

Impressionism
&
Post-Impressionism
Notes

Key Terms

- Impressionism
- Post-Impressionism
- Salon
- 1874
- Optical Mixing
- Impasto
- Pointillism

Impressionism (1860-1890)

- Started in France as a reaction to the **Salons** Romanticism ideals.
- Impressionists were concerned with the momentary effects of light and color.
- First Impressionist art show was held in Paris in **1874**.
- Some Impressionist artists were: Claude Monet, Edgar Degas, Auguste Renoir, and Mary Cassatt.

Salon

- The Salon (French: *Salon*), or rarely **Paris Salon** (French: *Salon de Paris*), beginning in 1667 was the official art exhibition of the Académie des Beaux-Arts in Paris. Between 1748 and 1890 it was arguably the greatest annual or biennial art event in the Western world. At the 1761 Salon, thirty-three painters, nine sculptors, and eleven engravers contributed. From 1881 onward, it has been managed by the Société des Artistes Français.

Claude Monet (1840-1926)

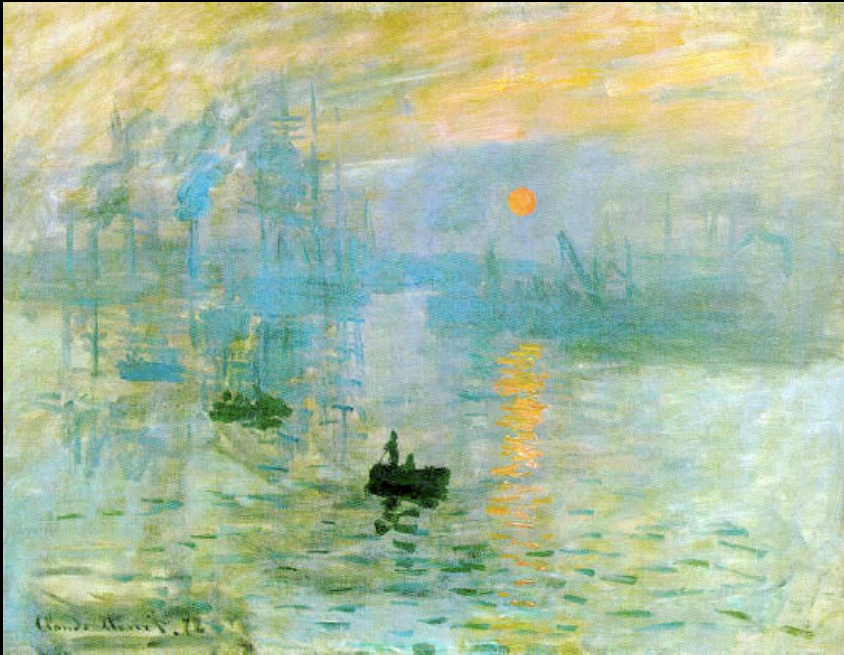
- French
- Lived in Giverny
- Painted *Water Lilies*
- Short brush strokes



Claude Monet (1840-1926)

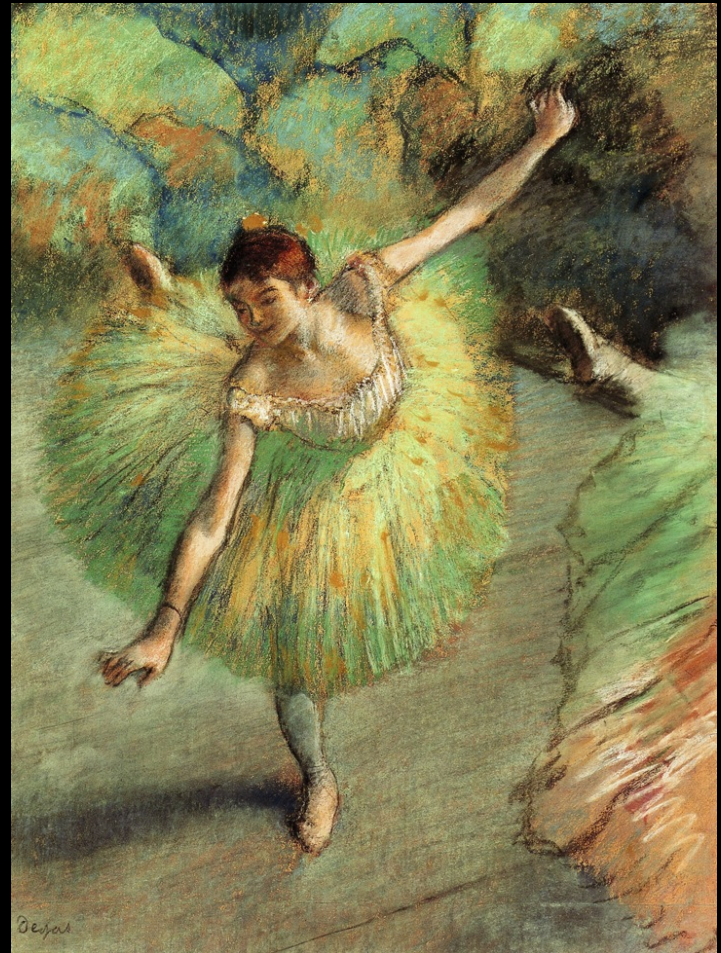


Claude Monet (1840-1926)

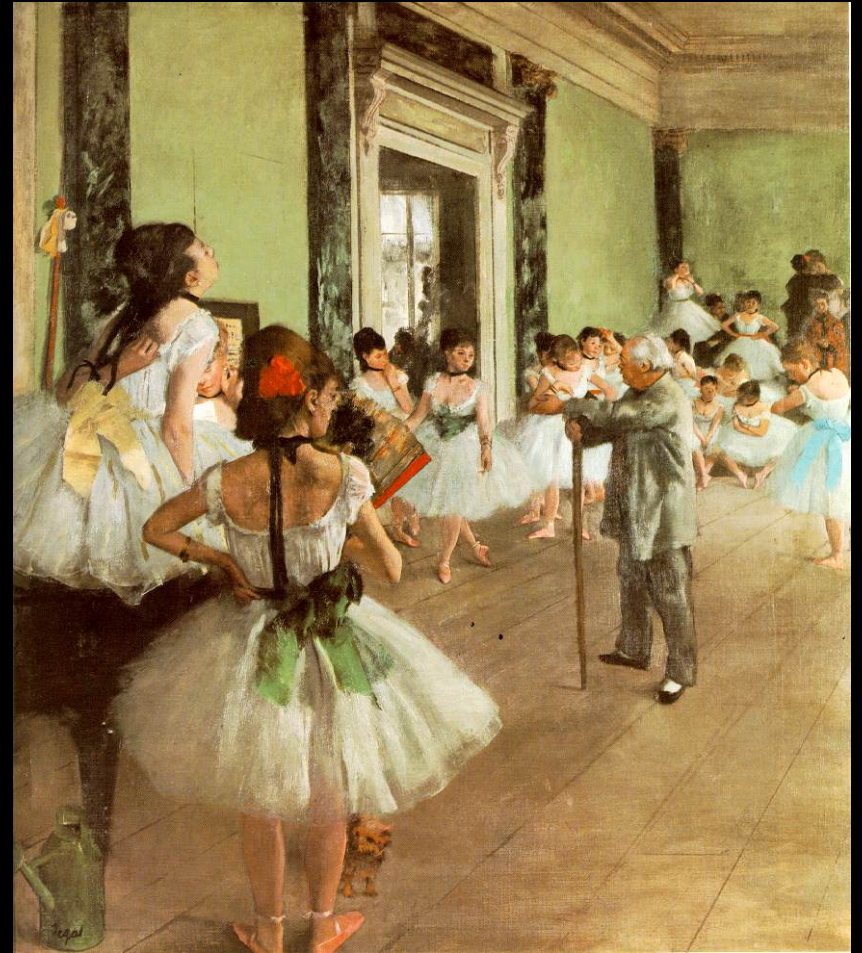


Edgar Degas (1834-1917)

- French
- Painted and drew dancers/ the ballet as his subject matter



Edgar Degas (1834-1917)



Edgar Degas (1834-1917)



Mary Cassatt (1844-1926)

- American
- Woman (there were other women artists at the time, but she was more well known)
- Mainly painted women and children as her subject matter
- She was described by Gustave Geffroy in 1894 as one of "les trois grandes dames" of Impressionism alongside Marie Bracquemond and Berthe Morisot.



Mary Cassatt (1844-1926)



Pierre-Auguste Renoir (1841 – 1919)

- His work is characterized by a richness of feeling and a warmth of response to the world and to the people in it.
- His early works were typically Impressionist snapshots of real life, full of sparkling colour and light. By the mid-1880s, however, he had broken with the movement to apply a more disciplined, formal technique to portraits and figure paintings, particularly of women.
- Renoir was so passionate about painting that he even continued when he was old and suffering from severe arthritis. Renoir then painted with the brush tied to his wrists.



Pierre-Auguste Renoir (1841 – 1919)



Pierre-Auguste Renoir (1841 – 1919)

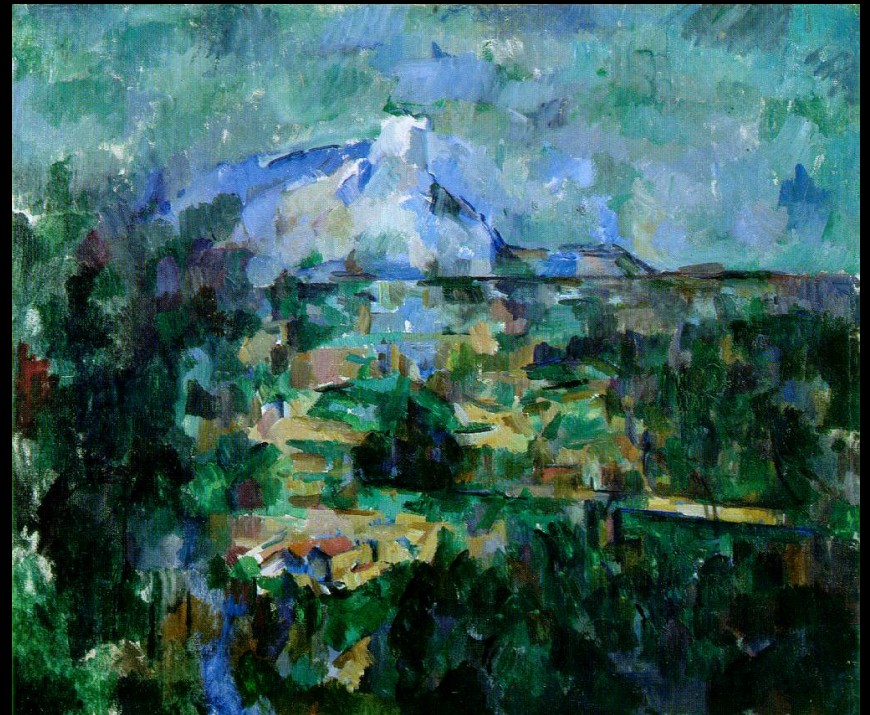


Post-Impressionism

- Started by Roger Fry when he opened a show called “Manet and the Post-Impressionists” in London in 1910
- Had many of the same ideals as Impressionism but exaggerated them. Some artists used color as a means of expression.
- Some of the artists included: Paul Cezanne, Vincent van Gogh, and George Seurat...among others.

Paul Cezanne (1839-1906)

- Wide brush strokes
- Still Lifes and Landscapes were his main subject matter.



Paul Cezanne (1839-1906)

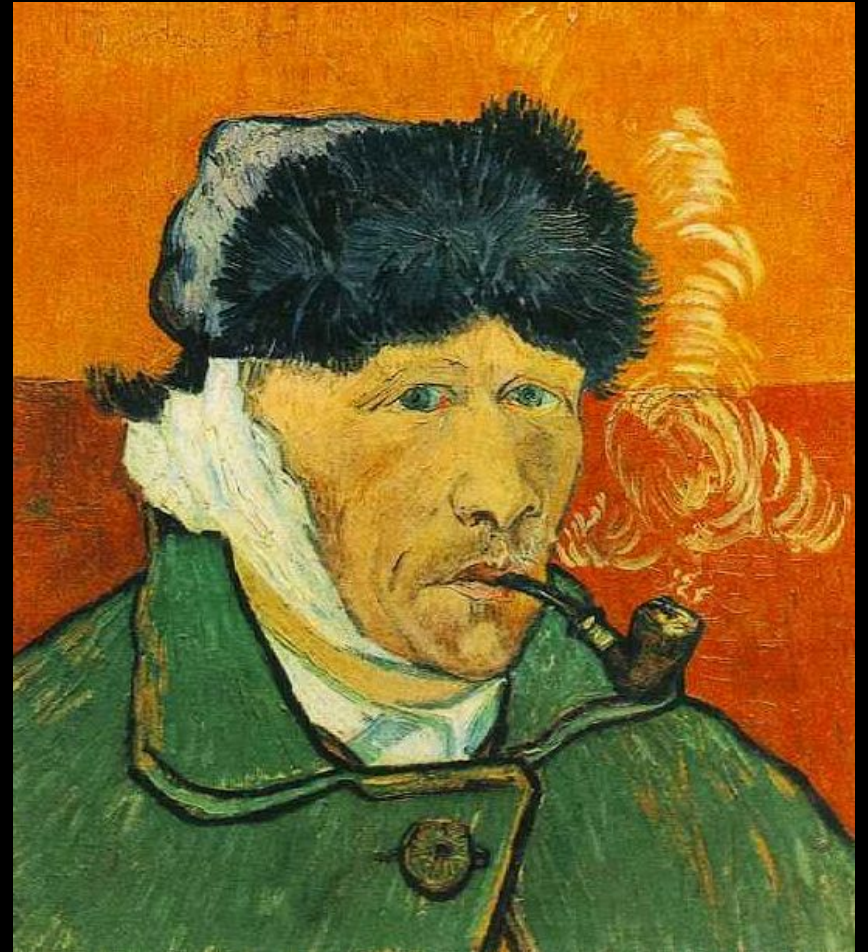


Vincent van Gogh

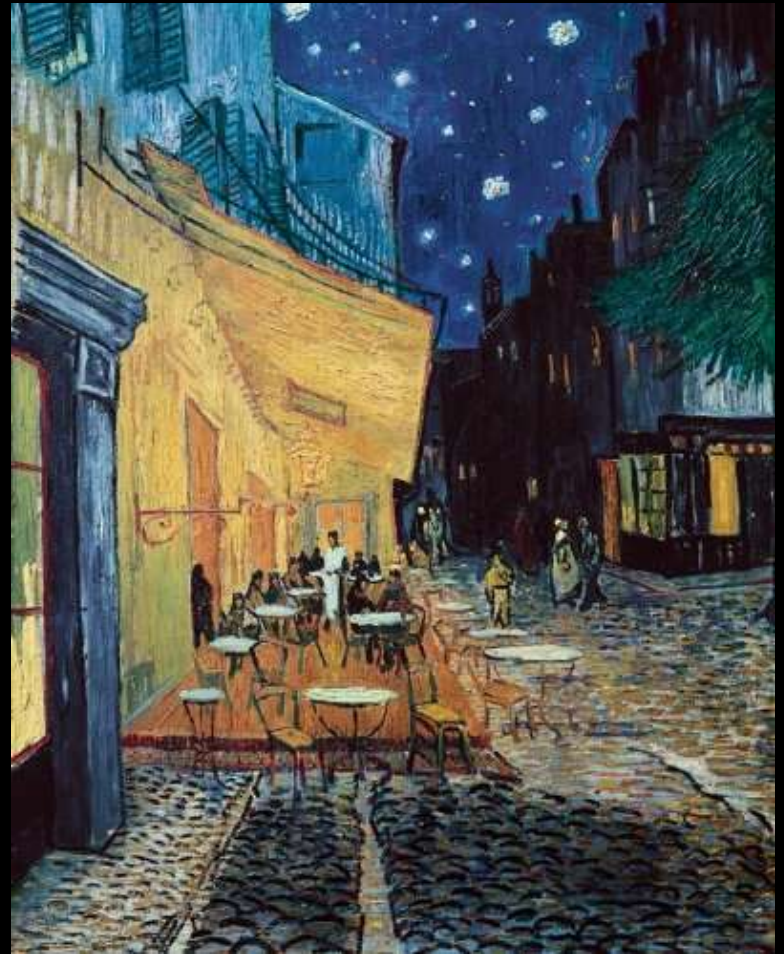
- Known for his use of thick paint (*impasto*) and expressive brush strokes.
- Painted *Starry Night*
- In just over a decade he created about 2,100 artworks, including around 860 oil paintings, most of them in the last two years of his life.



Vincent van Gogh (1852-1890)



Vincent van Gogh (1852-1890)



George Seurat (1859 – 1891)

- Used the *pointillism* style (stippling)
- Good example of *optical mixing* because of his use of colors next to each other.



George Seurat (1859 – 1891)



Other Key Artists

- Edoard Manet
- Henri Matisse
- Camille Pissaro
- Paul Gauguin
- Auguste Rodin
- Alfred Sisley