

School Name _____

Student Name _____

Teacher Name _____

Date ____/____/20____

Per. ____

Edgar Degas

- Fill in the blanks with the following words:

human figure

others

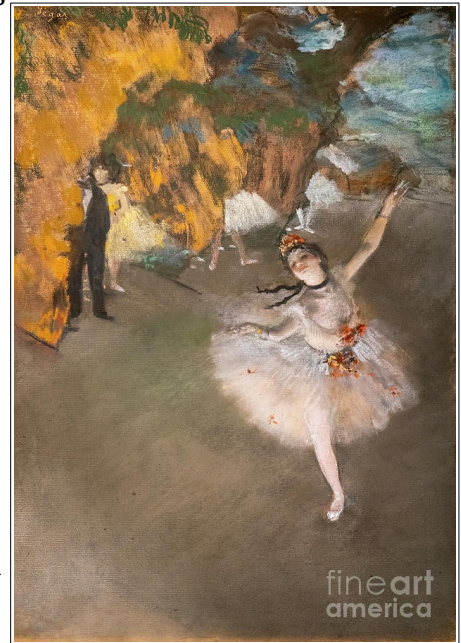
vulnerability

Italy

Paris

Born in 1834, Degas trained at the prestigious *École des Beaux-Arts* in _____, France where he absorbed the nuances of masterpiece works from veteran artists. He specifically admired the great master, Ingres, whose influence is apparent in many of Degas' art pieces.

The end of the 1860s marked a turning point in Degas' artistic career. His traditional training, including a sojourn in _____ to study Renaissance masters, led him to pursue traditional portraiture as a career. Degas' taste for the contemporary put him at odds with the Salon, but he persisted with unconventional ideas of subject matter and technique. He also began to frequent the Paris Opera where he rendered many studies of ballet dancers, movement and pretty clothes. Degas also painted an extensive series of horseracing pictures that also accented movement. Degas said, "Art is not what you see, but what you make _____ see."



Degas used his exceptional skill at capturing the _____ _____ to depict women in the various stages of their bathing routines. Although many of the drawings are composed with the woman's back turned toward the viewer, Degas was attacked for portraying women in ungainly postures.

Yet, the bathing nude paintings and drawings showed the awkwardness and _____ of real life. His interest in depicting contemporary, commonplace behaviors paved the way for Impressionism's acceptance. He worked in paint, pastels, sculpture until the year of his death in 1917.