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evropský
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EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

SCHOOL OF PONT-AVEN (19th century)

In 1888 Paul Gauguin broke away from Impressionism and with young artists formed the group Pont-Aven, which took its name from a small town on the south coast of Brittany. Brittany at that time was considered a timeless, unchanging land, and as such attracted artists. The painters of the Pont-Aven group took its inspiration from Japanese prints, popular art and the stained glass and sculpture of the Middle Ages.

PAUL GAUGUIN

(1848 – 1903)

brought together the artists of the School of Pont-Aven. Looking for primitive took him to Brittany in 1889 and later to Tahiti in 1891.

[PAUL GAUGUIN The Vision After the Sermon: Jacob Wrestling with the Angel](#)

To see the image, click here.

The Vision After the Sermon: Jacob Wrestling with the Angel (1888)

- Oil on canvas, 72 x 91 cm, National Gallery of Scotland, Edinburgh
- The Picture is considered the manifesto of the School of Pont-Aven. A group of women are visualizing the Bible scene from the sermon they have just heard. It was the first time the artist had mixed objective reality and imaginative projection in the same picture.

Gauguin was so happy with his picture that he decided to give it to the church. However, the horrified priest thought it was a joke and refused the gift with the excuse that people would not understand it.

Other representatives:

Jacob Meyer de Haan (1852 – 1895)

Charles Laval (1862 – 1894)

Émile Bernard (1868 – 1941)

Armand Seguin (1869 – 1903)