

*Artist*  
**ХУДОЖНИКИ**



# *Человек, природа, творчество, ИСКУССТВО*

Многие писатели, поэты, художники, композиторы в своих произведениях раскрывают тему родной природы, воспевают её красоту и неповторимость, учат нас охранять, любить и беречь окружающий нас мир!





**Welcome**

Thomas Gainsborough





Thomas Gainsborough (1727-1788) is a painter and foundation member of the Royal Academy. Practically self-taught, he was influenced in his early work by the Dutch masters and Vandyke. He broke from tradition by painting his native country-side as he saw it and not as an idealized version of the Roman campagna.

His landscape backgrounds to portraits are free, almost impressionistic, with strong feeling for woodland, solitude. His portraits typically are images of patrician breeding, elegance and self-assurance.

Thomas Gainsborough was one of the founding fathers of the British landscape school. He created works of a delicacy and poetic sensibility.

In 1739, already a prodigy, from his native Sudbury, he was sent to London where he absorbed something of the French Rococo, the elegance of Hayman and the directness of Hogarth. By 1745 he had his own studio in London.

He returned to Sudbury in 1748. the masterpiece of the Sudbury period is *Mr and Mrs Andrews*. At first his paintings were strongly Dutch in flavour, then he moved towards a more French pastoral.

With his arrival to Bath in 1789 Thomas Gainsborough rid of provincialism and made a Reputation for himself as a portrait painter of facility and grace. His first great portrait in the Van Dyck manner was *Mrs. Philip Thickness*. Though he had difficulties in selling them he continued to paint as many landscape as possible.

The works of his London (1774-1788) was characterized by monumentality presenting a challenge to the masters of the past. *The Watering Place* a direct response to the landscapes of Rubens. More sympathetic are his paintings of his friends like *Johann Fisher* (1780) which is elegant and genial.

In his last years he developed "Fancy Pictures" in which rustic figures, usually children are posed in a landscape and generate a poetic melancholy.





ПОРТРЕТ МИСИС РИЧАРД

*Portrait  
Of  
Mrs. Richard*





*Портрет Хенедж Ллойд с сестрой*  
*Portrait Henedg Lloyd of sister*



*Blue  
boy*



«Голубой мальчик»



*River  
landscape* «Река и пейзаж»





## ***“The morning walk”***

BY TH. GAINSBOROUGH

*Gainsborough is famous for his brilliant sense of composition, harmony and form. In the foreground of the picture you see a pretty slim young woman of about 25 and an elegant young man. The woman has a very fashionable long dress on, her face is attractive. She has dreamy blue eyes, and thick curly golden hair. As for the man, he is tall and handsome, the features of his face are pleasant and expressive. His eyes are dark, his look is proud, his mouth is rather large, his nose is straight, and he has a classical strong figure. I am sure that the young people are happy because they are young, they are in love, because the day is fine, and life is beautiful. It is an idyllic scene in a romantic landscape. Thanks to the soft colour treatment the picture has a lyrical and poetic atmosphere.*





# Leonardo da Vinci



Leonardo Da Vinci  
April 15, 1452

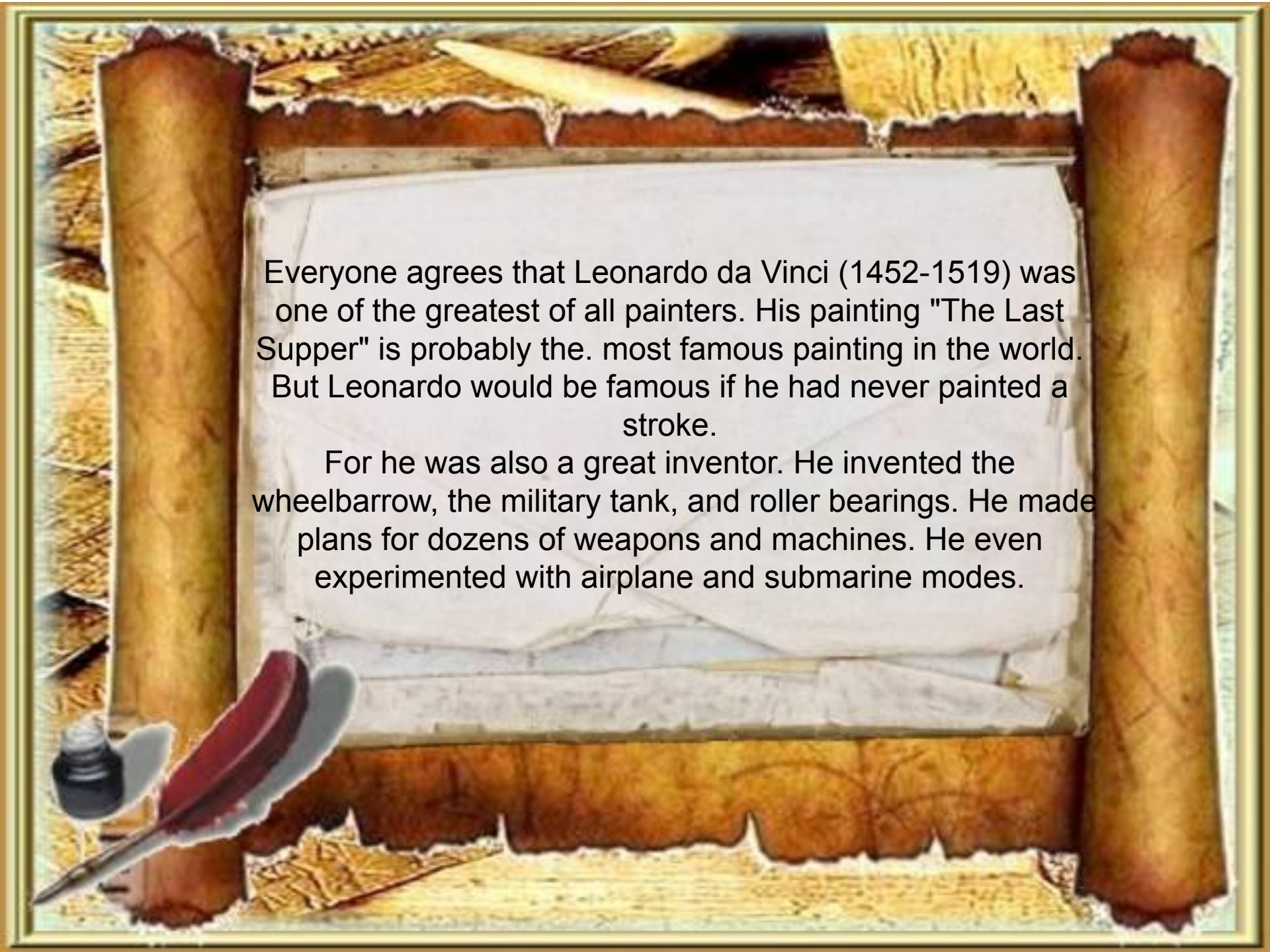
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bavtazab-llaw tuor  
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znot av'vor lla tot bna  
.ob llaw vor lla bna

We hope to see you this fall!

!paC icniI aC pggH

(Did you know that Da Vinci wrote backwards to keep his notes from prying eyes?)




The image features a parchment scroll with a torn, aged edge, set against a background of more parchment and a quill pen. The scroll is unrolled, revealing two paragraphs of text. In the bottom left corner, there is a small illustration of a quill pen and an inkwell. The text is written in a simple, black, sans-serif font.

Everyone agrees that Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) was one of the greatest of all painters. His painting "The Last Supper" is probably the most famous painting in the world. But Leonardo would be famous if he had never painted a stroke.

For he was also a great inventor. He invented the wheelbarrow, the military tank, and roller bearings. He made plans for dozens of weapons and machines. He even experimented with airplane and submarine modes.



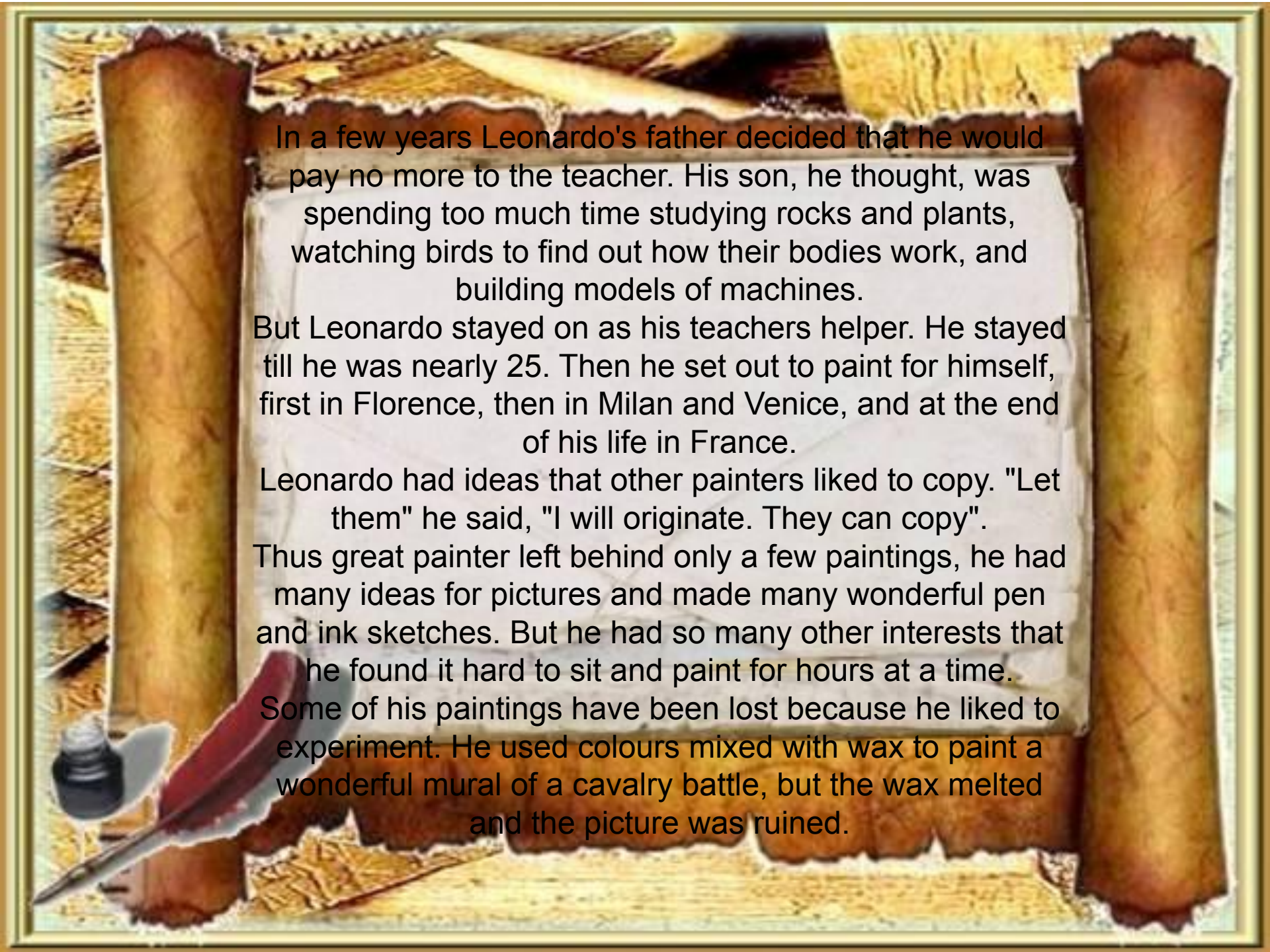
The image depicts a parchment scroll with a torn, aged edge, set against a background of straw or hay. The scroll is unrolled, revealing text in a simple, black, sans-serif font. To the left of the scroll, there is a small, dark inkwell and a quill pen with a reddish-brown feather. The scroll is flanked by two rolled-up sections of parchment, suggesting it is part of a larger collection of documents.

Besides, Leonardo was great as a scientist and engineer. He was also a poet, a musician, and a sculptor. Perhaps no other person in history has ever learned so much in a lifetime. Certainly no one ever deserved more to be called a genius. Leonardo was born in the village of Vinci in Italy. As a small boy he lived most of the time with his fathers parents. Leonardo was a beautiful boy, with curly hair and bright blue eyes.

When his father found out that the boy was interested in painting, he sent him to an excellent painter and teacher.

One day Leonardo painted a beautiful angel in one of his teacher's pictures. "You are a greater painter than I, said the teacher, "I will paint no more"





In a few years Leonardo's father decided that he would pay no more to the teacher. His son, he thought, was spending too much time studying rocks and plants, watching birds to find out how their bodies work, and building models of machines.

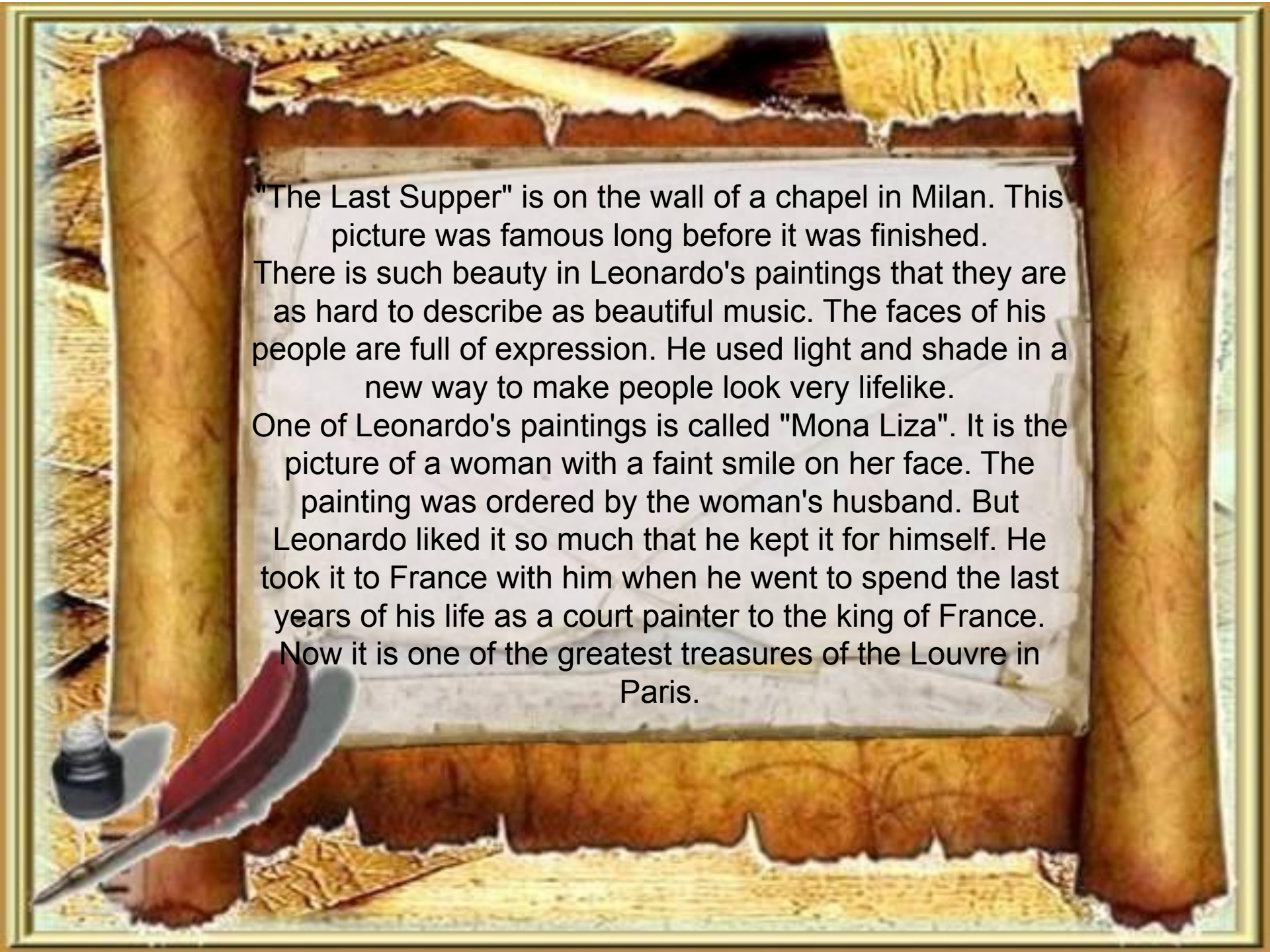
But Leonardo stayed on as his teachers helper. He stayed till he was nearly 25. Then he set out to paint for himself, first in Florence, then in Milan and Venice, and at the end of his life in France.

Leonardo had ideas that other painters liked to copy. "Let them" he said, "I will originate. They can copy".

Thus great painter left behind only a few paintings, he had many ideas for pictures and made many wonderful pen and ink sketches. But he had so many other interests that he found it hard to sit and paint for hours at a time.

Some of his paintings have been lost because he liked to experiment. He used colours mixed with wax to paint a wonderful mural of a cavalry battle, but the wax melted and the picture was ruined.





"The Last Supper" is on the wall of a chapel in Milan. This picture was famous long before it was finished. There is such beauty in Leonardo's paintings that they are as hard to describe as beautiful music. The faces of his people are full of expression. He used light and shade in a new way to make people look very lifelike. One of Leonardo's paintings is called "Mona Liza". It is the picture of a woman with a faint smile on her face. The painting was ordered by the woman's husband. But Leonardo liked it so much that he kept it for himself. He took it to France with him when he went to spend the last years of his life as a court painter to the king of France. Now it is one of the greatest treasures of the Louvre in Paris.



*Mona Lisa*

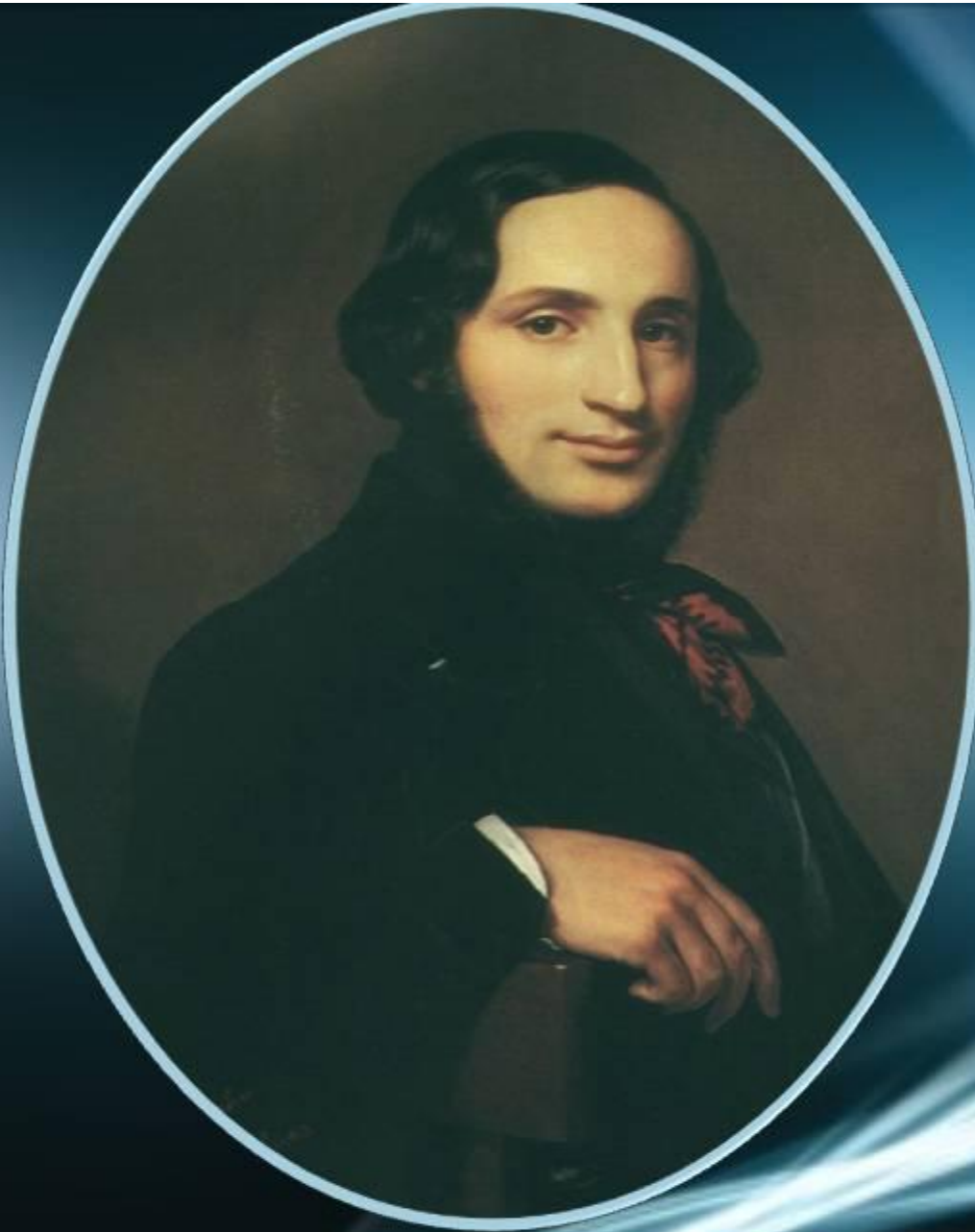


Мона Лиза (Джоконда) 1503



тайная вечера

*Secret*  
*Supper*



**Ivan  
Konstantino-  
vich  
Aivazovsky**



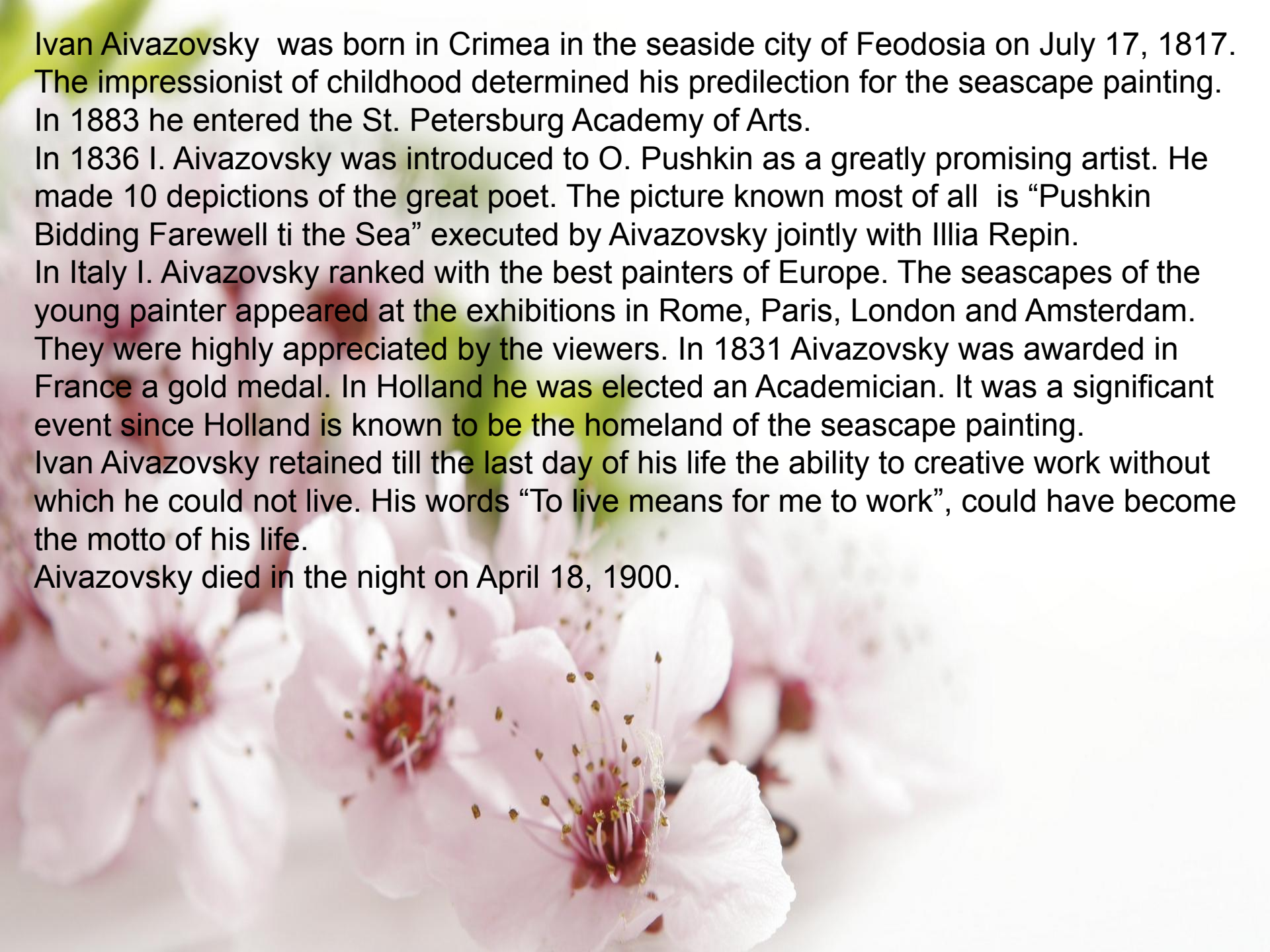
Ivan Aivazovsky was born in Crimea in the seaside city of Feodosia on July 17, 1817. The impressionist of childhood determined his predilection for the seascape painting. In 1883 he entered the St. Petersburg Academy of Arts.

In 1836 I. Aivazovsky was introduced to O. Pushkin as a greatly promising artist. He made 10 depictions of the great poet. The picture known most of all is "Pushkin Bidding Farewell to the Sea" executed by Aivazovsky jointly with Illia Repin.

In Italy I. Aivazovsky ranked with the best painters of Europe. The seascapes of the young painter appeared at the exhibitions in Rome, Paris, London and Amsterdam. They were highly appreciated by the viewers. In 1831 Aivazovsky was awarded in France a gold medal. In Holland he was elected an Academician. It was a significant event since Holland is known to be the homeland of the seascape painting.

Ivan Aivazovsky retained till the last day of his life the ability to creative work without which he could not live. His words "To live means for me to work", could have become the motto of his life.

Aivazovsky died in the night on April 18, 1900.





9 вал  
*Nine val*





Наваринский бой

*The Navarino  
battle*



Кораблекрушение

*Castaw*



*Trip*



# John Constable



John Constable (1776-1837) is the greatest of the English landscape painters who has never been surpassed. He is remarkable for the boldness of his handling , the “dewy freshness” of his atmospheric effect and for using actual recognizable parts of the English landscape, not idealized reminiscence of Italy. He painted many well-known works, such as “*Flatford Mill*”, “*The Taywain*” and “*The Lock*”. He is the first landscape painter to make his sketches direct from nature. He introduced green into painting. He was the last great painter in the tradition received the Dutch 17<sup>th</sup> century landscape painters and a forerunner of the impressionists.







ВИД НА СОБОР  
*Cathedral  
 view*

*Mill in  
 flatford* МЛЕННИЦА В ФЛЭТФОРДЕ







*ТЕЛЕГА ДЛЯ СЕНА*





*Farm*

ΦΕΡΜΑ

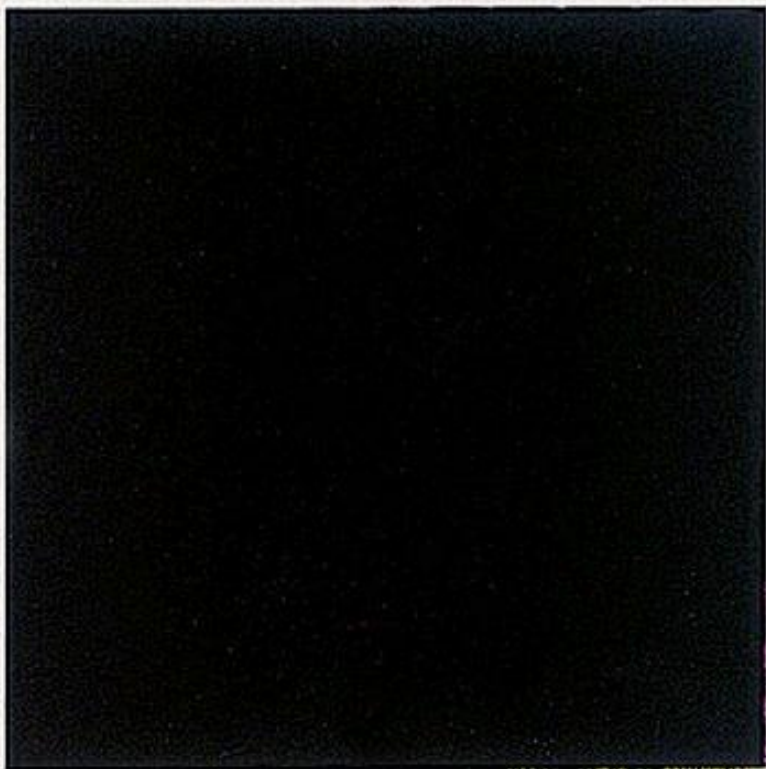


ШЛЮЗ  
*Gatewa*

у

# Malevich





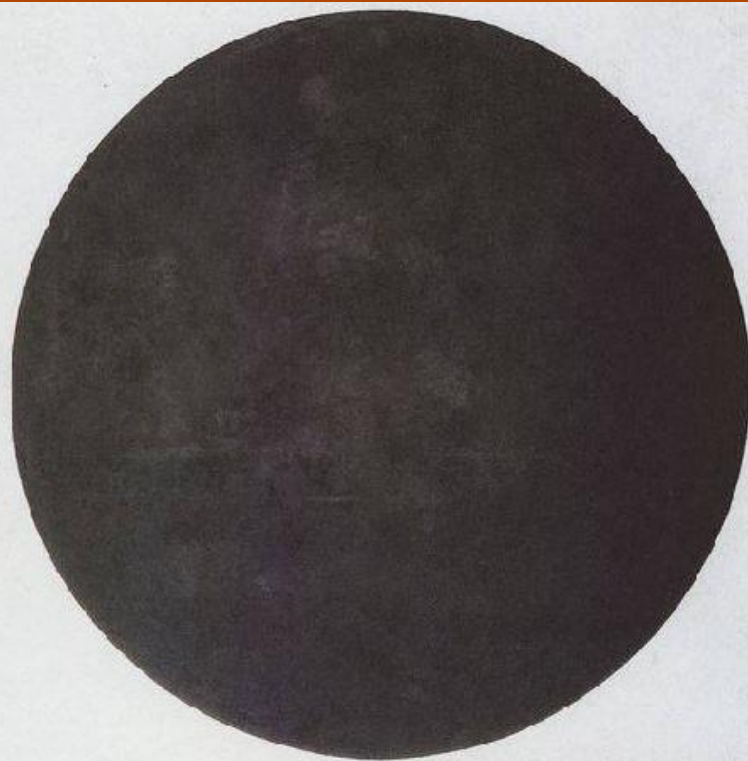
черный  
квадрат

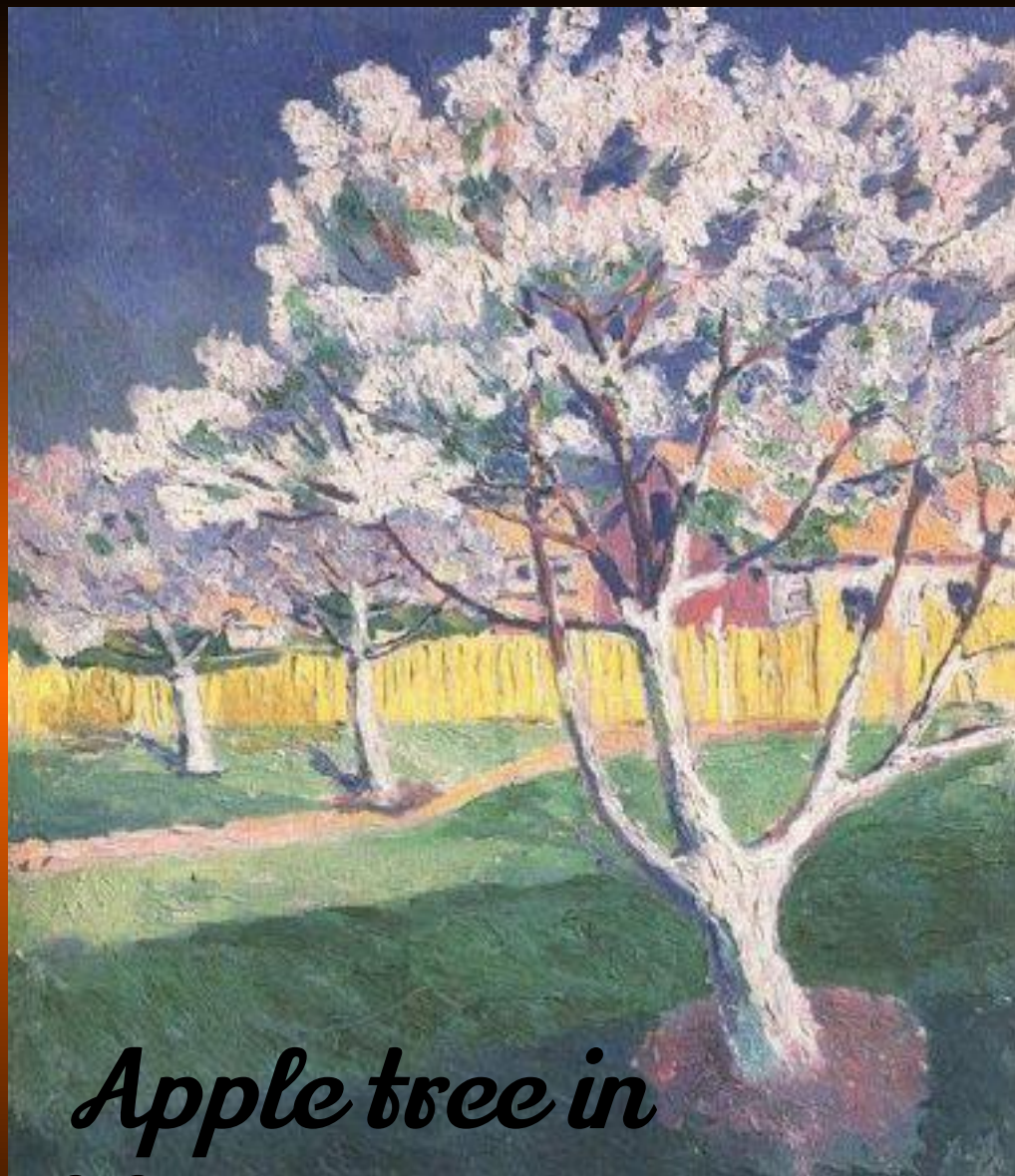
1923 г.

*Black  
square*

*Black  
circle*

Черный круг  
1923 г.



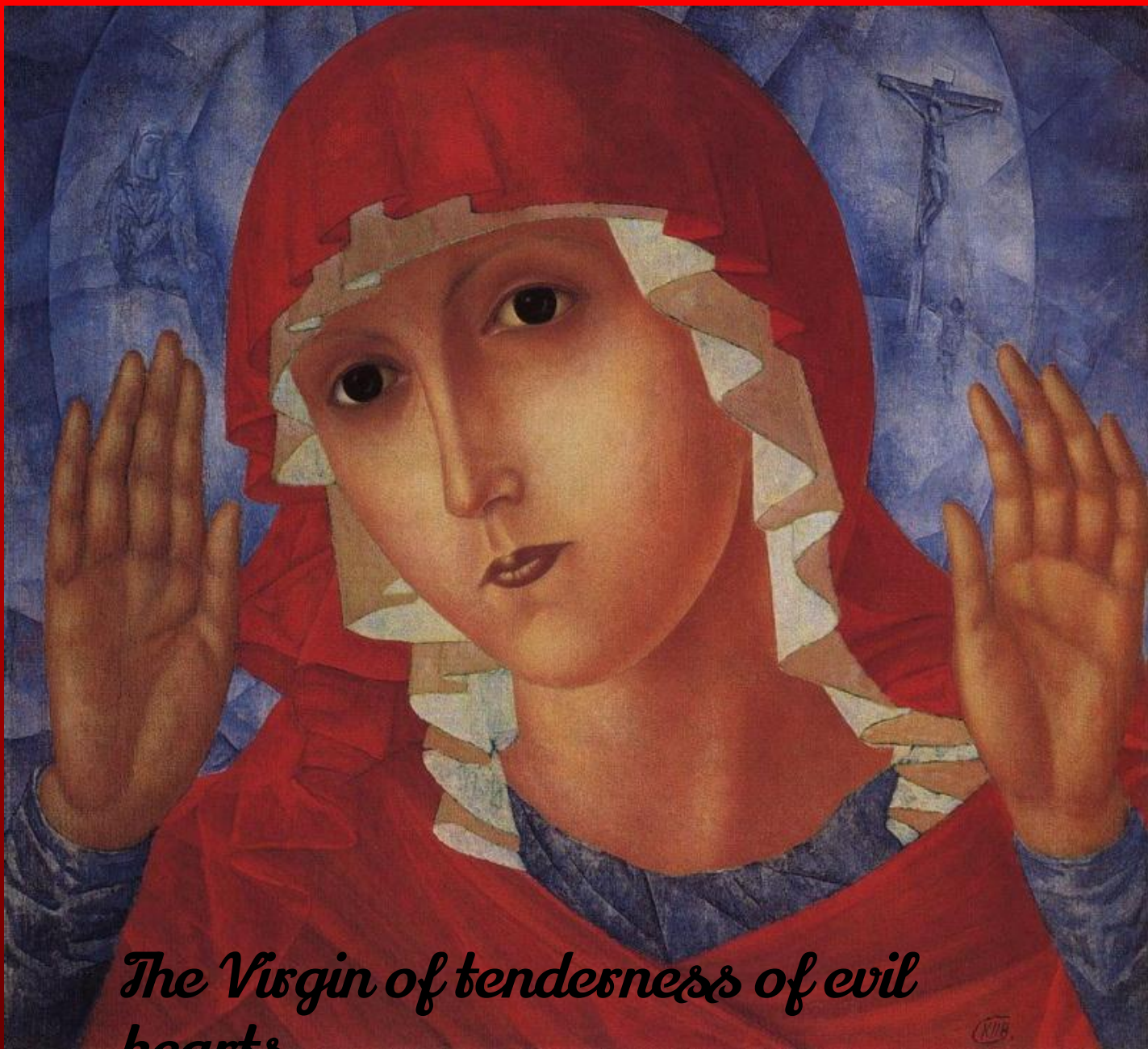


*Apple tree in  
bloom* Яблоня в цвету  
1930 г.





Petrov-Vodkin



*The Virgin of tenderness of evil  
hearts*

БОГОМАТЕРЬ УМИЛЕНИЕ ЗЛЫХ СЕРДЕЦ 1914-1915

П





*Glass and  
Lemon* ЛИМОН 1922



В ДЕТСКОЙ 1925  
*In the  
 child*

*Ггар*

*ЕВИНОГРАД 1938*  
 Г.





# William Hogarth



## Уильям Хогарт

англ. *William Hogarth*



Автопортрет, 1745.

**Дата рождения:** 10 ноября 1697

**Место рождения:** Лондон

**Дата смерти:** 26 октября 1764 (66 лет)

**Место смерти:** Лондон

**Жанр:** портрет

**Известные работы:** цикл «Модный брак»  
цикл «Карьера проститутки»



# Художественная культура



Уильям Хогарт



Модный брак  
*Fashionable marriage*



Portrait of Mary Edwards





# Peter Lely

- ✓ Peter Lely studied painting in Haarlem. He becomes a master of the Guild of Saint Luke in Haarlem in 1637. He signs his works the surname "Lely" (also occasionally spelled Lilly).
- ✓ After the English Restoration, Lely was appointed as Charles II Principal Painter in Ordinary in 1661, with a stipend of £200 per year, as Van Dyck had enjoyed in the previous Stuart reign





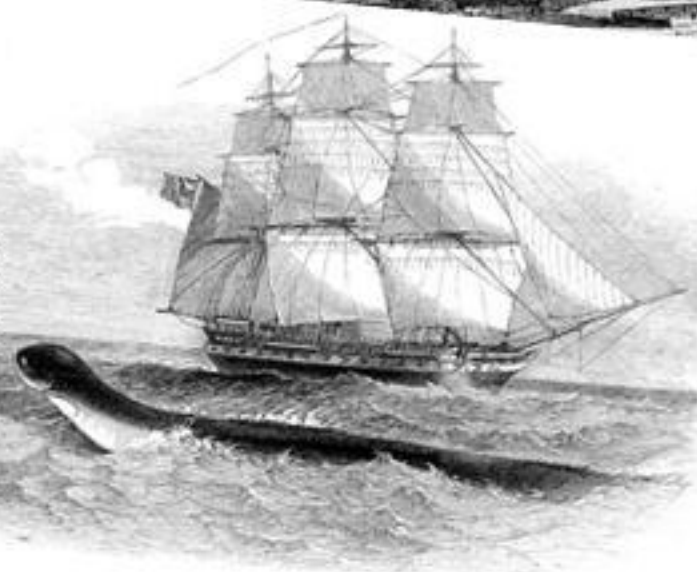
# Benjamin West

- West learned Wollaston's (John Wollaston, painter who immigrated from London) techniques for painting the shimmer of silk and satin, and also adopted some of "his mannerisms, the most prominent of which was to give all his subjects large almond-shaped eyes, which clients thought very chic".



# William James Linton

✓ In his sixteenth year Linton was apprenticed to the wood-engraver George Wilmot Bonner. His earliest known work is to be found in Martin and Westall's Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible (1833). He rapidly rose to a place amongst the foremost wood-engravers of the time. After working as a journeyman engraver with two or three firms, losing his money over a cheap political library called the "National," and writing a life of Thomas Paine, he went into partnership in 1842 with John Orrin Smith.





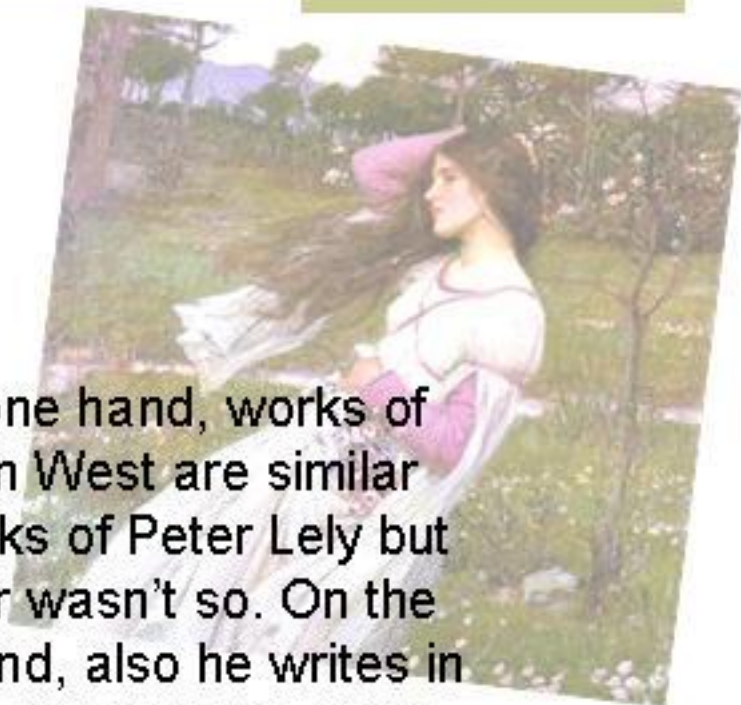
# Comparison

Peter Lely and Benjamin West

- On Peter Lely's pictures presents rich colours and dyes. He owns exceptional style of painting fabric. Smart fabric tell us about great character but at the same time simple one, such as his cloth.



- On the one hand, works of Benjamin West are similar with works of Peter Lely but it's never wasn't so. On the other hand, also he writes in unusual "alive" type. In his oil-painting are draw small shines of silk and are show all natural colours, harmonious in detail. West knows how use more smaller and "living" points



# Comparison

John Flaxman and William James Linton

- John Flaxman draws his pictures with strong love. His pictures are open profound meanings to us but not every person can see it. On his pictures he represents Odysseus in different situations: in fight, in suffering and at the end his confession. All senses are expressed very exactly.
- William James Linton was a great illustrator. The word "ship" is associated with thoughtful and wistful reflection. With this picture connected mysterious travel, old ship and choppy sea. It tells us about exciting, alarming and tranquility in the author's soul.








Спасибо  
за  
Внимание





*Presentation  
English  
teachers  
Nelginka*