

name: _____

class: _____

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Impressionism



Impressionism, a revolutionary _____ in art history, began in the late 19th century in _____. This style was characterized by a focus on light and its changing qualities, often capturing _____ in time. Impressionist artists used short, thick strokes of _____ to quickly capture the essence of the subject. One of the most famous Impressionist artists was _____, known for his water lily paintings. These artists often painted _____, embracing natural light and scenery.

Unlike the detailed, realistic art of the past, Impressionism was about conveying an _____ of a scene. This was a significant shift from traditional _____ of painting, which emphasized careful detail and precision.

Impressionists were more interested in showcasing _____ and light rather than exact representations. Their works often appeared unfinished or _____ to critics at the time.

The first Impressionist _____ was held in 1874 and was met with mixed reviews. Many traditionalists criticized the loose brushwork and vibrant _____. However, over time, Impressionism gained popularity and influenced many other art _____. It marked the beginning of modern _____, paving the way for movements like Post-Impressionism and _____.

Impressionism not only changed the way artists painted but also how viewers perceived _____. It encouraged people to appreciate the beauty of ordinary _____ and the play of light in their everyday lives. This movement remains one of the most beloved and influential in art history, with its works continuing to inspire and captivate _____ worldwide.

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