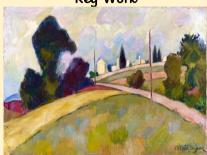
Key Facts

Metzinger was interested in painting, maths, music and science.

He is famous for painting landscapes and cityscapes using broad brushstrokes and vivid colours.

His painting style is called *neoimpressionism* (a type of *post*impressionism) and he became a founder of the *cubist* artistic movement.





Le Chemin a Travers les Champs (1904) Objects in the painting have been reduced to simplified geometric shapes.

paint.

design to transfer the

The regular shapes

we use in maths.

both 2D and 3D.

a piece of paper

Artwork created by

rubbing a crayon on

placed on a textured

Print

Relief

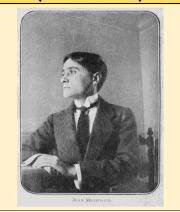
printing

Geometric

Rubbings

shapes

Jean Metzinger (1883-1956)

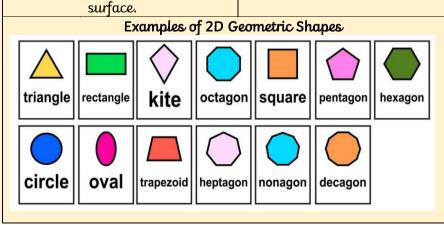


Key Work

Landscape with Fountain (Parc Montsouris) (1906-1907) Metzinger has used blocks of colour to create this picture, making it look like a Roman mosaic.

Key VocabularyYear 1 Knowledge OrganiserTransfer an image
from one surface to
another.PrintmakingMade by a printing
block with a raisedPrint with a variety of
natural and man-made
objects.

- Carry our different printing techniques, eg block and relief printing.
- Make rubbings.
- Design and build repeating patterns; recognise pattern in the environment.

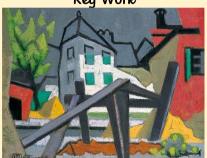


Impressionism and Post-Impressionism

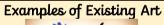
Impressionism is an art movement which focused on how light affected the objects it lit. Claude Monet is a famous impressionist painter.

Metzinger was a type of postimpressionist artist. These artists still thought about light and shadow, but used more vivid, brighter colours, to make their paintings more expressive.

Key Work



L'echafaudage (1883) In this picture (*the Scaffolding*), Metzinger leaves out detail so the geometric shapes of the building can be seen clearly.





The Sheaf (1953) Henri Matisse (1869-1954)



Portrait of Otto Muller (1915) Ernst Ludwig Kirchner (1880-1938)



Patterned fruit screen print Hannah Rampley