From the early 1970s Baron Hans Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza became an active collector of American art, particularly 19th century landscape painting. As a result of this interest the Museo Nacional Thyssen-Bornemisza has an extensive collection of American painting and is now considered a reference point for its knowledge and study in the context of Europe.

From 14 December 2021 the Museum presents a re-installation of around 170 works of American art in its ground floor galleries. On display will be works from the museum’s permanent collection, the Carmen Thyssen collection and the Thyssen family collection. The aim is to offer a rethinking of the current chronological presentation through a new transversal, thematic arrangement. The emphasis will now be placed on categories such as religion, politics, the environment, popular culture and urban life in order to facilitate a greater knowledge of American art and culture.

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Painting images that are impossible to distinguish from reality has been a challenge for artists of all periods. The ability to deceive the viewer by making the painted seem real through the laws of optics and perspective is a visual game of which the earliest examples are known from descriptions in Greek literary texts. Since then, trompe l’oeil has been extensively present in the arts, particularly flourishing in periods such as the Renaissance and Baroque, after which it declined following Romanticism but never entirely disappeared from the artistic repertoire.

The exhibition *Hyperreal. The Art of Trompe l’Oeil* offers a reassessment of the genre through a group of works of high quality that exemplify the themes most widely encountered in easel painting. The chronological span encompasses the 15th to the 21st centuries but the works are presented in terms of content and settings rather than by date of execution in order to emphasise the continuity of the genre, which is still in use today.

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For the first time in Spain, the museum is presenting a retrospective on the American painter Alex Katz (born New York, 1927), one of the key figures in the history of 20th century American art and a forerunner of Pop Art who continues active today. The exhibition is curated by Guillermo Solana, the museum’s artistic director, and it benefits from the support of the artist and his studio, who are in close contact with this project. The display includes around 30 large-format oils accompanied by various studies, offering a survey of all of the artist’s habitual themes: his individual, double and group portraits together with his distinctive flowers and sweeping landscapes painted with bright colours and flat backgrounds.
Pablo Picasso and Gabrielle Chanel worked together on two occasions, both with Jean Cocteau: on Antigone (1922), and on Serge Diaghilev's Le Train Bleu (1924) for his Ballets russes. The artist and fashion designer first met in the spring of 1917, probably through Cocteau or Misia Sert, and Chanel became close and long-lasting friends with both, who introduced her to the Picasso’s circle. She socialised with the artist and his wife at a time when he was actively involved with Diaghilev’s company. Chanel became closely associated with the Parisian artistic and intellectual world of the day, to the extent of declaring that “it is artists who have shown me how to be exacting.”

Once again bringing art and fashion together, the Museo Thyssen will be presenting an exhibition that explores the relationship between these two creative genius of the 20th century. Structured into four principal sections, it follows a chronological order approximately spanning the decade between 1915 and 1925: The Chanel style and Cubism, Olga Picasso, Antigone and Le Train Bleu.