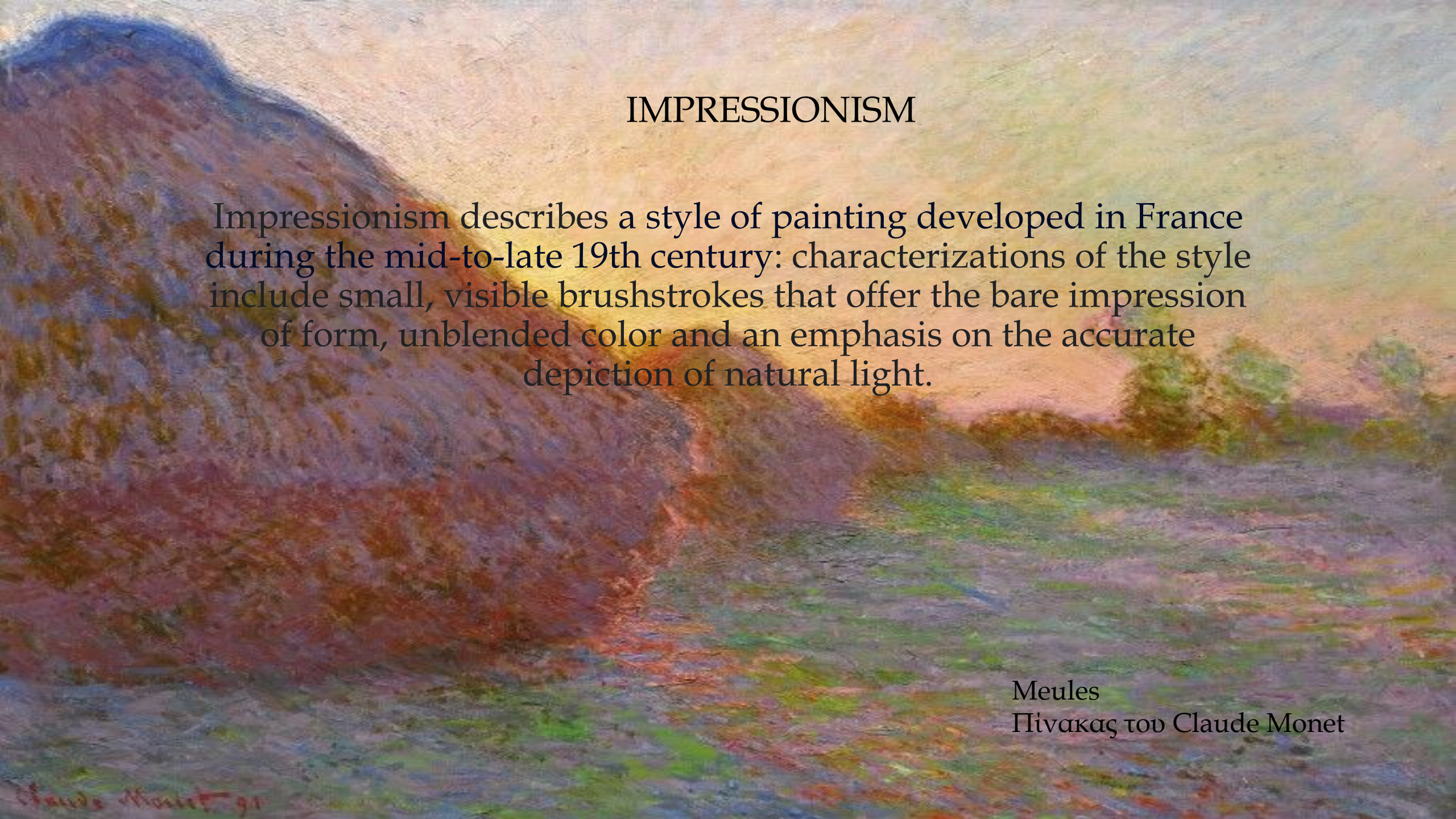
IMPRESSIONISM

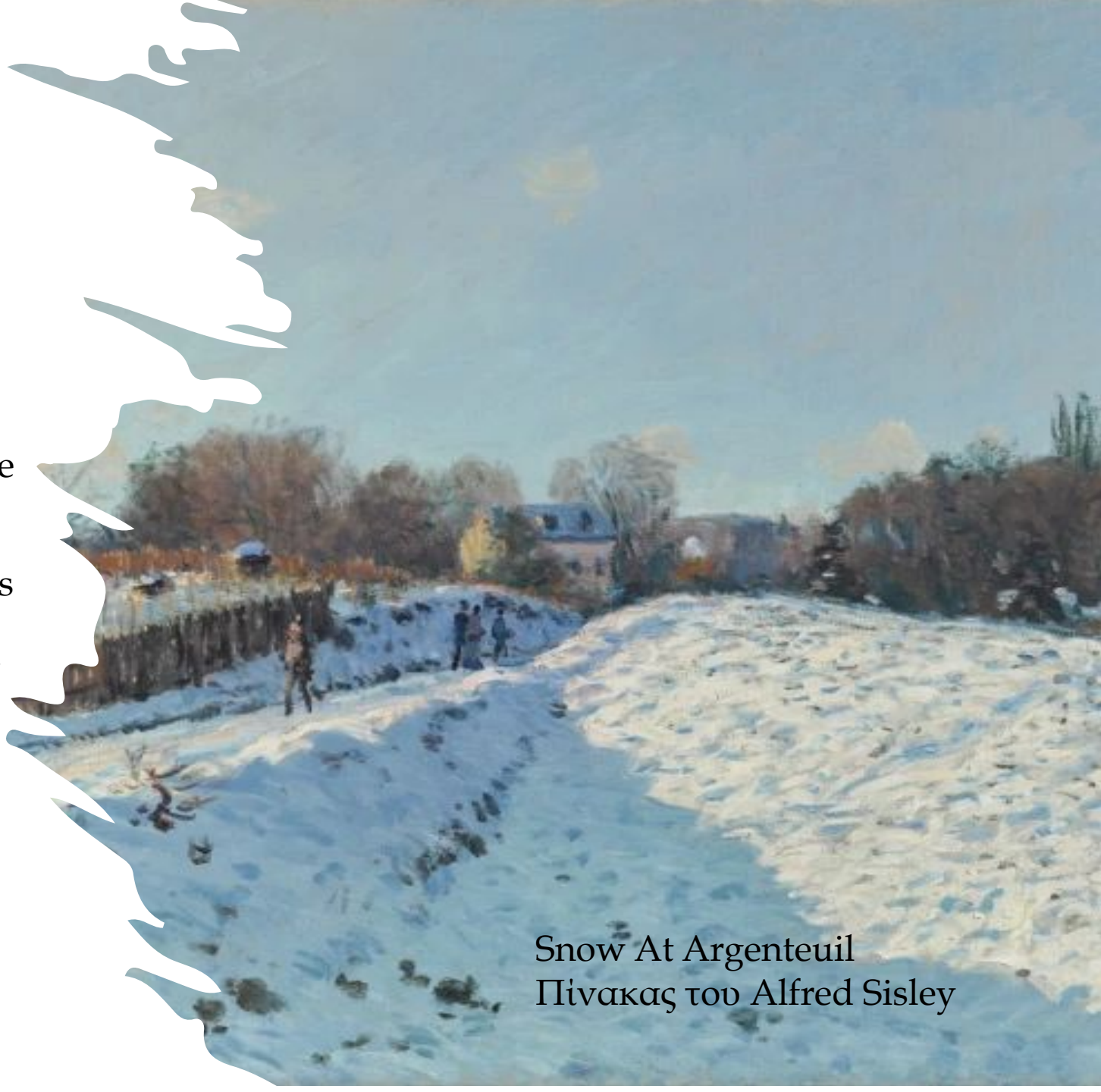
Impressionism describes a style of painting developed in France during the mid-to-late 19th century: characterizations of the style include small, visible brushstrokes that offer the bare impression of form, unblended color and an emphasis on the accurate depiction of natural light.



Meules
Πίνακας του Claude Monet

What is impressionism;

- Impressionism describes a style of painting developed in France during the mid-to-late 19th century; characterizations of the style include small, visible brushstrokes that offer the bare impression of form, unblended color and an emphasis on the accurate depiction of natural light. The founding Impressionist artists – including Claude Monet, Camille Pissarro, Alfred Sisley and Edgar Degas, among others – were united by their desire to cast off the strict rules of academic-style painting. In particular, the artists sought independence from the Académie des Beaux-Arts and its annual Salon ,which was, at the time, considered the greatest art show in the Western world .



Snow At Argenteuil
Πίνακας του Alfred Sisley



Pointillism

- Pointillism, also called divisionism and chromoluminarism, in painting, the practice of applying small strokes or dots of colour to a surface so that from a distance they visually blend together .



Technique

- The technique relies on the ability of the eye and mind of the viewer to blend the color spots into a fuller range of tones. It is related to Divisionism, a more technical variant of the method. Divisionism is concerned with color theory, whereas pointillism is more focused on the specific style of brushwork used to apply the paint. It is a technique with few serious practitioners today and is notably seen in the works of Seurat, Signac, Cross and Vincent van Gogh .

Starry night
Πίνακας του Vincent van Gogh

Post-Impressionism

- Post-Impressionism (also spelled Post Impressionism) was a predominantly French art movement that developed roughly between 1886 and 1905, from the last Impressionist exhibition to the birth of Fauvism.



Vincent van Gogh (Dutch, Post-Impressionism, 1853-1890): Starry Night over the Rhone, 1888.



Το Le Pont aux Anglais, soleil couchant
Πίνακας του Robert Antoine Pinchon.

- Post-Impressionism was a predominantly French art movement that developed roughly between 1886 and 1905, from the last Impressionist exhibition to the birth of Fauvism. Post-Impressionism emerged as a reaction against Impressionists' concern for the naturalistic depiction of light and colour. Its broad emphasis on abstract qualities or symbolic content means Post-Impressionism encompasses Les Nabis, Neo-Impressionism, Symbolism, Cloisonnism, the Pont-Aven School, and Synthetism, along with some later Impressionists' work. The movement's principal artists were Paul Cézanne (known as the father of Post-Impressionism), Paul Gauguin, Vincent van Gogh and Georges Seurat.
- The term Post-Impressionism was first used by art critic Roger Fry in 1906. Critic Frank Rutter in a review of the Salon d'Automne published in Art News, 15 October 1910, described Othon Friesz as a "post-impressionist leader“ and there was also an advert for the show The Post-Impressionists of France. Three weeks later, Roger Fry used the term again when he organised the 1910 exhibition Manet and the Post-Impressionists, defining it as the development of French art since Édouard Manet.
- Post-Impressionists extended Impressionism while rejecting its limitations: they continued using vivid colours, sometimes using impasto (thick application of paint) and painting from life, but were more inclined to emphasize geometric forms, distort form for expressive effect, and use unnatural or modified colour.

Paintings of Van Gogh



Wheatfield Under Thunderclouds 1890



Still Life 1890



The Red Vineyards 1888



A Wheatfield with Cypresses 1889

Irises 1889





THE END

Maria Le
A3

Almond Blossom 1890
Vincent Van Gogh