

Knowledge Organiser – Impressionism and Post-Impressionism (Visual Arts – Year Six)



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Impressionism	A movement which developed in art in the 19 th century in France. It is based on painting outside, rather than in the studio from sketches. Main impressionist subjects were landscapes and scenes from everyday life. Artists associated with impressionism were Monet, Renoir and Degas.
Post-Impressionism	A term which describes the change in impressionism from about 1886. Artists associated with post-impressionism were Cezanne, Van Gogh and Gauguin.
exhibit	Where an artist shows their works of art to others in an exhibition.
en plein air	A French term which refers to painting a whole finished picture outside.
studio	A room where an artist works.
transient effects	Trying to capture an effect in nature, for example the moving light in the sky, which only lasts for a short amount of time.
brushwork	The style an artist has of putting paint onto a painting with a brush.
landscape	A painting or drawing of a large area of the natural world, for example mountains or fields.
complementary colours	Any two colours which are opposite each other on the colour wheel, for example yellow and purple are complementary to each other.
constructive brushstrokes	A term given to the technique used by Cezanne to describe using similar-sized parallel brushstrokes to show volume of a shape.

Impressionism



Monet – The Beach at Trouville (1870)



Renoir – The Skiff (1875)

Post-Impressionism



Cezanne – Mont Sainte-Victoire (1902-04)



Van Gogh – The Sower (1888)