Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Art History Analysis

**IMPRESSIONISM AND POST-IMPRESSIONISM**

*Impressionism* receives its name from the way these paintings try to “impersonate” a subject rather than depict it as realistically or naturally as possible.

*Post-impressionism* is really a continuation of impressionism, but breaks many of its “rules” by focusing more on form and structure than actually imitating the subject- it uses bolder, unnatural color and techniques, thicker paint, and distorted images.

Both were more interested in real life, especially in the social and leisure life of the middle and working classes. There were not a lot of religious, mythological, or historical themes. Both of these styles were considered shocking or radical at first, not just because of the unrealistic look but the new subject matter. Write down your observations for each painting. Pay attention to detail (i.e. facial expressions, color, setting/background…)

**IMPRESSIONISM:**

1. Édouard Manet, *Olympia* (1863)
2. Pierre-August Renoir, *The Luncheon of the Boating Party* (1881)
3. Pierre-August Renoir, *Girl with a Watering Can*, (1876)
4. Claude Monet, *The Saint-Lazare Station* (1877)
5. Edgar Degas, *The Rehearsal* (1878)
6. Edgar Degas, Henri Rouart in Front of His Factory (1875)

**POST-IMPRESSIONISM:**

1. Paul Cezanne, *The Card Players* (1895)
2. Vincent Van Gogh, *The Starry Night* (1889)
3. Georges Seurat, *View of Le Cretoy* (1889)