad. Join ResearchGate to find the people and research you need to help your work. 15+ million members. Classical works of art are connected with or influenced by the art of ancient Greece and Rome. They possess such qualities as balance, regularity and simpleness of form. In Europe in the 18th century Classicism was the quality of being simple, balanced and controlled, not giving way to feeling and following ancient models in contrast to Romanticism and Realism. For example George Seurat painted his pictures in his own particular way, following new scientific ideas about how we see light and colour. His picture are made up of thousands of coloured dots. Salvador Dali and Rene Magritte were famous surrealists. In their works they used strange dreamlike images. Pablo Picasso was born in 1881 in Spain but lived mostly in France.

Pictures in Pictures: Art History and Art Museums in Children’s Picture Books. Article. Sep 2012. Child Lit Educ. Elizabeth Yohlin. Children’s picture books that recreate, parody, or fictionalize famous artworks and introduce the art museum experience, a genre to which I will refer as “children’s art books,” have become increasingly popular over the past decade. Browne’s uses of surrealism generally and Magritte specifically thus rest on a passive ideology of cultural capital being available only to those already familiar with Browne’s work. View. Show abstract. This research doesn’t cite any other publications. Ad. Join ResearchGate to find the people and research you need to help your work. 15+ million members. Classical works of art are connected with or influenced by the art of ancient Greece and Rome. They possess such qualities as balance, regularity and simpleness of form. In Europe in the 18th century Classicism was the quality of being simple, balanced and controlled, not giving way to feeling and following ancient models in contrast to Romanticism and Realism. For example George Seurat painted his pictures in his own particular way, following new scientific ideas about how we see light and colour. His picture are made up of thousands of coloured dots. Salvador Dali and Rene Magritte were famous surrealists. In their works they used strange dreamlike images. Pablo Picasso was born in 1881 in Spain but lived mostly in France.