









By Jay Devin Smithen

EDT 631- Media and Instruction

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|  <p>(Insert small video clip of myself between images narrating and looking from left to right as if comparing the two paintings)</p> | <p>Title: Manet or Monet? Dueling Impressions</p> <p>Background music: Upbeat Period French Quartet</p> <p>Narrator: Good evening. Welcome to another edition of my art & technology blog. Today our journey into the world of fine arts will visit creative, social commentary during the age of the Industrial Revolution.</p> <p>For two centuries, Edouard Manet and Claude Monet have dazzled the world with their artistic genius. As French Impressionists, these two prominent artists flourished during the nineteenth century. Focusing on natural light and movement, their Impressionist paintings were exquisite.</p> <p>How have these artistic giants left their impression on the world? Let's take a closer look.</p> |
|  <p><i>Luncheon on the Grass</i>, 1863</p> | <p>Background music: Upbeat Period French Quartet</p> <p>Narrator: By selecting subjects from personal experiences, Edouard Manet broke new ground in his own lifetime. Which is extremely rare for professional fine artists. Artistic genius is not generally recognized by society as a whole. Edouard defined his innovative painting style as (breath/pause)... “the arrangement of paint areas on a canvas over and above its function as representation.” What does that mean to the average person? Well...rather than just being lines and</p> |



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| | <p>color...his brush strokes <i>insinuate movement</i>.</p> |
|  <p><i>The Walk, Woman with a Parasol, 1875</i></p> | <p>Background music: Upbeat Period French Quartet Narrator: Claude Monet is regarded as the archetypal Impressionist. His devotion to the ideals of light and movement expanded and blossomed during the height of the French Impressionist movement.</p> |
|  <p><i>The Brandied Plum, 1878</i> Edouard Manet</p> | <p>Background music: Upbeat Period French Quartet fade off at end of slide Narrator: Have you ever looked at a piece of art and wondered, "What does this mean?" Beyond the artist's creative act and the work itself, there are people who appreciate and seek out the arts.</p> |
|  <p><i>Houses of Parliament, 1904</i></p> | <p>Narrator: The quality of artistic encounters is <u>critical</u>. It correlates with the level of emotional and mental engagement experienced by the audience, when viewing works of art. These create a range of benefits. At one end of the spectrum, personal lives are enhanced. This contributes to the public welfare in ways, which go beyond preconceived notions. At the other end of the spectrum, people who exercise high levels of mental</p> |



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| <p>Claude Monet</p> | <p>engagement with the visual arts, act and think differently than those who do not.</p> |
|  <p><i>Varengville Church, 1882</i> Claude Monet</p> | <p>Narrator: Art broadens one’s frame of reference, beyond the confines of our own lives. It can give us a larger capacity for empathy. Furthermore, art develops faculties of perception, interpretation, and judgment. In addition, art can form societal bonds with others, as it defines and directs whole communities of people, through time.</p> |
|  <p>(After narration, briefly show a cursor icon opening 21st Century Learner Website)</p> | <p>Background music: Upbeat children socializing {<i>low play</i>}</p> <p>Narrator: Learning about art is essential for the education of a well rounded, 21st Century Learner. Art education covers much more than drawing, or painting, or learning about some random, dead guy who ate his paint set (i.e., Vincent Van Gogh).</p> <p>Art can be applied to academic subjects. They help develop critical, as well as creative, thinking skills. The visual arts combine abstract concepts with tangible materials. Thus, creating convergent, divergent, evaluative, and visual thinking skills.</p> |

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|  <p>The Partnership for 21st Century Skills is a national organization that advocates for 21st century readiness for every student. As the United States continues to compete in a global economy that demands innovation, P21 and its members provide tools and resources to help the U.S. education system keep up by taking the three Rs and four Cs (critical thinking and problem solving, communication, collaboration, and creativity and innovation). While leading states and schools are already doing this, P21 advocates for local, state and federal policies that support this approach for every school. Learn more about the Partnership and the Framework for 21st Century Learning.</p> <p>How does this Framework give students the skills and knowledge they will need to succeed? Learn more.</p> | <p>Background music: Upbeat children socializing {<i>low play</i>}</p> <p>Narrator: The 21st Century Learner website offers valuable resources for both students and educators.</p> |
|  | <p>Background music: Upbeat children socializing {<i>low play</i>}</p> <p>Narrator: Art education individualizes education for each child. It brings out each person's individual creativity, which can be used to tackle other subjects. It helps students think outside the box, and approach situations from multiple perspectives.</p> |
|  <p>(After narration, briefly show a cursor icon opening National Art Education Association Website)</p> | <p>Background music: Upbeat children socializing {<i>low play</i>}</p> <p>Narrator: Elliot Eisner, speaking for the National Art Education Association, communicated the following wisdom: "Imagination is the source of new possibilities. In the arts, imagination is a primary virtue. So it should be in the teaching of mathematics, in all of the sciences, in history, and indeed, in virtually all that humans create. This achievement would require for its realization, a culture of schooling, in which all the imaginative aspects of the human condition were to be made possible. "</p> |

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|  | <p>Background music: Upbeat children socializing {<i>low play</i>}</p> <p>Narrator: Art captures important events as civilization advances, which textbooks <i>cannot</i>. “Art classes have taught me the story of life, the rise and fall of empires, and the history of human emotion.”—Windsor, Richmond, VA</p> |
|  <p><i>Le Moulin de la Galette</i>, 1876 Pierre-Auguste Renoir</p> | <p>Background music: Laughter, Clamoring and a band playing the Viennese waltz. Quick rise and slow fade off into next slide.</p> <p>Narrator: The French Impressionists were a small group of young artists, battling the conservative art standards of the Paris Salon. In addition, they found themselves struggling in the midst of a newly emerging middle-class... the entrepreneurs of the Industrial Revolution. These young artists achieved early success by setting out on their own. All of their artistic pieces were displayed in exhibitions together, against the wishes of the Paris Salon.</p> |
|  <p><i>Bathing</i>, 1869 Claude Monet</p> | <p>Background music: {<i>low play</i>} transition waltz to water at a dock with oars</p> <p>Narrator: The French Impressionists’ painted with a spontaneous and suggestive style. Imaginations and countless works of art have been sparked, even to this day. Through observation of subjects in natural sunlight, Impressionists achieved a sparkling color palette. It is the magnificent hallmark of Impressionism today. In the world of fine arts of today, Monet, Sisley, Morisot, and Pissarro are generally</p> |

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| | <p>considered as the foremost leaders of Impressionism.</p> |
|  <p>The composite image includes a globe on the left, a world map on the right, and a timeline at the bottom. The timeline lists key events: 'Columbus, 1492-93', 'First Empire under Napoleon I, 1804-14', 'Second Empire under Napoleon III, 1852-70', 'Third Republic under Louis-François, 1870-1871', 'Bismarck rules, 1871-90', and 'Fourth Republic, 1870-1940'.</p> | <p>(Fade in a small video clip of myself to the side of world image asking the question) Narrator: What was going on in the world during the 19th century?</p> |
|  <p><i>The Coronation of the Emperor Napoleon I and the Crowning of the Empress Josephine, 1805-7</i> Jacques-Louis David</p> | <p>Background music: low rise marching snare drum beat Narrator: In 1804, Napoleon Bonaparte proclaimed himself emperor of the French, and became known as Emperor Napoleon I. During his coronation at the Cathedral of Notre-Dame on December 2nd, Napoleon took the imperial crown from the hands of Pope Pius VII, and placed it on his own head! As First Painter to Napoleon I, Jacques-Louis David portrays the royal splendor of this event in <i>The Coronation of the Emperor Napoleon I and the Crowning of the Empress Josephine</i>.</p> |
|  <p>The left image shows Napoleon on a white horse, and the right image shows him on a brown horse in a snowy, mountainous landscape.</p> | <p>Background music: low continuing war marching snare drum beat with Horse rearing and one donkey banter. Narrator: Napoleon's self-loving iconography produced by his royal painters generated other iconic images. One such painting depicted the general as he signaled his troops. Across the Alps they went, in a campaign, which would vanquish his Austrian foes. This mounted equestrian portrait recalls, in its format and pose, sculpted</p> |

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| <p>(Left) <i>Napoleon Crossing the Alps</i>, 1800 Jacques-Louis David (Right) <i>Napoleon Crossing the Alps</i>, 1850 Paul Delaroche</p> | <p>memorials to the heroes of antiquity (when in fact, Napoleon crossed the Alps riding a mule).</p> |
|  <p><i>Britain's General Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo, 1815</i> Robert Alexander Hillingford</p> | <p>Background music: marching snare drum beat with cannon fire and battle cries</p> <p>Narrator: In 1814, the Allied armies of Britain, Russia, and Austria entered Paris. Napoleon abdicated his throne and was placed in exile on Elba Island. Louis XVIII ascended the throne, establishing a constitutional monarchy. The Congress of Vienna met between September of 1814, and June of 1815, with the aim of restructuring the European continent. Unfortunately, nearly the entire continent had been taken as spoils from Napoleon's military campaigns.</p> <p>The following year, Napoleon escaped from Elba and returned to power. His reign lasted for a very brief period, known as the "Hundred Days." Napoleon was finally defeated by the Allied Force, under the command of the Duke of Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo. He was sent into exiled again; this time to St. Helena, where he died in 1821.</p> |
|  <p><i>La liberte Guidant le peuple</i>, 1830 Eugene De La Croix</p> | <p>Background music: continuing marching snare drum beat with transition into French patriotic flute and periodic gunfire.</p> <p>NarratorIn 1830, the July Revolution occurred. This middle class uprising raged for three days in reaction to attempts by King Charles X to revert back to an absolute monarchy. Charles abdicated his throne and fled. Despite the citizens' clamor for a republic, the Duke d'Orleans was proclaimed to be a limited, constitutional monarch. He eventually became known as Louis-</p> |

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| | <p>Philippe. In the same year, Delacroix painted <i>Liberty Leading the People</i>, combining realism and allegory. The personification of Liberty is depicted bearing a tricolor flag, leading combatants through a corpse-littered barricade. Louis-Philippe himself acquired the work when it was shown at the Salon of 1831.</p> |
|  <p><i>Memory of Civil War</i>, 1850-51 Ernest Meissonier</p> | <p>15 seconds of Silence then start narration. No background music for dramatic effect NarratorIn 1848, the February Revolution overthrew d'Orleans rule, and established the Second Republic. Brutally suppressed by the army, class riots broke out in the working districts of Paris in late June of this year. The "Year of Revolutions" had a profound effect upon contemporary artists. Ernest Meissonier depicted the tragic casualties of the uprising in <i>Memory of Civil War</i>.</p> |
|  <p><i>Marseille naval museum Emperor Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte</i>, ND Etienne Billet</p> | <p>Quick Low rising royal trumpets and quick drop fade away. Narrator: In 1851, after the failure of a proposed constitutional amendment, which would allow the president to serve for more than one term; Louis-Napoleon mobilized a military coup d'etat that results in the fall of the Second Republic. He named himself Emperor of the Second Empire in the following year.</p> |



Japanese bridge in a green mood, ND
Claude Monet

Dramatic Japanese guitar strumming
Narrator: In 1854, American Commodore Matthew Perry and the Tokugawa Shogunate concluded the Kanagawa treaty that opened Japan.

Shortly thereafter, Japanese goods—such as furniture, decorative objects, textiles, and prints—were widely available in Europe. The affluent bourgeoisie avidly collected these products. This newly emerging middle-class included artists such as Edgar Degas and Claude Monet; and writers such as Baudelaire, Edmond and Jules de Goncourt, and Emile Zola.

Japanese visual arts, especially block prints, exerted a profound influence on contemporary French artists, authors, and composers. In 1872, the critic and collector, Philippe Burty, used the term ‘Japonisme’ to refer to this widespread cultural phenomenon.







Olympia, 1863
Edouard Manet



Dramatic Japanese guitar strumming transition to soothing ambient tones similar to touching crystal glasses
Narrator: In 1863, the Salon des Refuses was established for the exhibition of works rejected by the Paris Salon’s jury.




The Paris Salon rejected more than half of the submissions for that year. Rejections included pictures by Cezanne, Pissarro, Whistler, and Edouard Manet.

Manet’s *Olympia* stirred up a scandal. In a composition that recalled Titian’s *Venus de Urbino*, a nude female figure reclines on a couch. *Olympia* exemplifies a French courtesan who aggressively engages the viewer’s glance. This illustrates the darker side of the new French Bourgeoisie life-style, which aroused critical disgust and claims of indecency

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|  <p data-bbox="305 785 766 852"><i>Self Portrait of Desperate Man, ND</i> Gustave Courbet</p> | <p data-bbox="906 199 1084 233">and vulgarity.</p> <p data-bbox="906 275 1393 520">Soothing ambient tones incorporating erratic drumming and stop crash Narrator: In 1870, the Franco-Prussian War broke out, ending in French defeat. After the fall of Napoleon III, the Third Republic was established.</p> <p data-bbox="906 531 1409 741">In the following year, a Socialist Commune was set up in Paris. Gustave Courbet was an active participant in Commune politics. He led a commission for the protection of artistic monuments.</p> <p data-bbox="906 751 1409 1073">After the Commune's overthrow, Courbet was accused of ordering the demolition of the Vendome Column, a symbol of Napoleonic rule. He was imprisoned and declared responsible for the column's restoration. Courbet fled to Switzerland shortly after his release in 1873, living there in exile until his death in 1877.</p> |
|  | <p data-bbox="906 1121 1416 1583">Narrator: So how does all this history affect the development of Impressionism and our two artists? All of these revolutions created a core animosity against the French Govt., no matter what form it took. This animosity included disgust for the Romantic Painting style of the previous century, which idolized the reigning Court. Also, during the 19th century Europe saw the birth of the Industrial Revolution, which included James Watt's steam engine.</p> <p data-bbox="906 1593 1409 1873">The newly industrialized Paris resulted in smoke and ash covering everything. In order to escape the drudgery and environmental horror of Parisian industry, the Bourgeoisie escaped to the countryside on Saturdays and Sundays. And.... Voilàthe Birth of the Weekend! With this</p> |

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| | <p>newly acquired free time, Impressionists found a wealth of new artistic inspiration.</p> |
|  <p><i>The Garden</i>, ND Édouard Manet</p> | <p>Background sounds: twelve string guitar</p> <p>Narrator: At the time, Édouard Manet's combination of broad color areas and quick brush strokes was considered revolutionary. He influenced his contemporaries—painters like Monet and Renoir, who later fully developed the French Impressionist movement. His subject matter challenged the status quo. Furthermore, it opened up the dark social issues of <i>leisure, denial, lust, and politics</i>.</p> <p>Oddly enough, he refused to exhibit his work as being produced in the manner of a French Impressionist; yet countless artists believe him to be the father of Impressionism.</p> |
|  <p><i>Boat, Argenteuill</i>, 1874 Édouard Manet</p> | <p>Background sounds: twelve string guitar</p> <p>Narrator: Manet was considered to be an introvert and politically conservative, despite claims of vulgarity by critics. He mainly stuck to studio drawing and then painted over his sketches. This vastly set him apart from his contemporaries, who painted outdoors with fleeting sunlight. Contemporary Impressionists utilized the momentary and vivid effects of sunlight to accent their compositions.</p> |

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|  <p style="text-align: center;">Leçon de Musique, 1870 Édouard Manet</p> | <p>Background sounds: twelve string guitar</p> <p>Narrator: He adopted Realism (the current style of the time), and painted contemporary subjects such as beggars, Gypsies, singers, people drinking, and bullfighting. He rarely painted religious, mythological, or historical subjects.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realist • Considered to be one of the founding father's of Impressionism • Highly Controversial subject matter • Challenged French Status Quo • Vivid brush stroke quality • Realist color palette <p style="text-align: center;">(Animated transitional bullets)</p> <p>(Insert small video clip of myself narrating on bottom left corner and pointing to bullets as they appear)</p> | <p>Background sounds: twelve string guitar and fade off</p> <p>Narrator: So what do we know about Manet so far?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was a Realist. • He was considered to be the founding father of French Impressionism. • His highly controversial subject matter won little acclaim from the middle and upper classes. • He challenged the <i>French Status Quo</i>. • His vivid brush stroke quality broke away from the Romantics and Post-Raphaelites. • He utilized a <i>Realist</i> color palette. |
|  <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Sunrise</i>, 1872 Claude Monet</p> | <p>Background sounds: French violin</p> <p>Narrator: To most, Claude Monet embodies the spirit of Impressionism; as it should.... considering the critic, Louis Leroy, coined the term <i>Impressionism</i>, when he reviewed Monet's 1872 painting, <i>Impression, Sunrise</i>.</p> <p>Impressionist art is based on the use of color, which has to "draw" motion, without resorting to line. Throughout his long career, Monet's work depicted the landscape, as well as the leisure activities of Paris and its surrounding areas. He led the way to twentieth-century modernist painting. His unique style captures the essence of life on</p> |

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| | <p>canvas, revealing the very act of perception through paint.</p> |
|  <p><i>Camille with child, 1852</i> Claude Monet</p> | <p>Background sounds: French violin Narrator: Claude Monet was an artist by trade. He never earned money from anything but his paintings. At school he began selling caricatures of his teachers. The spectrum of his feelings turned into subjects for paintings. From happiness with his family, to the painful death of his wife Camille, it seems that he didn't know how to express himself, except through a canvas.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Embodies the spirit of Light and Movement ● Artist by trade ● Drew inspiration from loved ones ● Art practice spans the middle to end of Impressionism ● Bright color palette ● Energetic brush strokes ● Haystacks for days <p>(Animated transitional bullets) (Insert small video clip of myself narrating on bottom left corner and pointing to bullets as they appear)</p> | <p>Background sounds: French violin Narrator: So let's recap what we know about Monet so far:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He embodies the spirit of Light and Movement. • He was an Artist by trade. • He drew inspiration from loved ones. • His art practice spanned the middle to end of the French Impressionist Movement. • He utilized a bright color palette and Energetic brush strokes. |
|  <p style="text-align: center;">Versus</p>  | <p>Narrator: So how can we tell Manet from Monet? Who is who? Does it really matter? Of course it does!</p> <p>(Insert small video clip of myself between images looking from left to right as if comparing the two paintings)</p> |

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| <p>Embed Video about Manet Edouard Manet Courtesy of Ghalle123 at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rQiD8Wf17lk</p> <p>Embed Video about Monet Claude Monet Courtesy of Sundroid at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FPIW1H9m4dc</p> | <p>Narrator: For an even closer look, let's view a few videos.</p> |
| <p>Museum Sites Claude Monet Official Site</p> <p>http://giverny.org/monet/welcome.htm</p> <hr/> <p>Manet at the Getty http://www.getty.edu/art/exhibitions/manet_bar/</p> <hr/> <p>Édouard Manet at The New York Metropolitan Museum of Art http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/mane/hd_mane.htm</p> <hr/> <p>Claude Monet at The New York Metropolitan Museum of Art http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/cmon/hd_cmon.htm</p> | <p>Narrator: Here are some additional websites for your leisure.</p> |
| <p>So what have we learned?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Industrial Revolution sparked multiple Revolutions across the planet • Manet fostered the birth of Impressionism whether he admitted or not and kept to himself mostly • Monet embodies the ideals of Light and Movement with bold colors and playful brushstrokes • Art can be a form of political action • Many artists during the 19th century were political activists on one side or another • Art and design broadens learning horizons for today's youth and future generations to come (Insert small video clip of myself narrating core conclusions on bottom left corner of the screen and pointing to bullets as they appear) | <p>Narrator: So what have we learned?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Industrial Revolution sparked multiple Revolutions across the planet. • Manet fostered the birth of Impressionism whether he admitted to it or not, and mostly kept to himself • Monet embodies the ideals of Light and Movement with bold colors and playful brushstrokes • Art can be a form of political action • Many artists during the 19th century were political activists on one side or another • Art and design broadens learning horizons for today's youth and future |

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