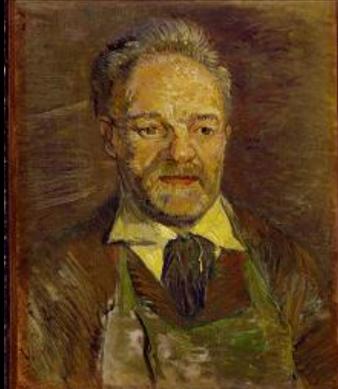


The Ueno Royal Museum

October 11 2019 -

January 13 2020



Vincent
Gogh
ゴッホ展

Vincent van Gogh (1853-1890), a painter who is loved around the world with bright colors and strong brushstrokes. Do you know that most of his masterpieces were painted in just a few years of his later years?

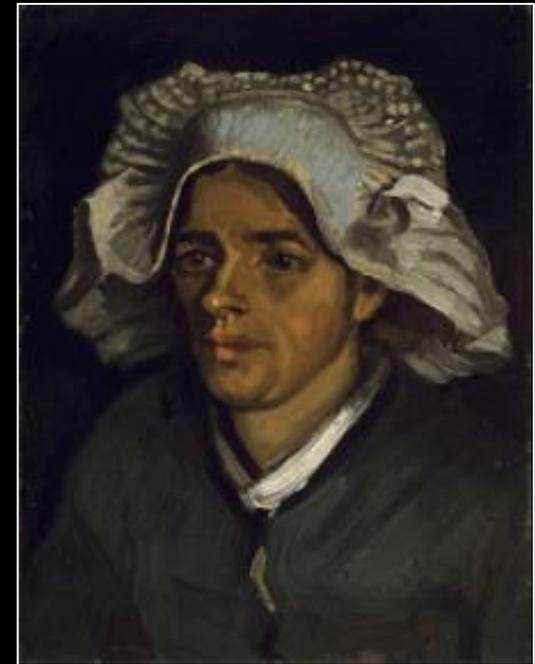
In this exhibition, we will introduce Gogh to become one of the leading Impressionist painters through various encounters such as the Hague, the roots of Gogh's paintings, and the Impressionists, who had a great influence on him.



The Hague, the Impressionists, and the Gogh you don't know are here.

Led by the Hague

Van Gogh, who replicated works of great masters such as Jean-François Millet and read guidebooks of sketches, gained professional skills through encounters with painters of the Hague School. From the end of 1881, he spent about two years in the Hague, the center of art at that time, and in particular he learned how to capture shapes and volume and how to handle art materials directly from Mauve, who was a painter and also his relative. Van Gogh also learned the sincere attitude to face the motif from him who drew scenery and everyday life outdoors. The important attitude as a painter would remain in Van Gogh for a long time. Van Gogh finally challenged an authentic oil painting, "the Potato Eaters", in 1885. He tried to represent peasants as they were who lived with soil and the transition of nature with this piece of work.



Learn from the Impressionism

In February 1886, Van Gogh went to Paris relying on his younger brother, Theo. The 8th Impressionist exhibition was held there in October of the same year and young painters who would later be called Post-Impressionists such as Gauguin and Georges Seurat in addition to Pissarro and Edgar Degas participated in it. Van Gogh worked together with them and absorbed their style while deepening exchanges with them through exhibitions. In particular, the bright colors that contrasted primary colors and the way of painting that clearly left brushstrokes determined Van Gogh's direction after that. However, he did not just accept the Impressionism, but he wanted to paint freely following his own desires by acquiring new techniques. After he moved to the South of France two years later, he was fascinated by wheat fields, cypresses and olive trees and he painted them repeatedly. He created the unique Van Gogh art with thick, wavy outlines and brushwork with multiple layers of primary colors.

