

Impressionist Photography

...

working in the style of Impressionist Artists

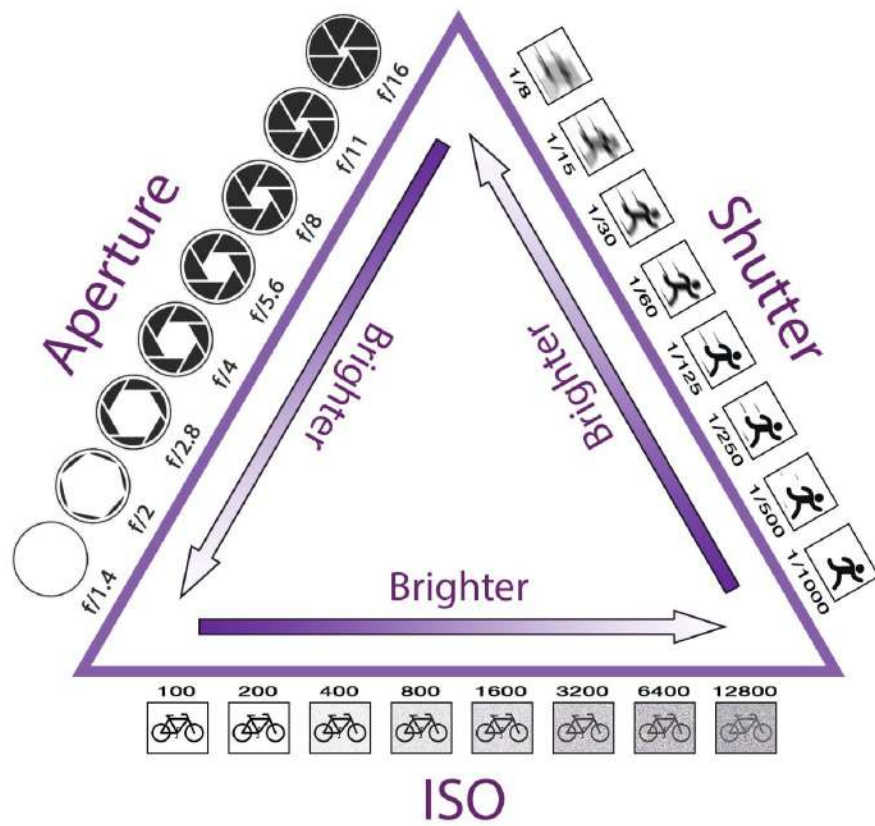
Long-Exposure Photography

What is long exposure?



Long-Exposure Photography

Which aspect of the exposure triangle are we discussing when we talk about time?



Long-Exposure Photography

What are the results we can expect if we leave the shutter on the camera open for a longer period of time?

Long-Exposure Photography

What are the results we can expect if we leave the shutter on the camera open for a longer period of time?

- Recording of Movement

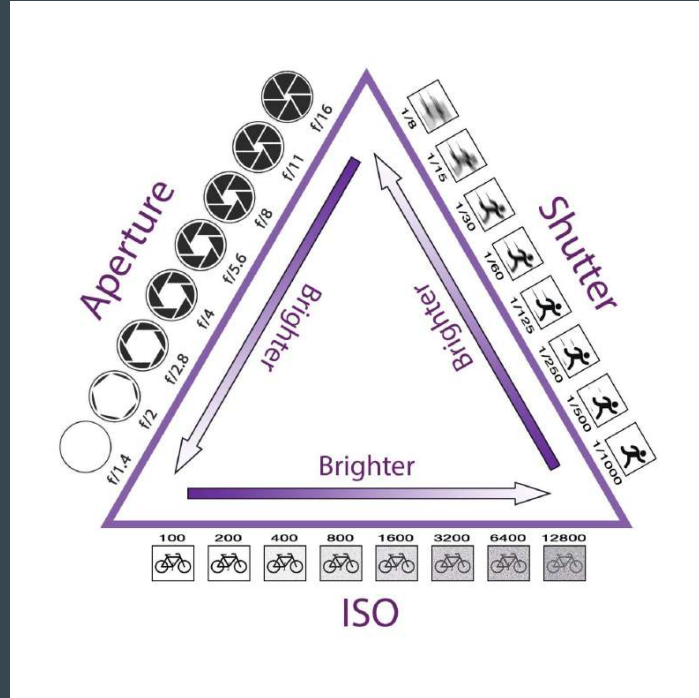
Long-Exposure Photography

What are the results we can expect if we leave the shutter on the camera open for a longer period of time?

- Recording of Movement
- More light enters the camera (resulting in a potentially lighter image)

Long-Exposure Photography

How can we compensate for allowing more light into the camera with a longer shutter speed?



So, what does this have to do with Impressionism?

Photography as artistic Influence

Photography actually had an influence on painters of the time.

In 1839, a man named Daguerre invented a process that made photographs faster and easier to produce. (They are called Daguerreotypes after him) He did not invent the idea of photography, but he is credited with making it easier and more widely available to people.

They are, however, a one-shot deal(not unlike a painting!), and not replicable like we think of film photos or digital images. You got ONE print, and they were typically small.



Daguerre, historic photograph from 1837, two years before he shared his technique

When did Impressionism begin as an Art Movement?

A movement in painting begun by artists like Claude Monet, in the mid-19th Century (1800s)

“Learning from the science of photography, artists developed a range of new painting techniques. And, rather than compete with the ability of the photograph to record ‘a moment of truth’ the Impressionists, such as Monet, felt free to represent what they saw in an entirely different way – focusing more on light, colour and movement in a way that was not possible with photography. Over time, these subjective observations became much more widely accepted as works of art, although initially they were thought to be ‘sketchy’ or ‘unfinished’.”

<https://kiamaartgallery.wordpress.com/2015/05/05/impressionism-the-influence-of-photography/>

Claude Monet, Le Gare Saint-Lazare, 1877



What was happening in the Western World at this time (Mid 1800s)?

The “Industrial Revolution” was causing a major shift in the lives of the people. Factories being built led many to move away from their farmlands/homes and into cities for work. Trains allowed faster transportation and distribution of goods.

In short, life began moving much more quickly than it ever had before.

Similarly, photography was faster at creating images than painting was.

How does this affect what art looked like?



Impressionists and Photography

Showcase

What is Impressionism?

Impressionism is a term actually coined by the critic Louis Leroy, who did not like Monet's painting. He said that it was not a painting *of* a sunrise, but merely a sketch or "impression" of one. Monet agreed and did not consider this an insult. He was trying to capture the light, color, and feeling of being in the moment. Painters no longer needed to record exactly what they saw; photographs could now do that, so painters were free to focus on emotion in their work.



*Claude Monet,
Impression Sunrise,
1872*

There are a few ways to create this Effect with your Camera:

1. Camera Phone using “Live Mode”
2. DSLR Camera: Using Longer (SLOWER) shutter speeds to allow movement

2 Methods:

1. Recording movement within your frame. (i.e., something or someone is moving during your exposure)
2. Intentional Camera Movement (ICM): moving your camera *on purpose* during your exposure (This is not mere camera shake due to error)

<https://www.theschoolofphotography.com/tutorials/icm-photography>

Sample Images: Moving Subject/Object



Sample Images: Moving Subject/Object



Sample Images: ICM



Sample Images: ICM





Techniques:

ICM Techniques to try:

Left to Right swiping

Top to Bottom swiping

Zoom in/out

Spin/Turn camera

Forward/Backward (YOU move with the camera)

Your Mission:

Try moving objects AND ICM.

Hand in your SIX favorite photos (edited) from this exercise and write down how you achieved them.

Inspo:

[https://www.behance.net/search/projects/?search=intentional%20camera%20movement
&sort=recommended&time=month](https://www.behance.net/search/projects/?search=intentional%20camera%20movement&sort=recommended&time=month)