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Chapter 1 : Charles Baudelaire – Wikipédia

Document scolaire biographie Français mis en ligne par un élève 4ème intitulé Biographie de Théophile Gautier. L'Imparfait et le Passé Simple 04/ L.

It is through Nerval that Gautier was introduced to Victor Hugo, by then already a well-known, established leading dramatist and author of *Hernani*. Hugo became a major influence on Gautier and is credited for giving him, an aspiring painter at the time, an appetite for literature. It was at the legendary premiere of *Hernani* that Gautier is remembered for wearing his anachronistic red doublet. Gautier began writing poetry as early as 1825, but the majority of his life was spent as a contributor to various journals, mainly *La Presse*, which also gave him the opportunity for foreign travel and for meeting many influential contacts in high society and in the world of the arts. Photograph taken around 1845. She could not return his affection, so he linked [1] her sister Ernestina, a singer. Absorbed by the Revolution, Gautier wrote almost one hundred articles, equivalent to four large books, within nine months in 1830. His prestige was confirmed by his role as director of *Revue de Paris* from 1831. During this time, Gautier left *La Presse* and became a journalist for *Le Moniteur universel*, finding the burden of regular journalism quite unbearable and "humiliating". The 1830s were years of assured literary fame for Gautier. The Princess offered Gautier a sinecure as her librarian in 1832, a position that gave him access to the court of Napoleon III. During the Franco-Prussian War, Gautier made his way back to Paris upon hearing of the Prussian advance on the capital. He remained with his family throughout the invasion and the aftermath of the Commune, eventually dying on 23 October due to a long-standing cardiac disease. Gautier was sixty-one years old. Gautier was influenced greatly by his friends as well, paying tribute to them in his writings. Gautier spent the majority of his career as a journalist at *La Presse* and later on at *Le Moniteur universel*. He saw journalistic criticism as a means to a middle-class standard of living. The income was adequate and he had ample opportunities to travel. Gautier began contributing art criticism to obscure journals as early as 1825. After leaving *La Presse* to work for *Le Moniteur universel*, the official newspaper of the Second Empire, Gautier wrote both to inform the public and to influence its choices. His role at the newspaper was equivalent to the modern book or theatre reviewer. He also reviewed music, without technical terminology but with intelligence and insight, for instance into the work of his friend Berlioz, who set six of his poems c. 1830. Art criticism[edit] Gautier, who started off as a painter, contributed much to the world of art criticism. Many other critics of the generation of 1830 took on this theory of the transposition of art – the belief that one can express one art medium in terms of another. Although today Gautier is less well known as an art critic than his great contemporary, Baudelaire, he was more highly regarded by the painters of his time. He made a clear distinction between prose and poetry, stating that prose should never be considered the equal of poetry. He raised the level of journalistic criticism of his day. Because Gautier wrote so frequently on plays, he began to consider the nature of the plays and developed the criteria by which they should be judged. He suggested that the normal five acts of a play could be reduced to three: Having abandoned the idea that tragedy is the superior genre, Gautier was willing to accept comedy as the equal of tragedy. Taking it a step further, he suggested that the nature of the theatrical effect should be in favour of creating fantasy rather than portraying reality because realistic theatre was undesirable. The American writer Edwin Denby, widely considered the most significant writer about dance in the 20th century, called him "by common consent the greatest of ballet critics". Gautier, Denby says, "seems to report wholly from the point of view of a civilized entertainment seeker. This emphasis has remained a tacit touchstone of dance writing ever since. Through his authorship of the scenario of the ballet *Giselle*, one of the foundation works of the dance repertoire, his influence remains as great among choreographers and dancers as among critics and balletomanes [devotees of ballet]. In 1975, Pacific Northwest Ballet presented a reconstruction of the work as close to its narrative and choreographic sources as possible, based on archival materials dating back to 1841, the year after its premiere. He favored a provocative yet refined style. This list links each year of publication with its corresponding "[year] in poetry" article, for poetry, or

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"[year] in literature" article for other works: However, as the publication took place during the July Revolution , no copies were sold and it was eventually withdrawn. In , the collection was reissued with 20 additional poems under the name Albertus. Another edition in included revisions of some of the poems. The poems are written in a wide variety of verse forms and show that Gautier attempts to imitate other, more established Romantic poets such as Sainte-Beuve , Alphonse de Lamartine , and Hugo, before Gautier eventually found his own way by becoming a critic of Romantic excesses. Albertus, written in and published in , is a long narrative poem of stanzas, each consisting of 12 lines of alexandrine syllable verse, except for the last line of each stanza, which is octosyllabic. Albertus is a parody of Romantic literature, especially of tales of the macabre and the supernatural. The poem tells a story of an ugly witch who magically transforms at midnight into an alluring young woman. Albertus, the hero, falls deeply in love and agrees to sell his soul. Tales Told with Tongue in Cheek" , published in , was a satire of Romanticism. In , the newspaper Le Figaro featured a number of works by the young generation of Romantic artists and published them in the Jeunes-France. In this work, Gautier focuses on the theme of death, which for Gautier is a terrifying, stifling and irreversible finality. During the time he wrote the work, Gautier was frequenting many cemeteries, which were then expanding rapidly to accommodate the many deaths from epidemics that swept the country. Gautier translates death into a curiously heady, voluptuous, almost exhilarating experience which diverts him momentarily from the gruesome reality and conveys his urgent plea for light over darkness, life over death. Originally a collection of 18 poems in , its later editions contained up to 37 poems. This collection is dominated by numerous sonnets dedicated to many of his friends. Plays[edit] Gautier did not consider himself to be a dramatist but more of a poet and storyteller. His plays were limited because of the time in which he lived; during the Revolution of , many theaters were closed down and therefore plays were scarce. Most of the plays that dominated the mid-century were written by playwrights who insisted on conformity and conventional formulas and catered to cautious middle-class audiences. Between the years and , Gautier wrote all or part of nine different plays: Un Voyage en Espagne La Juive de Constantine Regardez mais ne touchez pas â€” written less by Gautier than his collaborators. The work is considered an imitation of a medieval mystery play , a type of drama popular in the 14th century. These plays were usually performed in churches because they were religious in nature. The play is humorous and preaches both in favour and against human love. After much scheming, the old man is duped and the lovers are married. As with many other Gautier plays, the drama was not performed in his lifetime. It takes place in the 18th century, before the social misery that preceded the French Revolution. It involved a typical triangle and ends happily ever after. Mademoiselle de Maupin In September , Gautier was solicited to write a historical romance based on the life of French opera star Mlle. Maupin , who was a first-rate swordswoman and often went about disguised as a man. Originally, the story was to be about the historical La Maupin, who set fire to a convent for the love of another woman, but later retired to a convent herself, shortly before dying in her thirties. Le Roman de La Momie Captain Fracasse This book was promised to the public in but finally published in The novel represents a different era and is a project that Gautier had wanted to complete earlier in this youth. It is centered on a soldier named Fracasse whose adventures portray bouts of chivalry, courage and a sense of adventure. It is best described as a typical cloak-and-dagger fairy tale where everyone lives happily ever after. Short stories[edit] La Morte Amoureuse Classic tale of the supernatural in which a priest receives nocturnal visitations from a female vampire.

Chapter 2 : ThÃ©ophile Gautier - Vikidia, lâ€™encyclopÃ©die des ans

Biographie courte: ThÃ©ophile Gautier est un Ã©crivain et poÃªte franÃ§ais du XIXe siÃ©cle. Admirateur des romantiques, il s'en dÃ©tache pour professer la recherche.

Chapter 3 : Biographie de Pierre de Ronsard

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Le site des *Éternels Éclairs* vous propose de lire une courte biographie et une biographie détaillée de Théophile Gautier.

Chapter 4 : Biographie de Louis Aragon - www.nxgvision.com

Théophile Gautier, (dont il a écrit la biographie en), qui explique aux enfants et à ceux qui veulent une présentation simple d'un sujet.

Chapter 5 : THEOPHILE GAUTIER COURTE BIOGRAPHIE, Galerie-Creation

Théophile Gautier - biographie. Théophile Gautier naît à Tarbes le 30 août dans les Pyrénées. Sa famille issue de la petite bourgeoisie s'installe à .

Chapter 6 : Français- 4eme - Ma maison d'information

Théophile Gautier est né le 30 août à Tarbes. Sa famille émigre ensuite à Paris. Le tout jeune garçon s'habitue mal à ce changement de cadre.

Chapter 7 : Courte biographie de Victor Hugo

Jules Pierre Théophile Gautier, écrit à Théophile Gautier pour lui demander de se définir. Gautier lui renvoya une biographie où il confessait.

Chapter 8 : Théophile Gautier à Wikipédia

Baudelaire, Charles () - Biographie courte Détails Kara se met à fréquenter Théophile Gautier avec lequel il partage un attrait marqué pour.

Chapter 9 : Courte biographie de victor hugo - C'est www.nxgvision.com

Courte biographie de Victor Hugo Il gagne avec Gérard de Nerval et Théophile Gauthier la "bataille d'Hernani", contre les partisans du théâtre classique.