This is a chapter in piero scaruffi's "A Visual History of the Visual Arts": http://www.scaruffi.com/art/history

- De Stijl (1917-31)
  - Pure geometric abstraction is the ultimate consequence of cubism
  - Schoenmaekers' book "Het nieuwe wereldbeeld/ The New Image of the World" (1915): cosmic importance of the orthogonal, cosmic importance of the three fundamental colors (red, yellow, blue)
  - Piet Mondrian

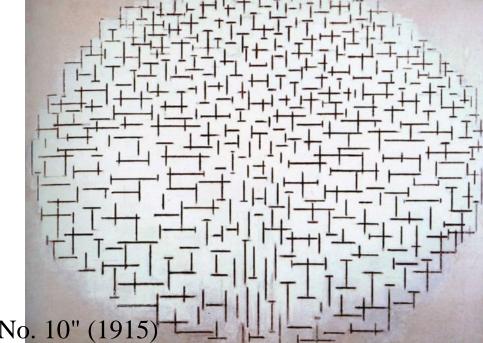


- De Stijl
  - Piet Mondrian (1872, Holland)
    - Geometric abstraction
    - Primary colors

- Cubism
- Symbolism
- Theosofy

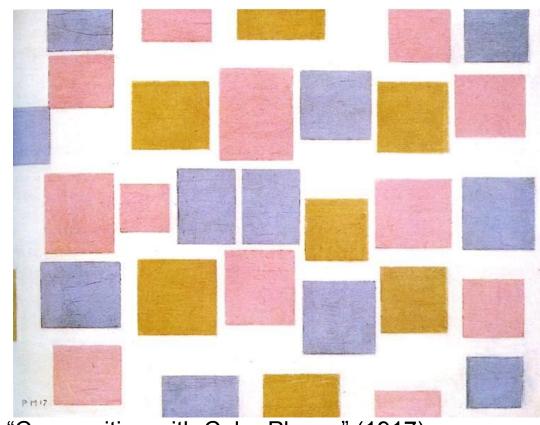
"Each element is determined by its contrary"





"Composition No. VII" (1913) "Composition No. 10" (1915)

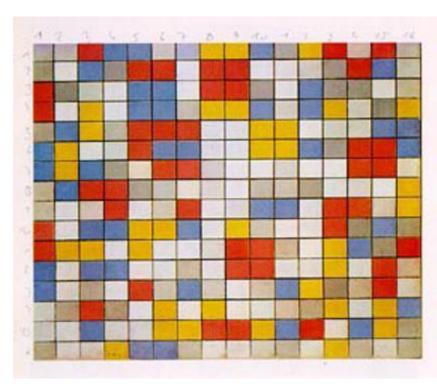
- De Stijl
  - Piet Mondrian
    - 1917: first fully geometric paintings



"Composition with Color Planes" (1917)

- De Stijl
  - Piet Mondrian
    - Neo-plasticism

"Composition with Yellow, Red, Black, Blue, Gray" (1920)



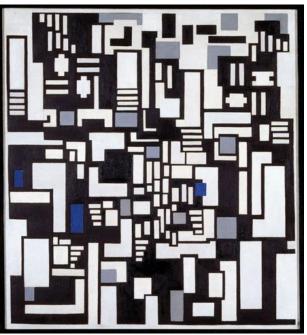
"Komposition mit hellfarbigem Dammbrett" (1919)

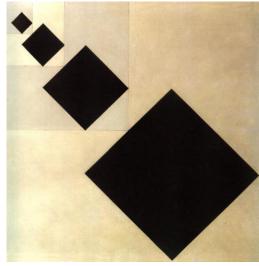
- De Stijl
  - Theo van Doesburg (1883, Holland)



"Card Players" (1916)

"Card Players" (1917)

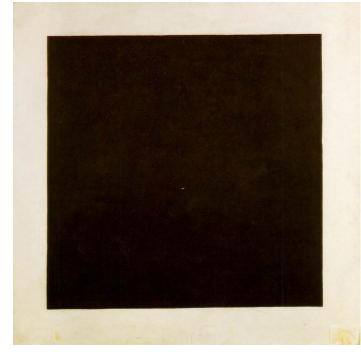




"Arithmetic Composition" (1930)

- Suprematism
  - Kazimir Malevich
  - The straight line represents human domination over chaotic nature
  - The supremacy of mind over matter
  - A painting exists regardless of the world
  - "It is not an empty square... it is full of the absence of any object"
  - Kupka's abstract lesson

- Suprematism
  - Kazimir Malevich



"Black Square" (1915)

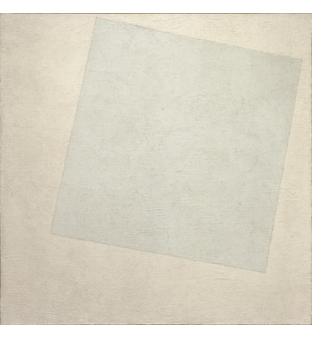
"Black trapezium and red square" (1915)



Suprematism

- Kazimir Malevich: the fourth

dimension

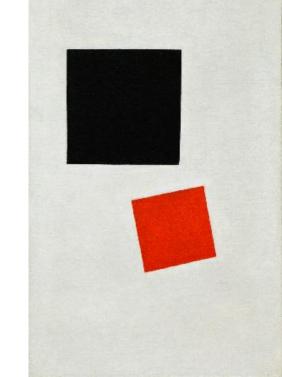


"White on White" (1918)



"Painterly Realism of a Football Player - Color Masses in the 4th Dimension"

"Painterly Realism of a Boy with a Knapsack Color Masses in the Fourth Dimension"



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