

Claude Monet, born on November 14, 1840, in Paris, is celebrated as a founder of Impressionism, a movement that transformed the art world in the late 19th century. Growing up in Le Havre, Monet was exposed to art early, often sketching local scenes. He later moved to Paris, where he encountered the works of Edouard Manet. Monet admired Manet's radical approach, which broke from traditional representation, and it profoundly influenced his own artistic development. Monet's reaction to Manet's modernity was one of inspiration; he embraced the idea of capturing fleeting moments and the effects of light, which became central to his work.



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Monet is best known for his series of paintings that explore the same subject under varying conditions. His iconic works include "Impression, Sunrise," which gave Impressionism its name, and series such as "Water Lilies," "Haystacks," and "Rouen Cathedral." Each series showcases his fascination with light and color, demonstrating his innovative technique of applying quick, loose brushstrokes to convey movement and atmosphere.



Today, Monet's masterpieces are housed in major galleries around the world, affirming his status as a pillar of Western art. The Musée d'Orsay in Paris possesses an extensive collection of his works, including

"The Woman in the Green Dress" and "The Japanese Bridge." The National Gallery in London features "Water Lilies," while the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York displays several of his renowned pieces. Additionally, the Musée de l'Orangerie in Paris is home to the grand "Water Lilies" murals, providing a serene environment that reflects Monet's intention to immerse viewers in his vision.

Overall, Claude Monet's contributions to art transcended his time, influencing countless artists and shaping the future



of painting. His legacy continues to resonate, inviting audiences to appreciate the beauty of the world through his eyes.