

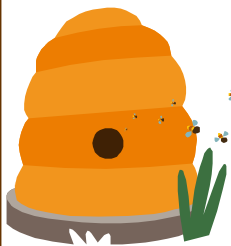
In conjunction with our Family Event  
“Hats off to Agriculture” on July 11th,  
Super Saturday asks...

**what’s  
the buzz  
on  
bees?**



Bees are incredibly important to farming, because they pollinate different plants and flowers. Visit to learn more about these busy little bees!

**For more information, please call (217) 782-6044,  
or visit [www.museum.state.il.us](http://www.museum.state.il.us)!**



**Super Saturdays are  
sponsored by the  
Bank of Springfield**

**BOS**

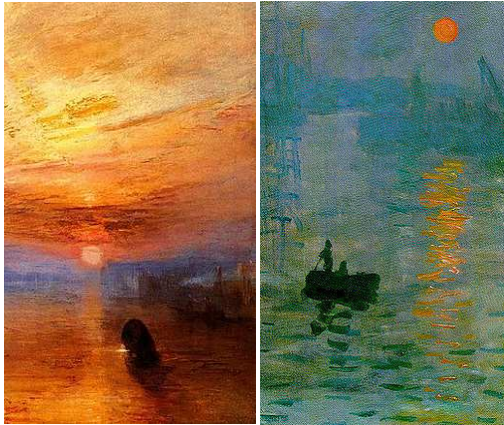
**SUPER SATURDAY is**  
Making an  
Impression  
**on the Illinois State Museum**



Artist Profiles &  
Fascinating Facts

# What is Impressionism?

**im-press-ion-ism** \im-pre-shə-ni-zə m\ *noun* (1882)  
*often capitalized:* a theory or practice in painting especially among French painters of about 1870 of depicting the natural appearances of objects by means of dabs or strokes of primary unmixed colors in order to simulate actual reflected light



**Painting A**

**Painting B**

*Can you guess which one is painted by an Impressionist artist?*

For a better idea of what this definition *means*, let's look at some examples. Both Painting A and B are images of a boat on the water at dusk, or sunset, but they still look very different from each other.

In Painting A, the lines are small and smooth. The artist uses small strokes to paint the light's reflection and the boat's shadow on the water.

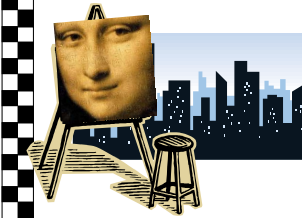
Now look at the short, jagged lines of Painting B. Its colorful dashes of the sun's reflection are thick and the shadow of the boat is done in four simple lines.

Painting A looks like a photograph—it looks like it would in a real life, which is why this is called a **realist** (sometimes called a **naturalist**) painting. In this example, Painting A is a detail of a work painted by J. M. W. Turner in 1838. Painting B, by Claude Monet, is one looks much more hurried, as if he was running out of time before the sun completely set behind the lake. This doesn't look finished, and it looks like an "impression," or a sketch of the completed work of Painting A.

**This is how the name "Impressionism" was given to the art movement of the later 1800s.**

## GET SMART THIS SUMMER!

**Children's Summer Art Workshops 2009**  
**Monday Afternoons in A Place for Discovery**



### Faces & Places, grades K-2

Monday, July 20 from 1-4 pm.

Do you want to be an artist, but don't know where to start? Create easy and fun self-portraits and cityscapes, while learning about how famous artists portrayed themselves and the world around them.

### Still Lives & Landscapes, grades 3-5

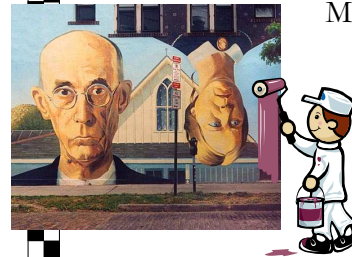
Monday, July 27th from 1-4 pm.

What is a still life? What is a landscape? Learn about these two art genres, the artists that painted them, and how we can create our own with different materials and drawing from life!



### Mural, Mural on the Wall, grades 6-8

Monday, August 3, from 1-4 pm.



A mural, by definition, is a painting on a wall surface, but it can mean so much more to the artist and the people viewing it! Learn more about the *who, what, where, and why* of famous murals and their artists, and then join a team to create a mural for the Museum.

**For more information about these programs and for advanced registration details, please contact Katie at (217) 782-6044, or by e-mail: [krasmussen@museum.state.il.us](mailto:krasmussen@museum.state.il.us)**



These books will  
“Impress” you...

## More on Monet...

- Laurence Anholt, The Magical Garden of Claude Monet (New York: Barren’s Educational Series, 2007).
- Christina Bjork and Lena Anderson, Linnea in Monet’s Garden (New York: R&S Books, 1985).
- Carol Sabbeth, Monet & the Impressionists for Kids (Chicago: Review Press, 2002).



## Go with van Gogh...

- Jan Greenberg and Sandra Jordan, Vincent van Gogh: Portrait of an Artist (New York: Yearling, 2003).
- Vincent van Gogh & the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Vincent’s Colors (New York: Chronical Books, 2005).

*The story’s text is pulled from his letters to his brother Theo, and organized in rhyming stanzas!*

## Like Seurat & Cassatt a lot?...

- Robert Burleigh, Seurat and La Grande Jatte: Connecting the Dots (Harry N. Abrams, 2004).
- Lois V. Harris, Mary Cassatt: Impressionist Painter (New York: Pelican Publishing Company, 2007)
- Julie Merberg and Suzanne Bober, Quiet Time with Cassatt (New York; Chronicle Books, 2006)
- Julie Merberg and Suzanne Bober, Sunday with Seurat (New York: Chronicle Books, 2005)

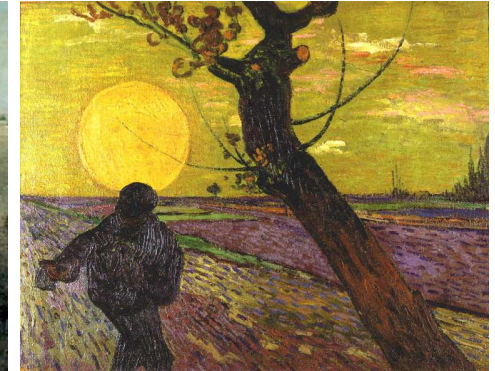
## Impressionism in General...

- Linda Bolton, Impressionism (Peter Bedrick, 2000).
- Jude Welton, Eyewitness: Impressionism (New York: DK Children, 2000).
- Joyce Raimondo, Picture This! Activities & Adventures in Impressionism (New York: Watson-Guptill, 2004).

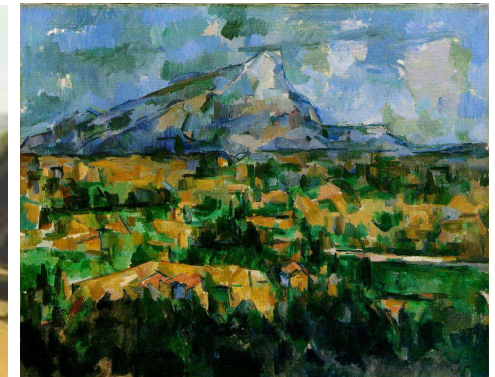
--- “Check them out” at your local library! ---

## An Impressive Impact

Compare these Realist works to their Impressionist counterparts!  
How are they different? How are they the same?



Jean-François Millet’s “Gleaners” from 1857 (left), compared to Vincent van Gogh’s “Sower” from 1888 (right). How are they different?



Jean-Baptiste-Camille Corot’s “The Bridge at Narni” from 1826 (left), compared to Paul Cezanne’s “Mount of Sainte-Victoire” from 1902 (right).



William Bliss-Baker’s “Hiding in the Haystacks” from 1881 (left), compared to Claude Monet’s “Haystack (White Frost Effect)” from 1891 (right).



# The French Salon



The Salon was the official art gallery of the School of Art in Paris, and it was *the* place for artists to hang their work for the bourgeois viewing public.

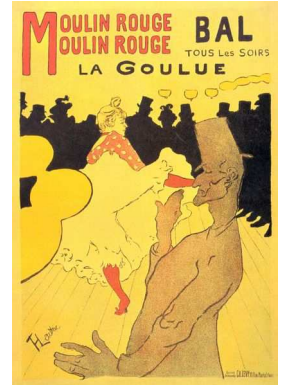
In 1725 the Salon was held in the Louvre and influenced the high culture of France—many artists were determined “successful” if they were admitted into the biannual (once every two years) show, or failures if they weren’t.

The Salon did not display its images like we see in most museums, but instead arranged paintings floor-to-ceiling, and covered every part of the walls. Even today, gallery spaces will hang their artworks “Salon-style,” meaning all over the walls, like the image above.

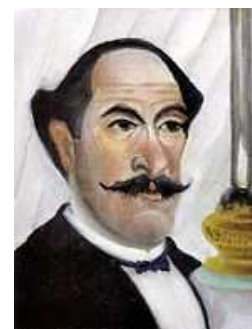
## Some Famous Faces of Post-Impressionism



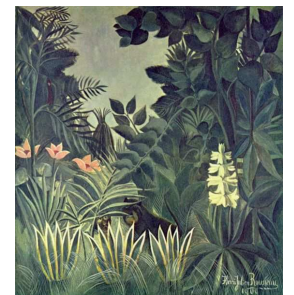
Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec was a famous artist who painted in Montmartre, France (outside Paris). His series of Moulin Rouge posters are still very popular today.



Emile Bernard was good friends with Paul Gauguin, Vincent van Gogh, and Paul Cezanne. Although he is well-known as a painter, he also wrote plays and poetry. Vincent van Gogh liked Bernard's “Pardon at Pont-Aven” (left) so much that he did his own study, or version, of the piece.



Henri Rousseau (Roo-sew) is best known for his painting series of jungles (like the work on the right), but he never left France and he never visited a jungle! Instead, he was inspired by the wildlife and botanical (plant) scenes in Parisian parks.



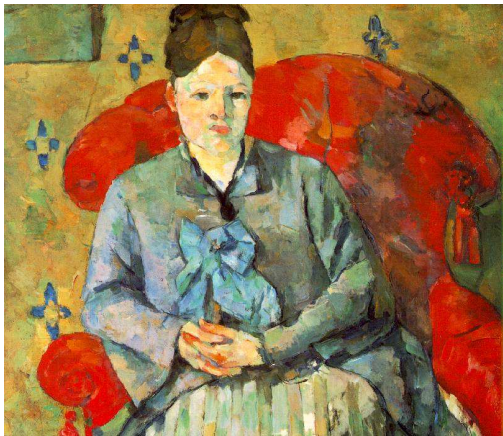


# THE INFLUENCE OF Impressionism:

## *artists and their art after the movement*



Although Impressionism was a popular movement in 1800s art, artists began breaking away from the “traditional,” or usual & expected style, of the time to experiment with more abstract presentations of landscape and portraits through thick lines, bright blocks of color, and vague shapes.



Art historians (people who study artists and art, along with historical people and places) consider art after Édouard Manet “Post-Impressionism.” Artists of this movement used bright, thick lines of paint to paint their subject matter—think of van Gogh’s “Starry Night” from 1889.



**Above:** Roger Fry’s “Rivers with Poplars,” 1912

**Middle:** Paul Cezanne’s “Figure in a Striped Skirt,” from 1877

**Below:** Paul Gauguin’s “Breton Girls Dancing,” from 1888

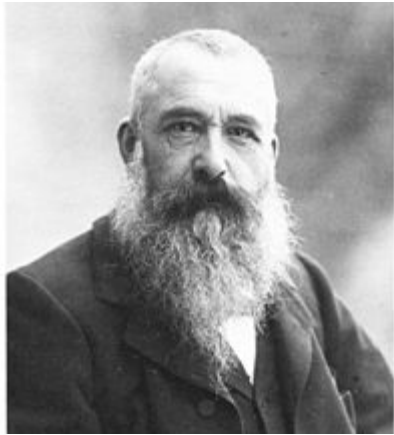
However, it’s important to recognize that not everyone appreciated the opinions of the Salon jury, especially the Impressionists. If they were chosen to show their works at all, they were usually received low scores and were poorly placed. This painting, “Girl in White,” by James McNeill Whistler and Degas’ “Ballerina” sculpture are examples of pieces that were rejected.

In 1863, a very big year for Impressionist artists, the Salon said “no” to an incredible number of paintings and artworks. In an effort to fix the situation between rejected artists and the Salon, the gallery offered its space to show on May 17, 1863 (marking the beginning of the “avant-garde” when the *Salon des Refuses*, the “exhibitions of rejects” held shows through 1886). It is important to know Manet never joined those Impressionist exhibitions, though he was chosen to present in the Salon in 1865.





## Claude Monet, *French* 1840-1926



If he were alive today, Monet would be the “Tiger Woods” of the Impressionist movement. Monet’s quick sketches of landscapes with rapid, obvious (easily seen) brushstrokes looked like, or gave an *impression* of, the more complete, finished paintings seen in the Louvre and across Paris.



**MOST LIKELY TO**  
paint waterlilies  
& haystacks

## Georges Seurat, *French* 1859-1891



Georges Seurat’s famous work *The Afternoon on the Grand Jatte* is almost seven feet high and more than ten feet long! Seurat believed the landscape and the people would look brighter on the canvas if they were made up of tiny dots, called **pointillism**, instead of long, even brushstrokes. This is one of the Art Institute of Chicago’s most famous works.



**MOST LIKELY TO**  
create artworks  
with tiny little dots

## Édouard Manet, *French* 1832-1893

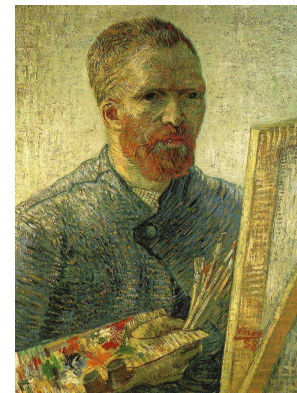


It’s hard to image Manet being a discredited artist, but when he was in Paris, one of his most famous work was actually rejected by the Salon! His work is considered “early Modern” by some, because he used thick, dark outlines in portraits. He was close friends with many Impressionists.



**MOST LIKELY TO**  
paint portraits of  
friends &  
colleagues

## Vincent van Gogh, *Dutch* 1853-1890



Although many art historians would consider him a Post-Impressionist (which is correct), he was heavily influenced by the work of Parisian Impressionists, as well as **Realist** artists, as mentioned before. Van Gogh is most recognized by his thick use of color, bright dashes, and swirling shapes.



**MOST LIKELY TO**  
paint bright  
swirls, stars,  
& sunflowers

## Gustave Caillebotte, *French 1840-1926*



Caillebotte (pronounced Kai-bot) was part of the Impressionist movement, but he stayed true to “realism” more than most artists. He is best known for his “Rainy Day in Paris” painting, which was part of the Third Impressionist Exhibit at the Salon in 1877. It is now seen at the Art Institute of Chicago.



**MOST LIKELY TO**  
paint Parisians  
walking around  
on a rainy day

## Edgar Degas, *French 1834-1917*



Degas was a famous artist, most recognized for his painting, drawing, and sculpting during the Impressionist movement. More than half of his works are of dancers; although he painted and exhibited many different subjects, his first work showing ballet dancers was in 1868 at the Salon.



**MOST LIKELY TO**  
paint ballerinas

## Mary Cassatt, *American 1844-1926*



Mary Cassatt was born in Pennsylvania, and attended the state's Academy of Fine Arts. She moved to Paris in 1866, and the Salon accepted one of her works in 1868. The Salon accepted a Cassatt piece every year until 1877, when both of her entries were rejected. She then joined Degas and other Impressionists to exhibit on their own.



**MOST LIKELY TO**  
paint mothers  
& children

## Pierre Renoir, *French 1841-1919*



Renoir was influenced by many earlier artists of the Realist movement, like Corbet and Delacroix. He developed his style by learning from friend Claude Monet, studying light's effect on color. The painting below, *Luncheon on the Boat Party*, is probably his most famous work and can be seen at the Phillips Collection in Washington, DC.



**MOST LIKELY TO**  
paint boat parties  
and portraits



# An Impressive timeline

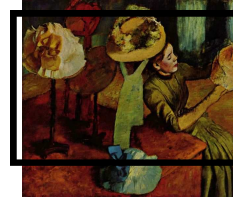
Impressionism was an art movement with a loose timeline of 1860-1900. Impressionist artists lived, for the most part, in Paris, France. This timeline places some of the events surrounding the most famous Impressionist artists with other important moments of France (in blue), other European countries (in green), America (in red).

**1868:** First recorded Bicycle race is held In Paris



**1877:** van Gogh moves to Amsterdam

**1881:** Renoir paints "On the Terrace"



**1885:** Degas paints "The Millinery Shop"

