

ESPAÑA west class head

Travel the World Europe



Casa Mila (CASA MILA)



Casa Mila is considered a major innovation of Gaudí's architecture both in terms of design and practicality. He designed an underground car park and elevators ahead of time, which was unimaginable at the time. The picture above is the roof of Mira's house, and the vents symbolize fire, air and ground. These chimneys were a big inspiration to the Star Wars filmmakers. Casa de Mira is also known as "La Pedrera" (meaning "quarry"), because from the outside, it looks like a pile of rough white stones, which is extremely obsessed with nature and curves. Gaudí, designed this building in the name of "Mountain". He uses soft and undulating lines to build a hilly interior and exterior, giving people a unique visual effect. There is no deliberate frame structure, and the stones are naturally stacked. The internal structure is designed with functions and conveniences, and at the same time, more light is introduced into the interior.

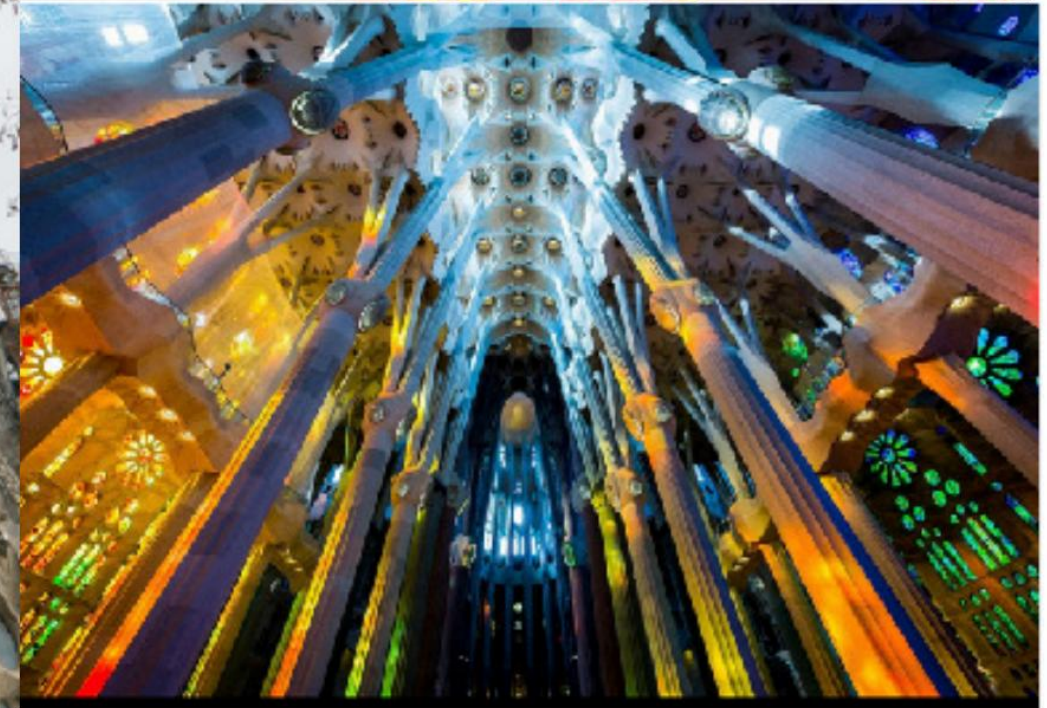
Guell Park (GUELL PARK)



Gaudi's supporter and friend, Guell, a wealthy businessman in West Bengal, also wanted to ask Gaudi to design a house for his family on his land. The original plan was to build a large residential complex for the wealthy bourgeoisie. They plan to add parks, playgrounds and other public facilities to this complex. However, this doctrine did not interest other rich people. Therefore, the construction was terminated halfway, and the scale of the time was maintained until now. In Park Güell, Gaudi's beloved Trencadis technique can be seen everywhere. Use colorful colored pottery pieces to collage into vivid and interesting patterns. Of all Gaudi's mosaic puzzles, the lizard statue is the most famous and is now considered a symbol of Barcelona.

Initially, Gaudi and Guille intended to build a well-equipped residential area for the rich. Gaudi originally planned to build more than 60 houses and start selling them after 30 houses were completed, but only 3 of the 30 houses were sold, and the owners of these three houses were Guiller , Gaudi himself and Gaudi's lawyers. These exquisitely designed houses were not favored by the public at the time. Today, you can see Gaudi's original house in Parc Güell, which is now the Gaudí Museum.

Sagrada Familia (SAGRADA FAMILIA)

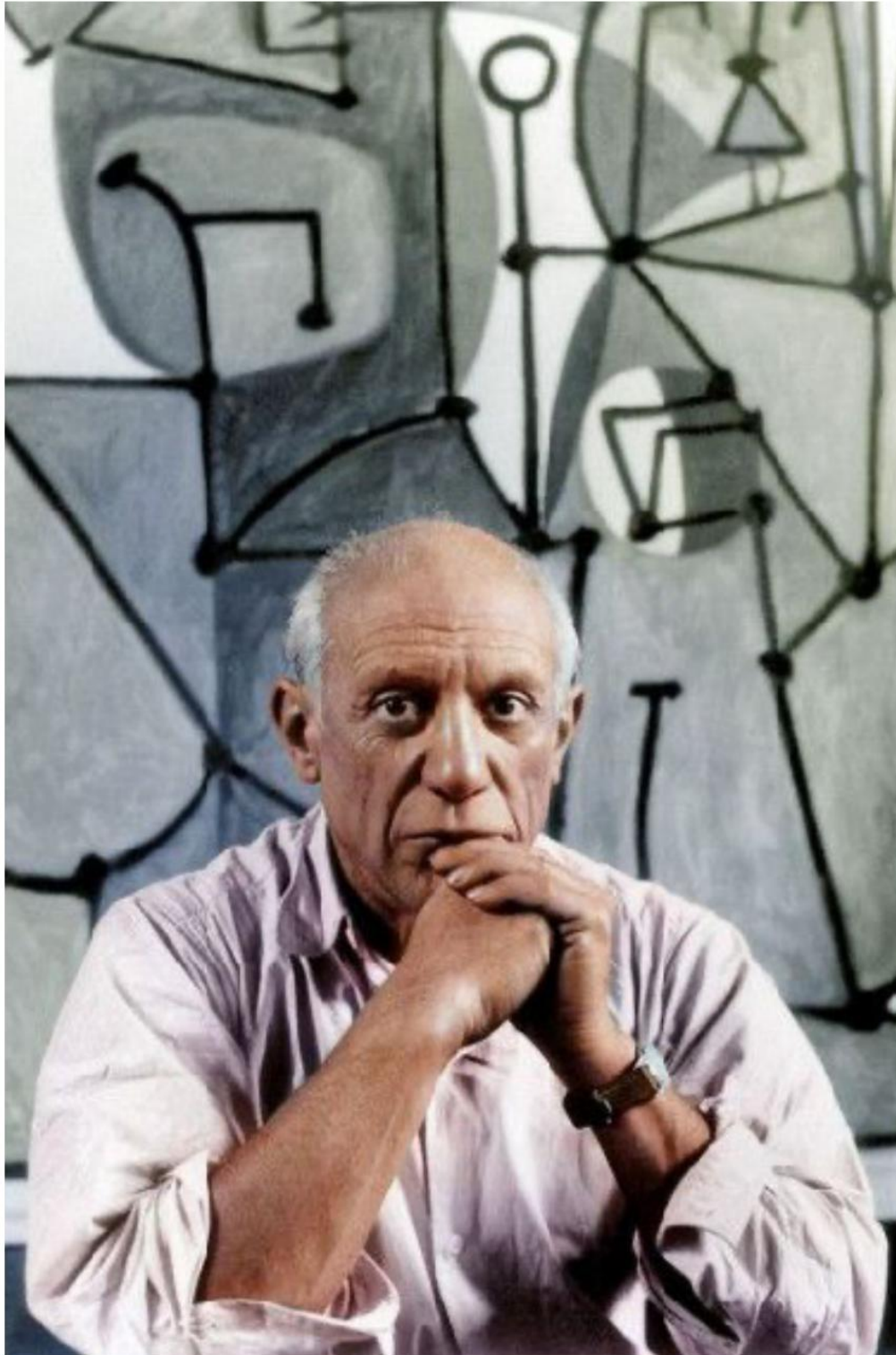


People all over the world are waiting for the early completion of this masterpiece of the Sagrada Familia. Gaudi devoted his life to designing and building the cathedral until his death in an accidental car accident. At that time, the whole building was only 1/4 completed. Until now, later generations are still tirelessly completing Gaudi's great works little by little. 2019 is the 136th year of construction. When Gaudí originally designed the Sagrada Familia, he considered the effect of gravity on tall buildings. At that time, computer simulation technology had not yet been invented. He thought of a clever calculation method, hanging the chain in an arched shape, and studied the structure of gravity and force. Based on this research, he designed the Sagrada Familia. Biblical stories are vividly presented on the exterior wall of the Sagrada Familia, and the characters are carved lifelike, and every small detail is unique. He revealed his sincere religious beliefs in his symbolic way. Gaudi's creations promoted the development of modern art and were the inspiration for many later buildings and films. Gaudi devoted his heart and soul to the Sagrada Familia day and night, expressing his religious belief. After his death, he was buried in the catacomb of the Sagrada Familia.

Pablo Picasso Pablo Picasso

Western class artist (1881-1973)

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Early (before 1897)

At the age of 13, he **showed amazing drawing talent**. "The First Communion" 14 years old "Portrait of Aunt Pepa"

Realism Period (1899-1900)

Blue Period (1901-1904)

Paintings from periods influenced by his solitary travels in Banbury and the suicide of his friend Carlos Casajimes often take on a sombre feel.

"La Vie", now in the collection of the Cleveland Museum of Art "The Frugal Repast" (1904) This work depicts a pair of invisible men and seeing women Both of them were thin, sitting at an old table. The Blindman's Meal (1903, Metropolitan Museum), Celestina (1903)

Pink Period (1904-1906)

In 1904, Picasso met a model working for sculptors and artists , Fernande Olivier, in Paris. He fell in love with her and started the Rose Period (also known as the Pink Period). Extensive use of bright and optimistic oranges and pinks, and mostly depicting circus people, acrobats and clowns, has become one of Picasso's personal characteristics

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cubist period

In 1906, Picasso saw the sculpture of black people for the first time and was greatly moved. The original, bold and strong shape of the black people greatly stimulated Picasso. The painting "The Girls of Avignon" in 1907 became a milestone in his creation of Cubist style. Picasso's Cubism is basically not purely aesthetic, but tends towards rationality and abstraction. It reconstructs and combines objects to bring newer and deeper feelings to people.

Late period

During the Second World War, he mainly lived in Paris and joined the French Communist Party after the recovery of Paris.

New York's Museum of Modern Art collects 230 works by Picasso

Picasso masterpiece - "The Girl of Avignon"



In 1906, Picasso was influenced by African primitive sculptures and Cézanne's paintings, and turned to explore a new style of painting. So he painted a landmark masterpiece - "The Girl of Avignon". This incredibly large oil painting not only marked a major turning point in Picasso's personal artistic history, but also a revolutionary breakthrough in the history of modern Western art, which triggered the birth of the Cubism movement.

From this painting, we can see a new method of expressing three-dimensional space on a two-dimensional plane, which has already been adopted in Cézanne's paintings. We can see that the faces of the two figures in the center of the picture are frontal, but their noses are drawn in profile; the profile head of the image on the left has eyes in front. Views from different angles are combined on the same image. This method of painting has completely broken the restrictions imposed on painters by the laws of perspective in the five hundred years since the beginning.

Picasso strives to keep the picture flat. Although many of the blocks in the painting have a concave-convex feel, they are not deeply concave or high. The space shown in the picture is actually so shallow that the painting appears to represent a relief image. The painter deliberately eliminates the distance between the figures and the background, trying to make all parts of the picture appear on the same plane. If we pay a little attention to those blue blocks in the background on the right, we can find the artist's unique ingenuity. Blue, usually visually has a receding effect. In order to eliminate this effect, Picasso hooked these blue blocks with dazzling white borders, so they seem to protrude forward desperately.

In fact, "The Girl of Avignon" is an independent painting structure, which does not concern the external world. What it cares about is the world formed by its own shape and color. It forms a purely pictorial structure in an order different from the natural order.

"The Girl of Avignon" Picasso's masterpiece, completed in 1907, is now in the collection of the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

Picasso's masterpiece of cubism - "Portrait of Cassoulet"



"Portrait of Cassiele" Picasso's representative work, completed in 1910, is now in the collection of the Art Center of Chicago.

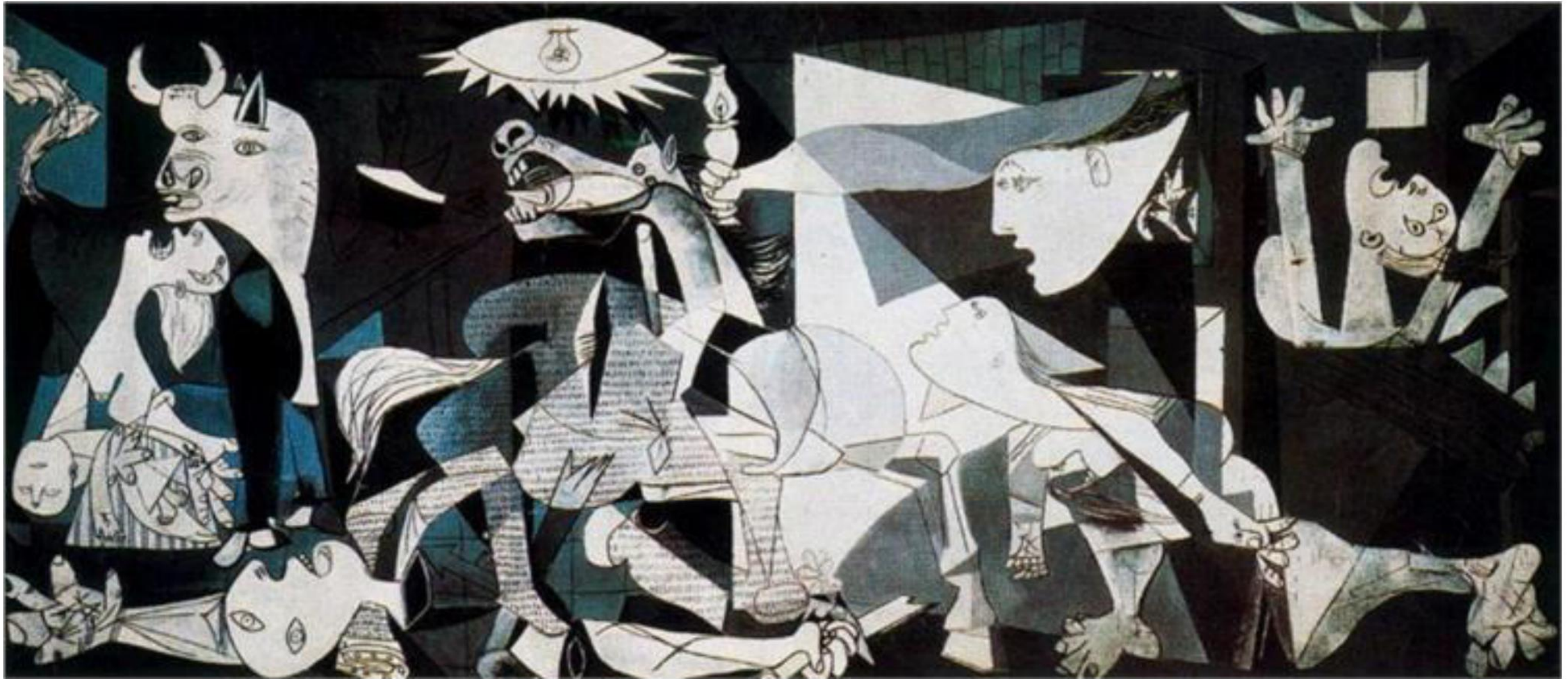
"Portrait of Kassler" is an oil painting of Picasso's "Analytical Cubism" from 1909 to 1911

Paintings from this period further show the neglect of objective representation. During this period, the objects under his brush, no matter they were still lifes, landscapes or figures, were completely decomposed, so that the viewers didn't know much about them. Although each painting has a title, it is difficult for people to find the objects related to the title. Those decomposed forms blend with the background, making the whole picture full of blocks of various shapes interwoven with various vertical, oblique and horizontal lines. In this complex network structure, images only emerge slowly, but are immediately dispelled in the numerous blocks. The role of color has been kept to a minimum here. There seems to be only some monotonous black, white, gray and brown in the painting. In fact, what the painter wants to express is the structure com

This "Portrait of Casselle" clearly shows how Picasso used the painting language of Analytical Cubism to shape a specific character. It is puzzling that Picasso has always refused to give up his reference to the model in this extremely abstract and deformed depiction of decomposing images and discarding colors. For this picture he made his old friend, Mr. Casweller, patiently pose, and sit down in front of him twenty times. He takes pains to carefully decompose the form, so as to obtain a picture structure that seems to be formed by overlapping layers of transparent color blocks. The only colors in the painting are blue, ochre, and gray-purple. Color plays only a secondary role here. Although in the interlacing of lines and blocks, the outline of Mr. Cassler's image can still be faintly revealed, but it is difficult for people to judge its similarity with the real person.

Roland Penrose, the most famous expert on Picasso, made this comment after seeing this painting: "Every time a plane is divided, it causes the adjacent part to divide another plane, and so on. Moving backwards, there is a constant direct feeling, which is reminiscent of the ripples on the surface of the water. The eye swims through these ripples, and can catch signs here and there, such as a mouse, two An eye, some neatly combed hair, a watch chain, and crossed hands. But as the gaze moves from one point to another, it constantly feels like it's swimming up and down some surface. pleasure, because these surfaces are convincing in their resemblance... Seeing such a picture creates imagination; Propelled by the symmetrical and harmonious life of reality, it will happily interpret itself."

Picasso masterpiece - "Guernica"



Oil painting "Guernica" (Guernica,) 1937 Collection of National Gallery of Princess Sofia, Madrid

Guernica is a Basque town in northern Spain. In 1937, it was bombed into ruins by the bombers of the Nazi "Condor Legion", killing thousands of innocent people. Enraged by the fascist atrocities, Picasso resolutely painted this masterpiece to express his strong protest.

The center of the picture is a standing cow and a roaring horse. The painter combined figurative techniques with cubist techniques, and with the help of the combination of geometric lines, the works obtained a tight internal structure and closely related forms, and indicted the tragedy of the fascist war with an exciting graphic artistic language. Inhuman brutality.

Dissatisfied with the cruelty of the Franco government, Picasso settled in Paris, but when on April 26, 1937, the historic city of Guernica in Spain's Basque Country was attacked by the Fascists in the chaos of the Spanish Civil War. When the German army's assault, the whole city was blown into rubble, thousands of people were killed and injured, and most of them were old and weak women and children, it aroused Picasso's strong anger, because when he thought of such a powerful military force of the German army, Filled with righteous indignation at such a brutal bombardment of an undefended small village, he began to paint this mural, using the paintbrush as a gun to resist inhuman violence.

What does this "Guernica" show? There are no planes, bombs, tanks, or guns in it, only cattle, horses, women, lamps, etc., but its meaning has gone beyond the appearance. Because in the minds of Spanish people, the bulls that appear on the field often represent the cultural factors of dark forces such as monsters and demons, so Picasso will use the bull to represent the people who ignore the people. Suffering brutal regime. At the same time, under the Spanish bull culture in which the bull could not escape the fate of death under the attack of the warriors on the oxfield, this horse is a symbol of the people who roared and refused to yield in the face of the bull. They are the main force against tyranny. Although the soldier has fallen, he still holds the sword tightly and the spiritual flower that symbolizes endless life, expressing the determination of the people for revenge and the spirit of fighting to the end.

Because this giant painting was drawn by Picasso for the Spanish Pavilion of the Paris International Exposition with the theme of progress and peace, and it has toured to the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries for exhibitions, which aroused the enthusiasm of freedom-loving and democratic people all over the world. At the same time, due to the various actions of the painter's statement that he would donate the painting to the Spanish motherland after the end of the Franco regime, the significance of the painting soon went beyond the scope of a simple event of protest, and became a political struggle. A cultural demonstration, and even a cultural confrontation with violence. In terms of its meaning, this work surpasses this accidental event, and it is precisely through painting techniques that it plays a role of symbolic revelation and an important opportunity. This is a picture composed of a shocking, violent form, especially lacking in color; this color refers to light and shadow and three-dimensionality, and it is precisely because of the lack of this that it symbolizes death. This death is not only the death of bomb victims, but also the death of civilization.



Picasso masterpiece - "Dove of Peace"

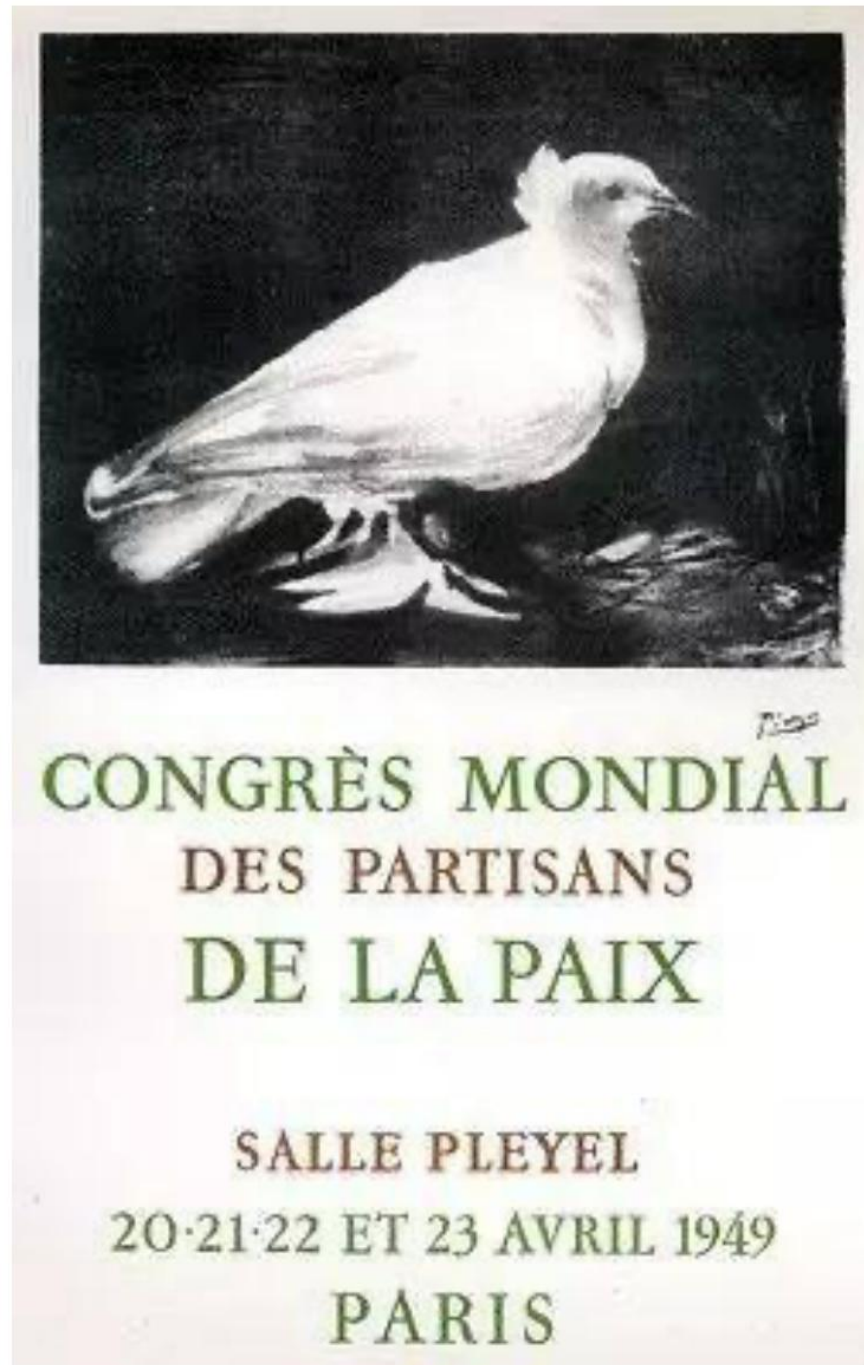


Picasso's two favorite animals since he was a child: pigs and pigeons

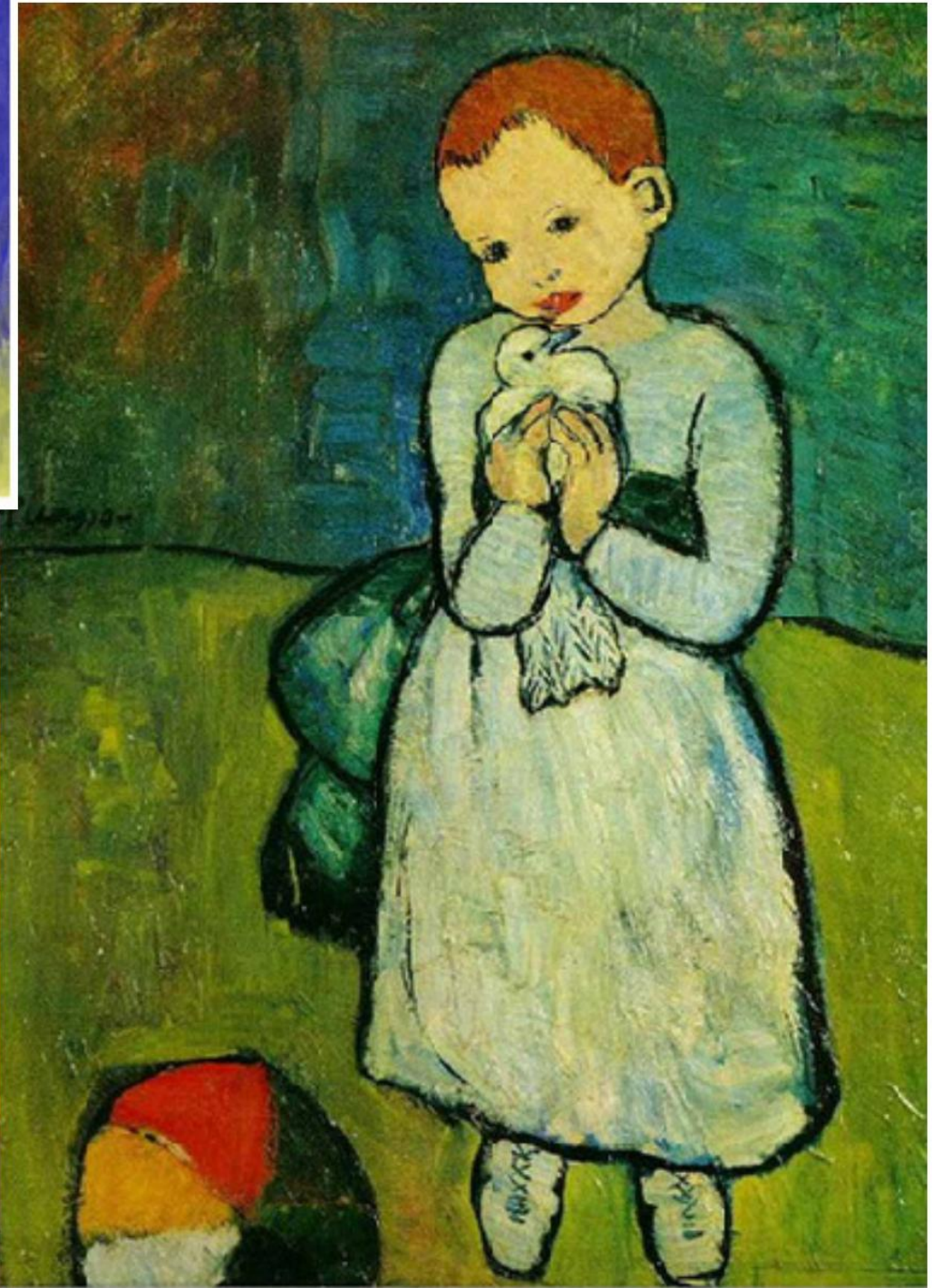
In 1949, writer Louis Aragon chose Picasso's engraving "La Colombe (The Dove)" as a poster for the Paris Conference for the Defense of Peace. The white pigeon followed the poster and soon soared across major cities in Europe. Seeing the white dove flying vigorously, people pray that the peace it symbolizes will also come safely.

In 1950, his "Flying Dove" appeared in the poster of the Second World Peace Defense Conference.

In 1952, the World People's Peace Congress was held in Vienna, Austria. Picasso presented a new work - a dove of peace.



Picasso and the pigeon





About Spanish España - the Spanish Empire on its way to its pinnacle

Life of Cervantes

Cervantes was a Spanish novelist, playwright, and poet during the Renaissance. He was born on September 29, 1547 and died in Madrid on April 23, 1616. He is known as the greatest writer in the Spanish literary world. Critics call his novel Don Quixote the first modern novel in the history of literature and one of the treasures of world literature.



Cervantes masterpiece "Don Quixote"

"Don Quixote" is a masterpiece of realism in the Renaissance. It mainly describes and satirizes the knight novels that were very popular in Spanish society at that time, and reveals the arbitrariness of the church, the darkness of society and the hardship of the people.

Since the publication of "Don Quixote", it has withstood the test of time. The name of Don Quixote has been circulated in different historical eras and countries. Belinsky once said that Don Quixote is a "perpetually moving image". The name of Don Quixote has become a term with a specific meaning, a synonym for unrealistic, fervent fantasy, subjectivism, pedantry, and backwardness in the process of history. Revolutionary teachers Marx, Engels, and Lenin mentioned Don Quixote more than once in their works. The image of Don Quixote still retains its significance today.



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