

What

Historical Timeline

Who

The history of French Polynesia:

In the 18th and 19th centuries Polynesia was explored by the French.

1842 – Marquesas and society groups annexed by France.

By 1900 the rest of the other islands were annexed.

1903 – Uniform governance of French Polynesia by France.

1946 – French Polynesia becomes overseas territory.

1857 – **Germ theory** of disease

1875 – **Bell's telephone**

1880 – **Edison's electric light**

1884 - **85 – Chinese – French War**

1886 – **Statue of Liberty** dedicated

1889, **90 Eiffel Tower** opens

1900 – **Olympics in Paris**

1833 – 1897 – Johannes **Brahms**

1833 – 1896 – Alfred **Nobel**

1840 – 1893 – Pyotr **Tchaikovsky**

1847 – 1931 – Thomas **Edison**

1853 – 1890 – Vincent **van Gogh**

1863 – 1947 – Henry **Ford**

1879 – 1955 – Albert **Einstein**

Riders on the Beach, 1902 (54).

Paul Gauguin

What Do You Remember?

Night Café at Arles, (Mme Ginoux), 1888 (40).

1. What major part of Gauguin's life did painting and his chosen lifestyle cause him to lose? _____
2. Gauguin was a participant & proponent of what art movements? _____
3. What art forms did Gauguin use to express himself? _____
4. What was Gauguin's favored language? _____
5. _____ was the famous artist that had a famous altercation with Gauguin.
6. Gauguin spent a good deal of time at the end of his life outside of France. He died in these islands. Where was he? _____
7. His spiritual life? _____

Paul Gauguin

Quiz Answers

1. He lost the chance to live with and be close to his family.
2. Impressionism, Cloisonnism, Synthetism, Primitivism.
3. Painting, sculpting, printmaking, ceramics, writing, wood engraving, wood cuts.
4. Peruvian Spanish.
5. Vincent van Gogh.
6. Possible answers: French Polynesia, Tahiti, Marquesas Islands
7. No personal ties to religion found. Regarding his values: he chose to have mistresses and children born out of marriage. His paintings depict references to the religions he encountered.

Still life with Tahitian oranges, 1892

More Legacy:

Gauguin's life inspired the novel *The Moon and Sixpence* and the novel *The Way to Paradise* was based on his life, and that of his grandmother Flora Tristan. Gauguin is also the subject of at least two operas: *Paul Gauguin* (1943); and *Gauguin (a synthetic life)*. The Danish produced the biographical "Oviri" (1986) film. It follows the painter from the time he returns to Paris in 1893 after a long stay in Tahiti, and must confront his wife, his children, and his former lover. It ends when he returns to Tahiti two years later.

Two museums were constructed and dedicated to Gauguin's life and work: The Japanese styled Gauguin Museum, Tahiti, and the Paul Gauguin Cultural Center in the Marquesas Islands.



Still-Life with Japanese Woodcut, 1889 (41).