The exhibition, 'Japanese Art After 1945: Scream Against the Sky,' is an interpretive survey of the last fifty years of Japanese art. In it, we see the artistic development of Japan and its influence on the world. The exhibition is divided into two parts: the first part is an introduction to the history of Japanese art and the second part is an overview of the different art movements that have taken place since 1945.

The first part of the exhibition begins with a brief history of Japanese art, starting from the Heian period (794-1185) to the Edo period (1603-1868). This part of the exhibition highlights the role of the emperor in the development of Japanese art, as well as the influence of Confucianism and Buddhism on Japanese art. The exhibition then moves on to the Meiji period (1868-1912) and the Taisho period (1912-1926), where we see the rise of realism and the decline of the ukiyo-e style.

The second part of the exhibition is dedicated to the different art movements that have taken place since 1945. This part of the exhibition is divided into three sections: the postwar period, the contemporary period, and the postmodern period. Each section is further divided into sub-sections, highlighting the different art movements that have taken place within each period.

The postwar period is characterized by the rise of the Gutai group, which was founded in 1954. The Gutai group was a group of Japanese artists who were interested in experimenting with new materials and techniques. The contemporary period is characterized by the rise of the Superflat movement, which is a movement that is characterized by its use of popular culture and mass media images. The postmodern period is characterized by the rise of the Site-specific Land Art movement.

The exhibition concludes with a section on the current state of Japanese art, highlighting the different art movements that are currently taking place. The exhibition is a must-see for anyone interested in Japanese art and its role in the development of modern art.