

Impressionist - Claude Monet

School Name _____

Student Name _____

Teacher Name _____

Date ____/____/20____

Per. ____

Claude Monet

- *Fill in the blanks with the following words:*

ambient

Impressionists

professional

flowers

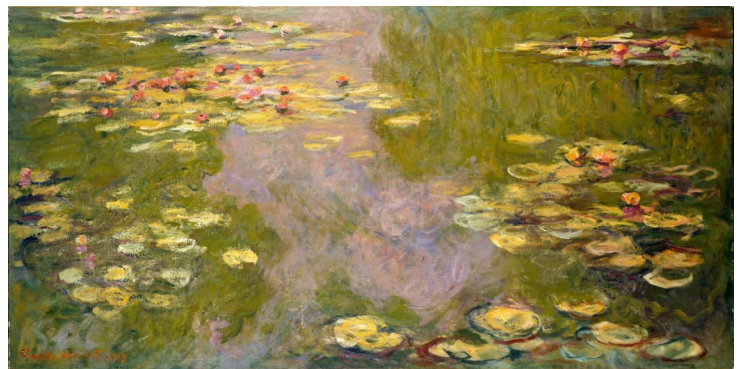
landscape

rendering

Claude Monet became a successful caricaturist in his his home town Le Havre on the northern coast of France, but after studying *plein-air* _____ painting, he moved to Paris in 1859.

In Paris he met other painters, such as Camille Pissarro and Pierre-Auguste Renoir. Renoir and Monet began painting outdoors together in the late 1860s, and began establishing the foundations of Impressionism.

During the 1870s Monet developed his technique for _____



atmospheric outdoor light, using broken, rhythmic brushwork. He received little but abuse from public and critics alike, who complained that the paintings were formless, unfinished, and ugly. By 1874, with Pissarro and Edgar Degas, Monet helped organize the *Société Anonyme des Artistes, Peintres, Sculpteurs, Graveurs, etc.*, the formal name of the group of painters that would become known as the _____.

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Monet and his family lived in abject poverty until, in the 1880s, his paintings started selling. So, he was able to buy a house in Giverny, about 50 miles outside Paris.

Claude Monet lived in his home at Giverny for forty-three years, from 1883 to 1926, the year he died. During this very long time, he layed out the house to his own tastes, adapting it to the needs of his family and _____ life.

Above the studio, Monet had his own apartment, a large bedroom and a bathroom. The left side of the house was his side, where he could work and sleep. Claude Monet did not like organized gardens, he grouped flowers together by color and left them to grow freely. He loved to mix simple _____ like daisies and poppies with rare varieties. Monet had a real passion for botany and he often exchanged plants with his friends, including artist Gustave Caillebotte and French Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau. He was always on the hunt for rare flowers, which he would purchase at great expense.

His gardens were a source of many paintings, of water lilies for example - Monet painted water lilies over and over for twenty-five years. He was preoccupied with water, reflections, and the _____ light of a sunny day - each of these elements changed from moment to moment before the painter.

When Monet began to be financially successful, Pissarro accused him of commercialism, and younger painters called him passé, for he remained loyal to the Impressionists' early goal of capturing the transitory effects of nature through direct observation.