



Art Movements that Impacted the World of Art:

**IMPRESSIONISM
NEO and POST -IMPRESSIONISM**



Reference: *ART, First American Edition*,
2008; published by Dorling Kindersley (DK)
Limited.

Drawing I – Course 0104340

Instructor: Dr. Brown






Essential Questions:

1. How did Impressionist Artists campaign against the influences of the Renaissance Art Movement?
2. How did the use of the newly invented “snap shot” camera impact these artists.
3. Who are several major artists of the Impressionism and Neo / Post Impressionism? What were some of their techniques or styles?



IMPRESSIONISM 1870-1900

- The Impressionist movement originated in Paris, France.
 - The Impressionist artists rebelled against the emphasis of art being restricted to historical, religious, and mythological themes, as depicted during the Renaissance movement.
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The Impressionists set out to paint the effects of light by using visible paint strikes of pure color. They wanted to show how light sparkled and changed, affecting color with highlights and shadows.



Artist:
Berthe Morisot

Morisot was one of the mainstays of the Impressionist movement. She was present in 7 of the 8 art shows, and often hosted meetings in her home.

It has been suggested that it was Morisot that persuaded Monet to paint outdoors.

Their use of pure, bright colors, the lack of modeling in their figures, and their casual attitude to the laws of perspective prompted many painters during that time to rethink their approach to art.





Artist:

Claude Monet

Monet was central to the Impressionist movement. He maintained this style of art until his death.

Even as the movement began dismantling in the late 1880's, He continued to paint series of pictures of the same subject under different light conditions.





Impressionist artists were also influenced by the early development of **photography and motion pictures**. Photography demonstrated precisely how humans and animals moved, and had a huge impact on how artists depicted movement.

The “snapshot” camera caught fleeting moments in action.

Artist:
Edgar Degas



Degas captured “fleeting moments” by mimicking the random effects of photography.

Neo-Impressionism was characterized by **George Seurat** and his use of dots of pure color.

Van Gogh's vivid colors, **Gauguin's** bold experiments, and **Cezanne's** style of using subtle colors and tilting forms, were born during the **Post-Impressionist period**.

Cezanne is said to be "**the father of modern art**"

Neo- and Post-Impressionism were movements that were an extension of Impressionism that also rejected limitations placed on art.



George Seurat



Gauguin



Vincent van Gogh



Cezanne

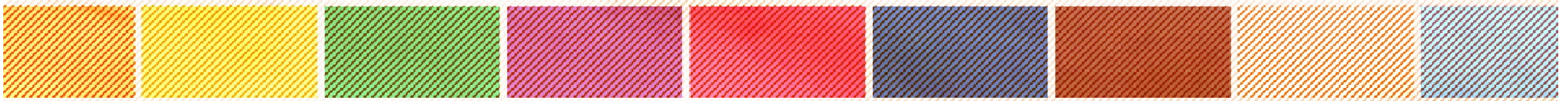
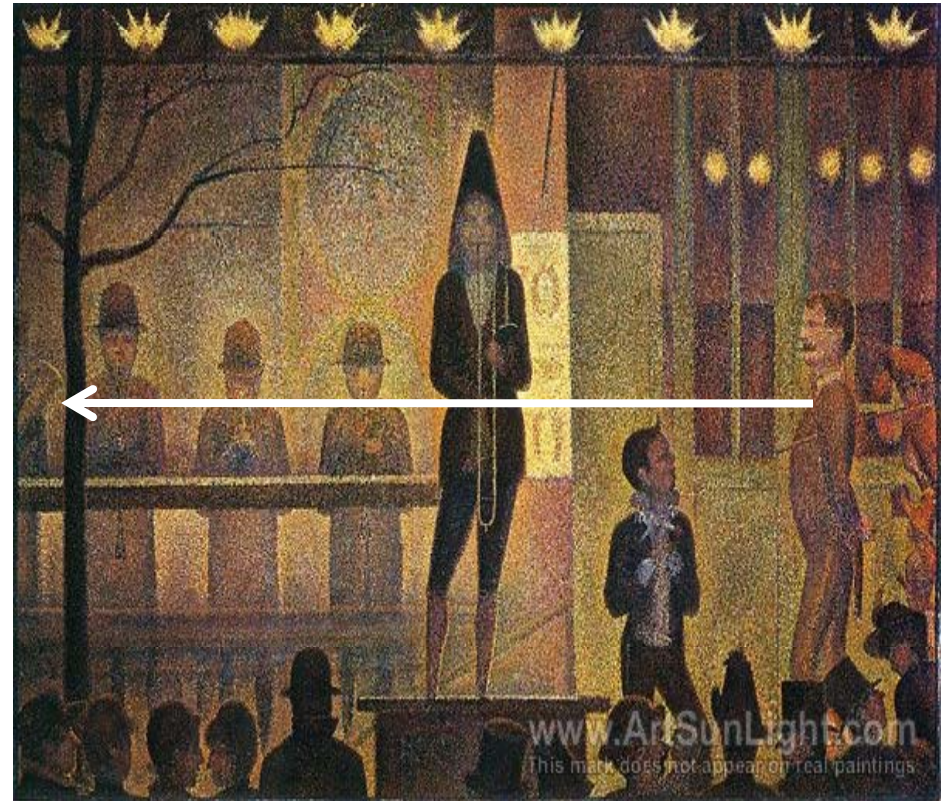


Pointillism is a technique of painting in which small, distinct dots of pure color are applied in patterns to form an image. Georges Seurat developed the technique in 1886, branching from Impressionism.

POINTILLISM



Detail from Seurat's *La Parade de Cirque* (1889), showing the contrasting dots of paint used in pointillism.



POINTILLISM



Pencil Pointillism



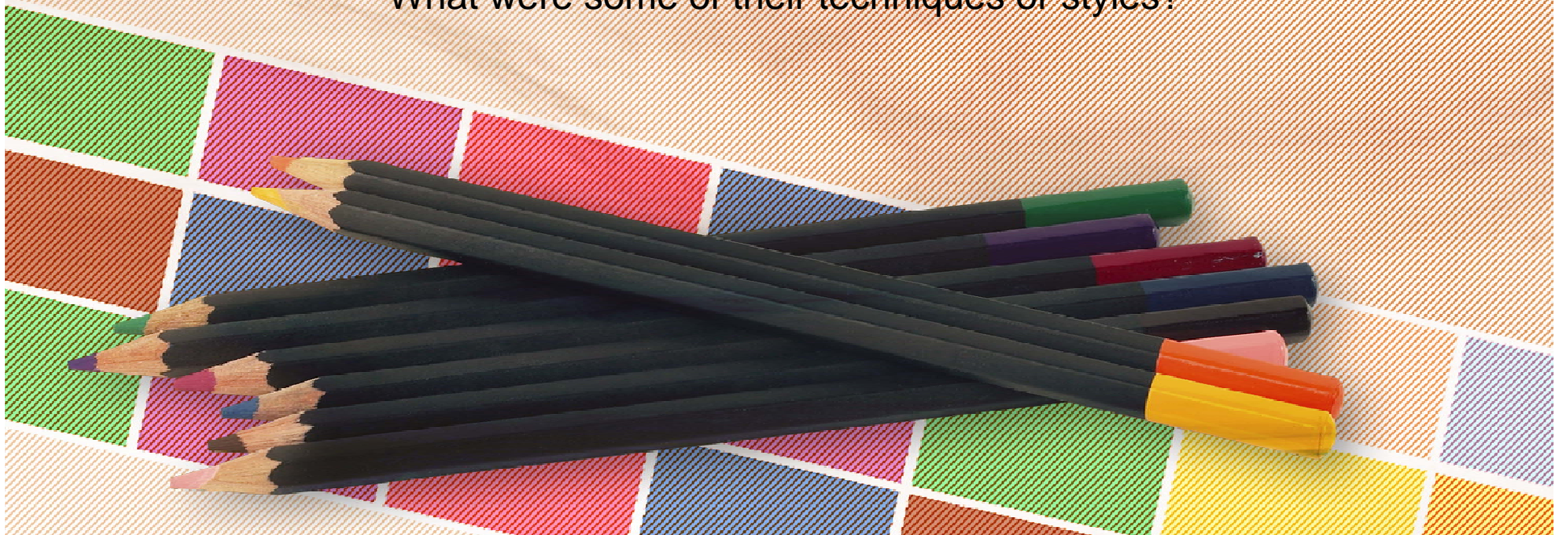
Felix Feneon



Seurat

Essential Questions Review:

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**LESSON ACTIVITY:
DRAWINGS USING THE
POINTILLISM STYLE**



Vocabulary Review



Detail from [Seurat's La Parade de Cirque](#) (1889), showing the contrasting dots of paint used in pointillism.

Using markers only, create a drawing that shows **VALUE** and **COLOR THEORY**.

VALUE - (the lightness or darkness of a color) – lesson example: by placing dark tones of colors, or placing dots of color close together or far apart, can create the illusion of **VALUE**. Also, by adding **NUETRAL** colors within other colors can also create an illusion of **VALUE**.

COLOR THEORY - (the science of how colors are mixed together to create other colors) – lesson example: by placing **YELLOW** and **RED** dots close to one another will create an illusion of the color **ORANGE**.