

Pablo picasso influences in the modern art



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Pablo Picasso was born October 25 1881, in Malaga, Spain; he died April 8 1973, at the age of 92 in Mougins, France. He was a Spanish painter, sculptor, printmaker, ceramicist, and stage designer who spent most of his adult life in France. He is widely known for co-founding the Cubist movement, the invention of constructed sculpture, the co-invention of collage, and for the wide variety of styles that he helped develop and explore. His father was Jose Ruiz Blasco, and his mother was Maria Picasso Y Lopez. His father was an art teacher; his passion was the paintings and art in all aspects. His father was the main reason why Pablo started to paint at an early age. Pablo started painting since he was eight years old, but he started with some drawing lessons since he was five years old at the school of Malaga. Since he father was an art teacher, he would always be in top on him to make him success in art, and his father also took full control of Pablo's art education. He gave him many lessons and make sure that he had an excellent art education. Pablo always joined to everywhere his father was working because he wanted to be learning more and more about his father knowledge.

Picasso dropped out of school in Madrid, he left the school because he started having some difficulties with the teachers and they couldn't understand him, so he decided to leave the school. At the age of sixteenth he already had a big talent in art, his paintings where really amazing for someone his age but he still couldn't match the old masters. To appreciate his paintings and to really notice the talent he had you have to pay close attention to all the details in the painting and to see it as a whole painting, not just different geometric figures or something else. The decision that he

took when he decided to leave his studies resulted in a severe crisis for Picasso, because his education had always been guided, and his art was always getting full by his father knowledge and experiences. He became known and recognized in Spain after the exhibition of his two big master pieces, " First Communion"(1896) " Science and Charity" (1896). He noticed he won't progress in Madrid because he left his studies and no one in the school can help him, he decides to go back to Barcelona. His career begins when he decides to travel to France in 1900, when it that times France was known as the art capital in Europe. During the five first months of 1901, he lived in Madrid. In 1905 he became one of the favorites of the American art collectors Leo and Gertrude Stein. The older brother Michael Stein and his wife Sarah also like Picasso's works and became collectors of his work. The family Steins introduced him to Claribel Cone and her sister Etta who also was some American art collectors; who also like his works and began to acquire Picasso paintings. In 1907 Pablo decides to join the art gallery that had recently been opened in Paris by the art historian Daniel-Henry Kahnweiler. Kahnweiler was a German art collector that eventually became one of the premier French Art dealers of the 20th century.

Pablo Picasso was influenced by his father's artwork in his early years. Paul Cezanne's paintings inspired Picasso to experiment with perspectives and begin Cubism with Georges Braque. For most of his life he found his own influences: his surroundings, myths, he thought that everything that was around him was there for a reason and he saw that things as a source of inspiration. In his old age, however, many old masters where his influences like Velazquez, Delacroix, Manet, and others. Like I said before he was most

inspired by his father when he was a little kid because since he was five years old he father put him into the art work, and his father guided him through his early age by all his knowledge and experiences in art. Another major influence in Pablo Picasso's career was Paul Cezanne. He was a French artist and Post-Impressionist painter his work laid the foundations of the transition from the 19th century conception of artistic endeavor to a new and radically different world of art in the 20th century. Cezanne can be said to form the bridge between late 19th century Impressionism and the early 20th Century's new line of artistic enquiry, Cubism. His works demonstrate design, color, composition, and draftsmanship. One of his other influences was Diego Velazquez was a Spanish painter who was the leading artist in the court of King Philip IV. He was an individualistic artist of the contemporary Baroque period; he was very famous and important for doing portraits. He painted many portraits of the Spanish Royal family and many other European important features. Another influence of Picasso was Eugène Delacroix, he was a French Romantic artist, and he was the leader of the French Romantic School. He was a very expressive artist; he the work of impressionists, his passion for the exotic inspired the artist of the symbolist movement. One of his lasts but not less important influence was Édouard Manet he was a French painter. He was more into the transition from Realism to Impressionism. In 1944 Picasso attended an international peace conference in Poland, and in 1948 Pablo made a poster of a dove for the Peace Congress which became a symbol of peace all over the world. In 1950 received the Stalin Peace Prize from the Soviet government.

Pablo Picasso was most known as a draftsman, sculptor, and printmaker; Picasso's major and primary medium was painting. Most of the things he usually painted were from his imagination, surroundings or memory, and worked in many different styles throughout his career. He always saw and used color as an expressive element; he relied on drawing rather than subtleties of color to create form and space. Picasso demonstrated extraordinary artistic talent in his early years, painting in a realistic manner through his childhood and adolescence. During the first decade of the 20th century, his style changed as he experimented with different theories, techniques, and ideas. His work is often categorized in periods, these periods are 5: The Blue Period, The Rose Period, The African-influenced period, analytic cubism, and the synthetic cubism.

Picasso's Blue Period which was from 1901 until 1904 consists of paintings rendered in shades of blue and blue-green, only in some occasions contain really small splashes of other colors. This period's starting point is something that no one knows, nobody is exactly sure from where the blue period started; it may have begun in the spring of 1901 in Spain, or in Paris in the second half of the year. Many paintings are of mothers with children that were from that exact period. Pablo Picasso was influenced by a trip that he had realized through Spain and also by something that marks him, and made a big impact in him that was the suicide of his friend Carlos Casagemas. Starting in autumn of 1901 he painted several posthumous portraits of Casagemas. The Rose Period that started in 1904 and lasted until 1906, is characterized by a more cheerful style with orange and pink colors, the colors that he used here in this period were colors in which we can

represent love because many of the colors were between a mixture of different tones of pink. In the paintings of this period there were many circus people, acrobats and harlequins known in France as saltimbanques included. The harlequin is a comedic character, is more like a clown or a buffoon, usually depicted in checkered patterned clothing, became a personal symbol for Picasso. He met a girl in France who was a model for sculptors and painters in France, her name was Fernande Olivier and many of his paintings were influenced in the warm relationship that he had with her during that time.

Picasso's African-influenced Period started in the year 1907 and lasted until the year 1909 begins with the two important figures in his paintings, *Les Femmes d'Alger* and *Les Femmes d'Or*, which were inspired by African artifacts. After this period comes the cubism period that starts with the Analytic cubism it started in the year 1909 and it lasted until the year 1912, is a style of painting Picasso started developing it along with Georges Braque using monochrome brownish and neutral colors. They both took apart objects and "analyzed" them in terms of their shapes. Picasso and Braque's paintings at this time were very similar or have many similarities. Synthetic cubism started from the year 1912 until the year 1919, was a further development of the genre, in which cut paper fragments, he started making wallpaper or portions of newspaper pages and were pasted into compositions, marking the first use of collage in fine art. There was another important period for Picasso which was the classicism and surrealism in this period Pablo Picasso made a work in a neoclassical style.

Picasso was one of 250 sculptors made and exhibition in the 3rd Sculpture International held at the Philadelphia Museum of Art in middle of the year 1949. In the year 1950, Picasso's style changed once again, as he took to making and creating reinterpretations of the art of the great masters. He made a series of works being influenced and basing on Velazquez's painting of Las Meninas. He also based and gets inspired in the paintings on works by Goya, Poussin, Manet, Courbet and Delacroix. Picasso's final works were a mixture of styles, his means of expression in constant flux until the end of his life. Pablo is well known for the paintings, drawings, sculptures, and other things he created throughout his life. Pablo taught people that anything or anyone can be art in many different ways. He started a new kind of art, Cubism, in which it seemed as if though you were viewing the art piece from many different areas at once. Pablo Picasso's impact to the world is that you can do anything you want no matter what other people say or thing you should always do what you really want, his uniqueness, weirdness and originality makes the world recognized him as an excellent painter and recognized his works. For the world Pablo Picasso is a form of inspiration because he proves that no matter if some people don't want to help you, like what they did with him in the School of Madrid, and he just ignored that and continue doing what he really want to.

Pablo Picasso's work was, at first, not readily accepted, by the first half of the twentieth century, every progressive artist in the world had taken up Cubism and the principles of Picasso's work. The effects of Pablo Picasso's art were widespread. Many painters started applying the principles of Cubism to their own paintings of traditional subjects. Some other groups of

painters however, applied Cubism's geometric precision to the modern life. One of these many groups was the Futurists in Italy. Its founders rejected and did not want the past and elevated the beauty of the machine as evident in paintings such as Brooklyn Bridge by Joseph Stella. Fernand Leger, a French painter, began to experiment with pipe shaped Cubism, which he called "tubism"