

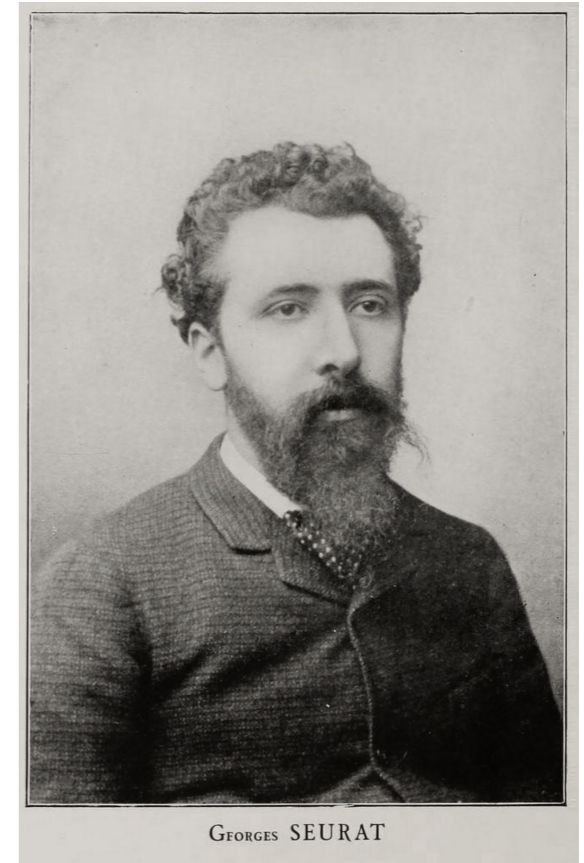


GEORGES SEURAT

Pointillism in Practice

WHO IS THIS GUY?

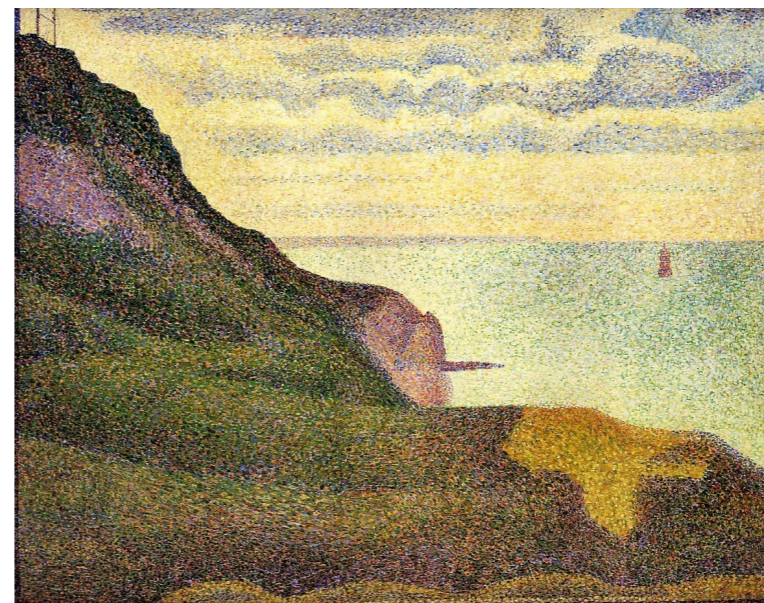
- ▶ Georges-Pierre Seurat was born December 2nd, 1859 in Paris, France and died March 29, 1891. He was only 31 years old at his death, but he led a fantastic life!
- ▶ Seurat was a passionate and dedicated artist. In fact, he spent 2 years working on A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte!
- ▶ He is known as the founder of **Neo-Impressionism** because of the new innovative techniques he used in his artwork.



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/76/Georges_Seurat_1888.jpg



http://www.theartstory.org/images20/works/seurat_georges_1.jpg



http://www.fabulousmasterpieces.co.uk/USERIMAGES/GEORGES_SEURAT_PORT_EN_BESSIN_THE_SEMAPHORE_AND_CLIFFS.JPG

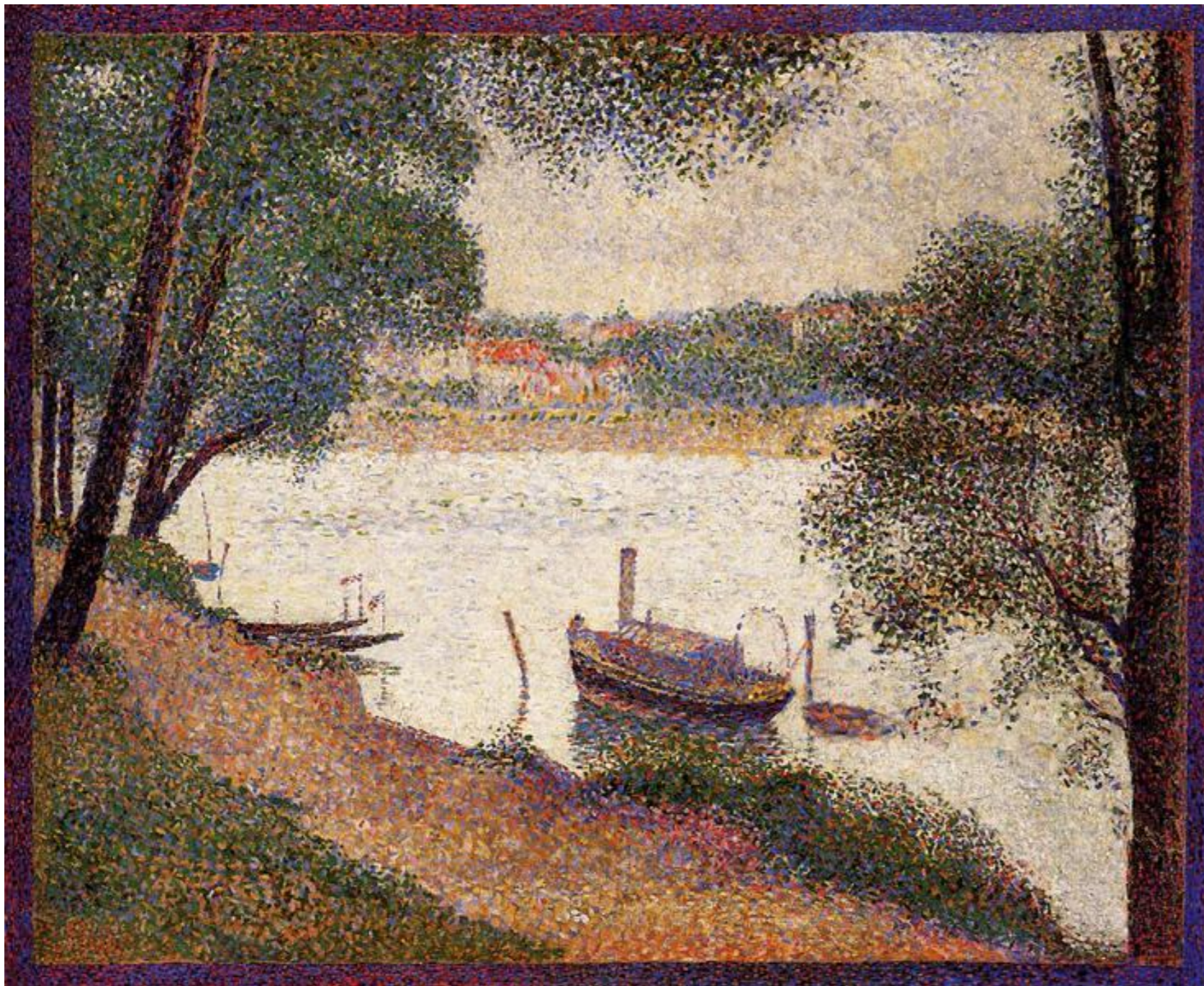
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georges_Seurat

GEORGES SEURAT

- ▶ Seurat was fascinated by a range of scientific ideas about color, form and expression. He believed that lines leading in certain directions, and colors of a particular warmth or coolness, could have expressive effects. He also pursued contrasting or complementary colors that can be mixed to yield more vivid tones that cannot be achieved by mixing paint alone. The technique he developed is known as **Divisionism** (after the method of separating local color into separate dots), or **Pointillism** (after the tiny strokes of paint that were crucial to achieve the flickering effects of his surfaces).

SEURAT PAINTING

The Seine At La Grande Jatte In The Spring



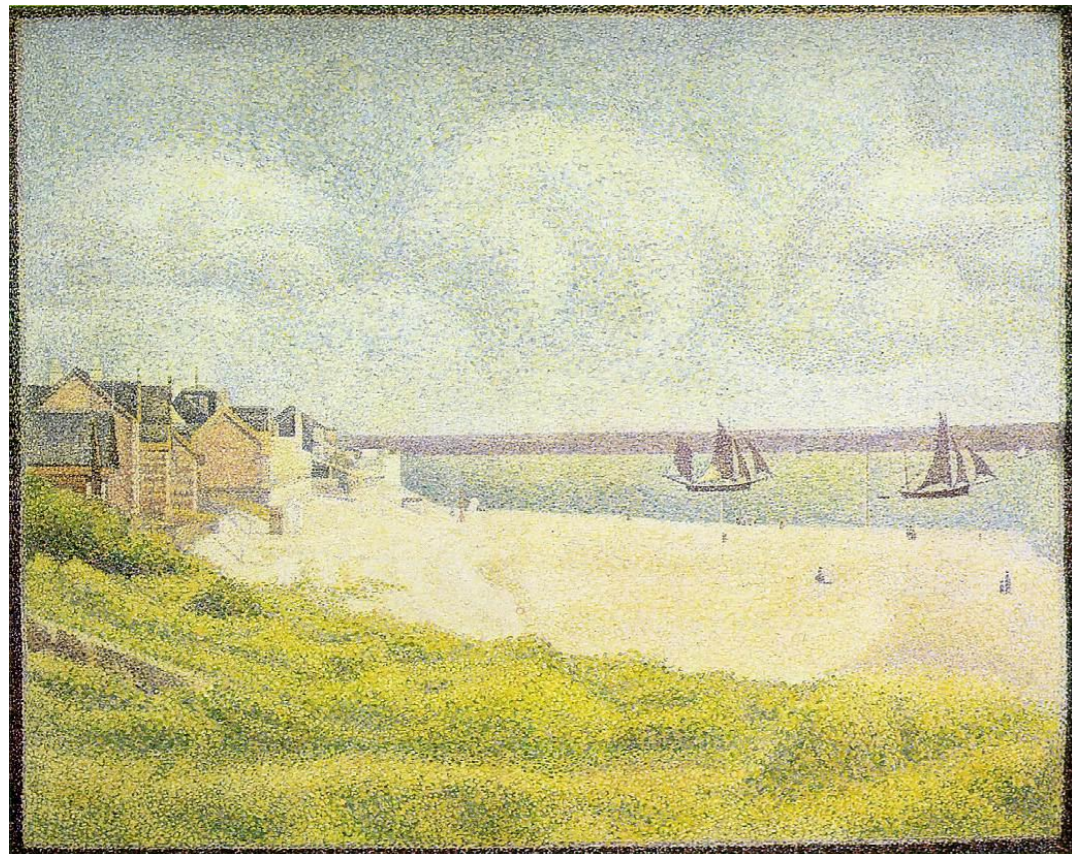
Group Talk

- ▶ Take a look at Seurat's painting *The Seine At La Grande Jatte In The Spring* on the left. How would you describe it? How do you think he painted it?
- ▶ Stand really close to Seurat's painting. What do you see? Does the painting look smooth or choppy? What kind of paint stokes do you see? What colors does he use?
- ▶ Now take a couple steps back. Does the painting look the same?

NEO-IMPRESSIONISM

Neo-Impressionism refers to a pictorial technique where color pigments are no longer mixed on the palette or directly on canvas, but instead are placed as small dots side by side. Mixing of colors takes place from a suitable distance, in the observer's eye, as an "optical mixture".

Remember Seurat's painting *The Seine At La Grande Jatte In The Spring* from the last slide? Did you see all the little dots when you looked at it up close? And did you notice how when you took a few steps back the dots all started to blend together? That's **pointillism**!



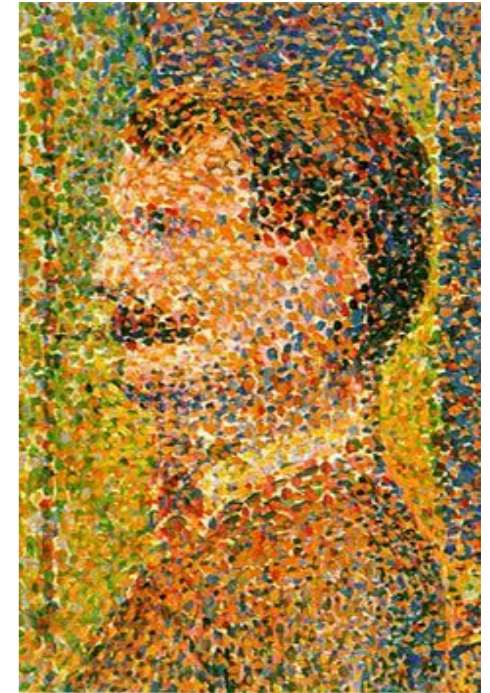
http://www.artinthepicture.com/artists/Georges_Seurat/crotoy.jpeg

- **Pointillism** is technique of painting in which small, distinct dots of color are applied in patterns to form an image.
- **Divisionism** is similar to pointillism, but the term **divisionism** refers to this separation of color and its optical effects, the term **pointillism** refers specifically to the technique of applying dots.

POINTILLISM

Group Talk

- ▶ The technique of *pointillism* takes a long time! Would you use this technique in your paintings? Why or why not?
- ▶ What are some of the benefits of using *pointillism*? What are some of the disadvantages?
- ▶ What types of objects do you notice Seurat paints? If you used the *pointillism* technique, what would you paint?
- ▶ What effect does *pointillism* have on the paintings for you?



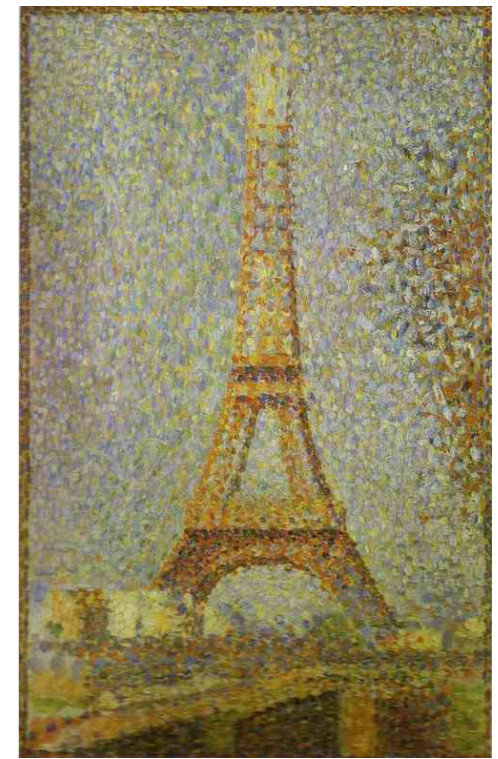
<https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/236x/b7/0a/3f/b70a3fa6990bf1e3fbb15a662e3b5378.jpg>



http://www.artble.com/imgs/9/5/1/128578/les_andelys.jpg



<http://swh.schoolworkhelper.netdna-cdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/George-Seurat-painting-2.jpg?085e4f>



http://www.artinthepicture.com/artists/Georges_Seurat/eiffel.jpeg

POINTILLISM OUTSIDE OF ART?

So we just learned about this cool new painting technique called *pointillism*! Where do we go from here?

Think about these questions as you broaden your understanding of how we use pointillism in our daily lives.

Group Talk

- ▶ Do you think *pointillism* is used outside of art?
- ▶ Can you think of anything you see or touch in your life that incorporates *pointillism*?



<https://cdn.vectorstock.com/i/composite/88,69/question-mark-vector-1068869.jpg>

POINTILLISM OUTSIDE OF ART?

Believe it or not, **pointillism** is used in printing paper!

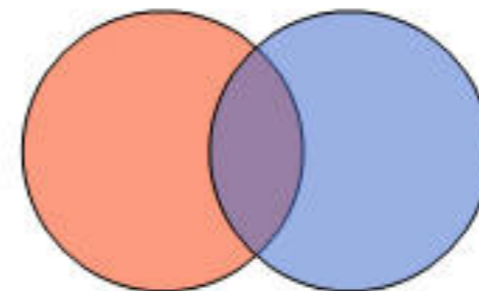
If you open up your printer, you will probably see only a few colors. The most common colors are black, **red**, **blue**, and **yellow**. So how does your printer print all the other colors?

Well, we learned that **pointillism** involves placing lots of tiny dots next to each other. Can you imagine what a picture would look like if we placed a bunch of **red** dots and a **blue** dots very close to each other?

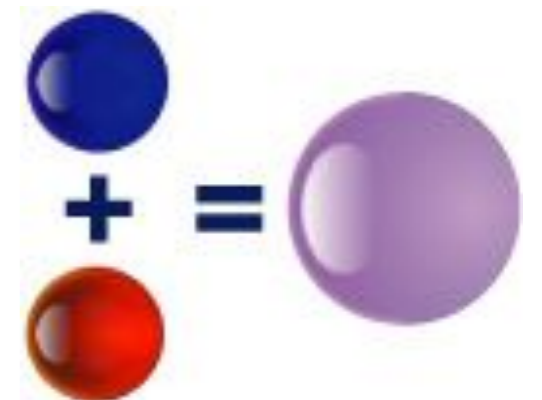
That's right! We would make **purple**!

Your printer places all the little dots in just the right places to make all the colors need.

Who knew printing could be so fun!



http://cdn-0.officearticles.com/tutorials/drawing/an_ext20.jpg



<http://www.soltekonline.com.au/images/makePurple.jpg>

POINTILLISM OUTSIDE OF ART?

Pointillism is also used in your television screen!

Isn't that crazy! If you were to get really close to your television screen, you would start to see all the little dots that make up the image on the screen.

These dots on the screen are called pixels. The total number of pixels on the screen is called the resolution. Finding the number of pixels is just like finding the area of a rectangle! You multiply the number of pixels on the length and width of the screen. For example, a computer screen that has dimensions of 1024 by 768 pixels has a resolution of 788,736 pixels.



<http://techmoran.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/lg-tv.jpg>

Can you imagine a world without pixels? A world without computers, televisions, cellular phones, and cameras? **Pointillism** is pretty important!

Group Talk

- ▶ Do you think more pixels or less pixels will produce better picture quality? Why?
- ▶ What does a higher resolution mean for **pointillism** in paintings?
- ▶ What resolution do you think computers today have?

<http://mathandmultimedia.com/2013/04/03/points-pixels-and-pointillism/>

RESOLUTION ACTIVITY

- ▶ How important is resolution in your pointillism paintings?
- ▶ What is the difference between 50 dots? 100 dots? 10,000 dots?
- ▶ Try this and see if you can notice the difference!

1. *Take a small piece of paper.*

2. *Draw this happy face using 20 dots (it doesn't have to be exactly 20). Label the picture as "20 dots." Step back and admire your picture.*

3. *Draw the same happy face on another piece of paper using 50 dots. Label this picture as "50 dots." Step back and admire your picture.*

4. *Draw the happy face again using 100 dots. Label your picture as "100 dots." Admire your picture.*

5. *Draw the happy face using 200 dots! Label this picture as "200 dots." When you are finished, step back and admire your beautiful picture.*



<http://clipartsign.com/image/7774/>

Look at all your happy face pictures from a distance. Which one looks the best? Which one looks most like the original? Why do you think so?