

Year 8: Art & Design – Homework Booklet

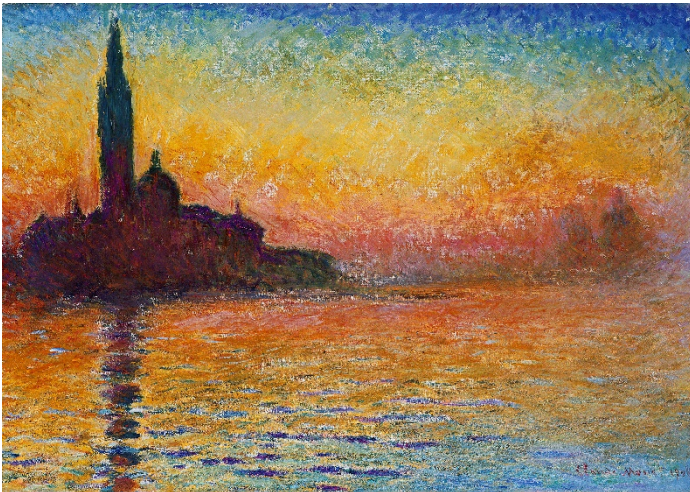
Term 1: Impressionism & Post Impressionism

Student Name: _____

Form: _____ Art & Design Teacher(s): _____

Task 1:

Monet's *San Giorgio Maggiore at Dusk* (1908)



Claude Monet was a founder of French **Impressionist** painting. Here is his representation of the sunset in Venice, Italy.

- Using **coloured pencils**, recreate Monet's painting.
- Consider your **presentation** as this will be the first page of your homework booklet for the term.

Plan for the Term

	Task	Homework	Complete
Impressionism & Post-Impressionism	1	Monet's <i>San Giorgio Maggiore at Dusk</i> (1908)	
	2	Key features of Impressionism	
	3	Claude Monet Comprehension	
	4	Drawing: Monet's Bridge at Giverny	
	5	Landscape Photography	
	6	Using a Limited Colour Palette	
	7	Revision of Key Terminology	
	8	Still Life Photography	
	9	Still Life Drawing	
	10	Mark-Making Techniques	
	11	Vincent Van Gogh Comprehension	
	12	Colour Theory Recap	
	13	Pointillism	
	14	Identifying the Impressionists	
	15	Impressionist Quiz	
	16	Art Critic	

Task 2: Key features of Impressionism

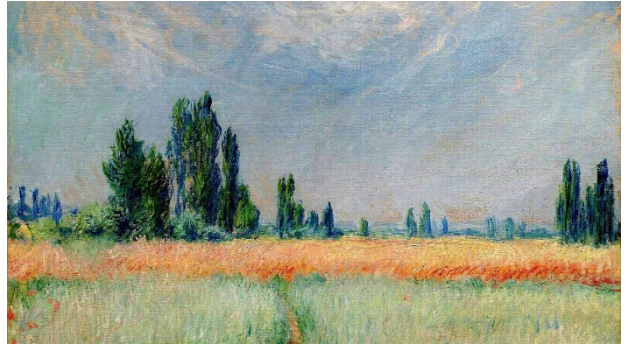
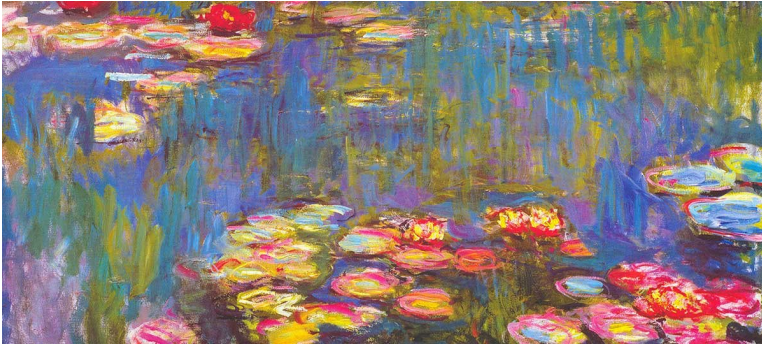
Complete the missing words in the sentences, using the **key words** below, to create the key features of **Impressionism**.

- Impressionism is the name given to a group of _____ who painted in _____ in the late 19th Century.
- Impressionist artists reacted to the invention of the _____ and moved away from painting people or landscapes _____.
- Generally, Impressionist artists painted _____ at the scene.
- Impressionist artists were interested in the way in which _____ affects objects and used bright and vivid _____ to highlight an object's natural colour.
- They were less concerned with painting realistically and more interested in the way light shines on an object and how colours change in the _____.
- Impressionist work was often painted _____ before the light changed, and this is shown in the use of _____ paints, heavy and loose _____ and the lack of fine _____.
- Claude _____ was a French Impressionist painter. Some of his most well-known paintings feature _____ which grew in his garden in Giverny.

light	thicker	capturing	realistically	France
camera	brushstrokes	waterlilies	detail	Monet
quickly	outdoors	artists	colours	sun

Task 3: Claude Monet Comprehension

Read the following article from the BBC website:
https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/monet_claude.shtml

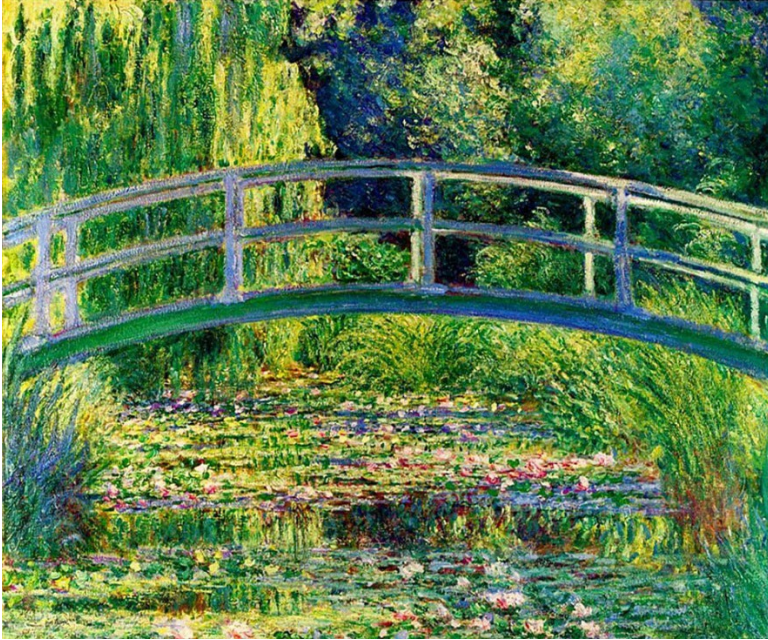


Answer the following questions:

- 1) Claude Monet was born in Paris, but where did he spend his childhood?
_____ (1)
- 2) Which local artist encouraged Monet to become a landscape painter?
_____ (1)
- 3) After serving in Algeria, Monet returned to Paris. Which three major artists of the era did he meet here?
_____ (3)
- 4) To escape the Franco-Prussian war, where did Monet move to with his family?
_____ (1)
- 5) Working from nature was a hallmark of the Impressionist movement. Which French river attracted Monet and other Impressionist painters?
_____ (1)
- 6) From around 1890 Monet began to paint series of pictures of one subject. Name three of these series.
_____ (3)
- 7) Monet created an elaborate garden at his house, a property north-west of Paris. What is the name of the town where Monet's house was?
_____ (1)
- 8) In what year did Monet die?
_____ (1)

TOTAL OUT OF 12: _____

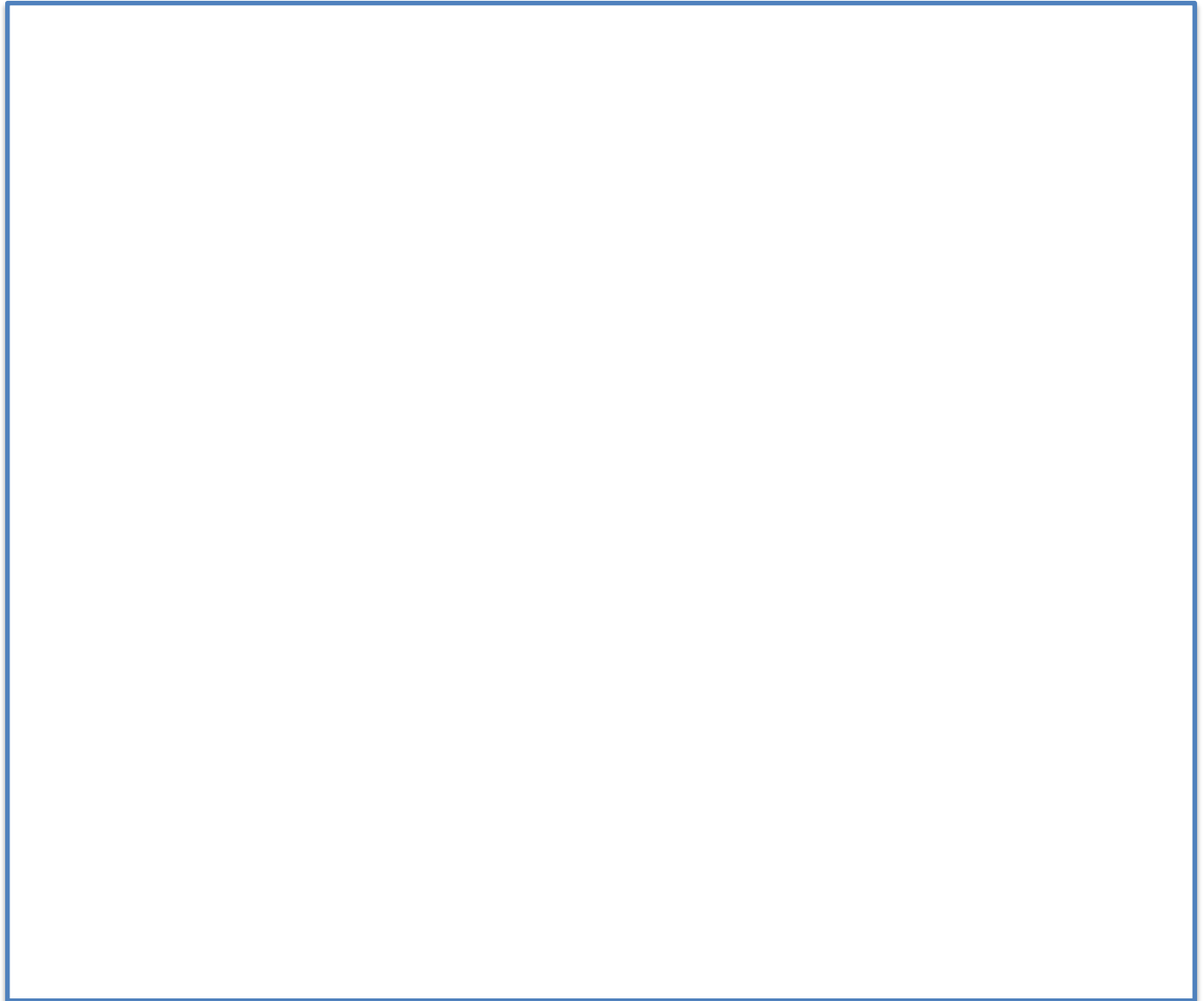
Task 4: Monet's Bridge at Giverny



Monet's garden in Giverny provided him with lots of artistic **inspiration** and many of his paintings feature elements of the garden.

Looking carefully at Monet's painting *The Waterlily Pond with Japanese Bridge* (1899) aim to recreate this in the space below.

- You may use **drawing pencil** to add **tonal values** or use **colour**.
- Always consider your presentation.



Task 5: Landscape Photography

Using your **mobile phone** or **camera**, take at least **three photographs** of the local **landscape**.

Consider:

- **The foreground** – the area that is closest to the viewer.
- **The middle ground** – the space in between the foreground and background.
- **The background** – the area at the back of the photograph i.e. the sky.

Consider the **composition** (the arrangement) of your images.

Print out all **three photographs**. **Hand in date:** _____



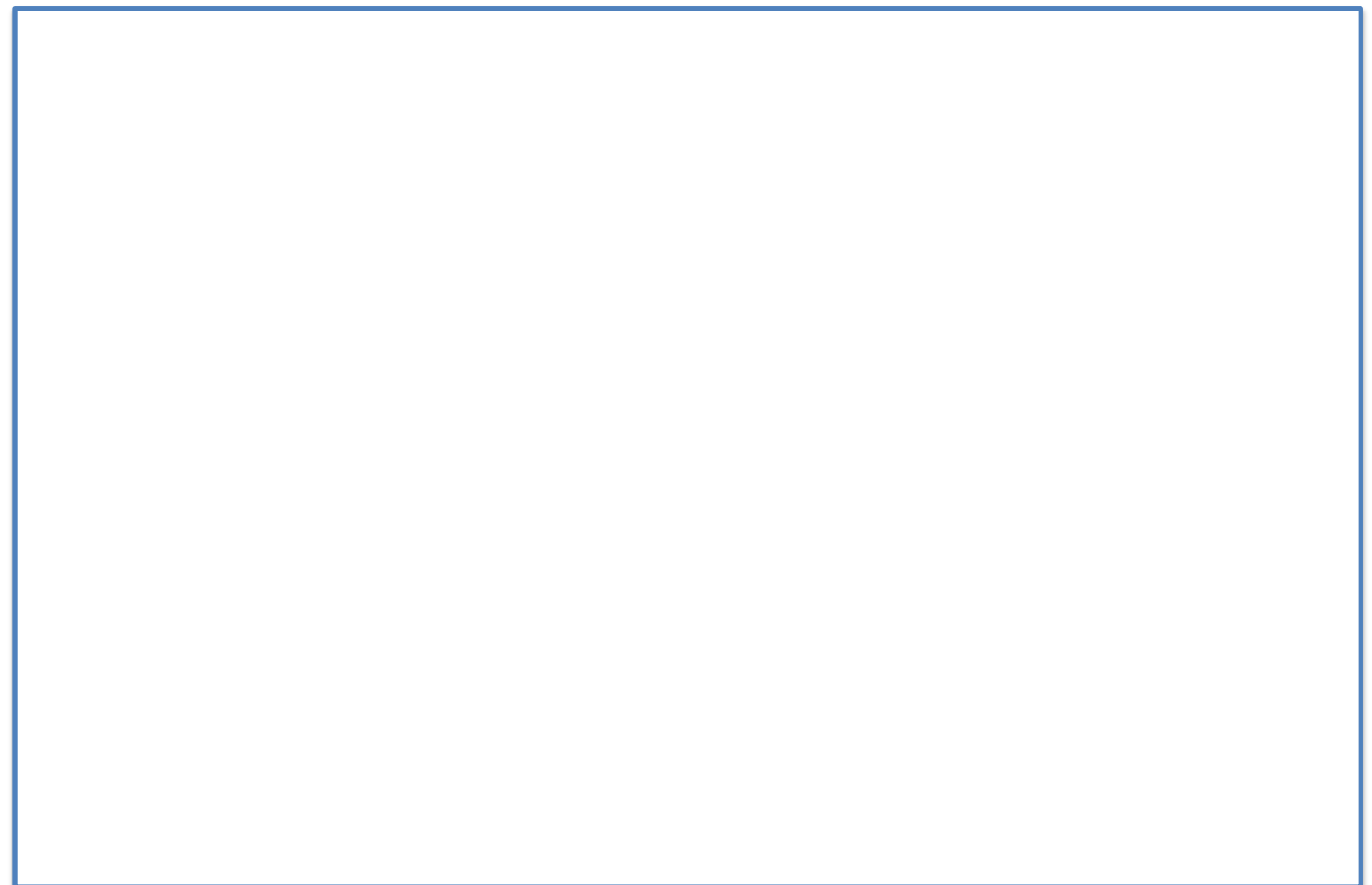
Task 6: Using a Limited Colour Palette

“Colour is my day-long obsession, joy and torment.” (Claude Monet)



The Impressionists often used a **limited colour palette** to create their artwork.

- Recreate Monet's painting of the waterlilies using **no more** than **six** colours.
- You may use coloured pencils, felt tips and/or pastels.
- Carefully consider your presentation.



Task 7: Revision of Key Terminology

Learn these Key words and definitions

Impressionism	An art movement characterised by small but visible brushstrokes, with an emphasis on the depiction of light and its changing qualities. Impressionism began in France during the 1870s.
En plein air	A French term that means to paint outdoors, in the open air.
Brushstroke	The mark made by a paintbrush drawn across a surface.
Atmospheric	An attempt to create a distinctive mood. For example, Impressionist painters considered atmospheric lighting in their artwork.
Effects de soir	In English, this term translates as “effects of evening”. Impressionist painters aimed to represent the effects of light caused by the sunset, twilight or darkness of the early evening.
Impasto	A technique used in painting where paint is laid onto the surface in very thick layers. The paint is so thick that the brushstrokes are visible. When dry, impasto provides texture, so the paint appears to be coming out of the canvas.

Test

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Task 8: Still Life Photography

- Watch the You Tube video on how to set-up a **still life** set.

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VjnYJeGp-6k>
- Decide what **objects** and **belongings** are going to feature in your own **personal** still life set. For example, will it feature kitchen utensils? Fruit and/or vegetables? Your own belongings: sports trophies, headphones, favourite toy, souvenir?
- Consider the **arrangement** and **composition** of your objects. How will you position and arrange them? Taller/bigger objects at the back? Smaller things in the foreground?
- Consider the **lighting**. Are objects placed near a window to allow for **light and shadows**? Are your objects lit from above?
- Consider **contrasts** when arranging your objects i.e. would a white trainer look better against a dark background or pale wallpaper?
- Once your still life is arranged, take at **least three photographs** of the set-up.
- Consider the **angle** from which you take your photographs: from above? From eye-level?
- **Print out all three photographs** and hand these in on: _____

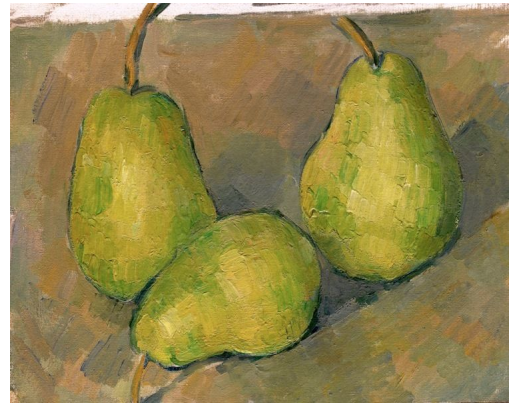


Task 9: Still Life Drawing

The work of **Paul Cezanne** includes many **still life** arrangements of fruit.

In the space below, create your own detailed **direct observational drawing** of fruit. It may be a singular apple, a fruit bowl or an arrangement of fruit.

Your drawing must be from life and not copied from the internet.



A large, empty rectangular box with a blue border, intended for the student's direct observational drawing of fruit.

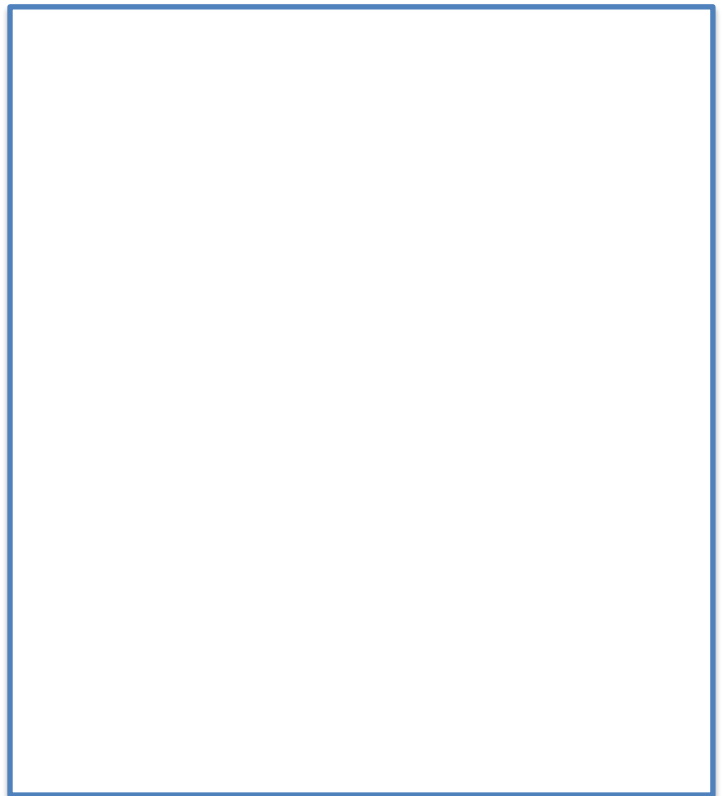
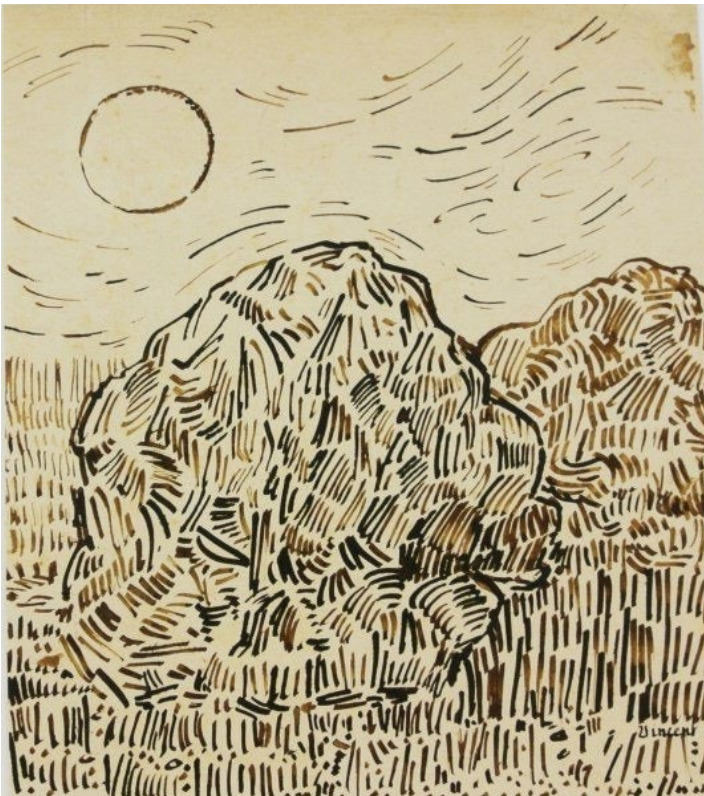
Task 10: Mark making techniques



The **Post-Impressionist** artist **Vincent Van Gogh** produced lots of **preliminary** drawings as practice before creating his paintings.

He incorporated lots of **marks** and **lines** into his work to demonstrate **movement, texture, direction** and **tonal values**.

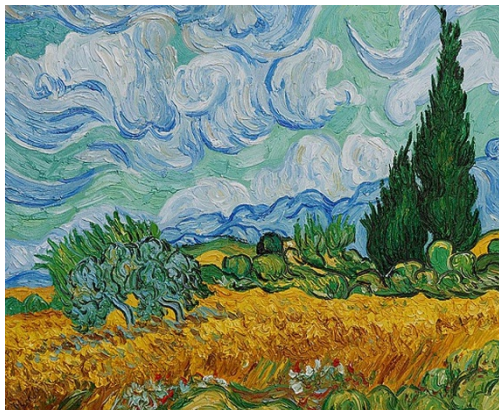
- Use a **sharp drawing pencil** or **black biro pen** to recreate part of Van Gogh's ink drawing below.
- Consider the **direction** of your lines, whether they are **curved** or **straight** and the **thickness of line** to **emphasise** any areas.



Task 11: Vincent Van Gogh Comprehension

Read the following article from the BBC website:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/van_gogh_vincent.shtml

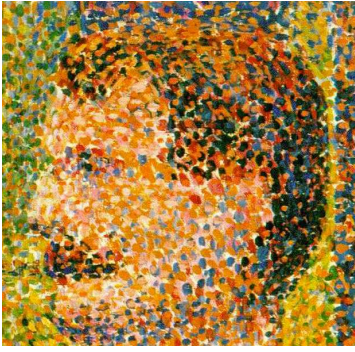


Answer the following questions:

- 1) Where was Vincent Van Gogh born?
_____ (1)
- 2) Van Gogh's job took him to which two European cities in 1876?
_____ (2)
- 3) Before deciding upon becoming an artist, Van Gogh had two alternative careers. One was in England and one was in Belgium. What other two careers did Van Gogh have?
_____ (2)
- 4) Name three of the other artists that Van Gogh met in Paris in 1886.
_____ (3)
- 5) How did Van Gogh's style of painting change under the influence of Impressionism?
_____ (1)
- 6) What type of flowers did Van Gogh famously paint in 1888?
_____ (1)
- 7) Suffering from depression, Van Gogh quarreled with and threatened which other Impressionist painter with a razor?
_____ (1)
- 8) What was the cause of Van Gogh's death and when did he die?
_____ (2)

TOTAL OUT OF 13: _____

Task 12: Colour Theory Recap



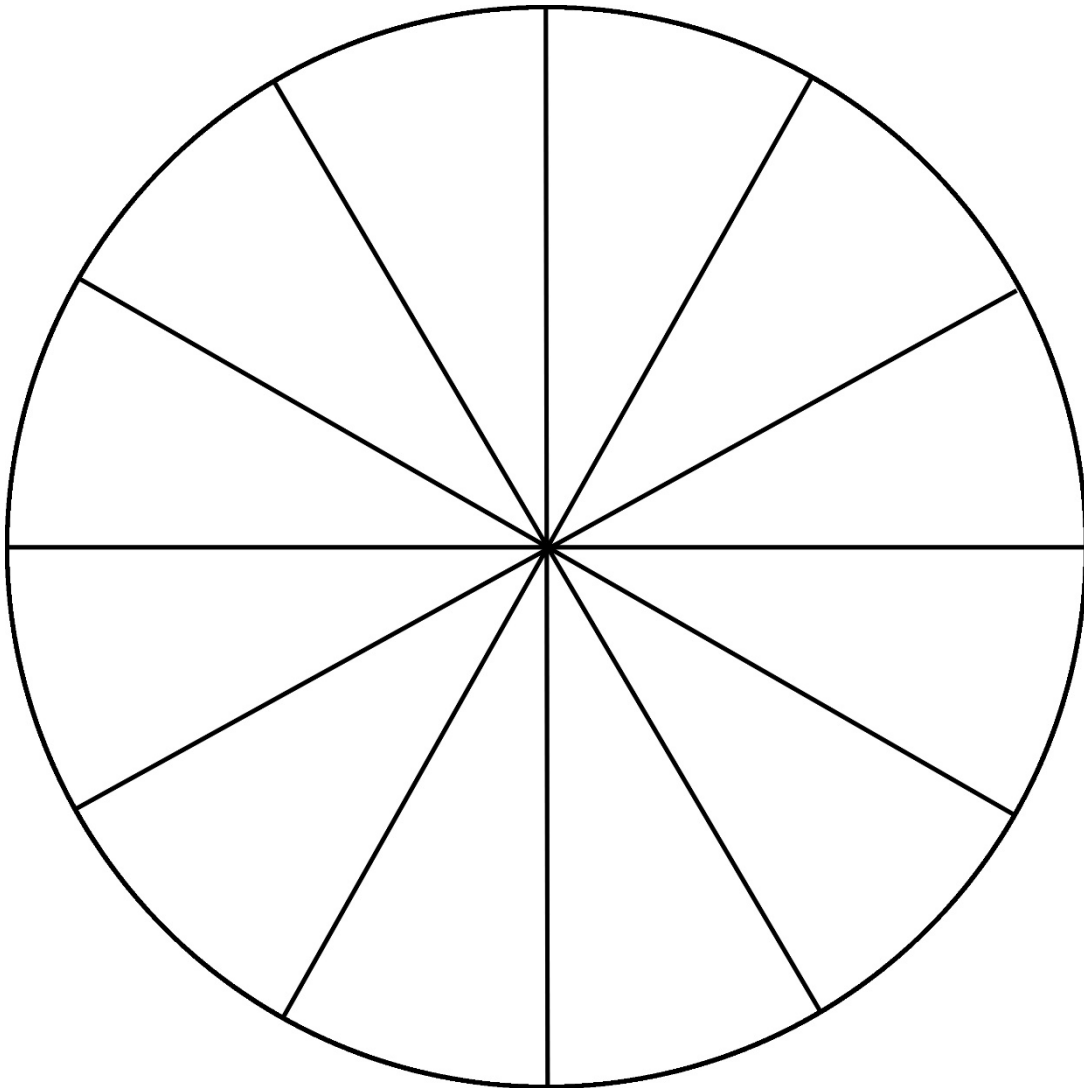
George Seurat was a **French Impressionist** painter and the founder of **Pointillism**.

Pointillism is a style of painting in which small distinct points of **primary colours** create the impression of a wide selection of **secondary colours**.

Testing Your Colour Knowledge

- To recap on your knowledge of the colour theory, **add colour and label** the colour wheel below.
- You should identify: **Primary Colours**, **Secondary Colours**, **Tertiary Colours**

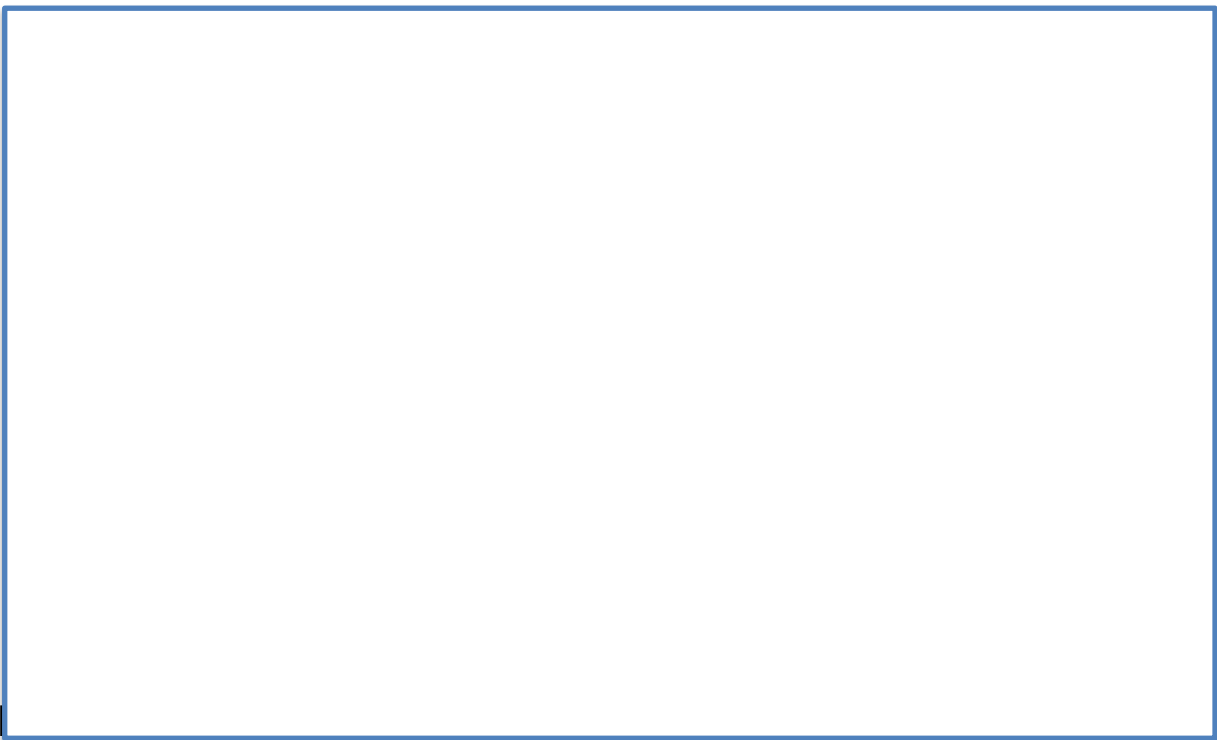
You may use coloured pencils, felt tips or paints.



Task 13: Pointillism

The image below is an example of a **Pointillist landscape**, using **small dots of colour** to create a larger image.

Aim to recreate this Pointillist landscape. Coloured felt-tip pens may work best for this or, alternatively, experiment with paint using **cotton buds** as your paintbrush.



Task

Using your own knowledge and/or the internet, match up the names of the Impressionist artists with the descriptors below.

	A French artist and founder of French Impressionist painting. This artist painted many of his works 'en plein air' in his garden in Giverny. His Japanese bridge and waterlilies provided him with inspiration for his paintings.
	A French Post-Impressionist painter whose distinctive use of blocks of black paint is uncharacteristic of Impressionist painting. His painting <i>The Luncheon on the Grass</i> (1863) was originally titled <i>The Bath</i> .
	From the Netherlands, this artist painted everyday life using dotted or dashed brush strokes. He often used swirling or wave like patterns in his work to demonstrate movement and texture. He painted several self-portraits in addition to landscapes and still-life arrangements.
	This artist's work is mostly Post-Impressionist. His career spanned more than forty years and he produced more than 900 oil paintings and 400 watercolours in that time. His brushstrokes are clearly recognisable and he used planes of colour that build up to form complex fields. His painting <i>The Card Players</i> (1882) is, currently, the world's most expensive painting.
	A French Impressionist painter and the founder of Pointillism. His large-scale work, <i>A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte</i> (1884–1886), altered the direction of modern art and is one of the icons of late 19th-century painting.

Vincent Van Gogh
George Seurat
Edouard Manet
Claude Monet
Paul Cezanne

Task 15: Impressionist Quiz

The Impressionists

This quiz addresses the requirements of the National Curriculum KS3 in Art and Design for children aged 11 to 14 in years 7 to 9. Specifically this quiz is aimed at the section dealing with understanding art movements and their influence on the world, and it focusses in particular on Impressionism and the Impressionist Movement.

In KS3 children will learn how to critically appraise historical works of art, as well as understand the influence ancient movements have had on art today.

The term 'Impressionist' was first used as an insult in response to an exhibition of new paintings in Paris in 1874. A diverse group of painters, rejected by the art establishment, defiantly set up their own exhibition. They included Monet, Renoir, Pissarro and Degas. The insult stuck and their work became known as Impressionism.

[Read More](#)



'Reading' by Berthe Morisot is an Impressionist painting.

Type this address into the internet and complete the quiz based on the Impressionists:

<https://www.educationquizzes.com/ks3/art-and-design/the-impressionists/>

- There are 10 questions.
- **Screenshot or take a photograph** on your phone of your score at the end of the quiz and bring this evidence to your next lesson.

Task 16: Art Critic

In this topic you have studied a selection of **Impressionist** and **Post-Impressionist** artists.

If money was **no object** and you **had to buy** the artwork of **only one** of the artists, which artist would you choose and why? **Give reasons for your answer.**

[illegible]

Which is your **favourite** piece of artwork by your chosen artist?

Write down the **title** of the artwork and explain **why** you prefer this. **Use key words in your answer.**

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on the right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface.