

# PAUL GAUGUIN



**BY: Madison Ledlow  
3 even**

# Early years

a. June 7, 1848

B. Paris, France

C. spouse: Mette-Sophie Gad

(sons), Pola Gauguin, Jean Gauguin, Emile gauguin, clovis gauguin

(daughter), Germaine Huet,

mother-Alina Maria Chazal

Father-ClovisGauguin

Sister- Mari Gauguin

Paul Gauguin spent his childhood in Peru.

When Gauguin was a child, his parents moved the family to Lima, Peru to be closer to Gauguin's maternal relatives. Gauguin father, Clovis, had intended to open a magazine in Lima, but he died during the voyage



EARLY YEARS CONTINUED...

# - Education -

- Paul Gauguin attended **Lycée Général et Technologique Pothier**.
- While at this school, he learned basic academics, but those who attended were expected to work harder and undergo more school and homework.



This is the school he attended.

# ADULT -EARLY YEARS...

- When Paul Gauguin left home, he moved to the more remote Marquesas Islands.
- In 1891, Gauguin sought to escape the constructions of European society, and he thought that Tahiti might offer him some type of personal and creative freedom.



# Early years- influencers/friends

He developed a taste for the contemporary avant-garde movement of Impressionism, and between 1876 and 1881 he assembled a personal collection of paintings by such figures as Édouard Manet, Paul Cézanne, Camille Pissarro, Claude Monet, and Johan Barthold Jongkind.

Influences during this time included van Gogh, Seurat, Signac and Degas, who all served to produce a style with very little in common with traditional Impressionism. Middle years: The paintings by Gauguin during his Synthetist stage reveal an overall simplification in subject matter.

# PERSONAL LIFE-SPOUSES, CHILDREN, AND OTHER PERSONS OF INTEREST

Spouse:  
Mette-Sophie  
Gad

Born 1850

five children: Émile (1874-1955); Aline (1877-1897); Clovis (1879-1900); Jean René (1881-1961); and Paul Rollon (1883-1961).

Paul Gauguin and his wife had a total of five children

In addition to the five children Gauguin had with his Danish wife Mette Sophie Gad, he also fathered a child with a mistress in France and had at least two children in Tahiti with the girls he married. Two of his sons, Jean René and Emile Marae a Tai, became artists in their own right.

# Fire works of art

French post-Impressionist artist Paul Gauguin was an important figure in the Symbolist art movement of the early 1900s. His use of bold colors, exaggerated body proportions and stark contrasts in his paintings set him apart from his contemporaries, helping to pave the way for the Primitivism art movement.

At first he became well known(famous) for his first works of art and later became wealthy do to his

creations



1 . Arearea 2 When Will You Marry?, 1892 3. [la Orana Maria \(also known as Hail Mary\)](#)



# STYLE

1. What art movement is he famous for: Paul Gauguin was mainly famous for post-impressionism
2. Gauguin's painting technique is distinctive in the use of thick, bold, expressionistic brushstrokes. Gauguin often added wax to his paints to give them extra smoothness and flow, and the paint used is thin, being thinnest at the edges of forms where colors such as Prussian or cobalt blue and earth red is used to strengthen the shapes.



Vision after the  
sermon

oviri



# Style-continued

Paul Gauguin is famous for the art movement known as post-**Impressionism**

Post-**Impressionism** (also spelled Post-**impressionism**) is a predominantly French art movement that developed roughly between 1886 and 1905, from the last Impressionist exhibition to the birth of **Fauvism**. Post-**Impressionism** emerged as a reaction against **Impressionists'** concern for the naturalistic depiction of light and color

Vincent van Gogh and Cezanne

Works- famous



VISION AFTER THE  
SERMON.

IT IS HELD IN THE  
SCOTTISH NATIONAL  
GALLERY.

# WORKS-FAMOUS CONTINUED

Story of the most famous piece of art...Composition: Gauguin's *Vision after the Sermon* heralds his arrival as a Synthetist artist. This artwork includes peasant women leaving the church in the lower part of the canvas, and above them is a vision of Jacob wrestling with the Angel - probably the sermon of the day.

Created 1888, they used paint to create it, and it is a painting

Traditionally, the story entails Jacob struggling with his conscience, with other men, and God represented by the angel in a struggle for truth and redemption. After the struggle and blessing, Jacob was able to continue his journey, crossing the river into the Promised Land - seen in the distant background of the image. In this biblical context, the red field is significant, differentiating between the lands of struggle from the land of peace.

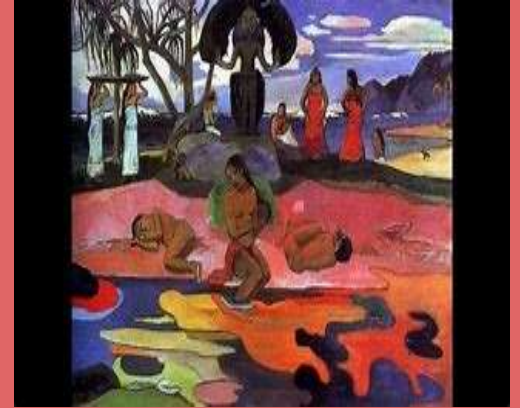
## Critique

The painting is a bit unclear. I have to study the painting for a while before I can take in and really understand what is happening in this painting. I do like all of the colors, details, and contrast in the painting.

**This is the arearea**



**This is the Mahana No Atua**



## **Other works**

- **My favorite piece is the Arearea. I like the contrast and difficulty of this piece.**

# IMPORTANCE

French post-Impressionist artist Paul Gauguin was an important figure in the Symbolist art movement of the early 1900s. His use of bold colors, exaggerated body proportions and stark contrasts in his paintings set him apart from his contemporaries, helping to pave the way for the Primitivism art movement.

His bold, colorful and design oriented paintings significantly influenced Modern art. Gauguin's influence on artists and movements in the early 20th century include Henri Matisse, Pablo Picasso, Georges Braque, André Derain, Fauvism, Cubism, and Orphism among others.



## Other interesting facts/ weird info

1. Paul Gauguin was a leading Post-Impressionist painter.
2. Gauguin hails from Spanish-Peruvian aristocracy.
3. He spent part of his childhood in Peru.
4. Gauguin never studied painting.
5. His interests and love-life were heavily influenced by Gustave Arosa, the Gauguin family guardian.

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