

# MONET AND IMPRESSIONISM



Artist: Two Socks (TS)  
Title: "The Japanese Bridge"

**Level:** Junior, Middle

**Grades:** 3-8 | **Age:** 8-14 | **Written by:** Judy Sassano

[Judy is an art teacher at George Washington Elementary School in Camden, N.J.]

## Summary:

This lesson from Judy Sassano teaches students about Monet and Impressionism as students are encouraged to create their own Impressionistic painting.

## Objectives:

- Students will learn about Monet and Impressionism
- Students will learn about negative space
- Students will develop ability to use materials
- Students will develop imagination and creativity

- Students will develop ability to mix colors on a palette

### **Vocabulary:**

Claude Monet, Landscape, Water, Reflection, Floral, Flowers, Trees, Impressionism, Water Lilies, Japanese Bridge, Loose, Light, Airy

### **What You Need:**

- White heavy stock poster board 10x10 or larger
- Masking tape
- Scissors
- Sponges
- Green, yellow, blue, pink, purple, white tempera paint
- Paper plates for palettes
- Clean up material
- Any visuals which include Monet's Waterlilies and the Bridge or Gardens at Giverny (see list below)
- [Book](#) and/or [video](#) of Linnea in Monet's Garden

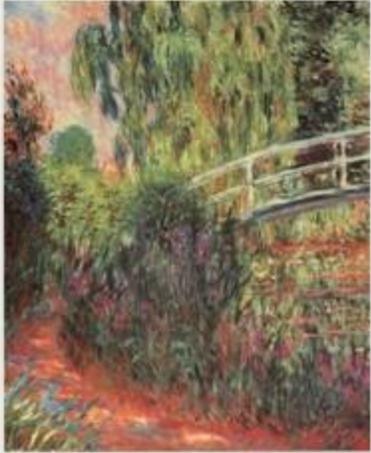
### **What You Do:**

1. Show students Monet's paintings and emphasize how they look fuzzy up close but realistic from a distance.
2. Discuss Impressionism and explain that the students are going to paint an Impressionistic garden.
3. Demonstrate by taking a long piece of tape and cutting it into needed sizes to create a bridge, stairway, trellis, fence, or what ever you decide is going to be part of your garden.
4. Create your idea by sticking the tape on your paper in the shape of an object (bridge, stairway, etc.)
5. Using sponges, create sky, grass, water, trees, flowers etc. by dabbing the colors on to your paper.
6. Be sure to paint over the tape, too. No white paper should show.
7. When dry, carefully pull the tape off of the painting.
8. It should appear that your objects are painted in white and your garden blooms around it.
9. From far away the painting will appear more realistic. Close-up it will appear as splotches of paint.

### **About Claude Monet:**

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*Written by Andrea Mulder-Slater, KinderArt®*



**Claude Monet: Bridge at Giverny** Claude Monet was a French painter whose 1872 painting, "Impression Sunrise" (which depicted sunlight dancing and shimmering on water), gave the name to the entire Impressionist movement. Monet felt that nature knows no black or white and nature knows no line. These beliefs resulted in this artist creating beautifully colorful and energetic pieces of work. The leading member of the Impressionists, Claude Monet captured the spontaneity of nature's wonderful light. He was also incredibly prolific and today many museums (and private collectors) possess his work.

### **About Impressionism:**

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*Written by Andrea Mulder-Slater, KinderArt®*

Impressionism (the word) came from a painting by a fellow named Claude Monet. The painting was titled, "Impression Sunrise" and it depicted (among other things) sunlight dancing and shimmering on water. The movement lasted from around 1870 to 1910 and included artists such as Monet, Degas and Pissarro. Light, surface, color and capturing fast fleeting moments... that's what Impressionism was all about. Hard to believe that in the late 1800's, many folks hated the stuff, given all the impressionists art calendars we see today..