

Gustav Klimt- Die Umarmung ("The Embrace" or  
"Fulfillment")



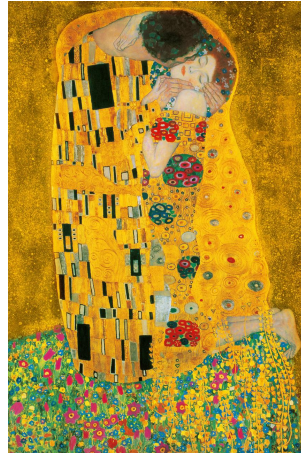
# About the artist:

- Klimt, an Austrian painter, was considered one of the greatest decorative painters of the 20th century
- Came from an artistic family
- Grew up in poverty and had an extremely successful career early on
- Had a company with his brothers 1877-1880
- In 1880, he started his own career



## About his art:

- Most of Klimt's pieces depict the human form
- Klimt was also known to design jewellery and his preferred media was pencil and black chalk and, less frequently, pen and ink, crayon or coloured chalks.
- Common colors include gold and patches of color-like a quilt
- His use of colour and pattern was profoundly influenced by the art of Japan, ancient Egypt, and Byzantium
- Most of his art features women and flowers
- "Golden icons"



## About the piece:

- The piece studied is just one third of a mural that was commissioned for Belgian financier Adolphe Stoclet. The panels were hung along three walls in his palace, and nine of his study sketches he made in preparation for this project are on display at the Museum of Applied Arts/Contemporary Art (MAK) in Vienna.
- The full name of the piece is called, *The Tree of Life, Expectation and Fulfillment*.





*The Tree of Life, Expectation and Fulfillment 1905*

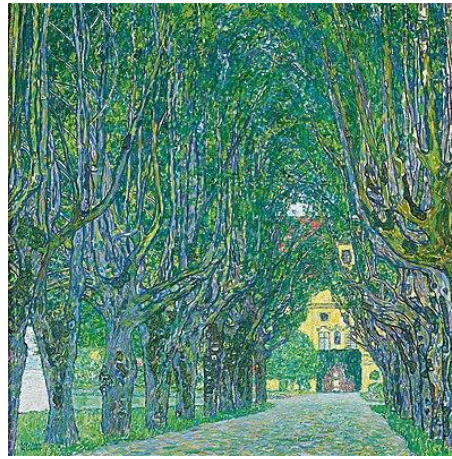
## How this relates to Identity:

- Each piece is different, showcasing the different decorating art skills that Klimt used in each painting
- His style of art differentiates himself from other famous artists because of his originality
- Klimt created his own artistic revolution by creating colorful and metallic art that was not common during the time Klimt was alive, inspiring thousands of artists that came after him





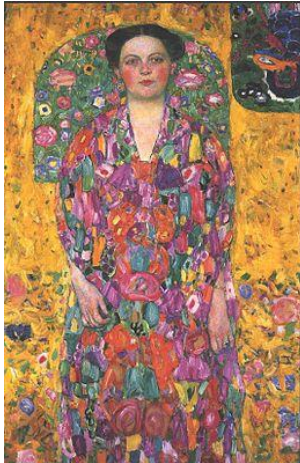
*Beethoven Frieze 1902*



*Avenue in Schloss Kammer Park 1912*



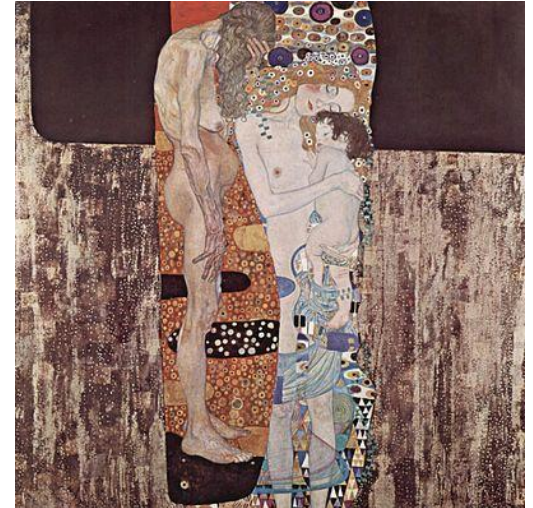
*Hope II 1907-1908*



*Eugenia  
Primavesi  
1913-14*



*Judith and  
the Head of  
Holofernes  
1901*



*The  
Three  
Ages of  
Woman  
1905*

# sources:

Bade, Patrick. Gustav Klimt. New York: Parkstone International, 2011.

<http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=416895&site=ehost-live>.

Brockman, David Dean. "Gustav Klimt (1862-1918)." In Adolescent Psychiatry, 30:19–32. Taylor & Francis Ltd, 2007.

<http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=32967477&site=ehost-live>.

Prodger, Michael. "Bring up the Bodies." New Statesman 147, no. 5444 (November 9, 2018): 48–50.

<http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=132934589&site=ehost-live>.

Rogoyska, Jane, Patrick Bade, and Gustav Klimt. Gustav Klimt. New York: Parkstone International, 2011.

<http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=436452&site=ehost-live>.

Vergo, Peter. Art In Vienna 1898-1918. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1975.

<https://www.oxfordartonline.com/groveart/view/10.1093/gao/9781884446054.001.0001/oao-9781884446054-e-7000046890>.

<https://news.artnet.com/market/5-paintings-gustav-klimt-birthday-316845>