

Seasons Sambodhi Roy - Sara Moezi

KEYWORDS

Impressionist artists are masters at depicting seasons marked by certain weather conditions. **Winter**, **spring**, **summer** and **autumn** are rich in markers that can be taken into account in works of art, such as skies, lights, plants and human behaviour. People adapt to cold, heat, storms, etc., and the activities they paint are partly a result of this. By scrutinizing meteors, we'll look at **rain**, **wind** and **clouds** to better understand how the Impressionists depict the seasons. We'll see that Monet, Sisley, Pissarro and others can also be transmitters of meteorological and climatic realities.

At a time of climate change in France, and particularly in the places painted by the Impressionists, don't these paintings reveal a bygone climatic past? Could the **landscapes** of the second half of the 19th century be seen in the same way today? Between geography, climate history and art history, we take a closer look at certain paintings and details. What about the adaptation of vegetable gardens to climates, for example? What differences are there between the Impressionist period and today? Would the **flow of water** be the same in summer today as in some of the **rivers** painted by the Impressionists?

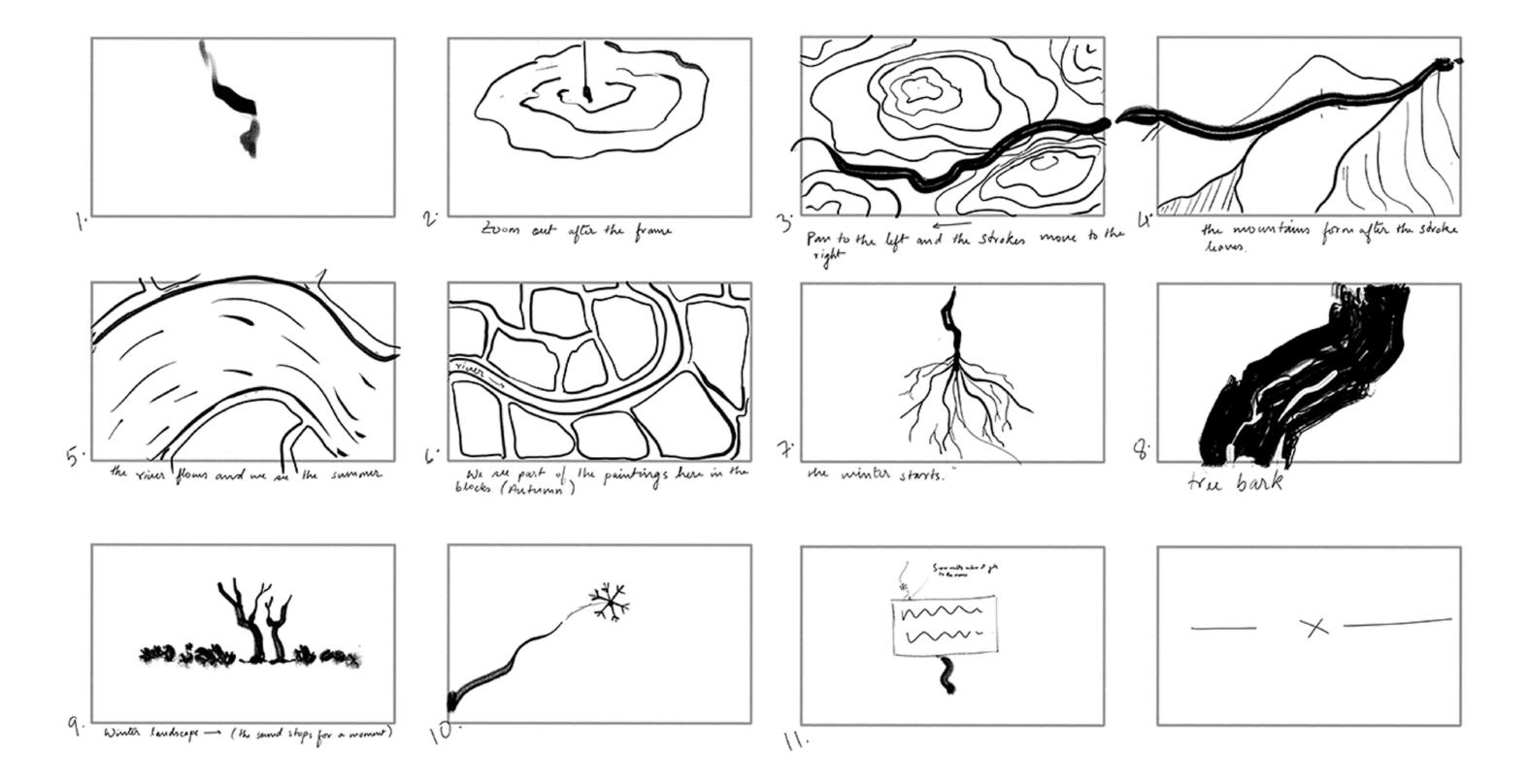
We will also analyse the winters of the Impressionist period. The **ice** and **snow** of yesteryear seem to bear witness to a colder period. How does cold compose landscapes? The Seine could freeze. Winters were often snowy, from the Paris suburbs to Normandy. Artists draw inspiration from these climatic conditions.

CONCEPT story of the brushtroke

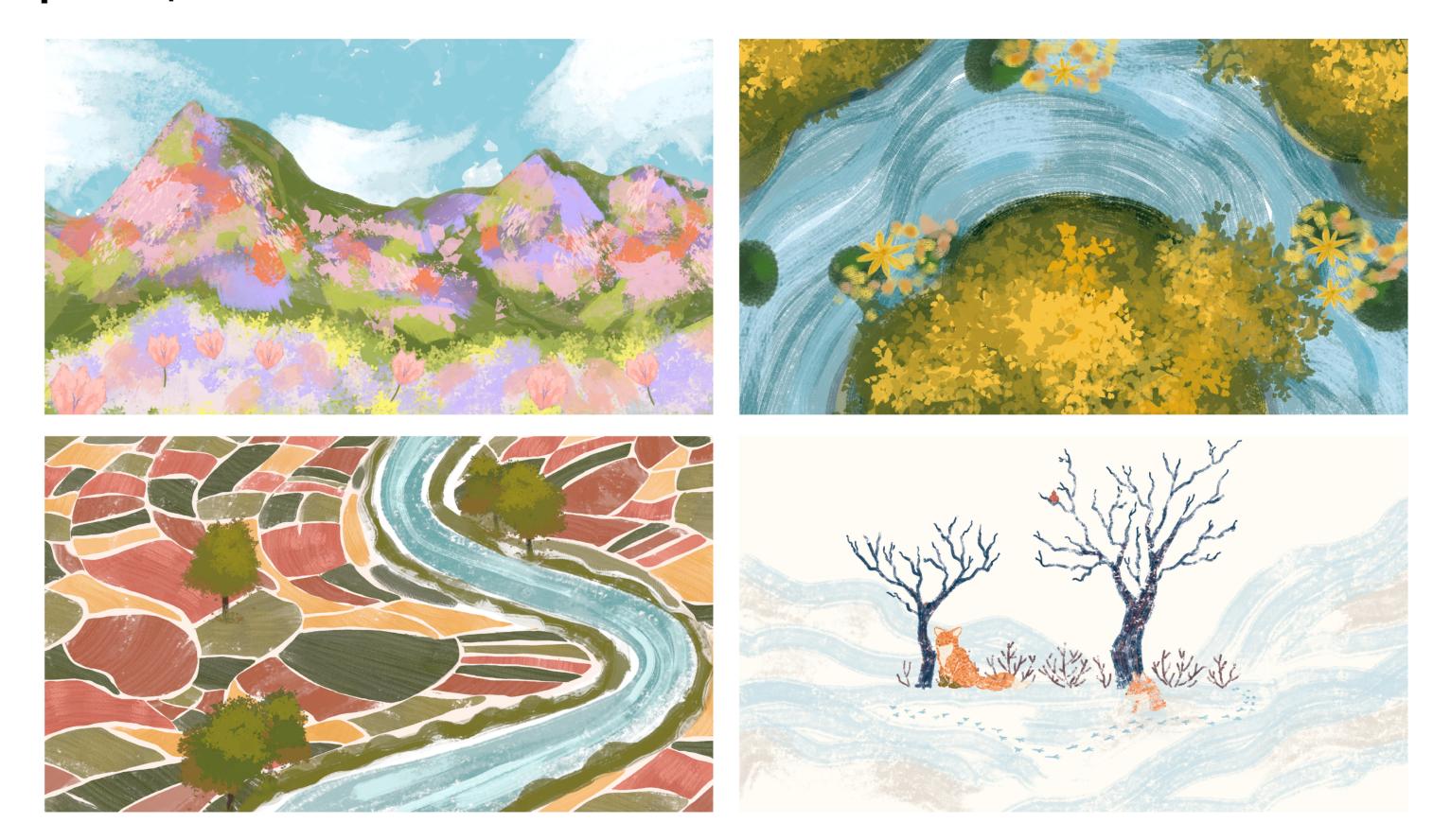
We decided to tell a story of the brushstorke which will deform and make a shapes that are basically the main elemnts of the conference.



STORY BOARD



STILL FRAMES | landscapes



THE END!

MERCI!