

1

Impressionism

A pointillist landscape



1.  Listen to the story. Where are the children? Was Lisa's painting technique intentional?

Story time!

AFTER YOU LISTEN

2.  Listen again and answer the questions.

- Where is the class today?
- Where did Impressionists like to paint?
- What colours does the teacher tell them to use?



Pointillism is the technique of applying paint in points or dots. When we look from a distance these dots of pure colour become blended.

3.

Create

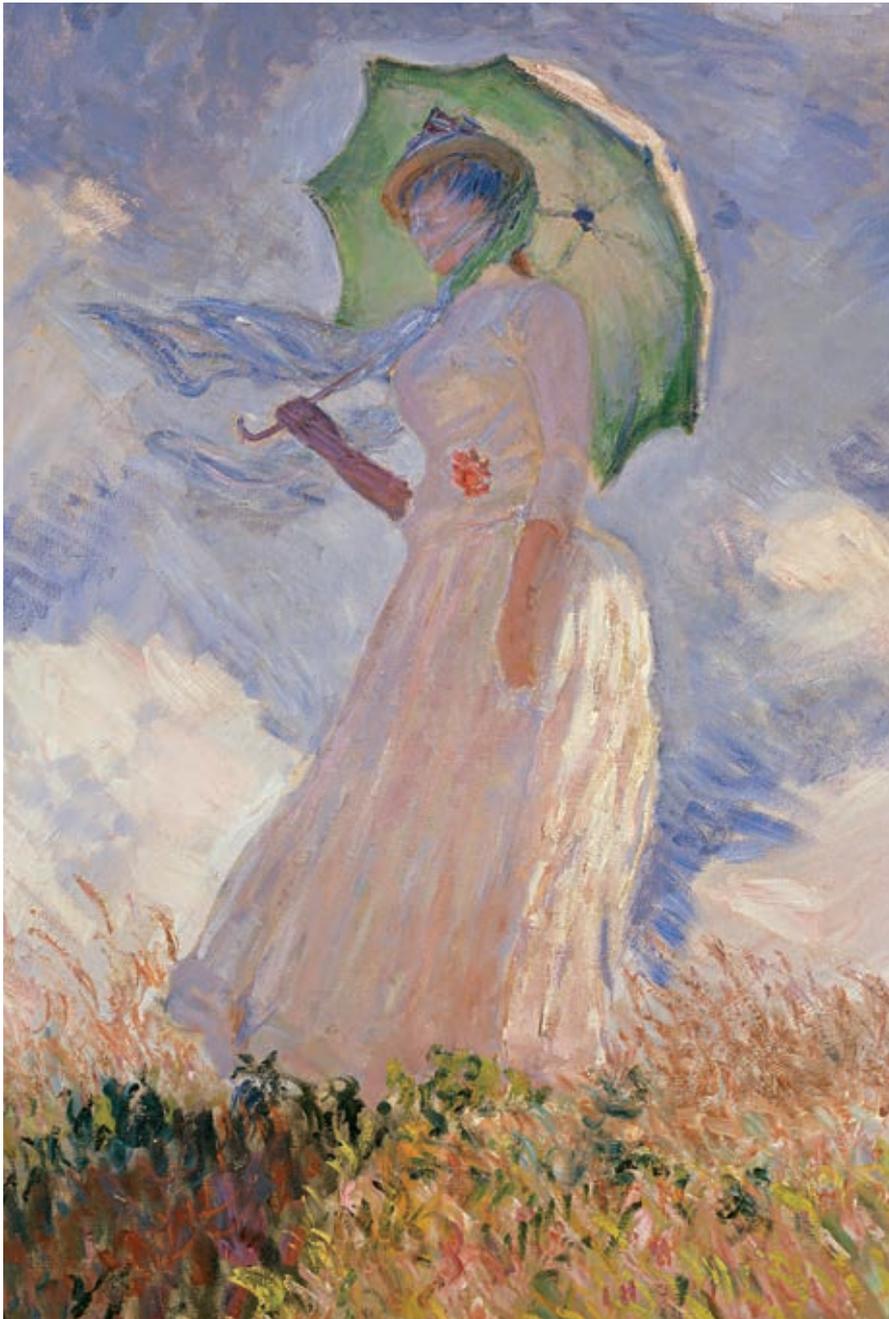


Sketch some flowers and colour them using the pointillist technique.



DON'T FORGET TO LOOK AT THE DIGITAL STORY!

Think about Art



Woman with a Parasol, Claude Monet, 1875

Impressionism

The Impressionist art movement began in France in the 19th century.

The first impressionists were a group of innovative painters. Many people were very angry when they had their first exhibition.

The style before that had been very carefully planned art, and the themes were often from literature or mythology. Impressionists painted ordinary people and life. They used colourful brushstrokes to capture sensation and light. They used different techniques, like pointillism (using lots of dots to make an image).

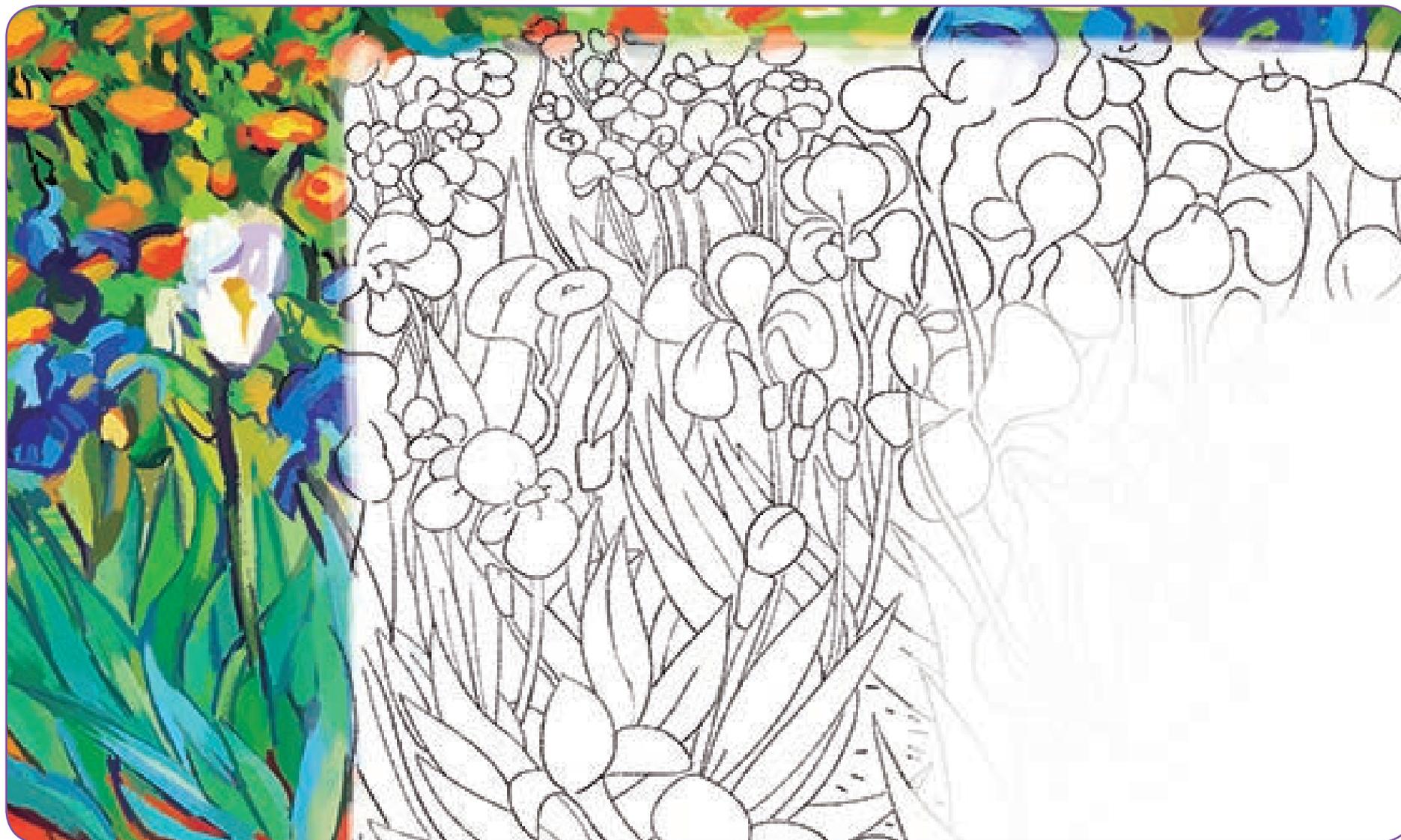
1. **Think, pair, share!** Look at the painting. Ask your friend: What can you see? Which colours? How does it make you feel?

2. Read and answer true or false.

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Impressionists painted figures from mythology. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. The movement began in the 19 th century. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Pointillism is a technique that uses lots of lines. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Impressionists painted ordinary people. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

MATERIALS

- coloured pencils or crayons
- rubber



3. **Create**  Complete and colour the painting.

Art and life

Claude Monet (1840–1926)

Monet created the movement with his painting, *Impression*, in 1872. He often repeated the same themes but used colour and light to show them at different times of the day or in different seasons.



Edgar Degas (1834–1917)



Degas painted modern life, especially dancers and horse racing. He thought of himself as a realist, not an Impressionist.

Édouard Manet (1832–1883)

He was influenced by Velazquez and Goya but he was the first artist to put elements of modern life into traditional art scenes.



Pierre-Auguste Renoir (1841–1919)

Renoir is one of the most famous Impressionists. He painted Paris in the Belle Époque. He was from Limoges and his family was poor.



Mary Cassatt (1844–1926)



Cassatt was American, but she moved to Paris in 1866. She was a friend of Degas, who influenced her art. Cassatt painted domestic scenes with women and girls.

Camille Pissarro (1830–1903)



Pissarro was born in the American Virgin Islands. Pissarro liked working outdoors, and he painted many rural landscapes.

1. Look at the pictures and read about the painters. Ask your friend questions. Where was Mary Cassatt from? Who created the name of the movement?

2.   Listen to the song and complete.

*Starry nights, shining _____,
close your eyes to see,
the sparkle of the silver _____,
the moon, the sun, the sea.
Brilliant _____, shimmering _____,
close your eyes to feel
the gentle _____ and roaring waves,
so beautiful, unreal!*

3.   Listen and say True or False. Correct the false sentences.

- a. Cassatt was a friend of Degas.
- b. Manet was influenced by Velazquez and Goya.
- c. Renoir was from London.
- d. Degas painted car racing.
- e. Pissarro was Spanish.
- f. Monet created the Impressionist movement with his painting.

	T	F
a.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Look at the art movements and put them in historical order on the timeline.

Gothic art

Classical art

Baroque and Modernism

Egyptian and Mesopotamian art

Impressionism

Medieval and Islamic art

Renaissance art



- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Make a collage!

MATERIALS

- card
- felt-tip pens
- glue
- recycled magazines
- scissors



Step 1: Draw a natural or **urban landscape** with simple outlined elements.



Step 3: Organise the pieces of paper on the picture combining different **textures** and **colours**.



DON'T FORGET TO WATCH THE VIDEO!



Step 2: Cut out coloured paper from recycled magazines and plan your composition.



Step 4: Paste them onto the picture to make your collage.

Picture dictionary

Techniques



action painting



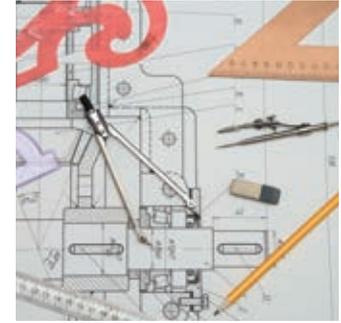
brushstrokes



pointillism



splatter painting



technical drawing

Landscapes



natural landscape



sea landscape



urban landscape

Art movement



Impressionism

My work in unit 1 is



OK



good



excellent

