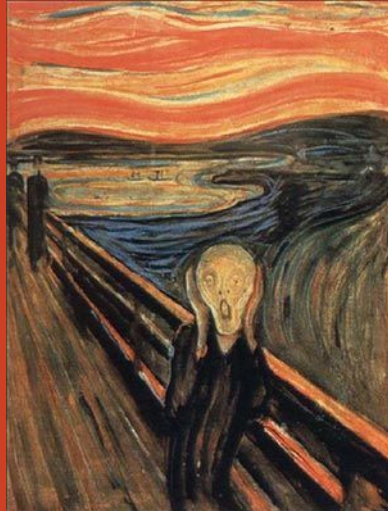


Edvard Munch

Ella Stacy

4th Even



Early Years

Edvard Munch was born in Norway on December 12, 1863.

Edvard's mom was Laura Catherine Bjolatad. His mom died a few years after he was born to tuberculosis, so he was mostly raised by his father, Christian Munch. He had a brother who also painted. He had a sister, Sophie Munch, who also unfortunately died at the age 15 to tuberculosis as well. He also had another sister who suffered from a mental illness. He also was a very sick child.

Early Years Continued...

Edvard spent most of his childhood in Norway which is known as Oslo today.

Edvard didn't have a good childhood. His childhood was filled with tragedy ,which influenced a lot of his paintings. The deaths in Edvard's family greatly influenced his emotional state and intellectual development growing up.

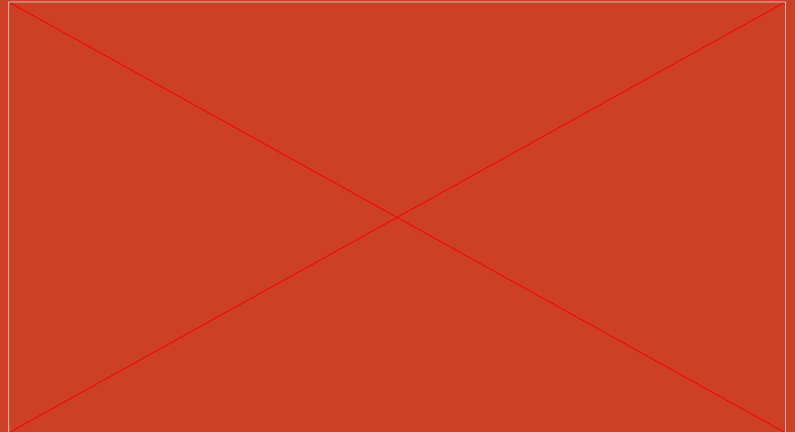


The Frieze of Life by Edvard Munch

Education

Edvard attended 4 different schools including Oslo Engineering College, Norwegian National Academy of Fine Arts, Norwegian National Academy of Craft and Art Industry, and Oslo Cathedral School.

The
Norwegian
Academy of
Fine Arts



Adult- Early Years

After moving from his childhood home he moved to a house in Ekely (near Oslo), Norway. After moving he began to isolate himself from the world and began painting landscapes from his home.

Edvard chose to live in the countryside ,so he could be away from everyone and just paint.

Early Years

Edvard was acquainted with Scandinavian dramatist and Henrik Ibsen. They would design sets for Ibsen's Paris production. Edvard's brother also painted.

Edvard was influenced by Vincent Van Gogh, Paul Gauguin, and Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec. The way they used color to convey emotion in their artwork is what inspired Edvard.

Personal Life

Edvard was never married. His love life was often very confusing. He also had no children.

Many of Edvard's close family members died from diseases, which is what mainly influenced his artwork. If you look at many of his paintings are often dark and give off a sad feeling, because of all the deaths in his family and from his feelings from his sickness.

First Works of Art

Edvard's first famous piece of art is The Sick Child, which was influenced by his sister's death. It did not say anything anywhere about if this art piece made him more famous or wealthy.

Edvard painted a lot in his teen years. At thirteen, he was exposed to a group's landscape painting and started copying their works.



The Sick Child

'The Sick Child', Edvard Munch, 1907 | Tate

<https://www.tate.org.uk/art/artworks/munch-the-sick-child>

Style

Edvard got most of his fame from his painting The Scream. This painting actually had four different versions that he made at different times.

Edvard's main focus was to express his feelings through his art. Since he struggled with deaths in his family and sickness painting was like a type of therapy for him.

Edvard mostly painted using watercolor. His main painting style is post-impressionism and expressionism.

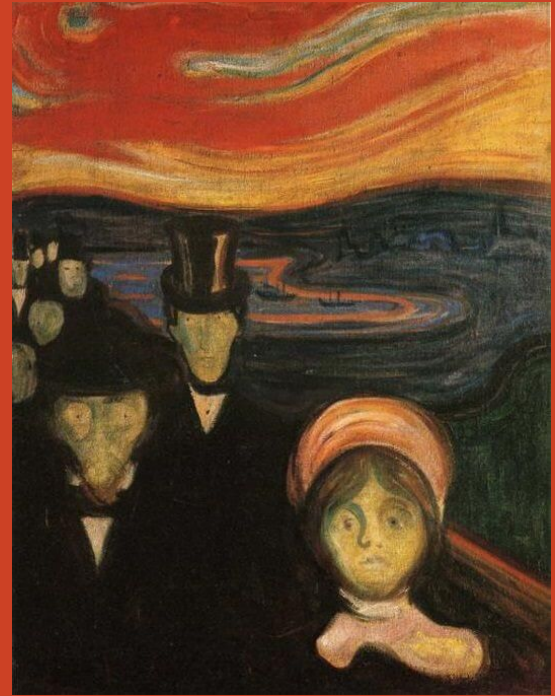
Style 2



Seperation

Separation, 1896 by Edvard
Munch

www.edvardmunch.org › separation



Anxiety

Anxiety, 1894 by Edvard Munch

www.edvardmunch.org › anxiety

Style- Continued

The art movement Edvard is most famous for is expressionism mostly because of his painting The Scream.

Expressionism was most famous from 1905 to 1920, which wasn't during the time of Edvard's life.

Two other famous artists that use this style are Vincent van Gogh and Henri Matisse.

Works- Famous

The Scream is Edvard's most well-known art piece. The Scream is located in The National Museum in Oslo.

https://d7hftxdivxxvm.cloudfront.net/?resize_to=fill&width=320&height=320&quality=80&src=https%3A%2F%2Fd32dm0rphc51dk.cloudfront.net%2F8kT5mcmEW97rIV2-FKFsTw%2Flarge.jpg (image address)



The Scream - (1893)

Famous Works- Continued

The story behind his most famous piece of art ,The Scream, was found in Edvard's journal where he wrote "I was walking along the road with two friends – the sun went down – I felt a gust of melancholy – suddenly the sky turned a bloody red. I stopped, leaned against the railing, tired to death – as the flaming skies hung like blood and sword over the blue-black fjord and the city – my friends went on – I stood there trembling with anxiety – and I felt a vast infinite scream through nature."

This painting was made in 1893 and is 91 cm × 73.5 cm (36 in × 28.9 in). It was made using oil, tempera, and pastel on cardboard. The art movement it was painted in was expressionist.

Critique

“Much of Munch’s work is about evoking a mood,” Bartram says. “And you will notice that even when the figure’s turned towards you, often their faces are obscured slightly. Unless he’s doing a straight portrait, he’s really tuned into that use of symbolism. Symbolism in art was really redolent at the time, so people were used to reading something else, something other into the work. But the important effect of the ones where figures are turning away—and this does happen a lot, he has one lot of contemplative figures on shorelines, the young woman on the beach, just a single figure looking at sea—they have a dual-edged meaning to them. They draw in the spectator, because they’re trying to work out what’s going on, but then you find that the spectator can also impose what they’re thinking, as if they are in that position of looking away, in contemplation out to sea.”

[From Despair to The Scream: the genesis of Edvard Munch's ...](#)

www.theartnewspaper.com/feature/2014/04/15/from-despair-to-...

My Critique

In Edvard Munch's painting , The Scream, I like how you can feel the distress from the painting. Like how he painted with many reds and dark oranges and how the guy gives of a feeling of unease. I don't like how he made so many of one painting. It causes it to be very confusing and you don't know which one is the original off of first glance.

Other Works

Women with Poppies is not very famous, but I like how it's not as depressing as Edvard's usual paintings and uses more bright colors.

www.nytimes.com > 2014/07/06 > travel > in-norway-s.
(image address)



Women with Poppies

Importance

“Munch was a leader in the revolt against the **naturalistic** dictates of 19th-century academic painting and also went beyond the naturalism still inherent in **Impressionism**. His concentration on emotional essentials sometimes led to radical simplifications of form and an expressive, rather than descriptive, use of colour. All these tendencies were taken up by a number of younger artists, notably the leading proponents of **German Expressionism**.”

Edvard Munch influenced other artist such as **Paul Gauguin**, and in turn became one of the most controversial and eventually renowned artists among a new generation of continental Expressionist and Symbolist painters

[Edvard Munch | Biography, Artworks, Style, & Facts | Britannica](#)

[www.britannica.com](#) > [Visual Arts](#) > [Painting](#) > [Painter](#)

Other Facts About Edvard Munch

Edvard ended up with a gunshot wound after a break up because Edvard refused to marry his girlfriend.

His painting *The Scream* inspired pop art. The Scream also influenced the poster for the movie 'Home Alone'.

Edvard also donated all his artwork to the Norwegian government after he died.

Edvard's father did not approve of him being a painter.

Lastly, after he recovered from his mental illness his art became lighter and gave off more of a happy feeling.



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[A Closer Look at The Scream by Edvard Munch - Draw Paint...](https://drawpaintacademy.com/the-scream/)

<https://drawpaintacademy.com/the-scream/>

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[What is the meaning of The Scream? - BBC Culture](https://www.bbc.com/culture/article/20160303-what-is-the-meaning-of-the-scream)

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