

5.1.4 Vocabulary

Post-Impressionism	The art movement that followed Impressionism in which artists showed greater concern for the structure and form of the objects they depicted.
Paul Cézanne	(1839 - 1906) A Post-Impressionist painter known for the order and composition of his paintings. He used multiple perspectives and primary shapes to convey the durability of his subjects. Major works: <i>The Bather</i> , ca. 1885; <i>Still Life with Apples and Oranges</i> , ca. 1895.
Georges Seurat	(1859 - 1891) A French Post-Impressionist painter who invented Pointillism. Major work: <i>A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte</i> , ca. 1884.
Pointillism	A form of art created by Georges Seurat in which images are composed of many small dots or points of color.
Paul Gauguin	(1848 - 1903) A French artist and leading Post-Impressionist painter who traveled extensively to break from the confines of European art. Major works: <i>Van Gogh Painting Sunflowers</i> (ca. 1888); <i>Tahitian Women on the Beach</i> , ca. 1891.
Vincent van Gogh	(1853 - 1890) A Dutch Post-Impressionist painter whose work had a far-reaching influence on 20th-century art because of its vivid colors and emotional effect. Major works: <i>The Bedroom</i> , 1888; <i>Starry Night</i> , 1889.