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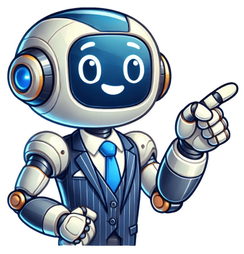

Photo: Metaweb (FB)Public domainArtist: Pablo PicassoArt Form: PaintingPeriod / Movement: Picasso's Blue Period2 votesPhoto: Metaweb (FB)Public domainArtist: Pablo PicassoArt Form: PaintingPeriod / Movement: Picasso's Rose Period4 votesArtist: Pablo PicassoArt Form: Painting2 votes0 votes0 votesPhoto: Artist: Pablo PicassoArt Form: PaintingPeriod / Movement: Cubism0 votesSpanish artist Pablo Picasso was a pivotal figure in the evolution of 20th century art. Picasso's innovative approach to form, colour, and perspective transformed artistic expression and cemented his status as one of the era's most influential artists. Discover how the artist played a crucial role in the development of Modern art by taking a look at his 10 most famous artworks.Image Tate / The Weeping Woman Pablo Picasso 19371.Weeping Woman, a poignant piece by Picasso from 1937, mirrors the anguish depicted in his larger work, Guernica, which portrays the Spanish Civil War's brutal impact. This particular painting captures the despair of a woman mourning her deceased child, a motif drawn from the aforementioned mural. The artwork, responding to Guernica's bombing by Nazi forces, employs Dora Maar's figureboth an artist and Picasso's companion, who documented Guernicas creationas the model for this heart-wrenching depiction of sorrow and loss.Image Museum of Modern Art / Les Demoiselles d'Avignon Pablo Picasso 19072.A landmark painting by Picasso, Les Demoiselles dAvignon dramatically departed from traditional approaches to composition and perspective. Featuring five nude figures with influences from Iberian sculpture and African masks, the painting challenges conventional spatial constructions, using fragmented planes to create a dynamic, unsettling effect. This piece, revealed in Picasso's Paris studio, signifies a monumental shift in modern art, hinting at the burgeoning Cubist movement.Image Museo Nacional Centro de Arte / Guernica Pablo Picasso 19373.Guernica, painted by Picasso in 1937, is a monumental work that stands as a powerful statement against war. Displayed in Madrid's Museo Reina Sofa, the painting uses a stark monochrome palette to depict the horrors of the bombing of Guernica during the Spanish Civil War. Through its portrayal of anguished figures, including a gored horse, a bull, screaming women, and a dismembered soldier, the painting conveys the chaos and suffering caused by violence. Symbolic elements, such as a light bulb resembling an eye and a flower growing from a soldier's sword, making the artwork one of the most influential anti-war works in art history.Image The Cleveland Museum of Art / La Vie Pablo Picasso 19034.At just 21, Picasso, grappling with a friend's suicide, dove into the sombre tones which defined his Blue Period. La Vie, painted in 1903, stands as this phase's pinnacle, showcasing themes of despair, isolation, and societal estrangement through a limited, cool palette. The painting, rich in symbolism, has been interpreted as exploring themes from sacred and profane love to the life cycle and the struggles of the working classes.Image The Art Institute of Chicago / The Old Guitarist Pablo Picasso 1903-045.Picasso's The Old Guitarist, a pivotal piece from his Blue Period, encapsulates his empathy for the impoverished, influenced by his own financial struggles. This work features an elongated, melancholic figure, reflecting Picasso's fascination with the human condition. It also nods to the stylised forms of El Greco, embedding the painting within a broader Spanish artistic heritage. Through its stark, monochromatic blue tones, Picasso delves into themes of poverty, isolation, and human suffering, making a profound statement on the societal margins of early 20th century Spain.Image WikiArt / Figures At The Seaside Pablo Picasso 19316.In Figures At The Seaside, Picasso explores the dual nature of desire, intertwining ferocity and tenderness within the intimate embrace of two figures. This painting, influenced by his relationship with Dora Maar, depicts the figures with exaggerated, voracious mouths and intertwined bodies, symbolising intense longing and unity with nature. Their sculptural forms blend seamlessly with the coastal landscape, highlighted by golden sunlight and a whimsical touch of domesticity through a beach hut in the background, reflecting a complex portrayal of human passion and its integration with the natural world.Image Artchive / La Rve Pablo Picasso 19327.Le Rve (The Dream) is a captivating portrait of Marie-Thrse Walter, Picasso's lover, painted in 1932. In this painting, Picasso transforms the classical theme of a seated figure with vibrant colours and voluptuous curves, showcasing his idiosyncratic approach to portraiture. This work reflects both the artist's deep affection for Marie-Thrse and his innovative exploration of form and colour.Image WikiArt / Jaqueline With Roses Pablo Picasso 19548.Picasso's painting Jacqueline with Flowers is a vibrant homage to his second wife, Jacqueline Roque. This work, part of a larger series, masterfully blends the tenderness of expressive imagery with the dynamic abstraction of Cubism. The painting showcases a geometric deconstruction of Jacqueline's figure, alongside a bouquet of delicate roses, using bold lines and rich, contrasting colours to evoke a sense of vibrancy and movement. This work, which is part of a larger series dedicated to Jacqueline, reveals not only Picasso's profound stylistic evolution but also the complex dynamics of their relationship, marked by intense devotion, control and emotional abuse.Image The Met / At The Lapin Agile Pablo Picasso 19059.At The Lapin Agile, a seminal work by Picasso from 1905, showcases himself as a Harlequin alongside his lover Germaine Pichot, the muse and tragic figure linked to his friend Casagemas' suicide. Commissioned for the Montmartre cabaret Le Lapin Agile by Frd Grard, who is depicted playing guitar, this painting symbolises the bohemian spirit of Paris during that era. It remained the sole permanent exhibition of Picasso's work in Paris at the cabaret from 1905 until its 1912 sale to a German collector.Image MoMA / Girl With A Mandolin Pablo Picasso 191010.In Girl with a Mandolin, Picasso delves into Analytical Cubism, deconstructing and reassembling the subject into geometric forms, portraying multiple perspectives within a muted, almost monochromatic palette. This method diverges from traditional Western art's focus on central focal points and realistic colouration, favouring an abstract, unified surface that challenges conventional representation. Picasso's innovative use of shape and colour foregrounds the mandolin through its distinct oval silhouette, seamlessly blending the figure with its fragmented backdrop, illustrating Cubism's radical rethinking of form and space.Enjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. 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Your generated images will be more polished thanever.See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for yourvisuals.Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it allnow ondemand.Watch NowFrom painters to architects, sculptors to playwrights, Spain has been the homeland of many famous artists over the centuries. Spanish art is internationally recognised by those who study Spanish in Spain and abroad as an important part of Spanish culture and history. NextInfluencedSpain, due to its geographical and historical situation has been the recipient of many different artistic influences over the centuries.Seven centuries of Moorish rule is bound to have left its mark on the Spanish people. This can be seen clearly in the buildings produced by some of the most famous Spanish architects. Llus i Domnech, the Catalan Spanish architect, often used Moorish decorations to adorn his creations.Being a part of the European continent also meant that Spain was subject to a lot of European culture and art. For example, the Spanish dance, the Bolero was influenced by many Italian Ballet specialists while they were travelling around Spain.A large number of Spanish painters spent time in France, and especially Paris, where the art scene was booming. Paris was the place to go if you wanted to learn about art. Pablo Picasso famously spent a lot of his time in Paris, which is where he also met the Spanish sculptor, Pablo Gargallo.Spain also owes the sculptors of Italy and its capital, Rome, a lot of thanks. Without them, one of the most famous Spanish sculptors would never have continued making sculptures. Mariano Benlliure was only convinced that he would concentrate on sculpture after seeing the sculptures of Michelangelo in Rome.InfluenceOn the other hand, masters of Spanish art have been instrumental in the development of many European artistic movements.Pablo Picasso was one of the great Spanish artists who is considered by many to be the Father of the modern art style, Cubism. Picasso was an influence to other important Cubist painters such as Georges Braque and Juan Gris.Antoni Gaud was another Spanish artist who was revolutionary in his style. Gaud furthered the Catalan Modernist movement in the 19th and 20th Centuries, influencing many other young Catalan Spanish architects of the following century. Flamenco is also a national icon of Spain and one which has spanned the globe with its influence. In fact, Flamenco is so popular in Japan that there are more Flamenco academies there than there are in Spain. It has also given rise to modern versions of the dance such as 'Nuevo Flamenco' or New Flamenco.Spanish film directors have also made a huge impact on the world stage. Segundo de Chomn was a Spanish film director of the 19th and 20th Centuries who was considered a pioneer of cinema for his advances in the stop motion filming technique.ExpressionArt is a great way of expressing your inner feelings and emotions, particularly those that hard to express in words, and Spanish artists are particularly good at it.Many painters used their artwork as a protest against certain events in Spanish history. For example, Picasso showed his outrage at the bombing of the small town of Guernica during the Spanish Civil War by painting 'Guernica'. Francisco Goya also produced his 'Los desastres de la guerra' (The Disasters of War) series as a protest against the violence during the Spanish uprising of the 2nd May 1808, or Dos de Mayo 1808.All of the Spanish dances are passionate dances with lots of feeling. The Spanish passion is shown through the power of the Flamenco dancer's movements which are accompanied by the heartfelt singing and the soulful guitar. Here you can find out more about famous Spanish art, artists and their works, as well as where to find them if you come to visit Spain. Art DirectoryThe Old Guitarist is an oil painting by Pablo Picasso created late 1903early 1904. It depicts an old, blind, haggard man with threadbare clothing weakly hunched over his guitar, playing in the streets of Barcelona, Spain. It is currently on display in the Art Institute of Chicago as part of the Helen Birch Bartlett Memorial Collection. At the time of The Old Guitarists creation, Modernism, Impressionism, Post-Impressionism, and Symbolism had merged and created an overall movement called Expressionism which greatly influenced Picassos style. Furthermore, El Greco, Picassos poor standard of living, and the suicide of a dear friend influenced Picassos style at the time which came to be known as his Blue Period. Several x-rays, infrared images and examinations by curators revealed three different figures hidden behind the old guitarist. At the time, having renounced his classical and traditional education and searching for fame, Picasso and his friend Carlos Casagemas moved to Paris. A year later, Casagemas became hopelessly miserable from a failed love affair and committed suicide. Picasso was greatly afflicted by this event and was soon depressed and desolate. In addition, Picasso was very poor. His poverty made him identify and relate to beggars, prostitutes and other downtrodden outcasts in society. These events and circumstances were the impetus for the beginning of Picassos Blue Period which lasted from 1901 to 1904. The Blue Period is identified by the flat expanses of blues, greys and blacks, melancholy figures lost in contemplation, and a deep and significant tragedy. After the Blue Period came Picasso's Rose Period, and eventually the Cubism movement which Picasso co-founded. Elements in The Old Guitarist were carefully chosen to generate a reaction from the spectator. For example, the monochromatic color scheme creates flat, two-dimensional forms that dissociate the guitarist from time and place. In addition, the overall muted blue palette creates a general tone of melancholy and accentuates the tragic and sorrowful theme. The sole use of oil on panel causes a darker and more theatrical mood. Oil tends to blend the colors together without diminishing brightness, creating an even more cohesive dramatic composition. Furthermore, the guitarist, although muscular, shows little sign of life and appears to be close to death, implying little comfort in the world and accentuating the misery of his situation. Details are eliminated and scale is manipulated to create elongated and elegant proportions while intensifying the silent contemplation of the guitarist and a sense of spirituality. The large, brown guitar is the only significant shift in color found in the painting; its dull brown, prominent against the blue background, becomes the center and focus. The guitar comes to represent the guitarists world and only hope for survival. This blind and poor subject depends on his guitar and the small income he can earn from his music for survival. Some art historians believe this painting expresses the solitary life of an artist and the natural struggles that come with the career. Therefore, music, or art, becomes a burden and an alienating force that isolates artists from the world. And yet, despite the isolation, the guitarist (artist) depends on the rest of society for survival. All of these emotions reflect Picassos predicament at the time and his criticism of the state of society. The Old Guitarist becomes an allegory of human existence. This is a part of the Wikipedia article used under the Creative Commons Attribution-Sharealike 3.0 Unported License (CC-BY-SA). The full text of the article is here Still, many art lovers are fascinated by Picassos unusual distorted art style, known as cubism. Why did he paint portraits this way? Pablo Picasso on his studio with Miss Bardot via Creative Commons There are some who speculate that Picassos style of painting distorted faces is rooted in his history of practicing caricature. As a young boy in the 1890s, Picasso would make quick sketches of his friends on torn bits of paper bags and in margins of his textbooks. He doodled his art school classmates while in college. Later, he would make these same sketches of dealers, patrons and friends. As it turned out, he had a knack for exaggeration. And that knack would help him develop his famous cubism style. There are so many realities that in trying to encompass them all one ends in darkness, Picasso once said. That is why, when one paints a portrait, one must stop somewhere, in sort of a caricature. Born in 1889, Picasso lived through some of the worst times in modern history. He survived the Spanish civil war, and lived in France during the Nazis occupation. Many speculate that these challenging and tragic events helped develop his style of painting distorted faces. A head is a matter of eyes, nose, mouth, which can be distributed in any way you like, Picasso said. Pablo Picasso art Portrait de jeune fille, 1914Portrait of a young womanEarly works by Picasso show off his talent in realism, but as he began facing these difficult and challenging world events, his style changed. In the early 1900s, Picasso was a major player in one of the most influential art movements of the early 20th century: cubism. Picasso was reportedly inspired by African tribal masks. The painting Guernica, created during the Spanish Civil War, would be the work that changed his life. And in this painting, we see his use of distorted faces. The painting was commissioned by the Spanish Republic for the pavilion at the Paris International Exposition of 1937. Picasso was inspired by the bombing of a small town in Basque. The painting portrays a frenzied mix of six human figures, a bull and a horse; all of which are housed in a long-ceiling interior. While Picasso never spoke on the symbolism of the figure and objects, much of the painting can be taken at face value. The mural-sized painting now resides at Madrids Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofia. Prior to Guernica, Picasso had been experimenting with art since the mid-20's. His work initially featured interior rooms with musical instruments and fruits; things of pleasure. Soon, the rooms would become claustrophobic, with darker themes. The shift occurred right around the World War I recovery efforts, in the years just before the stock market crash that triggered the Great Depression. It was during this period that Picasso began to look at the darker side of the human psyche. Life experiences are one explanation for Picassos distorted faces, but others believe theres a much simpler explanation. Some say Picassos distorted faces are merely his way of showing the audience how he views a person, or his attempt at portraying the person from every possible angle at once. It could be that Picasso was trying to capture the sitters emotions, thoughts and struggles in one single painting. Rather than focusing on realism, his goal is to make the viewer feel what the sitter is feeling; something Picasso excelled at. Its impossible to know for sure the real reason behind Picassos unique style. But even if he were here to ask, its doubtful hed provide a straight answer. After all, art is open to interpretation. When we ask about Pablo Picasso a lot of people answer about his involvement with cubism. However they are not able to provide the names of his famous paintings. Therefore we have decided to include information about Pablo Picasso most famous paintings. Guernica: Painted in 1937 and still considered today one of the most powerful political statements out there. This painting is the expression agains the Nazi regime and the bombing of Guernica during Spanish Civil War. A representation of the pain and how a war can damage us all. Picasso declared that the horse in the painting represented Guernica as opossed to the Minotar which represented darkness and brutality associaited with Fascism. Also the painting is almost 8m long. Picasso Famoust Paintings: Guernica Les Demoiselles d'Avignon: This piece is considered one of the most classic examples from Cubism. The portrayal of female beauty was challenged by using geometric forms in an unexpeted way. The dimensions are 244 by 233 and took Picasso almost 9 months to complete it. Instead of showing it to the world, he decided to keep it hidden on his Parisian studios due to the harsh critics from his closest friends. Picasso famoust paintings: The ladies of Avignon The Weeping Woman: The Dream: The Old Guitarist: 3 Musicians: Girl before a Mirror: If you want to know more about J. Tange art, please visit our online gallery: Hoping to understand Picassos art but unsure where to begin? Never fear! We are Picasso experts, so were here to help! In this article, Ill tell you about several of Picassos most famous artworks, why theyre important, and where to see them! 12 of the Most Famous Artworks by Picasso You Should See When I teach students about Picasso or lead tours that include his art, they are sometimes confused about the artist. Why? Because they know Pablo Picasso is a big deal, they just dont know why. As you look at and learn more about these famous artworks by Picasso, I think youll begin to see the bigger picture. Believe it or not, Picasso could draw really, really well. According to Picasso biographer Roland Penrose, Picasso showed a true gift for art even as a boy. He got his earliest training from his father who was an academy-trained artistquite traditional. In Barcelona, the artist got his first real training. Later, his parents sent him to Madrid for serious artistic instruction. There are lots of stories about Picassos rebelliousness as a student, an artist-in-training, and a young man. While plenty of them are true, the point is that he was simply thinking outside of the box, as they say. The box being traditional art that features objects that look more or less real. Suffice to say that was never Picassos mission. What was his mission then? Miguel Utrillo, an artist who knew Picasso when he first arrived in Paris in 1900, said it best. He wrote, The art of Picasso is very young; the child of his observing spirit which does not pardon the weakness of the youth of our time and reveals even the beauty of the horrible Utrillo knew Picasso was different and that being a good artist meant more than drawing well. He also referred to the young artist as one who draws because he sees and not because he can draw a nose from memory. I think that says everything about Picasso and why hes considered one of the revolutionaries of modern art. He thought art could and should do more than mirror what we see in the real world. With this in mind, lets look now at some of Picassos most famous works and where to see them. 12. Portrait of the Artists Mother Public domain, Pablo Picasso 1896 | Pastel on Paper | Museu Picasso (Barcelona) This touching portrait of Picassos mother has recently been restoredand with nearly as much love as it was made. The artists style at the time was what we might call academic naturalism. He had learned how to draw in a very traditional way. This pastel portrait demonstrates how well he did, too. However, he understood the limits of this style and would soon launch an experimental style and career that would span decades. For the moment, though, appreciate the expertise of this portrait. Picasso expert Marilyn McCully notes that the artist made many portraits of his family members. After all, they were free models. But also, they were cherished by the family and by the artist. In this moment captured by her 15-year-old son, Maria seems to be resting. The brushwork of the dress and the background reveal the influence of impressionism. Not ready to book a tour? Check out our best Barcelona tours to take and why. 11. The Moulin de la Galette Public domain, Pablo Picasso 1900 | Oil on Canvas | Guggenheim Museum (New York) In those early days between Barcelona and Paris, Picassos art is reflective of the whirlwind of artistic influences that affected his style. He tried on styles like hats. It wouldnt take him long to move on from this post-impressionist style as he chose to stay in Paris where the bohemian life suited him and the art scene was second-to-none. Scenes of Parisian nightlife were common. Remember Renoirs famous painting, The Ball at the Moulin de la Galette? Consider Picassos painting a modern update. Rather than resembling Renoirs style, this picture captures the excitement of the bohemian nightlife, notes art historian John Richardson. Works like this got the attention of critics and collectors. By 1901, at age 20, Picasso had his first Paris exhibition. He showcased at the gallery of Ambroise Vollard, an influential dealer who represented successful post-impressionist and newer artists. According to Richardson, a critic named Flicien Fagus called Picasso a brilliant newcomer. 10. 1901 Self-Portrait Public domain, Pablo Picasso 1901 | Oil on Canvas | MuseNational Picasso (Paris) Next up: the era of undesirables. Between 1901 and 1904, Picasso painted the down-and-out residents of Paris and Barcelona. Vagabonds, the infirm, prostitutes, and other unfortunates populate his pictures from those years. Later, explained Richardson, art historians and critics called it his Blue Period. Thats because the colors he chose for these works were mostly blue and gray. For him, those colors were symbolic of melancholy. Picasso himself was not immune to sadness and tragedy. He had lost his close friend to suicide and his art inspiration from around in 1901. Afterwards, he entered a dismal period, which is how we ended up with the self-portrait above. He looks like the gloomy, starving artist he was at the time. He was struggling to make ends meet, which explains the gaunt face. El Greco, Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons The people in his art from this period tend to be slender. McCully points out that this is due to the influence of El Greco. El Greco was a major figure of the Spanish Renaissance who is featured prominently at the Prado Museum. He painted strange, elongated human figures. Also, his backgrounds were often dark blue and filled with turmoil. I find it easy to see similarities between his and Picassos art, especially the Blue Period paintings, once you know what youre looking for. Not ready to book a tour yet? Find out how to visit the Prado Museum. 9. The Old Guitarist Public domain, Pablo Picasso, and courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago Late 1903 Early 1904 | Oil on Canvas | Art Institute of Chicago Picasso scholars have dated his works to down to the months, which isnt always easy to do in art. But Richardson noted that the historians wanted to track the rapid developments of his art in the early years since his style changed relatively quickly. The changes reflected his dissatisfaction and there was much more to come. Here, the artist has represented yet another social outcast in this Blue Period painting. An elderly man from Barcelona sits on the ground in a doorway. Perhaps he is playing for people passing on the street. We dont see a hat or tin for coins, but we may imagine he is offering his songs for a small donation. Notice how oddly flat the background seems and how the body parts of the old man look like cut-outs. You might think they dont matter, but these details are important on the whole. Also, the artist uses mostly blue and other muted colors. We read these colors as gloomy, which accurately describes this picture. The Blue Period paintings were the most emotionally expressive ones of his career. 8. Family of Saltimbanques Public domain, Pablo Picasso, and courtesy of the National Art Gallery in DC 1906 | Oil on Canvas | National Gallery of Art (Washington, D.C.) Its as though the clouds have gone and the sun is shining! Thats the feeling one gets when looking at one of Picassos Rose Period paintings. Why? Because colors have symbolic meaning and psychological impact on us. Rose and other warm colors tell very different stories, dont they? Picassos Rose Period, which was also given that name after the fact, began in 1904. He was doing well enough to afford an art studio he called the Bateau-Lavoir. It was on the hill in Montmartre. There, he made some of his most famous early paintings. The people in his Rose Period paintings are still marginal social figures. However, they arent down-and-out. They are clowns, actors, and acrobats. This group of itinerant circus performers or saltimbanques stands in a desolate landscape to which they bring good cheer. Picasso identified with such creative types. Note how their bodies, like those of the Blue Period figures, are still strangely elongated and distorted. Remember that these are choices the artist is making to achieve a desired effect. 7. Portrait of Gertrude Stein 1905-6 | Oil on Canvas | Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York) The dream of all starving artists was to find a wealthy benefactor, and thats just what happened to Picasso. Gertrude Stein was an American writer living in Paris. She and her brother Leo were also influential art collectors. Her weekly salonscultural gatheringsat her home were opportunities to see and be seen. Stein befriended and championed Picasso, and he finished her portrait in 1906. This portrait one of his most notable Rose Period artworks. Why? Well, for one thing, it marks an important transition away from the despair reflected in the Blue Period paintings. For another thing, Picasso scholar Roland Penrose tells us that its proof that Picasso has started to work out ideas of cubism. What are the cubism features of this painting? First, while Stein did not have a slender figure, she was by no means as bulky as she is portrayed here. So, at this stage in Picassos stylistic evolution, the elongated people are gone. So, theyve been replaced by these sorts of figures that seem to be made up of simple, geometric shapes: cylinders, triangles, ovals, and so forth. The artist smoothed them out, of course, but you can see that objects and figures during this period look like theyve been modeled in clay. Not ready to book a tour? Find out if a tour of theMet is worth it. 6. Les Demoiselles dAvignon Public domain, Pablo Picasso, and courtesy of Museum of Modern Art NYC 1907 | Oil on Canvas | Museum of Modern Art (New York) This semi-scandalous painting made waves when it saw the light of day. Its large: 8 feet by 7.6 feet. And it really only resembles the preceding Rose Period paintings based on the colors. Here, the sturdy geometric shapes of Gertrude Stein are now jagged pieces or shards of broken pottery fused together. These nude women are life-size and they stare back at you like youre rude for looking. Who are these so-called Demoiselles dAvignon? Well, the word demoiselles, which usually means young ladies, is used in a derogatory way to refer to prostitutes. These are prostitutes from Barcelonas red light district, which suffice to say, Picasso knew rather well. The shocking faces of these unattractive women are based on African masks and ancient Iberian (Spanish) sculptures. Why? This was the artists way of equating sexuality with a primitive state. Needless to say, the public and critics who were not fans of modern art did not understand this painting at all. However, art historians now regard it as an important turning point in the development of cubism and modern art on the whole. And youre about to see another major shift you can compare below. 5. Girl with a Mandolin (Fanny Tellier) Public domain, Pablo Picasso, and courtesy of Museum of Modern Art NYC 1910 | Oil on Canvas | Museum of Modern Art (New York) You probably didnt see this one coming! The change between this and the previous image of the nude women is stark, which is just Picassos style. Scholar William Rubin describes the fast-paced changes of cubism that happened here. He explains that Georges Braque, another young artist working in Paris, visited Picasso at his studio in 1907 to talk about art. Braque had been painting like their hero, Czanne. That is, he was dividing his paintings into sections resembling small cubes like Czanne did. Braque and Picasso became a dynamic duo creating some of the most notable cubism works of art. The first phase of cubism was later called analytic cubism because you had to kind of analyze what you were seeing. Artists would look at the people and objects they wanted to paint, cut them into pieces, turn them around, and putting them back togetherstrangely. Why strangely? They wanted to create the sense that an object like the girl or the mandolin in this picture was being displayed from several sides all at once. Notice how the jagged pieces of Les Demoiselles above are less harsh. Also take note of the colors: brown and gray. They really dont convey much feeling, do they? Another interesting thing is that these cubes seem to lie in very shallow space, meaning the depth isnt as deep as you might expect. The reason for that is that the artists wanted to challenge the idea that art should make the viewer feel like they were looking through a window at something real. Picasso and Braque thought art should do other things, newer things, and this was definitely new. 4. Still-Life with Caned Chair Public domain, Pablo Picasso 1912 | Oil and Oilcloth on Canvas, Rope Frame | MuseNational Picasso (Paris) Now what, you might ask, could possibly interest an artist about an old chair? Well, scholar Penrose tells us that by the summer of 1912, Braque and Picasso had solidified their new style and were ready to experiment again. Thats when Braque came up with the idea to use non-traditional materials in their artworks, meaning, things that wouldnt normally belong. Keep in mind that, even though their cubist paintings, drawings, and sculptures were radical, they were still made with traditional materials. After all, what could be more traditional than oil on canvas? So, they began adding new elements which were definitely non-traditional. The rope functions like a frame, which is meant to be funny. The oilcloth takes the place of canvas. However, in a clever twist, Picasso simulated the texture of a caned chair. As a result, this artwork seems to have things happening on different levels. Some elements of the picture are closer to life or even real. In contrast, some are just illusions. Case in point: youre looking at a caf table with jumbled items on it, not a caned chair! The two artists called this phase of cubism synthetic as they said they were synthesizing or bringing together different objects and materials. This picture also touches on themes that were common to cubism such as music and dining, especially lingering at a caf and reading the newspaper or listening to live music. Just regular life stuff. Not ready to book a tour? Find out if Paris tours are worth it. 3. Bottle of Anis del Mono Public domain, Pablo Picasso, and courtesy of Detroit Institute of Arts 1915 | Oil on Canvas | Detroit Institute of Arts (Michigan, USA) A few years later and Picassos synthetic cubism has become colorful! Gone are the browns and grays. The excitement of colors is back! Although this is another still-life of ordinary objects arranged on a caf table, there is a lot more happening behind the scenes, so to speak. First, notice the bottle of liquor, the Anis del Mono. It resembles a harlequin (one of the artists favorite subjects) which he painted frequently during the Rose Period. Here, the bottle is decorated like the checkered costume of a harlequin. Second, remember the point I made above about different levels of representation? Well, in this case, the harlequin bottle is probably a self-portrait of the artist, according to the Art Institute of Detroit. What other objects can you find in this enigmatic picture? A glass or two? A playing card? Perhaps a guitar or mandolin? Notice how Picasso has created the objects using solid fields of color interspersed with bright dots. Also notice how everything looks quite flat, although you still have the multiple vantage points of a Cubist artwork. 2. Portrait of Dora Maar Fair use from WikiArt, Picasso 1937 | Oil on Canvas | MuseNational Picasso (Paris) Im sure Picassos lover appreciated being painted with a double faceor did she? She and Picasso were introduced by their mutual friend Paul Eluard in 1936, though they had met earlier on a movie set, according to art historian Michel Ruten. Both were artists and both moved in a glamorous circle of artists, writers, and other cultural greats of the era. Picasso and Maar were together for nine tumultuous years. In all honesty, all of his intimate relationships were notoriously tempestuous. He produced this strange, colorful portrait of her only a year after theyd met. The style is surrealism, which famously featured uncanny combinations of objects and themes, hence the odd, double-face of Dora. On the one hand, it seems like she is looking directly at the artist. Then again, maybe shes looking away. What might this say about their stormy relationship? Writer Andr Malraux revealed a telling quote by Picasso concerning women: Women are suffering machines. When I paint a woman in an armchair, the chair is old age and death, right? Too bad for her. Or its to protect her The quote is anything but flattering of the artist. In fact, he was known to be profoundly unkind to his women partners, to say the least. 1. Guernica Fair use from WikiArt, Picasso 1937 | Oil on Canvas | Museo Reina Sofia (Madrid) Meet Guernica, considered to be one of the greatest anti-war artworks of all time by critics and scholars alike. Thats certainly a subjective opinion but you can judge for yourself. At the least, it brings an overwhelming emotional response in the viewer, especially in person. This enormous black-and-white (and some gray) painting measures 25.6 feet across and more than 11 feet high. Also produced in the Picassos Surrealist style, Guernica is considered by many modern art authorities, notes Richardson, as Picassos masterpiece. But whats it all about, anyway? Well, Guernica was a town in the Basque region of Spain. In the midst of the Spanish Civil War, a Nazi Germany condor legion of warplanes bombed Guernica. This ruthless act by the Spanish anti-Republican General Francisco Franco and his Nazi collaborators outraged the international community. Since Spain was at war, many of the men of Guernica were away fight. Thus, the main victims of the bombing were women and children, which fueled the furor over acts of needless violence. Picasso, a native Spaniard, painted Guernica which is filled with symbolism. The scene is a room ablaze from the bombing. A mother screams as she holds the body of her dead child. A soldier lies defeated with a broken sword. Flames rise from everywhere. Art historian Patricia Failing points out, the bull and the horse are important symbols in Spanish art. The images in black, white, and gray tones evoke newspaper stories that told of the horror of the destruction of Guernica. When you visit this exhibit in the Reina Sofia, feel the emotions Picasso accurately portrayed here. Guernica was Picasso's response to the bombing of the Basque town of the same name on April 26, 1937 during the Spanish Civil War. Picasso was commissioned by the republican government of Spain to produce a mural painting for the Spanish Pavilion at the World Fair in Paris. Painted in one month - from May to June 1937 - Guernica became the centerpiece of the Spanish pavilion and a sensation at the Fair, but it was consequently banned from exhibition in Spain until military dictator Franco fell from power in 1975. Picasso had studied dramatic photographs of bombing published in various periodicals. Despite that, neither the studies nor the finished picture contain a single allusion to a specific event, constituting instead a generic plea against the barbarity and terror of war. The scene depicted in Guernica is a room full of moving, screaming and dying adults, children and animals. Most of the individual images are also symbols: a bull (virility of man), a woman with a dead child (pieta image), a horse (innocent people), a dead soldier with stigmata (martyrdom), a blazing light (bombs), a prison cell (torture), a dove (peace).Guernica is painted in monochrome, using a palette of grey, black, and white. Perhaps Picasso wanted to give his painting a veneer of photojournalistic realism; or maybe the bleak, night-time colour scheme complemented the jagged shapes and terror-stricken faces, and added to the sense of panic and terror. In any event, the lack of colour gives added impact to the flattened Cubist forms, and adds to the drama of the work by allowing Picasso to highlight key faces and objects in white. This painting is undoubtedly modern art's most famous response to war, and an international symbol of genocide committed during wartime.Love him or hate him, Picasso was the greatest artist of the 20th century. He was a restless innovator, constantly reinventing himself and pushing the boundaries of art. From the haunting tones of his Blue Period to the fractured forms of Cubism, his work reshaped modern art. Picasso paintings were often deeply personal, reflecting his shifting emotions and turbulent relationships. Lovers, muses, and wives appeared in his work, sometimes idealized, sometimes distorted, always leaving a mark on his evolving style. Over a career spanning nearly eight decades, he produced thousands of artworks. But a select few stand out as his defining masterpieces. This guide explores 15 of Picassos most famous paintings, each representing a turning point in his artistic evolution. Picasso, Guernica, 1937 Museo Reina Sofa, Madrid Guernica is the centerpiece of the Reina Sofia. Its one of the most famous paintings in Spain, and even the entire world. Its massive scale makes it feel almost immersive, drawing in viewers with its raw emotional power. Picasso painted this anti-war, monochromatic masterpiece in response to the Nazi bombing of Guernica, a small town in northern Spain. At first glance, the scene is chaotictwisted figures, open mouths, and scattered limbs all convey terror. The dying horse at the center writhes in agony, its neck contorted from the heat of the bombs. A woman shrieks as she clutches her dead child, a modern pieta. The bull, a recurring Picasso motif, has sparked debate. Some see it as a symbol of Spains suffering. Others argue it represents the brutality of fascism, standing indifferent amid the destruction. Symbolism is everywhere. The dagger-shaped tongues scream in agony, while the lightbulb above is often seen as an ominous eye, watching over the devastation. A single candle flickers, a fragile attempt to push back the darkness. At the bottom, a fallen soldier lies dismembered, his broken sword sprouting a small flowerperhaps a sign of resilience, or a faint hope for peace. In the gallery, you can see rare photos of Picassos process, documenting its creation from start to finish. Its an amazing gallery to see, transformative really. >>> Click here to book a Reina Sofia ticket Picasso, Les Demoiselles dAvignon, 1907 Museum of Modern Art (MoMA), New York Everything about Les Demoiselles dAvignon was shocking to the art world when it was finally exhibited in 1916, almost a decade after Picasso had finished it. Guernica may be Picassos most famous painting. But this one is art historys greatest rule-breaker. For decades before Picasso, avant-garde artists had been challenging the traditional representational style of Western art. But Picassos bold depiction of a Barcelona brothel shattered those conventions completely. With its fractured forms, distorted perspectives, and unsettling figures, it marked a radical break from realism. Raw and confrontational, the painting reflects Picassos fascination with African and Oceanic art, which he encountered at the Muse dEthnographie du Trocadro in Paris. The angular, mask-like faces and geometric bodies reject classical beauty, emphasizing a more primal, emotional intensity. Picasso strips away traditional perspective and naturalistic proportions. Though initially met with shock and confusion, this painting became a cornerstone of 20th century art, redefining what painting could be and how to look at an artwork. Picasso, Weeping Woman, 1937 Tate Modern, London Weeping Woman is based on the image of a mother holding her dead child. It comes from Picassos Guernica. Both paintings were created during the Spanish Civil War, a time of destruction and loss. The womans features are inspired by Dora Maar, an artist and photographer who documented Picassos work on Guernica. She was also his lover and a major influence on his art. In Weeping Woman, Picasso captures deep grief and pain. The sharp, jagged lines and bold colors intensify her anguish. Tears stream from her hollow eyes as she clutches a handkerchief in a desperate attempt to contain her sorrow. Picassos use of fractured shapes and exaggerated expressions heightens the emotion. The distorted face, almost mask-like, reflects both personal and collective suffering. The painting stands as a haunting symbol of human agony. >>> Click here to book a guided tour of the Tate Modern Picasso, The Old Guitarist, 1903-04 Art Institute of Chicago The Old Guitarist is one of the worlds most sorrowful paintings. The old man appears exhausted as he slumps over his brown guitar. Hes gaunt, cross legged, and in threadbare clothing. Like all Picassos Blue Period paintings, it has a cold blue monochromatic palette and flattened forms. It shows Picassos empathy for the downtrodden, having been penniless for years himself. The elongated forms show the influence of the 16th century artist El Greco, who worked in Toledo. Fun Fact: The Art Institute of Chicago became the first American museum to put a Picasso on permanent display after it bought The Old Guitarist in 1926. >>> Click here to book a museum ticket Picasso, Family of Saltimbanques, 1905 National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C. One of the most significant paintings from Picassos Rose Period, this artwork combines quiet sadness with a sense of poetic beauty. It depicts a group of traveling circus performers. Their expressions are distant and introspective, as they stand in a desolate landscape. At the time, Picasso was living in Montmartre. He was struggling financially and felt like an outsider in the Parisian art world. The isolation of his subjects likely reflects his own sense of displacement. Soft pinks and muted blues create a hazy, dreamlike atmosphere, characteristic of this period in Picassos work. >>> Click here to book a guided museum tour Picasso, Girl Before a Mirror, 1932 Museum of Modern Art (MoMA), New York Girl Before a Mirroris one of my personal favorite Picasso paintings. Its such a striking visual, a vibrant explosion of color and pattern. Its one of the last in a major series of paintings Picasso created between 1931 and 1932. MoMAs founding director, Alfred H. Barr Jr., once noted that this was Picassos best loved painting. The work reinterprets a classic artistic themea woman before her mirrorthrough a bold, modern lens. The young womans soft, delicately shaded profile contrasts sharply with her reflection, which is painted in intense colors, creating a sense of duality. The mirror suggests a contrast between youth and age, light and shadow, reality and perception. The woman reaches out to touch her reflection. The paintings symmetry provides structure, highlighting the fluid curves of her body and her reflection. Like many of Picassos works from this period, the forms and shapes hint at deeper meanings, suggesting questions of identity, transformation, and self-perception. >>> Click here to pre-book a MoMA ticket Picasso, La Vie, 1903 Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland La Vieis one of Picassos most famous paintings from hisBlue Period. Created after thesuicide of his best friend,this era of Picassos work reflects his intense depression and obsession with themes oflife, love, isolation, and death. Like many Blue Period pieces,La Vieis raw and emotional. Its painted in cool, muted colors, emphasizing its melancholic tone. The painting is often interpreted as a reflection onthe cycle of life and the struggles of the working class. It depicts a young couple, possibly teenage lovers, facing the harsh realities of their world. Some believe it tells the story ofa child born out of wedlock, taken away by a mother to avoid bringing shame to the family. Picasso, Three Musicians, 1921 Museum of Modern Art (MoMA), New York Three Musiciansis a large Picasso canvas in MoMA. Theres an almost identical piece in the Philadelphia Museum of Art. Painted in 1921, it marks the grand finale of his Cubist period. In Cubism, subjects are broken down into planes, lines, and geometric shapes, forcing the viewer to reconstruct the image from its fragmented parts. Three musicians sit in a shallow, box-like room. Their forms are pieced together with sharp angles and overlapping planes that dont fully align. Picasso dressed them as characters from the Italian Commedia dellarte, a theatrical tradition he often referenced. This version is one of the most famous examples of Synthetic Cubism. Picasso used flat, cut-out shapes to build his composition, almost like a collage. Picasso, Yo Picasso, 1901 Private CollectionThis is bold self-portrait from PicassosBlue Period transition. It shows the young artist at the start of his great career. It was painted in 1901, just before the start of the artists Blue Period. The title translates to I, Picasso, a bold declaration of artistic identity as he began gaining recognition in Paris. Unlike the somber tones of his later work, this painting is filled with bright, fiery colors. Picassos piercing gaze and expressive brushstrokes convey confidence and ambition. The dynamic background adds to the energy of this serious piece, reflecting a young artist eager to make his mark. In 1989, the painting sold at Sothebys for almost $48 million. Another intense self portrait from the same year is at MoMA. Picasso, Grand Nu au Fauteuil Rouge, 1929 Picasso Museum, Paris FranceThis is one of Picassos most dramatic and powerfulSurrealist-erapainting. Its an unsparing piece that distorts the human figure into abstract, exaggerated shapes. It reflects Picassos evolving experimentation with form and emotion. The subject is his wife, Olga, whom he rather disliked. At that time, Picasso had take up with Marie-Thrse Walter, a young, 17 year old woman who would become his mistress. In Le Grand nu au Fauteuil Rouge, Olga appears to scream in pain and sorrow. Her form is flaccid with violent expression, which reflects the nature of the couples profound crisis. The spouses finally separated for good in 1935. Picasso, Blue Nude, 1902 Kunstmuseum Basel, Switzerland Blue Nude is one of Picassos most striking early masterpieces, painted in 1902 during his Blue Period. As I mentioned, this era of his work was deeply influenced by grief and melancholy. The painting shows Picassos ability to express raw emotion through a monochromatic palette, using shades of blue to convey sorrow and isolation. The seated figure is shown from behind, her posture reminiscent of those seen in life drawing classes. Picasso paints her from a high perspective, looking down at her. The background is minimal. By positioning the model in this way, Picasso reinforces a feeling of distance, making the observer feel like an outsider. Pablo Picasso, Portrait of Gertrude Stein, 1905-06 Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York The painting marks a transition between Picassos Rose Period and the beginnings of Cubism. It shows his shift toward a more abstract and structured approach to form. Picasso met Stein in Paris and was immediately drawn to her presence and intellect. She became an important figure in his social circle, hosting gatherings of avant garde artists and writers. She later claimed to have sat for Picasso90 times, as he struggled with how to depict her face. After repeatedly reworking it, he finally gave her features a sculptural, mask-like quality, a bold departure from his earlier style. Though some critics found the portrait unusual, Stein famously responded, If I look like this, then I look like this. Years later, she gifted the painting to the Met, where it remains one of Picassos most important early masterpieces. >>> Click here to book a skip the line ticket and 2 hour guided tour Picasso, The Dream, 1932 Private Collection Picasso painted The Dream in 1932. He was 50 years old and deeply infatuated with his 24 year old mistress, Marie-Thrse Walter. Its one of Picassos most sensual and visually striking works. Hes said to have painted it in a single afternoon. Marie-Thrse is depicted in a dreamlike state with simplified, curving forms and bold, contrasting colors. The composition reflects his fascination with her youthful beauty, exaggerated through the soft, rounded shapes. This painting belongs to a period in which Picasso embraced distortion and abstraction, influenced by both Cubism and Fauvism. The bold outlines and vibrant palette give it a luminous, almost hypnotic quality. The erotic nature of the work has often been discussed, particularly the controversial interpretation that Picasso embedded a phallic symbol in the contours of Marie-Thrses upturned face. The Dream has had an eventful history in the art market. In 2006, casino magnate Steve Wynn famously damaged the painting by accidentally putting his elbow through the canvas. After restoration, it was sold in 2013 for $155 million to hedge fund manager Steven A. Cohen. That made it one of the most expensive paintings ever sold at the time. Picasso, Boy with a Pipe, 1905 Private Collection This early painting is a famous Picasso painting because it marks the artists transition from his Blue Period into his Rose Period. At the time, the Picasso was living in the seedy Bateau Lavoire in Montmartre with other starving artists. The subject tis a young Parisian boy smoking a pipe and wearing a flower garland. This is a big contrast to the older, world weary subjects from his Blue Period. The boysexpression is melancholic and almost impassive, despite the lighter color palette.Thepipesuggests a transition to adulthood, reinforcing Picassos themes ofyouth, innocence, and fleeting time. The painting was famously sold at auction in 2004 for$104.2 millionat Sothebys, making it one of the most expensive paintings ever sold at the time. The buyer remains anonymous, and its current location is unknown. Picasso, Seated Woman, 1937 The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York This joyful painting was created at the start of an incredibly productive year for Picasso. In 1937, he produced some of his most powerful works, including Guernica. His young muse had inspired him, and his reputation as a legend grew. The painting has the feel of a harlequins costume, with bold bands of color arranged in a striking pattern. The figures dress is playful and theatrical. She almost resembles a queen from a deck of playing cards. Picasso carefully balances the colors, using black and white lines to create movement and energy across the body. He also uses his signature contrast of red and green to add depth and dimension. This color pairing often makes an image look flat, but Picasso avoids that by constructing a Cubist sense of space. The backgrounds sharp angles suggest the corners of a room, making the figure appear even more powerful. Marie-Thrse seems to emerge from the painting, full of strength and presence. I hope youve enjoyed my guide to Picassos most famous paintings. You may enjoy these other art guides: Pin it for later. HomeModern Spanish PaintingPablo Ruiz PicassoPicasso is one of the world's most famous artists of the 20th century. Born in Mlaga, in the south of Spain, Pablo Picasso was a Spanish painter and sculptor. He is particularly well known as the father of the Cubism movement and a significant influence in Surrealism among other artistic movements. Some of Pablo Picasso's most famous works include 'Guernica', 'Les Demoiselles d'Avignon' and 'The Weeping Woman'.Pablo Ruiz Picasso (1881-1973)Pablo Picasso studied art with his father, Ruiz Picasso, who was an art professor. As a child, Picasso displayed great talent as an artist, painting in an extremely realistic style. Picasso spent so much of his time practising art at home that he often forgot to study in school in Mlaga.In 1895, Pablo's sister tragically died from diphtheria. After this tragedy, the family moved to Barcelona. In this city, Picasso's father began working as a professor at the School of Fine Arts. Here, he convinced the other professors to allow his son to sit the entrance exam. This was normally a lengthy process, but Pablo Picasso completed it all in one week, sufficiently impressing the professors. Pablo Picasso was then admitted to the school at the age of thirteen. Later in life, he also studied in Madrid at the Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando (The Royal Academy of Fine Arts of San Fernando). Pablo Picasso was extremely experimental, trying out his skills in various distinctive artistic styles. His work can therefore be classified into many different sections which include the Blue Period, the Rose Period, the African-influenced period, the Cubism period, and the Classicalism and Surrealism period. Not only did he vary a lot in his styles of painting, but Pablo Picasso also varied in the type of visual art he created. Picasso also created several sculptures, of which his most famous is the untitled metal sculpture that Picasso donated to the city of Chicago, USA. However, Pablo Picasso is most famous for his paintings. Picasso's most critically acclaimed painting, 'Guernica', played a very important part in the history of Spain in the 20th century. Picasso painted 'Guernica' in 1937 as a representation of the bombing of the Spanish town of Guernica, near Bilbao in the north of Spain, during the Spanish Civil War. Pablo Picasso specified that the painting was not to return to Spain until a time when General Francisco Franco was no longer in power. Unfortunately, Picasso did not live to see that day, as he died in 1973, two years before the death of Franco and the time when Spain began to move towards democracy. 'Guernica' finally returned to Spain in 1981, and can now be seen in El Museo de Reina Sofia, in the centre of Madrid. A must-see for when you are visiting Spain!'Guernica' depicts the tragedies and horrors of war and has come to be used as anti-war symbol. The canvas is extremely large, measuring 7.8 metres in width and 3.5 metres in height. It is full of images of buildings, animals and people who are all suffering from the violence and chaos of war. Pablo Picasso produced nearly 50,000 pieces of artworks during his lifetime in various types of media. It is no wonder that he is one of the most famous Spanish artists in the world. Yet it also means that there are many places to see Pablo Picasso's art work. The Museo Picasso in Mlaga and the Muse de Picasso in Paris are great places to start. Picasso has been so successful that he has become the number one artist according to the sales of his paintings at auctions. Pablo Picasso is also the artist who has had the most paintings lost or stolen - a total of 550 at the last count were registered missing. PaintingsLists of Picasso artworks include:List of Picasso artworks 18891900List of Picasso artworks 19011910List of Picasso artworks 19111920List of Picasso artworks 19211930List of Picasso artworks 19311940List of Picasso artworks 19411950List of Picasso artworks 19511960List of Picasso artworks 19611970List of Picasso artworks 19711973Pablo PicassoPicasso's written worksRetrieved from " Picasso was arguably the most influential artist of the 20th-century, whose experimentation with representation and various art styles triggered a multitude of discussions in the art world. Picassos critical evaluation of form and technique can be seen in many of his famous artworks as he weaved through some of the most impactful art movements of the Modern era. Below, we will explore the 12 most famous Picasso paintings that provide valuable insight into the Spanish artists creative processes and experiences.The Most Famous Picasso PaintingsHere is an overview of Picassos most important artworks:TitleYearMediumDimensions (cm)The Soup1903Oil on canvas38 x 46The Old Guitarist1903 1904Oil on canvas123 x 83Portrait of Gertrude Stein1905Oil on canvas100 x 83Les Demoiselles dAvignon1907Oil on canvas243 x 233Still-Life with Chair Caning1912Oil on canvas29 x 37Ma Jolie1912Oil on canvas100 x 64Bowl of Fruit, Violin and Bottle1914Oil on canvas92 x 73The Three Musicians1921Oil on canvas204 x 188Three Women at the Spring1921Oil on canvas204 x 174Guernica1937Oil on canvas250 x 777Portrait of Dora Maar1937Oil on canvas92 x 65Self-Portrait Facing Death1972Crayon and pencil on paper65 x 50The 12 Most Famous Picasso PaintingsThroughout his prolific career, Pablo Picasso created some of the most renowned artworks in the world. Today, he is a household name, with the majority of his works being housed in influential galleries all over. In the section below, we analyze 12 of his most well-known works, looking at everything from subject matter to potential meaning.The Soup (1903)Date1903MediumOil on canvasDimensions (cm)38 x 46Where It Is HousedArt Institute of Chicago, Chicago, United StatesThe Soup is one of Picassos earliest works that portrays the artists intense despair defined as his Blue period. The painting was created at the same time as a series of other works discussing themes of deprivation, age, and disability. Picassos artwork conveys his concern surrounding the tragic events he witnessed as a child in Spain and was influenced by the religious art he was exposed to. Such influences included works by artists like El Greco and Diego Velzquez. The Soup is recognized as a painting that represented the visual codes of thegreater Symbolism movement of the early 20th century.Picasso often described his Blue Period artworks as nothing but feeling. The Soup (1903) by Pablo Picasso; via Wikimedia CommonsThe Old Guitarist (1903 1904)Date1903 1904MediumOil on canvasDimensions (cm)123 x 83Where It Is HousedArt Institute of Chicago, Chicago, United StatesThe Old Guitaristis among the top three most famous paintings created during Picassos Blue period and is recognized by its melancholic and chilling blue atmosphere. The painting depicts an elderly man hunched over his guitar with torn and ragged clothing.This famous image of an impoverished old man playing a guitar in the streets of Barcelona, Spain, is recognized by many as Picassos most touching piece. The Old Guitarist (1903 1904) by Pablo Picasso; via Wikimedia CommonsPortrait of Gertrude Stein (1905)Date1905MediumOil on canvasDimensions (cm)100 x 83Where It Is HousedThe Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, United StatesPicassos author, benefactor, and close associate Gertrude Stein was an important figure in his artistic growth. This famous Portrait of Gertrude Steinshows Stein dressed in her favorite brown velvet jacket and marked a turning point in Picassos technique. This shift was noted by the contours of Steins portrait, which appear chiseled in comparison to the flat elements of Picassos other Blue period and Rose period paintings. This approach was influenced by Picassos study of old Iberian sculpture.Picassos growing fascination with the textures and contours of the human face are evident in his use of flat surface and color. Portrait of Gertrude Stein (1905) by Pablo

Picasso; via Wikimedia CommonsLes Demoiselles dAvignon (1907)Date Completed1907MediumOil on canvasDimensions (cm)243 x 233Where It Is HousedMuseum of Modern ArtEven Picassos closest artistic contemporaries were shocked by this piece, both in terms of subject and technique. Les Demoiselles dAvignon was somewhat of a taboo painting with a concept that distorted the representation and form of five prostitutes. The concept of nude women was not unusual for the time but Picassos depiction of the women in a Primitivist style was uncommon and subject to intense criticism. The mask-like faces of some of the figures reveal Picassos love for Iberian and African mask art, implying that their sensuality is not just aggressive but also primitive, which was highly problematic not only for his appropriation of African styles as a form of objectifying women, but also for the lack of information around the identities of the women and their role in the painting.Picasso abandoned the Renaissances use of three-dimensionality in favor of a severely flattened picture plane divided into geometric pieces. This technique was borrowed from the work of Paul Czanne. Les Demoiselles dAvignon (1907) by Pablo Picasso; via Wikimedia CommonsThe thigh of the woman on the left, for instance, was portrayed in a Cubist style, as if it were viewed from multiple viewpoints at once. It is impossible to tell the leg apart from the empty space around it, which creates the sense that there is no clear element separating the foreground from the background. When the painting was finally exhibited to the public in 1916, it was criticized as completely immoral. Braque was one of few painters to analyze the painting in 1907 and resulted in his collaboration with Picasso.Les Demoiselles dAvignonis recognized as an example of proto-Cubism since it predicted many of Cubisms visual characteristics.Still-Life with Chair Caning (1912)Date1912MediumOil on canvasDimensions (cm)29 x 37Where It Is HousedThe National Gallery, London, United KingdomThis well-known piece is often recognized as the first collage in Modern art. Picasso had previously included found objects in his works, but this was the first time that he did it with a comedic and dramatic intent. As the title of the work implies, the chair in the work is in reality a printed cloth and not a real chair caning. The rope that wraps around the painting is, in fact, real, and serves to imitate the carved border of a caf table. The painting may also be considered as a pane of glass, while the chair represents the actual seating of the object viewed through the table.Still-life with Chair Caning not only radically distorted visual space, as was characteristic of Picassos experimentation, but also reshaped our understanding of representation in Cubism. Still-Life with Chair Caning (1912) by Pablo Picasso; via Wikimedia CommonsMa Jolie (1912)Date1912MediumOil on canvasDimensions (cm)100 x 64Where It Is HousedMuseum of Modern Art, New York City, United StatesMa Jolie was another famous Picasso painting that saw the artist explore the boundaries between high art and popular culture. By reducing color and increasing the appearance of low-relief sculpture, Picasso moved closer to abstraction, building on the geometric contours of past works. Picasso adopted the use of painted text as part of his artwork and included advertisement typeface with the word Ma Jolie on the front of the work to highlight the visual aesthetics to that of a billboard.This was the first time a painter had openly incorporated aspects of popular culture into fine art in the early 20th century. Ma Jolie (1912) by Pablo Picasso; via Wikimedia CommonsMa Jolie was also recognized as the name of a famous song at the time, and became Picassos pseudonym for his fianc. The figure of Ma Jolie comprised of changing planes, which was a characteristic of Analytic Cubism.Bowl of Fruit, Violin and Bottle (1914)Date Completed1914MediumOil on canvasDimensions (cm)92 x 73Where It Is HousedThe National Gallery, London, United KingdomBowl of Fruit, Violin and Bottle was an example of Synthetic Cubism, which saw Picasso use a variety of methods to represent the perceived objects. Picasso demonstrated elements and techniques such as painted dots, shadows, and sand grains to create synthesized textures while mentally deconstructing the materials at hand. Caf life summed up 20th-century Parisian life for painters like Picasso who spent considerable hours at cafes socializing with other painters.Picasso restricted color during his Analytic Cubist period in order to focus more on the shapes and dimensions of objects, which affected his choice of still-life throughout the 20th century.The Three Musicians (1921)Date1921MediumOil on canvasDimensions (cm)204 x 188Where It Is HousedPhiladelphia Museum of Art, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United StatesThe Three Musicians formed part of a small series by Pablo Picasso, who created two separate variants of the composition. This version is recognized as the smaller version and can be viewed at the Philadelphia Museum of Art. In a small chamber, Picasso depicted three musicians illustrated as flat and vivid abstract forms. A clarinetist is spotted on the left with the guitarist in the middle, and a singer clutching music sheets on the right. The figures appear in costume and were well-known characters.Pierrot appears in a blue and white outfit, while the Harlequin is dressed a yellow and orange costume. A table with a pipe and other belongings lie in front of Pierrot. Beneath Pierrot, one can also spot a dog, whose stomach and legs are exposed below the performers legs. The Three Musicians (1921) by Pablo Picasso; via Wikimedia CommonsThe brown flooring in the background place the musicians is in a distinct location and stretches off further to the left. The lopsided space is created by the floor and flat walls framing the composition, but the musicians appear oddly stable. All the elements in this painting were created as flat forms, including the stage on which the three musicians perform.Three Women at the Spring (1921)Date1921MediumOil on canvasDimensions (cm)204 x 174Where It Is HousedMuseum of Modern Art, New York City, United StatesThree Women at the Spring was perhaps Picassos most complex depiction of a classical topic. The painting was a tribute to previous works by master painters Poussin and Ingres that draw from Greek sculpture. According to critics, the subject inspired Picasso since the period coincided with the birth of his first son, as well as the somber and melancholic mood of France in the aftermath of World War I.The Classical Greek influence in this beautiful painting became yet another example of Picassos passion for Neo-Classical subjects.In the painting, the three ladies emerge from a rocky landscape in the form of massive relief sculptures, donning chiseled features and exaggerated statuesque outlines that evoke provincial Hellenistic forms. Their high hewed features, as well as the deep-gouged lines represent the folds of their gowns, which contrast the unusual rotundity of their bodies. The dramatic breadth of the folds and the unique juxtaposition of silver, blue, and brown-orange hues make for a striking composition.Guernica (1937)Date1937MediumOil on canvasDimensions (cm)250 x 777Where It Is HousedMuseo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofa, Madrid, SpainPicasso created this painting in protest against the bombing of the town of Guernica on April 26, 1937, which took place during the Spanish Civil War. The painting was completed in less than a month and functioned as the focal point of the exhibition during the 1937 Parisian Worlds Fair.After the show, it was banned from being exhibited in Spain, until the overthrow of the tyrant Francisco Franco in 1975. Guernica (1937) by Pablo Picasso;Herbert Behrens / Anefo, CC0, via Wikimedia CommonsDespite causing a stir, scholars and artists spent many hours attempting to understand the meaning of Guernica, with many concluding that the suffering of the horse in the center of the composition represented the soldiers of Spain.Portrait of Dora Maar (1937)Date1937MediumOil on canvasDimensions (cm)92 x 65Where It Is HousedMuse Picasso,Paris, FrancePortrait of Dora Maaris perhaps one of the most famous portraits created by Picasso in 1937. Portrait of Dora Maarwas painted a year after the war broke out and depicts Maar as the muse of Picasso. The portrait illustrates the artists lover, Dora Maar, seated on a chair, and is said to represent the struggles of women during the Spanish Civil War.The portrait illustrates the artists lover, Dora Maar, seated on a chair, and is said to represent the struggles of women during the Spanish Civil War. Portrait of Dora Maar (1937) by Pablo Picasso; via Wikimedia CommonsMaar encountered Picasso when she was 29 years old at Les Deux Magots, which was a popular cultural hub at the time. Today, this portrait is considered to be one of Picassos best masterpieces that also reminds scholars of the tumultuous history between Picasso and his lover, which lasted for nine years and ended in the diffusion of a love triangle between Picasso, the mother of his child, and Maar. Other famous paintings inspired by Maar includeDora Maar in an Armchair(1939) and Dora Maar au Chat (1941).Self-Portrait Facing Death (1972)Date1972MediumCrayon and pencil on paperDimensions (cm)65 x 50Where It Is HousedMuseo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofa, Madrid, SpainNot only was this one of Picassos portraits, but this was also one of the last paintings by the Spanish artist. Picasso continued to paint until his death at the age of 91, with his preceding years resulting in a period of massive production. Pablo Picassos last painting was a crayon artwork, which took several months to complete, and remains one of his most famous late-career works.According to his companion Pierre Daix, Picasso held the drawing next to his face to emphasize that the expression of terror was a fabrication, and added that when he returned to Picassos workshop months later, the drawing had grown even rougher lines.And that brings us to the end of our list of famous Picasso paintings! Seen as a true visionary for his time, Pablo Picasso was credited as the founder of the Cubist movement, among many other achievements, which made him one of the most influential artists of the 20th century. If you have enjoyed our analyses here, there are many other Pablo Picasso artworks out there to be discovered, so get researching!Take a look at our Picassos most famous paintings webstory here!Frequently Asked QuestionsWhich Artwork Is the Most Famous Picasso Painting Ever?Due to the sheer depth of Pablo Picassos artistic oeuvre, this could potentially be a very subjective question, as he created many famous works throughout his career. However, the most common answer to this question would be PicassosGuernica, which he painted in 1937. The painting depicts the turmoil seen in the town of Guernica after an aerial bombing during the Spanish Civil War. Additionally,Guernicais also one of the most searched-for artworks in the world, adding to its status as Picassos most notable artwork.What Is Picassos Most Expensive Painting?While Picasso has many artworks that have sold for millions of dollars, his most expensive painting sale to date remainsLes femmes dAlger(1955), which sold for $179.4 million in 2015. This became a record price for a painting sold on auction. Isabella studied at the University of Cape Town in South Africa and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts majoring in English Literature & Language and Psychology. Throughout her undergraduate years, she took Art History as an additional subject and absolutely loved it. Building on from her art history knowledge that began in high school, art has always been a particular area of fascination for her. From learning about artworks previously unknown to her, or sharpening her existing understanding of specific works, the ability to continue learning within this interesting sphere excites her greatly.Her focal points of interest in art history encompass profiling specific artists and art movements, as it is these areas where she is able to really dig deep into the rich narrative of the art world. Additionally, she particularly enjoys exploring the different artistic styles of the 20th century, as well as the important impact that female artists have had on the development of art history.Learn more about Isabella Meyer and the Art in Context Team.,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.107,590 active editors 7,027,478 articles in EnglishDon Bradman, the Australian captainThe Second Test of the 1948 Ashes series was one of five Tests in The Ashes cricket series between Australia and England. The match was played at Lord's in London between 24 and 29June 1948. Australia won the match by 409 runs to take a 20 lead, meaning that England would need to win the remaining three matches to regain The Ashes. The Australian captain Don Bradman (pictured) won the toss and elected to bat. Australia scored 350 in their first innings. England finished their first innings at 215 early on the third morning; the Australian paceman Ray Lindwall took 5/70. Australia reached 460/7 in their second innings before Bradman declared, setting England a target of 596. The hosts reached 106/3 at stumps on the fourth day, but then collapsed on the final morning to be all out for 186, handing Australia a 409-run victory. The leading English batsman Len Hutton was controversially dropped for the following match. The match set a new record for the highest attendance at a Test in England. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Daily News BuildingHippocampusRed (Taylor Swift album)ArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutOphicleide... that the ophicleide (example pictured) was used in early British brass bands in the 19th century before being replaced by the euphonium?... that, at the 1964 Summer Olympics, high jumper Henri Elend placed first in the qualifiers and placed last in the final?... that the audience at the premiere of the film Viet Flakes unknowingly controlled the projection equipment through their physical responses to images of the Vietnam War?... that luger Verona Marjanovi had to run through an airport while bullets were being fired to train in Germany?... that Robert Baker Park in Baltimore was named after Robert Lewis Baker, whose personal garden was recreated at the city's Flower and Garden Show the year after his death?... that Kathleen O'Melia's conversion to the Catholic Church so embarrassed the Anglican Church in Vancouver that there are almost no references to it in primary sources?... that a 1995 demonstration of the 1969-era AL1 microprocessor using Nintendo Entertainment System cartridges successfully challenged Texas Instruments' patents on the microprocessor?... that it took a two-year "campaign" from future NFL player Fred Shirey, his friends and coaches for Shirey's father to allow him to try out for his high school team?... that the reconstructed ancestral language of the Siouan languages had two sounds that linguists call "funny w" and "funny r"?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleOzzy OsbourneOzzy Osbourne (pictured), the lead singer of Black Sabbath, dies at the age of 76.A fighter jet crashes into a college in Dhaka, Bangladesh, killing more than 30 people.In golf, Scottie Scheffler wins the Open Championship.A tourist boat capsizes during a thunderstorm in H Long Bay, Vietnam, leaving at least 36 people dead.Ongoing: Gaza warRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Bryan BramanPhoebe AsiyoGary KarrClaus PeymannWayne ThomasAndrea GibsonNominate an articleJuly 24: Pioneer Day in Utah, United States (1847)Depiction of the Albanian revolt of 19101411 Scottish clansmen led by Donald of Islay, Lord of the Isles, and Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar, fought the Battle of Harlaw near Inverurie, Scotland.1910 Ottoman forces captured the city of Shkodr, ending the Albanian revolt of 1910 (depicted).1920 Franco-Syrian War: At the Battle of Maysalun forces of the Arab Kingdom of Syria were defeated by a French army moving to occupy the territory allocated to them by the San Remo conference.1923 The Treaty of Lausanne was signed to settle part of the partition of the Ottoman Empire, establishing the boundaries of Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey.2019 Boris Johnson became Prime Minister of the United Kingdom after winning the Conservative Party leadership election.Martin Van Buren (d.1862)Zelda Fitzgerald (b.1900)Nayib Bukele (b.1981)Hamzah Haz (d.2024)More anniversaries: July 23July 24July 25ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutThe emperor angelfish (Pomacanthus imperator) is a species in the marine angelfish family Pomacanthidae. It is a reef-associated fish, native to the Indian and Pacific Oceans, from the Red Sea to Hawaii and the Austral Islands. Adults are found in areas where there is a rich growth of corals on clear lagoon, channel, or seaward reefs, at depths between 1 and 100 metres (3 and 330 feet). The emperor angelfish shows a marked difference between the juveniles and the adults. The juveniles have a dark blue body, which is marked with concentric curving lines, alternating between pale blue and white, while adults are striped with blue and yellow horizontal stripes, a light blue face with a dark blue mask over the eyes and a yellow caudal fin. It can attain a maximum total length of around 40 centimetres (16 inches). This adult emperor angelfish was photographed in the Red Sea off the coast of Egypt.Photograph credit: Diego DelsoRecently featured: Amlia RodriguesAtari video game burialSouthern scrub robinArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSloveninaRetrieved from " 2Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies18thcentury19thcentury 20thcenturyDecades1820s1830s1840s 1850s1860sYears1844184518461847 184818491850vteSeptember 14: Mexico City, capital of Mexico, is captured by U.S. troops led by General Winfield Scott.May 8: Earthquake in Japan kills 8,600 people.1847 by topicHumanitiesArchaeologyArchitectureArtLiteraturePoetryMusicBy countryAustraliaBelgiumBrazilCanadaChinaDenmarkFranceGermanyMexicoNew ZealandNorwayPortugalSouth AfricaSwedenUnited KingdomUnited StatesOther topicsRail transportScienceSportsLists of leadersSovereign statesSovereign state leadersTerritorial governorsReligious leadersLawBirth and death categoriesBirthsDeathsEstablishments and disestablishments categoriesEstablishmentsDisestablishmentsWorks categoryWorksvte1847 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1847MDCCCXLVIIAb urbe condita2600Armenian calendar1296 Assyrian calendar6597Bah calendar34Balinese saka calendar17681769Bengali calendar12531254Berber calendar2797British Regnal year10Vict.111Vict.1Buddhist calendar2391Burmese calendar1209Byzantine calendar73557356Chinese calendar (FireHorse)4544 or 4337to (FireGoat)4545 or 4338Coptic calendar15631564Discordian calendar3013Ethiopian calendar18391840Hebrew calendar56075608Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat19031904- Shaka Samvat17681769- Kali Yuga49474948Holocene calendar11847Igbo calendar847848Iranian calendar12251226Islamic calendar12631264Japanese calendarKka 4()Javanese calendar17741775Julian calendarGregorian minus 12 daysKorean calendar4180Minguo calendar65 before ROC65Nanakshahi calendar379Thai solar calendar23892390Tibetan calendar(male Fire-Horse)1973 or 1592 or 820to(female Fire-Sheep)1974 or 1593 or 821Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1847.1847 (MDCCCXLVII) was a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendarand a common year starting on Wednesday of the Julian calendar, the 1847th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 847th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 47th year of the 19thcentury, and the 8th year of the 1840s decade. As of the start of 1847, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 4 Samuel Colt sells his first revolver pistol to the U.S. government.January 13 The Treaty of Cahuenga ends fighting in the MexicanAmerican War in California.January 16 John C. Frmont is appointed Governor of the new California Territory.January 17 St. Anthony Hall fraternity is founded at Columbia University, New York City.January 30 Yerba Buena, California, is renamed San Francisco.February 5 A rescue effort, called the First Relief, leaves Johnson's Ranch to save the ill-fated Donner Party of California-bound migrants who became snowbound in the Sierra Nevada earlier this winter. Some have resorted to survival by cannibalism.February 22 MexicanAmerican War: Battle of Buena Vista 5,000 American troops under General Zachary Taylor use their superiority in artillery to drive off 15,000 Mexican troops under Antonio Lpez de Santa Anna, defeating the Mexicans the next day.February 25 State University of Iowa is founded in Iowa City, Iowa.March 1The state of Michigan formally abolishes the death penalty.Faustin Soulouque is elected President of Haiti.March 4 The 30th United States Congress is sworn into office.March 9 MexicanAmerican War: United States forces under General Winfield Scott invade Mexico near Veracruz.March 14 Verdi's opera Macbeth premieres at the Teatro della Pergola, in Florence, Italy.March 29 MexicanAmerican War: United States forces under General Winfield Scott take Veracruz after a siege.March The first known publication of the classic joke "Why did the chicken cross the road?" occurs in The Knickerbocker, or New-York Monthly Magazine.[1]April 5 The world's first municipally-funded civic public park, Birkenhead Park in Birkenhead on Merseyside, England, is opened.[2]April 15 The Lawrence School, Sanawar is established in India.April 16 New Zealand Wars: A minor Mori chief is accidentally shot by a junior British Army officer in Whanganui on New Zealand's North Island, triggering the Wanganui Campaign (which continues until July 23).April 25 The Exmouth, carrying Irish emigrants from Derry bound for Quebec, is wrecked off Islay, with only three survivors from more than 250 on board.[3]May 7 In Philadelphia, the American Medical Association (AMA) is founded.May 8The Nagano earthquake leaves more than 8,600 people dead in Japan.Bahrain's ruler, Shaikh Mohamed bin Khalifa Al Khalifa, signs a treaty with the British to prevent and combat the slave trade in the Arabian Gulf.May 31 Second Treaty of Erzurum: the Ottoman Empire cedes Abadan Island to the Persian Empire.May The Architectural Association School of Architecture is founded in London.June 1 The first congress of the Communist League is held in London.June 9 Radley College, an English public school, is founded near Oxford as a High Anglican institution.[4]June 26 The first passenger railway wholly within modern-day Denmark opens, from Copenhagen to Roskilde.[5]June E. H. Booth & Co. Ltd, which becomes the northern England supermarket chain Booths, is founded when tea dealer Edwin Henry Booth, 19, opens a shop called "The China House" in Blackpool.July 1 The United States issues its first postage stamps.July 24: Mormons expelled from Illinois arrive at the Great Salt Lake in what is now Utah.July 24 After 17 months of travel, Brigham Young leads 148 Mormon pioneers into Salt Lake Valley, resulting in the establishment of Salt Lake City.July 26 The nation of Liberia, founded as a haven for freed African-American slaves, becomes independent.July 29 The Cumberland School of Law is founded at Cumberland University, in Lebanon, Tennessee. At the end of this year, only 15 law schools exist in the United States.August 12 MexicanAmerican War: U.S. troops of General Winfield Scott begin to advance along the aqueduct around Lakes Chalco and Xochimilco in Mexico.August 20 MexicanAmerican War Battle of Churubusco: U.S. troops defeat Mexican forces.August Yale Corporation establishes the first graduate school in the United States, as Department of Philosophy and the Arts (renamed Graduate School of Arts and Sciences in 1892).September 14 MexicanAmerican War: U.S. general Winfield Scott enters Mexico City, marking the end of organized Mexican resistance.September 30 The Vegetarian Society is formed in the United Kingdom (it remains the oldest in the world).October 12 German inventors and industrialists Werner von Siemens and Johann Georg Halske found Siemens & Halske to develop the electrical telegraph.October 19 Charlotte Bront publishes Jane Eyre under the pen name of Currer Bell in England.October 31 Theta Delta Chi is founded as a social fraternity at Union College, Schenectady, New York.October The last volcanic eruption of Mount Guntur in West Java occurs.November 329 Sonderbund War: In Switzerland, General Guillaume-Henri Dufour's Federal Army defeats the Sonderbund (an alliance of seven Catholic cantons) in a civil war, with a total of only 86 deaths.November 48 James Young Simpson discovers the anesthetic properties of chloroform and first uses it, successfully, on a patient, in an obstetric case in Edinburgh.[6]November 10 The first brew of Carlsberg beer is finished in Copenhagen.November 17 The Battle of Um Swayya Spring takes place near a spring in Qatar, after a Bahraini force under Shaikh Ali bin Khalifa Deputy Ruler of Bahrain defeats the Al Binali tribe. The chief of the Al Binali, Isa bin Tureef, is slain in battle with over 70 fatalities from his side.December 14 Emily Bront and Anne Bront publish Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey, respectively, in a 3-volume set under the pen names of Ellis Bell and Acton Bell in England.December 20 British Royal Navy steam frigate HMSAvenger(1845) is wrecked on the Sorelle Rocks in the Mediterranean Sea with the loss of 246 lives and only eight survivors.[7]December 21 Emir Abdelkader surrenders to the French in Algeria.[8]The Great Famine continues in Ireland.The North Carolina General Assembly incorporates the railroad town of Goldsborough, and the Wayne county seat is moved to the new town.Welfare in Sweden takes its first step with the introduction of the 1847 rs fattigvrdfrordning.Cartier, a luxury brand in France, is founded.January 5 Oku Yasukata, Japanese field marshal, leading figure in the early Imperial Japanese Army (d. 1930)January 7 Caspar F. Goodrich, American admiral (d. 1925)January 24 Radomir Putnik, Serbian field marshal (d. 1917)January 28 Dorus Rijkers, Dutch naval hero (d. 1928)February 3 Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1921)February 4 Remus von Woyrsch, German field marshal (d. 1920)February 5 Joo Maria Correia Ayres de Campos, 1st Count of Ameal, Portuguese politician and antiquarian (d. 1920)February 8 Hugh Price Hughes, Methodist social reformer, first Superintendent of the West London Mission (d. 1902)February 11 Thomas Alva Edison, American inventor (d. 1931)February 13 Sir Robert McAlpine, Scottish builder (d. 1930)February 15 Robert Fuchs, Austrian composer (d. 1927)February 16 Philipp Scharwenka, Polish-German composer (d. 1917)February 17 Otto Blehr, Norwegian attorney, Liberal Party politician, 7th Prime Minister of Norway (d. 1927)March 1 Sir Thomas Brock, English sculptor (d. 1922)March 2Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1937)Cayetano Arellano, first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines under the American Civil Government (d. 1920)March 3 Alexander Graham Bell, Scottish-born Canadian inventor (d. 1922)March 4 Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1904)March 11 Sidney Sonnino, Prime Minister of Italy (d. 1922)[9]March 14 Castro Alves, Brazilian poet (d. 1871)March 18 William O'Connell Bradley, American politician from Kentucky (d. 1914)March 23 Edmund Gurney, British psychologist (d. 1888)March 27Otto Wallach, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931)Garret Barry, Irish musician (d. 1899)April 2 Charles Frederic Moberly Bell, British journalist, editor (d. 1911)April 10 Joseph Pulitzer, Hungarian-born journalist, newspaper publisher (d. 1911)April 15 Yehudah Aryeh Leib Alter, Polish Hasidic rabbi (d. 1905)April 27 Emma Irene strm, Finnish teacher, Finland's first female university graduate (d. 1934)May 7 Archibald Primrose, 5th Earl of Rosebery, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (d. 1929)May 14 Sir Frederick William Borden, Canadian politician (d. 1917)June 8Oleksander Barvinsky, Ukrainian politician (d. 1926)Ida Saxton McKinley, First Lady of the United States (d. 1907)June 10 Gina Krog, Norwegian suffragist (d. 1916)June 11 Dame Milicent Fawcett, British suffragist (d. 1929)June 16 Luella Dowd Smith, American educator, author, and reformer (d. 1941)Paul von HindenburgBram StokerJuly 2 Marcel Alexandre Bertrand, French geologist (d. 1907)July 9 Wong Fei-hung, Chinese healer, revolutionary (d. 1925)July 13 Damian Sawczak, Ukrainian judge (d. 1912)July 19 Alexander Meyrick Broadley, British historian (d. 1916)July 20Lord William Beresford, Irish army officer, Victoria Cross recipient (d. 1900)Max Liebermann, German painter, printmaker (d. 1935)July 25 Paul Langerhans, German pathologist, biologist (d. 1888)August 3 John Hamilton-Gordon, 1st Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair, Canadian politician, Governor General (d. 1934)August 5 Andrey Selivanov, Russian general and politician (d. 1917)August 21 Hale Johnson, American temperance movement leader (d. 1902)September 3 Charles Stillman Sperry, American admiral (d. 1911)September 5Jesse James, American outlaw (d. 1882)Joseph Bucklin Bishop, American journalist, publisher (d. 1928)September 17 John I. Beggs, American businessman (d. 1925)September 22 Enrique Almaraz y Santos, Spanish Catholic cardinal (d. 1922)September 23 Anandamohan Bose, Indian politician, academic and social reformer (d. 1906)September 30 Wilhelmina Drucker, Dutch feminist (d. 1925)Maria Pia of SavoyThomas F. PorterOctober 1 Annie Besant, English women's rights activist, writer and orator (d. 1933)[10]October 2 Paul von Hindenburg, German field marshal, President of Germany (d. 1934)October 13Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British politician (d. 1926)Maurice Bailloud, French general (d. 1921)October 14 Wilgelm Vitgeft, Russian admiral (d. 1904)October 15 Ralph Albert Blakelock, American romanticist painter (d. 1919)October 16 Maria Pia of Savoy, Queen consort of Portugal (d. 1911)October 17 Chiquinha Gonzaga, Brazilian composer (d. 1935)October 19 Aurilla Furber, American author, editor, and activist (d. 1898)October 20 Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904)October 22 Koos de la Rey, Boer general (d. 1914)October 30Charlie Bassett, American sheriff (d. 1896)Thomas F. Porter, American politician, 32nd Mayor of Lynn, Massachusetts (d. 1927)November 1 Dame Emma Albani, Canadian operatic soprano (d. 1930)November 2 Georges Sorel, French socialist philosopher (d. 1922)November 6 Ugo Balzani, Italian historian (d. 1916)November 7 Lotta Crabtree, American stage actress (d. 1924)November 8Jean Casimir-Perier, 6th President of France (d. 1907)Bram Stoker, Irish author of the Gothic novel Dracula (d. 1912)November 17 Carlo Mirabello, Italian admiral and politician (d. 1910)[11]November 26 Dagmar of Denmark, empress of Tsar Alexander III of Russia (d. 1928)November 30 Afonso Pena, Brazilian president (d. 1909)December 1 Agathe Backer-Grndahl, Norwegian pianist, composer (d. 1907)December 9 George Grossmith, English comic writer and performer (d. 1912)December 17mile Faguet, French writer, critic (d. 1916)Michel-Joseph Maunoury, French general during World War I (d. 1923)December 18 Augusta Holms, French composer (d. 1903)December 21 John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897)December 29 Alexis-Xyste Bernard, Canadian Catholic bishop (d. 1923)December 30 John Peter Altgeld, American politician, 20th Governor of Illinois (d. 1902)Fanny MendelssohnJanuary 19 Charles Bent, first Governor of New Mexico Territory (b. 1799) (assassinated)February 3 Marie Duplessis, French courtesan (b. 1824)February 5 Luis Jos de Orbegoso, Peruvian general and politician, 11th and 12th President of Peru (b. 1795)March 9 Mary Anning, British paleontologist (b. 1799)March 3 Charles Hatchett, English chemist (b. 1765)[12]April 21 Barbara Spooner Wilberforce, wife of British abolitionist William Wilberforce (b. 1777)April 30 Archduke Charles of Austria, Austrian general (b. 1771)May 14 Fanny Mendelssohn, German composer, pianist (b. 1805)May 15 Daniel O'Connell, Irish politician who promoted the Roman Catholic Relief Act 1829 (b. 1775)May 16 Vicente Rocafuerte, 2nd President of Ecuador (b. 1783)May 29 Emmanuel de Grouchy, Marquis de Grouchy, French marshal (b. 1766)June 11 Afonso, Prince Imperial of Brazil (b. 1845)June 11 Sir John Franklin, British explorer (b. 1786)Felix MendelssohnJuly 7 Thomas Carpenter, American glassmaker (b. 1752)July 16 Karl Friedrich Burdach, German physiologist (b. 1776)September 4 Frantiek Vladislav Hek, Czech patriot (b. 1769)September 13 Nicolas Oudinot, French marshal (b. 1767)October 2 Vasil Aprilov, Bulgarian educator, merchant and writer (b. 1789)[13]October 22Henriette Herz, German salonnire (b. 1764)Negus Sahle Selassie of Shewa (b. c. 1795)November 4 Felix Mendelssohn, German composer (b. 1809)November 18 Zebulon Crocker, American congregationalist pastor (b. 1802)December 14Dorothy Ann Thrupp, British psalmist (b. 1779)Manuel Jos Arce, Central American political leader (b. 1787)Barbarita Nieves, Venezuelan mistress of Jos Antonio Pez (b. 1803)Unknown: Jeanne Genevive Labrosse, French balloonist and parachutist (b. 1775)^ The Knickerbocker, or The New York Monthly, March 1847, p. 283.^ "The History of Birkenhead Park". 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ISBN9780717168347Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1701 to 1800For other uses, see 18th century (disambiguation).Millennia2ndmillenniumCenturies17thcentury18thcentury19thcenturyTimelines17thcentury18thcentury19thcenturyState leaders17thcentury18thcentury19thcenturyDecades1700s1710s1720s1730s1740s1750s1760s1770s1780s1790sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvtePolitical boundaries at the beginning of year 1700Storming of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the French Revolution.Development of the Watt steam engine in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe.The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century. The 18th century lasted from 1 January 1701 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCI) to 31 December 1800 (MDCCC). During the 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The Industrial Revolution began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of people grew in size as part of the Age of Sail. During the century, slave trading expanded across the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2]Western historians have occasionally defined the 18th century otherwise for the purposes of their work. For example, the "short" 18th century may be defined as 17151789, denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events.[3][4] To historians who expand the century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even later.[7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars.In Europe, philosophers ushered in the Age of Enlightenment. This period coincided with the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the Reign of Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the wake of the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Republic in the French Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout the century, including the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Thirteen Colonies became a catalyst for the American Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the PolishLithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-democratic government system was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia, and Russia.In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaigns. The Ottoman Empire experienced a period of peace, taking no part in European wars from 1740 to 1768. As a result, the empire was not exposed to Europe's military improvements during the Seven Years' War. The Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in the second half of the century.In South Asia, the death of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was followed by the expansion of the Maratha Confederacy and an increasing level of European influence and control in the region. In 1739, Persian emperor Nader Shah invaded and plundered Delhi, the capital of the Mughal Empire. Later, his general Ahmad Shah Durrani scored another victory against the Marathas, the then dominant power in India, in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11]In East Asia, the century was marked by theHigh Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territories. Conversely, the continual seclusion policy of the Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch port of Nagasaki. In Southeast Asia, the KonbaungAyutthaya Wars and the Ty Sn Wars broke out while the Dutch East India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate.In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figurehead. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an inventor. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Tpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru.For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 18th century.See also: Georgian eraMain articles: 1700s, 1710s, 1720s, 1730s, and 1740sEurope at the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power.John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough17001721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires.1701: Kingdom of Prussia declared under King Frederick I.1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire.17011714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe.[12]17021715: Camisard rebellion in France.1703: Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918.17031711: The Rkczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy.1704: End of Japan's Genroku period.1704: First Javanese War of Succession.[13]17061713: The War of the Spanish Succession: French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin.1707: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire.1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14]1708: The Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies.17081709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population.1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire.1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at Poltava.1710: The world's first copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect.17101711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov.1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power.17111715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina.1713: The Kangxi Emperor acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the Ming.1714: In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invents the mercury-in-glass thermometer, which remains the most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era.1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston.1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border.17161718: Austro-Venetian-Turkish War.1718: The city of New Orleans is founded by the French in North America.17181720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands.17181730: Tulip period of the Ottoman Empire.1719: Second Javanese War of Succession.[15]1720: The South Sea Bubble.17201721: The Great Plague of Marseille.1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet.1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Northern War.1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins.1722: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans.17221723: Russo-Persian War.17221725: Controversy over William Wood's halfpence leads to the Drapier's Letters and begins the Irish economic independence from England movement.Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah with the Persian invader Nader Shah.1723: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs.[16]17231730: The "Great Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by the Dzungars.17231732: The Qing and the Dzungars fight a series of wars across Qinghai, Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results.1724: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit proposes the Fahrenheit temperature scale.1725: Austro-Spanish alliance revived. Russia joins in 1726.17271729: Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively.1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period.17301760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America.17321734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17]17331738: War of the Polish Succession.Qianlong Emperor17351739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War.17351799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory.17381756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18]17371738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah.1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean.1739: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years.17391740: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition.1740: George Whitefield brings the First Great Awakening to New England17401741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population.17411743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman.17411751: Maratha invasions of Bengal.17401748: War of the Austrian Succession.1742: Marvel's Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England.[19]1742: Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor.1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah.17431746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate.The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the clansmen at the Battle of Culloden in 1746.[20]1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21]1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France.17441748: The First Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India.1745: Second Jacobite rising is begun by Charles Edward Stuart in Scotland.1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani.1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War.17481754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India.1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age.Main articles: 1750s, 1760s, 1770s, 1780s, 1790s, and 1800s1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September. On the calendar, 2 September is followed directly by 14 September.1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic.1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain.[22]17541763: The French and Indian War, the North American chapter of the Seven Years' War, is fought in colonial North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies.1755: The great Lisbon earthquake destroys most of Portugal's capital and kills up to 100,000.1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.17551763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.17561763: The Seven Years' War is fought among European powers in various theaters around the world.17561763: The Third Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India.1757: British conquest of Bengal.Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia.1760: George III becomes King of Britain.1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat.17621796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia.1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War.1764: Dahomey and the Oyo Empire defeat the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpam.1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Buxar.1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament.17651767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya.17651769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states.1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808.17661799: Anglo-Mysore Wars.1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime.17681772: War of the Bar Confederation.17681774: Russo-Turkish War.1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California.17691770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia.17691773: The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal population.1769: The French East India Company dissolves, only to be revived in 1785.1769: French expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant.[23]17701771: Famine in Czech lands kills hundreds of thousands.1771: The Plague Riot in Moscow.1771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Qing Dzungaria.1772: Gustav III of Sweden stages a coup d'tat, becoming almost an absolute monarch.Encyclopdie, ou dictionnaire raisonn des sciences, des arts et des mtiers17721779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha War.17721795: The Partitions of Poland end the PolishLithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years.17731775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history.1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China.1775: Russia imposes a reduction in autonomy on the Zaporizhian Cossacks of Ukraine.17751782: First Anglo-Maratha War.17751783: American Revolutionary War.1776: Several kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia.17761777: A Spanish-Portuguese War occurs over land in the South American frontiers.1776: Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt.1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia.1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations.1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands.1778: Franco-American alliance signed.1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese, which is administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty.1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son brothers. The Ty Sn dynasty has been established, terminating the L dynasty.17791879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic.17791783: Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-Spanish navy.1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand.1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish colonization led by Tpac Amaru II in Peru.1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers.George Washington17811785: Serfdom is abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848).1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup.1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War.1783: Russian annexation of Crimea.17851791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim Caucasian tribes from throughout the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against local traditionalists, who followed the traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia.[24]17851795: The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and Native Americans.17851787: The MarathaMysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan.17861787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni.1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century.17871792: Russo-Turkish War.1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia17881790: Russo-Swedish War (17881790).1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (17881899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record.[25][26]Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen17881789: A Qing attempt to reinstall an exiled Vietnamese king in northern Vietnam ends in disaster.1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797.1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army.17891799: French Revolution.1789: The Lige Revolution.1789: The Brabant Revolution.1789: The Inconfidncia Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes1791: Suppression of the Lige Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Lige.17911795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver Expedition.17911804: The Haitian Revolution.1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute.17921802: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 18031815.1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded.1792: PolishRussian War of 1792.1792: Margaret Ann Neve (17921903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28]1793: Upper Canada bans slavery.1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as many as 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population.[29]17931796: Revolt in the Vende against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution.17941816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australian clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia.1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem.Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole1795: The Battle of Nuuanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands.17951796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to intervene and march on Tehran.1796: Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs.[30]1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander.1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa.17961804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China.1797: John Adams is elected the second President of the United States; he serves until 1801.1798: The Irish Rebellion fails to overthrow British rule in Ireland.17981800: The Quasi-War is fought between the United States and France.1799: Dutch East India Company is dissolved.1799: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French occupation.1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution.1799: Death of the Qianlong Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official, Heshen, is ordered to commit suicide.1800: On 1 January, the bankrupt VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established.[31]Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions 18th century, and Timeline of scientific discoveries 18th centuryThe spinning jenny1709: The first piano was built by Bartolomeo Cristofori1711: Tuning fork was invented by John Shore1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55ftc. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay1736: Europeans encountered rubber the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestleyc. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin1753: The first clock to be built in the New World (North America) was invented by Benjamin Banneker.1755: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning Temple, Chengde, China.1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability17681779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygenThe Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor.1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas"1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy1777: Circular saw invented by Samuel Miller1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin1784: Argand lamp invented by Aim Argand[32]1785: Power loom invented by Edmund Cartwright1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle1787: Jacques Charles discovers Charles's law1789: Antoine Lavoisier discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33]1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troopsMain articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed17041717: One Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes immensely popular throughout Europe.1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift first published1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version)1719: Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version)1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play, composed1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published17511785: The French Encyclopdie1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj ilobod Boli1759: Candide by Voltaire1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith17591767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Adam Smith17761789: The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton17791782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Samuel Johnson1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant (publication of first edition)1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first published1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns17871788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radishchev1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus(mid18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi, composed1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by Handel for the coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation.1733: Hippolyte et Aricie, first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by Bach1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck, performed in Vienna1786: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart1788: Jupiter Symphony (Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart17911795: London symphonies by Haydn1798: The Pathtique, piano sonata by Beethoven1798: The Creation, oratorio by Haydn first performed^ Volkov, Sergey. 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The development of the economies of continental Europe, 18501914 (1977) onlineThe Wallace Collection, London, houses one of the finest collections of 18th-century decorative arts from France, England and Italy, including paintings, furniture, porcelain and gold boxes. 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He is best known for his paintings, and is one of the major artists of the 20th century. He is, with Georges Braque, the founder of the cubist movement. Pablo Picasso (1916) His full name was Pablo Diego Jose Francisco de Paula Juan Nepomuceno Crispin Crispiniano de la Sentissima Trinidad Ruiz Picasso. Picassos father, Don Jos Ruiz y Blanco, was a painter and drawing teacher at the Malaga school called San Telmo. He is also curator of the municipal museum, coming from an old and well-regarded family in the province of Leon, in northwestern Spain, Picassos mother, Dona Maria, is originally from Andalusia and has Arab origins.Picasso thus began painting at an early age and produced his first paintings at the age of eight. In 1896 he entered the School of Fine Arts in Barcelona. Signing first with his fathers name, Ruiz Blanco, he eventually chose to use his mothers name, Picasso, from 1901.niood lists the 10 Most Famous Artworks of Pablo Picasso:Dimensions: 51 cm 40.5 cm (20.08 in 15.94 in) Period: Surrealism Subject: Dream-like imagery featuring a woman with closed eyes and a distorted face, reclining on a rock formation with a landscape in the background. Medium: Oil on canvas Date: 1932 Support: CanvasLe Rve (The Dream) is a famous painting by the renowned Spanish artist Pablo Picasso, created in 1932. This oil-on-canvas painting is celebrated for several reasons:Artistic style: Le Rve is a quintessential example of Picassos Surrealist period, where he experimented with dream-like imagery and symbolism. The painting employs a mix of vivid colors, distorted forms, and overlapping shapes to convey a dream-like state. Subject matter: The painting features Picassos 22-year-old mistress, Marie-Thrse Walter, who was a significant muse and inspiration for him during this period. Many of his works from this time depict her in various poses, highlighting the importance of their relationship in his artistic journey. Composition: The painting depicts Marie-Thrse Walter seated in a red armchair with her head tilted back, eyes closed, and hands folded on her lap. The composition is simple yet striking, with the subject occupying most of the canvas. Color palette: Picasso employs a vibrant color palette in Le Rve, using bold shades of red, green, yellow, and blue. The warm, rich colors contribute to the dream-like atmosphere and evoke a sense of sensuality

and passion. Surrealist elements: The painting features various distorted and abstract elements characteristic of Surrealism, a movement that sought to explore the irrational and subconscious mind. For instance, Marie-Thrses face is split into two distinct sections, with one side depicting a more traditional portrait, while the other side is heavily stylized and abstract. Cubist influence: Although Picasso had largely moved away from Cubism by the time he painted Le Rve, the work still bears traces of the movement. The fragmented and overlapping forms, as well as the use of geometric shapes and lines, reflect Picassos earlier explorations in Cubism. Erotic undertones: Le Rve has been widely interpreted as an erotic and sensual portrayal of Marie-Thrse Walter. The paintings voluptuous shapes, bold colors, and suggestive imagery all contribute to this interpretation. Controversy: Le Rve gained notoriety when it was involved in a high-profile accident in 2006. Casino mogul Steve Wynn accidentally put his elbow through the canvas while showing it to guests, resulting in a six-inch tear. The painting was subsequently restored and went on to be sold for a record-breaking price. Record sale: In 2013, Le Rve was sold to billionaire Steven A. Cohen for a reported $155 million, making it one of the most expensive paintings ever sold at that time. The high price tag further solidified its status as an iconic work of art.Dimensions: 349 cm 776 cm (137.4 in 305.5 in) Period: Cubism and Surrealism Subject: A depiction of the horrors of the Spanish Civil War, specifically the bombing of the town of Guernica by German and Italian warplanes. The painting is dominated by distorted, anguished figures and animals, including a bull, a horse, and a woman holding a dead child. Medium: Oil on canvas Date: 1937 Support: CanvasGuernica is an iconic painting by Spanish artist Pablo Picasso, created in 1937. It has gained fame and acclaim for several reasons:Historical context: Guernica was created in response to the bombing of the town of Guernica during the Spanish Civil War by Nazi German and Italian Fascist air forces supporting General Francisco Francos Nationalist forces. The event resulted in significant civilian casualties and was a horrifying example of the violence and devastation of modern warfare. Anti-war message: Picassos painting serves as a powerful anti-war statement, capturing the chaos, suffering, and terror experienced by the people of Guernica. The work has become a symbol of the brutality of war and has been used to protest against political violence and aggression. Artistic style: Guernica is a masterpiece of modern art and a prime example of Picassos Cubist style. The painting features stark monochromatic tones, fragmented forms, and overlapping shapes to create a sense of disorientation and distress. Picassos use of abstract forms and symbols allows the viewer to interpret the scene and empathize with the suffering depicted. Scale: The size of the painting adds to its impact. Measuring approximately 11.5 feet tall and 25.6 feet wide, Guernica is a massive and imposing artwork that confronts viewers with the scale of the devastation it represents. Iconic imagery: Guernica is filled with powerful and haunting imagery, such as the weeping woman, the dismembered soldier, and the wounded horse. These symbols have become synonymous with the painting and serve as a reminder of the horrors of war. Cultural significance: Over time, Guernica has taken on a life of its own, becoming a symbol of peace and a rallying point for anti-war movements. It has been widely reproduced, referenced, and reinterpreted by artists and activists, further solidifying its status as an iconic work of art.Dimensions: 130 cm 97 cm (51 in 38 in) Period: Cubism and Surrealism Subject: A portrait of the artists lover and muse, Dora Maar, seated in a chair with a small black cat perched on her shoulder. The painting features Maars characteristic piercing gaze and elongated hands. Medium: Oil on canvas Date: 1941 Support: CanvasDora Maar au Chat (Dora Maar with Cat) is a famous painting by Pablo Picasso, created in 1941. This artwork has gained recognition for several reasons:Subject matter: Dora Maar, a talented photographer and painter, was Picassos lover and muse during the late 1930s and early 1940s. Their relationship was tumultuous and passionate, and Picasso created numerous portraits of Maar during this period. Dora Maar au Chat is one of the most well-known and celebrated of these portraits. Artistic style: The painting showcases Picassos Cubist style, with its fragmented forms, bold colors, and geometric shapes. Maar is depicted seated in a chair, wearing a purple dress, with a small black cat perched on the back of the chair. The sharp angles and distortions of her face and body evoke a sense of tension and unease, which some art critics believe reflects the couples tumultuous relationship. Emotional intensity: The portrait captures a sense of emotional intensity and complexity. Maars expression is enigmatic, and her distorted features seem to convey a mix of vulnerability, defiance, and melancholy. The cat in the painting is often interpreted as a symbol of sensuality, mystery, or danger, adding another layer of depth to the work. Auction success: Dora Maar au Chat gained additional fame when it was sold at Sothebys auction in 2006 for $95.2 million, making it one of the most expensive paintings ever sold at that time. The high price tag further solidified the paintings status as an iconic and valuable work of art.Dimensions: 146 cm 114 cm (57 in 45 in) Period: Late works of Pablo Picasso Subject: A portrait of the artists second wife, Jacqueline Roque, seated in a chair with a bouquet of flowers. Roque is depicted with a serene expression and a stylized face with simplified features. Medium: Oil on canvas Date: 1954 Support: CanvasJacqueline with Flowers (1954) is a famous painting by Pablo Picasso featuring his second wife, Jacqueline Roque. The artwork has gained recognition for several reasons:Subject matter: Jacqueline Roque was a significant figure in Picassos life, and their relationship lasted from the early 1950s until his death in 1973. As one of his most important muses during his later years, Picasso created numerous portraits of Jacqueline, with Jacqueline with Flowers being one of the most notable. Artistic style: In this painting, Picasso demonstrates his unique artistic approach, blending elements of his earlier Cubist style with a more expressive and fluid technique. The work showcases a harmonious combination of colors, such as greens, blues, and yellows, as well as bold, flowing lines that give life to the composition. Intimate portrayal: Jacqueline with Flowers is a personal and intimate portrayal of Jacqueline, capturing her in a relaxed, contemplative pose. The painting conveys Picassos deep affection and admiration for his muse and offers a glimpse into their private life. Late period work: The painting is representative of Picassos later period, during which he revisited and reinterpreted themes and motifs from his earlier years while exploring new styles and techniques. Jacqueline with Flowers is an excellent example of the evolution and maturity of Picassos artistic vision. Cultural significance: Works featuring Jacqueline Roque are significant because they provide insight into the artists personal life, as well as his creative process during his later years. Jacqueline with Flowers is a testament to the lasting impact that personal relationships can have on an artists work.Dimensions: 64.8 cm 80.6 cm (25.5 in 31.75 in) Period: Surrealism Subject: A beach scene with distorted, dreamlike figures, including a woman with a fish for a head, a man with a distorted face, and a reclining nude figure. The painting features elements of traditional painting, such as landscape and still life, but in a highly stylized and abstracted form. Medium: Oil on canvas Date: 1931 Support: CanvasFigures at the Seaside (1931) is a notable painting by Spanish artist Pablo Picasso. While it may not be as famous as some of his other works, such as Guernica or Les Demoiselles dAvignon, it is still significant for several reasons:Artistic style: The painting showcases Picassos versatility as an artist. In Figures at the Seaside, he incorporates elements of Surrealism, which was a popular art movement during the 1920s and 1930s. The painting features distorted and dream-like figures, reflecting the influence of Surrealism on Picassos work during this period. Subject matter: The painting depicts a group of nude and semi-nude figures at the beach, seemingly engaged in various activities. The subject matter is reflective of the leisurely scenes often depicted by artists throughout history, but Picasso adds his unique touch with the surreal and distorted figures. Transition period: Figures at the Seaside was created during a transitional period in Picassos career, as he was moving from his earlier Cubist works to his Surrealist-inspired paintings. This work, therefore, offers an insight into the artists evolving style and interests. Use of color: In this painting, Picasso employs a vibrant and rich color palette, with a strong emphasis on blues, greens, and yellows. The bold colors contribute to the paintings dream-like atmosphere and create a sense of depth and contrast. Exploration of form: The work showcases Picassos ongoing exploration of form, as he experiments with the human figure by distorting and manipulating it in various ways. This aspect of the painting highlights the artists innovative approach to art and his willingness to challenge traditional artistic conventions.Dimensions: 243.9 cm 233.7 cm (96 in 92 in) Period: Early Modernism, Proto-Cubism Subject: A group portrait of five nude female prostitutes in a brothel, depicted in a highly stylized and fragmented form. The painting is notable for its use of sharp angles and primitive, African-influenced masks and statues, which were highly unconventional for the time. Medium: Oil on canvas Date: 1907 Support: CanvasLes Demoiselles dAvignon (1907) is a groundbreaking painting by Pablo Picasso and is considered one of the most important works in the history of modern art. There are several reasons why this painting is famous:Pioneering Cubism: The painting is often regarded as the precursor to the Cubist art movement, which Picasso co-founded with Georges Braque. The fragmented and geometric forms in Les Demoiselles dAvignon laid the groundwork for the development of Cubism in the years that followed. Challenging traditional norms: Picasso challenged traditional artistic norms with this painting, rejecting classical techniques and perspectives. The provocative composition and unconventional depiction of the female form marked a significant departure from the artistic standards of the time. Influence of African and Oceanic art: The painting reflects Picassos fascination with African and Oceanic art, particularly in the mask-like faces of the women. This incorporation of non-Western artistic traditions had a profound impact on the development of modern art. Depiction of female sexuality: Les Demoiselles dAvignon presents an unapologetic and raw portrayal of female sexuality, which was considered shocking and controversial at the time. The painting reflects the artists exploration of sexuality and desire as central themes in his work. Radical composition: The paintings composition, with its fragmented and overlapping forms, was a radical departure from the traditional techniques of Western art. The innovative approach to composition and perspective in Les Demoiselles dAvignon influenced numerous artists in the 20th century. Size and scale: The painting measures approximately 8 feet by 7.5 feet, making it a monumental work that captures the viewers attention. The large scale of the painting amplifies its impact and reinforces its significance in art history. Initial controversy: When Les Demoiselles dAvignon was first unveiled, it was met with shock and outrage from both the public and Picassos fellow artists. Over time, however, the paintings innovative qualities were recognized, and it became an influential work in the history of modern art. Enduring legacy: Les Demoiselles dAvignon remains one of the most famous and studied paintings in the history of art. Its impact on the development of modern art, as well as its role in shaping artistic movements such as Cubism and Expressionism, has solidified its status as a pivotal work in the canon of Western art.Dimensions: 122.9 cm 82.6 cm (48.4 in 32.5 in) Period: Blue Period of Pablo Picasso Subject: An elderly blind musician, depicted in a monochromatic blue color scheme and hunched over his guitar. The painting is notable for its expression of the artists feelings of sadness and melancholy during this period of his life. Medium: Oil on canvas Date: 1903 Support: CanvasThe Old Guitarist (1903) is a famous painting by Pablo Picasso, created during his Blue Period. This artwork is well-known and highly regarded for several reasons:Blue Period: The Old Guitarist is one of the most iconic works from Picassos Blue Period, which lasted from 1901 to 1904. During this time, Picassos paintings were characterized by somber tones and a focus on themes of loneliness, poverty, and despair. Color palette: The painting is dominated by shades of blue, which contributes to the melancholic atmosphere of the work. The use of a limited color palette is characteristic of Picassos Blue Period and adds to the emotional impact of the painting. Subject matter: The Old Guitarist depicts an elderly, blind musician hunched over his guitar. The subject matter reflects Picassos empathy for the less fortunate and his interest in the lives of the impoverished and marginalized. Emotional resonance: The painting captures a deep sense of sorrow, loneliness, and vulnerability. This emotional resonance has made The Old Guitarist a powerful and enduring work of art that continues to captivate viewers more than a century after its creation. Artistic technique: Picassos technique in The Old Guitarist demonstrates his mastery of form and composition. The elongated limbs and angular features of the figure contribute to the paintings emotional intensity and reflect the influence of Spanish painter El Greco on Picassos style. Underlying layers: X-ray analysis of The Old Guitarist has revealed that the canvas was reused by Picasso, and there are hidden images beneath the surface of the painting. These underlying layers offer a fascinating glimpse into the artists creative process and the evolution of the work. Influence on modern art: The Old Guitarist is a seminal work in the development of modern art, as it represents a departure from traditional subject matter and techniques. The painting has inspired numerous artists and has had a lasting impact on the art world.Dimensions: 248 cm 204 cm (97.6 in 80.3 in) Period: Surrealism Subject: A surreal and disturbing scene featuring a minotaur, a figure from Greek mythology with the head of a bull and the body of a man, standing over a dead horse in front of a cave. In the background, a veiled girl looks on. The painting is one of many works by Pablo Picasso featuring the minotaur as a symbolic representation of his own inner turmoil and animalistic desires. Medium: Oil on canvas Date: 1936 Support: CanvasMinotaur With Dead Horse In Front Of A Cave Facing A Girl In Veil (1936) is a notable work by Pablo Picasso for several reasons:Surrealist influence: Picassos exploration of Surrealism is evident in this work, as it features a dream-like scene with a combination of mythical and real elements. Surrealism was an art movement that sought to explore the subconscious mind and irrational imagery, which is reflected in this painting. Minotaur imagery: The minotaur, a mythical creature with the body of a man and the head of a bull, was a recurring motif in Picassos work during the 1930s. The minotaur often symbolized the primal, instinctual side of human nature, and its presence in this painting adds to the overall impact and significance of the piece. Political context: Created in 1936, the painting was produced during a time of political turmoil in Spain, as the country was on the brink of civil war. The tension and violence of the period are echoed in the unsettling scene depicted in the painting. Use of symbolism: Picasso employs various symbols in the painting, such as the dead horse, which has been interpreted as a representation of the death and destruction caused by war, and the veiled girl, who may symbolize innocence or hope in the face of adversity. The complex interplay of symbols adds depth and meaning to the work. Evocative composition: The painting features a dramatic and evocative composition, with the powerful figure of the minotaur contrasted against the more delicate and vulnerable girl. This visual tension creates a sense of unease that resonates with viewers. Artistic technique: Picassos skillful use of line, color, and form is on display in this painting. The bold lines and dynamic composition contribute to the overall impact of the work, while the interplay of light and shadow adds depth and intensity to the scene. Connection to personal life: Picassos personal life and relationships have often been linked to his artwork. Some art historians suggest that the minotaur in this painting may represent Picasso himself, while the veiled girl could be a representation of his lover, Marie-Thrse Walter. This connection to the artists personal life adds another layer of interpretation to the painting. Enduring impact: Minotaur With Dead Horse In Front Of A Cave Facing A Girl In Veil is an important work in Picassos oeuvre, and its combination of Surrealist elements, personal symbolism, and evocative composition has left a lasting impression on the art world. The paintings exploration of myth, human nature, and the tumultuous political climate of the time make it a significant work in the history of modern art.Dimensions: 100 cm 81 cm (39 in 32 in) Period: Rose Period of Pablo Picasso Subject: A portrait of a young boy wearing a blue collar and a wreath of flowers, holding a pipe in his hand. The painting is notable for its use of bright colors and its depiction of a carefree, innocent youth. Medium: Oil on canvas Date: 1905 Support: CanvasGaron la Pipe (Boy with a Pipe), painted in 1905, is a famous work by Pablo Picasso for several reasons:Rose Period: The painting was created during Picassos Rose Period (1904-1906), which followed his Blue Period. During the Rose Period, Picassos color palette shifted to include warmer colors like orange, pink, and beige. The mood of his paintings became more cheerful and optimistic. Subject matter: The subject of the painting, a young Parisian boy holding a pipe, is a departure from the somber themes of the Blue Period. The boy, dressed in blue work clothes and adorned with a wreath of flowers, exudes a sense of innocence and charm that was rare in Picassos earlier works. Composition and color: The paintings composition, featuring a harmonious balance of colors and forms, showcases Picassos skill in creating visually engaging works. The warm background hues contrast with the cool tones of the boys clothing, while the wreath of flowers adds a decorative touch to the composition. Auction success: Garon la Pipe gained international attention when it was sold at a Sothebys auction in 2004 for $104.1 million, making it one of the most expensive paintings ever sold at that time. The high price tag further solidified the paintings status as an iconic and valuable work of art. Connection to Montmartre: The painting was created during Picassos time in Montmartre, a district in Paris known for its bohemian atmosphere and artistic community. The subject matter of the painting is reflective of the people and surroundings that Picasso encountered during this period. Artistic development: Garon la Pipe is an important work in Picassos oeuvre because it marks a transition between his Blue Period and his Rose Period. The painting demonstrates his evolving artistic style, with its brighter colors and more optimistic subject matter. Rarity: Paintings from Picassos Rose Period are relatively rare compared to works from his other periods. This rarity adds to the paintings significance and value in the art world.Dimensions: 114 cm 146 cm (45 in 57 in) Period: Late works of Pablo Picasso Subject: A series of fifteen paintings based on the theme of a harem or brothel, depicting women in various states of undress and repose. The paintings were inspired by the Orientalist paintings of Eugne Delacroix and the work of earlier artists such as Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres. Medium: Oil on canvas Date: 1955 Support: CanvasThe Women of Algiers (Les Femmes dAlger), 1955, is a famous series of 15 paintings and numerous drawings by Pablo Picasso. The series is well-known for several reasons:Tribute to Delacroix: Picassos Women of Algiers series was inspired by Eugne Delacroixs 1834 painting, The Women of Algiers in Their Apartment. Picasso reinterpreted Delacroixs work in his own unique style, paying homage to the earlier artist while demonstrating his innovative approach to art. Variation series: The Women of Algiers is an extensive series, with 15 different versions (labeled A to O) and numerous drawings. This allowed Picasso to explore variations in composition, color, and style within the same subject matter, showcasing his versatility and creativity as an artist. Artistic style: The series displays a synthesis of Picassos various artistic styles, including elements of his earlier Cubist period and his later, more expressive approach. This blending of styles and techniques adds depth and complexity to the paintings. Cultural and political context: Picasso created the Women of Algiers series during a time when the Algerian War of Independence (1954-1962) was ongoing. His reinterpretation of Delacroixs work can be seen as a commentary on the complex relationship between France and Algeria, and the broader postcolonial context of the era. Celebrating the female form: The Women of Algiers series features a group of women in various poses and states of undress. The paintings celebrate the beauty and sensuality of the female form, showcasing Picassos interest in the subject and his skill in depicting it. Impact on contemporary art: The Women of Algiers series has had a lasting influence on contemporary artists, inspiring new interpretations and adaptations of the subject matter. For example, Roy Lichtensteins Femme dAlger (1963) is a Pop Art reinterpretation of Picassos work. Auction success: Women of Algiers (Version O), one of the paintings from the series, was sold at auction in 2015 for $179.4 million, setting a record for the most expensive painting ever sold at auction at that time. This high-profile sale further increased the series fame and significance in the art world. Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Art DepartmentAdditional CrewWriterPablo Picasso, one of the most recognized figures of 20th centuryart, who co-created such styles as Cubism and Surrealism, was also amongmost innovative, influential, and prolific artists of all time.He was born Pablo Ruiz Picasso on October 6, 1881, in Malaga, Spain. Hewas the first child of Jose Ruiz y Blasco and Maria Picasso y Lopez.His father was an artist and professor of art at the School of FineArts, and also a curator of museum in Malaga, Spain. Picasso beganstudying art under his father's tutelage, continued at the Academy ofArts in Madrid for a year, and went on his ingenious explorations ofthe new horizons. He went to Paris in 1901 and found the environmentconducive for his experiments with new art styles. Gertrude Stein, Guillaume Apollinaire,and Andr Breton were among his friends and collectors.Constantly updating his style from the Blue Period, to the Rose Period,to the African-influenced Period, to Cubism, to Realism and Surrealismhe was a pioneer with a hand in every art movement of the 20th century.He made some softer and neo-classic artworks during his cooperationwith the Russian Ballet of Sergei Diaghilev in Paris. In 1917 Picasso joined theRussian Ballet on tour in Rome, Italy. There he fell in love with OlgaKhokhlova, a classical ballerina from the Russian nobility (her fatherwas a General to the Russian Tsar Nickolas II). Picasso painted Olga asa Spanish girl in his painting "Olga Khokhlova in Mantilla" to convincehis parents for their blessing, and his idea worked. Picasso and OlgaKhokhlova wed in Paris, in 1918, and had one son, Paolo. After theirmarriage, Olga's high society lifestyle clashed with Picasso's bohemianmanners. They separated in 1935, but remained officially married untilher death in 1954. Meanwhile, his most famous lovers, Marie ThereseWalter and Dora Maar, were also his inspirational models for a seriesof experimental portraits.Picasso was a pacifist. His outcry for peace was expressed inlarge-scale painting Guernica (1937), created after the German bombingof this Spanish city. This powerful composition, showing the brutalinhumanity of war, became his most famous work and turned him into apolitical celebrity. In 1940 Picasso applied for French citizenship,but was denied it, and remained Spanish. Protected by his fame, he wasuntouchable even to the Nazis in the occupied Paris. A skillfulself-promoter, he used politics, eccentricity, and provocation as aselling tool. Sarcastic harlequin and dominating minotaur were hispersonal symbols, frequently used in his artworks. His life turned intoa PR campaign, playing with scandals; viciousness to his own children,exaggerated virility and beastly treatment of his women. However, hewas forgiven by the public. Even his membership in the Communist partyand his controversial comments about Joseph Stalin, who awarded Picasso theStalin Prize for Peace in 1950, were ignored by his admirers. Hislife-long extraordinary artistic dialogue with Henri Matisse took a form of a"visual conversation" and exchange of their paintings with mutualrespect. After WWII he returned to "classical" style and created the"Dove of Peace".An innovator and a multi-faceted personality, Picasso dominated the20th century Western Art, spreading his influence beyond art into manyaspects of culture and life. In his several film appearances Picassoalways played himself. His lifestyle remained as bohemian and vivaciousas it was in his youth. Picasso died in style while entertaining hisguests at a dinner party, on April 8, 1973, in Mouglins, insoutheastern France. Picasso's last words were "Drink to me, drink tomy health, you know I can't drink any more." He was interred at CastleVauvenargues' park, in Vauvenargues, Bouches-du-Rhone, in the South ofFrance.Pablo Picasso's paintings rank among the most expensive artwork in theworld, establishing a price record with $104 million sale of "Garon ala pipe" in 2004. Picasso produced over 13 thousand paintings ordesigns, 100,000 prints and engravings, 34 thousand book illustrationsand 300 sculptures, becoming the most prolific artistever.Suggest an edit or add missing contentYou have no recently viewed pages Pablo Picasso was a Spanish painter, sculptor, and printmaker. He is one of the most recognized artists of the 20th century. He has made an indelible influence on popular culture and modern art. Picassos artistic style changed throughout his career, but he always maintained a unique insight into the human condition that would never be equaled by any other painter. Pablo Picassos art style was characterized by large, colorful surfaces and distorted proportions in his paintings. His work has been considered to be revolutionary because his diverse techniques challenged traditional concepts of what paintings should look like. His style is known for the use of bold, contoured lines. He often merged representational and abstract, with one on top of the other. Picasso was a pioneer of the Cubism movement that explored the significance of geometric shapes in the context of painting. This technique has been, and still is used by many artists today who want to stress functionality over beauty. Picasso was deeply affected by the horrors of the Spanish Civil War, which had begun on 17 July 1936 when General Francisco Franco led a military coup against the Spanish Republic. Seven months later, Francos troops were in full control of the country. After visiting Barcelona in October 1936 and witnessing widespread destruction from heavy fighting, Picasso told his friend Joan Mir that he wanted to do something to show his anger. He later wrote: Im going to paint something unbelievably huge Ill do it with all my rage. He began making sketches for the painting on 2 December 1936. Guernica has been described as the artists most powerful creation, and one of his few works on a truly epic scale. Also Read: Facts About Pablo Picasso The painting was created in response to the bombing of Guernica, a Basque Country town in northern Spain, by German planes commanded by General Franco during the Spanish Civil War. It depicts the tragedy and suffering of war with startling power. The painting was completed by Picasso in 1937 and it has been considered to be one of his most famous works. It depicts the horrors of war, including violence and death. The painting does not depict any specific battle or event, but rather all of the events that transpired during war. Les Demoiselles dAvignon is considered to be the first Cubist work of art. It is a painting created by Pablo Picasso in 1907. The painting was created during the height of his formative Cubism period and is one of the most important pieces in the history of modern art. Picasso arrived in Paris at a time when there were many artists creating new, innovative styles of artwork. For Picasso, this meant that he was not yet pigeonholed into one style and could explore many avenues without much worry from critics or other artists. This freedom gave him room to explore his creativity and experiment with different techniques and methods without feeling pressured to conform to what others were doing at the time. The painting was created out of a mixture of styles that Picasso had been experimenting with during that period. It was an important moment in his career as it helped him break through to abstraction and to modern art. This painting is also significant because when it was debuted in public, it shocked many people and caused a lot of negative reactions because they were not used to such paintings at the time. Pablo Picasso was well-known for his bizarre interpretations of different characters he painted. Later in his life, he started to paint in more vibrant hues in order to convey the emotional importance of the subject. The Weeping Woman is an oil on canvas work by Pablo Picasso that was completed in 1937 in France. Dora Maar, Picassos mistress and muse, is shown in the picture. Picassos signature profile view of the womans face appears in this piece, but other minor details hint to a higher degree of perspective for the viewer to perceive. Also Read: Famous Picasso Portraits The piece is primarily concerned with the womans face, which is shown in a variety of clashing colors and geometric forms. Picassos use of subtle blue hues on her face below the eyes, which seems to suggest that her face is covered in tears, emphasizes her high degree of emotional sorrow even more. Weeping Woman shows a distraught female weeping and holding a handkerchief to her face to collect her profuse tears. This universal picture of suffering is painted in the flattened manner of Picassos early analytical Cubism, which is distinguished by the use of angular and overlapping pieces of the subjects face, as if painted from many perspectives at the same time. Picasso spent most of his life in extreme poverty, and it is claimed that during this period he developed a strong sympathy with the worlds impoverished and oppressed. The Old Guitarist was created in 1903, during a period when Picasso was believed to be almost bankrupt while living in Barcelona. This time has been dubbed his Blue phase, when he painted nearly every canvas in a drab monochromatic palette of blue, a hue that matched the kind of subject matter that he would address. Also Read: Picassos Blue Period Analysis and Meaning Picasso created this piece soon after his close friend Casagemas committed suicide as a result of a lengthy battle with mental illness and despair. The artist dedicated this piece, as well as others during this time period, to concentrating on people who are often oppressed and burdened by the concerns and problems that so often consume humanity. Because the whole work is done in a deep blue color, the painting conveys a strong feeling of desolation to the spectator. The man in the picture is holding a guitar and seems to be playing a sorrowful song, his face set with agony and despair. Picassos excellent use of the color blue, art critics and historians have observed, correctly imposes the feeling of melancholy that so many people experience in this piece. The guitar is a break in the monochromatic blues subdued nearly flat, two-dimensional shapes, while the musician seems slumped down and sad. Subsequent X-rays of the artwork showed the presence of a ghostly figure (a lady) that Picasso had begun to paint but then changed his mind and chose to paint over her. Picasso was quite young in this famous self-portrait and was just twenty at the time, yet he looks much older in this picture. His face looks drawn and haggard as a result of the hard winter in Paris living a very downtrodden life. He had just recently arrived in Paris and had yet to establish any meaningful friendships when he created this piece soon after the suicide of his friend Carlos Casagemas. The death hit him hard and had a serious effect on his mental health. This self-portrait is not Picassos first, but it is one of the earliest works of the Blue Period. Pablo Picasso produced Girl before a Mirror in 1932 as an oil on canvas painting. The picture depicts Picassos mistress and muse, Marie-Thrse Walter, standing in front of a mirror, gazing at her reflection. During the 1930s, Picasso painted Marie-Thrse many times. His pictures of her from 1932 were the first public exhibition of their secret romance during his marriage to Olga Khokhlova. Picassos creative career was shaped by the year 1932. He had reached the age of 50 at this point in his life and had established himself as a significant artist. Picasso was the curator of a retrospective show of his work at Galerie Georges Petit in 1932, which was an uncommon occurrence for an artist, and even more unexpectedly, Picasso seized charge of the curating. Girl before a Mirror is a photograph of a lady gazing in a mirror, revealing a darker reflection of herself. The womans face has been split into two parts, one of which is painted in a peaceful, lilac color, and the other in a vibrant, yellow hue. The reflection depicts the subject in a different light, making her seem older and with a sunken face, perhaps as a symbol of her death. La Vie (The Life) is an oil on canvas work that was completed in May 1903 in Barcelona. It is generally considered as the peak of Picassos Blue Periods. Yet, at the time he was a 22-year-old unknown artist who had yet to make his impact on the world of art. The interpretation of the mysterious composition has sparked considerable debate. One thing is clear is that it is Picassos homage to his close friend Carlos Casagemas who had committed suicide. Picassos concern with life and death is completely represented in its somber mood. Picassos 1911 painting, Ma Jolie, openly portrays his girlfriend, Marcelle Humbert. Picasso claimed Ma Jolie, which means my beautiful one, was a reference to a famous music-hall song from the time, but the real meaning was kept hidden, known only to those close to his circle of acquaintances. As the primary image fades into the depths of abstract surfaces and tiny details, the irregular forms and dark, brackish hues seem to communicate a deeper message.Marcelle Humberts figure is constructed in a haphazard manner utilizing Analytic Cubisms characteristic changing planes. The six strings in the middle of the image are a reference to the guitar, while the triangle on the right seems to represent the womans elbow. Three Musicians is the title of two collage and oil works by Picasso. Both were finished in 1921 in Fontainebleau, France, near Paris, and are excellent examples of the Synthetic Cubist style.Each artwork depicts a Harlequin, a Pierrot, and a monk, who are said to be Picasso, Guillaume Apollinaire, and Max Jacob, respectively. The Harlequin playing a guitar in the middle is a recurrent stand-in for Picasso himself throughout hiswork. Pierrot and Harlequin are standard figures from the ancient Italian comedy theater known as Commedia dellArte, which is a recurring subject throughout Picassos work. Three Musicians seems to be a collage created from cut out pieces of colorful paper, despite the fact that it is an oil painting. The forms are reduced to angular patterns that interlock like jigsaw puzzles. Three Musicians is part of a major change in Picassos work that happened after 1914. Picasso created just a few collages after 1914. Instead, he used Cubist techniques in the conventional medium of oil on canvas, allowing him to produce considerably bigger and more colorful works. This new technique had a major advantage: oil paintings could be sold at much greater prices than collages. Portrait of Gertrude Stein is an oil on canvas portrait of the American writer and art collector Gertrude Stein. Picasso began working on the painting in 1905, but it was not completed until the following year.It is regarded as one of Picassos most significant paintings from his Rose Period. The picture exemplifies the geometric distortions and formal experiments that would come to define his work after the advent of Cubism. Picassos artwork defied conventional portraiture conventions by portraying the subject as a huge, hulking figure staring blankly across the picture rather than at the spectator. Her figure is a round bulk, and she leans forward, her arms weightily resting on her knees. This stylistic shift proved to be of enormous historical significance since it indicated the path Picasso would take step by step until the creation of cubism. Le Rve, which translates to The Dream, is an oil on canvas work that Pablo Picasso created in 1932 when he was 50 years old. In the picture, Picasso depicts his lover Marie-Thrse Walter, who was 22 at the time. On January 24, 1932, it is said to have been painted in the span of a single afternoon. It was created at the era in which Picasso was known for his deformed images, and its simple forms and contrasting colors recall the early stages of the cubist movement. The artwork was sold at a private sale on March 26, 2013, for the staggering sum of $155 million, making it one of the most expensive paintings that has ever been sold. Pablo Picasso painted Science and Charity in 1897 in Barcelona using oil on canvas. Picasso created this piece while he was just 15 years old, making it one of his early works. The picture displays a formal composition of a sick patient in bed being attended to by a physician and a nun carrying a kid. Picassos academic studies culminated in this work, which demonstrates his creative skill before he abandoned this style to pursue his own artistic career. The picture is in the collection of the Picasso Museum in Barcelona. It is thought that the work was influenced by Enrique Paternina, Mothers Visit, and A Hospital Room by Luis Jimnez Aranda during the visit of the Chief Physician. Picasso had painted a similar subject earlier (1894s The Sick Woman, painted in Coruna). Picasso prepared the piece with a number of preliminary notes and drawings. The Museu Picasso preserves six drawings of this work, which are rotated among the permanent collection on a regular basis. One of these drawings is painted on the reverse of Portrait of Joan Vidal Ventosa, another masterpiece. Pablo Picasso created the drawing Don Quixote in 1955. It depicts the Spanish literary figure Don Quixote and his sidekick Sancho Panza. In commemoration of the 350th anniversary of the publication of the first section of the book Don Quixote by Miguel de Cervantes in 1605, it was highlighted in the issue of the French weekly newspaper Les Lettres Francaises that was published from August 18 through August 24. The artwork Don Quixote, was done in a totally different manner compared to the Blue, Rose, and Cubist phases that came before it. Jacqueline Roque was Picassos final muse and wife, inspiring over 400 portraitsmore than any other woman in his life. Their relationship, marked by deep passion and exclusivity, dominated his later years. Artistic Style & Symbolism: Soft Stylization: Unlike his earlier Cubist portraits, Jacquelines elongated neck and almond-shaped eyes convey elegance rather than distortion. Warm Colors & Flowers: Represent femininity, love, and devotion, reflecting their intense bond. Mediterranean Influence: Her serene face recalls classical Greek and Egyptian art, which Picasso admired. Impact on Picassos Work: She became his sole artistic focus, replacing earlier muses. Inspired his fluid, expressive brushwork in the 1950s60s. Symbolized his final artistic phase, where love and art intertwined. Painted during Picassos Rose Period, Family of Saltimbanques captures a group of itinerant circus performers standing together yet emotionally distant. Despite the warm, earthy tones, the mood is melancholic. The harlequin at the center, often considered Picassos alter ego, embodies the isolation of the struggling artist. A young girl in pink stands apart, representing innocence, while the acrobat and clown seem lost in their own thoughts. Though inspired by the traveling performers Picasso observed in Paris, the painting reflects his own sense of loneliness. It marks his transition from the deep sorrow of the Blue Period to a more introspective, though still somber, phase of his work. Now housed in the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., it remains a defining piece of his early career. Pablo Picasso (/pkso, -kso/; Spanish:[palo pikaso]; 25 October 1881 8 April 1973) was a Spanish painter, sculptor, printmaker, ceramicist, stage designer, poet and playwright who spent most of his adult life in France. Regarded as one of the most influential artists of the 20th century, he is 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. Among his most famous works are the proto-Cubist Les Demoiselles d'Avignon (1907), and Guernica (1937), a dramatic portrayal of the bombing of Guernica by the German and Italian airforces. Picasso demonstrated extraordinary artistic talent in his early years, painting in a naturalistic 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. After 1906, the Fauvist work of the slightly older artist Henri Matisse motivated Picasso to explore more radical styles, beginning a fruitful rivalry between the two artists, who subsequently were often paired by critics as the leaders of modern art.Picasso's work is often categorized into periods. While the names of many of his later periods are debated, the most commonly accepted periods in his work are the Blue Period (19011904), the Rose Period (19041906), the African-influenced Period (19071909), Analytic Cubism (19091912), and Synthetic Cubism (19121919), also referred to as the Crystal period. Much of Picasso's work of the late 1910s and early 1920s is in a neoclassical style, and his work in the mid-1920s often has characteristics of Surrealism. His later work often combines elements of his earlier styles.Exceptionally prolific throughout the course of his long life, Picasso achieved universal renown and immense fortune for his revolutionary artistic accomplishments, and became one of the best-known figures in 20th-century art. Picasso was baptized Pablo Diego Jos Francisco de Paula Juan Nepomuceno Mara de los Remedios Cipriano de la Santsima Trinidad Ruiz y Picasso, a series of names honouring various saints and relatives. Ruiz y Picasso were included for his father and mother, respectively, as per Spanish law. Born in the city of Mlaga in the Andalusian region of Spain, he was the first child of Don Jos Ruiz y Blasco (18381913) and Mara Picasso y Lpez. His mother was of one quarter Italian descent, from the territory of Genoa. Though baptized a Catholic, Picasso would later on become an atheist. Picasso's family was of middle-class background. His father was a painter who specialized in naturalistic depictions of birds and other game. For most of his life Ruiz was a professor of art at the School of Crafts and a curator of a local museum. Ruiz's ancestors were minor aristocrats. Picasso showed a passion and a skill for drawing from an early age. According to his mother, his first words were "piz, piz", a shortening of lpiz, the Spanish word for "pencil". From the age of seven, Picasso received formal artistic training from his father in figure drawing and oil painting. Ruiz was a traditional academic artist and instructor, who believed that proper training required disciplined copying of the masters, and drawing the human body from plaster casts and live models. His son became preoccupied with art to the detriment of his classwork. 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