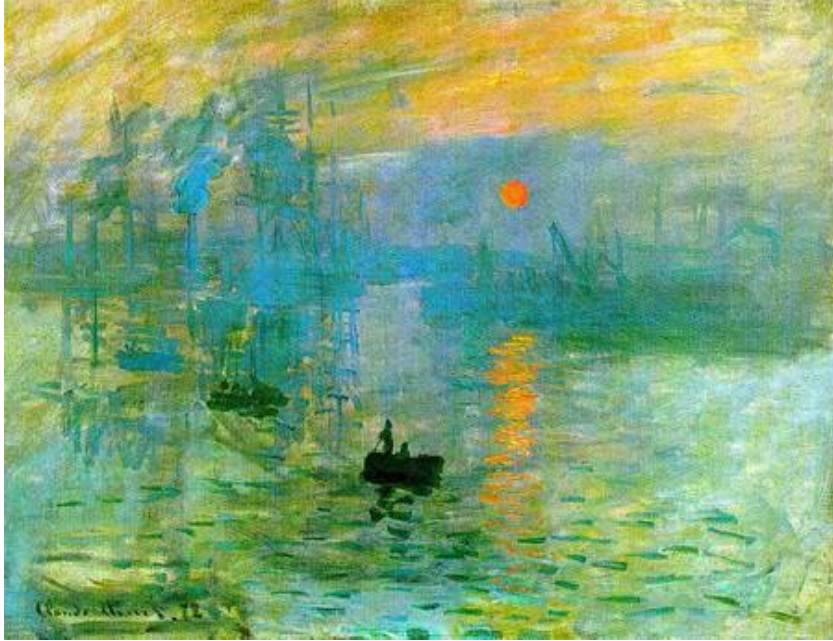


S Impressionism



Name _____ Form _____

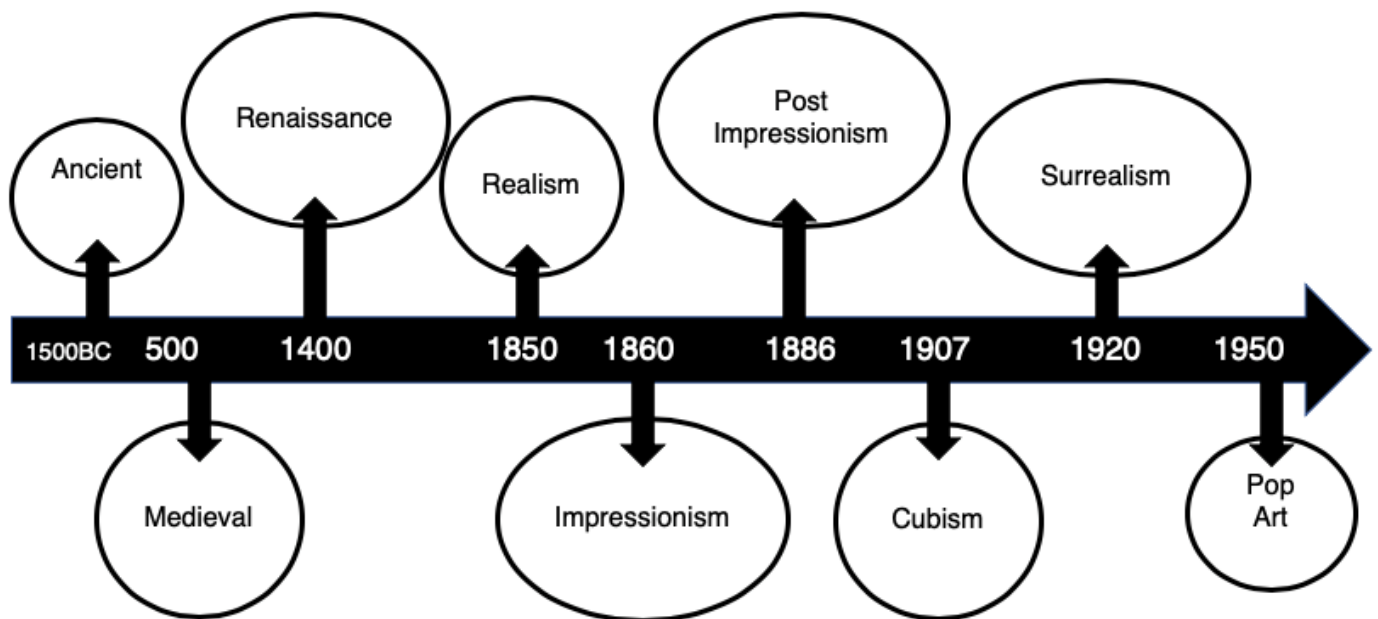
Teacher _____ Art Group _____

Homework hand in day _____

Year 8 Term 1a

Homework 1

About Impressionism



These are examples of different art movements. **An art movement is a period of time when artists worked in similar styles** inspired by similar ideas. Look where Impressionism falls within the timeline, after Medieval art (The Celts) and the Renaissance that we studied last year.

Realism

Before Impressionism artists tended to paint realistically. Realist artists painted everyday characters, situations and objects in a 'true-to-life' manner. Emotions in realism are more like those in a photograph. Rather than the stiff 'beautiful' conventional pictures that showed mostly people of importance **the realists wanted to capture ordinary people and everyday activities** as true to life as possible.

Impressionism

Impressionism began in France in the late 19th century when a group of young and talented artists decided to rebel against the traditional academic style of the **Salon (a large annual art exhibition in France)** and form a new style of painting all their own. **They reacted to the invention of the camera and moved**

away from painting people or landscapes realistically. The Impressionists wanted to capture a moment in time. Critics said that their work was merely "impressions" of reality and the name stuck.

They were more **concerned with the light and colour of the moment** than with the details of objects they were painting. They were very interested in the way light affects things and used **bright and vivid colours** to highlight an object's natural colour. They often painted outdoors and worked quickly before the light changed, and this shown in the use of thicker paints, heavy and loose brush strokes and the lack of fine detail. They were less concerned with painting realistically and more interested in capturing the way light shines on objects and how colours change in the sun.

HW1 - About Impressionism

Answer the following questions:

EXHIBITION ORDINARY MOVEMENT
OUTDOORS FRANCE REALISM
COLOUR LIGHT REALISTIC BRIGHT

1. A period of time in history when artists worked in a similar style is called an

Art M _____

2. Which art movement came before Impressionism?

R _____

3. The realists like to paint O _____ people and everyday activities.

4. Where did the impressionist movement take place?

F _____

5. The Salon in Paris is a large annual art

E _____

6. The invention of the camera meant they no longer needed artists to make images look

R _____

7. Impressionists wanted to capture light and

C _____ in the moment.

8. Impressionists preferred to paint their pictures

O _____ rather than inside a studio.

9. They had to paint quickly before the _L_____ changed.

10. Impressionists used _B_____ vivid colours in their work.

My score /10

10-9 = Excellent

8-7 = Good

6-5 = Inconsistent

4-0 = Poor

The Impressionists

Read the information and watch the video via this link on the Tate Gallery website to discover more about the Impressionists. You may need to re watch and pause the video to help you answer the questions.

<https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/what-is/impressionism>



IMPRESSIONISM

Bright colours, bold brushstrokes and a rebellious spirit! Find out more about the impressionist painters

This is Claude Monet, one of the most famous impressionist painters

WHY IS IT CALLED IMPRESSIONISM?

HW2 - The Impressionists

Answer the following questions:

IMPRESSION COLOURS CARICATURES
MONET PLEIN NEATER
THICK MORISOT PARIS DEGAS

1. Who is the most famous Impressionist artist?

Claude M _____

2. What did Monet draw when he first became an artist?

C _____ of his teachers and people on the beach.

3. What is the title of the painting the movement is named after?

'I _____ *Sunrise*'

4. Name 3 other Impressionists

Alfred Sisley, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Edgar D _____.

5. What was Impressionism known for?

Bright _C _____ and bold brush strokes.

6. Where did this group of artists live?

_P_____ in France

7. What is the French term for painting outdoors?

En _P_____ Air

8. What is the name of the only female Impressionist at that time?

Berthe __M_____

9. What did the jury of the salon think that art should be like?

__N_____ and based on myths and battles.

10. What is the texture of paint and brushstrokes like in Impressionist paintings?

_T_____ paint, messy brush strokes.

My score /10

10-9 = Excellent

8-7 = Good

6-5 = Inconsistent

4-0 = Poor

Homework 3 Claude Monet

Claude Monet was the leader of the Impressionist movement. He was focused on capturing movement and changing **light and colour** in his paintings, and was less concerned with realism. He wanted to paint an impression of a scene, rather than what is actually there. Common themes in his work were bridges, cathedrals, hay stacks, and **gardens**.

He liked to paint outside looking at the real scene rather than back in his studio, this is known as “**en plein air.**”

Most of Monet’s subjects were from nature. Like other Impressionists, he was fascinated by the way light and shadows change during the day. He often painted the same scene again and again to show all the variations of **light and shadow**.

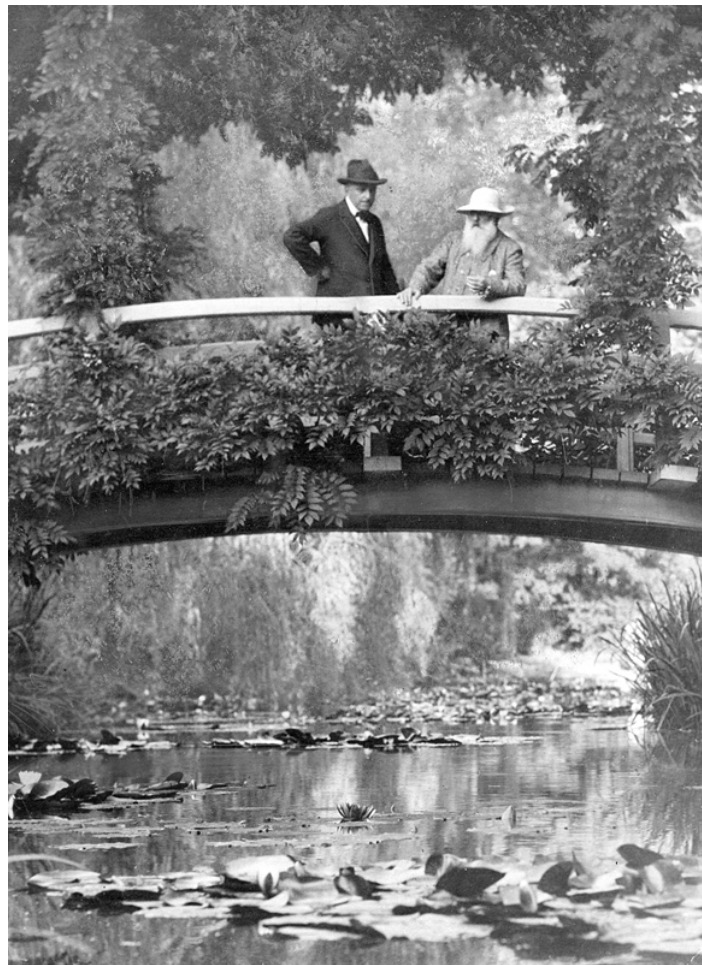
In order to continue his experiments with light, Monet began to paint series of the same scenes. He would paint them at different times of the day and in different types of weather. He painted a series on haystacks, the Rouen Cathedral, and the London Parliament.

Monet used broad brush strokes to build up his pictures, and painted quite quickly to try and get the idea of the light he could see into his paintings. If you go very close to one of his pictures it is hard to see what it shows, but if you stand back everything becomes clear.

In the 1880s Monet settled in **Giverny**, outside of Paris. Monet decided to create his ideal world in his magnificent garden, including a beautiful pond and a **Japanese bridge**. Monet found that his garden inspired him to paint pictures of it, particularly the water lilies. There he painted his most famous series of paintings, called **Water Lilies**.

Monet suffered from **cataracts** in his later life, cataracts are caused by the build-up of proteins on the lenses, making your vision cloudy or **blurry**.

Near the end of his life, Monet began his largest project. It was a series of paintings based on the pond at his home in Giverny painted in different lighting and conditions such as morning, sunset, and clouds. He called it the Grandes Decorations. During much of the project Monet was suffering from bad eyesight and lung cancer. He spent the last ten years of his life on the project and donated it to France in honour of the end of World War I. Monet died on December 5, 1926, in Giverny.



At the prime of his career, Monet was considered the best artist in France. He is still considered one of the greatest French artists of all time. He founded the Impressionist movement, one of the major movements in art history and had a major influence on future artists.

HW3 –Claude Monet

CATERACTS. LIGHT & COLOUR. GIVERNY. GARDENS. BRIDGE.
EN PLEIN AIR. WATER LILLIES. LIGHT & SHADOW. BLURRY.

Answer the following questions:

1. Monet was focused on capturing movement and changing _____ and _____.
2. Common themes in Monet's work were bridges, cathedrals, hay stacks, and _____.
3. Monet liked to paint outside looking at the real scene rather than back in his studio, this is known as " _____ ".
4. Monet would often paint the same scene again and again to show all the variations of _____ and _____.
5. Monet's house was in _____, outside of Paris.
6. In Monet's garden there was a pond and a Japanese _____.
7. It was in his garden that Monet painted his most famous series of paintings called _____.
8. Monet suffered from _____ which made his vision _____.

My score /8

8 = Excellent 7-6 = Good 5-4 = Inconsistent 3-0 = Poor

HOMEWORK 4

Techniques of the Impressionists

The Impressionists often liked to paint the effects of sunlight in the evening, this was called '**Effets De Soir**'. The effects of light are especially visible in the evening - shadows are created and light has more reflective properties. However, Impressionists would **not use black to paint shadows, they used blue to represent the reflection of the sky onto surfaces.**

There were many new tools that emerged in the 19th century that made these techniques possible. **Painting equipment needed to be easily taken to a location so canvases tended to be small. Easels became collapsible and portable, and pre-mixed paint in lead tubes was introduced.** Prior to the development of pre-mixed paint, painters mixed their own paint and stored it in animal bladders.

To capture images quickly before the light changed artists used small, rapid brush strokes, the intent of the brush strokes was to capture light, and not necessarily the objects.

Monet like most Impressionists used a limited colour palette of just red, blue, yellow, green and white. A technique known as **optical mixing was used where colours were applied side by side without mixing them.** The colours are mixed by the viewers eye as they look at the painting from a distance. The **paint was applied thickly which gives a vibrant surface texture, these were impasto, heavy strokes of paint.** Paint would generally be applied 'wet on wet' meaning the thick dabs of paint would be applied before other layers had dried so hard edges were diffused.

The Impressionist painters used broken colour - layers of colours, leaving gaps in the top layers to reveal the colours underneath. The technique is achieved through hatching, cross-hatching, stippling, drybrushing, and **sgraffito (scratching into the paint to reveal the colour underneath).**

Greys and dark tones were created by mixing complementary colours. Complementary colours were also used by placing them next to each other in an image to make them appear more vibrant and vivid than they would when paired with any other colour.

5. What is impasto?

Paint that is applied very T so it looks textured

6. Name the technique of scratching through paint to reveal the surface underneath.

S _____

7. Name the 3 pairs of complementary colours

Red and _____, Yellow and _____, Blue and _____

8. What colour was used instead of black to paint shadows?

B _____

My score **/8**

8 = Excellent

7-6 = Good

5-4 = Inconsistent

3-0 = Poor

Task 5

Revision

Use this booklet and your knowledge organiser to revise everything you have learnt about Impressionism. You will have a short quiz to test your knowledge from this half term in the next lesson.

You may be tested on your knowledge of:

Where Impressionism sits within the timeline

What influenced the development of Impressionism

The key features of Impressionism

Who the Impressionist artists are

Claude Monet

Impressionist Techniques

Key terminology

| Key Words Glossary | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Art Movement | A period of time when artists worked in similar styles inspired by similar ideas. |
| Impressionism | A name given to a group of artists who painted in France whose paintings of everyday life looked like sketches, fast and preliminary “impressions”. |
| Impressionist Artists | Claude Monet , Edgar Degas, Camille Pissaro, Alfred Sisley, Pierre Renoir, Bethe Morisot. |
| “Impression, Sunrise” | The name of a painting by Claude Monet of a boat on a lake that inspired the name “Impressionism” |
| “Water Lilies” | Claude Monet often painted in his garden in Giverny, with its pond, flowers and bridge often featuring in his work. 'Waterlilies' is his most famous series of paintings. |
| Salon | A large annual art exhibition in France. |
| Palette | A range of colours used by artists when painting. |
| “En Plein Air” | A French term for painting outdoors. |
| Observational Drawing | The process of looking. The drawing is not taken from the artists’ imagination, but from studying an actual object. |
| Impasto | An area of thick textured paint, in a painting. |
| Optical Mixing | Placing colours side by side in a painting so that the eye mixes them |
| Broken Colour | Top layers of paint are broken up to reveal layers of colour beneath. |
| Complementary colours | Opposite each other in the colour wheel. They are more vibrant when placed next to each other than with any other colour |
| Harmonious colours | Harmonious colours are next to each other in the colour wheel. Impressionists used harmonious colours to make areas darker or lighter rather than using black. |

Mini Test

Impressionism

Circle the correct answer

1. a b c d
2. a b c d
3. a b c d
4. a b c d
5. a b c d
6. a b c d
7. a b c d
8. a b c d
9. a b c d
10. a b c d

My score /10

10-9 = Excellent

8-7 = Good

6-5 = Inconsistent

4-0 = Poor

My Homework Record

Tick your result for each homework this half term

| Task | Excellent | Good | Inconsistent | Poor |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------|--------------|------|
| 1. About impressionism | | | | |
| 2. The Impressionists | | | | |
| 3. Claude Monet | | | | |
| 4. Techniques of the Impressionists | | | | |
| 5. Revision - Mini Test | | | | |

Work ethic

How much effort did you put in to your homework this half term? Tick which statement applies to you.

EXCELLENT

My best effort is applied to every homework. My homework is always completed on time and to the best possible standard. I have done my own reading on the subject to ensure I understand it fully.

GOOD

I work hard to complete my homework by spending at least 20 minutes per week ensuring it is completed to a pleasing standard.

INCONSISTENT

I sometimes complete my homework on time and to an acceptable standard, but not always. I do not always spend the time required to do my homework well.

POOR

I rarely complete my homework on time or to an acceptable standard.