

MONET AND THE IMPRESSIONISTS

LIGHT, WEATHER AND MOVEMENT
AN IMPRESSION

CLIL ART 2017/18

3B/3A

(12 LESSONS)

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4 CS PLANNING GRID

CONTENT	COGNITION	CULTURE	COMMUNICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To acquire abilities in dealing with a pictorial/ artistic content in the English language ● Impressionism as a movement ● The Impressionist style/technique ● The Impressionist lesson ● The Impressionist cultural inheritance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Brainstorming ● Identify / Recollect information already studied in art ● Recognize an Impressionist painting ● Match words with pictures ● Filling in Learning Charts ● Question Sheets ● Pop quizzes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The origin of the term:“Impression, Sunrise” by Monet ● Subjects chosen for painting : ordinary people in ordinary places ● The focus on the play of light : bright, vibrant colours to provide a vibrant experience for the viewer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pictorial/artistic vocabulary ● Videos to learn properly ● Memorize / Remember pictorial/artistic items or terms. ● Frontal lessons ● Pair work ● Group work

MONET AND THE IMPRESSIONISTS

LIGHT, WEATHER AND MOVEMENT AN IMPRESSION

During the morning curricular timetable six lessons per each class have been devoted to a CLIL ART topic : **the Impressionism and its origin.** The lessons have provided an overview of *Impressionism* as a movement, its reaction against official academic painting, and the fact it changed the history of art.

The painter who is somehow considered the founder of the *Impressionist movement* is **Claude Monet**, who arrived in Paris in 1862. Unlike academic, well-known painters or most artists of the time, who often painted famous people from history or literature, he soon began painting ordinary people in ordinary places –like cafés, fields, and streets –together with other young artists with the same ideas, like **P. A. Renoir**, Edgar Degas, Camille Pissarro, and Alfred Sisley. In 1874, during their first exhibition in Paris, Monet’s painting “Impression, Sunrise” was deeply and strongly criticized by a reporter that used the very title of Monet’s painting in his newspaper article. He called them “Impressionists” because their paintings didn’t have any details in them. But Monet and the other artists loved the name and soon began to use it. The Impressionists had different styles, but they all wanted to go out and paint real life.

1. The communicative aim of this morning CLIL ART course is to help students acquire abilities in dealing with an artistic content, above all a pictorial one, in the English language, to acquire a pictorial vocabulary and be able to communicate fluently by using pictorial/artistic terms and items properly.
At the same time the intervention of an English native speaking teacher has helped the students to work in a familiar English context by using brainstorming, by recollecting artistic information already studied, by filling up Learning Charts , by answering Question Sheets and solving pop quizzes on Impressionism.
2. The cultural purpose implicitly encoded in the CLIL course has been that one of informing students on Impressionism, its artists, their styles, and their artistic value in a very accurate, direct and indirect way. Today, thousands of artists all over the world still paint outside – and they have all learnt a lot from the Impressionists : *when a painter works outside, he has to paint fast because the light changes quickly.* Because of this, many artists usually use big brushes, just like Monet. *They try to paint light, weather and movement – an impression.*



CLAUDE MONET #360video - A WALK INSIDE Bridge over a Pond of Water Lilies.

For further information see the video at the following link :

blob:<https://www.youtube.com/21a84092-5767-4341-83e0-7c63752a35d5>

*Do you dream walking inside a painting ? Enter Claude Monet's colorful painted world ! Imagine yourself at an art gallery ... you get closer to Claude Monet's **Bridge over water lilies pond Painting** and is magically transposed to it !*

This 360 video simulates Impressionism brushstrokes and a small section of Monet's gardens at Giverny.



CLAUDE MONET
WATER LILY POND WITH JAPANESE BRIDGE
1899

The Japanese Footbridge 1899, Claude Monet

For further information on Monet and the historical background of the painting "Water Lily Pond with Japanese Bridge", see the video at the following link : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b9UxPOhuvcU>

By the National Gallery of Art



PIERRE AUGUSTE RENOIR
THE LUNCHEON OF THE BOATING PARTY
(*JOJE DE VIVRE*)
1880-81

For further information on Renoir and the historical background of the painting "Luncheon of the Boating Party", see the video at the following link :
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=feCG2zfflo>

TABELLA RIASSUNTIVA : AUTOVALUTAZIONE DEGLI ALUNNI DELLA CLASSE 3A

CLASSE 3A 21 ALUNNI HANNO COMPILATO IL TEST		Molto bene	Bene	Con qualche difficoltà	Con molte difficoltà
	Conosco l'argomento dello IMPRESSIONISMO in generale, l'origine del termine e i suoi artisti,	5	14	2	
	So descrivere gli elementi presenti in un dipinto, ricavare dall'osservazione dello stesso dipinto le caratteristiche generali dello stile e della tecnica pittorici dell'autore.		11	10	
	So fare domande per approfondire l'argomento e/o avere chiarimenti	1	10	10	
	So comprendere le informazioni riportate in un video o veicolate da foto ed immagini (dipinti di Renoir e Monet).	2	7	12	
	So completare una <i>Tabella di Apprendimento/Diagramma Conoscitivo (Learning Chart)</i> sull'Impressionismo.	2	12	6	1
CLASSE 3A 21 ALUNNI HANNO COMPILATO IL TEST		Molto bene	Bene	Con qualche difficoltà	Con molte difficoltà
	Conosco l'argomento dello IMPRESSIONISMO in generale, l'origine del termine e i suoi artisti,	24%	67%	9%	
	So descrivere gli elementi presenti in un dipinto, ricavare dall'osservazione dello stesso dipinto le caratteristiche generali dello stile e della tecnica pittorici dell'autore.		52%	48%	
	So fare domande per approfondire l'argomento e/o avere chiarimenti	4%	48%	48%	
	So comprendere le informazioni riportate in un video o veicolate da foto ed immagini (dipinti di Renoir e Monet).	9%	34%	57%	
	So completare una <i>Tabella di Apprendimento/Diagramma Conoscitivo (Learning Chart)</i> sull'Impressionismo.	9%	57%	30%	4%

TABELLA RIASSUNTIVA : AUTOVALUTAZIONE DEGLI ALUNNI DELLA CLASSE 3B

CLASSE 3B 22 ALUNNI HANNO COMPILATO IL TEST		Molto bene	Bene	Con qualche difficoltà	Con molte difficoltà
	Conosco l'argomento dello IMPRESSIONISMO in generale, l'origine del termine e i suoi artisti,	4	14	4	
	So descrivere gli elementi presenti in un dipinto, ricavare dall'osservazione dello stesso dipinto le caratteristiche generali dello stile e della tecnica pittorici dell'autore.	1	11	10	
	So fare domande per approfondire l'argomento e/o avere chiarimenti	1	12	9	
	So comprendere le informazioni riportate in un video o veicolate da foto ed immagini (dipinti di Renoir e Monet).	2	4	14	2
	So completare una <i>Tabella di Apprendimento/Diagramma Conoscitivo (Learning Chart)</i> sull'Impressionismo.		15	6	1
CLASSE 3B 22 ALUNNI HANNO COMPILATO IL TEST		Molto bene	Bene	Con qualche difficoltà	Con molte difficoltà
	Conosco l'argomento dello IMPRESSIONISMO in generale, l'origine del termine e i suoi artisti,	18%	64%	18%	
	So descrivere gli elementi presenti in un dipinto, ricavare dall'osservazione dello stesso dipinto le caratteristiche generali dello stile e della tecnica pittorici dell'autore.	4%	50%	46%	
	So fare domande per approfondire l'argomento e/o avere chiarimenti	4%	55%	41%	
	So comprendere le informazioni riportate in un video o veicolate da foto ed immagini (dipinti di Renoir e Monet).	9%	18%	64%	9%
	So completare una <i>Tabella di Apprendimento/Diagramma Conoscitivo (Learning Chart)</i> sull'Impressionismo.		68%	28%	4%

CONCLUSION

The lessons have been an interesting, educational experience. Students have improved their English language through a new artistic topic learning. They have felt at ease with the *new matter* showing a natural confidence in their foreign language abilities.