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Pablo Picasso

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"Picasso" redirects here. For other uses, see Picasso (disambiguation).

In this Spanish name, the first or paternal family name is Ruiz and the second or maternal family name is Picasso.

Pablo Ruiz Picasso^{[a][b]} (25 October 1881 – 8 April 1973) was a Spanish painter, sculptor, printmaker, ceramicist and theatre designer who spent most of his adult life in France. Regarded as one of the most influential artists of the 20th century, he is known for co-founding the Cubist movement, the invention of constructed sculpture,^{[6][7]} the co-invention of collage, and for the wide variety of styles that he helped develop and explore. Among his most famous works are the proto-Cubist *Les Femmes d'Alger* (O.J. No. 11) (1901), and *Guernica* (1937), a dramatic portrayal of the bombing of Guernica by German and Italian air forces during the Spanish Civil War.

Picasso demonstrated extraordinary artistic talent in his early years, painting in a naturalistic manner through his childhood and adolescence. During the first decade of the 20th century, his style changed as he experimented with different theories, techniques, and ideas. After 1906, the Fauvist work of the slightly older artist Henri Matisse motivated Picasso to explore more radical styles, beginning a fruitful rivalry between the two artists, who subsequently were often paired by critics as the leaders of modern art.^{[8][9][10][11]}

Picasso's work is often categorized into periods. While the names of many of his later periods are debated, the most commonly accepted periods in his work are the Blue Period (1901–1904), the Rose Period (1904–1906), the African-influenced Period (1907–1909), Analytic Cubism (1909–1912), and Synthetic Cubism (1912–1919), also referred to as the Crystal period. Much of Picasso's work of the late 1910s and early 1920s is in a neoclassical style, and his work in the mid-1920s often has characteristics of Surrealism. His later work often combines elements of his earlier styles.

Exceptionally prolific throughout the course of his long life, Picasso achieved universal renown and immense fortune for his revolutionary artistic accomplishments, and became one of the best-known figures in 20th-century art.

Pablo Picasso



Picasso in 1908

Born Pablo Diego José Francisco de

In 1895, Picasso was traumatized when his seven-year-old sister, Conchita, died of diphtheria.^[18] After her death, the family moved to Barcelona, where Ruiz took a position at its School of Fine Arts. Picasso thrived in the city, regarding it in times of sadness or nostalgia as his true home.^[19] Ruiz persuaded the officials at the academy to allow his son to take an entrance exam for the advanced class. This process often took students a month, but Picasso completed it in a week, and the jury admitted him, at just 13. As a student, Picasso lacked discipline but made friendships that would affect him in later life. His father rented a small room for him close to home so he could work alone, yet he checked up on him

Partner(s)	Marie-Thérèse Walter Dora Maar Françoise Gilot
Patron(s)	Sergei Shchukin

Career

Before 1900



Picasso in 1904. Photograph by Ricard Canals.

Picasso's training under his father began before 1890. His progress can be traced in the collection of early works now held by the Museu Picasso in Barcelona, which provides one of the most comprehensive records extant of any major artist's beginnings.^[22] During 1893 the juvenile quality of his earliest work falls away, and by 1894 his career as a painter can be said to have begun.^[23] The academic realism apparent in the works of the mid-1890s is well displayed in *The First Communion* (1896), a large composition that depicts his sister, Lola. In the same year, at the age of 14, he painted *Portrait of Aunt Pepa*, a vigorous and dramatic portrait that Juan-Eduardo Cirlot has called "without a doubt one of the greatest in the whole history of Spanish painting."^[24]

In 1897, his realism began to show a Symbolist influence, for example, in a series of landscape paintings rendered in non-naturalistic violet and green tones. What some call his Modernist period (1899–1900) followed. His exposure to the work of Rossetti, Steinlen, Toulouse-Lautrec and Edvard Munch, combined with his admiration for favourite old masters such as El Greco, led Picasso to a personal version of modernism in his works of this period.^[25]

Picasso made his first trip to Paris, then the art capital of Europe, in 1900. There, he met his first Parisian friend, journalist and poet Max Jacob, who helped Picasso learn the language and its literature. Soon they shared an apartment; Max slept at night while Picasso slept during the day and worked at night. These were times of severe poverty, cold, and desperation. Much of his work was burned to keep the small room warm. During the first five months of 1901, Picasso lived in Madrid, where he and his anarchist friend Francisco de Asís Soler founded the magazine *Arte Joven* (*Young Art*), which published five issues. Soler solicited articles and Picasso illustrated the journal, mostly contributing grim cartoons depicting and sympathizing with the state of the poor. The first issue was published on 31 March 1901, by which time the artist had started to sign his work *Picasso*.^[26] From 1898 he signed his works as "Pablo Ruiz Picasso", then as "Pablo R. Picasso"

until 1901. The change does not seem to imply a rejection of the father figure. Rather, he wanted to distinguish himself from others; initiated by his Catalan friends who habitually called him by his maternal surname, much less current than the paternal Ruiz.^[27]

Blue Period: 1901–1904

Further information: Picasso's Blue Period

Picasso's Blue Period (1901–1904), characterized by sombre paintings rendered in shades of blue and blue-green only occasionally

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Jack Crawford (1 December 1886 – 2 May 1963) was an English first-class cricketer who played mainly for Surrey County Cricket Club and for South Australia. An amateur, he played as an all-rounder. Unusually for a first-class cricketer, Crawford wore spectacles while playing. He played Test cricket before he was 21 years old for England, and successfully toured Australia with the Marylebone Cricket Club in 1907–08. He played only 12 matches for England, although critics believed he had a great future in the sport and was a potential future England captain. After a dispute with Surrey cricketing authorities, he moved to Australia, but after another dispute, moved to New Zealand to play for Otago, though that relationship also ended badly. After service in the First World War, he returned to England and played a handful of games between 1919 and

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- **Ingrida Šimonytė** takes office as Prime Minister of Lithuania.
- Argentine footballer **Diego Maradona** dies at the age of 60.
- Douglas Stuart's debut novel ***Shuggie Bain*** wins the



Ryoya Kurihara