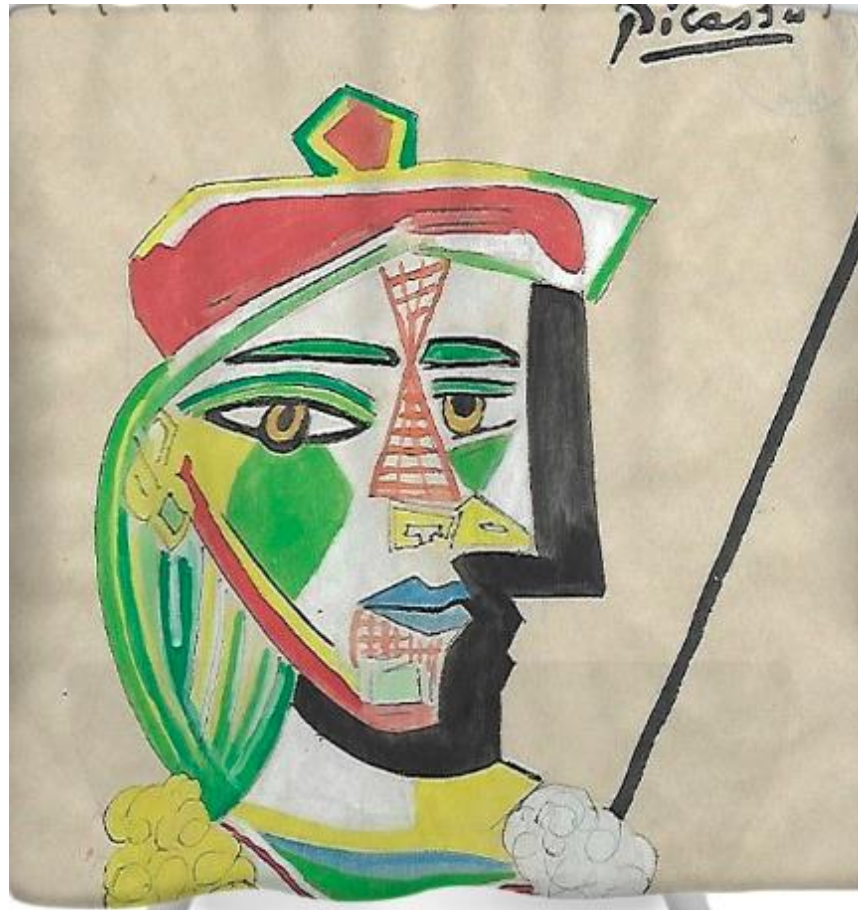




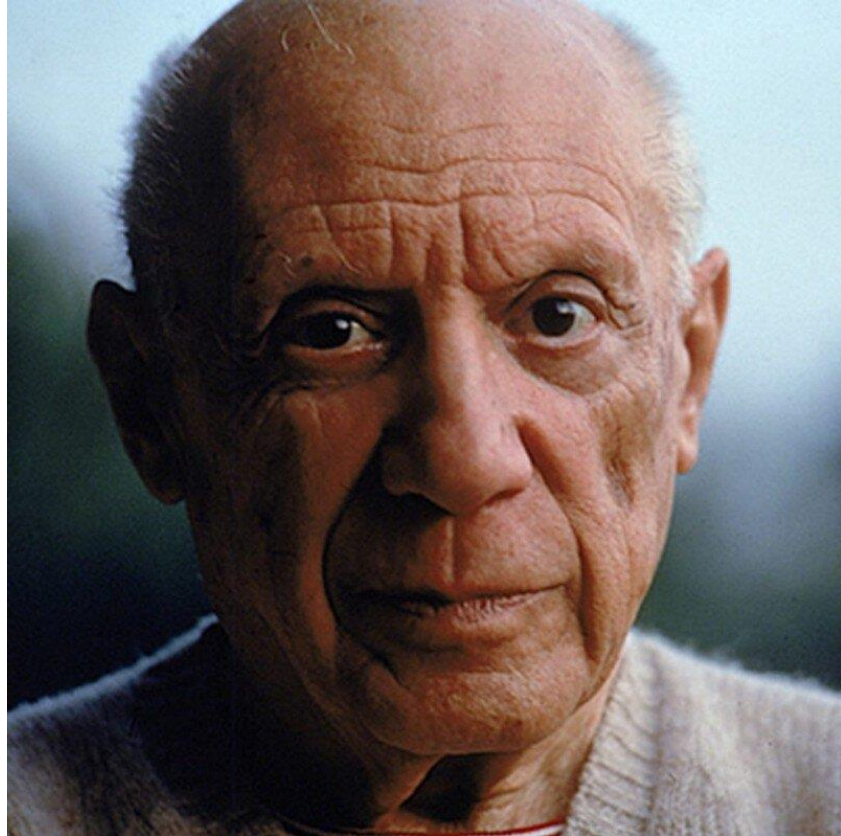
PABLO PICASSO

The Life and Works of the Famous Cubism Artist



COMPILED BY HOWIE BAUM

PABLO RUIZ PICASSO



Born October 25, 1881, in Malaga, Spain, Pablo Picasso, became one of the greatest and most influential artists of the 20th century.

Between 1910 and 1920 he was the creator (with Georges Braque) in France, of a new art form, called Cubism and was considered radical in his work.

He was a Spanish expatriate, who was a:

- **Painter**
- **Sculptor**
- **Printmaker**
- **Ceramicist**
- **Stage and Costume designer**

After a long prolific career, he died at the age of 92, on April 8, 1973 in Mougins, France.

PABLO PICASSO

He was the most dominant and influential artist of the first half of the 20th century.

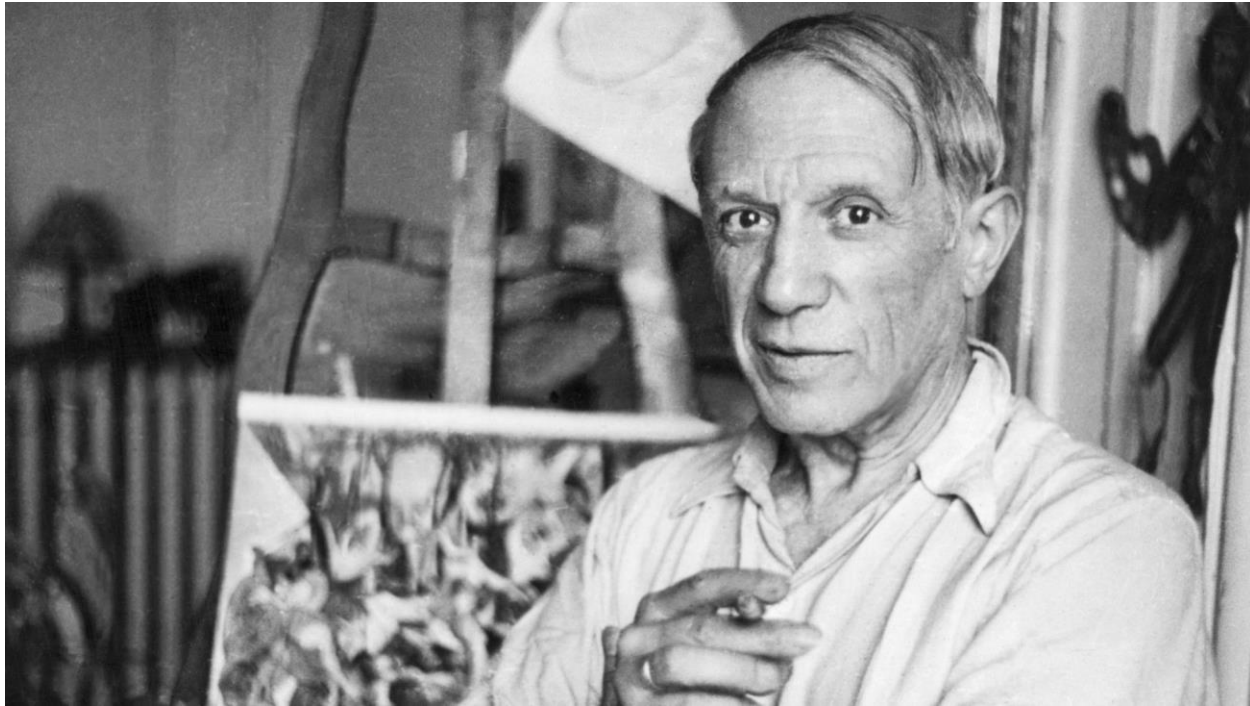
Associated most of all with pioneering Cubism, alongside Georges Braque, he also invented collage and made major contributions to Symbolism and Surrealism.

He saw himself above all as a painter, yet his sculpture was greatly influential.

He also explored areas as diverse as printmaking and ceramics.

Finally, he was a famously charismatic personality.

His many relationships with women not only filtered into his art but also may have directed its course.



TIME PERIODS OF HIS ART

Blue period – 1901 to 1904

Rose Period – 1904 to 1906

African Influenced period – 1907 to 1909

Analytic Cubism – 1909 to 1912

Synthetic Cubism/Crystal period – 1912 to 1919



**PORTRAIT OF HIS FATHER
L'ARTISTE**

JOSE RUIZ BLASCO - 1895



PORTRAIT OF HIS MOTHER

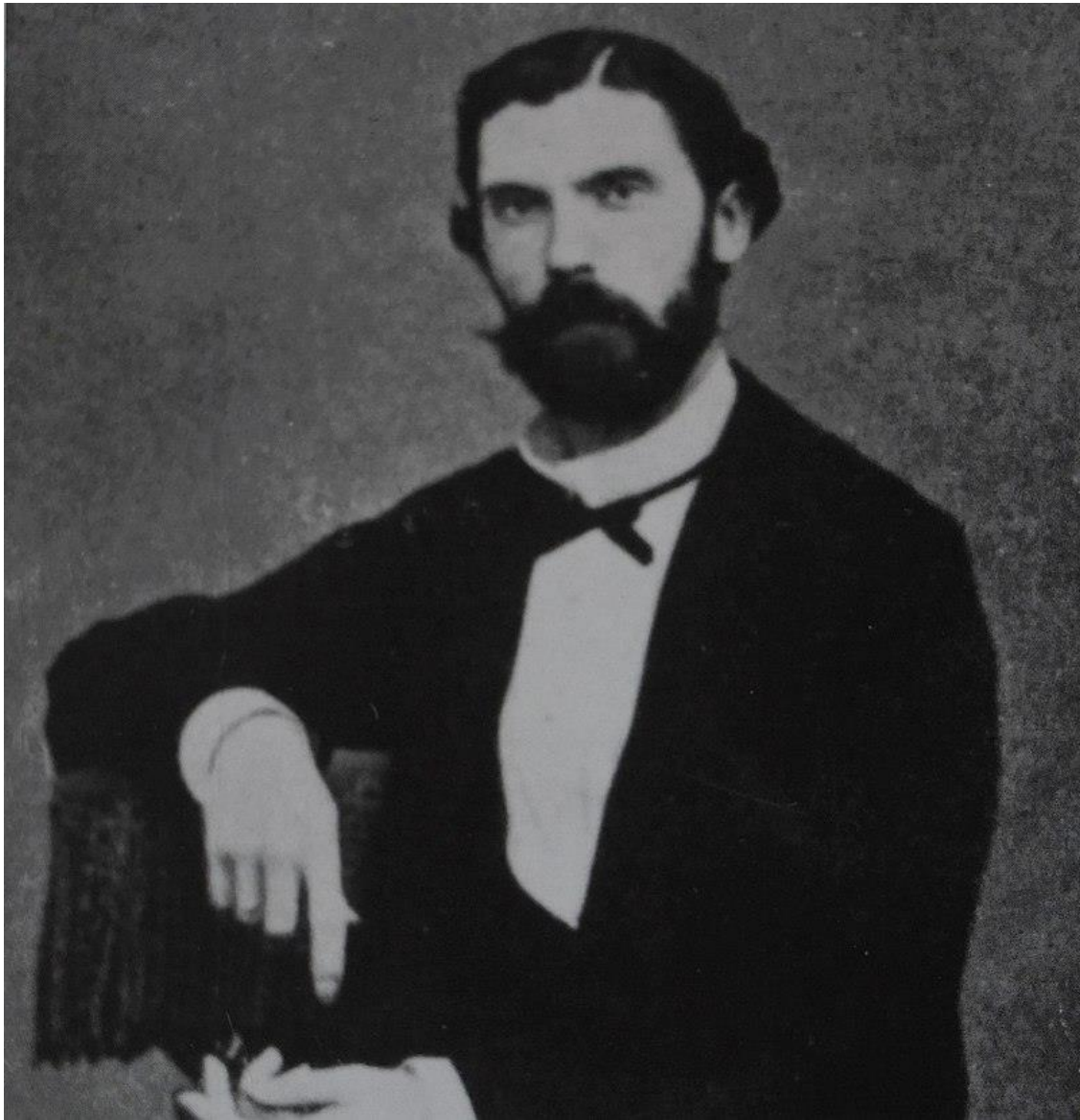
**MARIA PICASSO LOPEZ
1896**

PICASSO'S PARENTS

He was the son of José Ruiz Blasco, a professor of drawing, and Maria Picasso López.

His long, full name, which honors a variety of relatives and saints, is:

Pablo Diego José Francisco de Paula Juan Nepomuceno María de los Remedios Cipriano de la Santísima Trinidad Martyr Patricio Clito Ruíz y Picasso.



DON JOSÉ RUIZ BLASCO

His father, nicknamed "Pepe", came from a middle-class family.

He taught drawing at the Malaga School of Fine Arts and was curator of the city's municipal museum and also sold his own paintings.

He had a great influence on his son, to whom he passed on his taste for painting from a very young age.

Picasso used to watch him work and they regularly went to the museum together.

ABOUT THE ARTIST

Pablo Picasso is widely considered the most influential artist of the twentieth century

His lifelong creative invention repeatedly changed the course of visual thinking and art history.

His father, a painter, teacher, and museum curator, was a major influence in Picasso's formative years as an artist.

In September 1891 his family settled in La Coruña, Galicia, Spain, where his father taught drawing at the Instituto Da Guarda and Picasso also studied art there.

When he was still a boy, his father handed him his own paint brushes, stating that his son who had so much artistic talent, was the better artist.



HIS FIRST PICTURE

At the age of 11, he lost all desire to do any schoolwork, choosing to spend the school days doodling in his notebook instead.

"For being a bad student, I was banished to the 'calaboose,' a bare cell with whitewashed walls and a bench to sit on," he later remembered.

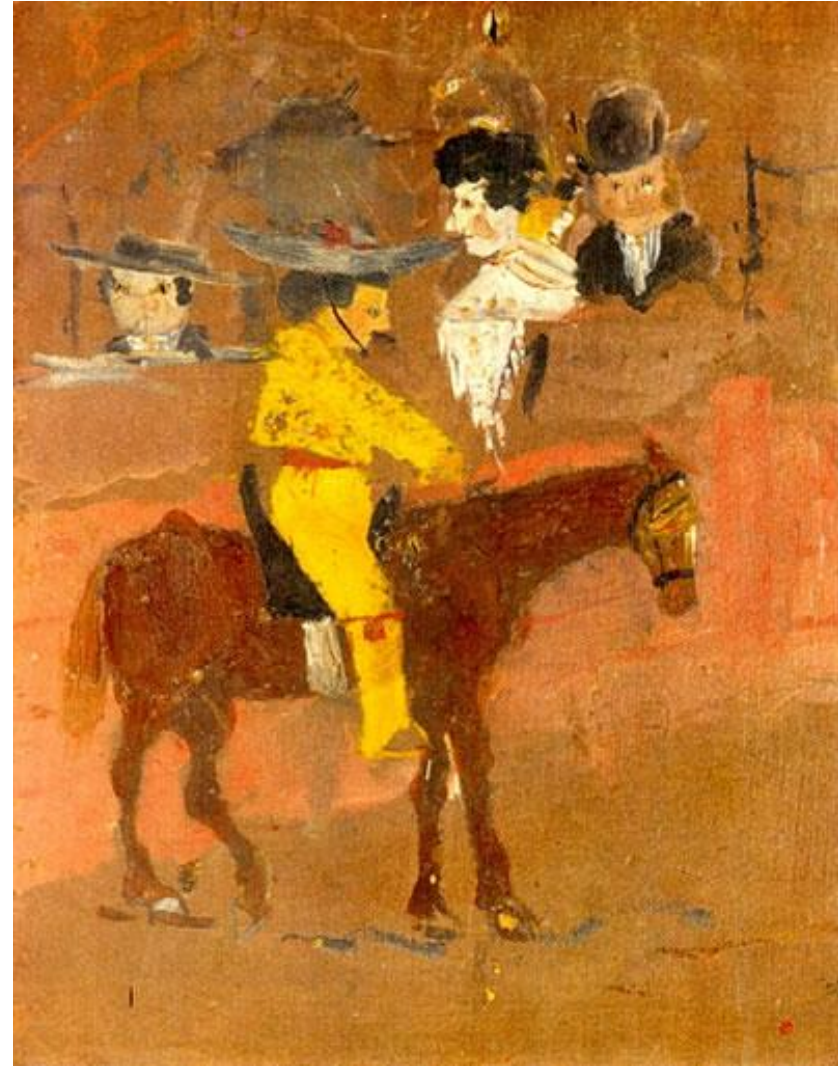
"I liked it there, because I took along a sketch pad and drew incessantly ... I could have stayed there forever, drawing without stopping."

"In every child there is an artist. The problem is to know how to remain an artist when growing up."

Pablo Picasso

It was painted in 1889 when he was 8 years old.

In French, it was called "Le petit picador jaune" (The little yellow bullfighter)





PABLO RUIZ PICASSO WAS BORN INTO A CREATIVE FAMILY

He was the son of José Ruiz Blasco, a professor of drawing, and Maria Picasso López

His father was a painter and an art teacher, and Picasso quickly showed signs of following the same path.

His mother claimed that his first word was "piz," a shortened version of lapiz, or pencil.

His father was his first art teacher, and he began to formally study art at the age of 11.

One of the early paintings he did when he was 14, is the First Communion (1895).

For the models for the painting, he used his father, mother, and younger sister.



Picasso had a mastery of oil painting, when he was just 8 years old.

At the young age of 13, he began his career as an artist.

At this time, he worked in a realist style; he depicted subjects authentically and employed a true-to-life color palette.

He particularly enjoyed painting scenes inspired by his Catholic faith and portraits of his family members.

This traditional, academic approach is evident in his church-inspired paintings and his portrayals of loved ones.

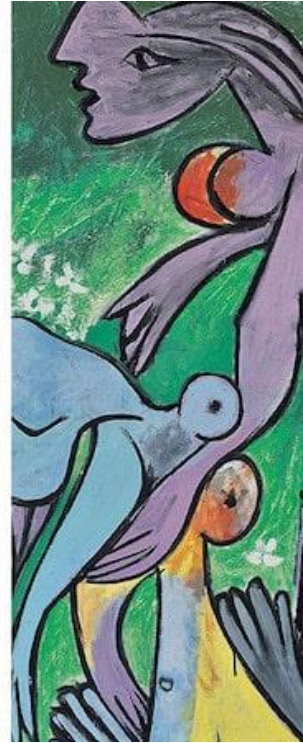
When he was 15, he painted "The Altar Boy" and the portrait of his Mother, Maria.

PICASSO'S DIFFERENT ART PERIODS

His painting styles and other artwork changed during his Life, unlike that of any other artist.

In order to trace his stylistic evolution, his body of work is often divided into 8 periods:

- early (realistic) work
- The Blue Period
- The Rose Period
- The African Period
- Cubism
- Neoclassicism
- Surrealism
- Later work



In a career spanning 78 years, he amassed:

- 300 sculptures
- 13,500 paintings
- 34,000 illustrations
- 100,000 prints and engravings

- He lived through two World Wars, sired 4 children, and even appeared in films.

He remains renowned for endlessly reinventing himself, switching between styles radically different.

Because of this, his life's work seems to be the product of 5 or 6 great artists, rather than just one.



A SELF-PORTRAIT HE DID WHEN HE WAS 15, IN 1896

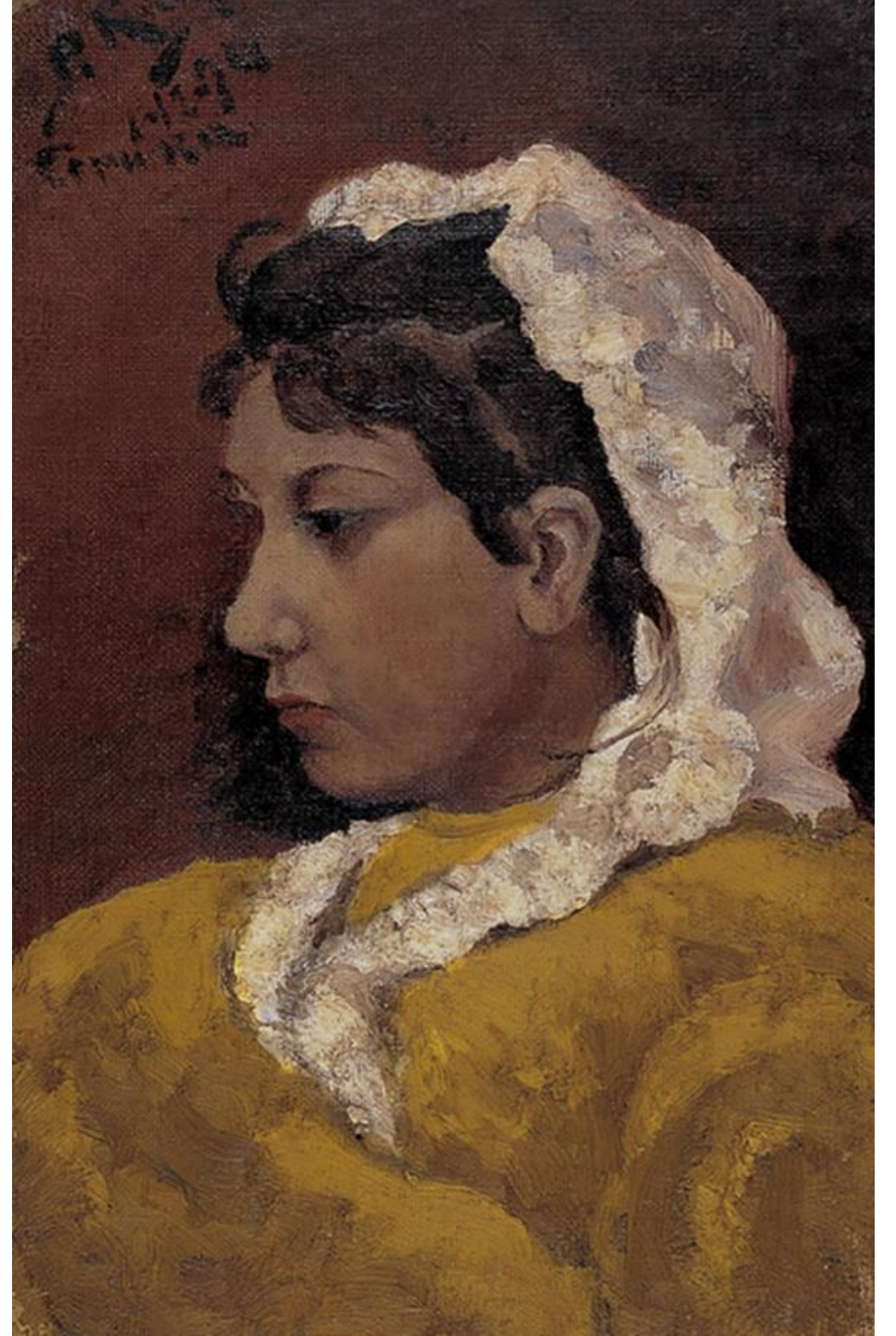
**PORTRAIT OF PABLO PICASSO AND
HIS SISTER LOLA IN MALAGA, SPAIN,
1888**



Pablo Picasso was 13 years old in 1894, the year he painted this portrait of his sister María Dolores Ruiz Picasso, fondly known as Lola.

The sophistication of Picasso's first works, evident in details such as the wisp of hair that passes from behind her ear over her bonnet, or the somber cast of her mouth.

He used Lola as a model, in his younger years of painting.



SCIENCE AND CHARITY

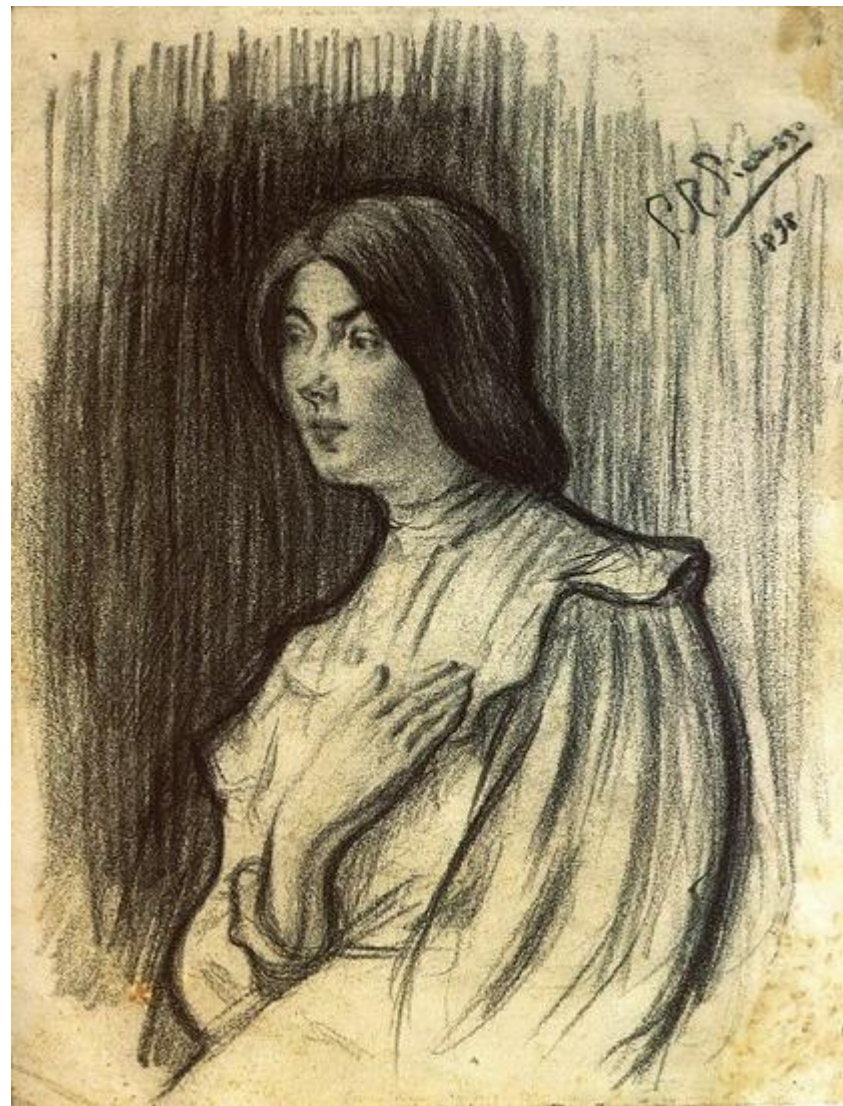
In 1897 his eventual fame in Spain seemed assured.

In that year his painting "Science and Charity", for which his father modeled for the doctor, was awarded an honorable mention in Madrid at the Fine Arts Exhibition.





1898



1898



1899

LOLA PICASSO – HIS SISTER

Picasso painted this portrait of his sister, Lola, in 1899, when he was 18 years old.

He was just discovering avant-garde art through his association with the Modernista artists, poets, and writers at the Els 4 Gats (Four Cats) café, in Barcelona.

This included the Catalan, Carlos Casagemas, who became a close friend.

The suicide of Casagemas devastated Picasso, which led to the somber paintings he did, during his "Blue" period.

,





His father groomed the young prodigy to be a great artist by getting Picasso the best education the family could afford and visiting Madrid to see works by Spanish Old Masters.

By the time he was 13 years old, his skill level had surpassed his father's.

When he was 18, in 1895, the family moved to Barcelona so his father could take up a new post at the city's prestigious School of Fine Arts and Picasso continued his art education there.

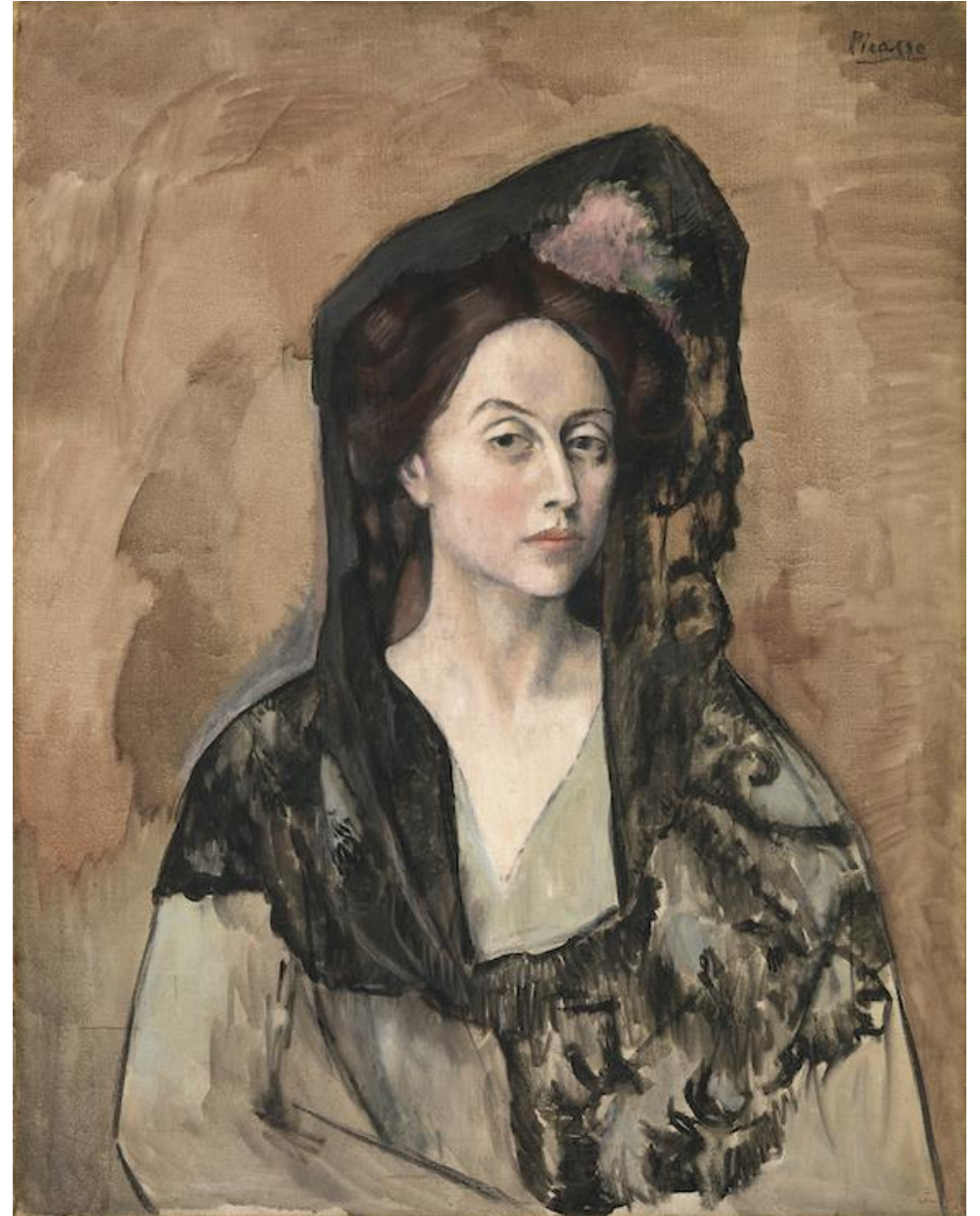
At times, he was bored and skipped school to paint scenes around Barcelona.

Picasso's interpretation of Velázquez's "Las Meninas" exhibited at Museu Picasso



A photo of Pablo Picasso in Ricardo Canals's studio, 1904. Photo via Wikimedia Commons.

A portrait of Madame Canals, 1905



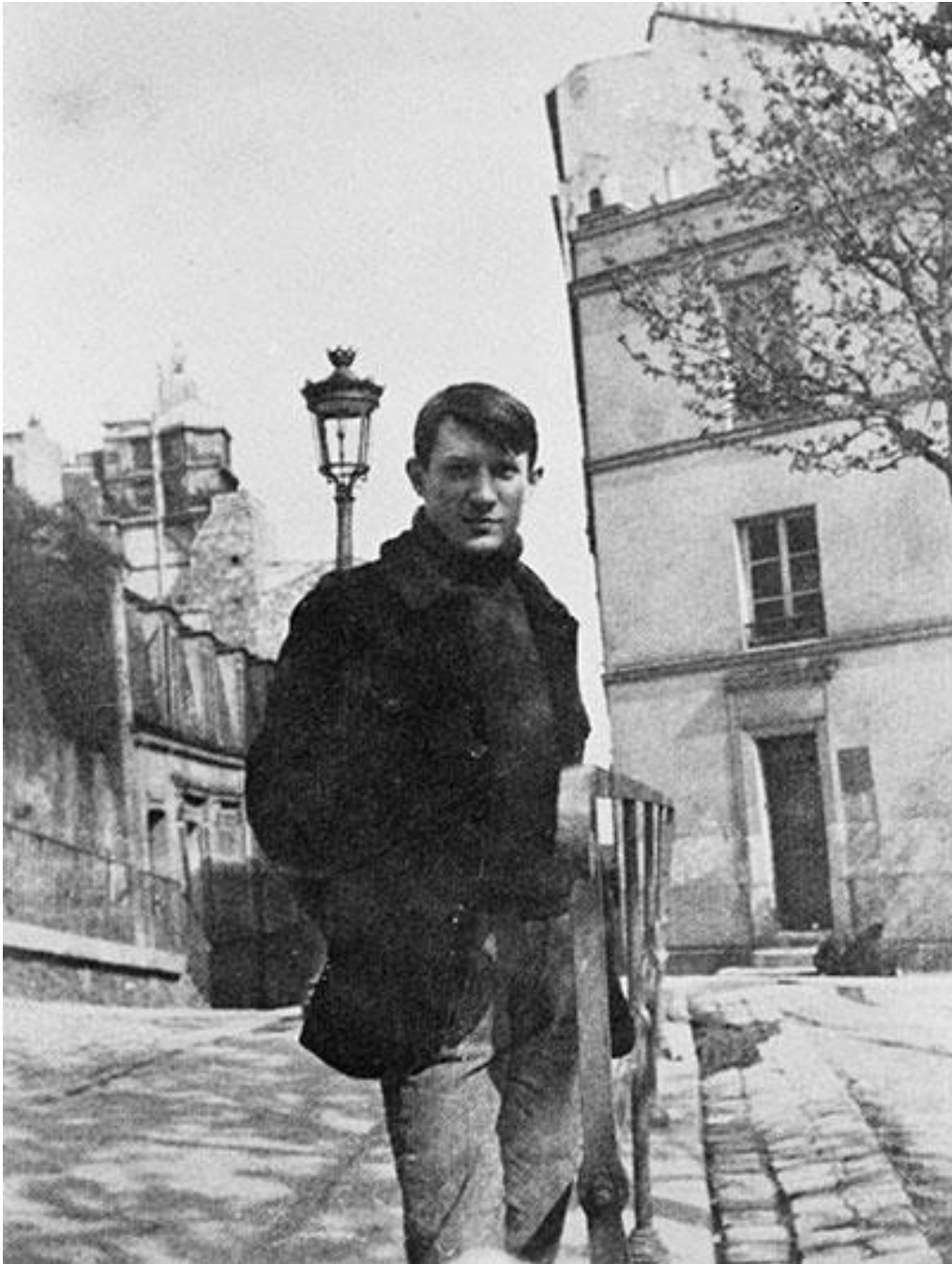


SELF-PORTRAIT IN 1901

Picasso

**BLUE
PERIOD**





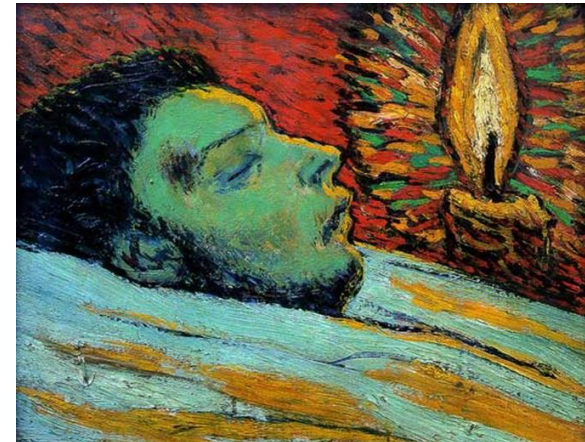
"BLUE" PERIOD

This is, perhaps, the first period in the work of Picasso, in relation to which we can speak about the individuality of the creator, despite the still sounding notes of influence.

The first creative uplift was provoked by a long-lasting depression.

In February of 1901 in Madrid, Picasso learned that his close friend Carlos Casagemas had died.

Picasso later recalled: "I started painting in blue, when I learned of Casagemas's death".



THE BLUE PERIOD

Living intermittently in Paris and Spain from 1901 to 1904, his work during these years suggests feelings of desolation and darkness, in part by the suicide of his friend Casagemas.

This was described as his Blue Period, depict themes of poverty, loneliness, and despair.

In *The Blind Man's Meal* from 1903, he uses a dismal range of blues to sensitively render a lonely figure encumbered by his condition as he holds a crust of bread in one hand and awkwardly grasps for a pitcher with the other.



Picasso's most famous paintings from the Blue Period include

"Blue Nude,"

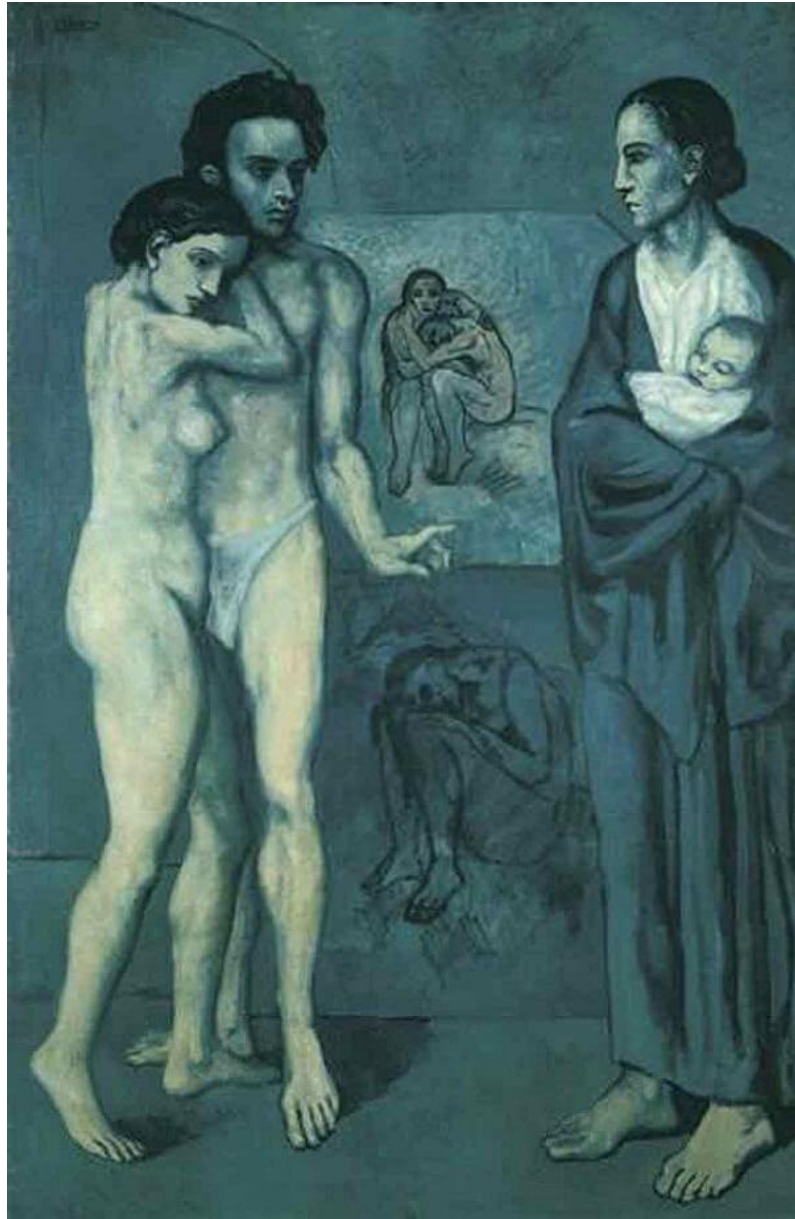
"La Vie"

"The Old Guitarist,"

All 3 of which were completed in 1903.



"LA VIE" – ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS PAINTINGS HE DID DURING HIS "BLUE" PERIOD



Pablo Picasso never intended for the world to have a clear understanding of the painting "La Vie", now one of the treasured possessions of the Cleveland Museum of Art.

It was painted in 1903, which was when Picasso lived in Barcelona and was at the height of his depression from the suicide of his friend Casagemas.



THE OLD GUITARIST

It was painted in 1903.

During this time, the artist was sympathetic to the plight of the downtrodden and painted many canvases depicting the miseries of the poor, the ill, and those cast out of society.

He too knew what it was like to be impoverished, having been nearly penniless during all of 1902.

This bent and sightless man holds close to him a large, round guitar. Its brown body represents the painting's only shift in color.



2 MYSTERIOUS IMAGES UNDERNEATH THE MAIN PAINTING

The painting is also notable for the ghostly presence of 2 mysterious images, painted underneath.

The most obvious features include a woman's head looking left, an outstretched arm with an open hand to the right and shins which (especially in the x-ray image) appear to be in a seated position.



THE OLD GUITARIST, X-RAY PHOTO

THE UNHAPPY ABSINTHE DRINKER
WHO SITS WITH HER ARMS FOLDED





MOTHER AND CHILD WHO
ACTUALLY LIVE IN A
DISEASE-RIDDEN WOMEN'S
PRISON.



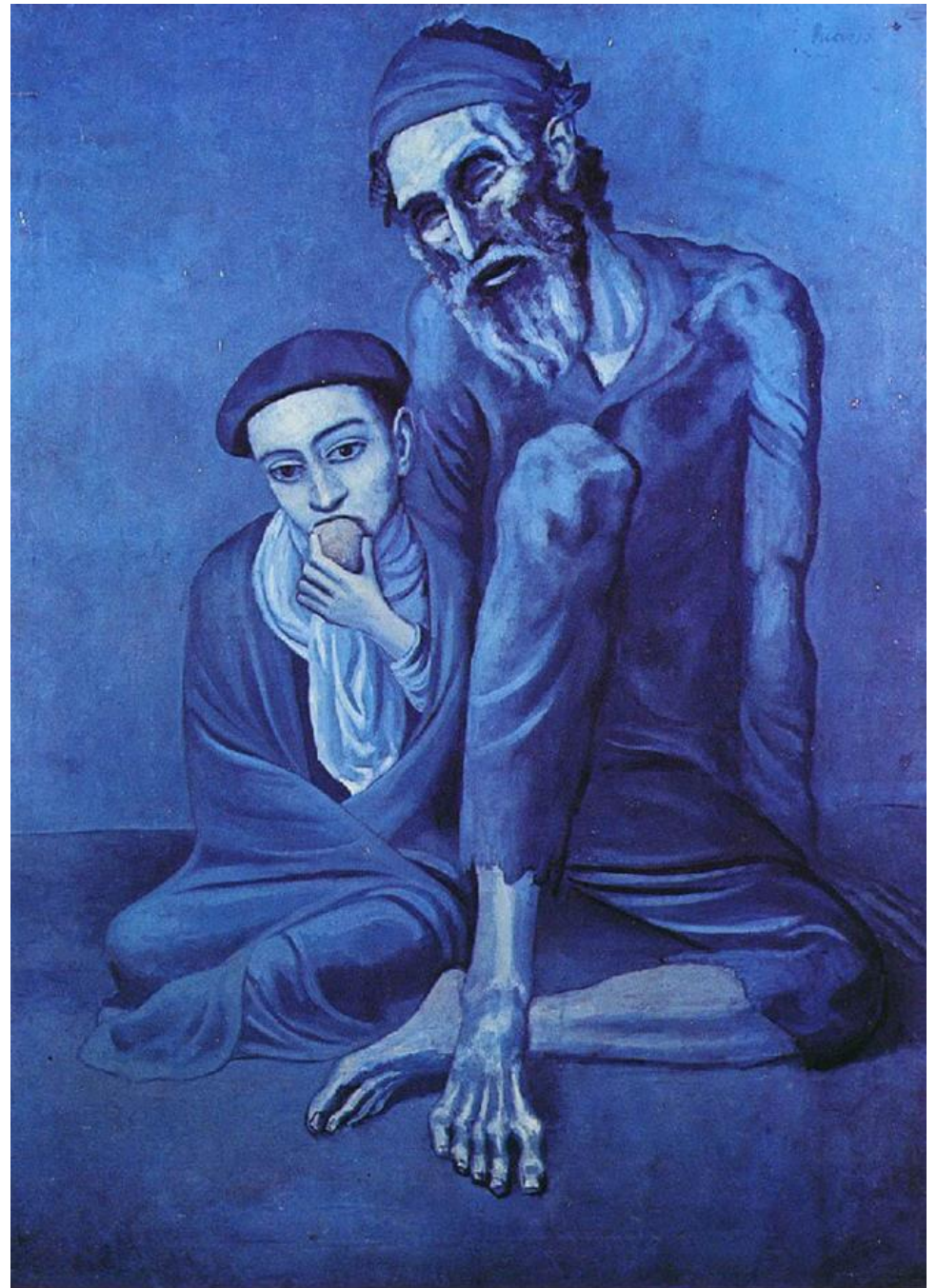
LA SOUPE, 1903 OIL ON CANVAS,





THE BLUE ROOM

It is considered one of the earliest examples from Picasso's Blue Period (1901-04), during which he concentrated on the pathos of the human figure in compositions colored by shades of blue.



**"THE 2 SISTERS" PAINTED BY
PICASSO IN 1902.**





1904-1906

Picasso's Rose Period

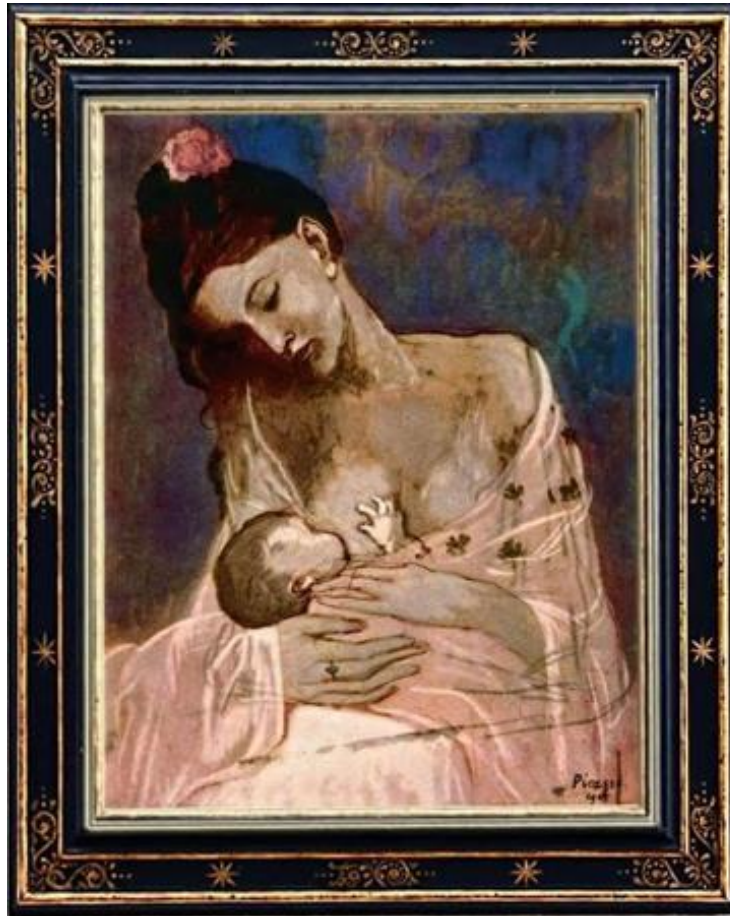
THE ROSE PERIOD (1904-1906)

Fitting to the name, Picasso seemed to find some small measure of success and **overcame some of his depression.**

He had a happier period, featuring orange and pink hues and the playful worlds of circus people and harlequins.

American art collectors Leo and Gertrude Stein became great fans of Picasso.

They not only became his chief patrons, Gertrude was also pictured in his "Portrait of Gertrude Stein", one of his most famous portraits.



Picasso

ROSE
PERIOD





BOY-PIPE

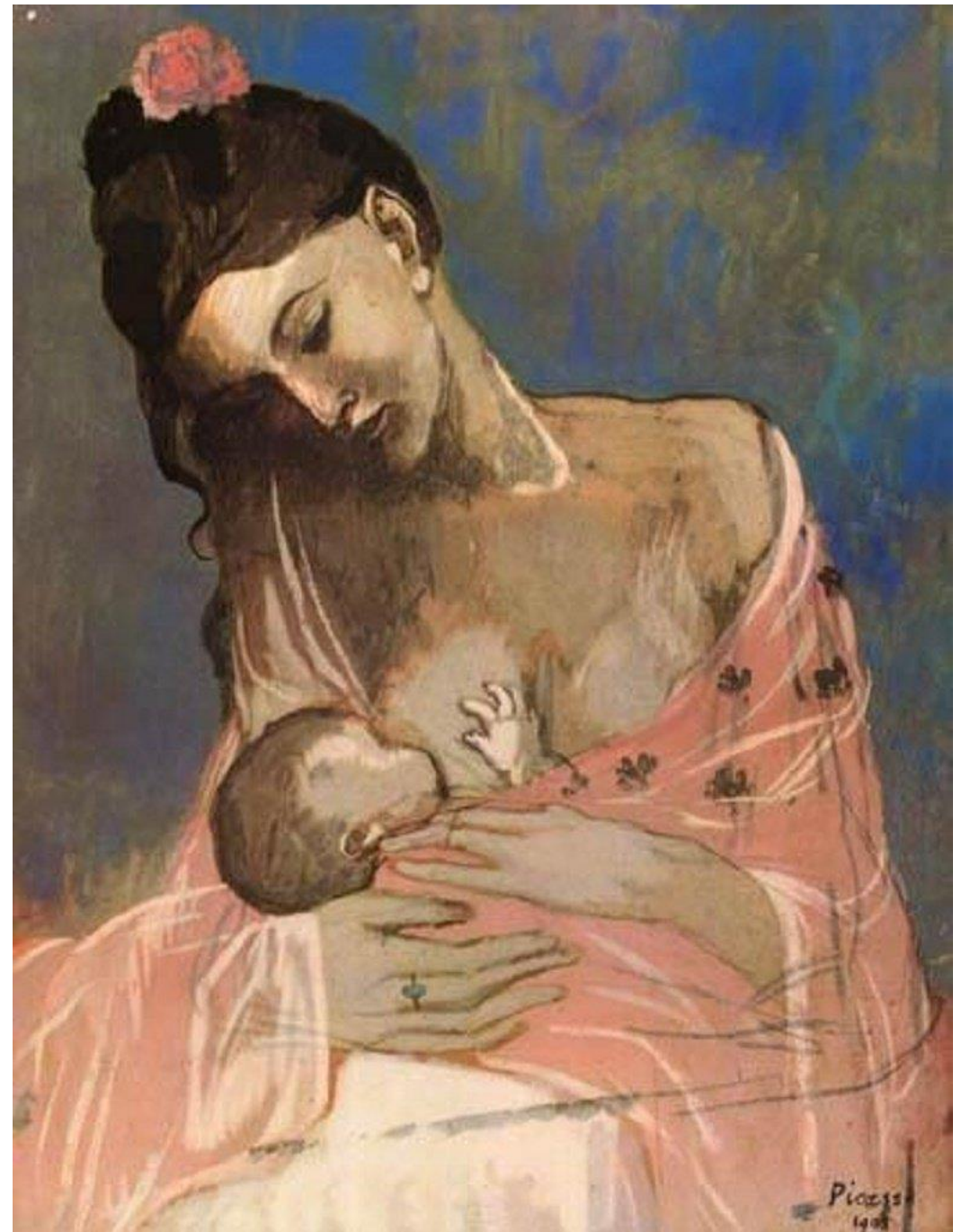
Picasso's Rose Period represents an important epoch in the life and work of the Spanish artist.

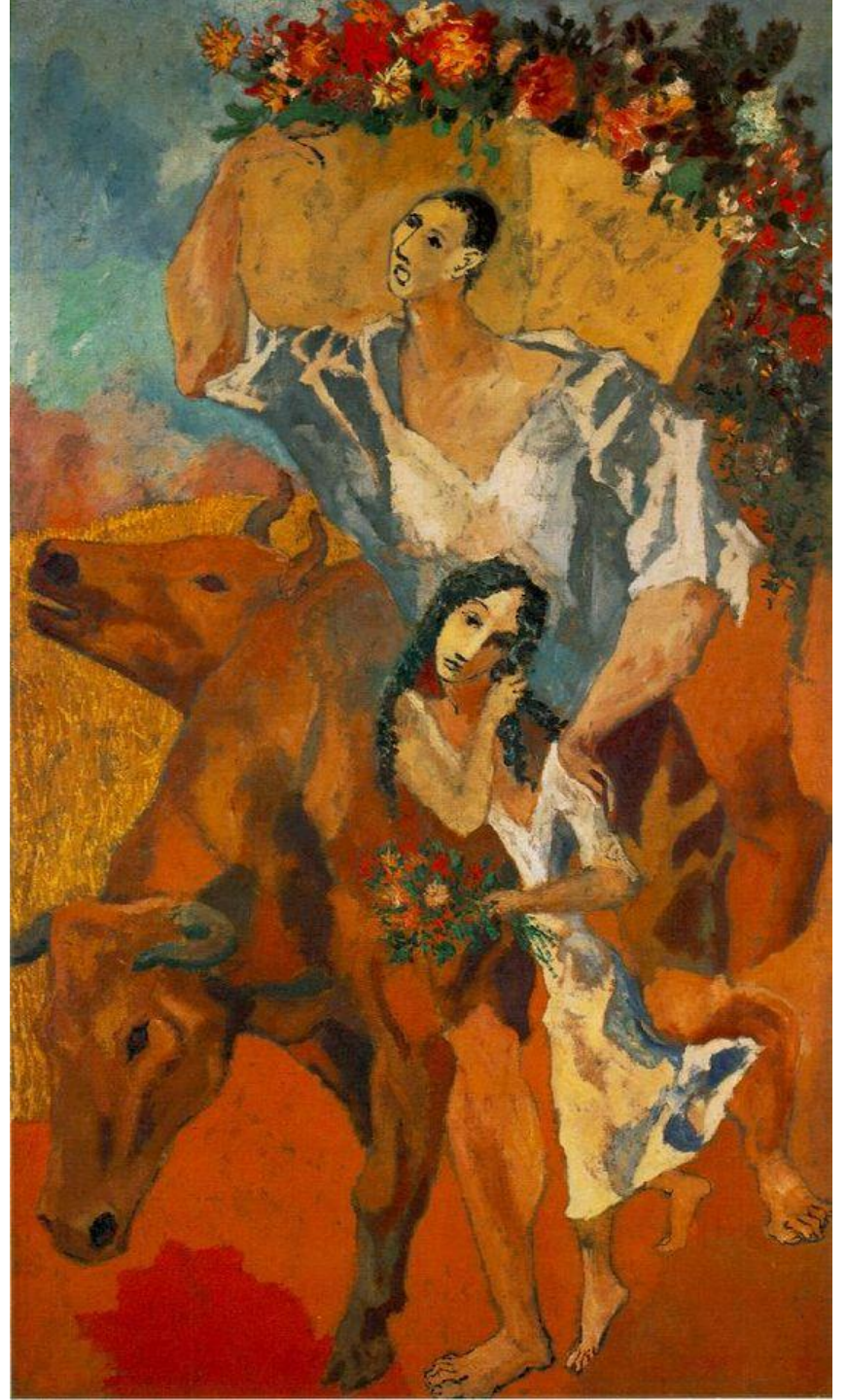
It began in 1904 at a time when Picasso settled in Montmartre at the Bateau-Lavoir, among bohemian poets and writers.

This led to Picasso's African Period in 1907, culminating in the Proto-Cubist *Les Femmes d'Alger (O. J. R. Version O)*, regarded as a masterpiece.

It is important to notice that the Rose Period was a better color change, but he still had some depression, as can be seen in the faces of the persons, who didn't smile.

1905 MATERNITE (OR MOTHER
AND CHILD)











MOTHER AND CHILD - ACROBATS

SEATED HARLEQUIN - 1923





PICASSO'S DEPRESSION

It didn't end with the beginning of his rose period, which succeeded the blue period and in which the color pink dominates in many of his paintings.

When you look at the pictures he painted during the "rose" period, the persons aren't smiling.

In fact, it lasted until the end of his cubist period (which followed the rose period)

Only in the period afterwards , which was his neo-classicist period, did Picasso's work begin to show the playfulness that would remain a prominent feature of his work for the rest of his life.



PORTRAIT OF PICASSO IN RICARDO CANALS'S STUDIO, 1904, WHEN HE WAS 23.

Photo via Wikimedia Commons.



PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPH OF PICASSO
IN 1908, WHEN HE WAS 27.

Anonymous Unknown author, Public
domain, via Wikimedia Commons

**PABLO PICASSO IN FRONT OF
HIS PAINTING THE
AFICIONADO AT VILLA LES
CLOCHETTES**

**WHEN HE WAS 31
SORGUES, FRANCE (1912)**





PORTRAIT OF PICASSO (1912) BY JUAN GRIS

IT IS LOCATED IN THE ART INSTITUTE OF
CHICAGO

Juan Gris, Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons

FERNANDE OLIVIER

Picasso met a bohemian artist named Fernande Olivier in 1904, who became his lover for 7 years.

She subsequently appeared in many of these more optimistic paintings and sculptures.





BRONZE SCULPTURE OF FERNANDE OLIVIER

She lived with Picasso from 1904 to 1911.

The artist made this bust early during that time, in what is known as his "Rose Period," when he produced a small number of sculptures.

The terra-cotta model for the work was probably made a few years before it was cast in bronze under the auspices of the artist's dealer, Ambroise Vollard.

The depiction is asymmetrical, with the sitter's proper left side more fully finished; her right eye is only lightly outlined.





CUBIST SCULPTURE OF FERNANDE OLIVIER

This is Picasso's first Cubist sculpture and one of more than 60 Cubist paintings, sculptures, and drawings the artist made of his companion Fernande Olivier in 1909.

Picasso modeled the bust in Paris after the couple returned from a summer trip to Spain.

As in his early Cubist paintings, Fernande's head is described in facets and voids.

Intended to be seen in the round, the composition changes when viewed from different angles.

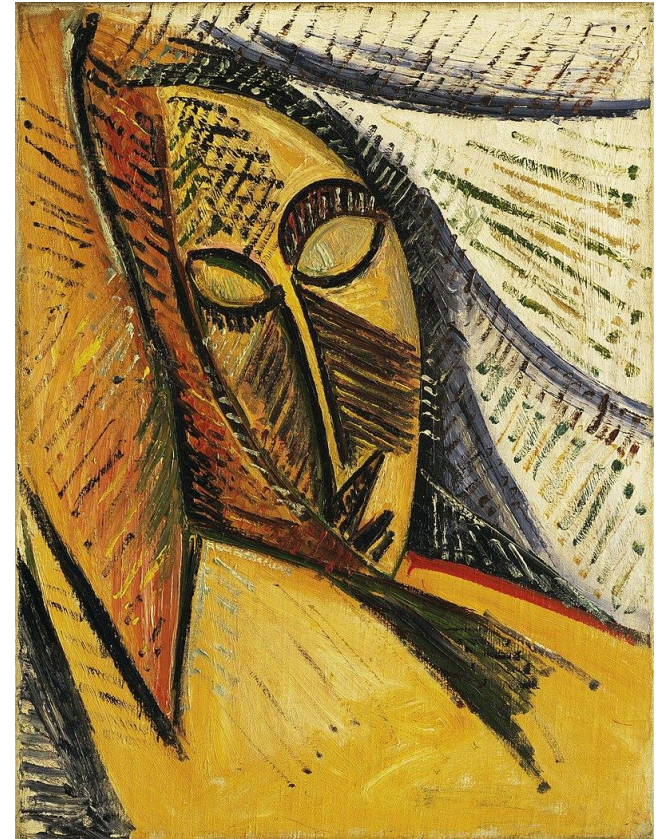
AFRICAN INFLUENCED PERIOD – 1907 TO 1909

Picasso's African Period, was when he painted in a style which was strongly influenced by African sculpture.

It consisted of images of traditional African masks and art of ancient Egypt, in addition to non-African influences including Iberian sculpture, and the art of Paul Cézanne and El Greco.

This proto-Cubist period, followed his Blue Period and Rose Period.

He collected and drew inspiration from African art during this period, and also for many years after it





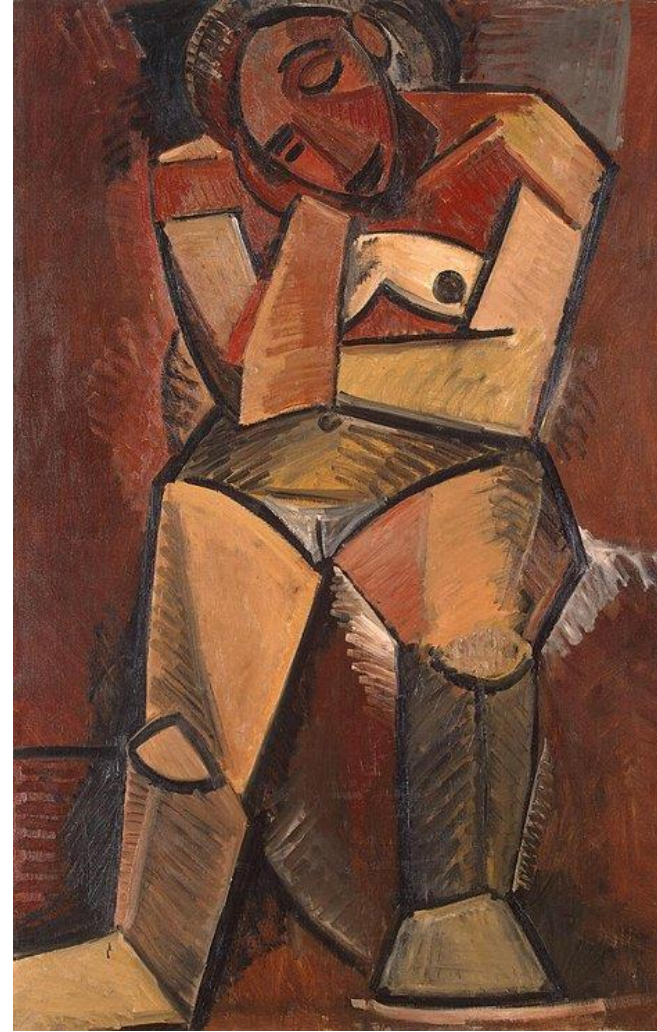
LES DEMOISELLES D'AVIGNON (1907)

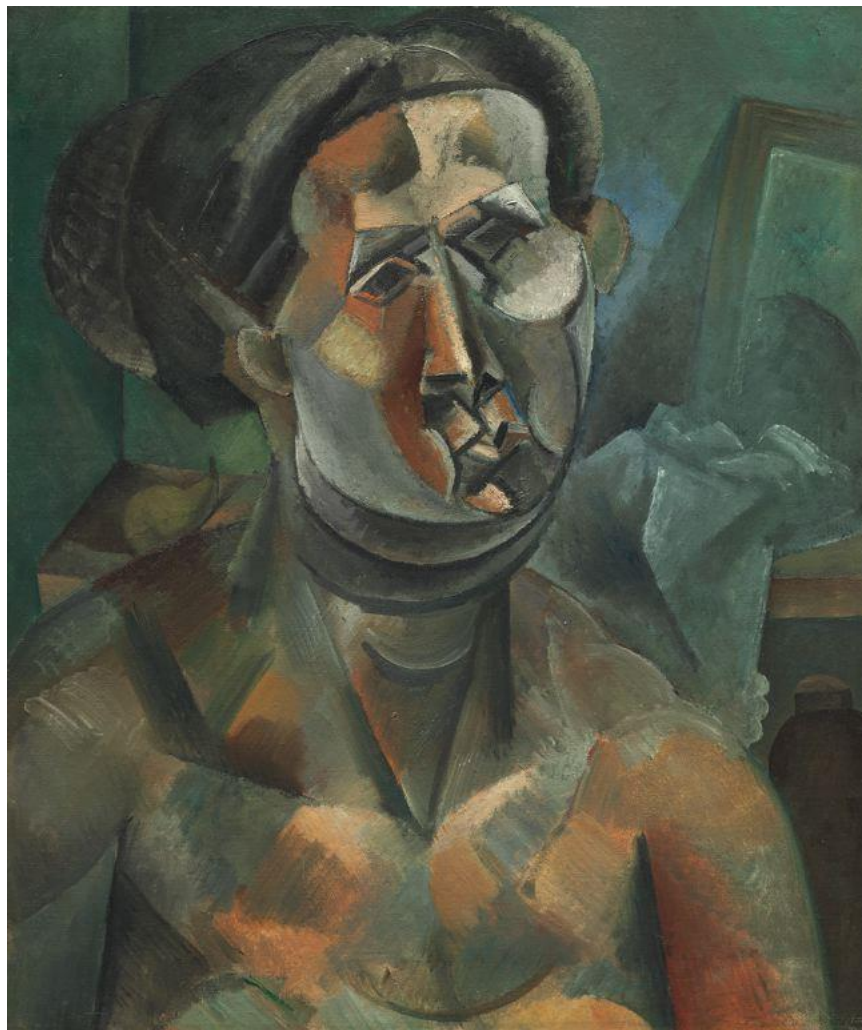
This painting is the most famous example of cubism painting and took 9 months to complete.

He created hundreds of sketches and studies to prepare for the final work.

He used distortion of the female's body and geometric forms in an innovative way, which challenge the expectation that paintings will offer idealized representations of female beauty.

It also shows the influence of African art on Picasso.







ANALYTIC CUBISM PERIOD 1909–1912

The movement was pioneered by Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque.

In Cubist artwork, objects are analyzed, broken up and reassembled in an abstracted form.

Instead of depicting objects from a single viewpoint, the artist paints the subject from a multitude of viewpoints to represent the subject in a greater context.

Cubism is an early-20th-century avant-garde art movement that revolutionized European painting and sculpture, and inspired related movements in music, literature and architecture.

It has been considered the most influential art movement of the 20th century.

One primary influence that led to Cubism was the representation of three-dimensional form in the late works of Paul Cézanne.

Analytic cubism uses monochrome brownish and neutral colors.

Both artists took apart objects and “analyzed” them in terms of their shapes.

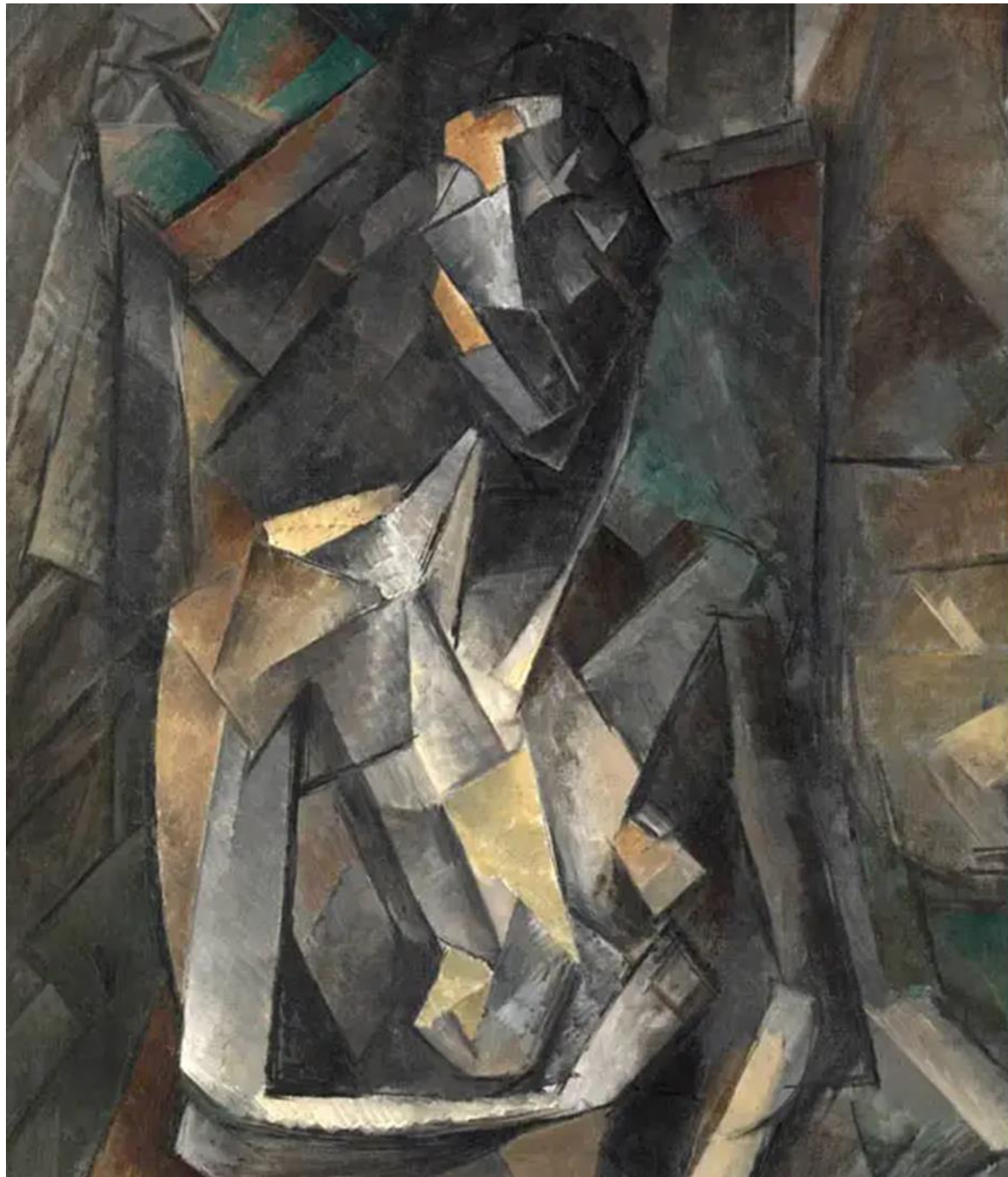
Picasso and Braque’s paintings at this time share many similarities.



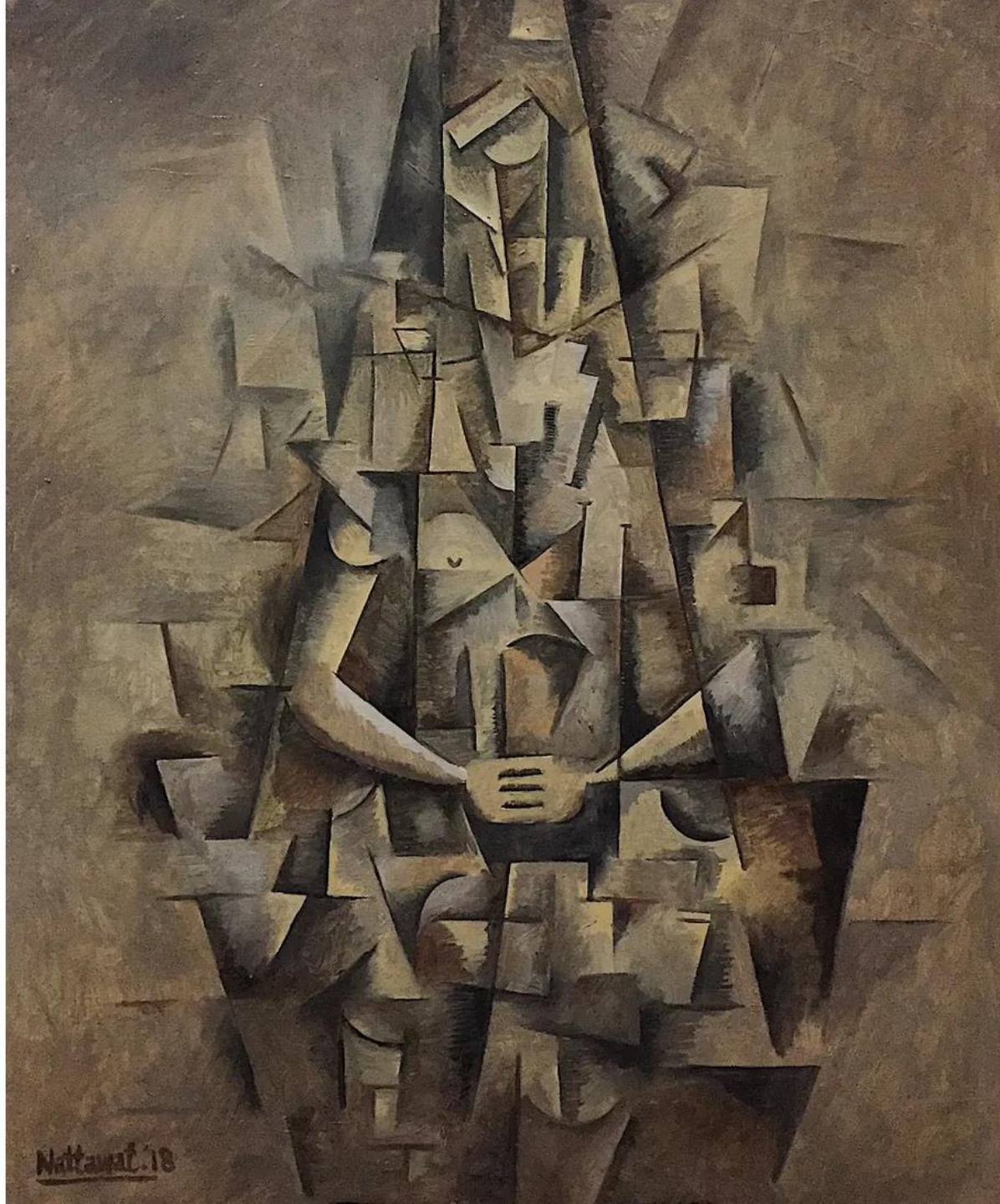
GIRL WITH A MANDOLIN
PABLO PICASSO, 1910

PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM UNDE - 1910









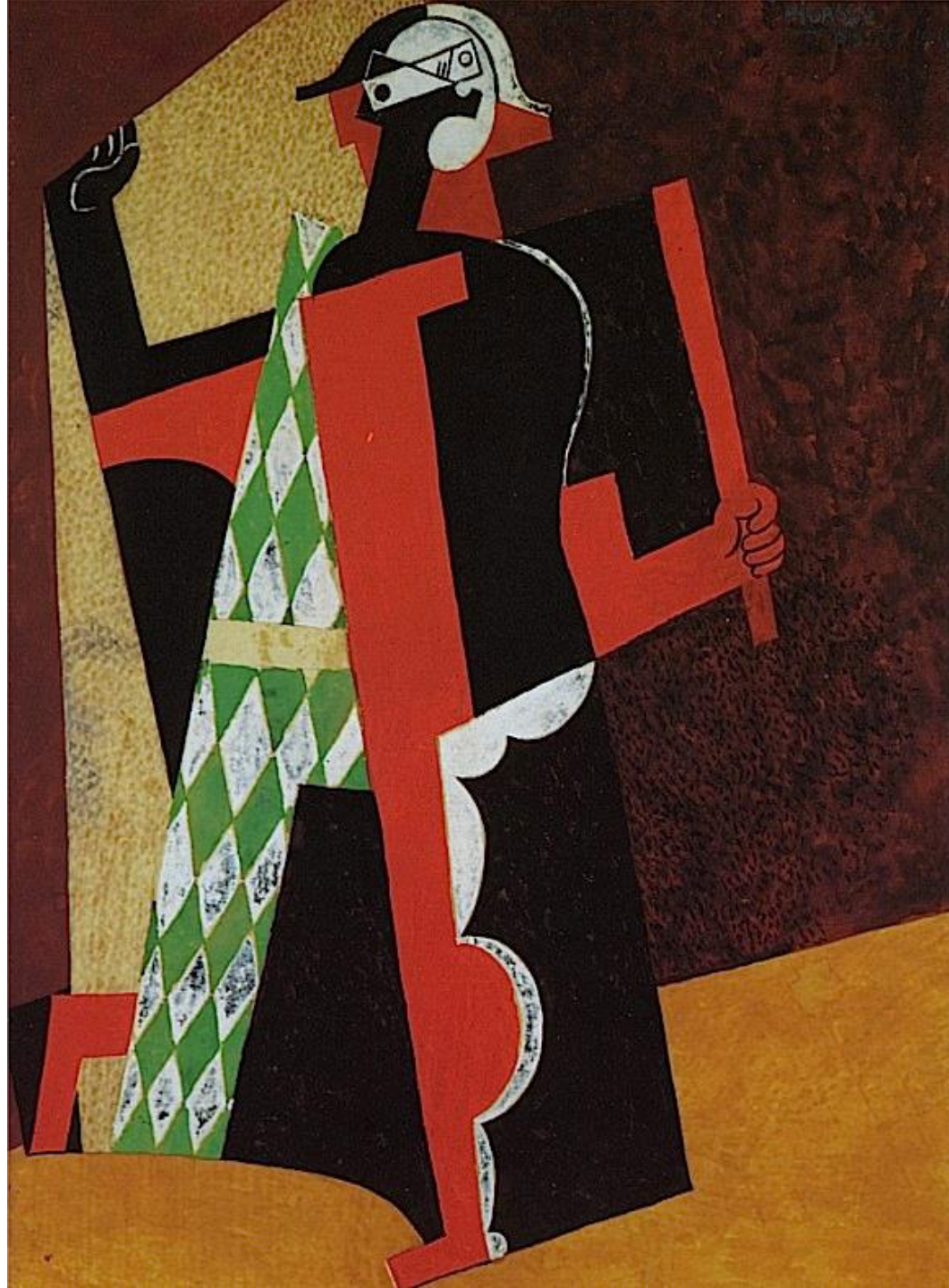
SYNTHETIC OR CRYSTAL CUBISM

It is a distilled form of Cubism consistent with a shift, between 1915 and 1916, towards a strong emphasis on flat surface activity and large overlapping geometric planes.

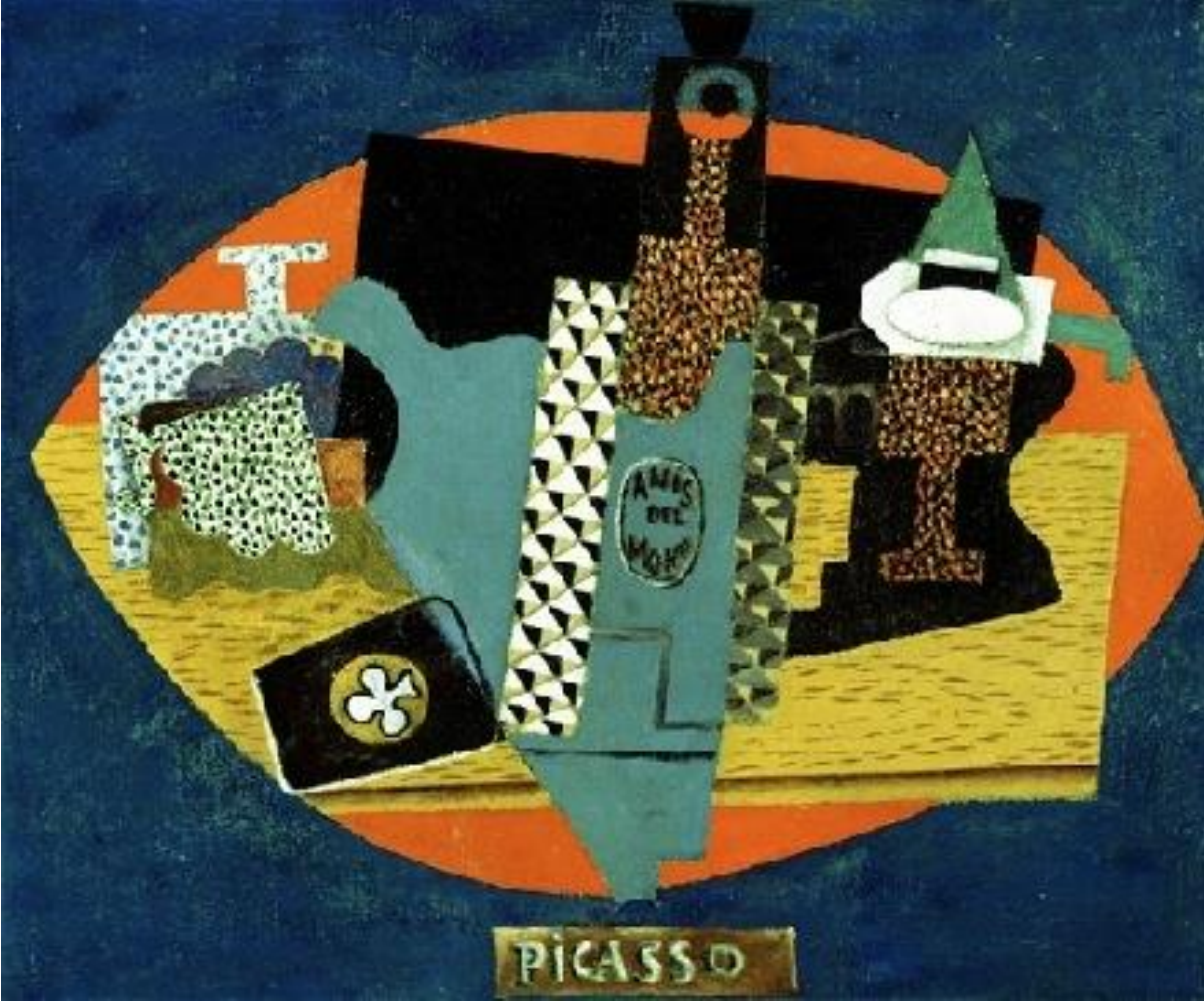
This range of styles of painting and sculpture, was especially significant between 1917 and 1920.

It is also called the Crystal Period, classical Cubism, pure Cubism, advanced Cubism, late Cubism, synthetic Cubism, or the second phase of Cubism), and was practiced in varying degrees by a multitude of artists, including Picasso.

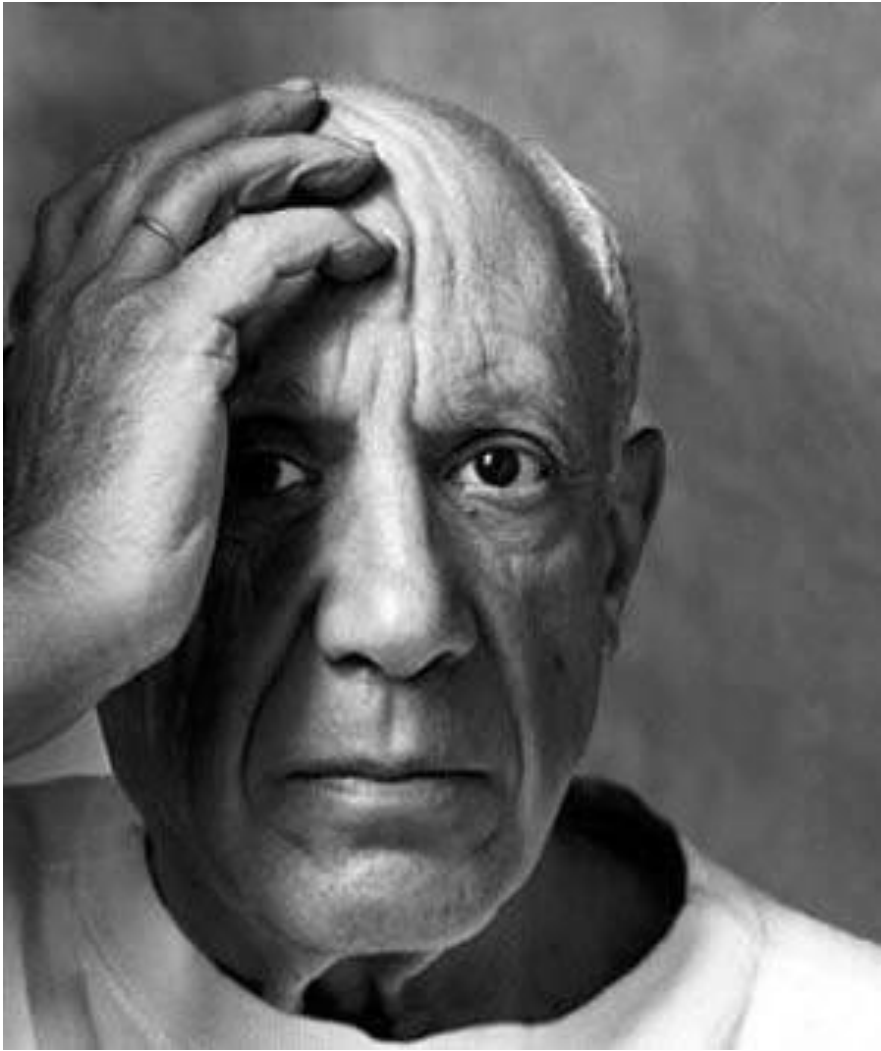












He was finding new ways to see and represent what he saw.

His life is a virtual progression of modernism.

Before reaching the age of 50, he had established himself as the most renowned figure in contemporary art.

Before him, no other creator had made such an influence on the art community – his admirers as well as critics

During his lengthy career, Picasso's drawings, paintings, and sculptures added up to 147,800 pieces, consisting of: 13,500 paintings, 100,000 prints and engravings, 300 sculptures and ceramics and 34,000 illustrations - an impressive 78-year career.

This included costuming and theatrical sets.

THE ANTI-WAR PAINTING GUERNICA (1937), A DRAMATIC PORTRAYAL OF THE BOMBING OF THE TOWN OF GUERNICA BY GERMAN AND ITALIAN AIR FORCES DURING THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR.



It took him 35 days to paint it, in his home

It is regarded by many art critics as the most moving and powerful anti-war painting, in history.

It is a grey, black, and white painting, which is 11 feet tall and 25 feet across.

It portrays the suffering wrought by violence and chaos.

The attack, which killed mainly women and children, shook the artist to the core.

He had not been to Spain, the country of his birth, for several years when the Nazis bombed the Spanish town of Guernica in 1937.

He was living in Paris at the time, and never returned to his birthplace to live.



SPECIAL QUOTES

"I paint objects as I think them, not as I see them."

"When I was a child, my mother said to me, 'If you become a soldier, you'll be a general. If you become a monk you'll end up as the pope,'"

He later recalled. "Instead, I became a painter and wound up as Picasso."

"Whenever I wanted to say something, I said it the way I believed I should,"

"Different themes inevitably require different methods of expression. This does not imply either evolution or progress;

it is a matter of following the idea one wants to express and the way in which one wants to express it."

"The world today doesn't make sense, so why should I paint pictures that do?"

As the artist once told author Antonina Vallentin, "A painting, for me, speaks by itself, what good does it do, after all, to impart explanations? A painter has only one language, as for the rest ..." Picasso reportedly finished the sentence with a shrug.

"Art is a lie that makes us realize the truth."

"It took me four years to paint like Raphael, but a lifetime to paint like a child. "



THREE WOMEN AT THE SPRING, 1921

This wonderful picture's primitive, early Mediterranean feel is another vibrant example of Picasso's monumental **neo-Classical figures**.

The three women emerge from the rocky scene like gigantic sculptures in relief, their strong chiseled profiles and exaggerated statuesque contours reminiscent of late or provincial Hellenistic styles, from the time of Alexander the Great's successors.

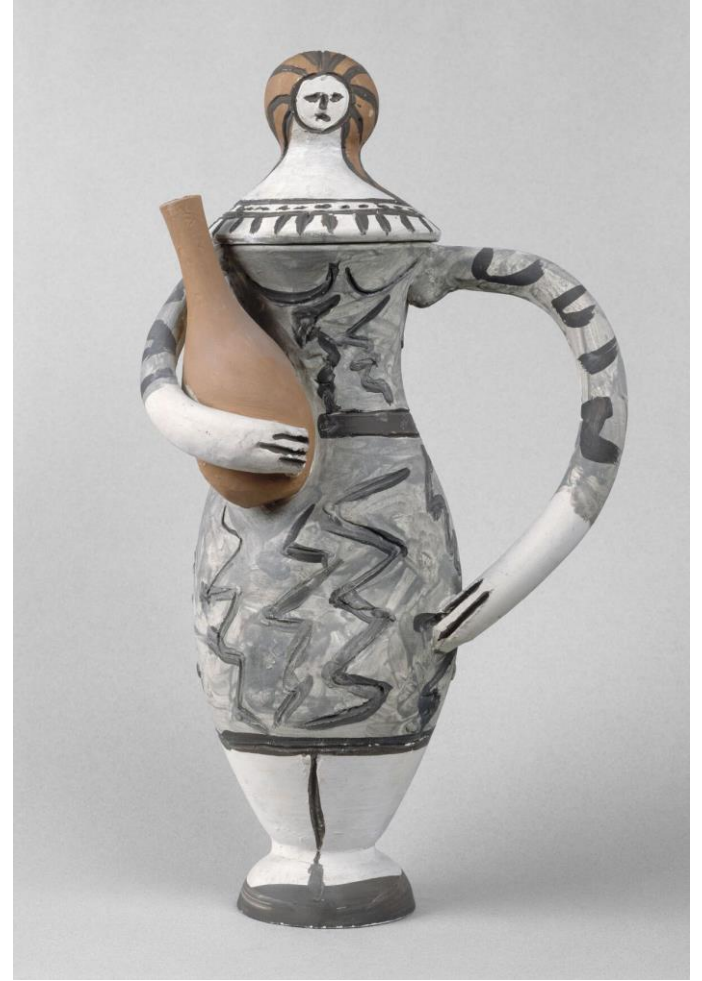
The massive work is 7 x 5.5 feet and its perspective draws the viewer's eye up to these huge shapes.



Pablo Picasso (right) with one of his pottery designs, 1948.







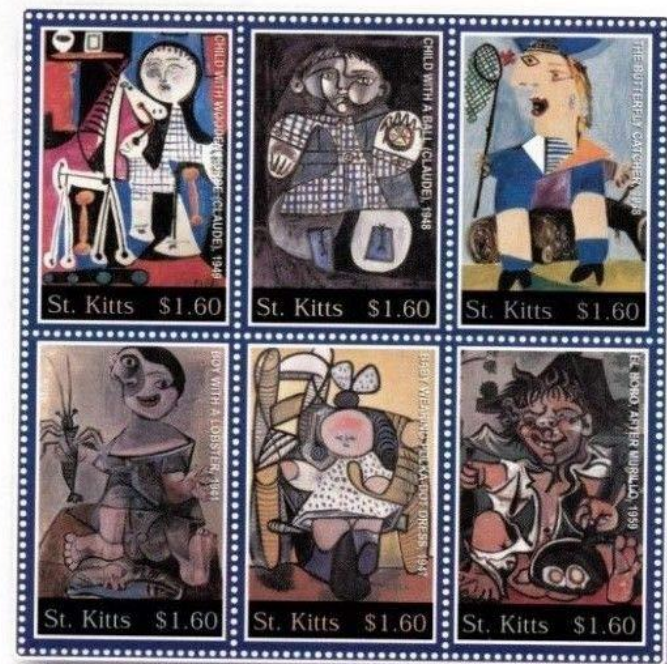
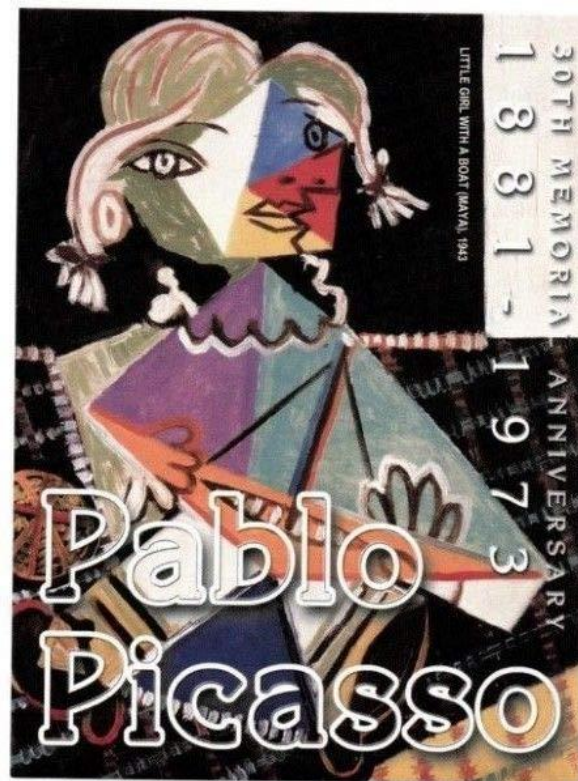




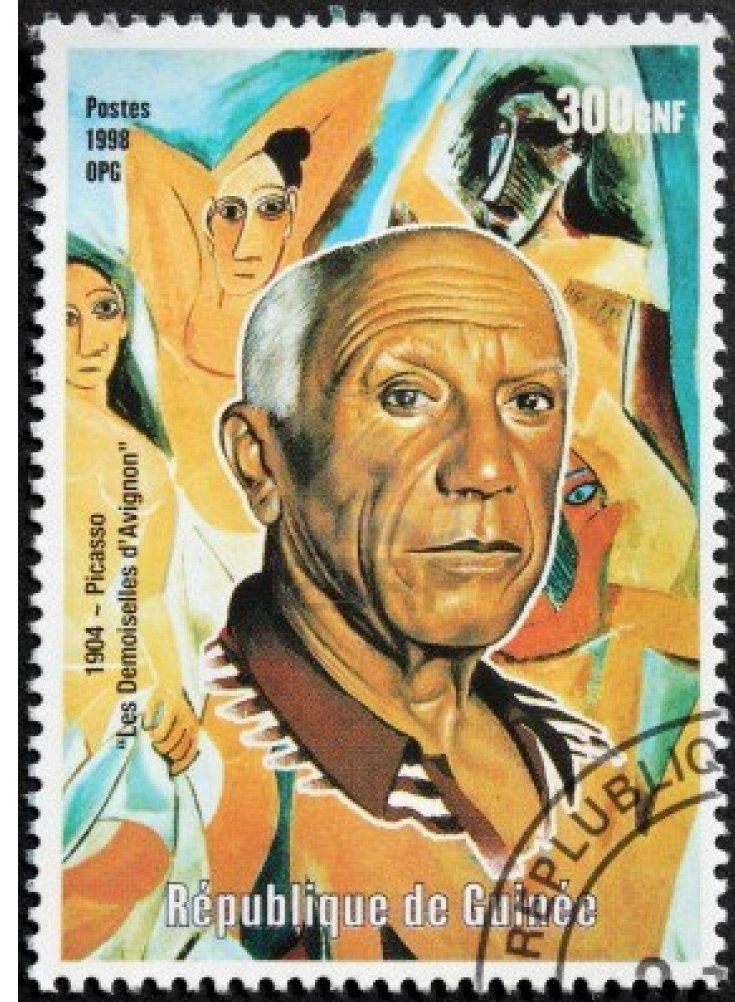
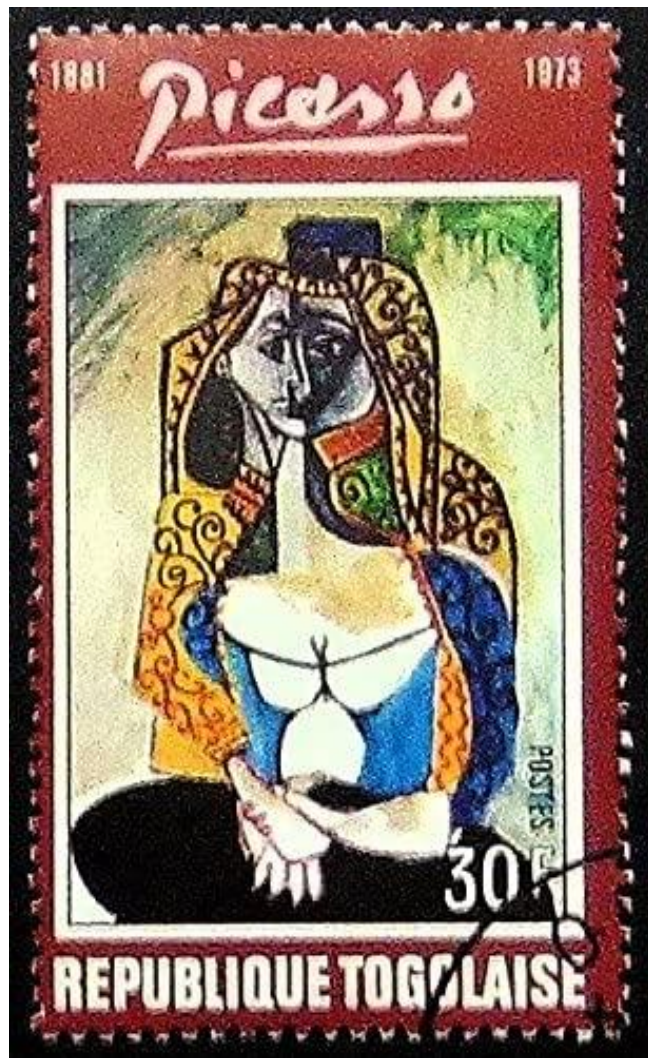


**A RUSSIAN POSTAGE
STAMP WAS MADE IN HIS
HONOR**











PULCINELLA

Members of the Ballets Russes performing in a production of Pulcinella, under the direction of Serge Diaghilev, with music by Igor Stravinsky

Background designs by Pablo Picasso.

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Il a la tête pleine d'or
Figure diluée dans l'eau
Les fenêtres nues de l'exil
Dans le détour
A la lueur de la guerre
Vierge et fière
Les pieds rivés au sol
Thermomètre de sang dressé
Je ne peux pas choisir
Une large bouffée

PICASSO WAS A POET AND A PLAYWRIGHT

After ending his first marriage in 1935, Picasso dabbled in poetry and later wrote two surrealist plays.

Between 1935 and 1959, he wrote over 300 poems that were mostly untitled except for an occasional date and location of where it was written.

It was rumored that Picasso predicted he'd be known more for his poetry than his paintings.





Some of Picasso's women: Fernande Olivier (clockwise from top left), Olga Khoklova, Marie-Thérèse Walter, Dora Maar, Françoise Gilot and Jacqueline Roque | Image source: telegraph.co.uk



FERNANDE OLIVIER (💔 1904-1912)



EVA GOUEL (♥ 1912-1915)

**PHOTOGRAPH OF HIS
WIFE OLGA KHOKHLOVA
AND HIS PORTRAIT OF
HER (1918)**





**MARIE-THÉRÈSE WALTER
(♥1927-1936)**



DORA MAAR (♥1936-1944)



JACQUELINE ROQUE (♥1953-1973)



PICASSO AND FIRST
WIFE OLGA
KHOKHLOVA, IN
PARIS, 1919



OLGA WITH
PICASSO
WORKS OF HER,
1921

GILOT AT VILLA LA GALLOISE,
1948





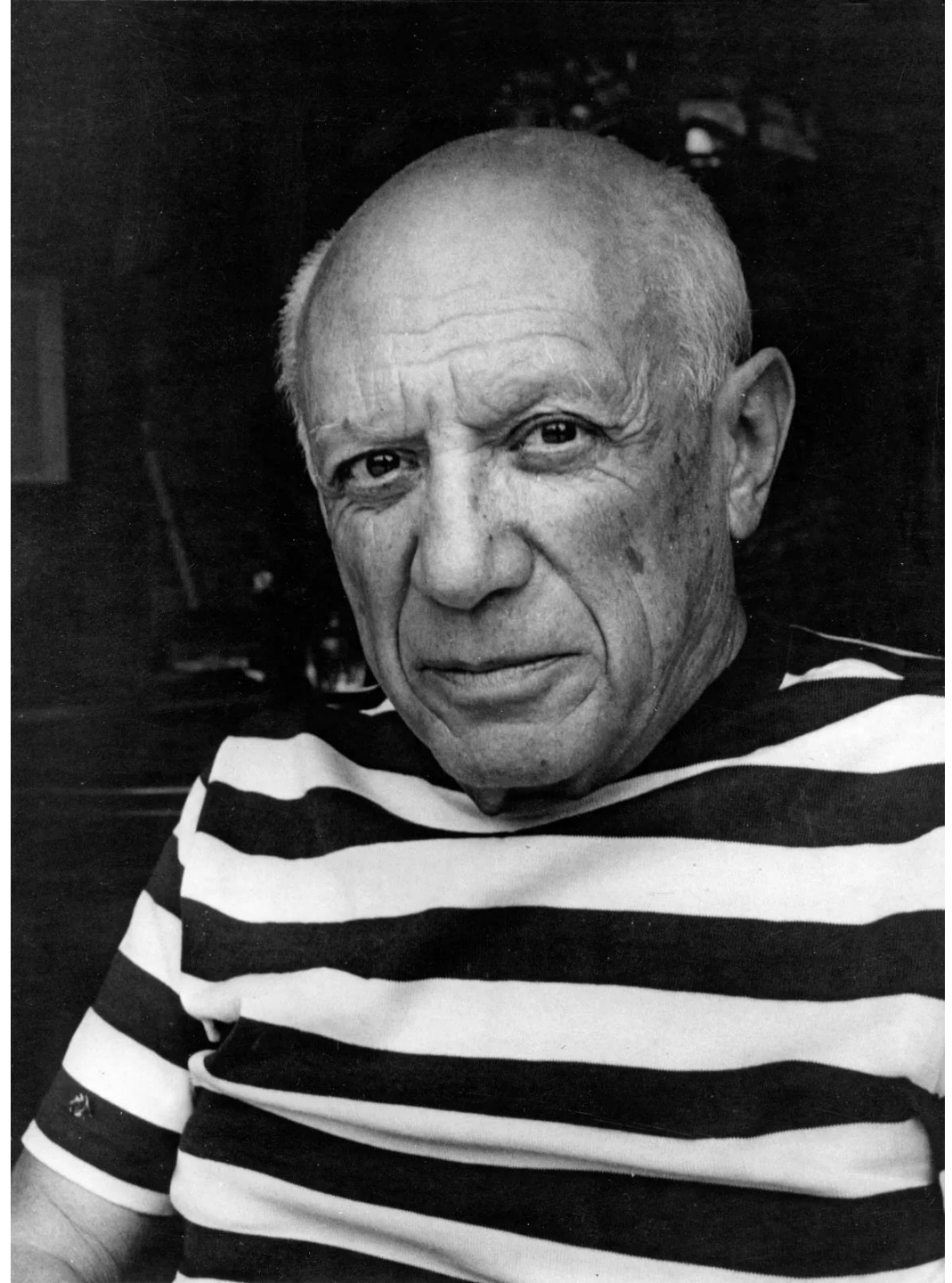
PAULO, CLAUDE,
FRANÇOISE GILOT,
PALOMA, PABLO, AND
MAYA ON THE
CÔTE D'AZUR, 1954

PABLO PICASSO IN 1950

Picasso's iconic shirt is a Breton-striped shirt, which in 1858 became the official uniform for French seamen in Brittany.

He was also a leader in fashion, and his Breton striped t-shirt was designed by Coco Chanel.

The 21 horizontal stripes represent each of Napoleon's victories.



PICASSO DRAWING
WITH PALOMA AND
CLAUDE, AT VILLA LA
GALLOISE, 1953



THE ARTIST IN CANNES,
FRANCE,
SEPTEMBER 11, 1956





JACQUELINE ROQUE AND
PICASSO
AT HIS CANNES VILLA, 1956.



PABLO PICASSO'S BUST OF A WOMAN, 1931. OPPOSITE, THE ARTIST IN CANNES, SEPTEMBER 11, 1956.

RICHARD AVEDON'S
CLAUDE AND PALOMA
PICASSO

PARIS
JANUARY 25, 1966

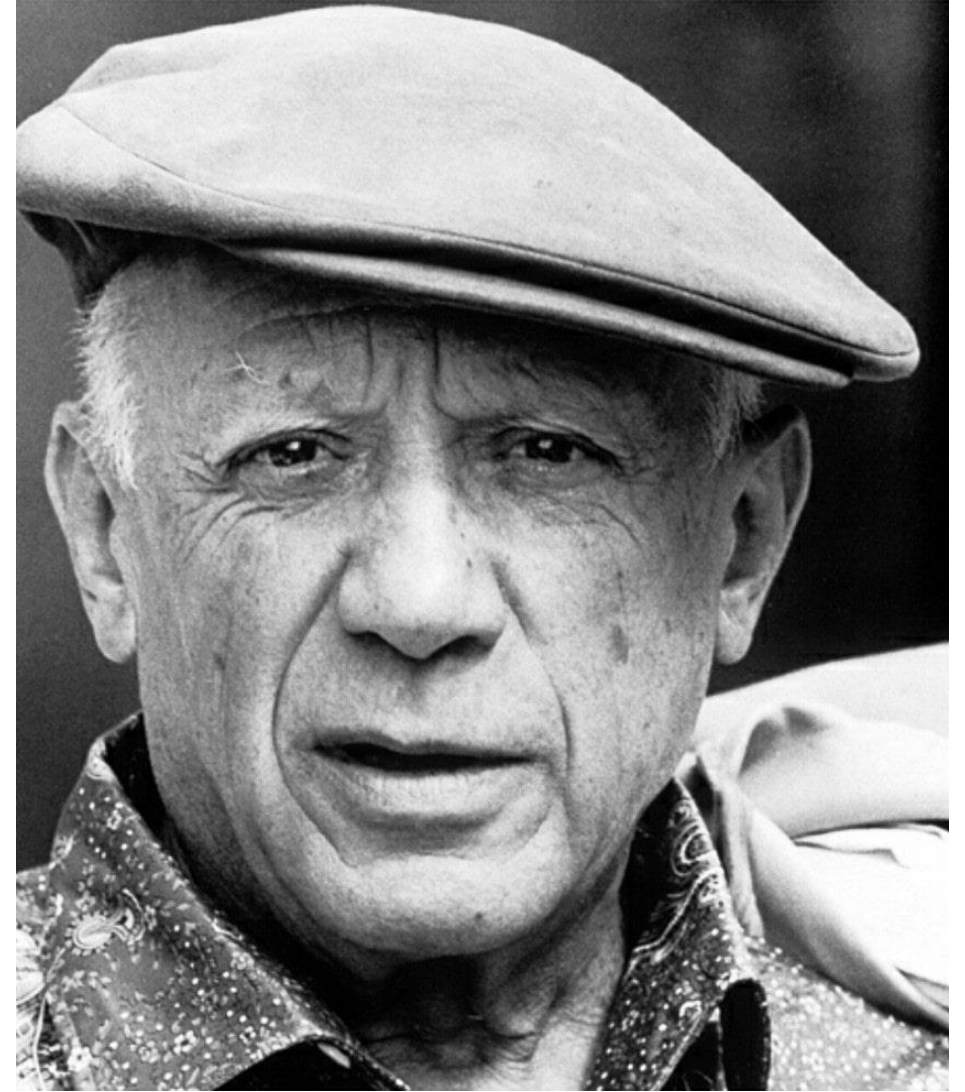


THE LUSH COLOURS OF A PIGEON
PAINTING BY PABLO PICASSO,
PAINTED IN 1957.

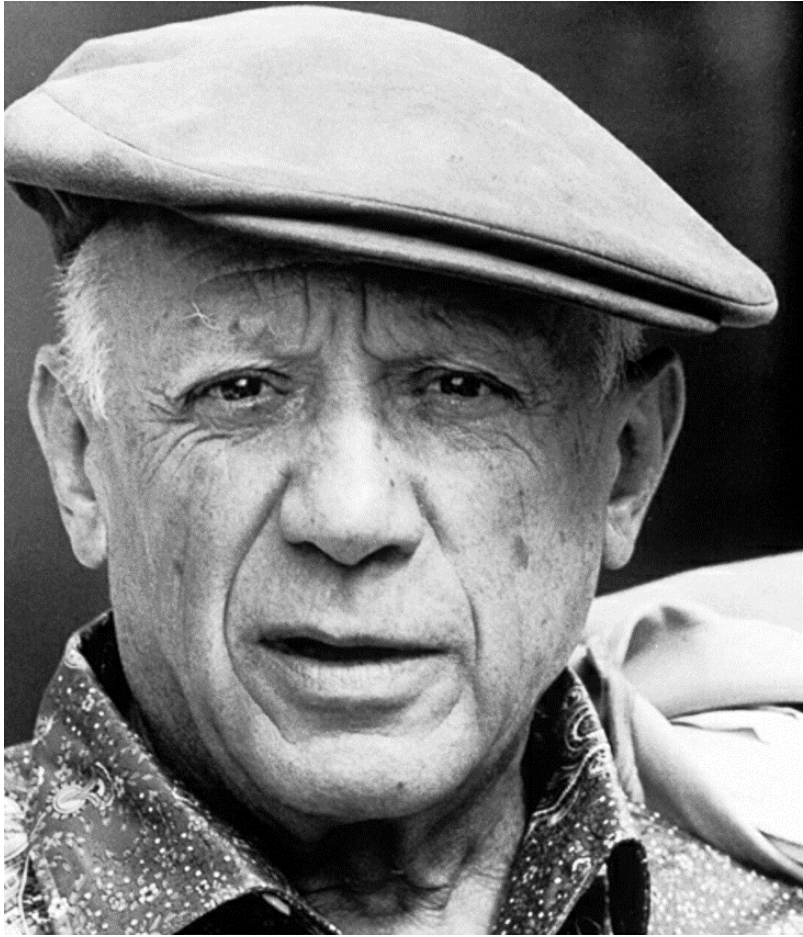


**PHOTOGRAPH OF AN OLDER PABLO PICASSO
IN JANUARY 1962 WHEN HE WAS 81**

TAKEN IN ARGENTINA



Revista Ve a Lea, Public domain,
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Pablo Picasso painted by Bianchini, Jr.

When Picasso died in 1973 - 50 years ago at the age of 91, he left an astounding number of works—more than 45,000 in all.

("We'd have to rent the Empire State Building to house all the works," Claude Picasso said when the inventory was completed.)

- 1,885 paintings
- 1,228 sculptures
- 7,089 drawings
- 30,000 prints
- 150 sketchbooks
- 3,222 ceramic works
- illustrated books
- Copperplates
- Tapestries



THE END