

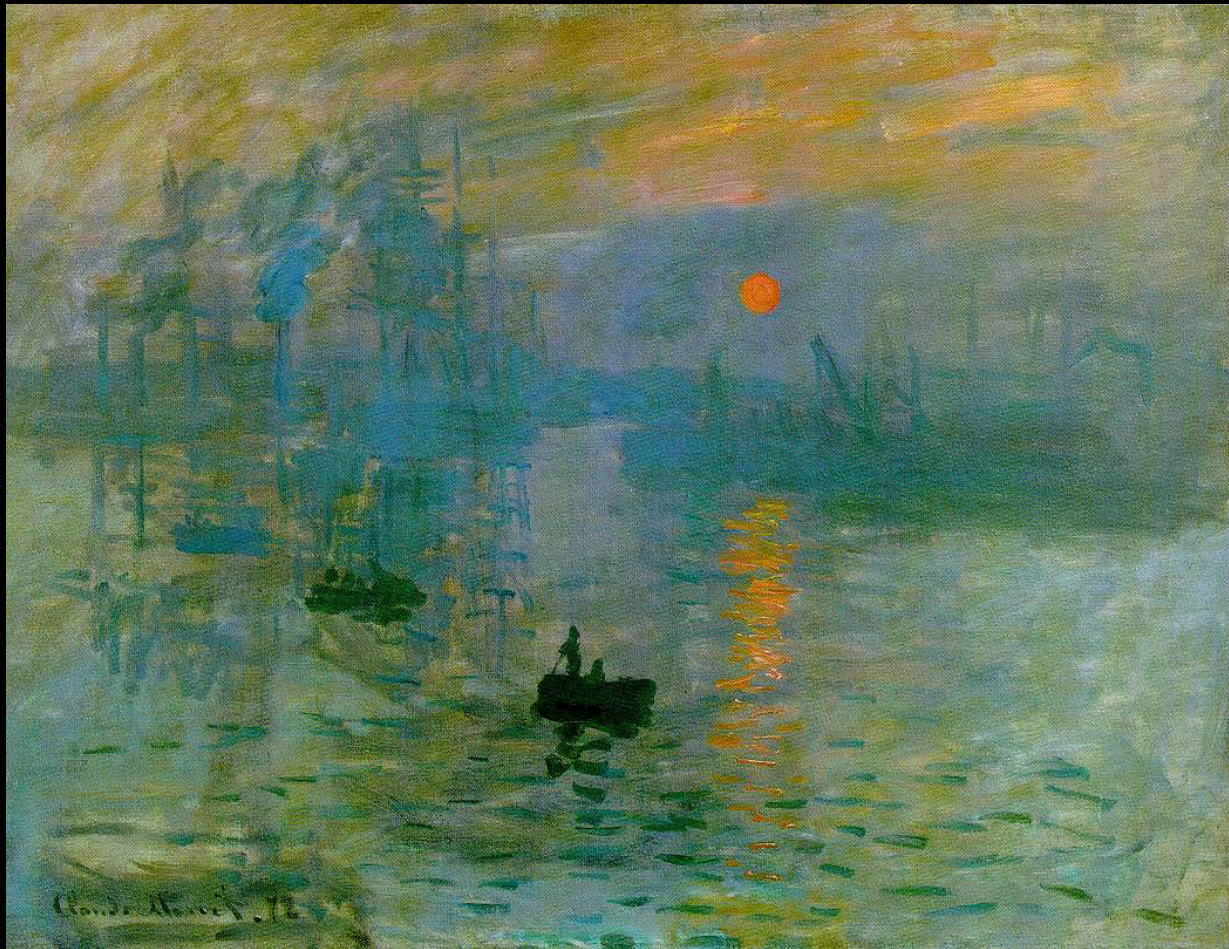
Impressionism

(1860s - 1880s)



Vincent Van Gogh, *Starry Night Over the Rhone*, 1888

Impressionism was a 19th century art movement that began with Paris-based artists who began publicly exhibiting their art in the 1860s. The name of the movement is derived from Claude Monet's *Impression, Sunrise* (1872). A journalist attacked Monet's painting as at most a sketch or impression and unfinished.

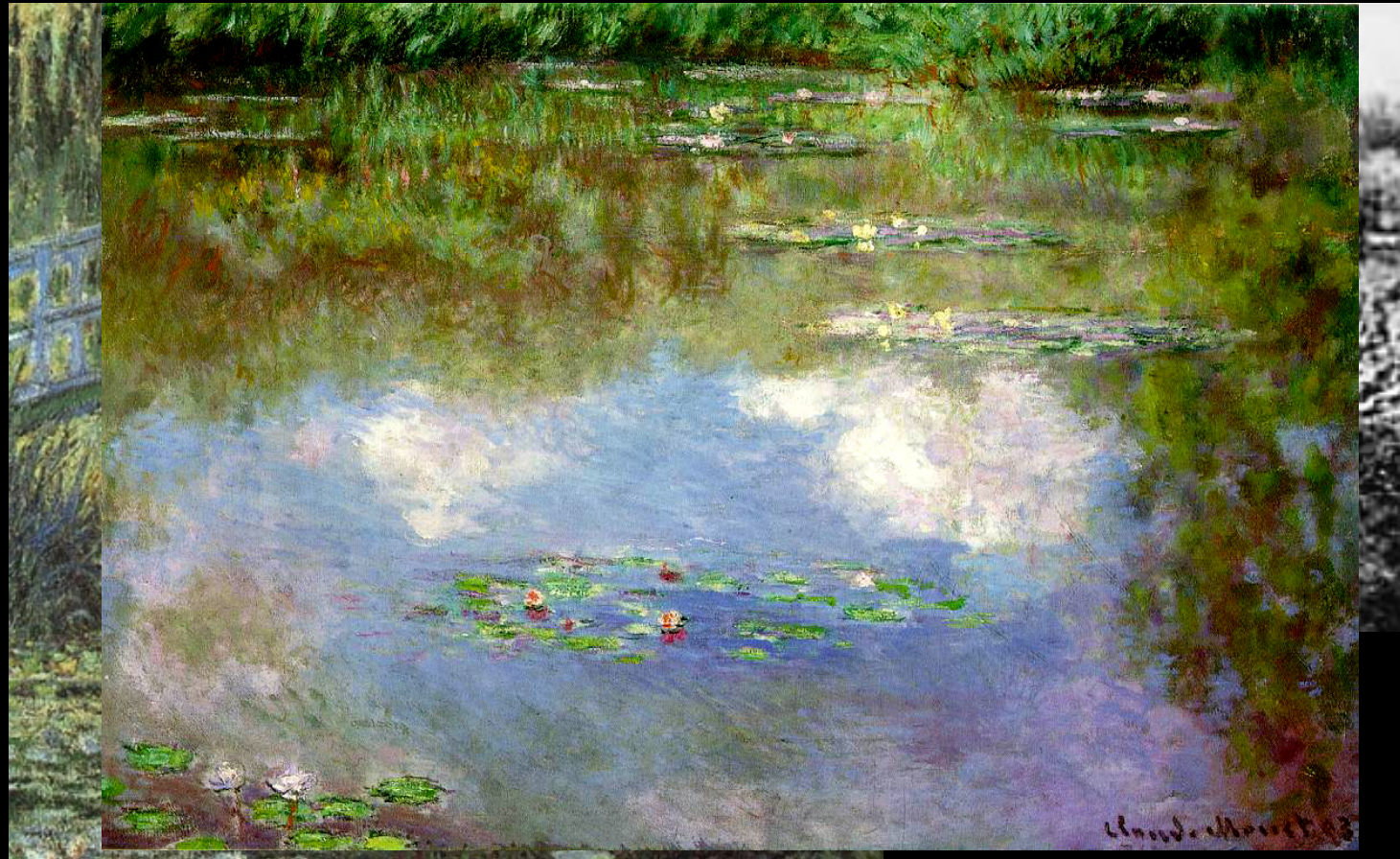


The artists Van Gogh and Gauguin joined the group later and were named Post-Impressionists.



Paul Gauguin, *Night Café at Arles*, 1888

Claude Monet was exceptionally fond of painting controlled nature, such as his own garden in Giverny, with its water lilies, pond, and bridge. He also painted up and down the banks of the Seine.



Monet, *Water Lilies*, 1903

Edgar Degas (183



Degas, *Self-Portrait*, 18

Degas, *Beach Scene*, 1876-77

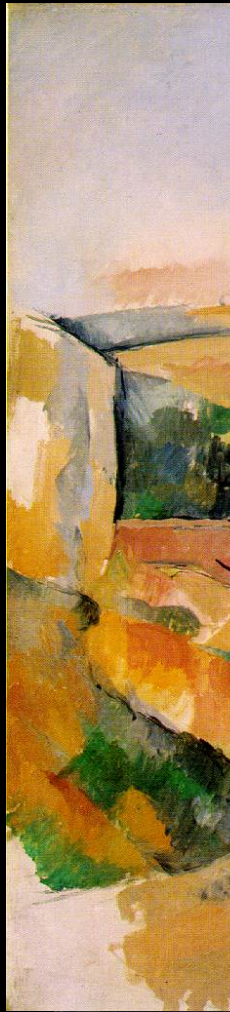
Degas, *Jockeys before the Race*, c.1869-72

Pierre-Auguste Renoir was also a leading figure in the development of the Impressionist style. Renoir's paintings are notable for their vibrant light and colour.



Renoir, *Dance at Le Moulin de la Galette*, 1876

Renoir, *Luncheon of the Boating Party*, 1881



Cézanne, *Bend in Road*, 1900-06

Cézanne, *Self Portrait*, 1875

Cézanne, *The Chateau at Medan*, c. 1880

Vincent van Gogh's depictions of everyday life showed a highly personal use of media, marked by visible dotted or dashed brush marks, sometimes in swirling or wave-like patterns, which are intensely yet subtly coloured.



Van Gogh, *self-portrait*,
1887

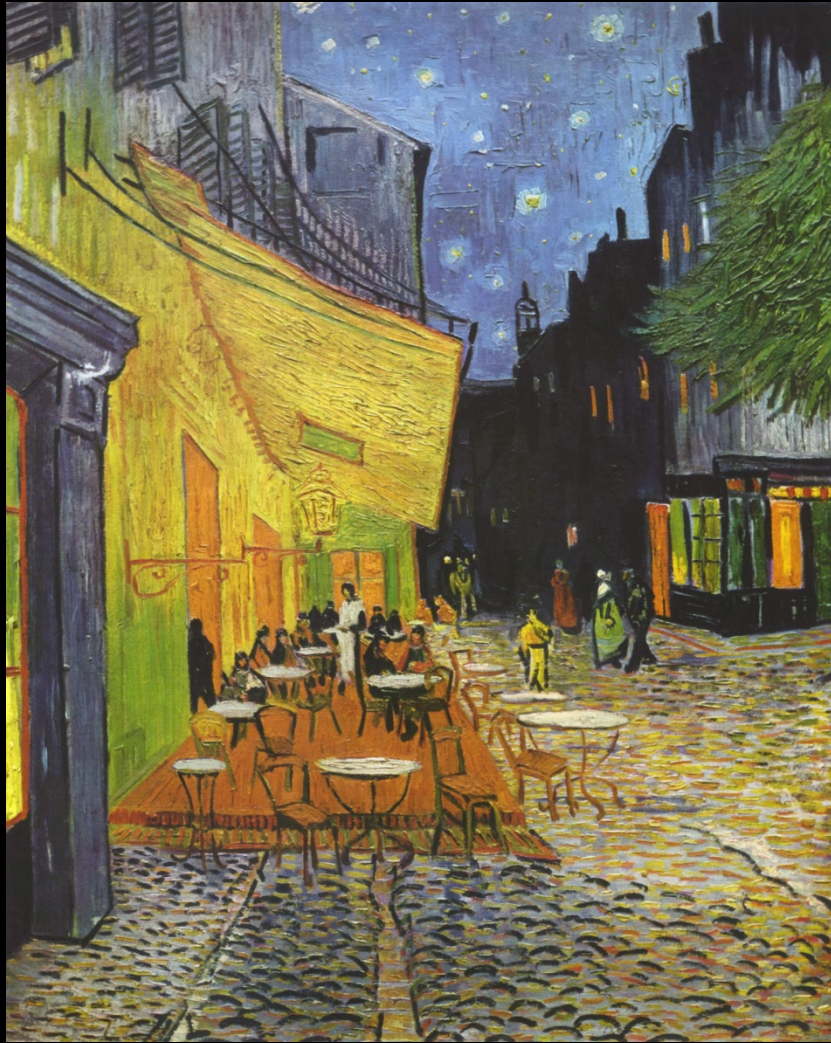


Van Gogh, *View of Arles with Irises*, 1888

What word describes the feel of the surface of objects as represented by van Gogh in his paintings?
TEXTURE



Van Gogh, *Still Life: Vase with Twelve Sunflowers*, 1888



Van Gogh, *Cafe Terrace at Night*, 1888



Café Terrace at Arles

Factoid: As well as being a close friend of Van Gogh, Gauguin eventually moved to Tahiti and then the Marquesas Islands of French Polynesia. The Marquesas Islands are the island group in the Pacific Ocean farthest from any continent in the world.

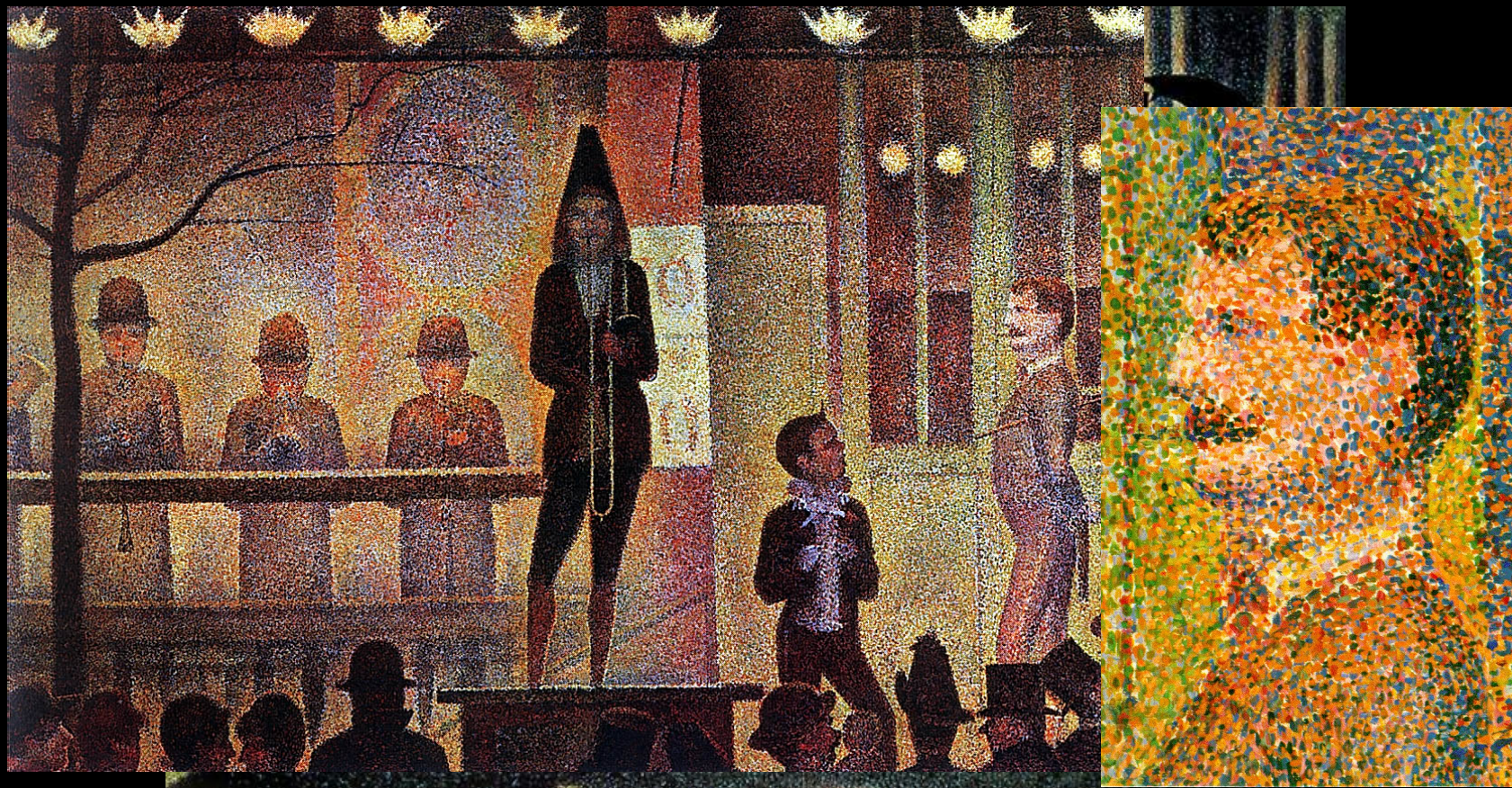
Paul Gauguin was a leading Post-Impressionist artist. Best known as a painter, he experimented with colour and non-European art styles, such as African and Japanese art.



Gauguin, Se

Gauguin, *Two Breton Women on the Road*, 1894
Gauguin, *Vision After the Sermon*, 1888

Pointillism is a style of painting in which small distinct points of primary colours create the impression of a wide selection of secondary colours. Seurat was a French painter and the founder of Pointillism (or Neo-Impressionism). Other Pointillists were Paul Signac and Henri-Edmond Cross.



Seurat, *La Parade du Cirque*, 1888
Seurat, *Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte*, 1884-86

Mary Stevenson Cassatt was an American painter and printmaker. She lived much of her adult life in France, where she first befriended Edgar Degas and later exhibited among the Impressionists.



Cassatt, *Self Portrait*, 1878 & Cassatt, *The Young Girls*, 1885
Cassatt, *Lydia in the Loge with Pearl Necklace*, 1878

A "still life" is a work of art depicting inanimate subject matter, typically commonplace objects which may be either natural (flowers, game, sea shells) or man-made (drinking glasses; foodstuffs; pipes, books). Popular in Western art since the 17th century, still life paintings give the artist more leeway in the arrangement of design elements within a composition than do paintings of other types or subjects such as landscape or portraiture.



Cézanne

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Cézanne, Still life with mangoes, 1896

Impressionism Glossary

Composition – The arrangement of a painting.

Gouache – A type of paint made of dry colour mixed with liquid gum.

Oil paint – A thick, textured paint made from dry colour mixed with vegetable oil.

Palette – A range of colours used by the artist when painting.

Perspective – The science of showing objects on a 2-dimensional surface.

Pointillism – A painting method using small dots of colour to build up a picture.

Salon – The large annual art exhibition in Paris.

Texture – The feel of the surface of objects and how this is represented in art.

Tone – The degrees of lightness and darkness in a picture.