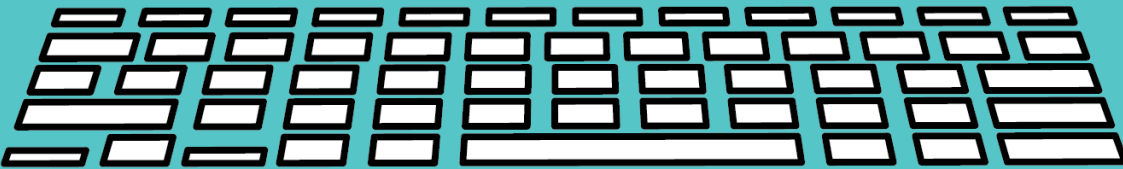
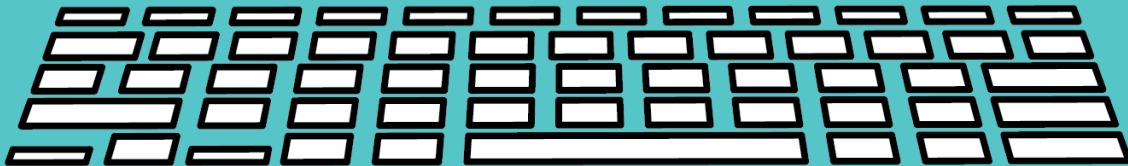


PICASSO
BECAME
FASCINATED
WITH THE
MYTHICAL
CREATURE THE
CENTAUR

Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. What year was Edouard Manet born?	
2. In what country was Oscar Claude Monet born?	
3. What color did Pablo use to express his sadness?	
4. What style did Edouard begin his career with?	
5. What did Seurat originally call Pointillism?	
6. What was Seurat's first name?	
7. In what country was Picasso born?	
8. What museum did Edouard visit often?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. Who year was Edouard Monet born?		9. One of Monet's paintings was Woman with a ____.	
2. In what country was Oscar Clausen Monet born?		10. One of Picasso's pieces was titled the Weeping ____.	
3. What color did Pablo use to express his sadness?		11. Edouard began to study art under painter Thomas ____.	
4. What style did Edouard begin his career with?		12. Seurat's final unfinished painting was called the ____.	
5. What did Seurat originally call Pointillism?		13. Monet used large brush strokes with lots of ____ paint.	
6. What was Seurat's first name?		14. The painting "Ode to Monet" is said to be the founder of the ____ era.	
7. In what country was Picasso born?		15. Edouard had a painting titled The Races at ____.	
8. What museum did Edouard visit often?		16. As a child, Monet sold ____ caricatures to local residents.	



FAMOUS ARTISTS #3

Edouard Manet was born on January 23, 1832 in Paris, France. His painting style bridged the gap between Realism and Impressionism. His most famous works include *Boulevard des Capuchins*, *The Fifer*, *The Grass*, *Music in the Tuilleries* and *The Racecourse at Champs Elysees*. Manet was a French painter who grew up in a wealthy family but longed to become an artist. He was supported by his father who was a wealthy banker. He wanted to be an artist. His uncle, a banker, supported his interests in art. Manet began to study at the École des Beaux-Arts when he was eleven years old. He learned the basics of drawing and painting. He spent years traveling to Florence, Germany, and America to study art.

He began his career in the style of Realism. He submitted his first paintings *The Luncheon in the Grass* and *The Absinthe Drinker* to an art exhibit in France but was rejected. Critics said both paintings were different but not unique.

Manet enjoyed painting everyday people like beggars, singers and businessmen in the modern world. He used vibrant colors and large brushstrokes with lots of white paint. He was inspired by everyday people in Paris. He painted people socializing, dancing, and reading. He served as a soldier during the Franco-German War around 1870. His studio was damaged but he was still able to sell a few pieces of art.

Oscar Claude Monet was born on November 14, 1840 in Paris, France. He is said to be the founder of the Impressionist Era in France. Monet painted "en plein air" which means painting outdoors "in the open air." Monet used vibrant colors and painted quickly using short brushstrokes and experimented with natural light.

Monet's most famous works include *Impression: Sunrise*, *Water Lilies*, *Haystacks*, and *Woman with a Parasol*. As a child, Monet sold charcoal caricatures to local residents of Normandy. At the age of eleven, Monet enrolled in a school for the arts. He began to use oil paints to paint the outdoors. *Women in the Garden* was an eight foot tall painting but critics did not like it. Monet became depressed and began to run out of money.

Monet became friends with other artists including Edouard Manet and Camille Pissarro. Together, the artists formed the Society of Anonymous Painters, Sculptors, and Printers so they could experiment with art and not worry about critics.

In 1874, they organized their first art exhibition. One critic called it the Exhibition of the Impressionists. This was an insult at the time. The term "Impressionist" was used to imply that the art was not completed. Later in

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life, Monet created a painting series of the pond at his home in Giverny, France. He called it the *Grandes Décorations*. He donated it to France in honor of the end of World War I.

Pablo Picasso was born on October 25, 1881 in Málaga, Spain. His full name was Pablo Diego José Francisco de Paula Juan Nepomuceno María de los Remedios Cipriano de la Santísima Trinidad Mártir Patricio Clito Ruiz y Picasso. He was named after numerous relatives and saints. Many consider Pablo Picasso to be the greatest artist of the 20th century. His most famous works include *The Pipes of Pan*, *Women of Algiers*, *Garçon à la pipe*, *Three Musicians*, *Guernica* and *The Weeping Woman*.

Pablo attended a famous art school in Barcelona when he was fourteen years old. He became bored with the traditional teachings of art school. He wanted to do something new and created his first Cubist painting in 1907 called *Les Femmes d'Alger*. This was the beginning of the Cubist Movement. He worked with another artist named Georges Braque. Cubist paintings involved pieces of objects which highlighted geometrical shapes in an abstract form.

Pablo's close friend Carlos Casagemas passed away in 1901. For the next four years his paintings were mostly the color blue to express his sadness. Picasso fell in love with a girl named Marie-Thérèse around 1905. He began to use pinks, reds, and oranges in his paintings. Critics called this the Rose Period. Around 1924 Pablo became interested in the Surrealist movement. In 1937 Picasso completed his famous Surrealist anti-war painting called *Guernica*.

Georges Seurat was born on December 2, 1859 in Paris, France. He was a French painter who along with Pierre-Auguste Renoir were known for pioneering Pointillism. His famous works include *Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte*, *Myself with a Hat*, and *The Circus*. Georges enrolled in the School of Fine Arts in Paris in 1878. His parents later told him to set up his own art studio in their home.

Seurat's first painting was *Myself with a Hat* in 1883. The large painting showed people relaxing near the water. He submitted it to the Salon, the official French art exhibition. The Salon rejected his work so he joined the Society of Independent Artists. Seurat explored white, black, and color. He placed thousands of tiny dots of different colors next to each other. The dots were so tiny on the canvas the eye would mix the colors. This style is called Pointillism. Divisionism but today it is called Pointillism.

In 1884, Seurat used pointillism to finish his painting *Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte*. It was painted entirely with small dots of paint. The painting took Seurat two years to complete. His final unfinished painting was *The Circus*.

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