

# Parisienne fashion and impressionism assignment

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Impressionist Effect on Parisian Fashion The saying, "A woman is a corset is a lie, a falsehood, a fiction; but for us this fiction is better than reality" was decorating Art Institute of Chicago walls, supporting the main idea behind Impressionism, which is "impression". This art movement originates back to 19th Century France with a group of Parisian artists.

The trend reflects natural elements through person's perspective in an emotional way; therefore the artists, who adopted Impressionism, do not display the reality objectively, but they filter it through their views and come up with their final impression that appears on the painting. Compositions usually underline the intensity of daylight depending of the hour and vivid pigments that are used, rather than the objects in the painting. Impressionist painting was established in opposition against the conservative and repressive rules of Académie des Beaux-Arts which is French Fine Arts Academy.

Artists like Claude Monet, Camille Pissarro, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Alfred Sisley, Paul Cézanne, Edgar Degas, Berthe Morison did a showcase in 1874, outside of Paris and introduced themselves as Impressionists, as well as they introduced the art movement. As they adopted the trend, the painters had a few elements in common such as preferring to work on their paintings in open air; expressing the temporality and fugacity of the present were exclusively important to them. Therefore being in a dynamic and modern society also affected the technique they used which was applying brush prints rapidly.

Besides their preference of using open air as their studios, the artists also used modern life elements for inspiration and therefore looked on the social

scenery of Paris in 19th century that included cafes, balls and hippodromes, as horseradish was one of the important events. 2 Like in every art movement, Impressionism was also affected by that era's conditions; with the Industrial Revolution, confection got bigger in the country and fashion and became more eligible for every class.

For instance from sass's through the sass's cashmere shawls from India and Iran (back at the time Persia) were coveted and costly signs of respectability. 3 After this change, every economical class started to have their own apparel codes, which made this adjustment a muse for the artist' production process and James Toots's Shop Girl painting is one of them. The tableau illustrates a young woman standing inside of a ribbon shop, holding the door with one hand while facing the audience and holding a wrapped package in the other hand.

The women in the store modestly clothed, however as Taoist highlights the women's bust with slimming their waists; he is almost implying to a social circumstance that is women who work were considered morally dubious. Combining the elements of working at a store and oddest clothing shows that these women did not belong to a class that was higher than average. The room is filled with piles of ribbons, has antique chairs and an inlaid, large table. On the background, a busy Parishioner street scene is showing through the window.

The paintings dimensions are 31. 37 in x 25. 62 in and type is oil on canvas. Taoist created the painting between 1883- 1885 using small brush strokes and dull, dry pigments. The angle of the light is not exposing and not

overwhelming as it reminds the viewer a calm, sunny afternoon; it is also used to define the form and suggest plasticity. Therefore the texture appears to be smooth and soft rather than hard and rough. Also, lines are actual however with the softening effect of light/shadowing balance, the painting does not look contoured.

Due to that, the pictorial impression is deep and with a 3-dimensional effect, it suggests pictorial space. 4 Another Taoist painting that is a successful reflection of Impressionism in Parisian fashion is *Portrait of Mademoiselle L. L.* The setting includes a closed area, a room, and a young woman posing for the painter. The completion date is 1864 and the painting is oil on canvas with dimensions being 48 x 39 in. This painting depicts a typical above-average Parisian young woman who seems independent and confident.

Taoist maintained this look with softly-rendered pompadour, which is vogue for Spanish fashions set by Empress Eugénie as well as uniforms of French *Suave* soldiers. In the painting, the clothing seems modest; the bright red that is standing out in pastel pigments is courageous enough for the model to have as a jacket. The light and lines help the viewer to see the depth of the painting and even the mirror supports that feeling; therefore according to the audience, the pictorial space is great.

Like a typical Impressionist painting, this one also has a quality of the surface that is revealed by light is soft and smooth. 5 As James Taoist being only one of the representatives of Impressionist art trend, there has been many others like Eduardo Manet, Gustave Courbet and Edgar Degas. These artists were all inspired by the social scene and therefore chose to focus on clothing,

which were symbolic to to class levels, while expressing their understanding of their time.

Penthouse the themes usually include open air, as it can be seen in these two examples of art work, it is easy to find paintings that have closed environments as their settings; and it is impressive how the depth feeling is never lowering because of this element. Also, it is unique and interesting how these artists were able to reflect on class levels and social statuses by highlighting the clothing of individuals in their paintings. But then again, it seems inevitable to not have fashion as a part of the context in art in a city which has “ There are two ways to be Parishioner; by birth or by dress” as its motto.