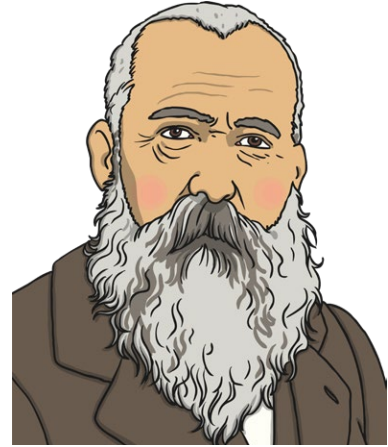


Claude Monet

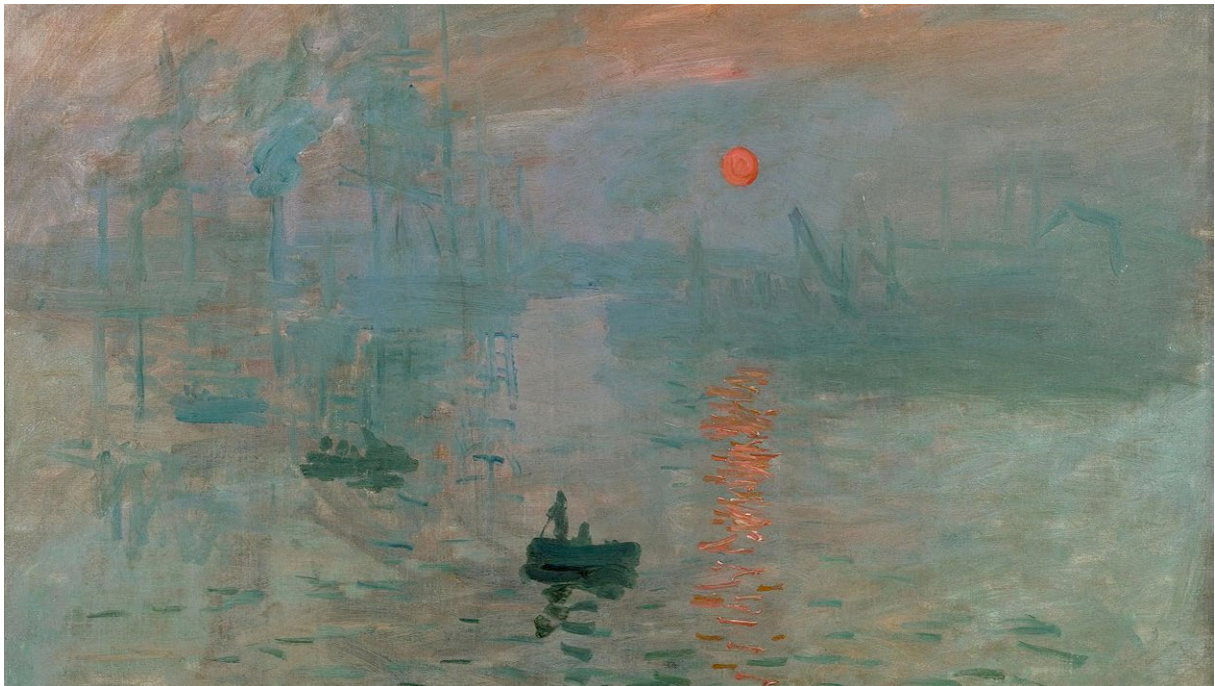
Claude Monet was born in Paris on 15th November 1840. He loved to draw from a very young age and was even able to make a small amount of money by drawing pictures of people. Monet studied at an art school when he turned 11. Over the next few years, he met other artists who taught him how to use oil paints. Monet's mother supported him becoming an artist, but his father (a greengrocer) did not. He wanted him to take over the family business instead.



Sadly, Monet's mother died in 1857. Claude moved to Paris to study at the Academie Suisse but shortly after was drafted into the army. Whilst in the army, Monet developed typhoid fever and returned home a few years later.

When Monet met Auguste Renoir and Alfred Sisley, they began experimenting by working outside and painting the effects of light. This was the beginning of an art movement called 'Impressionism'.

Impressionist artists tried to create a feeling or experience in their art rather than a realistic painting of a scene. The word 'impressionism' comes from Monet's painting 'Impression: Sunrise' which was a great example of this new style of painting.



Monet continued to perfect his work and used a wide range of colours and brushstrokes. His paintings started to become popular and people began to buy them. To continue to experiment with light, Monet painted a series of the same scenes at different times of day and in different types of weather.

Once such scene was a pond at his home in Giverny. Monet spent hours painting the water lilies, the bridge and the sunset. He displayed huge paintings of the water lilies at the Musée de L'Orangerie in Paris. Monet called it the Grandes Decorations.



During the First World War, Monet painted a series of weeping willow trees to represent fallen French soldiers. He also donated 'Water Lilies' to France in honour of the end of the war. Towards the end of his life, Monet began to lose his eyesight and suffered with lung cancer. He died on 5th December 1926 and was buried in Giverny cemetery.

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Questions

1. In what year was Claude Monet born? Tick **one**.

1880

1857

1840

1815

2. What did Monet's father want him to become?

3. Who died in 1857? Tick **one**.

Monet's father

Monet

Monet's wife

Monet's mother

4. **Find** and **copy** a word that means 'to learn'.

5. What is the name of the art movement started by Monet and his friends? Tick **one**.

Realism

Impressionism

Idealism

Classical

6. Why do you think Monet painted the same scene at different times? **Explain** your answer fully.

Questions

7. Where was Monet buried? Tick **one**.

Paris

Le Havre

Bologne

Giverny

Claude Monet Answers

1. In what year was Claude Monet born? Tick **one**.

1880

1857

1840

1815

2. What did Monet's father want him to become?

a greengrocer

3. Who died in 1857? Tick **one**.

Monet's father

Monet

Monet's wife

Monet's mother

4. **Find** and **copy** a word that means '**to learn**'.

study

5. What is the name of the art movement started by Monet and his friends? Tick **one**.

Realism

Impressionism

Idealism

Classical

6. Why do you think Monet painted the same scene at different times? **Explain** your answer fully.

Pupil's own response, such as: I think that Monet painted the same scene at different times because he wanted to paint it when the light was different to see how it affected the painting and how it would make the viewer feel.

Claude Monet Answers

7. Where was Monet buried? Tick **one**.

Paris

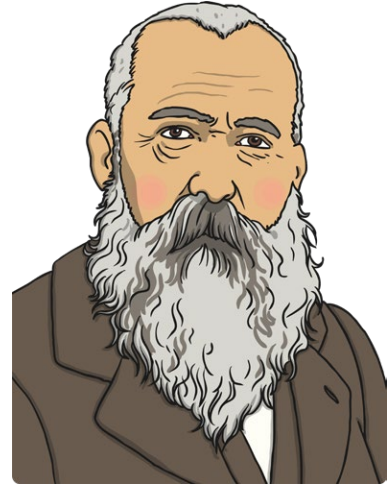
Le Havre

Bologne

Giverny

Claude Monet

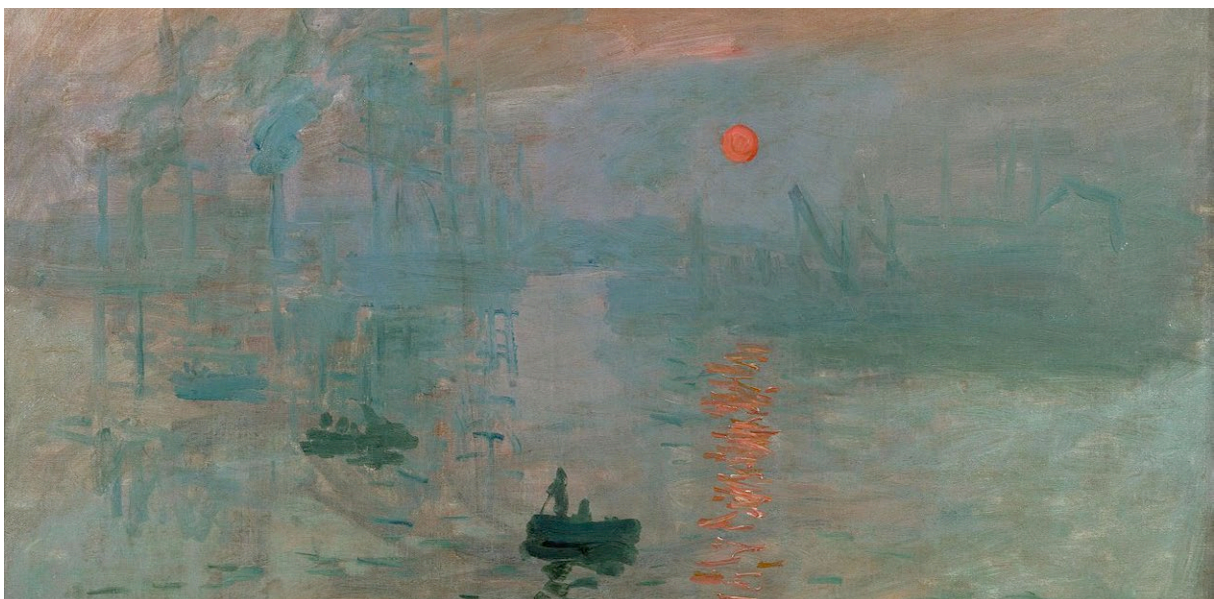
Claude Monet was born in Paris on 15th November 1840 but moved to the port city of Le Havre as a little boy. He loved to draw from a very young age and was even able to make a small amount of money by drawing pictures of people. Monet studied at an art school when he turned 11. Over the next few years, he met Eugène Boudin, a popular French painter, who taught him how to use oil paints. Monet's mother supported him becoming an artist, but his father (a greengrocer) did not. He wanted him to take over the family business instead.



Monet's mother died in 1857 after which, Claude moved to Paris to study at the Academie Suisse. Shortly after starting, he was drafted into the French army but developed typhoid fever and returned home a few years later.

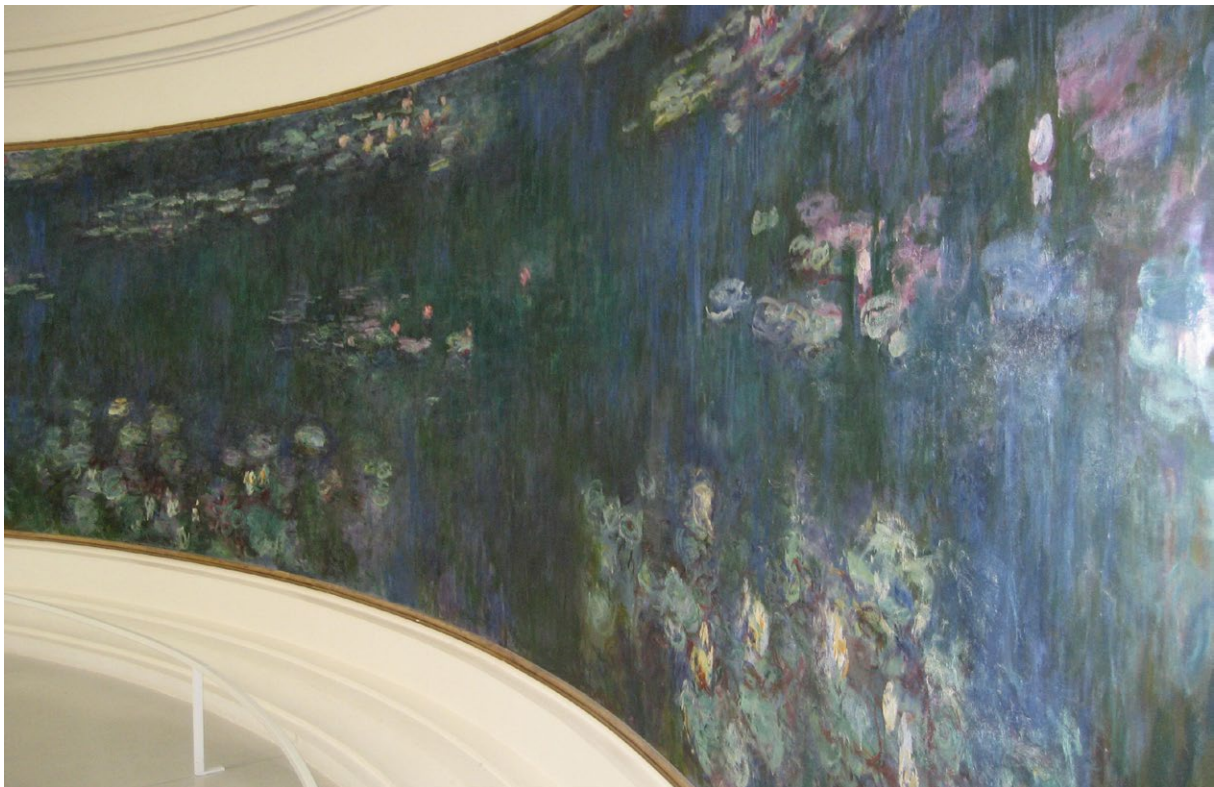
Around 1860, Monet met Auguste Renoir and Alfred Sisley and they began experimenting by working outside ('en plein air') and painting the effects of light. This was the beginning of an art movement called 'Impressionism'.

Impressionist artists tried to capture a feeling or experience in their artwork rather than a realistic painting of a scene. Impressionists painted everyday scenes as well as landscapes which was a radical move at the time as classic artists took inspiration from battle scenes, Bible passages or Greek myths. The word 'impressionism' comes from Monet's painting 'Impression: Sunrise' which was a great example of this new style of painting.



Monet continued to perfect his work and used a wide range of colours, paint thicknesses and brushstrokes. His paintings started to become popular and people began to buy them. To continue to experiment with light, Monet painted a series of the same scenes at different times of day, in different types of weather and in different seasons.

One such scene was a large pond at his home in Giverny. Monet spent hours painting the water lilies, the bridge and the sunset which he then displayed in a purpose-built, curved room at the Musée de L'Orangerie in Paris. Monet called it the Grandes Decorations.



During the First World War, Monet painted an emotive series of weeping willow trees to represent fallen French soldiers. He also donated 'Water Lilies' to France in honour of the end of the war. Towards the end of his life, Monet began to suffer from poor eyesight due to cataracts. As a result, he added different colours and tones to his work. Monet developed lung cancer at the age of 86 and died on 5th December 1926. He is considered one of the greatest artists of all time.

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Questions

1. When was Claude Monet born?

2. How old was Monet when he first went to art school? Tick **one**.

- 6
- 11
- 15
- 12

3. Explain why **Eugène Boudin** was important in Monet's life.

4. What disease did Monet contract when he was in the army? Tick **one**.

- cholera
- pneumonia
- typhoid
- dysentery

5. What does '**en plein air**' mean in English?

6. How was impressionism different from classical art at the time?

Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

Questions

7. What did Monet paint at his home in Giverny? Tick one.

water lilies

oranges

flowers

people

8. When did Monet die? Tick one.

5th December 1962

5th November 1926

5th December 1926

5th September 1922

Answers

1. When was Claude Monet born?

15th November 1840

2. How old was Monet when he first went to art school? Tick one.

6

11

15

12

3. Explain why Eugène Boudin was important in Monet's life.

Pupil's own response, such as: Eugène Boudin was important in Monet's life because he was a popular French artist and he taught Monet how to use oil paints, which he went on to use in a lot of his famous works.

4. What disease did Monet contract when he was in the army? Tick one.

cholera

pneumonia

typhoid

dysentery

5. What does 'en plein air' mean in English?

working outside

6. How was impressionism different from classical art at the time? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

Pupil's own response, such as: Impressionism was different from classical art because impressionists painted everyday scenes whereas classic artists painted inspirational battle scenes, Bible passages and Greek myths. Impressionists wanted to capture a feeling or experience in their artwork instead of painting a realistic scene.

7. What did Monet paint at his home in Giverny? Tick one.

water lilies

oranges

flowers

people

8. When did Monet die? Tick one.

5th December 1962

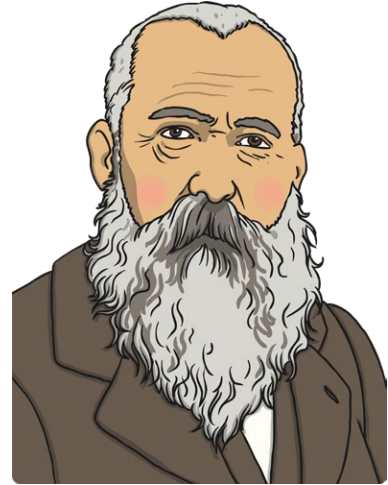
5th November 1926

5th December 1926

5th September 1922

Claude Monet

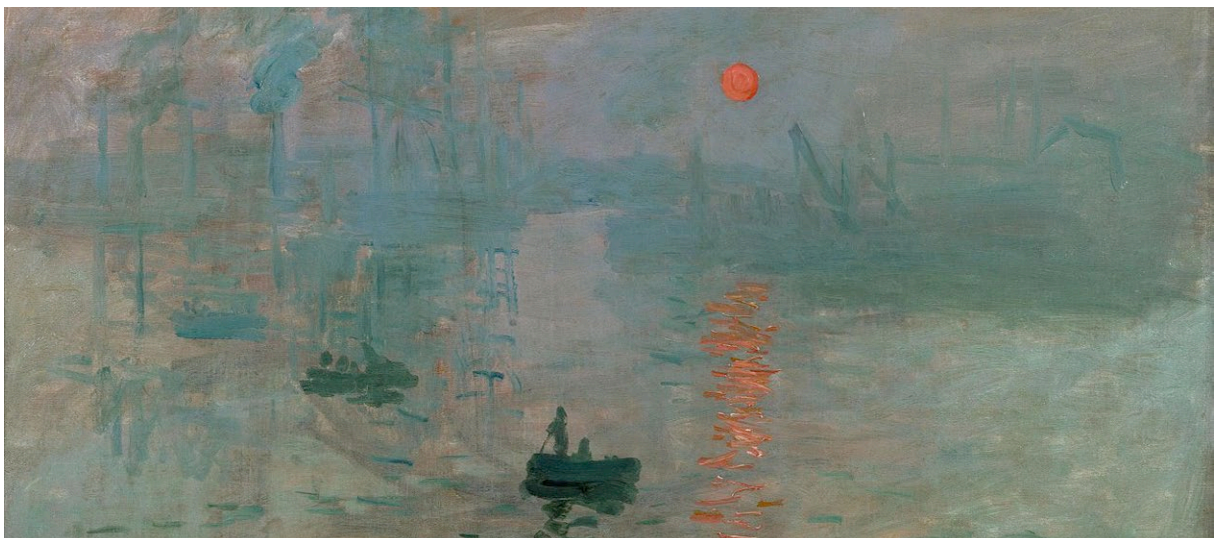
Claude Monet was born in Paris on 15th November 1840 but moved to the port city of Le Havre as a little boy. His artistic talent was evident from a very young age and he was even able to make a small amount of money by drawing pictures of people. Monet studied at an art school when he turned 11. Over the next few years, he met Eugène Boudin, a French painter noted for his seascapes, who taught him how to use oil paints. Monet's mother supported him becoming an artist, but his father did not and wanted him to take over the family greengrocer business instead.



Monet's mother died in 1857, after which Claude moved to Paris to study at the Academie Suisse. Shortly after starting, he was drafted into the French army but developed typhoid fever and returned home a few years later.

Around 1860, Monet met Auguste Renoir and Alfred Sisley and they began experimenting by working outside ('en plein air') and painting the effects of light. This was the beginning of an art movement called 'Impressionism'.

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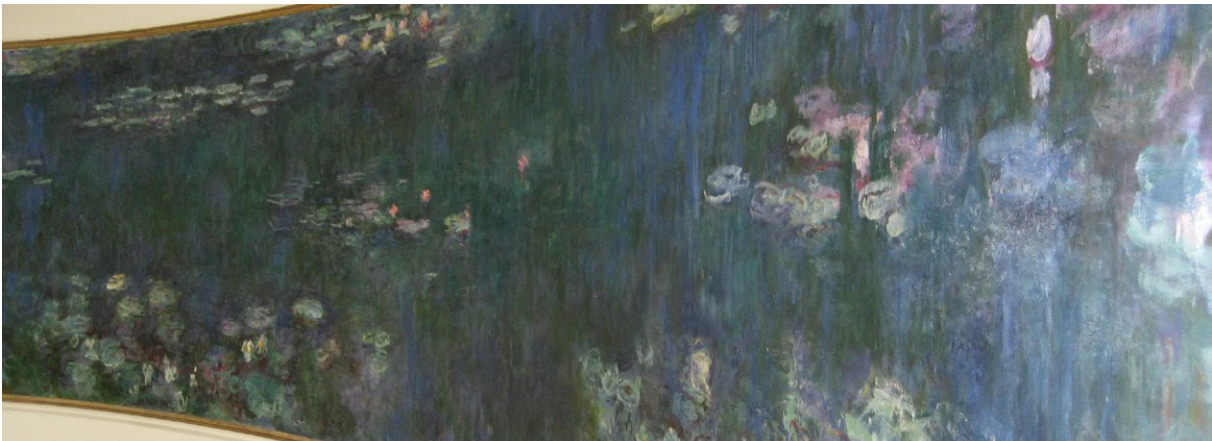


Monet once said, 'Everyone discusses my art and pretends to understand, as if it were necessary to understand, when it is simply necessary to love.'

Monet married his first wife, Camille Doncieux, on 28th June 1870 and frequently painted her. They had two sons together; Jean and Michel. Sadly, Camille died in 1879 and Monet married again in 1892.

Monet continued to perfect his work and used a wide range of colours, paint thicknesses and brushstrokes. His paintings started to become popular and people began to buy them. To continue to experiment with light, Monet painted a series of the same scenes at different times of day, in different types of weather and in different seasons.

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Questions

1. Where did Monet move to as a young boy?

2. What did Eugène Boudin used to paint? Tick **one**.

landscapes

seascapes

portraits

dreams

3. What did Monet's father do for a living?

4. **Find** and **copy** a word that means recruited.

5. Explain in your own words what impressionism is.

6. What do you think Monet meant when he said, '**Everyone discusses my art and pretends to understand, as if it were necessary to understand, when it is simply necessary to love**'?

Questions

7. How many children did Monet have? Tick one.

three sons

two daughters

one son and one daughter

two sons

8. Why do you think Monet painted 'Weeping Willows' to represent the fallen French soldiers of the First World War?

Answers

1. Where did Monet move to as a young boy?

Le Havre

2. What did Eugène Boudin used to paint? Tick one.

landscapes

seascapes

portraits

dreams

3. What did Monet's father do for a living?

He was a greengrocer.

4. Find and copy a word that means recruited.

drafted

5. Explain in your own words what 'impressionism' is.

Pupil's own response, such as: Impressionism was an art movement that focused on capturing a feeling or emotion in a painting rather than painting something as it actually looked.

6. What do you think Monet meant when he said, 'Everyone discusses my art and pretends to understand, as if it were necessary to understand, when it is simply necessary to love'?

Pupil's own response, such as: I think Monet meant that he didn't want people to think too much about his artwork but enjoy it. As he was an impressionist artist, he wanted to create a feeling or emotion in his paintings for viewers to enjoy.

7. How many children did Monet have? Tick one.

three sons

two daughters

one son and one daughter

two sons

8. Why do you think Monet painted 'Weeping Willows' to represent the fallen French soldiers of the First World War?

Pupil's own response, such as: I think that Monet painted 'Weeping Willows' because the word weeping means 'to cry' and Monet wanted to create a feeling of sadness that French soldiers died during First World War.