Impressionist Artist
of the Month

Name:
Nationality:
Date Born:_______ Date Died:_______

Gallery:
Famous Impressionist Artist

Edgar Degas
Vincent Van Gogh
Georges Seurat
Paul Cezanne
Claude Monet
Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec
Pierre-Auguste Renoir
Paul Gauguin
Mary Cassatt
Paul Signac
Alfred Sisley
Camille Pissarro
Bertha Morisot
Edgar Degas

Edgar Degas (19 July 1834 – 27 September 1917), born Hilaire-Germain-Edgar De Gas, was a French artist famous for his work in painting, sculpture, printmaking, and drawing. He is regarded as one of the founders of Impressionism, although he rejected the term, and preferred to be called a realist. A superb draughtsman, he is especially identified with the subject of the dance, and over half his works depict dancers. Early in his career, his ambition was to be a history painter; a calling for which he was well prepared by his rigorous academic training and close study of classic art. In his early thirties, he changed course, and by bringing the traditional methods of a history painter to bear on contemporary subject matter, he became a classical painter of modern life.


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Vincent Willem van Gogh (30 March 1853 – 29 July 1890) was a Dutch Post-Impressionist painter whose work had a far-reaching influence on 20th century art for its vivid colors and emotional impact. He suffered from anxiety and increasingly frequent bouts of mental illness throughout his life, and died largely unknown, at the age of 37. Little appreciated during his lifetime, his fame grew in the years after his death. He produced more than 2,000 artworks, consisting of around 900 paintings and 1,100 drawings and sketches. Many of his pieces—self portraits, landscapes, portraits and sunflowers—are among the world's most recognizable and expensive works of art.

Georges Seurat

Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte, Bathers at Asnières

Georges-Pierre Seurat (2 December 1859 – 29 March 1891) was a French painter and draftsman. His large work A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte (1884-1886), his most famous painting, altered the direction of modern art by initiating Neo-impressionism, and is one of the icons of 19th century painting.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seurat

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Paul Cézanne (19 January 1839 – 22 October 1906) was a French artist and Post-Impressionist painter whose work laid the foundations of the transition from the 19th century conception of artistic endeavour to a new and radically different world of art in the 20th century. Cézanne can be said to form the bridge between late 19th century Impressionism and the early 20th century's new line of artistic enquiry, Cubism. The line attributed to both Matisse and Picasso that Cézanne "is the father of us all" cannot be easily dismissed.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cezanne
Claude Monet

Claude Monet (14 November 1840 – 5 December 1926) was a founder of French impressionist painting, and the most consistent and prolific practitioner of the movement's philosophy of expressing one's perceptions before nature, especially as applied to plein-air landscape painting. The term Impressionism is derived from the title of his painting *Impression, Sunrise*.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monet
Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec

Gallery:

Ambassadeurs - Aristide Bruant, Avril Self-portrait at the Moulin Rouge Clown Cha-U-Kao

Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec (24 November 1864 – 9 September 1901) was a French painter, printmaker, draftsman, and illustrator, whose immersion in the colorful and theatrical life of fin de siècle Paris yielded an œuvre of exciting, elegant and provocative images of the modern and sometimes decadent life of those times. Toulouse-Lautrec is known along with Cézanne, Van Gogh, and Gauguin as one of the greatest painters of the Post-Impressionist period.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toulouse_Lautrec
Pierre-Auguste Renoir

Dance at Le Moulin de la Galette  
The Swing  
Luncheon of the Boating Party

Pierre-Auguste Renoir (February 25, 1841–December 3, 1919) was a French artist who was a leading painter in the development of the Impressionist style. In 1862 he began studying art under Charles Gleyre in Paris. There he met Alfred Sisley, Frédéric Bazille, and Claude Monet. Renoir's paintings are notable for their vibrant light and saturated color, most often focusing on people in intimate and candid compositions. The warm sensuality of Renoir's style made his paintings some of the most well-known and frequently-reproduced works in the history of art.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Renoir

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Paul Gauguin

Eugène Henri Paul Gauguin  (7 June 1848 – 8 May 1903) was a leading Post-Impressionist painter. His bold, colorful and design oriented paintings significantly influenced Modern art. Primitivism was an art movement of late 19th century painting and sculpture; characterized by exaggerated body proportions, animal totems, geometric designs and stark contrasts. Living in Tahiti, he painted depictions of Tahitian life. He moved to Punaauia in 1897, where he created the masterpiece painting "Where Do We Come From". He was 54 years old when he died on May 8, 1903.  

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaugin

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Mary Stevenson Cassatt (May 22, 1844 – June 14, 1926) was an American painter and printmaker. She lived much of her adult life in France, where she first befriended Edgar Degas and later exhibited among the Impressionists. Degas had considerable influence on Cassatt. She often created images of the social and private lives of women, with particular emphasis on the intimate bonds between mothers and children. In recognition of her contributions to the arts, France awarded her the Légion d'honneur in 1904. In 1966, her painting The Boating Party was reproduced on a US postage stamp.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Cassatt

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Paul Signac

Gallery:

The Papal Palace  The Port of Saint-Tropez  Capo di Noli

Paul Signac (November 11, 1863 – August 15, 1935) was a French neo-impressionist painter who, working with Georges Seurat, helped develop the pointillist style. He became Seurat’s faithful supporter. Under his influence he abandoned the short brushstrokes of impressionism to experiment with scientifically juxtaposed small dots of pure colour, intended to combine and blend not on the canvas but in the viewer's eye, the defining feature of pointillism. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_Signac
Alfred Sisley (30 October 1839 – 29 January 1899) was an English Impressionist landscape painter who was born, and spent most of his life, in France. Sisley is generally recognized as the most consistent of the Impressionists in his dedication to painting landscape *en plein air* (i.e., outdoors) Among his most important works are a series of paintings of the River Thames, mostly around Hampton, executed in 1874, and various landscapes depicting places in or near Moret-sur-Loing.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred_Sisley
Camille Pissarro (10 July 1830 – 13 November 1903) was a French Impressionist painter. A painter of sunshine and play of light, Pissarro produced many quiet rural landscapes and river scenes; he also painted street scenes in Paris, Le Havre, and London. He was an excellent teacher, counting among his pupils and associates Paul and Paul Cézanne, his son Lucien Pissarro, and the American Impressionist Mary Cassatt. His mature work displays an empathy for peasants and laborers.  

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pissarro  
http://www.impressionists.artist-art.com/#Pissarro,%20Camille%20Jacob
Bertha Morisot was born January 14, 1841, in Bourges, France, into a family of wealth and culture. She received the conventional lessons in drawing and painting. She was friends with Édouard Manet, who became her brother-in-law in 1874; he was the most important single influence on the development of her style. Morisot was the first woman to join the circle of the French impressionist painters. Morisot and American artist Mary Cassatt are generally considered the most important women painters of the later 19th century. Morisot died in Paris on March 2, 1895.

http://www2.hawaii.edu/~ncarol/morisot.html
Other Impressionist Web Sites:

http://www.impressionists.artist-art.com/

http://www2.hawaii.edu/~ncarol/artists.htm

http://wwar.com/masters/movements/impressionism.html

Suggestions:

- Laminate all the portraits and gallery pictures. (These could be re-used each few years)
- For review, play a matching game and match the gallery to the correct artist.
- Let your children research and find 3 more art works to add to the gallery.
- Expand each biography and let your children give 5 – 8 facts about the artist studied.
- Let your children study at least one art work in-depth. Let them narrate as many details as they can after some time studying the picture.
- Make a sketch or reproduce their own version of their favourite art work for each artist. Use other techniques – mosaic instead of pointillism, use water-colour pencils and then 'paint' with water to give the paint effect for example.
- Try find additional coffee table books, library books, calendars or posters with Impressionist Art.
- Enjoy!