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Conoce los dos genios de la pintura española: **VELAZQUEZ** y **GOYA**

Visita Guiada: “del barroco a la modernidad”



Born in [Seville](#), Andalusia, Spain in 1599, Diego Velázquez was educated by his parents to fear God and, intended for a learned profession, received good training in [languages](#) and philosophy. Influenced by many artists he showed an early gift for art; consequently, he began to study under [Francisco de Herrera](#), a vigorous painter who disregarded the Italian influence of the early Seville school. Velázquez remained with him for one year. It was probably from Herrera that he learned to use brushes with long bristles.

After leaving Herrera's studio when he was 12 years old, Velázquez began to serve as an apprentice under [Francisco Pacheco](#), an artist and teacher in Seville. Though considered a generally dull, undistinguished painter, Pacheco sometimes expressed a simple, direct realism in contradiction to the style of [Raphael](#) that he was taught. Velázquez remained in Pacheco's school for five years, studying proportion and perspective and witnessing the trends in the literary and artistic circles of Seville. Velázquez went to Madrid in April 1622

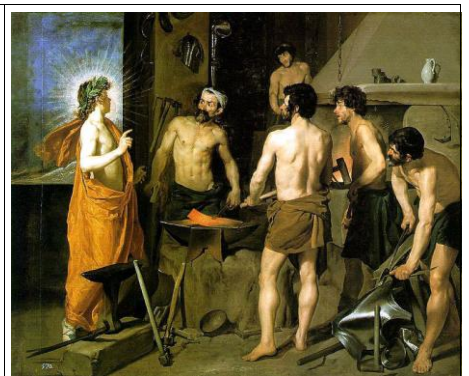
La obra de Velázquez está considerada como la representación más perfecta del estilo Barroco español, favorece a la esencia de la humanidad, mostrando las cosas como deberían ser vistas.



The surrender of Breda



Los borrachos



la fragua de vulcano

Disfruta del famoso cuadro Las Meninas (1657) y conoce su historia y sus misterios...

GOYA: 1746-1828

conoce la historia de España a través las pinturas del genial GOYA

Goya was born in Fuendetodos, in the region of Aragón, Spain, in 1746. he went to Madrid where he studied with Anton Raphael Mengs, a painter who was popular with Spanish royalty.

Because of this picture, Goya was at last made a member of the **Spanish Royal Academy** of Fine Art. “**cristo crucificado**” (bellísimo torso completamente limpio e iluminado)

the French invasion of Spain in 1808. One of his most famous paintings, **The Third of May 1808**, is about the execution of Spanish men trying to defend their country.



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