

SPEAKING

Карточка участника

Student 1: Karl Bryullov

Preparation – 15 minutes

Prepare to speak about **Karl Bryullov** using the Fact File. You will have to comment on:

- General information
- The artist's background
- Key masterpieces
- His life in Italy
- His legacy

Task 1

1. Monologue. Time: 3-4 minutes.

Imagine you are giving a talk in **the English Art Club** on one of the most prominent Russian artists **Karl Bryullov**.

You have to

- comment on the 5 aspects mentioned above;
- remember to make an introduction and conclusion.

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you **are not allowed to read the notes** made during the preparation time.

2. Questions/ Answers: Time: 2- 3 minutes

Now answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**, not mentioned in your presentation.

Task 2

Now you are a student.

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner – a lecturer.

2. Questions/ Answers: Time: 2-3 minutes

Ask 2 **QUESTIONS** about **Arkhip Kuindzhi** to get **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** not mentioned in the presentation.

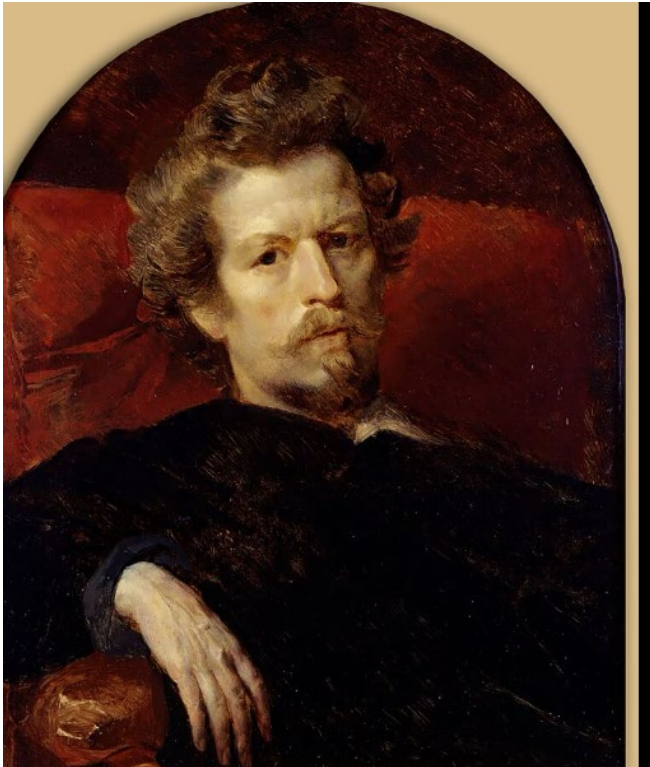
2 presentations and questions – 15 minutes

YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE RECORDED

FACT FILE

Karl Bryullov

General information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karl Pavlovich Bryullov, known by his friends as “Karl the Great” or the “Tzar of Painting,” was the first Russian painter of international standing. He is often regarded as the founder of Russian Romanticism. • Bryullov had an enormous influence on Russian artists, among whom he had many followers and imitators.
The artist’s background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a son of French parents in St. Petersburg, he was called Charles Bruleau until 1822. His great grandfather, grandfather, father and two elder brothers, Fyodor and Aleksandr, were all artists. Bryullov's first teacher of painting was his father who was a sculptor and ornamentalist and a member of the Academy of Arts in St. Petersburg. • From 1809 - 1821 Bryullov studied at the Academy. With his talent and heritage Karl advanced much faster than his fellow students. According to his contemporaries, Karl Bryullov attracted attention with his extraordinary talent and brilliantly passed his art classes at the Academy, receiving top marks in almost all exams.
Key masterpieces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Last Day of Pompeii (1830-1833): A dramatic and realistic depiction of the destruction of Pompeii, this monumental work cemented his fame. • Italian Morning (1823) & Italian Midday (1827): These sun-drenched genre scenes captured the idyllic atmosphere of Italy and showcased Bryullov's skill in light and color. • Horsewoman (1832): A vibrant portrait commissioned by Countess Samoilova, featuring her foster daughters, Giovannina and Amazilia, in a lively and picturesque setting.
His life in Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Italy, K. P. Bryullov created paintings that depicted scenes from the ancient world, biblical and Russian history, mythology, and allegory. He also painted scenes from Italian life and landscapes. He gained fame for his portraits of prominent Italians, but it was his historical painting The Last Day of Pompeii that brought him genuine European recognition.
His Legacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His innovative style and innovative use of color and detail influenced subsequent Russian artists, including Ilya Repin and Ivan Aivazovsky. Compared to Raphael, Bryullov's talent and innovative approach won him admiration and earned recognition. His techniques are still studied by artists today. • His works are treasured in museums and continue to enrich the inner world of people who view them.



SPEAKING

Карточка участника

Student 2: Arkhip Kuindzhi

Preparation – 15 minutes

Prepare to speak about **Arkhip Kuindzhi** using the Fact File. You will have to comment on:

- General information
- The artist's background
- Key masterpieces
- Theft of works
- His legacy

Task 1

1. Monologue. Time: 3-4 minutes.

Imagine you are giving a talk in the English Art Club on one of the most prominent Russian artists **Arkhip Kuindzhi**.

You have to

- comment on the 5 aspects mentioned above;
- remember to make an introduction and conclusion.

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you **are not allowed to read the notes** made during the preparation time.

2. Questions/ Answers: Time: 2- 3 minutes

Now answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**, not mentioned in your presentation.

Task 2

Now you are a student.

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner – a lecturer.

2. Questions/ Answers: Time: 2-3 minutes

Ask 2 **QUESTIONS** about **Karl Bryullov** to get **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** not mentioned in the presentation.

2 presentations and questions – 15 minutes

YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE RECORDED

FACT FILE

Arkhip Kuindzhi

General information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arkhip Kuindzhi (1841–1910) was a Russian landscape painter of Greek origin who gained fame for his masterful use of light and color in his depictions of natural scenes, particularly from the Crimea.• He was a member of the Peredvizhniki (Wanderers) movement and later became a professor at the Imperial Academy of Arts.
The artist's background	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arkhip Kuindzhi spent his youth in the city of Taganrog. He grew up in a poor family; his father was a Greek shoemaker. Arkhip was six years old when he lost his parents, so he was forced to make a living working at a church building site, grazing domestic animals, and working at a corn merchant's shop.• In 1855, at age 13–14, Kuindzhi visited Feodosia to study art under Ivan Aivazovsky.• He studied painting mainly independently and at the St. Petersburg Academy of Arts (from 1868; a full member since 1893). He was a co-partner of travelling art exhibitions (Peredvizhniki).
Key masterpieces	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Moonlit Night on the Dnieper (1880): A quintessential example of Kuindzhi's ability to portray moonlight with a astonishing effect, it was a sensation at the exhibition.• A Birch Grove (1879): another masterpiece showcasing his skill with light, this painting was also a major highlight of his exhibitions.• After a Thunderstorm (1879): this work is noted for its intense colors and expressive brushstrokes, demonstrating his mastery of depicting atmospheric conditions.
Theft of works	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In January 2019, his work Ai-Petri. Crimea was stolen from Moscow's Tretyakov Gallery, but was found and safely recovered the next day. The man who stole the painting was sentenced to three years in prison.
His legacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• He was a bold innovator in painting, precursor of many new styles of art - Symbolism, Art Nouveau, Expressionism, Fauvism and Primitivism - that we associate primarily with the 20th century. During the period 1894-1897, when he taught at the landscape workshop of the Academy of Arts he created an original school of landscape painting, with his students including Nicholas Roerich, Alexander Borisov and other celebrated painters. In the mighty currents of 20th century art, the style of the Kuindzhi school has maintained a position of deserved prominence.

