



Belarusian State Pedagogical University
Institute of Inclusive Education

Marc Shagal

280221

Korotkova Marina

Lutsenko Lisa

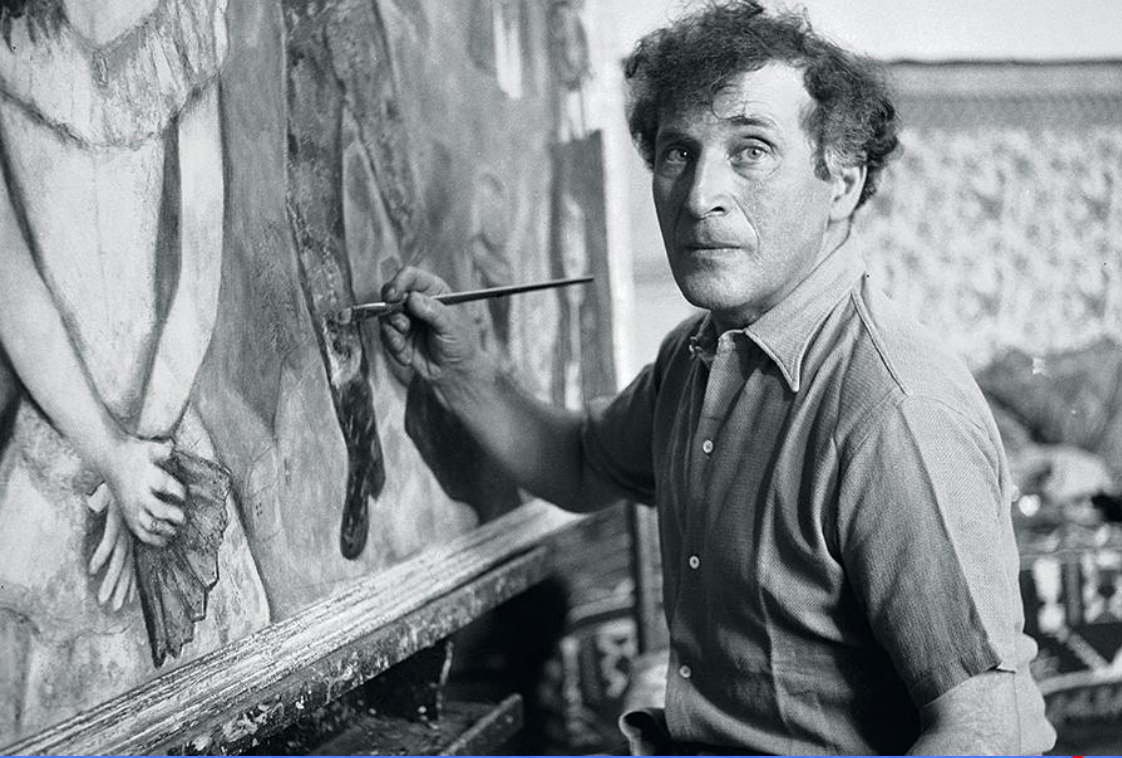
Ostapenko Dasha

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English Term	Transcription	Russian Definition
distinguished	dɪ'stɪŋɡwɪʃt	известный, выдающийся
unashamed	ʌnə'feɪmd	бессовестный, наглый
recognition	rekəg'nɪʃ(ə)n	признание, распознавание, опознавание
Montmartre	mɒn'mɑ:trə	Монмáртр — название 130-метрового холма на севере Парижа и древнеримского поселения.
motifs	məʊ'ti:fs	мотив
featured	'fi:tʃəd	обработанный, прославленный
Intensity of passions	ɪn'tensɪtɪ 'pæʃənz	накал страстей
undoubtedly	ʌn'daʊtɪdli	несомненно, безусловно, бесспорно
thinner	'θɪnə	разбавитель, разжижитель, прореживатель, более тонкий
The USSR		СССР
jubilee	'dʒu:bɪli:	юбилей, празднество
enrolled	ɪn'reʊld	регистрировать, записываться, вербовать, поступать на военную службу
unable	ʌn'eɪb(ə)l	неспособный
reminded	rɪ'maɪndɪd	напомнить
relocated	ri:ləʊ'keɪt	перемещать
smoothed	smu:ð	гладкий, плавный
increasingly	ɪn'kri:sɪŋli	все больше и больше
nuances	'nju:ɑ:ns	нюанс, оттенок
occasion	ə'keɪʒ(ə)n	случай, повод, раз, возможность
stained glass	\,steɪnd 'glɑ:s	сделанный из витражного стекла, витраж



Marc Chagall (born Moïse Shagal) was born on 6 July 1887 – and died 28 March 1985) was a Russian-French artist. An early modernist, he was associated with several major artistic styles and created works in a wide range of artistic formats, including painting, drawings, book illustrations, stained glass, stage sets, ceramics, tapestries and fine art prints.

Vitebsk art school



Born in modern-day Belarus and he was of Belarusian Jewish origin. Before World War I, he travelled between Saint Petersburg, Paris, and Berlin. During this period he created his own mixture and style of modern art based on his idea of Eastern Europe and Jewish folk culture. He became one of the country's most distinguished artists and a member of the modernist avant-garde, founding the Vitebsk Arts College before leaving again for Paris in 1923.

Marc Chagall in Paris (1910-1914)



- In 1910, Chagall relocated to Paris to develop his artistic style. Chagall arrived from Russia with "a ripe color gift, a fresh, unashamed response to sentiment, a feeling for simple poetry and a sense of humor". These notions were alien to Paris at that time, and as a result, his first recognition came not from other painters but from poets such as Blaise Cendrars and Guillaume Apollinaire.

Paris through the window, 1913, Paris, France

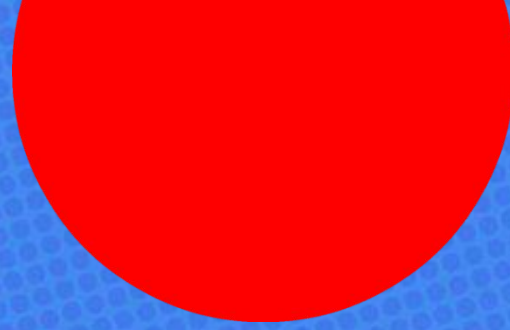
He therefore developed friendships with Guillaume Apollinaire and other avant-garde artists including Robert Delaunay and Fernand Léger. His first days were a hardship for the 23-year-old Chagall, who was lonely in the big city and unable to speak French. Some days he "felt like fleeing back to Russia, as he daydreamed while he painted, about his family, and especially Bella".

Friends in Paris



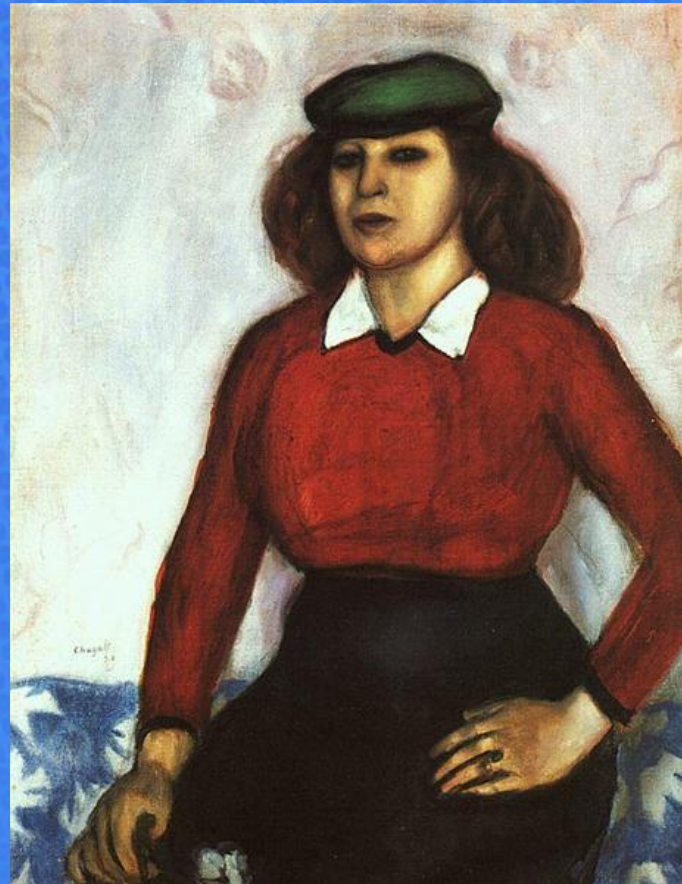


In Paris, he enrolled at Académie de La Palette, an avant-garde school of art and also found work at another academy. He would spend his free hours visiting galleries and salons, especially the Louvre; artists he came to admire included Rembrandt, Chardin, van Gogh, Pissarro, Matisse and others. He also visited Montmartre and the Latin Quarter "and was happy just breathing Parisian air."



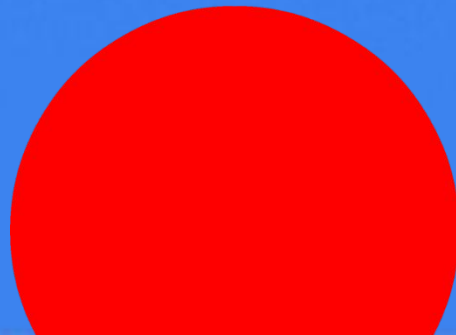
During his time in Paris, Chagall was constantly reminded of his home in Vitebsk. "Night after night he painted until dawn", only then going to bed for a few hours, and resisted the many temptations of the big city at night. "My homeland exists only in my soul", he once said. He continued painting Jewish motifs and subjects from his memories of Vitebsk, although he included Parisian scenes— the Eiffel Tower in particular, along with portraits. Many of his works were updated versions of paintings transposed into Fauvist or Cubist keys.





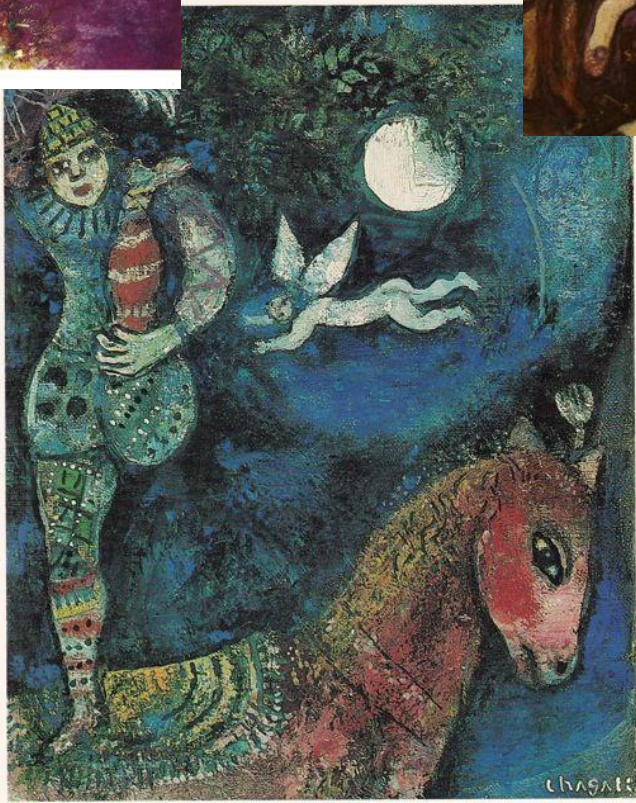
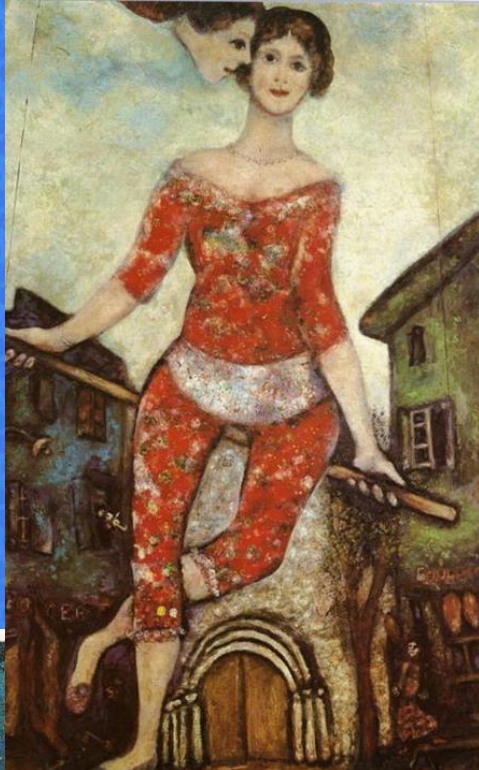
25 Still-Life (1912)

In June 1914 Berlin hosted Marc Chagall's first exhibition which brought together almost all paintings and drawings written in Paris. It was a success and Chagall became famous. The exhibition featured 34 paintings by Marc Chagall, including: "Anyuta", "Me and the Village", "Still Life", "Landscape", "Saturday", "Madonna in Tears", "Birth" and others





1 The Three Acrobats (1926)



1923-1941 - a new stage in the work of Chagall

In 1923, the artist and his family moved to Paris, where in 1937 he received French citizenship. During this period, his work becomes more calm, charming. The artist takes a break from the intensity of passions left in his homeland. During this period, a large number of canvases appear, on which images of circus actors are present. As before, people in Chagall's paintings soar in the air, but the emotional intensity is somewhat smoothed out.

"Three Acrobats" (1926), "Acrobat" (1930), "Rider" (1931).



Undoubtedly, the Parisian atmosphere, the atmosphere of a city where art is valued, has a beneficial effect on the artist. In addition, he loves and is loved. Chagall writes pictures such as: Lovers and the Eiffel Tower (1928), A Midsummer Night's Dream (1939), Newlyweds on the Eiffel Tower (1939).





Return to France (1947 - 1985)

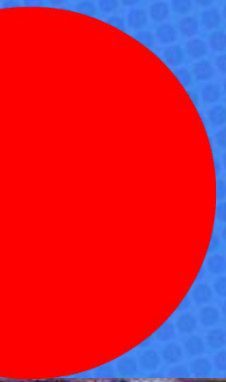
After the war, the artist returned to France. During this period, the master increasingly turns to biblical characters, but at the same time does not abandon his traditional plots of love for a woman, love for the Motherland.

The artist's manner is changing. If we compare his early works and recent works, it can be seen that the saturation of the colors has become softer, the drawing of individual nuances is thinner, the coloring of the paintings becomes less contrasting.

During this period, such works were written as

"Moses accepts the tablets with the commandments" (1950 - 1952), "Jacob's Dream" (1954 - 1967), "God and Eve" (1960), "The Artist over Vitebsk" (1982).

In the post-war years, along with paintings, Marc Chagall paid great attention to the creation of stained glass windows and mosaics.



In 1973, Marc Chagall visited the USSR. Here he held an exhibition of works at the State Tretyakov Gallery, after which he presented several paintings to the Tretyakov Gallery and the Pushkin Museum.

In 1977, Marc Chagall was awarded the highest honor in France - the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. At the end of the same year, on the occasion of Chagall's jubilee, a personal exhibition of the artist was held in the Louvre. Chagall died in a mansion in Saint-Paul-de-Vence. He is buried in a local cemetery in Provence.

Information:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marc_Chagall

<https://www.belarus.by/en/about-belarus/famous-belarusians/marc-chagall>

<https://www.wikiart.org/ru/mark-shagal>

<https://www.marc-chagall.ru/>





Thank you for your attention!