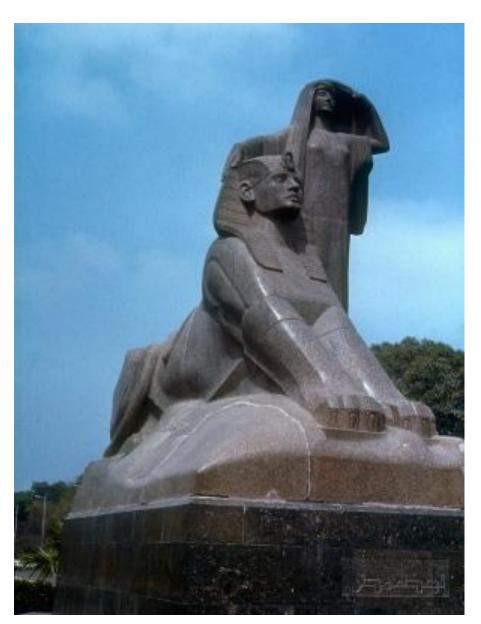
Seminar 3 / Contemporary Art and Geopolitics in the Arab World, 2012

Modernism and post-modernity in the Arab art world

Structure of this seminar

- 1. The historical evolution of modern Arab art Egypt, Iraq and Palestine
- 2. Arab art of the 20th century, Western modernity and post-modernity; the End of History
- 3. The Orientalist debate
- 4. Guest presentation: Picasso in Palestine
- 5. Exile and representation: the case of Iraqi artists
- 6. Towards a non-Western cosmopolitism: Dubai and the Indian Ocean in the 21st century

Egyptian Modernism: neo-pharaonic style: rejection of Arab, African and religious influences





Mahmud Mukhtar 1891 – 1934: Egypt Awakening (1919) and Untitled Sculpture

Statue of Saad Zaghloul by Mahmoud Mokhtar in Alexandria (1926)





Mahmoud Said (Egyptian, 1897-1964) - "Les Chadoufs", 1934, 35 x 46 in. Estimate: \$150,000 - 200,000. - Photo: Christie's Images Ltd., 2010

Experimentation with new European art currents (Egyptian art as part of the European artistic sphere)

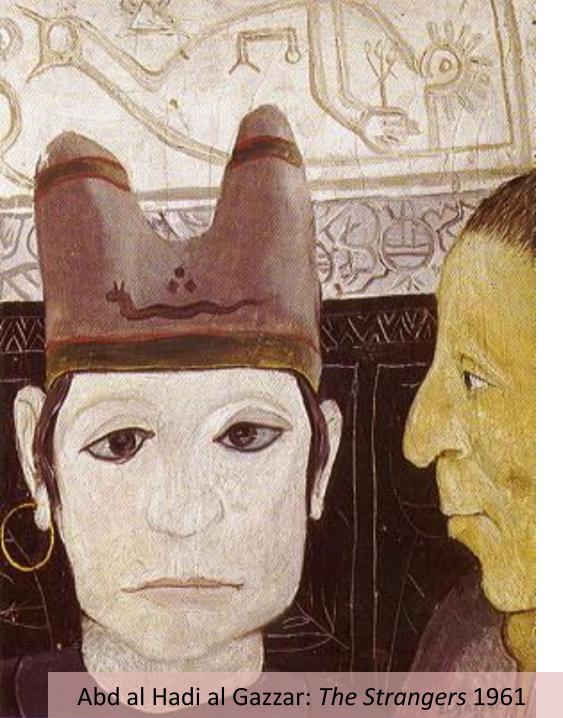


Manifesto of Egyptian surrealism, 1938 Art and Freedom movement, 1939



above: Ramsis Younan: Untitled (1943)

left: Georges Henein, 1939





Nasserism and Arab Nationalism (late 1950s and 1960s)



Search for authenticity (asila') in art by looking for local roots for modern art: in palette, materials, themes, and sentiments – in pursuit of a pan-Arab identity

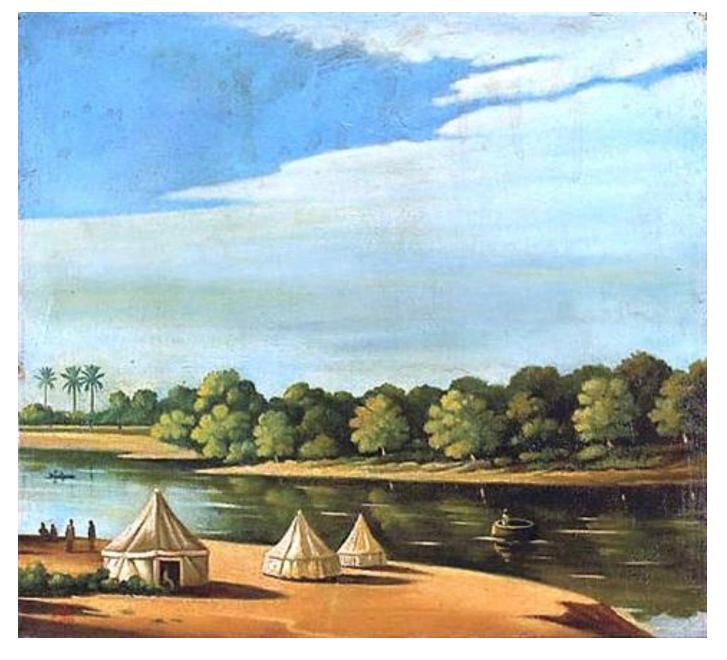
Munir Canaan: #`13 et Fleche, 1955

Development of modern art in Iraq:

1: Ottoman military training in arts

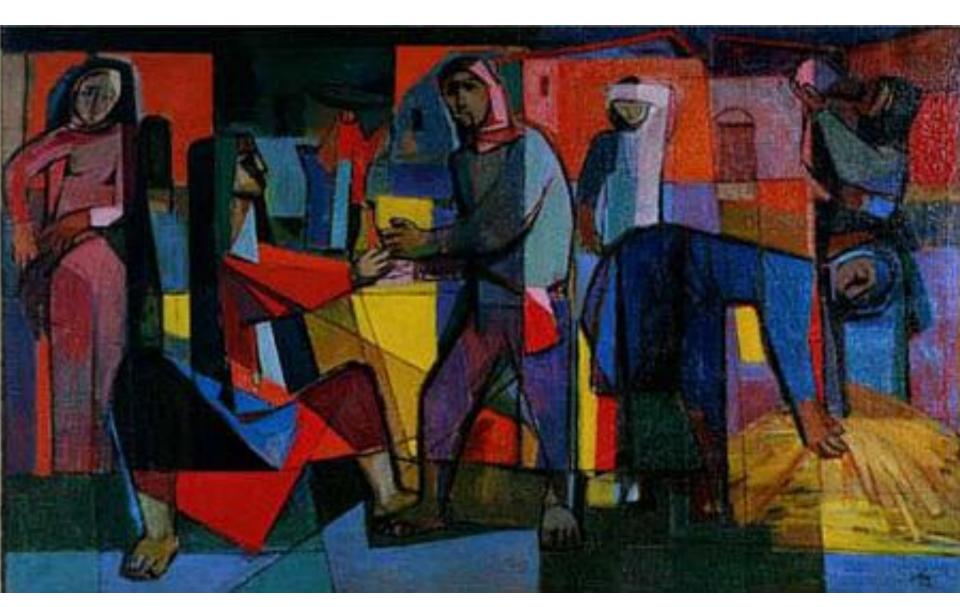
2: National policies of Iraq after 1921 to stimulate cultural development

3: Influx of Polish artists in WW2



Abdul Qadir al Rassam: A Military Encampment on the Banks of the Euphrates, 1920s

In 1950 Faiq Hassan established the Société Primitive / Al Ruwad (the Pioneers)



Faiq Hassan: At the Market, 1951

1951: Jewad Selim establishes the Baghdad Group of Modern Art



Jewad Selim: A couple, young man and wife, 1953

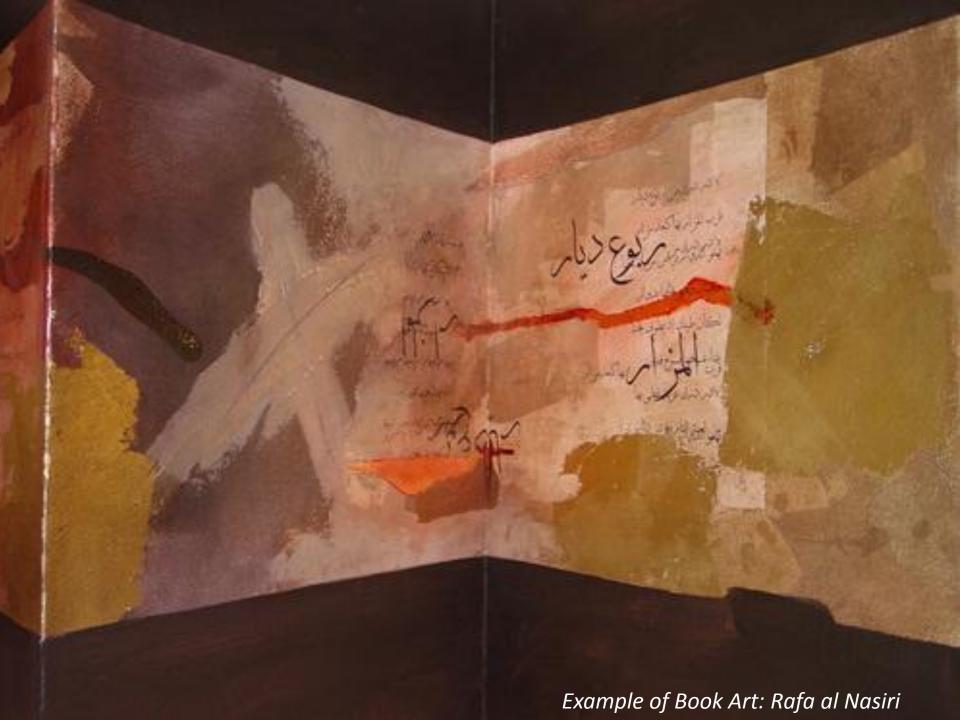
Jewad Selim: Monument to Freedom, 1961



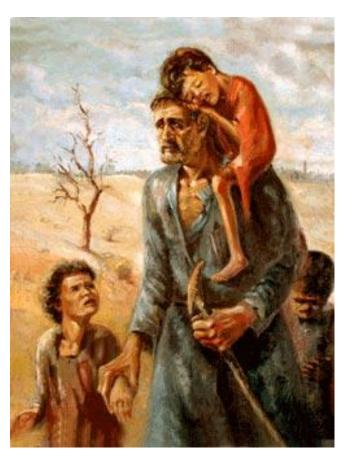
New Vision: Maturity of the Iraqi art scene in the late 1970s



Dia Azzawi: Red Sky with Birds, 1981



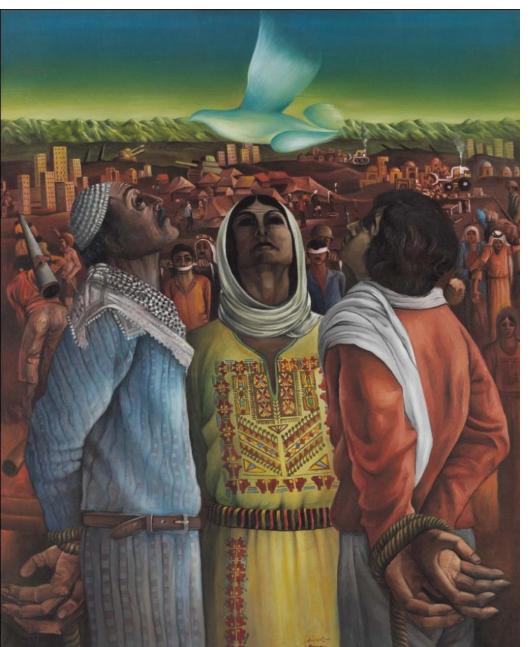
Modernism in Palestinian Art in the service of the national cause





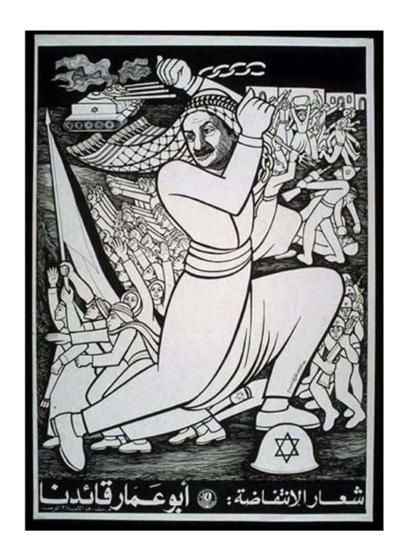
Ismail Shammout: Where to? 1953.... and part of the Palestine: Exodus and Odyssey Murals, 1997-2000

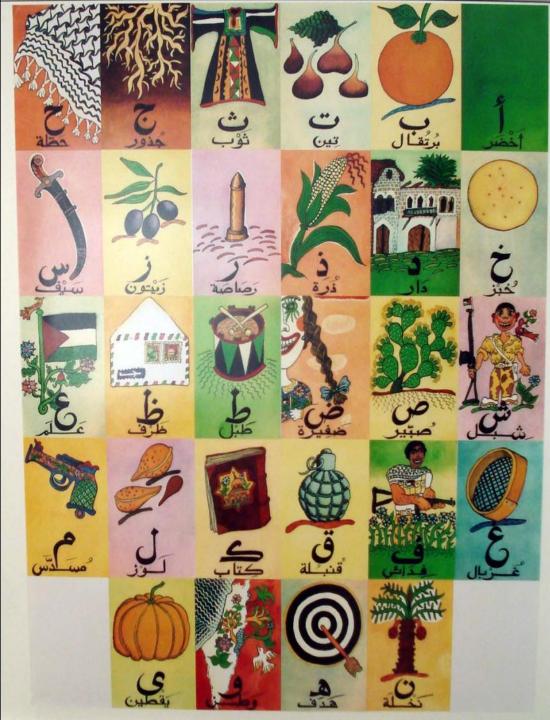
Sliman Mansour: Perseverance and Hope 1976; depiction of Palestine, 1980s





Palestinian / PLO propaganda art





Historical influences on 20th century Arab art

- The demise of the Ottoman Empire & the rise of nationalism (e.g. pan-Turkism) 1914-1923 and establishment of 'nation-states'.
- The Bolshevik revolution & the spread of Marxism
- The moral bankruptcy of the West in WW2 & continued colonialism
- The Palestinian Nakba 1948
- The Egyptian revolution 1954 & Nasserism (Suez canal crisis)
- The brutal but successful Algerian liberation struggle 1954 1962
- The Arab defeat in the 6-days war (1967)
- The rise of the Baath Party in Iraq (1968) and Syria (1970)
- The first oil crisis (1973) and the rise of the Arab Gulf
- The Lebanese civil war (1975+)
- The Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel (1978)
- The demise of Arab nationalism and the rise of political Islam (1979+)
- The first Gulf war and the sanctions on Iraq (1991+)

The debate about modern Arab art

- 1. Are the roots of modern Arab art in Islamic Art?
 - If so how can one explain the transition from traditional Islamic art to the art made in the 20th century?
 - If not, are these roots in Western modern art?
- 2. Is modern Arab art derivative of Western/universal modern art?
 - If so, what is its value?
 - Does it have a local audience?
- 3. Did modern Arab art have any influence on the development of culture in the Arab world? If so, why do we hear so little about it today?
 - Discontinuity between 20th and 21st century Arab art

Orientalism today

