

Paul Gauguin

What

Historical Timeline

Who

<p>1851, 52 – Sewing machine, Elevator (Elisha Otis)</p> <p>1857 – Germ theory of disease</p> <p>1859, 64 – Steamroller, Pasteurization</p> <p>1869 – Suez Canal opens</p> <p>1875, 80 – Bell's telephone, Edison's electric light</p> <p>1884 - 85 – Chinese - French War</p> <p>1886 – Statue of Liberty dedicated</p> <p>1889, 90 Eiffel Tower opens</p> <p>1891 – Zipper invented</p> <p>1896 – Marconi invents the radio, First modern Olympic Games (Athens, Greece)</p> <p>1900 – Olympics in Paris</p> <p>1903 – First powered flight by the Wright Bros.</p>	<p>1833 – 1897 – Johannes Brahms</p> <p>1833 – 1896 – Alfred Nobel</p> <p>1840 – 1893 – Pyotr Tchaikovsky</p> <p>1847 – 1931 – Thomas Edison</p> <p>1853 – 1890 – Vincent van Gogh</p> <p>1863 – 1947 – Henry Ford</p> <p>1879 – 1955 – Albert Einstein</p> <p>1893 – Ford's first automobile, Sprague invents Electric Trolley</p>
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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 or 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. _____ (famous artist) 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 from Tahiti, and must confront his wife, his children, and his former lover. It ends when he returns to Tahiti two years later.

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



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