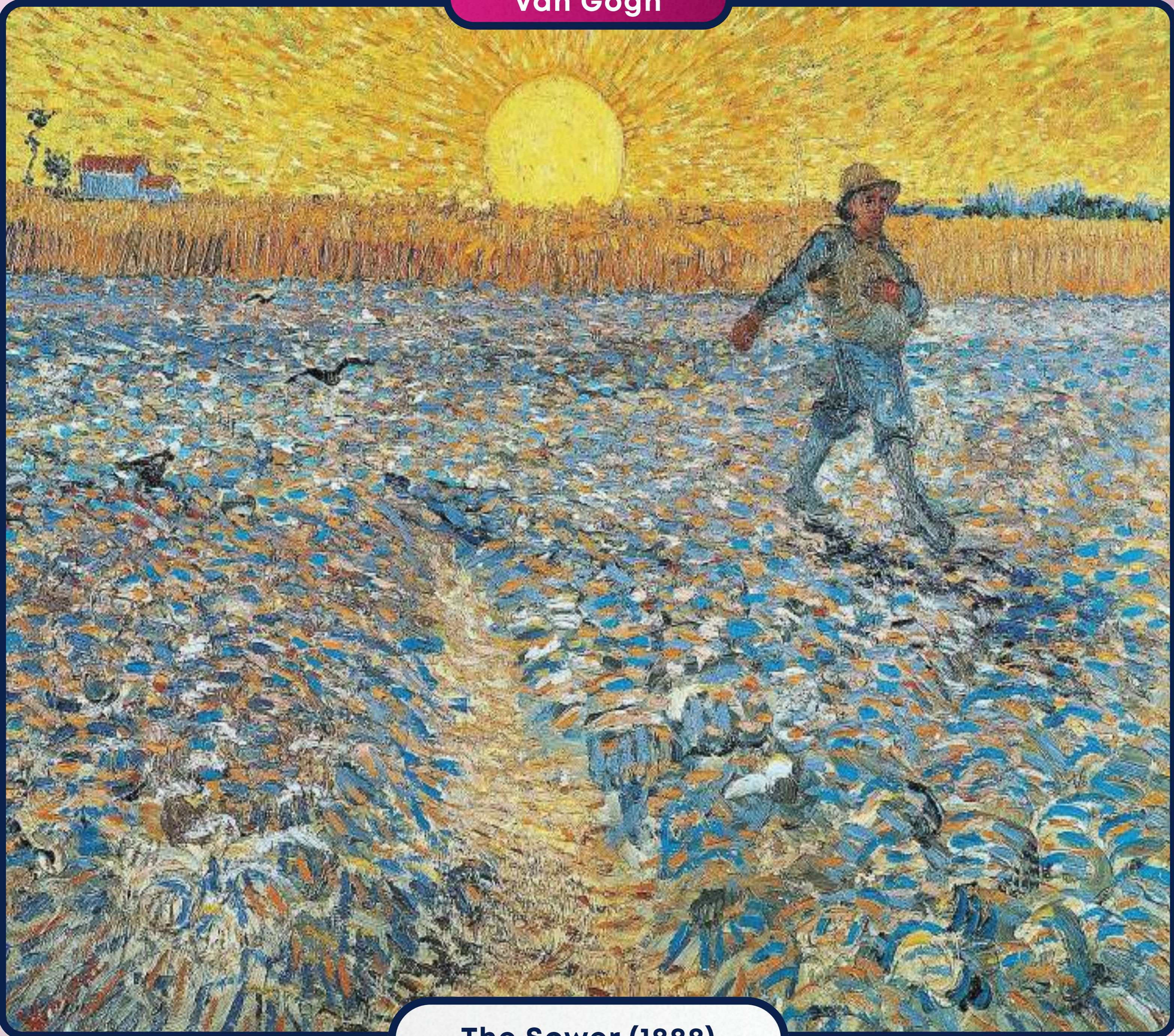




Impressionism and Post-Impressionism

Van Gogh



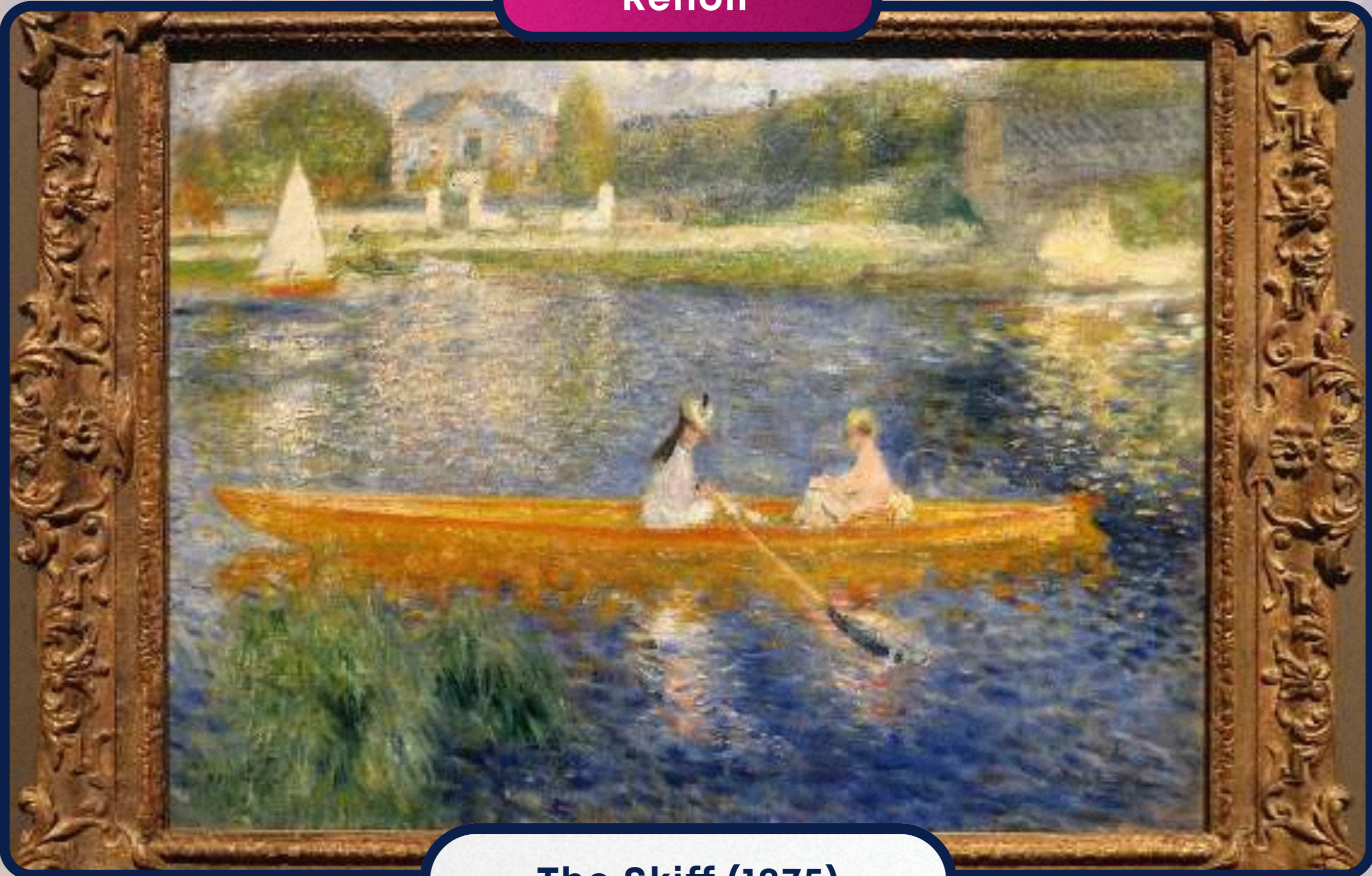
The Sower (1888)

Monet



The Beach at Trouville (1870)

Renoir



The Skiff (1875)

Cezanne



Mont Sainte-Victoire (1902-04)

KEY VOCABULARY

impressionism

an art movement which developed in 19th century France: it is based on **painting outside**, rather than in the studio from sketches therefore main impressionist subjects were landscapes and scenes from everyday life (artists associated with impressionism were Monet, Renoir and Degas)

post-impressionism

a term which describes the **change in impressionism** from about 1886 (artists associated with post-impressionism were Cezanne, Van Gogh and Gauguin)

exhibit

where an artist **shows their works** of art to others in an exhibition

en plein air

a French term which refers to painting a whole finished picture **outside**

studio

a **room** where an artist works

transient effects

trying to capture an **effect in nature**, e.g. the moving light in the sky, which only lasts for a short amount of time

brushwork

the style an artist has of **putting paint** onto a painting with a brush

landscape

a painting or drawing of a **large area of the natural world**, e.g. mountains or fields

complementary colours

any two colours which are **opposite each other** on the colour wheel, e.g. yellow and purple are complementary to each other

constructive brushstrokes

a term given to the technique used by Cezanne to describe using similar-sized **parallel brushstrokes** to show volume of a shape