**Lesson #33**

**Guided Reading**

**Europe and America in the Late Nineteenth Century**

**The Post Impressionists:** 1880-1890’s

* French art movement after the Impressionist Movement
* Post-Impressionists felt that the Impressionists were not concerned enough with solid forms in their artwork
  + Remember: the Impressionists were only concerned with showing the atmosphere; trying to make their work appear to have volume in the air and the effects of light on an object rather than the object itself.

**Paul Cezanne-** @ 1839-1906

* **Beliefs and Characteristics of Artwork-**
* Believed that the Impressionists were concerned with the look of the fleeting moment
* Impressionists neglected the solid forms of nature
* Represented Still-Life in his paintings
* Wanted to paint like the Romantic Period
  + Searched for balance in forms and color
* Often times distorted the perspective to created the illusion he wanted
* Developed a feeling of depth and solidity
* Created a separate surface or **plane**
  + **Plane-** separate surface or part in a 3D space
* Used **Value, Line, Variety** and **Color** to create a unified design



**Still Life with a Ginger Jar and Eggplants**

**Created:** @ 1890-1894



**Landscapes Mont-Sainte-Victoire**

**Created:** @ 1906

**Vincent van Gogh-** @ 1853-1890

* **Characteristics of Artwork**
  + Early Artwork-
    - Often in brown tones
    - Depicted the daily lives of peasants
  + Later Artworks-
    - Began to use more color
    - Short brushstrokes
    - Thick application of paint
    - Used pure colors, not mixing them, and applied directly to canvas
    - The viewers eyes were suppose to mix the colors
    - Use of color was meant to show excitement and express his inner feelings
  + Inspired by Japanese artists
    - Used bright colors
    - Applied them in flat patterns

 

**Bedroom at Arles** @ 1888  **Self-Portrait** @ 1887

 

**A Starry Night** @ 1889 **Sunflowers** @ 1889

**Paul Gauguin-** @ 1848-1903

* **Beliefs-**
  + Impressionists were missing a direct and simplified approach to painting
* **Subject Matter Included-**
  + Primitive people
  + Unexplored lands
  + Searched for a simple life, free from distractions
  + Exotic
  + “I shut my eyes in order to see”
* **Traveled to find subject matter** 
  + Started in Brittney, France
  + South France
  + Sailed to Tahiti
  + Worked in Polynesia for the rest of his life



**Self-Portrait of Paul Gauguin**

**Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec-** @ 1863-1901

* Subject Matter-
  + Theatrical nightlife
  + Bohemian lifestyle of Montmarte (an area on the hill above Paris frequented by artists and writers)
* Inspired by Degas
  + Had a lifestyle focus
* Fun Fact- Lautrec was a dwarf due to health conditions



**At the Moulin Rouge**

**Created:** @ 1892

**America in the Late 19th Century:**

* **What was happening in the US- (Industrial Revolution)**
  + Country as expanding West (towards California)
  + Growing rapidly in population and wealth
  + Immigrants brought skills and knowledge
  + New inventions- typewriter, sewing machine and electrical lamp
  + Andrew Carnegie, J.P. Morgan and Nelson Rockefeller- wealthy businessmen who were lead players in promoting human wealth and welfare
    - **Philanthropy-** sharing wealth to promote human welfare

**American Realism-**

* 1st Realism painters was **Thomas Eakins** and **Winslow Homer**

**Winslow Homer-** @ 1836-1910

* Born in Boston, Massachusetts
* Mostly Self-Taught Painter
* Became known as the most important painters in America during the 19th century



**The Fog Warning**

**Created:** @ 1885

**Thomas Eakins-** @ 1844-1916

* Born in Philadelphia, PA
* Inspired by- Courbet, Manet, Rembrandt and Velaquez
* Always painted in a realistic style for 40 years
* Subject matter was in his home-town, Philadelphia



**The Gross Clinic**

**Created:** @ 1875