



1) Spanish painting 1 for Finish school

<b><u>PICTURE</u></b>				
RUNNING ALONG THE BEACH				
<b><u>PAINTER</u></b>	<b><u>YEAR/STYLE</u></b>	<b><u>WHERE IS THE PICTURE NOW</u></b>	<b><u>MEANING</u></b>	<b><u>WHY WE SELECTED IT</u></b>
JOAQUÍN SOROLLA	1908 Impressionism	Bellas Artes Museum in Asturias (Spain).	This painting is a representation of the people and landscape under the bright sunlight of Mediterranean land and sunlit water, showing the healthy and happy atmosphere of mediterranean life through children's game.	Sorolla is probably the most famous Valencian artist in history. His work is exhibited in museums throughout Spain, Europe and America. He excelled in the painting of portraits, landscapes, and monumental works of social and historical themes.

Spanish painting 2 for Finish school

<b><u>PICTURE</u></b>				
GUERNICA				
<b><u>PAINTER</u></b>	<b><u>YEAR/STYLE</u></b>	<b><u>WHERE IS THE PICTURE NOW</u></b>	<b><u>MEANING</u></b>	<b><u>WHY WE SELECTED IT</u></b>
PABLO PICASSO	1937 Symbolism	Reina Sofia Museum, Madrid (Spain)	The painting was created in response to the bombing of Guernica, a Basque Country town in northern Spain, by Nazi Germany and Italian warplanes.	The painting was done with a palette of gray, black, and white, and is regarded by many art critics as one of the most moving and powerful anti-war paintings in history.

Spanish painting 3 for Finish school

**PICTURE**

LAS MENINAS



<b><u>PAINTER</u></b>	<b><u>YEAR/STYLE</u></b>	<b><u>WHERE IS THE PICTURE NOW</u></b>	<b><u>MEANING</u></b>	<b><u>WHY WE SELECTED IT</u></b>
DIEGO VELÁZQUEZ	1656 Baroque, Portrait	Prado Museum, Madrid (Spain)	The painting shows a large room in the Royal Alcazar of Madrid during the reign of King Philip IV of Spain, and presents several figures from the Spanish court, captured in a particular moment as if in a snapshot showing the importance of monarchy in Spain through history.	<i>Las Meninas</i> has been one of the most widely analyzed works in western painting and it's one of the most famous in Spanish Art History.

2) Finish painting 1 for Croatian school

Made by: Sade and Fjolla

Sources: Wikipedia and urban dictionary

**PICTURE**

KULLERVON KIROUS



<b><u>Painter</u></b>	<b><u>Year/Style</u></b>	<b><u>Where is the picture now</u></b>	<b><u>Meaning</u></b>	<b><u>Why we selected it</u></b>
AKSELI GALLEN KALLELA	1899 Symbolism The painting is painted with oil paints on a wedge-framed and primed linen fabric. Symbolism means an artistic and poetic movement or style using symbolic images and indirect suggestion to express mystical ideas, emotions and states of mind.	in the art museum called Ateneum Taidemuseo which is in Helsinki.	Kullervos Curse represents a scene from Kalevala in which Kullervos curses a herd of cows turning them into bears to attack a women who 's been tormenting him.	We picked to paint Kullervos Curse because it represents a Finnish mentality and it is a very famous Finnish painting.

3) Croatian painting 1 for Italian school

**PICTURE**

THREE FLOWERS

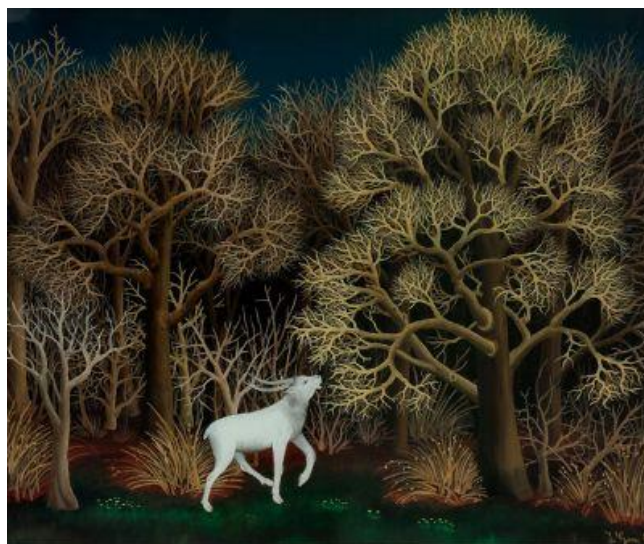


<p><b><u>Painter</u></b> IVAN RABUZIN (1921-2008)</p>	<p><b><u>Year/Style</u></b> 1967 Naive art (Primitivism)</p>	<p><b><u>Where is the picture now</u></b> The Croatian Museum of Naïve Art, Zagreb</p>	<p><b><u>Meaning</u></b> Eternal spring, untouched, heavenly nature and light with gentle pastel colours and poetic compositions that become a vision of Heaven on Earth. Rabuzin found the utmost simplicity, concision and perfection in the sphere and the circle, which were to become his symbols of the absolute, symbols of completeness. He found inspiration in the nature of his birthplace, Croatian Zagorje.</p>	<p><b><u>Why we selected it</u></b> Rabuzin's paintings are very popular in Croatia and in the world, as he defined his own style among the naive painters of the 20th century referred to as "<i>peindre a la Rabuzin</i>". This painting gives a balanced and stable, yet growing impression.</p>
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Croatian painting 2 for Italian school


**PICTURE**

DEAR IN THE FOREST




<b><u>Painter</u></b>	<b><u>Year/Style</u></b>	<b><u>Where is the picture now</u></b>	<b><u>Meaning</u></b>	<b><u>Why we selected it</u></b>
IVAN GENERALIĆ (1914 – 1992)	1956 Naive art (Primitivism)	The Modern gallery, Zagreb, Croatia	A farmer by occupation, he embraced folk style and the clear colours in which he depicted peasant scenes with tragic deaths. He developed childlike simplicity by studying painting, not because he was self-taught like many naive artist.	He became the most celebrated Yugoslav naive painter and the central figure of a group of naive painters known as the HLEBINE SCHOOL. We wanted to compare Rabuzin's and his works, showing same style but different meanings and impressions.


4) Italian painting 1 for Romanian school

<b><u>PICTURE</u></b>				
MOTHER AND SON				
<b><u>PAINTER</u></b>	<b><u>YEAR/STYLE</u></b>	<b><u>WHERE IS THE PICTURE NOW</u></b>	<b><u>MEANING</u></b>	<b><u>WHY WE SELECTED IT</u></b>
Carlo Carrà (1881-1966)	1917 Metaphysical	Milan, Pinacoteca di Brera	Metaphysical (beyond physical dimension) representation of a female figure and her son as two mannequins in a delimited space	Because he is one of the most important Italian and Piedmontese painters and because this painting's style can be easily applied to other paintings based on human figures.

Italian painting 2 for Romanian school

<b><u>PICTURE</u></b>				
DYNAMISM OF A DOG ON A LEASH				
<b><u>PAINTER</u></b>	<b><u>YEAR/STYLE</u></b>	<b><u>WHERE IS THE PICTURE NOW</u></b>	<b><u>MEANING</u></b>	<b><u>WHY WE SELECTED IT</u></b>
Giacomo Balla (1871-1958)	1912 Futurism	Albright-Knox Art Gallery, Buffalo, New York	The painting depicts a little dog on a leash and the feet of a lady walking it, both in rapid motion as indicated by the blurring and multiplication of their parts.	Because the painter is from Turin and this painting is one of the most important in futurism style and because his technique can be applied in many funny and interesting ways.

5) Romanian painting 1 for Polish school

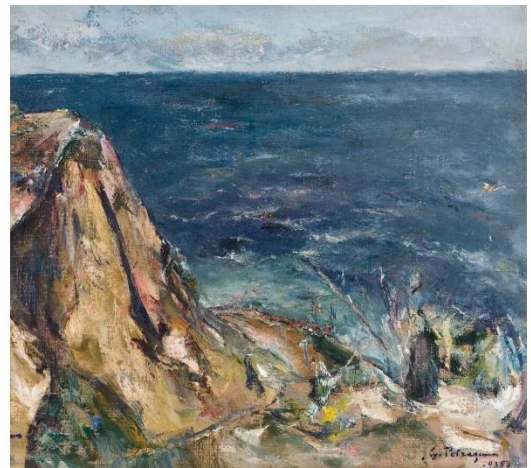
<u>PICTURE</u>				
ANEMONES				
<u>Painter</u>	<u>Year/Style</u>	<u>Where is the picture now</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Why we selected it</u>
Ștefan Luchian (1868-1916)	1908 Impresionism	The Romanian Academy	Flowers are the passion for nature, all love for life and for beauty	I chose this painting because Ștefan Luchian is one of the greatest Romanian painters. As a sick man, since 1908 he has focused his attention on flowers, which have been a means of communicating moments of suffering or moments of victory. Since 1909, the painter paralyzed but continued to work with her hand brush, which made her flowers become true masterpieces.



Romanian painting 2 for Polish school

**PICTURE**


ROCK AT THE SEA




<b><u>Painter</u></b>	<b><u>Year/Style</u></b>	<b><u>Where is the picture now</u></b>	<b><u>Meaning</u></b>	<b><u>Why we selected it</u></b>
Gheorghe Petrașcu (1872-1949)	1935 IMPRESIONISM	Art Museum	The work shows that the painter's endearment only renders the materiality of two essential elements of nature, emptying the landscape of any other reference. The first plan is asymmetric, to the left the high cliff rising close to the line horizon, while on the right the scene is dynamized by the waves that break through the shore. The mass of blue-gray water, modulated by a few white accents, occupies the surface of the picture up and the sky in turn animated by some white-pink clouds, is reduced to a narrow strip.	We chose this painting because we love the sea, nature and the painter is born in Tecuci, in the area where we live.



6) Polish painting 1 for Czech school

<u>PICTURE</u>				
ANEMONES				
<u>Painter</u>	<u>Year/Style</u>	<u>Where is the picture now</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Why we selected it</u>
Władysław Ślewiński	1905 post impressionism	National Museum in Warsaw	.	

Polish painting 2 for Czech school

<u>PICTURE</u>				
WINTER LANDSCAPE				
<u>Painter</u>	<u>Year/Style</u>	<u>Where is the picture now</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Why we selected it</u>
Julian Fałat	1900 impressionism	National Museum in Warsaw		

**PICTURE**

ASTRONOMER COPERNICUS



<b><u>Painter</u></b>	<b><u>Year/Style</u></b>	<b><u>Where is the picture now</u></b>	<b><u>Meaning</u></b>	<b><u>Why we selected it</u></b>
Jan Matejko	1873 oil painting	Collegium Novum Jagiellonian University	The painting depicts a kneeling, inspired Nicolaus Copernicus observing the heavens transitioning from night to dawn. He is on a balcony, near or at the cathedral in Frombork, surrounded by various astronomical tools and aids. The scene likely portrays the epiphany moment of Copernicus profound discovery, with his own Heliocentric model drawn on a large flat board standing next to him.	


7) Czech painting 1 for Spanish school

**PICTURE**




<b><u>PAINTER</u></b>	<b><u>YEAR/STYLE</u></b>	<b><u>WHERE IS THE PICTURE NOW</u></b>	<b><u>MEANING</u></b>	<b><u>WHY WE SELECTED IT</u></b>
<p>ALFONS MARIA MUCHA (1860 – 1939)                      He was a Czech painter, illustrator and graphic artist, living in Paris during the Art Nouveau period, best known for his distinctly stylized and decorative theatrical posters of Sarah Bernhardt. He produced illustrations, advertisement, decorative panels and designs, which became one of the best-known images of the period.</p>	<p>December 18, 1918                      Art Nouveau</p>	<p>Postal museum, Prague</p>	<p>On October 28, 1918, an independent Czechoslovak Republic was founded, and needed its own postage stamps. The first Czechoslovak postage stamps in our history of the Free Republic are postage stamps with the image of Prague castle which is also called Hradčany. The first mark is 5 haller (1 Czech crown has 100 haller) and is green. This stamp was issued less than two months after the establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic.</p>	<p>Alfons Mucha was one of the most important artists of the time. His works were known all over the world. Its style was unique and it is no wonder that the mark of Hradčany is beautiful. Alfons Mucha did not have any stamping experience, he did great job. The Hradčany postage stamps are very popular among collectors. Also the silhouette of Hradčany is typical for Prague and it can be fun for pupils to look for another interesting places in our country and suggest a stamp. He also painted paintings called Slav epopee and a lot of calendars and posters.</p>

## Czech painting 2 for Spanish school

<u>PICTURE</u>				
SUNDAY IN CAMARET				
<u>PAINTER</u>	<u>YEAR/STYLE</u>	<u>WHERE IS THE PICTURE NOW</u>	<u>MEANING</u>	<u>WHY WE SELECTED IT</u>
JAN ZRZAVÝ (1890 – 1977) He was a leading Czech painter, graphic artist, and illustrator of the 20th century.	1926 Modern Art	Private collection, last time it was seen in auction in Prague in 2015. It was sold for 9,7 million crowns. Before it was also kept in a private collection.	In the 1925 Zrzavý was in Brittany for the first time. There he painted landscapes.	We like the atmosphere, sun, sea and boats.

## Czech painting 3 for Spanish school

<u>PICTURE</u>				
AEROPLANE				
<u>PAINTER</u>	<u>YEAR/STYLE</u>	<u>WHERE IS THE PICTURE NOW</u>	<u>MEANING</u>	<u>WHY WE SELECTED IT</u>
JOSEF ČAPEK (1887 – 1945) He was a painter, a writer, a poet. First he was a cubist, later he developed his own minimalist style. He invented the word <b>robot</b> . His brother Karel made it world known in his book.	1929 Cubism The main expressive means has now become an expressive contour line and a magical light that creates an atmosphere of mystery and dramatic tension. Color symbolizes the content of the image.	Private collection. Last time it was on display of Čapek's paintings in Bratislava in 2009.	It is from the short period when author was painting boys' topics. A couple of years later he painted more girls' topics. And then he moved to hunters.	The colours are bright, we can see the real objects even though the author represents cubism. It reminds children's way of drawing and we think it can be a nice introduction to cubism to little children.