



Glossary to the Exhibition:

WORLD WAR I: WAR OF IMAGES, IMAGES OF WAR

Getty Research Institute Galleries I and II

November 18, 2014–April 19, 2015

armistice: An agreement between two opposing sides in a war to cease fighting so that a peace may be reached.

avant-garde: Describes a movement that seeks to break away from accepted conventions. In art, the historical avant-garde refers to some early-twentieth-century movements led by artists who sought to break away from traditional, accepted art forms and create pieces with new forms and themes.

etching: A type of print. A substance called "ground" is spread and dried on a metal plate. A design is carved into the dried ground. The plate is then dipped in acid for a few minutes to carve the design in the actual metal. The ground is then cleaned from the plate, ink is applied, and the plate with a sheet of paper are rolled through a press to produce an etching.

Expressionism: A twentieth-century artistic movement that originated in Germany and emphasized intensity of color and distortion of shapes so as to amplify an artist's expression. After World War I Expressionists, especially German Expressionists, became advocates for social change that would give artists an important role in the creation of a reformed society. Some German Expressionists include Otto Dix, Käthe Kollwitz, and Conrad Felixmüller.

Futurism: An avant-garde movement that originated in Italy and rejected archaic and academic art forms. Futurists embraced technological changes in the new, industrialized society and some, notably the Italian Futurists, believed that the war would purge Europe of culture that was still rooted in the past. Some Italian Futurists included Filippo Tommaso Marinetti, Umberto Boccioni, and Carlo Carrà.

images d'épinal: French pieces with bright colors and folkloric themes that originated in the sixteenth century. With the work of Raoul Dufy, these regained popularity during the war.



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imperialism: The expansion of one country's power and influence over another, leading to colonization and the construction of empires. This term is normally used to refer to European conquest of African and Asian lands in the late nineteenth century.

industrialization: The transformation of the basis of a society from agriculture to industry, a process which began in the late eighteenth century. With industrialization, the center of economic activity moved from the farm or household to the factory.

letterpress: A type of printing technique. Letters and other characters are placed on single, movable blocks referred to as type. The type is arranged in the desired order to produce an image. After applying ink to the type, a sheet of paper is placed on top of the type and it is all rolled through a printing press to produce a print. This technique was commonly used for posters and journals.

lithograph: A type of print. An image is first created on a lithographic stone with an oil substance, then is covered slightly by water. When ink is applied to the stone, it will only adhere to the oily image and not to the water. After applying the ink, a sheet of paper is placed on top of the stone and they are rolled through a printing press to create the print known as a lithograph.

lubok (plural—*lubki*): The Russian word for "popular print." *Lubki* originally depicted religious themes in the seventeenth century, but by the late nineteenth, they had become secular. Considered the prime example of Russian folk art, artist Kazimir Malevich and poet Vladimir Mayakovsky tried to revive the *lubok* in a burst of wartime nationalism.

mobilization: The process of preparing military troops for battle and redirecting economic activity for a war effort.

nationalism: The firm belief in a unique cultural identity of a people based on common language, ethnicity, religion, or other strong cultural bonds.



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parole in libertà: A style of writing that does not adhere to grammatical structures but uses a free typography to create a design that parallels the meaning of the words.

propaganda: ideas, and the means of spreading those ideas such as pamphlets, leaflets, and journals, that direct public opinion in support or against a certain cause.

stereograph: A set of two images taken with a camera and viewed with a stereoscope. The stereoscope is built in such a way so that each image is what one eye would see.

total war: A war that mobilizes not only soldiers, but also civilians. Total war redirects all manpower and economic resources toward itself and makes civilians targets, even if they are far from battlefields.

trench warfare: A type of warfare waged from large ditches (trenches) built by soldiers and fortified so as to serve as secure positions of defense.

woodcut: A type of print. A design is first made on paper. A sheet of carbon paper is then placed over a block of wood. The artist then flips his design over and traces it on the carbon paper so that a mirror image of the original design is left on the wood. The spaces around the design are carved so that when ink is applied, it only covers the design. Once the ink is applied, the artist presses down a sheet of paper to transfer the image on the paper.

