

# [Pablo picasso and jackson pollack](https://assignbuster.com/pablo-picasso-and-jackson-pollack/)

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Paper Pablo Picasso and Jackson Pollack: A Comparative Analysis Pablo Picasso and Jackson Pollack are the legendaryartists of different type of course. Pablo was more like a supporter of liveliness and therefore, his paintings conveyed the message of colorfulness and freshness. In case of Jackson, it is rather different because he was more interested in raising questions than answering them. His paintings are believed to be the sources of exploring oneself and he always attempted and tried to help the audience in the process of imploration, Jackson’s work is all about finding one’s true potential. The artist used dull colors like black, grey and white in contrast. The themes that he used told a lot about him and his life as he was always looking to communicate his frustration, anger and confusion through his works. Pablo on the other hand, lived a very fulfilling and satisfied life and because of this reason, his paintings promoted happiness and pleasure in the world. The basic and fundamental purpose of writing this essay is to compare and contrast the works of Picasso and Pollack that go by the names of “ Three Musicians” (Picassso, Three Musicians) and “ Shewolf” (Pollock, Shewolf) respectively. The work of Picasso was painted in order to tell the people to make the most of their life by creating harmony with one and another as musicians play their pieces and add to the mass of this universe by pleasuring the people. The deep sense of Picasso’s own perception towards reality was revealed through the featured painting. He no doubt had his share of misfortune but he learned the art of viewing the bright side of the problems and he considered poverty as a challenge and overcame it with the help of attaining mastery in his field while, on the other hand, Pollack trapped himself in the past and lived his life in paranoia. At the end of the day, both of them rise as the remembered members of the human race because they added to the mass of this universe via expressing their emotions and feelings. The abstract art that was the specialty of Pollack has no end and start and therefore, the art-pieces created as a result of abstractive thinking always help people in exploring themselves and due to this attribute, each and every individual is going to give an abstract painting a unique meaning and in this way, the abstractive art keeps on evolving with the passage of time. The abovementioned painting of Pollack pointed out in the direction of an inside animal that is known to be present in all of us and the artist is trying to warn the audience to remain vigilant and aware of the inside monster. The science of psychology states that humans have violent tendencies and they have to be controlled in order to become a responsible human being (Clark pp. 142). The message of patience and self management was effectively communicated with the work. Still, the work of Pollack is more deep and futuristic in nature because the philosophy of identifying life as an ice cream does not permit people to address unresolved emotions and they can lead to undesirable behaviors in the society. Additionally, the confused mind needs a confused picture so that it can make the head and tail of problems. The people always manifest their current problems and difficulties while listening to music and the same thing is true for abstractive art. The Picasso’s work does not appeal to hopeless people because they do not like bright colors (Schneider pp. 90) whereas, the contribution of Pollack appeals to everyone due to its ability to compel people to think about themselves and their problems that seem to have no end. In their own ways, Picasso and Pollock attempted to guide people. The first one told them to relax and enjoy life while the other one told them to gain insight about themselves and then move forward in life. Picasso and Pollock had extrovert and introvert personalities and therefore, their approaches towards life were different too. But, in the long run humans have to learn to incorporate both of the approaches because they have to let go of their problems as Picasso suggested but doing so without learning the lesson is not going to help people in becoming better at living. The approaches and messages conveyed by the two legendary artists are complimentary to each other and should not be taken and treated as opposing to each other. The spirit of life resides in one’s ability to hit a right balance in his or her ability to learn the lesson and then dump the problem in order to move forward. Furthermore, in isolation Pollack’s approach is going to make people paranoid while, the Picasso’s one will lead them to have meaningless joy and fun that will act as a cover to hide out sorrows from the world. The pains will most probably find their way out in the form of deviant social behaviors and the work of Pollock guided people to check their attitudes and behaviors with the help of exploring themselves. Conclusively, it can be established that the artwork is nothing else than a representation person’s beliefs about the world. Picasso viewed his surroundings as a music hall where people are playing music and enjoying their lives. The other artist considered the same world as a place that is swamped by people with violent thoughts and attitudes that he portrayed as Shewolf and therefore, gave the message of patience and tolerance in a subtle way. The art is always known to be given a meaning by the audience and therefore, there is no permanent meaning that can be assigned to the works of both the legends and as beauty lies in the eye of the beholder so that the art as well. Works Cited Clark, Timothy. " All the Things I Said about Duchamp: A Response to Benjamin Buchloh." feminist issueS 71, 1 (1995): 141-143 Online. Picassso, Pablo. Three Musicians . Philadelphia Museum of Art. Three Musicians . Philadelphia, 1921 Online. Pollock, Jackson. Shewolf. Museum of Modern Art. Shewolf. New York, 1943 Online. Schneider, Daniel. " The Painting of Pablo Picasso: A Psychoanalytic Study." The College Art Journal 7, 2 (1948): 81-95 Online.