



The new group of
people during the
Bronze Age

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The Beaker
people

The year the
Beaker people
arrived in Ireland

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2500 BC

Housing during
the Bronze Age

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Wooden frames,
wattle and daub
walls, thatched roofs

Cist grave

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Stone lined
rectangular tombs,
covered with
capstone





Pit graves

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Oval pits, covered
by a low mound and
surrounded by a
ditch

Wedge Tombs

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Mound of loose
stones, similar to
Stone Age court cairn

Bronze Age monuments

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Free standing
stone circles, ring
forts

Fulacht fia

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Used for cooking;
troughs in ground
filled with water and
heated by hot stones





Materials used
for tools during
the Bronze Age

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Copper and gold;
stronger and
softer tools

How copper was
sourced during
the Bronze Age

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Ore-bearing rock was
mined for. It was then
heated until it cracked
and revealed the copper
within

How gold was
sourced during
the Bronze Age

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Flakes of gold were
panned for in rivers
which were then melted
down to nuggets

How bronze was
sourced during
the Bronze Age

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Tin was imported from
Cornwall and mixed
with copper to form
bronze





Type of designs
used during the
Bronze Age

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Geometric

Early Bronze Age
metal working
techniques

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Sheeting, cutting,
incision,
repoussé

Middle Bronze
Age metal working
techniques

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Twisting
gold

Late Bronze Age
metal working
techniques

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Casting,
soldering, gold
foil, riveting





Clones Fibula

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Lunula

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Gleninsheen Gorget

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Function of Clones Fibula

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Dress fastener





Function of Lunula

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Neck ornament
worn during
ceremonial or
religious occasions

Function of Gleninsheen Gorget

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Neck ornament
worn during
ceremonial or
religious occasions

Decoration on Lunula

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Symmetrical and
geometric: hatched
triangles and squares,
incised zig-zags

Decoration on Clones Fibula

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Irregular concentric
circles and zig-zag
patterns on terminals



LC Art – Pre-Christian – Bronze Age



Decoration on
Gleninsheen
Gorget

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Smooth ridges and rope
pattern on the body,
concentric circles and
cones on the discs

Time of Early
Bronze Age

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2000-1500
BC

Time of Middle
Bronze Age

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1500-1200
BC

Time of Late
Bronze Age

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1200-500 BC

Cut dotted horizontal lines. Fold vertical line.





The first
inhabitants in
Ireland

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Nomadic
hunter-
gatherers

The time the
Stone Age
occurred

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700-2000
BC

The 3 types of
megalithic tomb

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Portal dolmen,
Court Cairn,
Passage Mound

Newgrange

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Knowth

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The year
Knowth was
built

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4000 BC

The year
Newgrange was
built

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3200 BC

The significance of
the east and west
passages at Knowth

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They are aligned
to the spring and
autumn equinoxes





The significance of
the roof box at
Newgrange

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It is aligned to the
winter solstice

Stone Age
construction
techniques

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Log rolling, wooden
scaffolding, earthen
ramps

Stone Age
construction
materials

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Stone (quartz
and granite), sod
and earth

Number of
kerbstones at
Knowth

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127





Number of
kerbstones at
Newgrange

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makes exams easier

97

Newgrange
entrance stone

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makes exams easier



Kerbstone 52,
Newgrange

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makes exams easier



The Sundial
stone, Knowth

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LC Art – Pre-Christian – Burial and Monastic Sites



Stone Age stone
working
techniques

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Stone dressing,
Incision, Chip
carving, smoothing

Possible reason the
Stone Age mounds
could have been used
for burial

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The remains of
individuals have
been found

Possible reason the
Stone Age mounds could
have been used for
belief in the afterlife

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Individuals have been
found with grave
goods at Knowth and
Newgrange

Possible reasons the
Stone Age mounds
could have been used
for sun worship

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The passage at
Newgrange is aligned with
the winter solstice and the
passages at Knowth align
with the spring and
autumn equinoxes



Cut dotted horizontal lines. Fold vertical line.



The motifs on the
Newgrange
entrance stone

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Spirals, arcs,
lozenges

The motifs on the
Sundial stone

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Spirals, circles,
radials

The possible meaning
of the motifs on the
sundial stone

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Sun worship

Location of
Newgrange and
Knowth

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Boyne
Valley





New group of
people in Ireland
during the Iron Age

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The Celts

How we know
about the Celts

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Myths and legends
which were later
written down by
Christian monks

The two groups of
Celtic invaders to
Ireland

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Halstatt and La Tène

The two stages
of La Tène
design

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Insular and
Ultimate La
Tène





La Tène motifs

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S-scrolls, leaf and vine forms, trumpet ends, spirals, palmate forms, triskeles

The Turoe Stone

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The approximate year The Turoe Stone was built

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50 BC

Decoration of The Turoe Stone

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Low relief with casual symmetry. A brick design separates the detailed top from the plain bottom. Motifs such as triskeles, spirals and trumpet ends are used.





Possible function of The Turoe Stone

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‘Cloch an Tuair’ means Red Pastor, which suggests human or animal sacrifice. Its shape suggests fertility rituals. It may also have been used to mark a boundary.

Techniques used to decorate The Turoe Stone

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Iron chisels were used to cut out the background leaving the design in low relief

Form of The Turoe Stone

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Domed cylindrical boulder made from white granite, 3 ft tall, 4 tonnes in weight

The Broighter Collar

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The 7 items in
The Broighter
Hoard

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Collar, Model boat,
Bowl, Two chains,
Two bracelets

The county the
Broighter Hoard
was found

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Co. Derry

Form of The
Broighter Collar

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2 hollow gold tubes
bent into a circular
shape joined by a
mortice and tenon
lock

Possible function
of The Broighter
Collar

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Neck ornament
worn on occasion by
high status people





Techniques used to decorate The Broighter Collar

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Chasing, or hammering the background, to create a design in relief. Gold was heated to mold it. Terminals were riveted into place.

Decoration of The Broighter Collar

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makes exams easier

Elaborate curvilinear designs such as s-scrolls, spiral bosses and foliage patterns. Roughly symmetrical.

The Loughnashade Trumpet

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Form of The Loughnashade Trumpet

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2 hollow bronze tubes, 127cm long in total, flat circular plate at the top of diameter 20cm





Possible function of
The Loughnashade
Trumpet

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Used to create noise,
perhaps before going
into battle to unnerve
opponents

Material used to make
The Loughnashade
Trumpet

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Bronze

Decoration on the
circular plate of The
Loughnashade
Trumpet

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Symmetrical, 4-part
pattern. Motifs such as
the Roman Pelta are
visible.

Techniques used to
decorate The
Loughnashade
Trumpet

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Chasing/repoussé, or
hammering the
background, left the
design in relief





The Petrie Crown

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Form of The Petrie Crown

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makes exams easier

Band with two bronze discs and a cone rising from one disc

Possible function of The Petrie Crown

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Headdress, tomb ornament, holes suggest it could have been sewn onto clothes

Materials used for The Petrie Crown

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Bronze and red enamel





Decoration on The Petrie Crown

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Low relief: motifs such as trumpet curves, palmates, lotuses, triskeles and stylized bird heads are visible

The La Tène period
when The Turoe Stone
and The Broighter
Hoard were made

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makes exams easier

Insular La Tène

The La Tène period
when The Loughnashade
Trumpet and The Petrie
Crown were made

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Ultimate La Tène

Main purpose of Iron
and Bronze during
the Iron Age

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Iron- Tools and
weapons
Bronze- Decorative
work





The century the
Romanesque style
began in

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The 11th
century

The continent the
Romanesque style
began in

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Europe

Societal reasons why the
Romanesque style
peaked in the 12th
century

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Peace had come to Europe.
New farming methods led to
population growth and the
growth of cities. A middle class
emerged. Education increased.
The Catholic Church held a
dominant position.

The feudal
system

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The way society was
structured during the
Middle Ages; Kings,
Nobles, Knights,
Peasants





Position of The
Church during the
11th century

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Very powerful and
influential politically
and spiritually

Purpose of
Monasteries

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Places of prayer,
locations for the storage
of sacred relics, centres
of learning

Purpose of
Benedictine
monasteries

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Education,
music and art

Purpose of
Cistercian
monasteries

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Manual labour
and self-
sufficiency





Pilgrimage

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A journey to a
sacred place as part
of a Religious
practice

Popular pilgrimage
destinations during
the 11th century

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Rome and Jerusalem

The initial attraction
to Santiago De
Compostela

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Crusades drove the Muslim
Arab Moors out of Spain,
and the relic of St James
was rediscovered at
Santiago De Compostela

The new, most
popular, pilgrimage
route during the 12th
century

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Santiago De Compostela





Relic

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An item, usually associated with Jesus, which was originally kept in monasteries. Christians prayed to them with the belief that they had curative powers.

Sainte-Foy de Conques architecture style

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Romanesque

Sainte-Foy de Conques floor plan

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Cruciform shape, large aisled nave, thick transepts, 5 radiating chapels extending from ambulatory

Sainte-Foy de Conques design

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Large, blocky and geometric in appearance, round arches, barrel-vaulted roof, small windows





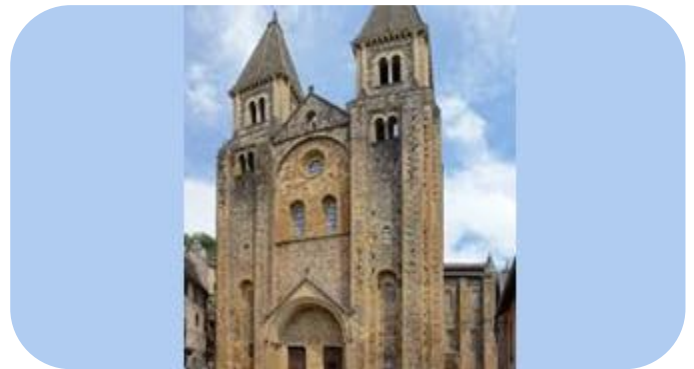
Tympanum at Sainte-Foy de Conques

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Tympanum at the Western
façade depicts the Last
Judgment; Christ is in the
middle, on his left are grotesque
figures from hell, on his right are
Mary and St Peter

Sainte-Foy de Conques

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Saint-Lazare of Autun architecture style

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Romanesque

Saint-Lazare of Autun floor plan

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makes exams easier

Loose cruciform
shape





Saint-Lazare of Autun design

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Thick columns, piers and walls, small windows, round arches

The thing Saint-Lazare of Autun is most famous for

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The tympanum

The tympanum at Saint-Lazare of Autun

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Located at the west façade, depicts The Last Judgment; Christ is in the centre, with the 'saved' on his right, 'damned' on the left and hellish figures underneath him. Foliage designs are in the inner archivolt and zodiac signs are on the outer archivolt.

The figures on the tympanum at Saint-Lazare of Autun

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Unrealistic, elongated figures. More important figures are larger. Ugly, grotesque creatures are depicted.





Saint-Lazare of Autun

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Saint-Lazare of Autun tympanum

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Saint-Lazare of Autun tympanum sculptor

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Gislebertus; The
tympanum says
'Gislebertus hoc fecit',
'Gislebertus did this'

Chartres cathedral architecture style

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Gothic





Difference between
North and South Spire
at Chartres cathedral

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South spire was built in the early Gothic phase, the North spire was built in the late/flamboyant Gothic phase as a replacement for the original which was struck by lightning

Chartres
cathedral floor
plan

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Definite cruciform
shape, very wide
nave

Chartres
cathedral design

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Slender columns and
walls, rib vaulting, 3 rose
windows over west door, 3
lancet windows over Royal
Portal

The Royal Portal
at Chartres
cathedral

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3 portals and 3 tympanums: Left depicts the Old Testament prophets, Right depicts Virgin Mary and the birth of Christ, Centre depicts the second coming of Christ surrounded by the 4 evangelists





Chartres cathedral

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The Royal Portal, Chartres cathedral

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The 4 evangelists and
what they are represented
by on The Royal Portal at
Chartres cathedral

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Matthew, Angel.
Mark, Lion. Luke,
Ox. John, Eagle.

Smiling Angel Gabriel statue, Rheims

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The Well of
Moses, Claus
Sluter

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Shape of
Romanesque
arches

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Round

Shape of Gothic
arches

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Pointed

Romanesque walls
and columns and
piers

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Thick





Gothic walls,
columns and
piers

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Slender

Romanesque
windows

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Simple and small,
resulting in dark
churches and
cathedrals

Gothic
windows

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Large and
ornamented, resulting
in bright churches and
cathedrals

Romanesque
vaulting

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Barrel and groin
vaulting





**Gothic
vaulting**

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Rib vaulting

**Romanesque
buttresses**

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**Buttresses
built into walls**

**Gothic
buttresses**

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**Flying
buttresses**

**Height of Gothic
churches/
cathedrals**

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Reached greater
heights. Usually
consisted of an arcade,
triforium and clerestory





Exterior of
Romanesque
churches/ cathedrals

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Plain exteriors,
often had a
tympanum

Exterior of Gothic
churches/
cathedrals

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Decorative
exteriors

Romanesque
sculptures

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Unrealistic,
elongated, usually
on tympanums

Gothic
sculptures

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Realistic, natural poses
and gestures, often in
the form of jamb figures
or standing statues





Influence of photography on Impressionism

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Photos were used for sources and paintings became more realistic. Artists started cropping

Influence of realism on Impressionism

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Subject matter; Impressionists started painting everyday subjects. Realists often set their paintings outside, which inspired the Impressionists to paint 'en plein air'.

The Salon

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The official art exhibition of the Académie des Beaux-Arts. It was held annually and was the most prestigious art exhibition of its time.

The Salon des Refusés

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In 1863 the Paris Salon rejected over two-thirds of work submitted, so Napoleon III set up the Salon des Refusés to house rejected work. Although it was mocked, it gained attention for many Impressionists.





The year of the
first Impressionist
exhibition

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1874

The father of
Impressionism

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Claude
Monet

‘Impression,
Sunrise’, Monet

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Significance of
‘Impression,
Sunrise’

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It gave rise to
the term
‘Impressionist’





Painting 'en
plein air'

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Painting
outdoors

Monet's
innovations

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'En plein air', used a trench and pulley system for larger works, used a studio boat, painted several series (e.g Grainstacks, Rouen Cathedral etc.), wheeled chassis (Les

Monet's subject
matter

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Scenes typical to France. Transient effects of light, water and steam.

Monet, on
painting

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"I would like to paint the way a bird sings."





‘Bather’s at La Grenouillère’

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Significance of ‘Bather’s at La Grenouillère’

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Monet and Renoir
painted there ‘en
plein air’ for the first
time

Rouen Cathedral series, Monet

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‘Les Nymphéas’, Monet, located at L’Orangerie, Paris

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Distinctive
aspects of
Manet's style

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Used a lot of black, often
had the main subject
making eye contact with
the viewer, used little
shading

Manet's
compositions

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Often borrowed
compositions from Old
Masters and put them
into modern, Parisian
context

'Olympia',
Manet

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'Le Déjeuner
Sur L'Herbe',
Manet

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‘A Bar at the Folies-Bergère’, Manet

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Influence of Courbet on Impressionism

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He influenced the
Impressionists to paint
real life, everyday scenes
of common people

Courbet's subject matter

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Often painted self-portraits,
in which he would idealise
himself. Painted scenes of
the countryside and
working-class people.

Courbet on his subject matter and realism

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“I have never seen
angels. Show me an
angel and I will paint
one.”





Courbet's composition

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Informal: often had the subject's back facing outwards.

'After dinner at Ornans', Courbet

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'Bonjour, Monsieur Courbet',

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Renoir's style

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Renoir had a Rococo style; he used light brushstrokes and a pretty colour palette, which was influenced by his previous work as a porcelain painter





Renoir on his
subject matter
and style

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“Why shouldn’t art be
pretty? There are
enough unpleasant
things in this world.”

Renoir’s
influences

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Porcelain painting, Manet
(use of black), Courbet
(tints of realism), Japanese
woodblock prints
(cropping)

Renoir’s subject
matter

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Painted people; often
pretty women or crowds.
He also painted a
collection of nudes.

‘Bal du Moulin de
La Galette’,
Renoir

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‘The Umbrellas’, Renoir

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‘Two young girls at the piano’, Renoir

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Degas’ influences

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He admired and was influenced by Ingres. The influence of photography can be seen in his horse paintings. He also admired Manet (‘The Absinthe Drinker’) and The Old Masters.

Degas’ most popular subject matters

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The Opera,
Horses, Café
scenes, Ballet
Dancers





Degas' depiction of the Ballet

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He didn't romanticise the ballet. He painted the dancers in relaxed poses (The Dance Class) and chose to include some of the darker aspects of the ballet, such as the middle-aged men who would wait for the dancers in the foyer (L'Etoile).

'L'Etoile', Degas

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'The Dance Class', Degas

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'The Absinthe Drinker', Degas

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LC Art – Europe – Impressionist



Morisot's greatest influence

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Manet: he encouraged her to paint contemporary life. For example, in 'Le Courage Noir', she uses black and eye contact, a clear influence of Manet. Photography (cropping in 'Summer's Day').

Morisot's experience of being a female artist

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The Academy wasn't open to women, so she was self-taught. She was the only female to exhibit in the first Impressionist exhibition in 1874; 'An outcast amongst outcasts.'

Morisot's style

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Used optical mixing (different colours side by side), she didn't paint to the edge of the canvas, painted quickly 'en plein air' to capture natural sunlight.

Morisot's subject matter

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Primarily domestic scenes, of her sisters, niece or daughter, and seascapes. These were seen as appropriate subject matters for women.

Cut dotted horizontal lines. Fold vertical line.





‘The Cradle’, Morisot

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‘Summer’s Day’, Morisot

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Seurat's style

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Seurat started pointillism/divisionism, which meant painting in dots. He took a scientific approach to painting and paint mixing. He left negative spaces around figures to give them a glow. His figures were often stylized.

Seurat's two major works

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‘Sunday afternoon
at La Grande Jatte’
and ‘Bathers at
Asnières’



LC Art – Europe – Impressionist



Contrast between
'Bathers at Asnières'
and 'Sunday Afternoon
at La Grande Jatte'

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In 'Bathers at Asnières' Seurat paints working class people relaxing during a lunch break, but in 'Sunday Afternoon at La Grande Jatte' the subjects are high class and the composition is formal. Both paintings are set on the Seine, however the subjects face a different direction.

Seurat's
influences

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His compositions, of stylized subjects at side profile, were influenced by Assyrian and Egyptian art. His use of cropping and straight lines were influenced by photography.

Seurat's
technique

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He would start by sketching 'en plein air' and then paint in his studio. He painted in dots and cross hatching. His work was more calculated rather than intuitive.

Neo-
impressionism

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The period of post-impressionist work, by artists such as Seurat. They used techniques such as pointillism and optical mixing. The period was short lived and died when Seurat died.

Cut dotted horizontal lines. Fold vertical line.

