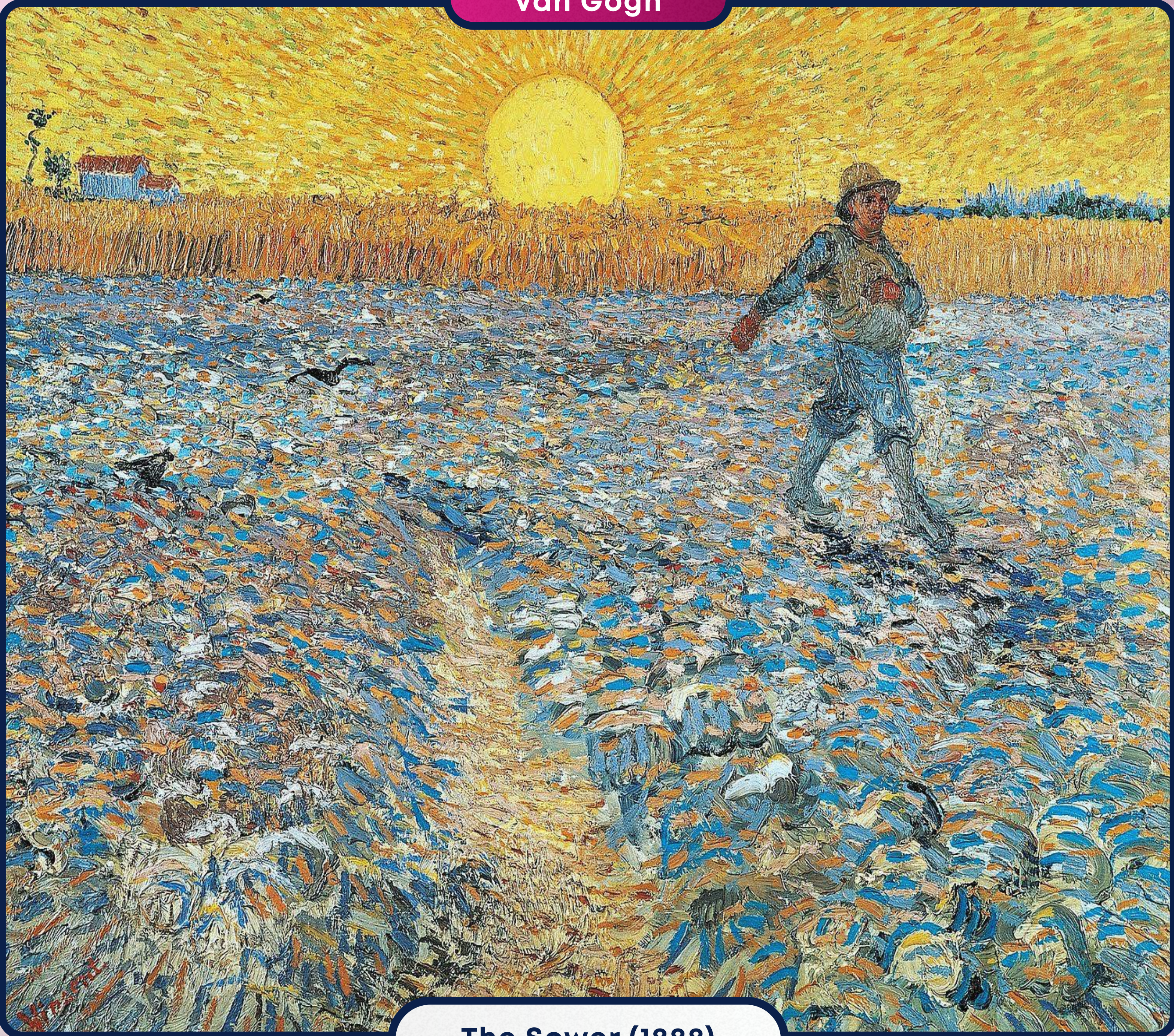




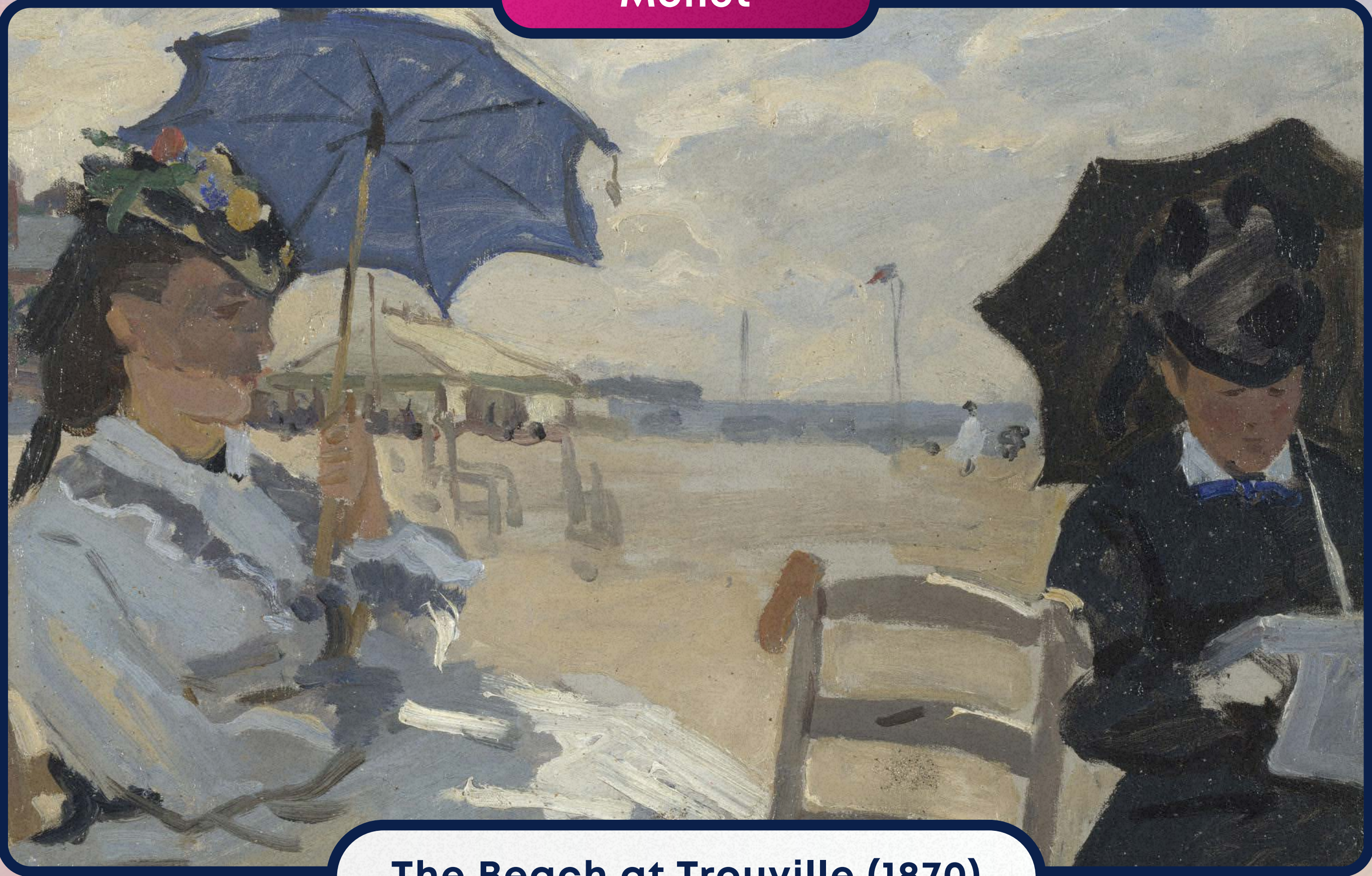
# Impressionism and Post-Impressionism

Van Gogh



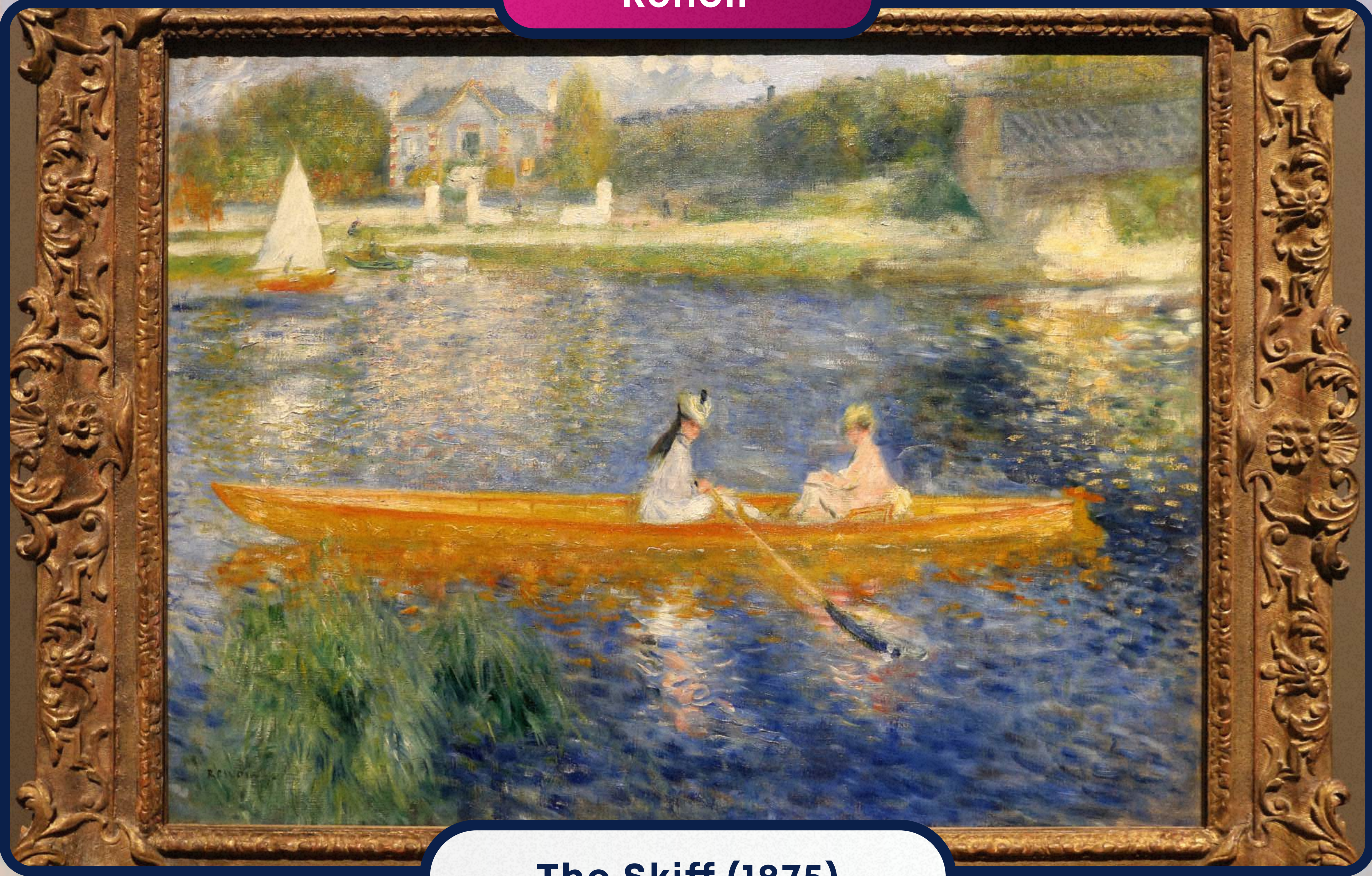
The Sower (1888)

Monet



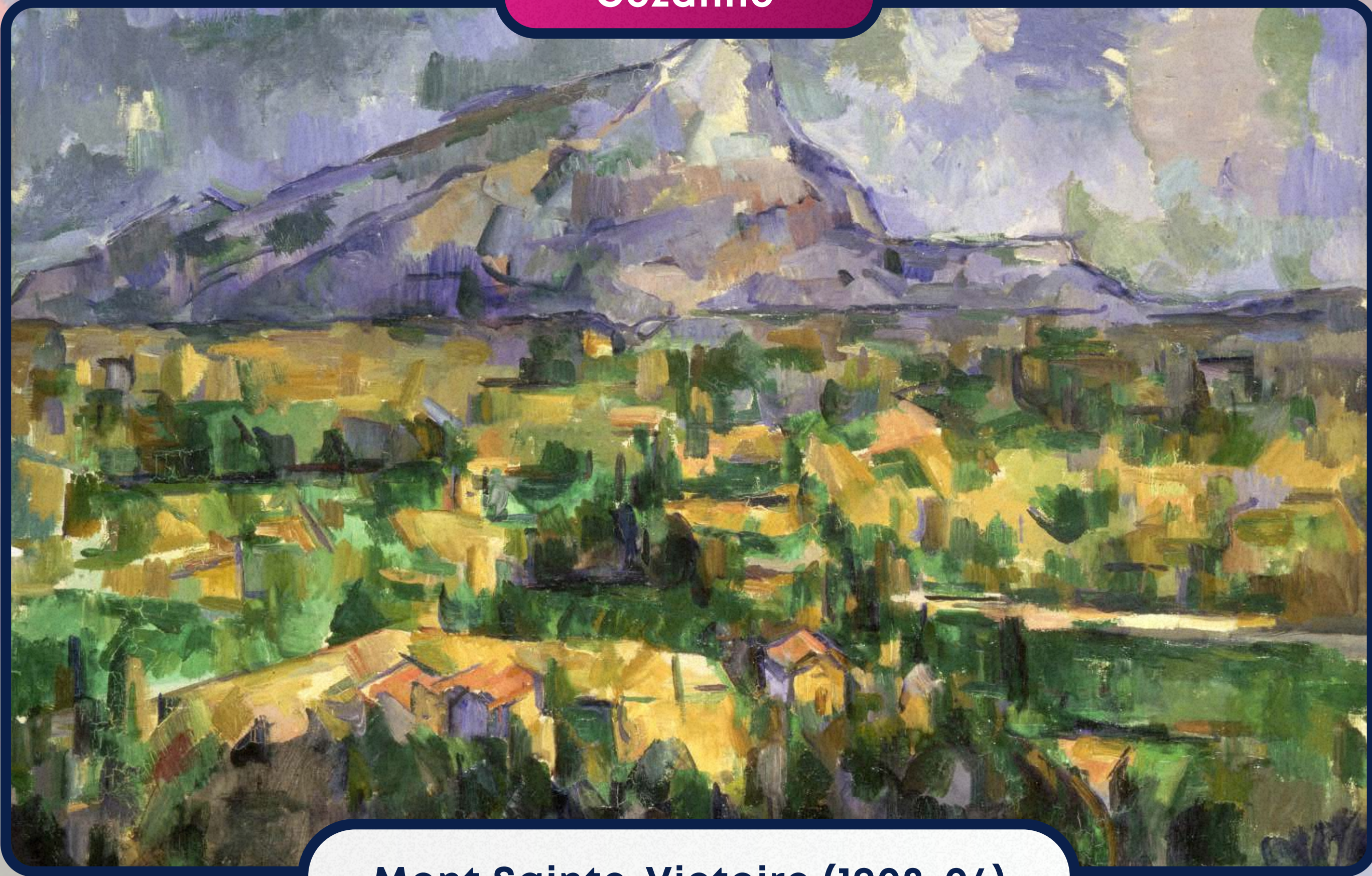
The Beach at Trouville (1870)

Renoir



The Skiff (1875)

Cezanne



Mont Sainte-Victoire (1902-04)

## KEY VOCABULARY

### Impressionism

A movement which developed in art in the 19th century in France. It is based on **painting outside**, rather than in the studio from sketches. 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**, for example 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**, for example mountains or fields

### Complementary colours

Any two colours which are **opposite each other** on the colour wheel, for example 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.