



## Impressionism and its influence on modern Art

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### Abstract

Impressionism is the most important thing to happen in European art since the Renaissance, whose visual methods it replaced. Almost all later developments in painting and sculpture stemmed from it, and its basic principles are reflected in many other art forms. For a perceptual approach, based on ideas about the nature of what we see, it substituted a perceptual one based on actual visual experience. For an allegedly stable reality, it substituted a transient reality. Rejecting the idea that a canon of expression exists to indicate expressions, feelings and arrangements of objects, it gave primacy to the subjective approach of the artist, emphasizing spontaneity and immediacy of vision and reaction. Formulating a theory of 'realism' that applied as much to subject matter as to technique, it eschewed the anecdotal, historical, romanticism, focusing instead on the life and events of its era. Avoiding the studio, the Impressionists placed great emphasis on painting in the open air, in emotional contact with the subject that was engaging their attention. When painting in this way – and even in the studio, when there was a need to capture the impression of the subject he was painting – he developed a technique that was partly derived from that haste which he had demanded., partly determined by the need to achieve perceptual reality. He eliminated the black shadows and outlines that do not exist in nature; The shadow was painted the complementary color of the object. He used an iridescent palette and experimented with different techniques of broken colour. Impressionism was one of the first art movements to be associated with a mercantile-conscious group; Its practitioners organized many exhibitions and worked intermittently in unity. But in reality they were very different in their personalities and in their art; It is dangerous to dramatize their achievements by seeing them as idealistic revolutionaries reacting against an artistic establishment. He sometimes felt that this was not integral to his achievement, and had nothing to do with his status as the first modern artist. In this paper discuss all the factor.

**Keywords:** achievement, artist, impressionism, styles, techniques

### Introduction

#### Origins of Impressionism

Throughout the history of art, styles and techniques have evolved and changed, and each new departure has arisen from, or reacted against, the styles and techniques that came before. Monet is often described as the father of modern art: but if Monet was the father, others before him had shown the way. Instead of painting in a studio, the Impressionists found they could capture the fleeting and short-lived effects of sunlight by working quickly in front of their subjects, en plein air rather than in a studio," explains Tate. This resulted in light And came a greater awareness of color and the changing patterns of the natural scene. The brushwork was broken up into rapid and distinct dabs to render the fleeting quality of light.

#### History

During the 19th century, most French artists produced work that followed the traditional tastes of the Académie des Beaux-Arts, a Paris-based organization that held annual Salons. Showcasing a selection of hand-picked artwork, the Salon favored traditional subject matter – including historical, mythological and allegorical scenes – presented in a realistic style. Tired of this age-old approach to creativity, a group of artists decided to abandon Salon promotion and, instead, host independent exhibitions of their own. Known as the Société Anonyme Co-opérative des Artistes Peintres, Sculpteurs, Graveurs ("Co-operative and Anonymous Association of Painters, Sculptors, and Engravers"), this band of artists—including Claude Monet, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Edgar Degas and Pissarro - including Camille - held its first exhibition in 1874. Set up

in the studio of Nader, a French photographer, the exhibition displayed a number of paintings by 30 artists, the most notable being Claude Monet's impressionism, Sunrise (1872). read more

#### Theory of Impressionism

The main characteristics of impressionism include:

- a true picture of modern scenes from life;
- the use of bright natural colors;
- the desire to convey the transience of the moment, speed, emotion, dynamism and make an impression on the audience;
- giving preference to the play of light over the accuracy of the image;
- Painting outside, not in the studio, to accurately convey the lighting effect; As a result, most of the plots were not staged;
- The plots were modern, urban, casual, bourgeois;
- Use of dynamic strokes, in which colors are not mixed.

#### Artist's

Regardless of technique, artists were considered impressionists if they appeared at any time in a group impressionist show. While Monet is the artist most closely associated with Impressionism, and Manet's greatest works are most closely associated with Realism than Impressionism, Manet is nevertheless an important figure in the Impressionist movement. The artist's ongoing battle with the Salon over the institution's outdated guidelines and biased juries made him a hero of the avant-garde and paved the way for the Impressionists to set up their own exhibitions.

Some Impressionists applied paint in thick layers, called *impasto*, sometimes with a palette knife or even directly from a tube, to give their canvases a pronounced texture and form. He also adopted an expanded color palette; Instead of employing the gloomy colors of history paintings, he used colors to represent highlights and shadows to reflect the rich color nuances of the real world.

Many of the Impressionists experimented with synthetic pigments, particularly with vibrant new colors of yellow, blue, violet, and green. Those who focused on landscapes and scenes of everyday life took their canvases outside, painting from direct observation rather than from inside the studio. Unconcerned with creating objectively realistic productions, the Impressionists sought to capture the changing effects of light, weather, and atmosphere, employing their loose, figurative brushwork to convey the dynamism of their new environment.

### Before Impressionism

Eugène Delacroix was one of the artists who influenced the Impressionists. He was one of the first artists to realize that color applied with distinct undulating strokes could more intensely convey the dynamism of the depicted moment. In addition to using contrasting colors, he also believed that the plot of a painting should resonate with modern life.

### Modern Art

There is no precise definition of the term "modern art": it is an elastic term, which can accommodate different meanings. This is not very surprising, as we are constantly moving with the times, and what is considered "modern painting" or "modern sculpture" today may not be seen as modern in fifty years' time. Nevertheless, it is conventional to say that "modern art" means works produced during the approximate period of 1870–1970. This "modern age" followed a long period of dominance of Renaissance-inspired academic art, promoted by the network of European academies of fine arts. and is followed by "contemporary art" (after 1970) itself, the more *avant-garde* of which is also referred to as "postmodern art".

This chronology matches the view of many art critics and institutions, but not all. For example, both the Tate Modern in London and the Musée National d'Art Moderne at the Pompidou Center in Paris take 1900 as a starting point for "modern art".

Furthermore, neither they, nor the Museum of Modern Art in New York, make any distinction between "modernist" and "post-modernist" works: instead, they see both as phases of "modern art". Incidentally, it is important to recognize when trying to understand the history of art that art did not change overnight, but rather reflected wider (and slower) changes in society. It also reflects the perspective of the artist. Thus, for example, a work of art produced as early as 1958 could certainly be "postmodernist" (if the artist had a very advanced approach – a good example is the *nouveau réalisme* of Yves Klein); While another piece created in the 1980s by a conservative artist can be seen as a period of "modern art" rather than an example of "contemporary art". In fact, it is probably true to say that many different aspects of art – that is, several sets of aesthetics, some hypermodern, some old-fashioned – can co-exist at any given time. Furthermore, it is worth remembering that many of these terms (such as "modern art") are only invented from the vantage point after the event.

### Influence

Impressionism had a profound influence in shaping the modern art that was to follow because instead of recreating the subject, it recreated techniques and forms that changed the way the subject was understood. It was the driving force behind various movements in painting such as Neo-Impressionism, Post-Impressionism, Fauvism and Cubism ("Impressionism").

Neo-impressionism had its roots in Impressionism, but it created a technique called *divisionism* in which color was broken down into its basic elements and the painting was done in small dots, so that the dots from a distance form an optical mixture of colors ("Neo-impressionism"). Post-impressionism was another artistic movement that developed from impressionism that extended its concepts but rejected its limitations. While the movement also used bright colors, loose and thick brushstrokes, and real-life subject matter, the emphasis was on geometric forms, a form often transformed to convey greater meaning, and used The colors were unnatural and random. It was a very important movement in the artistic history of France and the early Post-Impressionists included Vincent Van Gogh, Georges Seurat and Paul Cézanne ("Post-Impressionism"). Impressionism also made modern art distinctly 'modern' and one of the movements it spawned was Fauvism. This included early 20th-century modern artists, who used rich colors in unorthodox methods and simple lines, while at the same time making it easier to interpret and exaggerate the perspective that the painting contained ("Fauvism"). presented. Below is an example of a painting from this movement painted by Henri Matisse, one of the leaders of the movement: Cubism was another art movement influenced by impressionism and originated in the 20th century. It began in 1908 and achieved massive popularity in France until it died out in 1919 ("Cubism").

### Conclusion

Impressionism was a distinctive style of art in which artists used bright colors and depicted their subjects as if a person had caught a glimpse of them. These artists were fascinated by light and used it to give a variety of effects to their paintings. It influenced modern artists and paved the way for several important movements in art history.

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