# Famous Impressionist Artist Minibooks

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<th>Lapbook Planner</th>
<th>Minibook</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-Topic</td>
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<td>Mary Cassatt</td>
<td>Rounded matchbook</td>
<td>Describe own feeling about mother &amp; child bond in selected painting <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Cassatt">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Cassatt</a></td>
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<td>Artist</td>
<td>Minibook Style</td>
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<td>Paul Signac</td>
<td>Octagon tri-fold minibook</td>
<td>Describe Pointillism technique as used in 1 of Signac's paintings</td>
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Other ideas or applications of these minibook pages:
- All the minibooks have been left blank so that you may pick and choose the style you need or prefer.
- Enlarge the thumbnail pictures or find large reprints/coffee table books/calendar prints or library books of the pictures to be studied in detail.
- Let your child write Charlotte Mason-type narrations (detailed and accurate recall) of the art work inside the minibooks.
- Use these minibooks for art appreciations ~ cover several works of 1 artist using the collection of minibooks.
- You can include biography pages and other notebook pages (available from [http://practicalpages.wordpress.com](http://practicalpages.wordpress.com)).
- Collect all minibooks and assemble a lapbook on the entire topic or featuring 1 artist.
- Additional activities are quite challenging (possibly suitable for High School students).
- Add additional research questions:
  1. When was the work completed?
  2. Where is it exhibited now?
  3. How much was the painting sold for?
Edgar Degas painted several paintings and made sculptures featuring ballet themes. Cut and paste the pictures on each flap and describe that painting or sculpture inside each flap. You can write about the artist in the centre of the square-petal minibook.
Vincent van Gogh

Cut out the title above and paste it on to the top of the accordion fold minibook. You may write about van Gogh’s life and works, or paste some of these thumbnail pictures and describe them behind the fold.

The Starry Night
Bedroom in Arles
Wheat Field with Cypresses
Wheatfield with Crows
Georges Seurat

Choose 1 of Seurat’s famous paintings and paste it on the top rectangle with his name. Describe his painting style and technique inside this tri-fold booklet.

Detail from La Parade (1889) showing pointillism

Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte

Bathers at Asnières
Paul Cezanne

Cut out each picture below and Cezanne's name and paste them on each corner of the quilt. Fold in corners to centre. Write about his still life or describe 1 in detail.

Drapery, Pitcher, and Fruit Bowl
The Basket of Apples
Apples and Oranges
Claude Monet is famous for his paintings of water lilies, rivers, bridges, the seaside, sunrises and sunsets. Cut and paste any of the paintings you most enjoy on to the petals and write what you feel when you see his paintings.
Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec is famous for his paintings of theatre life. He is also known for his physical disability. Write about him and/or his works inside each of the 4-flap folds. Cut and paste the pictures on the outside of each flap.

Ambassadeurs Aristide Bruant  
Clown Cha-U-Kao  
Jane Avril  
Avril
Pierre Renoir has several famous paintings of groups of people. After looking at his painting carefully for a few minutes, try narrate all the details you remember in his painting in this pentagon tri-fold minibook.
Paul Gauguin

Paul Gauguin’s paintings are full of colour and symbolism. Choose 1 of his works and describe how he uses colour and symbolic images. His works are also famous for primitivism and many of his paintings were of Polynesia.

Tahitian Women on the Beach

The Yellow Christ

Where Do We Come From? What Are We?
Mary Cassatt's paintings often featured women, and the bond between mother and child. Describe your feelings and thoughts you experience in any 1 of Mary Cassatt's pictures. Paste Mary's name on the bottom small flap and your selected picture on the top flap of the matchbook minibook. Fold over and write inside.
Paul Signac like Seurat, used **pointillism** as his painting technique. Choose 1 painting from below and examine it under a magnifying glass. Describe in detail how Signac painted inside the minibook.

The Papal Palace

The Port of Saint-Tropez

Capo di Noli
Alfred Sisley

Alfred Sisley is famous for his outdoor landscapes. Compare the 2 paintings of roads on 1 side of the 2-flap-shutterfold, and the 2 paintings of bridges on the other side of the minibook.

Chemin de la Machine Louveciennes

Snow on the Road

Bridge at Hampton Court,

Bridge at Villeneuve-la-Garenne
Camille Pissarro painted landscapes and street scenes. Choose either the 2 paintings of rural peasants at work or the 2 paintings of street scenes and compare them. Paste each painting on opposite sides of the flap and write your details inside the minibook. Fold the book in half and paste Camille Pissarro's name on the front.
Berthe Morisot was a famous member of the Impressionist artists. She painted mostly people in daily life and portraits. Chose your favourite painting to describe inside this shape minibook.
### Additional Minibook Activities

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Definitions: Look up these words and write the meanings inside each flap. Fold the minibook down the middle then cut each flap.</th>
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<td>impressionism</td>
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• Short, thick strokes of paint are used to capture the essence, rather than the subject’s details. The paint is often applied **impasto** (thick, like a paste)
• Colours are applied side-by-side with as little mixing as possible. The optical mixing of colours occurs in the eye of the viewer.
• Grays and dark tones are produced by mixing **complementary colours**. In pure Impressionism the use of black paint is avoided.
• **Wet paint is placed into wet paint** without waiting for successive applications to dry, producing softer edges and an intermingling of colour.
• Painting in the evening to get **effets de soir** - the shadowy effects of the light in the evening or twilight.
• Impressionist paintings do not exploit the transparency of thin paint films (glazes). The surface of an Impressionist painting is typically opaque.
• The play of natural light is emphasized. Close attention is paid to the reflection of colours from object to object.
• In paintings made **en plein air** (outdoors), shadows are boldly painted with the blue of the sky as it is reflected onto surfaces. (Blue shadows on snow inspired the technique)

**Impressionist techniques:** Read about the techniques used and write them in your own words on the flag minibook. Cut each flag out, punch holes and use a brad to hold the flags together.
Match the artist to his/her masterpiece.
Cut as 1 piece.
Fold down the middle. Cut each flap to the centre.
Write the name of the artist inside each flap.

Edgar Degas
Vincent Van Gogh
Georges Seurat
Paul Cezanne
Claude Monet
Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec
Pierre Renoir
Paul Gauguin