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Charles Baudelaire (April 9, 1821 - August 31, 1867) poet. Born in Paris, France. He was raised in the early years of his life by his father Joseph Francois Baudelaire, who dedicated himself to the priesthood, and his mother, Caroline Dufays. But unfortunately, his father died when Charles was about 7 years old. Soon his mother married a soldier named Juak Aupic. From that moment on, Charles's life changed because he went from a gentle and loving upbringing to a strict and military one. In this sense, Baudelaire never accepted his stepfather, and the conflicts at home were constant for the rest of his childhood and throughout his youth. Baudelaire studied in Lyon, particularly at King's College, where he studied until he returned with his family to Paris. He continued his studies at the Louis-le-Grand Lyceum, but not for long, because he was expelled for misconduct, this led to a strong conflict with his stepfather. Eventually, he finished his studies at a prestigious school. Later he managed to enter the University of Paris to study law, where he met with all kinds of people and entered a bohemian life, meeting with influential figures of literature, such as Gerard de Nerval and Honore de Balzac, and aspiring poets of the Latin quarter. At the time, he also met Sarah, a prostitute who inspired several of his poems and gave him syphilis, a disease that years later would end his life. Aupick, his stepfather was completely dissatisfied with the liberal and libertine life of the young Baudelaire, against his will sent him on a long journey with the intention of diverting him from such bad and corrosive habits. Baudelaire went to India on June 9, 1841, but in Mauritius he escaped from the boat and, as soon as he was able to return to France, without consciously settled in the capital and returned to his ancient libertine customs. He continued to attend literary and artistic circles and shocked the whole of Paris with his relationship with Jean Duval, a beautiful woman of African descent who inspired many of his brilliant and controversial poetry. When he came of age, the first thing he did was claim a parental inheritance, but his dirty life made sure that he wasted almost all the inherited money, his parents were puzzled by this situation and took the alternative of going to the guardian court to control the few remaining assets. Thus, in 1844 he began to receive a small monthly income, which infuriated the young man and intensified family conflicts. Soon he began to use hashish and wrote texts related to the artistic criticism published by Le Figaro, which praised the work of artists such as Delacroix and Manet. At short time with syphilis and in the midst of severe depression, attempted suicide, but to no avail. Later, recovering from the crisis, he began to cooperate in magazines, writing articles and poems. An example of this is: Aesthetic Curiosity, a porous collection of his salon scores, and romantic art (1868), a work that collected all his works of literary criticism. He also developed as a music critic, his best commentary and analysis made them in connection with Wagner's work, which he considered a synthesis of new art. Baudelaire made several translations of works by authors E.T.A. Hoffman and Edgar Allan Poe, of which artists admired their avant-garde synthesis; the one that inspired him and wanted to emulate in La Fanfarlo (1847), his only novel. His personality generated many contradictions, and they intensified when he participated in the revolution of 1848, and published The Flowers of Evil (1857). This was his main work and marked a mark in French poetry. Due to the highly controversial publication, justice ordered the theft of the bodywork and process. Who was to appear on charges of crimes on public morality and good manners. However, the punishment to which he was subjected was not enough, this French artist replayed the new version. Baudelaire set about creating the Small Prose Poems, published in 1869. At this time he also gave life to such works as The Artificial Paradise (1858-1860), in which there was a remarkable influence of Thomas de quincy; Works such as The Artist of Modern Life also appeared, an article about Constantine Guys published by Le Figaro in 1863. The Frenchman was also invited to give a series of lectures in Belgium, decided to take with the dual intention of being able to publish his full work, although the project collapsed without getting a good editor, this situation scared him away greatly to have a good time. By this time, in short, the symptoms of the return of syphilis suffered partial paralysis, and he experienced episodes of dirt, the disease gradually progressed mercilessly, and then suffered an attack at the Church of St. Lupa in Namur. He was in a clinic in Paris accompanied by his mother, remained speechless, but looked good until his death on August 31, 1867. Its epistolary was published in 1872, Journaux intimes in 1909; and the first edition of his full works, in 1939. Charles Baudelaire is considered the father of modern poetry. Featured article by Charles Baudelaire, France, Poet, Symbolism Charles Baudelaire was a French poet born on April 9, 1821 in Paris, France. In 1845, I his first job. Baudelaire gained notoriety for his 1857 poem Les Fleurs du mal. His themes of sex, death, lesbianism, metamorphosis, depression, urban corruption, lost innocence and alcohol not only won his loyal followers, but also caused controversy. The courts punished Baudelaire, his publisher and book printer for insulting public morality, and as such suppressed six poems. Baudelaire died on August 31, 1867, in Paris. Charles Baudelaire was born in Paris, France, on April 9, 1821, to The Family of Francois Baudelaire, a senior civil servant and amateur artist, and his wife, Caroline. After The Death of Francois, in 1827, Caroline married Lt. Col. Yak Aupick, who later became a prominent ambassador. In his youth, Baudelaire studied law in the face of Louis-le-Grand. Dissatisfied with the choice of profession, he began to drink daily, hire prostitutes and run into significant debts. After graduating in 1839, Baudelaire decided not to engage in law, but in the chagrin of his mother, and instead turned to a career in literature. In 1841, Baudelaire's stepfather sent him on a trip to India to redirect the energy of his stepson. The themes of sea, sailing and exotic ports, which appeared in Baudelaire's later verses, were largely inspired by this experience. Back in Paris, Baudelaire befriended other authors and artists. He also began a lifelong relationship with Jean Duval. When his parents rejected the connection, the troubled Baudelaire tried to commit suicide. Baudelaire soon began publishing his letters. His first published work was an art review of 1845 that attracted immediate attention. Many of his critical opinions, including his advocacy of Delacroix, were bold and prophetic. In 1846, Baudelaire wrote his second artistic review, beginning to himself as a defender of romanticism. Baudelaire struggled with poor health and pressing on debt throughout his adult life. He often moved away from creditors, which fades to devote himself to any one project. However, he was able to produce translations of the stories of Edgar Allan Poe, whose work he greatly admired, as well as to write works of poetry for which he eventually became known. In 1857 Baudelaire published his first and most famous volume of poems, Les Fleurs du mal (Flowers of Evil). The poems found a small but enthusiastic audience. However, the main themes of sex and death created a public scandal. Other topics included lesbianism, metamorphosis, depression, urban corruption, lost innocence and alcohol. Baudelaire, his publisher and printer books were prosecuted for creating a crime against public morality. Six poems were suppressed. Many famous people of that era, including Gustave Flaubert and Victor Hugo, rallied around Baudelaire and condemned the decision. Flowers Flowers and its famous French author was kept in a high literary attitude. The book helped create appreciation for new literary art forms, bring once controversial issues out of the darkness and create a surge of truth and impressionism among writers and readers alike. Baudelaire then worked on the translation of Thomas de Quincey's Confessions of an English Opium Eater. Other works in the following years included Petits Poemes en prose (Little Prosaic Poems) and critical studies of Flaubert, Theophile Gautier and Balzac. By 1859, Baudelaire suffered from a number of chronic diseases caused by stress and his prolonged use of laudanum, a form of opium. His long-standing relationship with Jean Duval, as well as his relationship with actress Marie Dubrun and courtesan Apolloni Sabatier, were inspired but not consistent. Baudelaire lived with his mother for a short time towards the end of his life, producing the poem Le Voyage, among other works. Eventually, financial difficulties forced him to leave his home. In 1864 he went to Belgium, hoping to raise enough money to pay off his debts. Baudelaire suffered a massive stroke in 1866. The last months of his life were spent in a semi-paralyzed state in Brussels and Paris, where he died on August 31, 1867. Baudelaire was buried in the Cemetery of Montparnasse in Paris. Many of his works were published posthumously, allowing his mother to pay off his debts. Debts. manual de utilizare termostat salus r510rf

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