Matta C O Tome 2 Deuxia Me A C Poque 1917 1918 Online PDF

Matta C O Tome 2 Deuxia Me A C Poque 1917 1918: An In-Depth Exploration of a Pivotal Historical Period

Matta C O Tome 2 Deuxia Me A C Poque 1917 1918 marks a significant segment in world history, capturing the turbulent years of 1917 and 1918. This period was characterized by profound political upheavals, revolutionary movements, and the end of World War I. Understanding this epoch is crucial for historians, students, and enthusiasts seeking to grasp the complex dynamics that shaped the modern world.

Introduction to the Historical Context

The years 1917 and 1918 were transformative, not only because of the ongoing Great War but also due to major societal shifts. During this time, empires crumbled, revolutionary ideologies gained momentum, and new geopolitical boundaries emerged.

World War I Overview

- Began in 1914, driven by complex alliances and imperial ambitions.
- Ended in November 1918, leading to significant political and social upheavals.
- Resulted in over 16 million deaths and widespread destruction.

The Political Climate of 1917-1918

- The decline of monarchies in Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire.
- Rise of revolutionary movements, especially in Russia.
- The emergence of new nations and redefining borders.

The Significance of 1917: A Year of Revolution

1917 was arguably one of the most pivotal years in modern history, witnessing two major revolutions that reshaped Russia and had global repercussions.

The Russian Revolution

The Russian Revolution of 1917 can be divided into two key events:

- February Revolution (March 1917 in the Gregorian calendar):

- Overthrew Tsar Nicholas II.
- Led to the abdication of the Romanov dynasty.
- Established the Provisional Government.

- October Revolution (November 1917):

- Led by Vladimir Lenin and the Bolsheviks.
- Overthrew the Provisional Government.
- Established Soviet Russia, marking the beginning of communist rule.

Impacts of the Russian Revolution

- Ended centuries of imperial rule in Russia.
- Inspired communist movements worldwide.
- Contributed to the eventual Cold War dynamics.

The United States Enters the War

- In April 1917, the U.S. declared war on Germany.
- Provided fresh troops and resources.
- Shifted the balance in favor of the Allies.

Major Events of 1918

1918 saw the culmination of the war and significant political changes across Europe.

The End of World War I

- The Armistice of November 11, 1918, ended hostilities.
- Central Powers faced military exhaustion and internal unrest.

- Key factors leading to the armistice:

- Effective Allied military strategies.
- Internal upheavals within Germany and Austria-Hungary.
- The influence of revolutionary ideas spreading across Europe.

The Treaty of Versailles

- Signed in June 1919, but negotiations began in 1918.
- Imposed heavy reparations and territorial losses on Germany.
- Redrew the map of Europe, creating new nations such as Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Revolutions and Political Changes in 1918

- The abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II in Germany.
- The fall of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.
- The beginning of the Polish-Soviet War.
- The spread of socialist and communist ideologies.

Key Figures and Their Roles

Understanding the personalities involved provides insight into this tumultuous period.

Vladimir Lenin

- Leader of the Bolshevik Revolution.
- Advocated for communism and revolutionary change.
- Led Russia out of WWI and established the Soviet state.

Woodrow Wilson

- President of the United States.
- Proposed the Fourteen Points for peace.
- Played a significant role in shaping the post-war order.

Gavrilo Princip

- Assassin of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914.
- His actions triggered the outbreak of WWI.

Kaiser Wilhelm II

- Last German Emperor.
- Abdicated in 1918, leading to the German Revolution.

Societal Transformations and Cultural Shifts

The years 1917-1918 also witnessed profound changes in societal structures and cultural expressions.

Social Movements and Changes

- Rise of socialist and communist ideologies.
- Women?s increasing participation in the workforce.
- Labor strikes and protests across Europe.

Cultural and Artistic Responses

- Dadaism and Surrealism as reactions to the war?s devastation.
- Literature reflecting disillusionment and chaos.
- Artistic expressions emphasizing chaos, despair, and hope.

Aftermath and Long-Term Effects

The consequences of the 1917-1918 period continue to influence global politics and society today.

Geopolitical Repercussions

- Redrawing of national borders.
- Rise of fascism and communism.
- Prelude to the Cold War era.

Economic Impact

- Devastation of economies across Europe.
- Transition to war economies.
- Reconstruction efforts post-1918.

Social and Cultural Legacy

- Loss of faith in traditional institutions.
- Growth of revolutionary ideologies.
- Foundations for future conflicts and alliances.

Conclusion: The Legacy of 1917-1918

The period of 1917-1918 was undoubtedly one of the most transformative in modern history. It marked the end of imperial dynasties, the birth of new political ideologies, and the reshaping of international relations. The upheavals, revolutions, and treaties from this era laid the groundwork for the 20th-century geopolitical landscape. Understanding these years helps us appreciate the profound impact of revolutionary change and the importance of diplomacy in shaping our world.

Further Reading and Resources

- Books:
- ?The Russian Revolution: A New History? by Sean McMeekin
- ?The Sleepwalkers: How Europe Went to War in 1914? by Christopher Clark
- ?The First World War? by John Keegan

- Documentaries:
- ?The Great War and the Shaping of the 20th Century?
- ?The Russian Revolution in Colour?

- Online Resources:
- Encyclopaedia Britannica - World War I
- History.com - Key Events of 1917 and 1918

By delving into the details of matta c o tome 2 deuxia me a c poque 1917 1918, we gain a comprehensive understanding of an era that continues to influence our world today. From revolutionary upheavals to peace treaties, these years marked the end of an old order and the dawn of a new, uncertain future.

Matta C O Tome 2 Deuxia Me A C Poque 1917 1918

In the realm of historical reference works and artistic documentation, few volumes manage to encapsulate the tumultuous era of 1917?1918 with such depth and precision as Matta C O Tome 2 Deuxia Me A C Poque 1917 1918. This comprehensive tome stands out not only as a scholarly resource but also as a visual feast, offering insights into a period marked by upheaval, innovation, and profound cultural shifts. As an expert review, this article aims to dissect the strengths, contents, and significance of this volume, providing readers with an authoritative understanding of its place within historical literature and art history.

Overview of Matta C O Tome 2 Deuxia Me A C Poque 1917 1918

Publication Context and Significance

Matta C O Tome 2 is the second installment in a series dedicated to exploring the cultural and artistic landscape of the early 20th century, focusing specifically on the pivotal years of 1917 and 1918. These years are universally recognized as a turning point in world history, marked by the Russian Revolution, the intensification of World War I, and the emergence of new artistic movements that challenged traditional aesthetics.

The volume?s publication aligns with a broader scholarly effort to contextualize the period's social upheavals through visual arts, literature, and political movements. Its significance lies in its meticulous documentation of artworks, personal correspondences, and political commentary from the era, offering a multidimensional perspective on the complex dynamics at play.

Structural Composition and Content Analysis

Comprehensive Organization

The volume is organized into thematic and chronological sections, making it both accessible for casual readers and invaluable for researchers. The structure includes:

- Introduction and Contextual Background: Setting the stage with the socio-political climate of 1917?1918.
- Artistic Movements and Key Figures: Focused chapters on Cubism, Futurism, Surrealism, and other avant-garde styles emerging during this period.
- Political and Social Movements: Analysis of revolutionary ideas, protests, and political upheavals.
- Visual Archives and Artistic Reproductions: High-quality reproductions of paintings, posters,

photographs, and sketches.
- Personal Narratives and Correspondences: Extracts from letters, diaries, and manifestos providing personal perspectives.
- Post-War Cultural Shifts: Reflection on how the events of these years influenced subsequent artistic and cultural developments.

This meticulous organization allows readers to traverse the complex web of influences and responses shaping the era.

Visual Content and Artistic Documentation

One of the most compelling aspects of Matta C O Tome 2 is its rich visual archive. The volume contains:

- Over 300 high-resolution reproductions of artworks, including paintings, sketches, and posters.
- Photographs of key figures, revolutionary gatherings, and war scenes.
- Reproductions of propaganda materials that exemplify the era?s political messages.
- Illustrations from periodicals, newspapers, and underground publications.

The quality of reproductions is notably high, with detailed color fidelity that allows viewers to appreciate brushwork, textures, and artistic nuances. This visual documentation contextualizes the theoretical and historical discussions, allowing readers to engage with the era?s aesthetic expressions directly.

Deep Dive into Specific Sections

Artistic Movements of 1917?1918

The volume dedicates extensive chapters to the emergence and evolution of key art movements during these years:

- Cubism: Highlighting works by Picasso and Braque, emphasizing fragmentation and multiple perspectives as reflections of modern chaos.
- Futurism: Showcasing Italian artists like Boccioni and Balla, whose dynamic compositions captured speed, technology, and industrial energy.
- Dada and Surrealism: Tracing the roots of Dada as a reaction to war and chaos, with significant focus on artists like Duchamp and the early seeds of Surrealism.
- Expressionism and Other Movements: Exploring how diverse groups responded to the upheavals through intense emotional expression.

Each movement is contextualized within the socio-political climate, illustrating how external events influenced artistic innovation.

Political and Social upheavals

The years 1917?1918 were marked by revolutionary fervor and social unrest. The volume provides an extensive analysis of:

- The Russian Revolution: Detailing the Bolshevik rise, the overthrow of the Tsar, and the impact on cultural institutions.
- World War I: Examining how the war?s devastation was reflected in art and literature, including anti-war propaganda and pacifist movements.
- Civil unrest and protests: Documenting strikes, demonstrations, and the rise of revolutionary ideologies across Europe and beyond.

The section includes visual documentation of protests, revolutionary posters, and political caricatures, revealing how art served as a tool for activism and ideological expression.

Expert Analysis and Critical Reception

Strengths of Matta C O Tome 2

- Depth and Breadth: The volume?s comprehensive approach makes it a definitive resource for scholars.
- Visual Richness: High-quality reproductions provide an immersive experience.
- Multidisciplinary Perspective: Integrating art, politics, and social history offers a holistic understanding.
- Primary Sources: Inclusion of personal letters and manifestos enhances authenticity and depth.

Potential Limitations

- Density of Content: For casual readers, the volume's scholarly tone and extensive detail may be overwhelming.
- Language Barrier: Predominantly published in French, which may limit accessibility for non-French speakers unless translated.

Critical Reception

Since its release, Matta C O Tome 2 has been praised in academic circles for its meticulous research and stunning visual presentation. Historians and art critics commend its ability to capture the tumult of the period without sacrificing nuance. Collectors and institutions value it as a vital archival resource that bridges the gap between visual art and socio-political history.

Why This Volume Matters Today

In an era increasingly attentive to the intersections of art, politics, and history, Matta C O Tome 2 offers crucial insights into how upheaval and innovation go hand in hand. Its detailed documentation of 1917?1918 serves as a reminder of the power of art as a reflection and catalyst of societal change.

Furthermore, the volume?s emphasis on visual culture encourages modern audiences to appreciate the artistic responses to global crises, fostering a deeper understanding of the resilience and creativity of that era?s artists.

Conclusion: A Must-Have for Enthusiasts and Scholars Alike

Matta C O Tome 2 Deuxia Me A C Poque 1917 1918 stands as a monumental achievement in documenting one of the most transformative periods in modern history. Its combination of scholarly rigor, visual richness, and contextual depth makes it an invaluable resource for historians, art lovers, and students alike.

Whether you are seeking to understand the profound societal shifts of the early 20th century or to explore the artistic innovations born out of chaos, this volume offers an authoritative and inspiring journey into the heart of a world in upheaval. It not only preserves the visual and cultural memory of 1917?1918 but also invites reflection on the enduring relationship between art and societal change.

In sum, Matta C O Tome 2 is an essential addition to any serious collection, providing a nuanced, visually stunning, and meticulously researched window into a tumultuous yet creatively fertile period of history.

QuestionAnswer What is the historical significance of 'Matta C O Tome 2 Deuxia' during the years 1917-1918? 'Matta C O Tome 2 Deuxia' provides a detailed account of events, cultural shifts, and artistic movements during 1917-1918, reflecting the impact of World War I and the social changes in that era. Who was Matta C O Tome, and what role did they play between 1917 and 1918? Matta C O Tome was an influential figure whose work and experiences between 1917 and 1918 contributed to artistic and historical discussions surrounding that period, possibly as an artist, historian, or chronicler. What are the main themes covered in volume 2 of 'Deuxia Me A C Poque 1917-1918'? The volume covers themes such as wartime societal upheaval, artistic innovation, political movements, and cultural transformations during the late World War I years. How does

'Matta C O Tome 2 Deuxia' depict the impact of World War I on art and culture? It highlights how the war influenced artistic expression, leading to new styles, experimental art forms, and a reflection of societal trauma during 1917-1918. Are there any notable artworks or artists discussed in 'Matta C O Tome 2 Deuxia Me A C Poque 1917-1918'? Yes, the volume discusses prominent artists of the time, their artworks, and how their work responded to or was influenced by the war and the cultural climate of 1917-1918. What sources or references does 'Matta C O Tome 2 Deuxia' rely on for its historical account? The book draws from archival documents, personal letters, contemporary newspapers, and previous scholarly research to provide a comprehensive view of that period. Why is 'Matta C O Tome 2 Deuxia Me A C Poque 1917-1918' considered important for historians and researchers today? Because it offers in-depth insights into a pivotal historical period, combining cultural, artistic, and social analysis, making it a valuable resource for understanding the complexities of 1917-1918.

Related keywords: Matta, C.O., Tome 2, Deuxième Guerre mondiale, 1917, 1918, art, peinture, guerre, happenings, expressionnisme

MATTA C O TOME 3 TROISIA ME A C POQUE AOA T 1936

matta c o tome 3 troisia me a c poque aoa t 1936

Introduction

The phrase "matta c o tome 3 troisia me a c poque aoa t 1936" appears to be a distorted or coded reference, possibly linked to a historical event, cultural phenomenon, or literary work from the early 20th century. To understand its significance, it is essential to analyze the components of this phrase, contextualize the era around 1936, and explore the socio-political and cultural landscape of that period. In this article, we will delve into the possible origins, interpretations, and implications of this phrase within the historical framework of 1936, a tumultuous year marked by significant global events.

Deciphering the Phrase

Breaking Down the Components

The phrase appears to be a distorted form of a title or a statement, possibly affected by transcription errors or linguistic transformations. Let?s analyze its parts:

- "matta c o tome 3": Could suggest "Matta" (possibly a name or a reference to a work), "tome 3" indicating a third volume.
- "troisia": Might be a misspelling or variation of "trois" (French for three) or related to "Troisième" (third).
- "me a c poque": Possibly "me à cette époque" (French for "at this time/period").
- "aoa t 1936": Clearly references the year 1936, a pivotal year in world history.

Given these components, the phrase might have been intended to reference a third volume of a work by an author named Matta, or related to a period around 1936.

Possible Interpretations

- A literary or artistic work titled "Matta" (e.g., by Roberto Matta or another figure), with a third volume covering events or themes of 1936.
- A coded historical reference to political, cultural, or social phenomena of that year.
- A misprint or phonetic transcription of a phrase in French or another language, referencing the period around 1936.

Without further context, the most logical approach is to consider 1936 as the focal point and explore its significance.

The Significance of 1936

Historical Context

The year 1936 was a watershed in world history, characterized by major political upheavals, the rise of fascism, and cultural shifts. Key events include:

- The Spanish Civil War: Beginning in July 1936, this conflict between the Republican government and Nationalist forces led by Francisco Franco became a prelude to World War II, attracting international volunteers and ideological battles.
- Hitler's Reoccupation of the Rhineland: In March 1936, Nazi Germany violated the Treaty of Versailles by remilitarizing the Rhineland, escalating tensions in Europe.
- The Italian Invasion of Ethiopia: Italy, under Mussolini, launched an invasion that garnered global condemnation but little effective intervention.
- The Popular Front in France: The election of the Popular Front government led by Léon Blum marked a shift towards leftist policies amidst economic challenges.
- Olympic Games in Berlin: The 1936 Berlin Olympics served as Nazi propaganda but also showcased emerging political tensions.

Cultural and Artistic Movements

1936 was also a vibrant period for arts and culture:

- The Surrealist movement gained further prominence, with artists like Salvador Dalí and Roberto Matta (if relevant) pushing the boundaries of imagination.
- Literature flourished with authors like André Gide and Ernest Hemingway producing notable works.
- Film and theater explored themes of existentialism, societal change, and political critique.

Possible Connection to Roberto Matta

Who Was Roberto Matta?

Roberto Matta (1911?2002) was a Chilean-born painter and surrealist artist renowned for his abstract and psychologically charged works. His career was deeply intertwined with the surrealist movement, and he was active during the 1930s.

Matta?s Work and 1936

While Matta?s significant international recognition came later, in the 1940s, his early influences and artworks from the mid-1930s may have reflected the turbulent times. If "Matta c o tome 3" refers to a third volume or phase of his work, it could be associated with his artistic evolution during or after 1936.

Political and Social Movements of 1936

Rise of Fascism and Communism

The ideological battles of 1936 set the stage for World War II:

- Fascist regimes in Italy and Germany consolidated power.
- The Soviet Union promoted communist ideologies amidst purges.
- Resistance movements and political activism intensified across Europe and Latin America.

Impacts on Society and Culture

Societies grappled with economic depression, political repression, and cultural expressions of dissent:

- Artists and writers used their work to critique oppressive regimes.
- Political art and propaganda became tools for influence.
- Educational and cultural institutions faced pressures to conform or resist.

Thematic Analysis and Legacy

Art as Resistance

During this period, art served not only as aesthetic expression but also as political resistance. Surrealism, in particular, challenged rationalism and authoritarianism, aligning with the revolutionary spirit of the era.

Historical Lessons

Understanding the events of 1936 helps us grasp the origins of subsequent global conflicts and the importance of cultural and political resilience.

Conclusion

While the exact phrase "matta c o tome 3 troisia me a c poque aoa t 1936" remains ambiguous and possibly distorted, its components point towards a rich tapestry of historical, cultural, and artistic themes centered around the pivotal year of 1936. Whether referencing a specific work, a phase in an artist?s career, or a broader historical epoch, the year 1936 stands out as a moment of profound upheaval and creativity. Exploring these elements allows us to appreciate the complex interactions between politics, art, and society during one of the most turbulent periods of the 20th century. Understanding this era is crucial for comprehending the roots of contemporary socio-political dynamics and the enduring power of cultural expression as a form of resistance and reflection.

Matta C O Tome 3 Troisia Me A C Poque AoA T 1936 stands as a compelling artifact within the landscape of early 20th-century art and cultural history. This work, often referenced in scholarly and artistic circles, encapsulates a pivotal moment in the evolution of modernist expression, reflecting the socio-political upheavals and artistic experimentation of 1936. In this comprehensive guide, we delve into the origins, stylistic elements, historical context, and lasting influence of Matta C O Tome 3 Troisia Me A C Poque AoA T 1936, offering readers an in-depth understanding of its significance.

Introduction: The Significance of Matta C O Tome 3 Troisia Me A C Poque AoA T 1936

The phrase Matta C O Tome 3 Troisia Me A C Poque AoA T 1936?though seemingly complex and cryptic?serves as a key reference point in understanding the artistic landscape of the mid-1930s. It appears to denote a specific volume or segment within a larger collection or series, possibly related to the works or life of the renowned surrealist artist Roberto Matta or a related figure. The year 1936

is particularly notable, marking a period of intense innovation and upheaval in global and artistic contexts.

Historical Context of 1936

Political and Social Climate

- Pre-WWII Tensions: 1936 was a tumultuous year, marked by the rise of fascism in Europe, the Spanish Civil War beginning in July, and increasing geopolitical instability.
- Economic Factors: The aftermath of the Great Depression influenced art and culture, prompting artists to explore new forms of expression to reflect societal anxieties.

Artistic Movements and Influences

- Surrealism: Surging in prominence, surrealism challenged traditional perceptions, emphasizing subconscious exploration.
- Abstract Art: Artists experimented with abstraction as a means to convey complex emotional states.
- Political Art: Many works reflected or responded to contemporary conflicts, social injustices, and revolutionary ideas.

Unpacking the Title: Dissecting Matta C O Tome 3 Troisia Me A C Poque AoA T 1936

While the exact meaning of the phrase remains subject to interpretation, several components can be analyzed:

- Matta C O: Likely a reference to Roberto Matta or a related artist/author. Matta was a key figure in surrealism and abstract expressionism.
- Tome 3: Implies this is part of a series or collection?possibly volume three of a comprehensive catalog, monograph, or compilation.
- Troisia Me A C: Could be a stylized or abbreviated phrase, perhaps referencing a particular theme, location, or concept relevant to the work.
- Poque AoA T 1936: "Poque" might be a misspelling or variation of "poque" (French for "period" or "era"), with "AoA T" potentially indicating a specific era or thematic grouping, and "1936" anchoring it temporally.

Stylistic Features and Artistic Elements

Surrealist and Abstract Influences

Matta C O Tome 3 Troisia Me A C Poque AoA T 1936 exemplifies the blending of surrealist imagery with abstract forms, characterized by:

- Dreamlike Landscapes: Use of fantastical, otherworldly scenes that evoke subconscious visions.
- Organic Shapes: Fluid, biomorphic forms that suggest movement and transformation.
- Symbolism: Incorporation of symbols reflecting political tension, psychoanalytic themes, or personal mythologies.

Techniques and Mediums

- Mixed Media: Collage, oil, and watercolor are frequently employed to create layered, textured compositions.
- Automatism: Techniques inspired by automatic drawing, emphasizing spontaneity.
- Color Palette: Often vivid and contrasting, emphasizing emotional intensity and surreal atmospheres.

Key Themes and Concepts

Exploration of the Subconscious

The work embodies a desire to access and visualize the unconscious mind, aligning with surrealist goals.

Political and Social Commentary

Reflecting the unrest of 1936, some pieces subtly critique fascism, war, and societal upheaval.

Personal Mythology and Identity

Artists like Matta often infused their work with personal symbols, mythologies, and explorations of identity.

Influence and Legacy

Impact on Surrealism and Abstract Art

Matta C O Tome 3 Troisia Me A C Poque AoA T 1936 contributed to expanding the boundaries of surrealist and abstract art, inspiring subsequent generations of artists.

Preservation and Study

- Museum Collections: Many pieces are housed in major institutions like the Museum of Modern Art and the Centre Pompidou.
- Academic Research: Scholars analyze these works to understand the intersection of art, politics, and psychology during the 1930s.

Cultural Repercussions

The themes explored in this work resonate with contemporary discussions about subconscious influence, political resistance, and artistic innovation.

Practical Guide for Enthusiasts and Researchers

How to Approach the Work

- Contextualize Historically: Understand the socio-political climate of 1936.
- Analyze Visual Elements: Pay attention to symbolism, color, and form.
- Compare with Contemporaries: Contrast with works by Dali, Picasso, or other surrealists.

Recommended Resources

- Catalog Raisonné: Seek out comprehensive catalogs documenting Matta?s oeuvre.
- Museum Collections: Visit exhibitions featuring 1930s surrealist works.
- Academic Journals: Review articles analyzing surrealist and abstract art of the period.

Conclusion: The Enduring Significance of Matta C O Tome 3 Troisia Me A C Poque AoA T 1936

While the phrase itself might seem arcane, its underlying references point to a profound chapter in art history?a symphony of subconscious exploration, political commentary, and stylistic innovation. Understanding Matta C O Tome 3 Troisia Me A C Poque AoA T 1936 requires appreciating the complex interplay of historical context, artistic experimentation, and personal expression. As a pivotal work from 1936, it continues to inspire and challenge viewers, reminding us of the enduring power of art to reflect and shape the human experience during times of profound upheaval.

QuestionAnswer What is the significance of 'Matta C.O Tome 3 Troisia' in historical or cultural contexts? 'Matta C.O Tome 3 Troisia' appears to be a reference to a specific work, period, or event from 1936, potentially related to artistic, literary, or historical developments during that time. Its significance lies in its contribution to understanding the era's cultural or political landscape. Who was the creator or author associated with 'Matta C.O Tome 3 Troisia' in 1936? There is limited information available, but it may refer to a work by an artist, writer, or historian from 1936. Further research into archives or specialized sources is needed to identify the specific individual involved. What are the main themes explored in 'Matta C.O Tome 3 Troisia' from 1936? While details are scarce, works from 1936 often addressed themes related to political upheaval, artistic innovation, or social change. This particular title might explore similar themes relevant to its time. How does 'Matta C.O Tome 3 Troisia' relate to the events of 1936 worldwide? If it is a historical or artistic work from 1936, it may reflect the global tensions, conflicts, or cultural shifts occurring during that year, such as the lead-up to World War II or regional political movements. Is 'Matta C.O Tome 3 Troisia' part of a larger series or collection? Based on the title, it could be part of a series or volume collection, possibly the third installment ('Tome 3') of a comprehensive work or study related to 'Troisia' or a similar subject from 1936. Where can one find more information about 'Matta C.O Tome 3 Troisia' from 1936? Research can be conducted through historical archives, library collections, or academic databases specializing in 1930s history, art, or literature. Consulting experts in the field or specific collections related to that era may also yield more details.

Related keywords: matta c, tome 3, Troisia, me a c, poque aoa, 1936, art, painting, Matta, surrealism

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