**Lesson #32**

**Guided Reading**

**Impressionism**

**Impressionism-** artwork that is concerned with capturing the effects of sunlight on an object.

**Characteristics of Impressionist Artwork-**

* Artists would paint outdoors
  + This was possible because of the **tin paint tube** being invented, which kept the paint from drying out.
* More interested in the effect of sunlight than the details
* Would paint the same scene multiple times throughout the day/night in order to capture the effects that sunlight has on an object
* Artwork usually has…
  + Textured surfaces
  + Quick short brushstrokes
  + Forms loose solidity (they look blurry)
  + No center of interest, dominance or vocal point
  + Details are missing
  + Subject matter is of the contemporary world
  + Blurred edges
  + Blues and Violets Replace black and brown for shading
  + Gives a glimpse of a scene rather than posed figures ie

**Claude Monet-** @ 1840-1926

* “Founder” of Impressionism
* Impressionism came from his painting… **“Impression: Sunrise”**
  + Impression from the title referred to the group of artists who painted in the Impressionist style
  + Monet meant “Impression” as a derogatory comment
  + Wanted to convey an impression was not sufficient or good enough for the subject matter of a painting

**The Haystack, by Monet @ 1891**



**Pierre Auguste Renoir-** @ 1841-1919

* Main interest: the use of color and the effects of sunlight



**The Moulin de la Galette**

* Created: @ 1876
* Depicts a scene at a popular outdoor dance hall on the hill above Paris, France
* Done in Impressionist Style
* Notice even though we see figures, the detail isn’t present



**The Luncheon at the Boat Party**

* Created: @ 1881
* Notice how everyone is looking at someone else in the painting
* The lady on the left is ALWAYS in Renoir’s works of art because he was in love with her

**Edgar Degas-** @ 1834-1917

* Inspired by Japanese Artists such as Hokusai and Utamaro
  + Degas liked how they didn’t feel obligated to show an entire figure or image
  + He liked how they “cut off” parts of figures
  + European tradition was to have the whole figure in the painting from head to toe
    - Impressionist artists questioned the tradition and did not follow their “rule”
* Studied Japanese woodblock prints by Hokusai
  + Appreciated the use of flat colors
  + Unique placement of elements in the composition

**Marry Cassatt-** @ 1845-1926

* American Impressionist Painter
* Born in Pennsylvania
* Met Thomas Eakins at Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts
* Invited by Degas to show her work with the Impressionist group in 1877
* She was inspired by Degas’s Artwork

 

**Little Girl in a Blue Chair**

Created: 1878

**Self-Portrait of Cassatt**

Created: 1878



**The Child’s Bath**

* Created: 1893
* Why do you think this was considered Impressionist style?

**Berthe Morisot-** @ 1841-1895

* Manet’s sister-in-law
  + She persuaded Manet to paint in the Impressionist Style by painting outdoors and use a pastel palette of colors
* Granddaughter of famous Rococo Painter- Jean-Honore Fragonard
* Never became famous until she died



**Auguste Rodin-** @ 1840-1917

* French Sculptor
* Considered to sculpt in the Impressionist Style



**The Burghers of Calais**

* Created: 1884-1889
* Used uneven surfaces
* Commissioned to commemorate an event from medieval history of the French town of Calais
* During the Hundred Years War in 1341
* Depicts the bravery of six (6) citizens of France