



Artist & Composer Study

This session's featured artist is Édouard Manet. We've included four art selections for your kids and teens to use for picture study. They are:

- *Still-life with Salmon*
- *The Balcony*
- *The Railway*
- *Rochefort's Escape*

Our featured composer is Hector Berlioz. We've included four of his pieces (with links to each) to listen to. They are:

- Roméo et Juliette op.17 Grande fête chez Capulet
- Le Carnaval Romain, H 95- Overture
- Symphonie fantastique, Op.14 - 5. Songe d'une nuit du Sabbat
- Tristia, Op.18 - 2. La mort d'Ophélie. Ballade

Artist & Composer Study



Édouard Manet

January 23, 1832 – April 30, 1883

Édouard Manet was born on January 23, 1832, into a well-to-do family in Paris. His mother was the goddaughter of a Swedish prince, but his father was a judge and wanted Manet to pursue a career in law.

Manet, however, wanted to be a painter. His uncle supported this interest by taking him to the Louvre, and when Manet was thirteen, his uncle encouraged him to enroll in a drawing course.

During that time, Manet met another student named Antonin Proust, who became his lifelong friend.

In 1848, Manet's father insisted that he sail to Rio de Janeiro and enlist in the Navy, but after Manet failed the examinations, his father finally gave in and allowed him to pursue a career as an artist. And so Manet began to study under Thomas Couture and was able to travel through Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands.

Manet was inspired by artists such as Diego Velázquez and Francisco Goya, and in his spare time, he would copy the master artists at the Louvre. In 1856, he opened an art studio, which was around the time that his painting style changed, becoming more realistic as it was inspired by Gustave Courbet. He started to paint more contemporary settings, illustrating social gatherings like masquerades and bullfights or scenes from everyday life, such as people in cafes, gypsies, and beggars.

Two of Manet's paintings were accepted at the Paris Salon in 1861: a portrait of his parents and a painting called *The Spanish Singer*, which was highly praised by artists and art enthusiasts alike. However, many other pieces Manet submitted during the 1860s were met with a lot of controversy, specifically regarding the way he depicted nude women as well as various religious and historical scenes.

In 1863, Manet married Suzanne Leenhoff, who frequently modeled in many of Manet's paintings, such as *The Reading*. Suzanne gave birth to a son, Leon Leenhoff, who also posed for Manet in some of his paintings, such as *Boy Carrying a Sword*.

Manet believed that it was important for modern artists to display their art at the Salon. However, when he was not accepted into the exhibition in 1867, he set up an exhibition of his own. The project proved to be so expensive that Manet's mother worried he would use up the rest of his inheritance. Although it was poorly received by critics, in the end, it was through this exhibition that Manet was able to meet several people who would later become well-known Impressionist painters.

In the later years of his life, Manet suffered from several painful medical conditions, including partial paralysis in his legs. However, he never stopped painting. His last major work was *A Bar at the Folies-Bergère*, after which he kept to smaller projects, such as flowers in vases. He died in 1883.

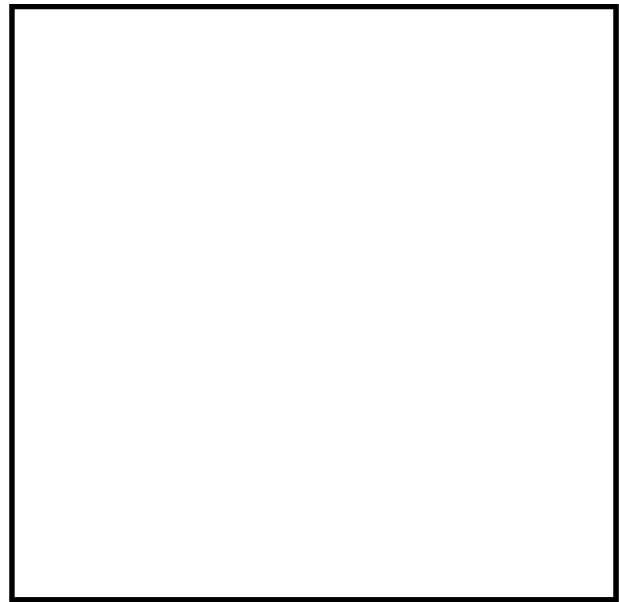
Artist Study

Name: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Place of Birth: _____

Artist Fun Facts: _____



Art Mediums Used: _____

Famous Artworks: _____

Further Study:



Still-Life with Salmon, 1866-1869



The Balcony, 1868-1869



The Railway, 1873



Rochefort's Escape, 1881

Picture Study

Title: _____

Date Created: _____

Art Mediums Used: _____

Further Study: _____

Use the box to draw a picture inspired by this artwork.

