

Impressionism

1860 – 1900

Introduction

1. Paris was the artistic center of activity in Europe.
2. Academy of Fine Art
3. Academy's biennial Salon
4. A number of rejected artist begin to meet, partitioned the Emperor.
5. Allowed to have a showing two weeks after the Salon
6. Manet shocked the attendees with his "Luncheon on the Grass"
7. They continued to meet and became known as Impressionists
8. Impressionists – Manet, Monet, Renoir, Degas, etc

Impressionism – Characteristics

1. Instant Eye
 - Impact of scientific thought – camera
 - Camera invented in 1839
 - Impressionism painted pictures like the camera took pictures
 - Camera gave immediate focus with the background out of focus
 - Manet was the first to paint that way – "A Bar at the Folies-Bergere"
2. Open Air
 - Impact of scientific thought – color is a property of light
 - Outside, lot of light, colorful
 - Manet was last of the Impressionists to use open air

Artists

1. Manet (1832 – 1883)
 - Copied other artists work and make it more realistic
 - "Olympia" (1863) – copied from Titian's "Venus of Urbino" (1538)
 - "Luncheon on the Grass" (1863) – copied from Giorgione's "Pastoral Symphony (1510)
 - "A Bar at Folies-Bergere (1882) – instant eye
 - "Argenteuil"
2. Monet (1840 – 1926)
 - Concerned about capturing the beauty of the world around him.
 - "Impression: Sunrise" (1872) – the painting from which the group got its name
 - "Water Lilies" – number of different paintings
 - "Haystack at Sunset" (1891)
 - "The Houses of Parliament, Sunset" (1891)

3. Renoir (1841 – 1919)

Tried to capture the happy moments of life, especially seen in the lives of young women

“The Moulin de la Galette” (1876)

“Luncheon on the Boating Party” (1880)

“Girl with a Water Can”

“The Bathers” (1887)

4. Degas (1834 – 1917)

Peeping Tom – reported what he saw, stressing neither good nor bad

“The Rehearsal” (1874)

“The Dancing Class” (1876)

“The Woman Having Her Hair Combed”