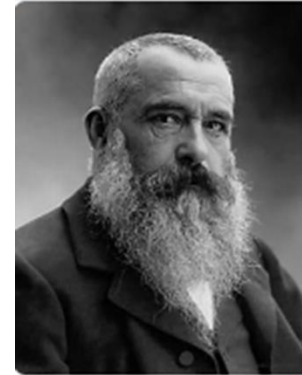


Year 6 Ravens

Art Spring 1

Impressionism

Oscar-Claude Monet (1840 - 1926)



About Monet

Oscar-Claude Monet (1840 - 1926)

Oscar-Claude Monet was a French painter and founder of impressionist painting who is seen as a key precursor to modernism, especially in his attempts to paint nature as he perceived it.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
brushwork	The way the brush is manipulated. Impressionists often used rapid brushwork, making it look like the paintings had been done quickly. This was useful when painting outside and faced with quick changes in the weather.
complementary colours	Colours that complement each other. Colours that go well together to create the desired image / effect, for example, blue (representing water) next to orange (representing a boat on the water).
en plein air	This is the French term for 'outdoors'. Impressionists often painted outdoors.
impressionism	An interpretation 'impression' of the artist's view. Not a reflection of real life.
Japanese printmaking	Colour prints from wooden blocks in water-based ink. After Japan started trading with the West people, the West started collecting Japanese things. Impressionists were interested in everyday subjects and this is also seen in a lot of Japanese prints.
post - impressionism	Post-impressionism is a term which describes the changes in impressionism from about 1886, the date of the last Impressionist group shows in Paris.
technique	A way of doing something, like painting or creating art.
transient effects	Effects to give the feel that the artwork is not in a fixed position. Monet and Renoir sought to record visual reality in terms of transient effects of light and colour . They tried to capture movement and life as if it were happening before our eyes.

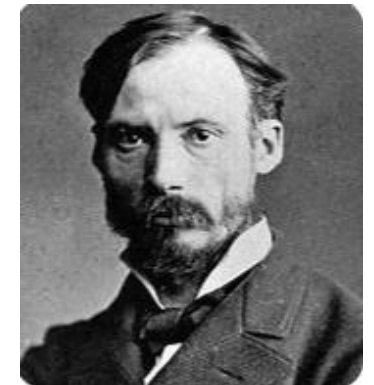
Post-Impressionism

'Starry Night' – Vincent Van Gogh



Impressionist

Pierre-Auguste Renoir



Impressionist: Pierre-Auguste Renoir



Impressionist: Claude Monet; Japanese

Footbridge



Impressionism

Impressionism is a **19th-century artistic movement**, that developed in France during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Impressionist artists were not trying to paint a reflection of real life, but an 'impression' of what the person, light, atmosphere, object or landscape looked like to them. They tried to capture the movement and life of what they saw and show it to us as if it were happening before our eyes.