

Thank you for volunteering as an Art Docent!

1. TO BEGIN

Make an appointment with your classroom teacher to set up time and dates for the art class. For example the teacher wants the lessons done on every 2nd Tuesday of each month. The lessons can be done in the classroom or in room C7 which is shared with the Music Docent program. Please check with the teacher on what their preference is. Also talk to the teacher to see if there are any art lessons that coincide with what they are teaching throughout the year.

2. BECOME FAMILIAR WITH THE ART LESSON

When you sign in at the office you will need the art key to access the art supplies for your art lesson. The time that you have to teach the class is 1 hour. Keep in mind that you have to set up and clean up too, so please plan accordingly. You don't have to go in order. You can skip around, but keep track of the lessons that you have done. Now that being said, in the Art Docent supply room will be a calendar to mark when you want to book the room C7. If there is a conflict please use the list of contact information of all the Art docent volunteering.

3. WHEN THE PROJECT IS COMPLETE

Please mark down the date of the project on the "Completed Art Lessons". Put back all the supplies that were not used back in the Art Supply room. If there are any supplies we are running low on or out of please note it on the "Supplies Needed List" and please return the art key to office, when you sign out of the office. Someone else may need the key after you. All the lessons need to be completed by the end of April.

4. OPEN HOUSE AND ART SHOW WILL BE HELD IN MAY

The art work will be kept in each students Portfolio Bags that are kept in the classroom. Art selection will begin in early May for the Art Show. Each Art Docent Volunteer will help the students and teachers choose the piece they want in the Show. The day before the Open House and Art Show we will be setting up the Art Gallery and will tear it down the following day. ALL ART DOCENTS are expected to participate in the set up and tear down of the Art Show.

COMMUNICATION IS KEY!!!

Please let us know if:

- You are unable to continue volunteering as an Art Docent.
- You found someone to replace you as an Art Docent.
- You can't make your lesson. See if someone can cover.
- Portfolio prints/materials are lost or damaged in anyway.

This guide has art lessons A through H. Each lesson will begin with a short explanation of what the class will be about. Please read or paraphrase to introduce the topic to the class. Then what follows are short write-ups on various artists and their works to help visually aid the lesson. There are various examples of art, but you do not have to use all of them. Just pick 2 to 4 of them to show the students. Last will be instructions on the project that pertains to the art lesson. If you have any new ideas on new projects, please feel free to run them by your Art Docent Coordinator before teaching the class. We want to make sure that if we do change the project we have enough materials for the class.

Kindergarten

Art Docent program guide

Art lesson A

Artists Paint Houses

People live in all sorts of houses; some large, some small. Some people live in apartment houses, and some live in mobile homes. Some live on a ranch or farms and condos. People have lived in caves, tents, hut, abode pueblos, igloos, and castles. Some houses are old and some are new. Houses are built with different kind of materials like: stone, brick, wood, glass, plastic and tile, even recycled material like old tires. How are these houses that are pictured are like your house and how are they different? Can you think of other kinds of houses? Can you name all the shapes that make up a house?

“CHATEAU” by MAURICE UTRILLO (Oo TREE Yoh) 1883-1955



This small castle in France has a quiet and peaceful mood. The artist Utrillo gave it a sunny feeling by using warm colors for the stone walls and roofs. Can you find the bright red roofs of the village? Can you find a small stream? What season do you think it is? Where is the sun? How can you tell? Find the largest tower. What shape is the top of the tower? Find the figures that face you. Which is closest to you? Which is the tallest person? Can you describe the shapes of the windows? Look for this shape in another painting. Find the horizon. The horizon is where the earth and sky seem to meet.

The artist was born in Paris France. When he was growing up he got into some bad habits that caused him to be hospitalized. While he was in the hospital his mother who was an artist, Suzanne Valadon, brought him paints and brushes to help him get well. He painted city scenes, using his memory and postcards. He

became famous and received the Legion of Honor which is a very high award. He used a great deal of white in his cityscapes. His paintings are usually quiet and peaceful and somewhat lonely in feeling.

“RAIN” by MARC CHAGALL (Shah GALL) 1887-1985



Why do you think that the painter Marc Chagall named his painting “Rain”? The clouds give us a clue. We see a man chasing a goat. Perhaps he is trying to make him go in the barn before the rain comes. Do you think it is strange and like make believe to see figures up in the sky? We also see someone with an umbrella. What do you think the man tipped forward in the foreground is saying? Now look at the larger of the two buildings. This is a log house. It is probably like the ones in the village where Chagall lived as a boy. We see an open window with shutters and steps leading to the front door. There is a square window in the attic. The roof is made up of triangular shapes. The triangles, squares and rectangles are called geometric shapes, and they contrast, that is, they are very different from the curving rolling shapes of the clouds and tree. The other building with the large open door is a barn. What colors did the artist use? Notice the brightly colored tree near the center of the picture. Where else do you see this color?

This artist is named Marc Chagall who was born in Russia. He had a large Jewish family and he was the oldest of 9 children. He painted memories of his childhood from fairy tales and folk tales that he heard when he was young. His paintings often showed use delightful magical images, like dreams. He illustrated books, and painted the ceiling of the Paris Opera House. He also designed stage costumes and designed scenery for the theater. Painting was not the only form of art he did. He made many stained glass windows for important buildings all over the world. He loved color! He was 98 when he died.

“HOUSE AT AIX-EN-PROVENCE” by PAUL CE’ZANNE (Say ZAHN) 1839-1906



This house is called “Jas de Bouffan” which means “place of the wind”. The house is located in Aix-en-Provence (Ex-ahn-pov-ahns) France. Paul’s father who was a very successful banker bought this house in 1859. Do you see the open shutters? When they were closed, they protected the family from the cold and heat. The house is painted in warm, golden yellow and orange tones. What color is the roof? What shape are the windows. Look in the distance, the background, what do you see? This house still stands in France.

Paul wanted to grow up to be like his father, but he didn’t really want to be a banker so he studied painting. He met other artists and made friends with them and exhibited at the art show in 1874, but the public did not like his work. Paul didn’t like the city so he moved to the country where he could work outdoors in the clean, light, and crisp air. He painted slowly and carefully. His work began to be recognized in his later life. Today he is called the “father of modern art” because he found new ways to paint and influenced artists who came after him.

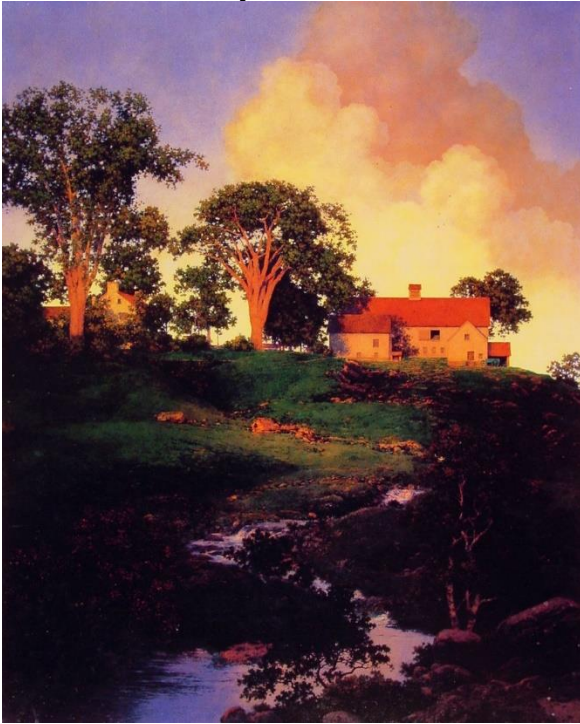
“VICTORIAN INTERIOR” by HORACE PIPPIN (PIP in) 1888-1946



This room is very clean and neat. An inside view is called interior and Victorian means a style of furniture and buildings that was popular when Queen Victoria of England lived. Do you see the chair and the pictures? How many are there? What is between the two chairs? Does the picture look balanced? Each side is almost like the other side. Artists usually don't use this kind of balance because it breaks the picture into separate halves. Pippin knew how to keep this from happening. If you drew a line up and down through the table what items are the same and what are the different? Do you notice any textures in the room? Now close your eyes and try to remember your living room, what objects are there, what color and texture do you see?

This African American artist, Horace Pippin, taught himself how to paint. He had a crippled right arm resulting from an injury in World War I. He didn't start painting until he was 40 years old. In the last six years of his life, he made 76 paintings, most of them expressing his feelings about his own life's experiences and about war. His work is exhibited at the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

“HUNT FARM” by MAXFIELD PARRISH (1870-1966)



Did you ever want to live on a farm? Can you tell what size house this is? It has two stories and probably a big attic. Can you find the chimney? Notice how the light from the rising sun is striking the house, the trees, and the barn and other farm buildings. The artist Maxfield Parrish painted some light fluffy clouds behind the house that emphasize the house and farm buildings. What is in the light and what is in the dark? Is this a place that you would want to play in? This painting was published as a calendar by Brown and Bigelow, they reproduced Parrish's landscapes as calendars every year from 1936 to 1963.

Maxfield Parrish was born in Philadelphia. His parents gave him a sketchbook for Christmas. His father taught him the essentials of art, calling his attention to "many hundreds of things in the visual world to which most of humanity are blind". Maxfield was one of the most successful and original American painters and illustrators of the early 20th century. He designed art that was used on cans, cleaners, and even on boxes of chocolate.

“FOUR ACCOMPLISHMENTS #1” by OKJIMA TOYOHIRO (Oh ka jee ma Toh yoh hee ro)



Here is the inside of a Japanese home with its sliding screens and a view of the world outside. He drew the inside of the house by pretending he could see through the walls. Notice the lines, can you pick out the vertical and diagonal lines? The lines help move your eyes around the room. What is going on in the room?

Toyohiro was known as a teacher of painting and wood engravings. His subjects were frequently young women engaged in some social activity in landscape and backgrounds. Besides this painting he has several others that reflect various facets of Japanese culture.

Art lesson A

Art concept and skills

The different artists use different kinds of houses. They liked to use different shapes of windows and doors and other details. They used different textures, patterns to tell us what materials the houses were made out of.

You will need

- 9X12 inch pieces of colored construction paper for the background
- Smaller pieces of colored construction paper
- Scissors and glue sticks
- Black markers and crayons

How to

1. Select from a variety of small squares and rectangles of colored construction paper. They don't have to be perfect. Look in the scrap drawer.
2. Use the scissors to trim the shapes to make the pieces of a house: roof, windows, porch, garage, doors, etc. Paste them on the background paper.
3. Use the crayons to add details to your house like plants people, animals.
4. Use the black marker to outline your house and to add texture and patterns that are made by bricks, boards, shingles, tiles and other materials.

Vocabulary

- Details
- Patterns
- Shapes

Spin off

Instead of one house the students could make a string of houses, like a block with a sidewalk, fire hydrants, cars, stop signs and other details.

Art lesson B

Artists Portray Animals

Among the earliest paintings ever made in the history of the world are pictures of animals. Early people painted animals they saw everyday on walls and ceiling like the early cavemen. Sometimes they painted them very realistically, exactly how they look. Other times artists liked to use their imagination and paint animals in unusual ways. Have you ever painted or drew your pet or other animals? Which animal is the most colorful? Which animal is painted with the least number of different colors? Which animal looks most like a real animal?

“YELLOW HORSE” by LASCAUX CAVE PAINTING (15,000-10,000 BC)



One day in September of 1940 in Lascaux France, four young boys were looking for a lost dog. They heard the dog bark from a hole in the ground. As they were walking a hole in the earth collapsed underneath them. The boys found themselves in a cave. As they looked around the cave they noticed there were many drawings of animals. These boys had discovered paintings that had been made by people who lived around 15,000 to 10,000 BC, a time known as the Old Stone Age. The early cave people lived by hunting animals and made tools and clothes from them. These animals were very important to them and they wanted to record what they hunted.

The animal has been called the Chinese Horse since it resembles some of the horses seen in Chinese paintings, with its small head and large body. The cave people were very skilled at painting since it looks like the animals are moving.

What do you think the horse is doing? The cave people lived before paint was even invented, so where did the cave people get paint to make the painting on the wall caves? The paints these early people used were made from nature like dirt, flowers, berries, and minerals. They used small hollow bones to blow paint on the wall. This technique is called air-spray.

“YOUNG HARE” by ALBRECHT DURER (DUHR er) 1471-1528



This is a watercolor painting of a young rabbit. Does it look like a photograph? How do you think the rabbit would feel? By painting the rabbit carefully, Durer shows the texture of the fur. In order to paint the fur he used a paint brush with a single hair. Is the rabbit's fur one color? Can you see the whiskers on the rabbit?

Albrecht Durer is a German artist that lived during the Renaissance. He started painting at his father's goldsmith shop as soon as he was able to read. During the Renaissance no one had a camera or a cell phone that could take pictures so the only way to take pictures was to paint or draw them. Durer was very curious

about everything and he kept notebooks filled with drawing of things that interested him, since he didn't have an iPad or even a computer.

"TWO CATS" by FRANZ MARC 1880-1916



How many cats do you see in the painting? What colors are the cats? What are they doing? What shapes are the cats made? Marc has emphasized smooth, flowing curves that give us a feeling of rhythmic movement. Hold out our arms out and use a finger to trace these curves in the air. Point to all the circular shapes that you can find. Do the cats look real? Can you name all the colors that Franz used?

Franz Marc is a German artist who lived during World War I and died at 36. He loved painting animals in bright colors and was not concerned about realism.

“BULL” by SEKKYO (SEK kyoh) before 18th century



What color paint did Sekkyo use to paint this bull? What position is the bull painted in? Does it look like the bull is about to charge us? The artist signed his name, can you find it? Sekkyo is a Japanese artist whose name means “preacher”. There isn’t a lot known about this artist because he lived almost 200 years ago.

“TIGER” by KAWANABE KYOSAI (KYOH sign) 1831-1899



This fierce tiger seems to be jumping downward and moving swiftly. The diagonal brushstrokes behind him lead our eyes and give us a feeling of action. Would you want pet this tiger? What colors did the artist use? What kind of feeling do you get when looking at the tiger? Does the texture of the tiger seem soft or coarse? Where do you see the artist's name? The artist is also Japanese and lived a long time ago so there is not enough information about him.

Art lesson B

Art concept and skills

The Artists like to paint animals whether it was a family pet, farm animals, or wild animals. The students will get to pick whatever animal they want to draw.

You will need

- 9X12 inch pieces of white construction paper for the background
- Watercolors (each student should have one in their school supplies)
- Small cups for water and paper napkins to clean brushes
- Black crayon

How to

1. Choose the animal that you wish to draw even a unicorn or dragon.
2. Draw your animal on the white construction paper with your pencil. Make sure they add details in the background. Then trace the drawing with the black crayon.
3. Then use the water color paint to bring you animal to life.

Vocabulary

- Environment, Wild, Domestic, Portray, Friendly, Ferocious
- Texture
- Shapes

Spin off

They can draw more than one animal, like a den of lions. Now if they want to just draw the face of the animal that's fine but make sure it fills the whole page.

Art lesson C

Artists Paint Fall and Spring

Artists like to paint pictures about the seasons. Can you name the four seasons? The seasons follow one another. The seasons change and so does the weather. Think of all the different colors in a sunset. What colors do you see in the Fall? Fall leaves are yellow, red, and orange. Spring has white, green and pinks. Also each season has its special holidays. What do we do in the different seasons and also what clothes do we wear?

“HARVESTERS” by PIETER BRUEGEL THE ELDER (PEE ter BROY gel) 1525-1569



This painting is over 400 years old. Can you feel the hot sunlight? What season is it in the painting? Can you find the horizon? It's where the earth meets the sky. Why are the group of people under the tree? How tall is the tree that the people are under and how high are the trees far off in the hills. What are the people

doing under the tree? Bruegel liked to show crowds of people doing things. He captured the spirit of this harvest so well that you can almost feel it. Bruegel was born in a place that is now Holland and part of Belgium. He was well educated. He used live models and made many sketches which helped him place many little figures in a small place. He traveled mostly on foot. He was called "Peasant Bruegel" because of his paintings of rustic life.

"AUTUMN LANDSCAPE" by ALFRED SISLEY (SIS lee) 1839-1899



Squint your eyes when you look at this painting, just as you might do on a bright sunny day. Alfred wanted to give the quick impression that he saw as he stood by the roadside and looked at this autumn landscape. Can you see the haystack? Does it remind you of autumn? Look closely and see all the different colors daubed on the canvas. What are the three main colors he used? How did he make the colors lighter? (Answer: by adding white to the colors)

This artist painted a little over a 100 years ago. He was born in Paris. He studied art in the outdoors in the countryside. He had several friends that were also artists too. The type of style of painting that he used is called impressionism. When he was alive his paintings were not successful in selling. Only after his death his paintings have been selling for high prices.

“AUTUMN” by KORYUSAI (Kor ee u sigh) 18th century



It often rains in autumn, and there in the painting we see the drops falling in slanted sheets. The kimono-clad woman is trying to adjust her umbrella. Do you think she was caught in the rain while walking? What do you notice about the kimono that the woman is wearing? What are the most important colors in this pictures? The artist loved fashion of his time so a lot of his paintings will have very detailed clothing.

His full name is Isoda Masakatsu, but he is professionally known as Koryusai. He was part of an artist's group called Ukiyo-e. He made many prints of everyday life. He made prints from 1770 to 1780 but once he was successful he changed to painting. Another reason that he stopped print making was he was a Samurai and he considered print making a lower art. His large prints were usually large and he was able to compose in a long, narrow format prints that were suitable for mounting on wall scrolls for people's homes. Not only did he do paintings but also designs for folding fans and fashion plates. He was responsible for the first truly individual portrait in the history of Japanese prints.

“LANDSCAPE AT ARLES: ORCHARD” by VINCENT VAN GOGH 1853-1890



Vincent loved the great outdoors and the countryside. He used very bright colors to paint the scenery around him. He was born in Holland but he moved to France to paint because Holland was often cold and damp and the skies were frequently dark and grey. What do you see? What is the weather like there? Is it going to rain? Can you see the brush strokes that he made with his paintbrush?

Vincent did not start off as a painter but in the coal mines in Belgium. He wanted to express his feelings and he found that painting let him share those feelings. There are many of his paintings today that are in museums to show people of today and people of the future.

“PARIS, A RAINY DAY” by GUSTAVE CAILLEBOTTE (KI lah boat) 1848-1894



“April showers bring May flowers” could be that the people in this painting are thinking as they walk along a street in Paris. Two people are sharing an umbrella as they look to the left. What do you think they are looking at? Notice that the woman is wearing a delicately painted dotted black veil that covers her face to her mouth. Behind the veil you can see a pearl earring glistening. Do you think the couple sees the man that is walking toward them with his own umbrella? Do you think they will get tangled up? Do you think it’s hot or cold?

Caillebotte was a wealthy man who was remembered as an art collector and an impressionist artist. He painted and he supported other artists and when he passed away he left all his collection to France.

Art lesson C

Art concept and skills

Artists use colors in their pictures to tell us about the seasons of the year. The warm colors of red, yellow, orange and brown remind us of fall. White and the light tints of green, pink and yellow remind us of spring. Students will pick either a flower, a leaf or a raindrop to cover in tissue paper.

You will need

- Make photo copies onto white construction paper of the different items, may have to cut paper to so it fits into copier machine.
- Pieces of colored tissue paper (use scraps too).
- Glue sticks.

How to

1. Choose a shape that you want.
2. Choose the tissue paper that is the color of fall or spring. Warm colors for the leaves, pastels colors for the flower and the cool colors for the rain drop.
3. Tear the tissue into manageable pieces.
4. Glue the pieces of the different colored tissue papers onto the paper. It's okay if the paper goes outside of the lines (easier if glue stick is applied to paper rather than the tissue paper).
5. Once the glue has dried than cut the shape out.

Vocabulary

- Spring and Fall
- Texture
- Colors

Spin off

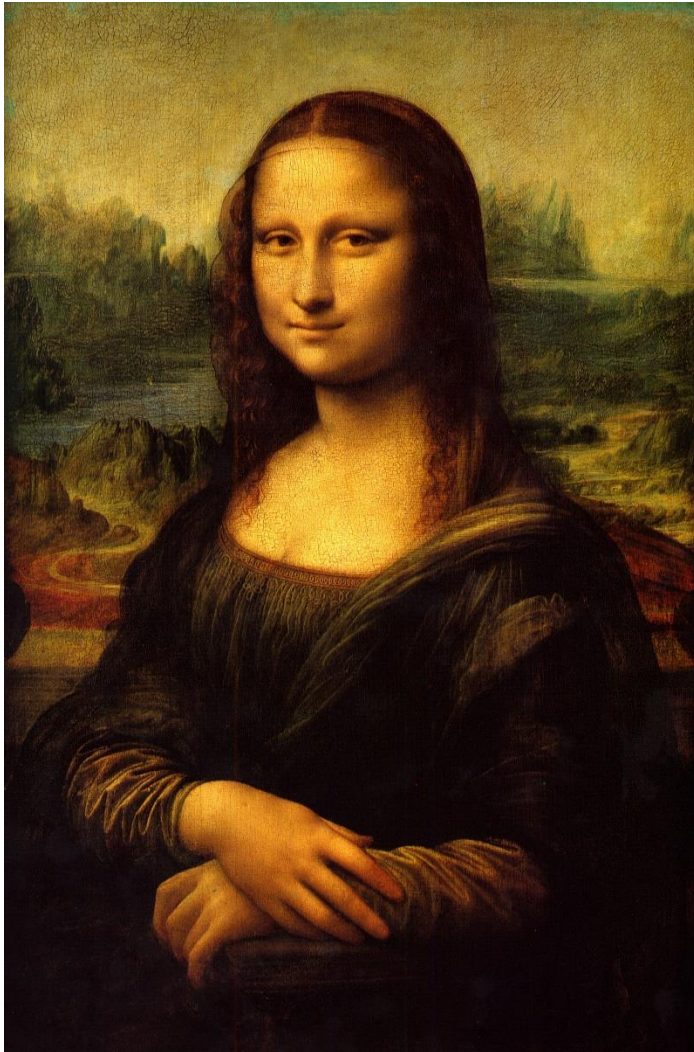
If they want to make a whole picture of a tree in the fall or a flower in the spring, give them a blank piece of construction paper and have them piece together a picture using the tissue paper.

Art lesson D

Artists Portraits

Portraits are pictures of people. If your teacher sat very still in a chair and you drew a picture of him/her, you would be drawing a portrait. Before we had cameras and cell phones there was no way of taking pictures. The only way was to have a portrait drawn. Some of the portraits that artists painted were quite realistic to the person and some were not. Some liked to use their imagination, they didn't care if it looked real or not.

"MONA LISA" by LEONARDO DA VINCI (Lay oh NAR doh da VIN chee) 1452-1519



This is the world's most famous portrait. You have probably seen pictures of it many times. This was painted by an Italian artist named Leonardo da Vinci during the important part of the Renaissance. It was painted about 500 years ago. He worked four years on this portrait. The woman's name in the portrait is Madonna Lisa de Giocondo. The artist shows us a three-quarter view. Look at her smile. Do you see any jewelry on her? Do you see any sharp shapes in the painting? Currently this painting is in a famous museum in Paris called the Louvre (Loov).

Leonardo was born in a little village called Vinci in Italy. He also painted another famous picture called the "The Last Supper". Not only was he a great artist but he was a great scientist and engineer. He invented war machines and designs for airplanes, helicopters, a pump, submarine and many others. He kept notebooks filled with notes and drawings about all different things. His mind was so full of ideas that he often had trouble finishing projects before he went on to other things.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON" by GILBERT START 1755-1828

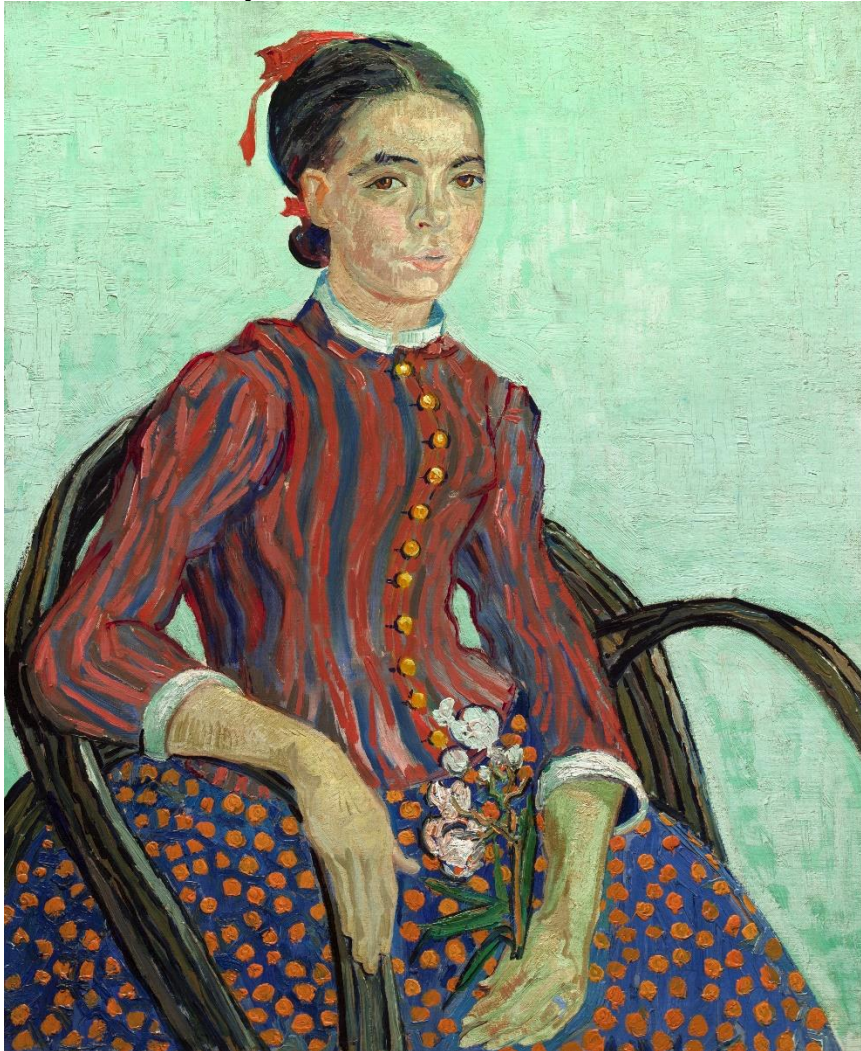


George Washington, the father of our country. We only see his face and chest rather than the full figure. George Washington was 64 years old and President of the United States when this was painted. Is he smiling? When Washington was posing for this painting, he grew tired, so the artist Gilbert Stuart had to tell funny stories while he painted. Why do you think that George is not smiling? The

reason might be that Washington just got new false teeth made out of wood and they were not very comfortable. He is staring straight at you. In fact, his eyes seem to follow you around the room. Is there anything in the background? Stuart often left the background unfinished because he lost interest once the face was finished. He sometimes even left parts of the bare canvas exposed. He loved to paint the color and texture of skin tones.

Gilbert Stuart was born in America in Rhode Island in 1755. He began his art career at 13 by copying paintings. He then went to London in 1775 without any money. He met with another artist Benjamin West and studied with him. In 1782 he showed a painting of a man on ice stakes that was a hit and his name was established and he made many portraits. Even though he made lots of money, he didn't manage it very well and ended up poor again. He went back home to America. He continued to paint portraits. Gilbert Stuart was well known for painting what he saw just like a photograph.

"LA MOUSME" by VINCENT VAN GOGH 1853-1890



This is a portrait of a young girl. Is it similar to any of the other portraits? The young girl is a well dressed Japanese girl about 12 to 14 years old. The name of the painting is "La Mousme" which comes from a Japanese word that means a young girl of this age. Vincent was inspired by a book that he read that told about the innocent charms of a youthful Japanese teahouse attendant.

The son of a Dutch minister, Vincent tried working as an art dealer, a teacher, and a missionary. He decided to paint. He moved to Paris to study and paint. He loved the bright colors of the countryside. Vincent only painted about 10 years but he completed almost 900 drawings and 800 paintings. How many paintings do you think he sold? He only sold one for about \$80.00. Today his paintings are all over the world in different museums. Now guess how much his paintings sell for? More than \$50 million for one!

"THE TORN HAT" by THOMAS SULLY 1783-1872



How old do you think this little boy is? The artist Thomas Sully has painted a front view of him. Where is the boy looking? The background is very dark so that our eyes are focused on the boy's face and what he is wearing. Why is he wearing the hat? Is it sunny? How can you tell?

Thomas Sully was born in England but came to America as a child. He first started painting miniatures with his brother-in-law. He became an American citizen at 26 years old and he decided to study in England. After a year he came back to America and settled in Philadelphia to specialize in painting portraits.

When he was 54 he was called back to England to paint a portrait of Queen Victoria. During his career he painted 2000 portraits and miniatures and another 500 paintings of other subjects. He died at the age of 111.

“WRITER ERASMUS” by HANS HOLBEIN (HOHL bine) 1497-1543



What view did the painter Hans paint of the writer? This is called a side profile. The man's name in the painting is Erasmus. Do you think that the writer is writing a story or a letter? Can you tell what his coat is made out of? What is dark and what is light in color? Notice how the artist Holbein draws our attention to the face of Erasmus. Erasmus was a famous writer, philosopher and scholar.

Hans was born in Germany. He received his early training from his father. He created book illustrations, stained glass and wall murals. He is best known for his portraits of famous people. In 1515 he worked for a publisher, drawing illustrations for a book written by Erasmus of Rotterdam. He painted exactly what he saw, not trying to make a person look more attractive than the person really was. He was in demand for his talent. Later he became court painter to the famous English King Henry VIII.

“HEAD OF A MAN” by PAUL KLEE (Klay) 1879-1940



The artist Paul Klee must have had a lot of fun painting portraits. Do you think he was painting someone real or a person from his imagination? What shape is the head? Is the head shaped like a balloon or an egg? What other shapes do you see? Look at the different ways that Klee painted the eyebrows. What feeling do you get when you look at it?

Paul Klee is a Swiss born artist who was trained as a violinist and who spent most of his life in Germany. His small watercolors, etchings and drawings were often done on the kitchen table while his wife gave piano lessons. Later, he taught at a famous German art school, the Bauhaus (Bough house). He was always interested in children's art and developed a style which combined his rich sense of humor with a childlike view. He died in 1940 at the age of 61.

Art lesson D

Art concept and skills

A portrait is a picture of a person. It is usually, but not always, from the waist or shoulder up. It may be front, side or three-quarter view. It may be a real person or imaginary. Students will look at a partner and draw his/her portraits with crayons or markers or both.

You will need

- White construction paper 9X12 inches cut it in half
- Black sharpie
- Colored markers, crayons
- Flesh toned markers and crayons

How to

1. The students will pick a partner or the parent can pair up the students
2. Tell the students to pay attention to the shape of the head, eyes, nose, hair
3. Make sure they fill the whole page with the drawing
4. Once the picture is drawn with pencil have them trace it with the sharpie
5. Then have them color with markers or crayons or both

Vocabulary

- Portraits, profile, front view
- Realistic
- Oval

Spin off

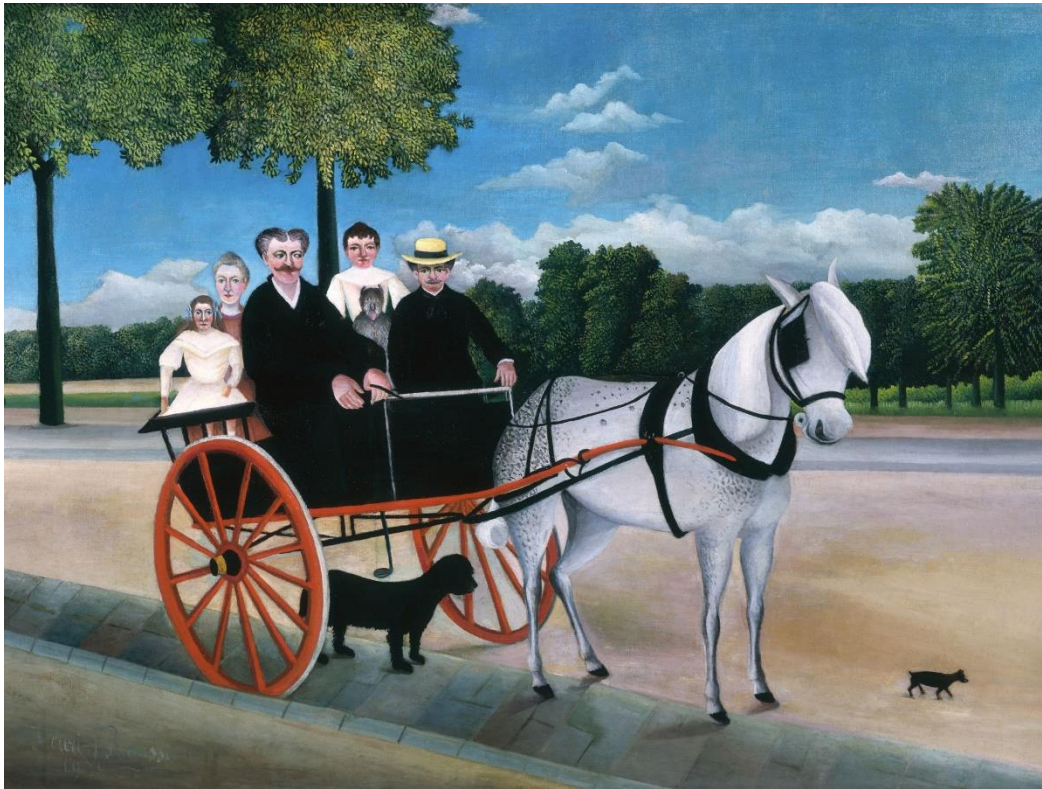
Draw an IMAGINARY portrait of a make believe friend another planet. The shape doesn't have to be round or oval.

Art lesson E

Artists Paint Pictures

Artists make pictures of many different things. Some specialized in painting people since there were no cameras. Others like painting animals, flowers, the sea or places. Some like to paint objects and these were called “still lifes”. Some also liked painting about dreams. Most artists give names to their paintings.

“FATHER JUNIET’S CART” by HENRI ROUSSEAU (On REE Roo SO) 1844-1910



Henri Rousseau loved to paint horses and carts, and he really liked to paint the wheels red. When he was living this was the only way to travel besides walking. He liked painting friends and people that he knew. Do the people look happy? Do you go on short trips with your family?

Rousseau was born in France in 1844, and was the son of a handyman. He joined the army as a saxophonist and then went to work as a customs inspector outside of Paris. He was married twice and had 9 children, but only one grew up to be an adult. He retired in 1885 from the army and started painting. Rousseau taught himself how to paint and taught others as well. He is regarded as the

world's most famous naïve or primitive artist. He died from gangrene poisoning from a cut on the leg.

“ARTIST’S MOTHER” by JAMES ABBOTT MCNEIL WHISTLER 1834-1903



This painting was first called “Arrangement in Black and Gray: The Artist’s Mother”. Can you see why it was called Arrangement in Black and Gray? Are there any other colors that you see? Even though it is a portrait of his mother, Whistler was more interested in arranging the shapes and colors than in his mother, whose name was Anna. Does she look old or young? How can you tell?

Whistler is an American artist who was born in Massachusetts in 1834, but lived most of his life in England and France. He was a skilled craftsman who painted, made etchings, decorated room interiors even designed books. When he was young he moved to Russia where his father built railroads. Later, he returned to United States and went to West Point. He failed at school, but became a map maker for the US Government.

“IMPROVISATION #31” by WASSILY KANDINSKY (Va SILL ee Kan DIN skee)
1866-1944



What do you see? What do you think this painting is about? Kandinsky called this work “Improvisation #31 Sea Battle”. He painted this in 1913. He wanted to paint an emotion or feeling by using colors, shapes, and lines, rather than showing real or recognizable objects. Have you looked at puffy, billowy clouds and tried to see what shapes you can find? Do you think this is a peaceful sea battle or an action packed scene? The lines suggest combat, violence and turbulence.

Kandinsky was born and raised in Moscow, Russia. He loved to draw from the time he was a child, but he studied law in school. When he was 30 he moved to Germany and began to work as an artist. He was the first artist to paint pictures with no real subject matter.

“DAHLIAS” by HENRI MATISSE (On REE Mah TEESS) 1860-1954



This is a still life painting. Some artists like to arrange objects that don't move. What objects do you see? Matisse liked color and loved patterns. Are there any patterns on the picture? Do you some time draw your toys that you have?

Matisse was born in 1869 in France. He was one of the greatest and most influential artists of the 20th century. In his later years his arthritis got very bad so that he couldn't hold a paintbrush.

“BOATS AT SAINTES MARIES” by VINCENT VAN GOGH 1853-1890



Vincent was born in Holland where the waters there are dark. When he went to France to paint he took a stagecoach ride to a Mediterranean fishing village of Saintes Maries-de-la-Mer. It was a 25 mile ride where he saw all sorts of colorful scenery. The strong colors of the sea made an impression on him that he stayed there 5 days and went back home with 9 drawings. Can you find the horizon line? Have you been somewhere like this? Next time when you go on a trip take some paper, pens, or crayons with you so you can draw what you see!

The son of a Dutch minister, Vincent tried working as an art dealer, a teacher, and a missionary. He decided to paint. He moved to Paris to study and paint. He loved the bright colors of the countryside. Vincent only painted about 10 years but he completed almost 900 drawings and 800 paintings. How many paintings do you think he sold? He only sold one for about \$80.00. Today his paintings are all over the world in different museums. Now guess how much his paintings sell for? More than \$50 million for one!

Art lesson E

Art concept and skills

Artists choose different subjects for their paintings: landscapes, people, animals, and still lifes. Some artists specialize in one kind of subject matter and some make pictures with beautiful colors and shapes that have no subject at all. The students will be drawing a still life of a flower.

You will need

- White and black construction paper 9X12 inches
- Pastels
- Colored markers, crayons
- Q-tips
- Bag of plastic flowers
- Small plastic cups

How to

1. Each student will pick a flower from the bag.
2. They can choose the white or black paper.
3. Fill the small plastic cups with the pastels. Pass them out to where there are 2 students for every one cup of pastels.
4. Make sure the students fill the whole page.
5. Use your finger or Q-tips to smear the color to mix and blend the colors.

Vocabulary

- Subject
- Still Life
- Details
- Specialize

Spin off

If the student doesn't want to do a realistic flower they can do an IMAGINARY one that may grow on an alien planet. Another option would be to do a field of flowers.

Art lesson F

Artists Paint the Old West

Artists have loved to paint American cowboys and Native American Indians. They like to paint different aspects of their life, like their clothing, horses and adventures. They often show us action, color and beautiful scenery. The artists who painted the pictures in this Portfolio tell something about a very important part of the history of America.

“NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS” by NATHANIEL CURRIER 1813-1888 AND JAMES IVES 1824-1895



These three early Native Americans were drawn by a very famous artist named George Catlin. Then the printmaking firm owned by Currier and Ives made many reproductions of the picture. Look at the texture of the clothes they are wearing. How do you think the feathers would feel? What about the jewelry they are wearing? See how the buckskin robes have been painted with animals and designs. Is there anything in the background? Catlin didn't show us any background; perhaps he wanted to show more of what the Native American Indians people dressed and how very important and dignified they were.

George was born in a Pennsylvania frontier town in 1796. He received his education at home. He worked as a lawyer for a time then turned to miniature

and portrait painting. One day he took a visit to Philadelphia and saw a group of Native American Indians. As soon as he saw them he was captured by the way they dressed, their life style and their culture. He decided to devote himself to studying, observing, and painting the Native Americans. He spent almost 8 years among the Indians and was the first artist to go to the Far West. When he was traveling he had to draw quickly and used only a small amount of paint, probably because he had to carry all his supplies with him. He made about 600 paintings. His dream was to devote his life to making a visual record of Native Americans and to have his collection of paintings and relics preserved in a museum. His dream came true. His Indian Gallery was acquired by the Smithsonian Institution in 1879.

“THE SCOUT” by FREDERIC REMINGTON 1861-1909



Frederic Remington shows us an Indian scout. Is he by himself? Where do you think he is at? We see the shadow beneath the horse and rider on the vast snow covered landscape. Do you think he is cold? Is the Indian looking for something?

The old west was Remington's favorite subject. He presented detailed pictures of cattle, horses, Indian braves, frontier soldiers and cowboys. His precise paintings show the harsh, raw sky and wide open vistas of the frontier life. He made 2,750 paintings and drawings and 25 bronze sculptures. He watched as the frontier disappeared as new settlers moved west. He said, "I knew that the wild riders and vacant lands were about to vanish forever – I saw the living, breathing end of three centuries of smoke and dust and sweat."

“A CLOSE CALL” by WILLIAM ROBINSON LEIGH (Lee) 1866-1955



In this painting, William shows us a cowboy charging through a rocky canyon on his horse. He named the picture “A Close Call”. What do you think happened? The picture is filled with action and movement. Look at the expression on the horse’s face and how the reins are caught in mid-air. What color is the horse? The horse is brown and white and is sometimes called a “pinto” or painted pony. The scenery is very realistic. You can see the textures of the rocks. This picture shows us a great deal about how cowboys dressed and about saddles and bridles. Can you see the lasso?

William was born in West Virginia. Early life for William and his family was very hard because they nearly lost everything during the Civil War. He once accompanied Buffalo Bill in an effort to get a grizzly bear for a natural history museum. He caught action and drama with his dashing brushstrokes, play of light and shadow, placement of figures captured in a moment of peril, and in the expressions on their faces.

“QUESTIONABLE COMPANIONS” by H. W. HANSEN 1854-1924



What do you think these two men are doing? Do you think they are friends? Hansen called this painting Questionable Companions. Companion means a friend and someone who goes places with you. The ground is sloping in a diagonal direction while the horizon behind them is a level. What do you see in the background? A distant mesa is seen on the left.

H. W. Hansen was born in Germany in 1854. When he was in his twenties he moved to London for a year to study then he moved to Chicago. Eventually he moved to California and painted several paintings of cowboys and Native American Indians.

“COLONEL WILLIAM F. CODY” by ROSA BONHEUR (Bone UHR) 1822-1899



Colonel Cody aka Buffalo Bill, who had a group of performers traveled to Europe where they appeared at the French Exposition of 1889. Their camp covered 30 acres and included 115 Native Americans, 48 cowboys, six women performers, Mexican herdsman, buffalo, Eskimo dogs, and many horses. This is a famous painting that appeared on posters, postcards, and playbills all over the US and Europe.

It is in Paris that Rosa met Buffalo Bill and painted him sitting on his favorite horse. Instead of money for the painting Bill gave Rosa 2 mustangs from his ranch in Wyoming. He also let her visit his show whenever she wanted which let her make 17 more paintings. Some of the paintings were used to advertise his show. Rosa had a family that grew up with art. She was called the world's best animal painter and was given many honors. Rosa loved animals and she provided a home for countless animals like lions, gazelles, yaks and horses. Rosa Bonheur was a woman who was born before her time, she wore men's clothes and had short hair and also rode a horse like a man instead of side saddle. She was the first woman ever to receive the Cross to the French Legion of Honor.

Art lesson F

Art concept and skills

Artist have painted American cowboys and Native Americans to show how they lived and how they dressed. Students are going to decorate items that Cowboys and Native Americans both wore.

You will need

- Get master copies of sheriff star and the Native pendant (will be in teal binder labeled copy pictures)
- Glitter, with glitter trays and glitter funnels to help put glitter back into the jars
- Colored markers, crayons
- Bottle glue
- Yarn
- Hole punch

How to

1. Make copies of the star and pendant onto white construction paper (will have to cut paper to fit copy machine)
2. Punch holes into them before they decorate
3. Students will pick which one they want to decorate
4. They can use glitter, but assist them and make sure it's done over the glitter tray
5. After complete than string the star or pendant long enough to go over the head of the student

Vocabulary

- Native American
- Action
- Details
- Motion

Spin off

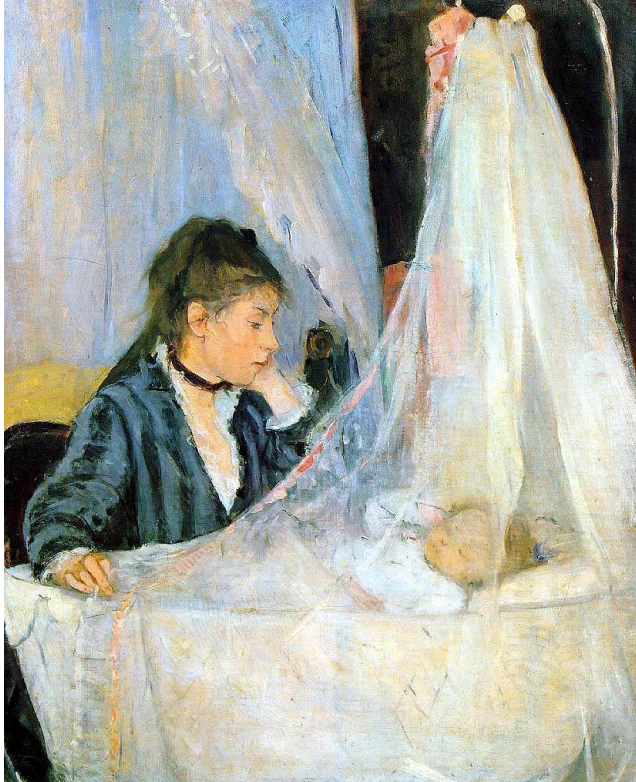
If the student doesn't want to this than they can draw a scene from the Wild West. It can be a Teepee, horse anything to do with cowboys or Native Americans.

Art lesson G

Artists Paint Parents & Children

We have seen artist do portraits of people. What do all these paintings have in common? Many artists like to paint pictures of families especially a parent and child. Many artists like to show the warm and loving feeling that parents and children have for each other. Do you like to sit on your parent's lap?

"THE CRADLE" by BERTHE MORISOT (Behrt Mohr is oh) 1841-1895



Do any of you have a new little sister or brother? What do you think the mother is doing? Is the baby asleep or awake? The mother is looking down at her baby. The artist painted his sister Edma, watching the baby sleep.

This painting was done by a woman named Berthe Morisot who lived in France about a 100 years ago. When she was 15 her mother hired an art teacher to teach her and her sisters. Back in the time that Berthe lived it was not proper for a lady to show any artistic talent. Her mother let Berthe and her sisters continue

with the art lessons. She specialized in gentle domestic scenes painted in a delicate Impressionist style.

“GYPSY WITH BABY” by AMEDEO MODIGLIANI (Mo DEE lee ah nee) 1884-1920



Gypsies are people who travel from place to place. What is the lady holding in her arms? What do you think the mother is thinking? She is seated, but it looks as if she is standing. The artist chose to distort what he saw to make us feel something that words can't express.

Modigliani was born in Italy and was a very talented painter, but he was always without money. His paintings usually show sad people and are often painted with elongated and distorted proportions. His art was influenced by African art.

“ALBA MADONNA” by RAPHAEL (Rah fey el) 1482-1520



This painting is religious and Raphael did many paintings dealing with Christian religion. He is called the “painter of sweet Madonnas.” The baby Jesus and John are holding a cross in their hands, which is an important symbol in the Christian religion. Look at the clothes, do they look soft? The sweet expressions and gentle curves give us the feeling of the tender relationship between a loving mother and her child.

Raphael was the youngest of the three most famous artists of the Italian Renaissance. He was influenced by two other artists; Michelangelo and Leonardo. His talent was discovered when he was only 12 year old. He moved to Florence when he was 21 and did some frescoes in the Vatican Palace. He caught a fever when he was 37 and died.

“OLD MAN AND GRANDSON” by DOMENICO GHIRLANDAIO (Geer lahn DAH yoh) 1449-1494



The picture was painted a very long ago, about the time that Columbus arrived in America. That is why you see cracks in the painting. The boy and grandfather are looking at each other. Can you see the texture of the red clothes? What's in the window? Is there a road in the window? Where does it lead to?

Ghirlandaio was born in Italy. He had many assistants in workshop that helped him with his paintings. He did have one famous apprentice and that was Michelangelo. Ghirlandaio was hired to paint inside of many churches, banks, and shop owners.

“THE BATH” by MARY CASSATT (Ka SAHT) 1845-1926



What do you think these two are doing? This little girl is having a “sponge bath”. In those days they had no bathtub to take showers or baths. Does your mom or dad help you when you take a bath or shower? It’s a mother’s love for her child. Who likes to take a bath? Do you think it looks fun?

Mary was born in Pennsylvania and went to Paris to study art. She met other artists that painted in the same style “impressionists”. Mary loved to paint about women and children. She was not recognized in America as an artist until after she passed away in 1926.

“FAMILY OF PEASANTS” by LOUIS LE NAIN (Luh NINH) 1593-1648



How old do you think this painting is? Look at the clothes and the background to help tell when this was painted. It was painted about 300 years ago. The type of people that are in the painting are called peasants. They were very poor. How many people are in this family? How many people in your family?

Louis was born in France along with two other brothers. His family was also poor and he painted families that were similar to his. He wanted to show how close families were.

"FAMILY NO. 1" by CHARLES ALSTON 1907-1977



Charles painted this in 1955. Can you tell how many people are in the family? Does this look like the other paintings? The style of the painting is called Cubism. What is the little girl holding in her hand? He used bright colors and contrasting colors to make them stand out.

He was born in North Carolina and not only did he paint but he made sculpture and murals and taught art. He received degrees from Columbia University and studied at New York University, Pratt Institute and New York Student League.

Art lesson G

Art concept and skills

Artist show the love that parents and children have for each other. Parents hold their children, play with them, and take care of them. Students will be making little paper weights with their face and the face of a parent, sibling, or other member of their family.

You will need

- The day before the class students need to bring 2 flat oval or round rock no bigger than the palm of the hand (can get these at Hobby Lobby, Joann's, Michael's, Walmart)
- Paint
- Small brushes, use the watercolor brushes (make sure they are thoroughly clean when done)
- Paint trays or paper plates
- Spray sealant

How to

1. Need to make sure that the rocks are clean, so wash and dry them
2. Put paint onto paint trays or paper plates
3. Have students paint one rock as them
4. The second rock have them paint a member of their family
5. Once all rocks are dry Spray with sealant (when drying the rocks place the rock on some paper with their name on it)

Vocabulary

- Parent
- Relationships
- Love

Spin off

If the project is too hard than they can paint something on the rock to show love for a parent or other member of their family.

Art lesson H

Artists Paint Stories

Many artists like to tell stories with their paintings. Narrative pictures have many details that give us clues so that we can tell what is happening. It is sometimes fun to use our imagination to think about what has happened before or what will happen next. Story telling pictures usually have people in them. These are the characters in the story. The artists show us where the stories are taking place.

“LIFE OF HUNTER: A TIGHT FIX” by CURRIER AND IVES



What is happening in this picture? What do you think will happen next? The bear is huge, it stands on his hind legs with his front legs raised up. The bear's teeth are bared and he is ready to pounce on the hunter. What is the first color that you see when you look at this painting? Is there any other red color that you see? Look at the bear, it looks like the bear is wounded. Is there another person in the picture? Who do you think will survive?

The person that painted this painting was A. F. Tait. The painting was taken to a company owned by Nathaniel Currier and James Ives that made many copies of the painting to sell to people who liked this kind of painting.

“PEACEABLE KINGDOM” by EDWARD HICKS 1780-1849



How many different animals do you see? Some are domestic and others are wild. All the animals are standing close together without fighting or snarling at each other. There are even children near the animals. The artist Edward lived on a farm, do you think that he ever saw a lion or leopard? Do you see a group of people in the distant? The group of people were William Penn and Lenape Indians. Penn was making a treaty with the Indians in 1682. Edward made many paintings showing different animals and people all together without fighting. Edward wanted very much for people everywhere to work together peacefully and in harmony and not fight with each other or be destructive.

Edward Hicks was an American artist that lived on a Pennsylvania farm over 150 years ago. He never attended art school, he taught himself how to paint. Thus he is called a primitive or naïve artist.

“WAITING FOR THE STAGE” by RICHARD C. WOODVILLE 1825-1855



The painting tells a very small part of a story. The name of this painting is called “Waiting for the Stage.” Do you know what a stagecoach is? It was a carriage that was pulled by horse because the car was not invented yet. Can you tell what happened before the three men met and what happens after the stagecoach gets there? Can you tell what each man is doing? Two are playing cards and one is reading the newspaper. Can you tell who is winning at the card game?

Woodville was born in Baltimore whose parents sent him to school to become a doctor. He did not want to be a doctor he wanted to paint. He did marry a doctor's daughter which gave him time to pursue a career in painting. He went to Dusseldorf to study art. Woodville only showed his paintings in America and the public loved them. He used humor, encouraging us to laugh with him, not at his subjects.

“FUR TRADERS ON MISSOURI” by GEORGE C BINGHAM 1811-1879



Where are these two men going? Is the water calm and how can you tell? These two men are fur traders and are going to trade the furs for something, can you guess what they will be trading for? Bingham painted many pictures of men on the river doing some activities. He always showed men who were resting or enjoying life.

As a young boy, Bingham taught himself how to draw by copying pictures out of books. In the time that Bingham lived in there were no stores that carried painting supplies so he had to make his own paint. What type of material do you think he used to make his paint colors? He used axle grease, dust from red bricks, and other things that he found.

“THE FINDING OF MOSES” by VERONESE (Ver oh NEES) 1528-1588



This painting was done over 400 year ago. It was telling a Bible story that happened over 3000 years earlier. He wanted to show how the people in his time dressed and looked like. So he painted the countryside of Italy instead of Egypt. Look at the clothes. Can you tell who is wealthy and who are servants?

The artist is named Veronese because he came from Verona which was west of Venice Italy. He was very skilled at details of people and their surroundings. He had no trouble showing figures in all sorts of locations and positions.

“DOCTOR AND DOLL” by NORMAN ROCKWELL 1894-1978



What do you think is going on here? How can you tell that the man in the picture is a doctor? Have you ever been to the doctor? Norman loved to paint pictures of everyday people and tells a funny story. How does this painting make you feel?

Rockwell was born in New York City. He was a 20th-century American painter and illustrator. His works enjoy a broad popular appeal in the United States for their reflection of American culture. Rockwell is most famous for the cover illustrations of everyday life he created for The Saturday Evening Post magazine over nearly five decades.

Art lesson H

Art concept and skills

Artist make pictures that tell us stories that include people and places. Students will paint a picture of a story from their favorite story book or an event from a family vacation.

You will need

- 12 X 18 white construction paper
- Glitter watercolor paint
- Regular watercolor paint (each student should have in their supply kit)
- Watercolor brushes just in case

How to

1. Each student draw in pencil a scene from a favorite book or even a movie they like or even a favorite vacation with their family
2. When completed the drawing have them paint the picture

Vocabulary

- Story telling
- Details

Spin off

Use a long strip of paper, 4.5 X 18 inches. Fold it into 4 equal parts. Number them 1,2,3,4, Draw a sequence of events that tell a story about something that you know about.