

Impression and Post-Impressionism

1. The decline of Romanticism: Realism
2. Literature and Art: Zola and Manet
3. The Impressionist movement
4. The Post-impressionists

The Decline of Romanticism: Realism

- a. By the 1850s (mid-19th century) , the romantic values had lost their original appeal
- b. With the rise of the mid-class (Bourgeois) and the growing economy(industrialization), social context changed
 - i. Emotion and feeling were no longer highly valued
- c. The appearance of important scientific discoveries
 - i. In France alone: many

Scientific Discoveries in France

1. Le Verrier: predicted the existence of the planet Neptune
 - a. Only by logic and calculations
 - b. Another astronomer confirmed by observation
2. Ampère: founded the science of electrodynamics (electromagnetism)
3. Charcot: founded modern neurology
 - a. Famous university professor
 - b. Many discoveries
 - c. One student: Pierre Marie
4. Louis Pasteur: originated the process known as "pasteurization" , and used vaccination of the first time against rabies
5. Social changes and scientific discoveries lead to the emergence of the new movement: Realism

Realism

1. Even artists are affected by the progress of science
 - a. They wanted to get discipline in their field
 - b. They want real, established, and verified facts
 - c. Turn to real life for inspirations
2. Search for "human documents"
 - a. Show life as it is
3. Maupassant, inspired by real anecdotes
 - a. From his family or friends
 - b. "Boule de suif"
 - i. A real woman
 - ii. From an anecdote from his uncle
4. Gustave Flaubert "Madame Bovary"
 - a. The mentor of Maupassant
 - b. Inspired by a news item he read in the paper
 - i. A woman cannot find romantic in her life so suicide
 - ii. Criticize reality
 - 1) Lead to trial
 - c. "I want to use my pen just a surgeon use his knife" : without emotion...
 - i. Reveal facts and reality
5. Gustave Courbet
 - a. Scenes of everyday life in the countryside
 - i. Village funeral
 - ii. Farmers working in the field
 - iii. "The Peasants of Flagey Returning from the fair, Ornans (1850)

iii. "The Peasants of Flagey Returning from the fair, Ornans (1850)



- 1) A scandal: everyday life of lower class people
- 2) No dignity, no intellectual ...
- 3) The subject is considered to be not worthy painted at that time
- 4) Painter: Worth it: it is part of human reality

b. "A burial at Ornans" (1849-1850)



- i. Show everyday activities of poor peasants in ordinary settings

c. "The stone breakers" (1849)



- i. A father and a son working as stone breakers
 - ii. The first socialist painting
 - 1) An authentic image of real labors at work
 - iii. No trace of emotion in his painting
- d. His realism was criticized at that time
- i. Caricatures on Le Charivari

Naturalism (A branch of realism)

explore the impact of heredity

1. Emile Zola
 - a. Observe the development of science
 - b. Got an idea: explore the impact of heredity
 - c. "The Rougon-Macquarts:
The history of a family under the second empire"
 - i. 20 novels collection
 - ii. The history of a family over several generations
 - iii. Physical and mental affects in the family
 - 1) Many kinds of people in the same family
 - 2) DNA research in literature



Literature and Art: Zola and Manet

1. Édouard Manet
 - a. "Portrait of Emile Zola" (1868)
 - i. Two men's intellectual association
 - ii. On the table: the paper with Manet's name
 - 1) The new painting techniques by Manet
2. Emile Zola "The Masterpiece" (L'Euvre, 1886)
 - a. 18 years after the portrait
 - b. Part of the series of the 20 novels
 - c. Hero: Claude Lantier : *a young nonconformist painter*
 - i. Want to free himself on all traditions
 - ii. Struggling for his own style
 - iii. An amalgam of
 - 1) Paul Cezanne
 - 2) Claude Monet
 - 3) Édouard Manet
 - iv. Page2
'Now we need something else... Just exactly what I don't really know! If I did, and I could... I should be very smart... and I should be the one person to be reckoned with! But I do feel that the grand, Romantic pageantry of Delacroix is just about played out, and Courbet's "black" painting is already beginning to feel stuffy and reek of a musty studio where the sun never enters... Do you see what I mean? Perhaps that's what we need now, sunlight, open air, something bright and fresh, people and things as seen in real daylight. I don't know, but it seems to me that that's our sort of painting, the sort of painting our generation should produce and look at.'
 - v. He wants to paint something new
 - vi. What young artists were aiming at
 - 1) Their frustrations, struggles and need for change
3. "Plein Air" (in the open air)
 - a. A hint of the impressionism movement
 - b. Paint in open air
4. "Salon des Refuses" (The Salon of the Refused Paintings)
 - a. An annual event in Paris, an exhibition of paintings
 - b. The paintings for exhibition need the approval of the cabinet of art
 - i. In 1860s, many young artists simply got rejected as rubbish
 - ii. Especially in 1863, so many artists were rejected
 - iii. Napoleon III intervened: he think those paintings also need to be shown
In another gallery, names "Salon des Refuses"
 - iv. People want to go to the rejected paintings and laugh at them
 - v. In Masterpiece, Claude's paintings were criticized
 - 1) Unusual representation of naked woman and fully dressed men
 - 2) An indication for Manet's "Luncheon on the Grass"
5. Manet "Luncheon on the Grass" (1863)



- a. Zola was inspired by this (in Masterpiece)
 - b. The Image cause most hostility from the public
 - c. Reception of the public: as the novel says
 - d. Just a ordinary picnic
 - i. A wild contrast; the bright skin and the two fully dressed men
 - ii. A huge scandal
 - 1) A scandal affront public taste because of the way it presented to the public
 - iii. Created an outrage in "Salon des Refuses"
 - 1) Because the naked women was in such an causal setting
 - a) Other naked women are in historical or mythical scene
 - b) Or women in some other areas
 - Some distance between their life : so people feel better and accept it
 - 2) Seems to be improper and immoral
 - 3) Not considered to be mainstream
 - 4) Unthinkable at that time: consider to be pornographic image at that time
 - iv. Parities of this image
 - 1) Nowadays we are submerged by images
 - a) Some are new creations but some are reappeared , adapted, transformed, or re-produced
 - 2) Kathy Grove, altered photograph of "Luncheon on the Grass"
 - a) American
 - b) Harper's Magazine (Apr, 1991)
 - c) The invisibility of women throughout history
 - 3) Mrs. Manet Entertains in the Garden
 - a) The man (Mr. Manet) is naked
 - b) Great Housewives of Art (London 1988)
 - 4) Sexuality in Art and the Media
 - a) "Feminist revenge"
 - 5) Gilbert Shelton "Dejeuner sur L'here"
 - 6) The Australian Magazine (Christmas 1994)
- Manet was both called realist and impressionist (at the transition)

Is there any thing really new in this world?

Marcantonio Raimondi "Judgement of Paris" (c. 1475)

In the lower right corner

Manet transposed them...

Retain the general...

But change the identity and content

Transformed a very unconventional figure into very controversial painting

The Impressionist Movement

1. France Map
 - a. Normandy: north of France: City of Fecamp
2. Impressionism Movement is very much rooted in Normandy
3. Originated in Normandy
 - a. Artistic
 - b. Maupassant (implicitly)
 - i. Paint in the open air
 - ii. Real Natural Landscape
 - iii. Non-academic subject
 - iv. The effect of light on objects

Handout Ms. Henry

Refer to ""Claude Monet "The cliff at Fecamp" (1881)""



Probably inspired Maupassant

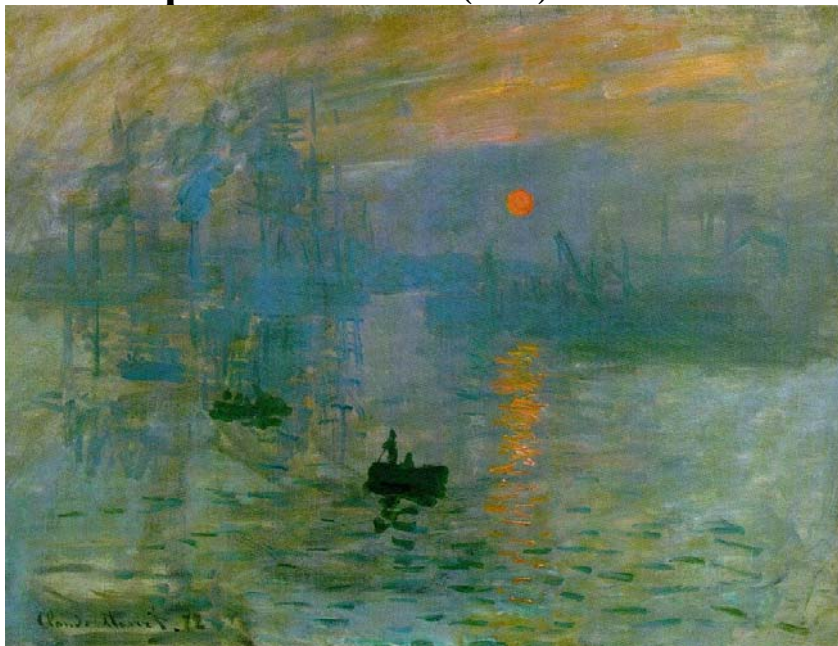
Page 153:

The description of a typical impressionism painting

I have just finished a painting that I feel...price...

**beyond any academic rules! **sea: color

Monet "**Impression** : Sunrise" (1872)



1. Give impressionism the name
2. Intangible

- a. Sun Water Barely suggested
- b. Pattern was baffled
- c. Could see but could not understand

3. Impression

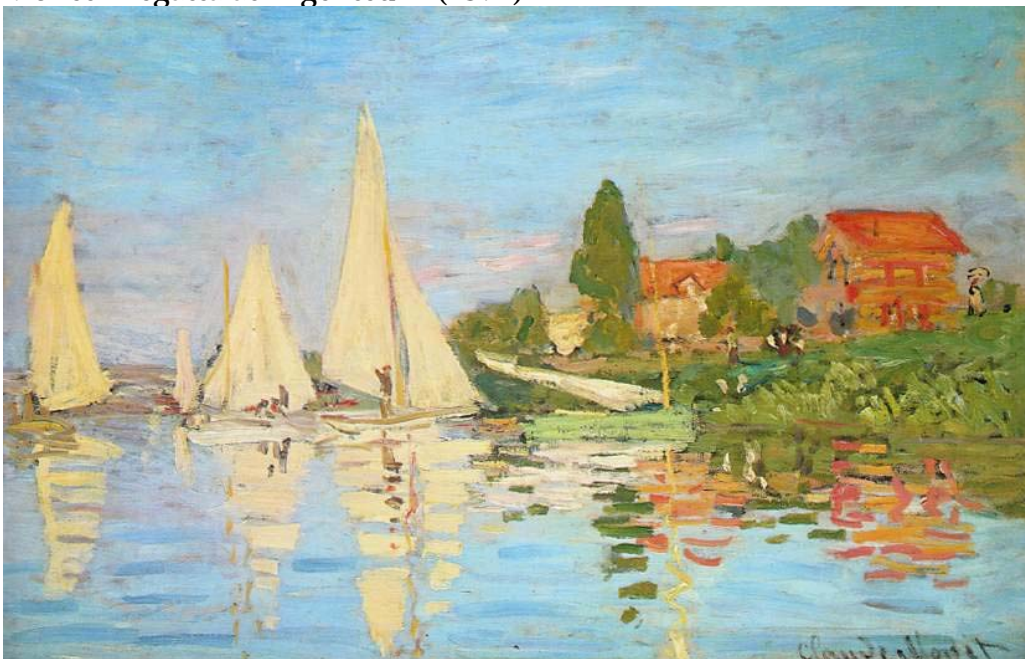
- a. Short strokes of brush
- b. Colors:
 - i. Could only see with some distance
 - 1) The general impression delivered by the color and the painting
 - ii. Could not see within a short distance
- c. Objects:
 - i. A big mass of colors
 - ii. You need to step back to see what it means

4. Monet "The Turkeys" (1877)



- a. A un-academic topic
- b. Unthinkable ...
- c. Colors: overflowing, not following the shapes or outlines
 - i. Bright, mixed

5. Monet "Regatta at Argenteuil" (1872)



- a. Argenteuil: a town in Normandy
- b. The water reflection for the boats and ...

- b. The water reflection for the boats and ...
Just white stripes...

6. Monet "The Water-Lily Pond" (1899)



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**These paintings are based on impressions
Criticized by being scandals**

Impressionism in Music

1. Claude Debussy
 - a. "Prelude to the afternoon of a Faun"
 - i. Sounds of nature
 - b. "Moonlight"
2. A musical illustration of impressionism art
3. Debussy: "Music is an open air art..the sound of the sea, the curve of the horizon..... multiple impression inside us; ..."
4. A critic said: "Debussy's music is Impressionism made of sonorous patches"

Light: the primary ingredient in impressionism painting

1. Pierre Auguste Renoir (Dancing at the moulin de la galette) (1876)



- a. Sunspots on the clothes
2. Renoir "The swing" (1876)

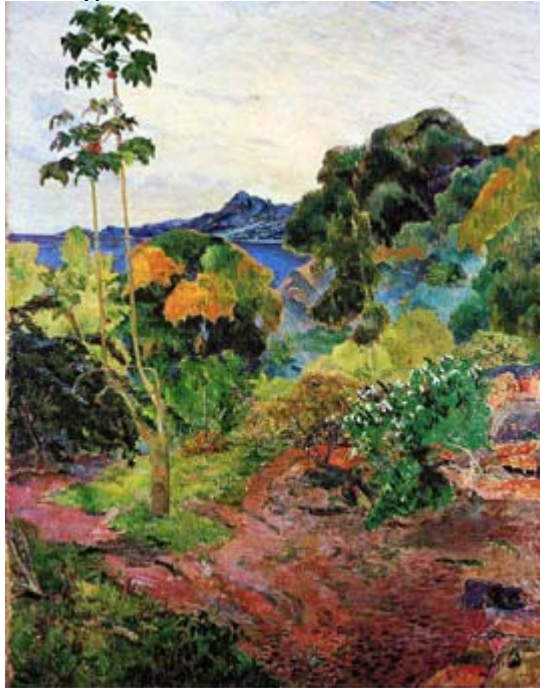


- a. The sunspots
 - b. The impression of sun leaves
 - c. A sunny day
3. Impressionism
 - a. Inspired by the scientific development in light
 - b. Color is a result of the light reflection

4. Monet "The Cathedral of Rouen" (1894)
 - a. A series of some paintings with the same title
 - b. Rouen: also in Normandy
 - c. "Morning Sun: Blue Harmony"
 - d. "Morning Effect: White Harmony"
Several easels at the same time....
One canvas for one time
 - e. "Full Sun: Harmony in blue and gold"
 - f. "Grey Weather"
 - g. Paint the cathedral over and over again
 - i. Monet was obsessed by light
 - ii. Want to portray all the light....

The Post Impressionists

1. Considered the limitation of Impressionism
 - a. Develop their own style
2. Paul Gauguin
 - a. Went to Tahiti after their separation
 - b. "Tropical Vegetation" (1889)



- c. "Women with a flower" (1891)
3. Vincent van Gogh
 - a. Came to France for a while
 - b. "View of Arles" (1888)



4. Two people had different personality
5. Paul Cezanne
 - a. "Hillside in Provence" (c. 1886-1890)

a. "Hillside in Provence" (c. 1886-1890)



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- i. Patches of colors
 - 1) Bigger
 - ii. Later evolve into cubes and shapes
 - iii. Cubism
6. Pointillism, also called Divisionism
- a. Created a painting with tiny little dots
 - b. George Seurat
 - i. "Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte" (1884-1886)



- 1) Thousands of little dots
 - 2) Patience and concentration
- c. Need to be observed at a distance
 - d. Criticized to be "putting confettis to the canvas"
 - i. So a derogatory term for it is "Confettism"
 - e. "Sunday, in the Park with George"
 - i. Masterpiece ...

i. Masterpiece ...

