

NATURE IN ... AGRICULTURE

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VARESE



CLAUDE OSCAR MONET, THE WATERLILIES

Claude Oscar Monet (Paris, 14th November 1840 - Giverny 5th December 1926) was a French painter and he is considered the father of Impressionism.

When he was fifteen Claude began drawing in pencil and he sold a lot of drawings in Giverny. He attended the "Le Havre" School in France and in 1856 he met the painter Eugene Boudin, his first teacher. Boudin influenced Monet in drawing nature and landscapes. He studied and he loved nature which became his only source of inspiration.

In 1871 he established in Argenteuil, near Paris, in a house with garden. "The Waterlilies" are a collection of 250 paintings that describe his garden in Giverny. He painted this collection between the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century.

In the foreground there is a bridge and the waterlilies; in the background there are plants and trees. In this painting there isn't the sky, there aren't any human beings nor animals. This collection is a diary of his old age; for him the waterlilies symbolize

peace, infinity and wonder in front of the beauties of nature.

A painting of this collection by Claude Monet was sold in a Sotheby's auction in London for over 31 million pounds.

I chose this painting because I really like waterlilies and nature. When I watch "The Waterlilies", I feel quiet and peaceful. I like the colors that Monet used and I feel like I am there when I watch this picture.

FRANCESCO HAYEZ

"PORTRAIT OF COUNTESS ANTONIETTA
NEGRONI PRATI MOROSINI AS A CHILD"



Francesco Hayez was born on the 10th of February 1791 in Venice and he died on the 21st December 1882 in Milan. He was an Italian painter. He started studying Art when he was young. In 1806, when he was 15, he was admitted to "Nuova Accademia di Belle Arti". He was the greatest exponent of Romanticism. Romanticism is an artistic movement, born in Germany in 1800.

Hayez's most famous work is "The Kiss". It represents a soldier who is going to war. The painting that I chose is "Portrait of countess Antonietta Negroni Prati Morosini as a Child". It was painted in 1858 and it is oil on canvas. The painting was donated to the Modern Art Gallery of Milan. In the foreground there is the countess. She is wearing a white dress with blue flakes. In her hands there are roses and lilies. The painter chose the white color for the dress and the lilies because they represent the little girl's kindness and innocence. The pink roses show happiness.

On her left, in the foreground, there is a vase with different kinds of flowers such as: petunias, magnolias, camelias and rhododendros.

The bright colors of the flowers are in contrast with the empty and monochromatic background.

Even though her mother was with her, the little countess was uncomfortable while the painter painted her and this feeling is shown on her face. I chose this painting for its technique: flowers are

detailed. I like the colors of the flowers in contrast with the background dominated by grey.

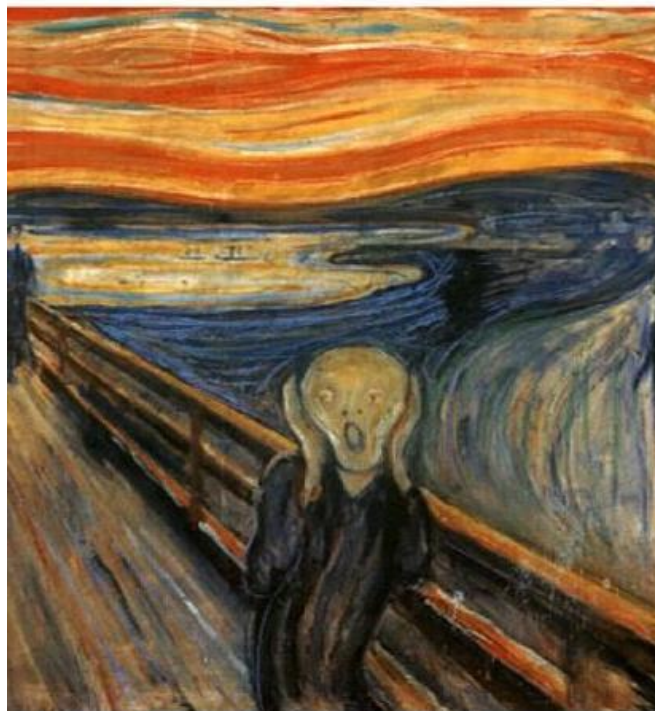
Barbara Tomanin

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EDVARD MUNCH

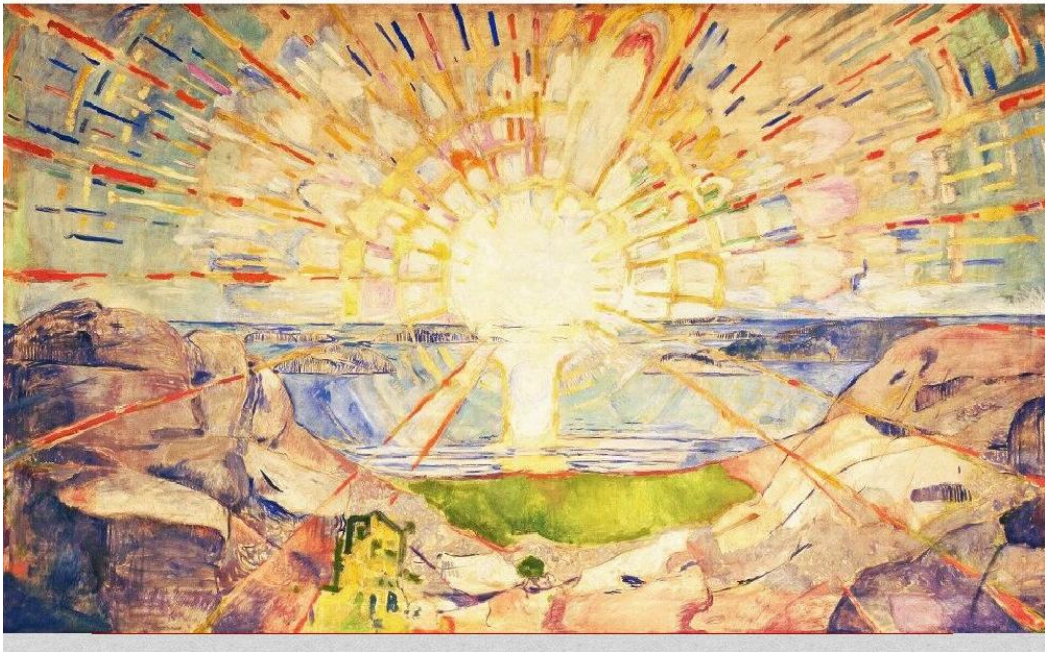
LIFE

Edvard Munch was born on December 12, 1863, in Løten, Norway. Edvard's father suffered from mental illness and this played a key role in the way he and his brother were raised. Their father raised them impounding fears of Hell and other deep seated issues. This is part of the reason why the work of Edvard Munch took a deeper tone and why the artist was known to have so many repressed emotions as he grew up.



THE SCREAM

“The Scream” could be interpreted as expressing the agony of the obliteration of human personality by this unifying force. Significantly, although it was Munch himself who underwent the experience depicted, the protagonist bears no resemblance to him or anyone else. The creature in the foreground has been depersonalized and crushed into sexlessness.



His painting "The Scream (1893) is one of the most recognizable works in the history of Art.

THE SUN

The Sun is perhaps the greatest achievement of modern mural painting.

It occupies the enormous front space of Oslo University's Assembly Hall.

Illuminated by the sunrays are the water of the ocean, the bare rocks of a Northern landscape and a slim strip of verdant green that separates land and sea. A clean, straight horizon line divides the waters from the sky. The great sun is all-pervasive, shining from the heavens upon land and sea, its rays reaching out to eternity. Inhuman itself, it is the source of all life.

Since I can remember I've always wanted to go to see with my own eyes the Nordic countries. When I was in junior high school, my teacher of Art was very charismatic and made me fall in love with Art and the stories that each artist had behind and inside himself. So I read about Edvard Munch and thanks to his paintings and especially "The Sun" in me grew the desire and curiosity to see a country where nature is the king.

