

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 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 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/ART 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/ 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!!!

- You are unable to continue volunteering as an Art Docent.
- You found someone 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, you can paraphrase to introduce the topic to the class. Then what follows are short write-ups on various artists and their work 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 topic. If you have any new ideas on new projects please feel free to run them by your Art Docent Leader before teaching the class. We want to make sure that if we do change the project we have enough material for the class.

Grade 1

Art Docent program guide

Art lesson A

Artists Paint People at Play

How do you like to spend your time when you are not at school? Do you play any games, go swimming, and ride your bike with friends? Do you play outside or indoors? We all do different activities at different times of the year. Some play activities require us to wear special clothing.

“SNAP THE WHIP” by WINSLOW HOMER 1836-1910



In this painting, Homer shows us a group of children playing during school recess. This was painted over a 100 year ago. Look at the boys in the painting and compare them to yourself. Do you wear the same clothes? What clothes are they wearing that you don't today? Do you see the red building in the background? This is their school. Kind of small, but back then schools were one room where one teacher taught all grades. Can you tell what season it is? Can you guess what game they are playing? The game is called "Snap the Whip". It is no longer a game played today because it is dangerous to children.

Winslow Homer was an American artist who had a father that ran the local hardware store. He started out as an illustrator for a weekly newspaper. An

illustrator is someone who draws pictures. During the Civil War he made drawings of soldiers. Once the war was over he moved to Maine and painted the sea and fisherman.

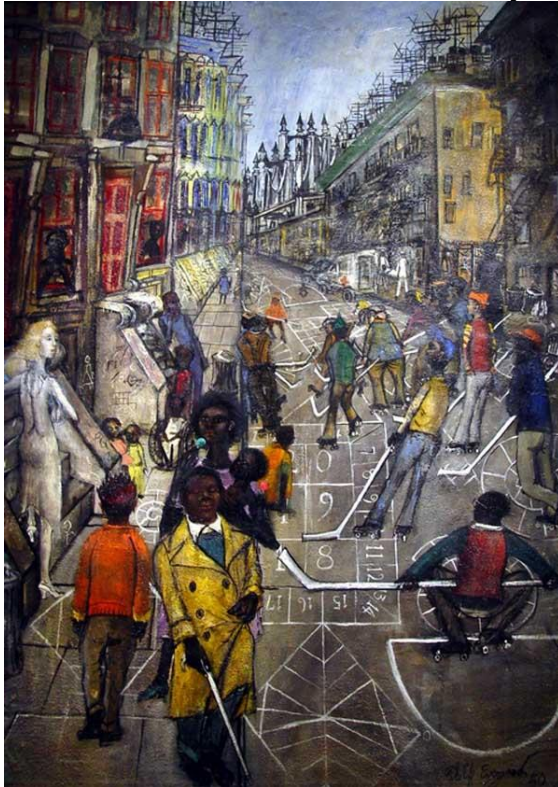
“THE SKATER” by GILBERT STUART 1755-1828



What do you think this man doing? This man's name was William Grant and he liked staking. Where do you think that he is skating? Does he look like he is having fun? The original painting was painted in oil and the size was life size. When it was revealed to the public people were surprise to see it was someone doing something instead of a person sitting down.

Gilbert Stuart was an American artist who was born in Rhode Island. He began his career by copying paintings at the age 13. Later when he was older he moved to London to study art with another American artist named Benjamin West. He established himself as a great artist, but he didn't handle money very well so he moved back to American poor. He still continued painting portraits and he did another famous portrait, George Washington.

“SUNNY SIDE OF THE STREET” by PHILIP EVERGOOD 1901-1973



Philip Evergood used unusual materials to paint this picture. Can you guess what they might be? He used egg, oil, glass and marble dust mixed with varnish. Do you think it was quite on this day? What games are the children playing? Can you see the blind man that is walking towards us? Philip used bright color in the front of the painting while he used dull grays toward the back of the painting. You also see the chalk on the street and it looks like to goes all the way down the street.

Evergood was born in New York. He started out playing the piano at 7 years old while living in England. When he was in his twenties he moved to back to America. The time he came back was during the Great Depression. The hard times had an effect on what he chose as subject matter for his work.

“TAR BEACH” by FAITH RINGGOLD 1930-present



This is a story quilt that tells of memories from Faith Ringgold's childhood. It combines painting, quilt making and storytelling in one art form. Each block of fabric is a page of the story. Her family would go up to the roof top to play cards and eat. The story is about a little girl named Cassie who dreams of being free to go wherever she wants for the rest of her life. Flying is how she will achieve her dream, echoing an important idea in African-American folk-tale literature, in which slaves told of flying to freedom.

Faith was born in Harlem New York and as a little girl she always wanted to tell stories. Since she had asthma she had to stay indoors a lot. This was not a hardship because her mother was a fashion designer and taught her how to sew. As an adult she wanted to write a story about her life, but no one wanted to publish it, so she started making story quilts. She has made 30 story quilts. She is still writing stories and still lives in New York.

“TWO BLUE BALLONS, ONE GREY” by LOUISE SCOTT 1936-2007



How many children do you see? What are they playing with? Do you like balloons? You will notice that Louise used bright primary colors and she used lots of rounded shapes. She like painting people in not a realistic way.

She was born in New York and was a painter, illustrator, and teacher. When she was little she moved to Canada and lived and worked there. Her paintings now are in museums all over Canada.

“LA PINATA” by DIEGO RIVERA



Do the children look like they are having fun? What do you like about the painting? You notice right away the bright colors and that the action of the children that are trying to get the goodies that are falling from the piñata. Have anyone of you hit a piñata?

Born on December 8, 1886, in Guanajuato, Mexico, Diego Rivera sought to make art that reflected the lives of the Mexican people. In 1921. In 1907, Rivera traveled to Europe to further his art studies. There, he befriended many leading artists of the day, including Pablo Picasso. Rivera was also able to view influential works by Paul Gauguin and Henri Matisse, among others. Returning to Mexico, Rivera began to express his artistic ideas about Mexico. He received funding from the government to create a series of murals about the country's people and its history on the walls of public buildings. Rivera married fellow artist Frida Kahlo in 1929 who also loved painting as much as he did. Rivera stated that art belonged to everyone and that it should be that way no matter who are.

Art lesson A

Art concept and skills

Artist show figures at play by having them move all parts of their body from the tops of their heads to the tip of their toes. Students will be making figures out of foil in an action position.

You will need

- 9X12 inch pieces of colored construction paper for the background grab a variety of colors
- Foil
- Liquid glue bottles
- Black marker
- Manikins (1 manikin for every 2 students)

How to

1. Each student picks their colored paper background.
2. Have the student than write what action they will be doing on the paper towards the bottom of the page.
3. Have the students look at the manikin to get an idea the shapes they will be forming with the foil.
4. Best way to form the body is to start as a stick figure.
5. Once completed help them glue the body onto the paper.

Vocabulary

- figure
- action

Art lesson B

Artists Paint People at Work

Men and women work at many different kinds of jobs. Some people work at taking care of a home and family. Some people have jobs that they go to everyday. Some people work outdoors and some work inside. Also there are different clothes that are needed for different jobs. Today we have machines that do some of the work for us. Before we had machines everything was done by hand. Do you ever help your family with jobs around the house? Perhaps you carry out the trash, rake leaves, sweep the floors or help clean up your toys.

“THE WASHERWOMAN” by PIERRE AUGUSTE RENOIR (Ren WAHR) 1841-1919



How does your family do laundry? People in some parts of the world still wash their things in a river as they have done for years. How many ladies do you see in the picture? How many are washing? Do you see the little child? He liked to use color and the way sunlight make the colors he saw glow.

Renoir grew up in Paris. At the age of 13 he became an apprentice in a porcelain factory. He always wanted to be an artist and spent a lot of time in the Louvre

Museum. He would wonder around the museum and draw pictures of the statues and paintings. When he was 21 he went to art school and met another artist Claude Monet, who also became famous too. They became great friends. Both artists did a type of painting called Impressionist. A lot of Renoir paintings have his own family in the paintings.

“CABINET MAKERS” by JACOB LAWRENCE 1917-2000



Can you tell what these workers are doing? The men are carpenters and the painting is called Cabinet Makers. The cabinets will be placed into houses or stores. How many men do you see? What color are their clothes? Jacob used mostly primary colors to show the main focal point of this painting. He used geometric shapes and sharp edged shapes.

Jacob was born in New Jersey, spent his childhood in Pennsylvania than at the age of 13 he moved to New York. He painted the things that he saw around him. He was affected by the Harlem Renaissance, a movement between 1919 and 1929. He was described as being compassionate and hopeful and a fascinating story teller.

“LIFE OF A FIREMAN” by CURRIER AND IVES



This was made in 1866 when it was an honor to be a volunteer fireman. This means that these New York firemen were not paid. The different groups of men competed with each other in racing to fires and putting them out efficiently. Do you see the flames and billows of black smoke? What kind of noise do you think you would have heard? How would the air smell? Do you think they will get there in time to put the fire out?

Nathaniel Currier and James Ives worked as partners in a printing business. They produced three new pictures every week. Their work provided us with much visual material about life in America in the second half of the 1800s. The pictures were hand painted after they were printed. When cameras came took place of his art form the company went out of business. Now the prints that they made are very valuable and have been collected through the years.

“ARTIST AND MODEL” by MARC CHAGALL (Sha GALL) 1887-1985



People often paid an artist to make a portrait of themselves or a member of their family. Artist sometimes hire a model to pose for them and then sell the picture they made. Can you tell who the artist and who is the model? The artist Marc shows himself as the model poses for him. Marc was 60 years old when he painted this painting. Can you guess what color is his favorite? Do you see anything else in the painting?

Marc loved to use fantasy and imagination. When he was little he loved hearing Russian folk tales and fairy tales and he often painted them in his work. He was the oldest of the nine children in his family. Not only did he paint, he also illustrated books, created pottery and designed costumes for theatrical productions.

“LACEMAKER” by JAN VERMEER (Yahn Ver MEER) 1632-1675



Does anyone in your family like to knit, crochet or needlepoint? The young woman in Vermeer's painting is making lace. You may have lace on your dresses or blouses at home. Today machines make lace, but a long time ago lace was made by hand. To make lace, you had to use a very fine cushion and pins to put the pins in certain positions according to a pattern or diagram.

Vermeer made this painting in Holland about the time the Pilgrims were settling in America. He is famous for his quiet masterpieces. In his twenties he joined an art Guild but later became an art dealer. He was unable to sell his work and was poor since he had 11 children. The reason that his paintings weren't popular was that people were looking for dramatic paintings. It took 200 years after he died to discover his paintings as fine works of art.

Art lesson B

Art concept and skills

Artist show us different kinds of work that people do. They show people working alone or with other people. They show people working outdoors and indoors. Ask the students, "what do you want to be when you grow up?" draw a picture of yourself at your work.

You will need

- 12 X18 inch pieces of colored construction paper for the background grab a variety of colors
- Oil pastels
- Water colors
- Pencils

How to

1. Each student will pick a colored construction paper.
2. They will first use pencil to draw their picture.
3. Trace with oil pastels.
4. When they are finished than they will paint it with water colors.

Vocabulary

- chores
- work
- careers

Art lesson C

Artists Use Color

Artist use color in many ways to tell us what they see and what they feel about the world and how they see it. Sometimes they use colors in a very realistic way; just like a picture. Sometimes they use their imagination and make something from their dreams.

A color wheel is a device that shows all the basic colors and helps us understand how to mix the colors. Can you name all the colors of the rainbow? Can you name them in order? Red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple (violet). The primary colors are the main colors that help make the other colors. Can you guess what they are? Red, yellow and blue. The secondary colors are the ones we get once we mix two of the primary colors. Can you guess them? Orange, green and purple. Complementary colors are those colors that are opposite each other, like red/green, orange/blue, yellow/purple. Cool colors are the colors that make you feel refreshed and cool. Warm colors make you feel warm and cozy or on fire. Can you guess which colors are cool and which ones are warm (use color wheel to help demo)?

“POOR MAN’S COTTON” by HALE WOODDRUFF 1900-1980

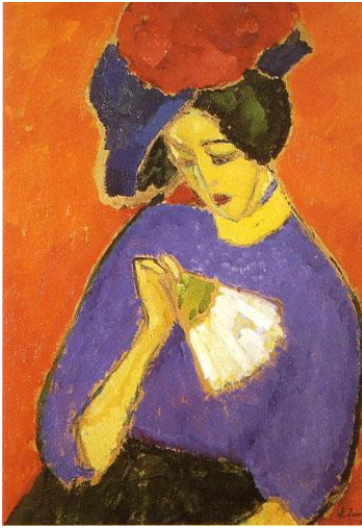


HALE WOODRUFF
POOR MAN'S COTTON THE NEWARK MUSEUM

Do you see the red, blue and yellow colors? These are primary colors. Our eyes move from one spot of each color to another. This painting that is full of action. What are the people doing? We see the man and the women working at chopping cotton. Have you've worked in the garden? Today machines pick the cotton for us. The curves of the bodies and the slashing diagonals of the long slim hoes make our eyes move from figure to figure.

Hale Woodruff was born in Illinois. He started his studies of art at the John Herron Art Institute and then he studied in France on techniques of artist Cezanne and Matisse, he then returned to America where he showed his work in New York galleries.

“WOMAN WITH A FAN” by ALEXEI VON JAWLENSKY (Jah LEN skee) 1864-1941



What colors can you see in this painting? These are primary colors from the color wheel chart. Do you see any details like fingernails, jewelry or rings? Do you think this woman is sad or happy?

Alexei was born in Russia and was in the military to start. He first was interested in art after seeing some paintings an exhibit. Later on he moved to different parts of Russia and was able to concentrate on his painting. As he continued to paint his style became abstract and still bright colors.

“MLLE VIOLETTE” by ODILON REDON



This is a profile portrait of a young woman called Mademoiselle Violette. Is she sitting quietly, maybe day dreaming. All around her face and figure are dull, neutral colors.

Redon was born in France and started drawing at an early age. He often painted profiles and flowers. He believed that his paintings were poems like beautiful dream filled images.

“WHEN DO YOU MARRY?” by PAUL GAUGUIN (Go GAN) 1848-1903



The artist Paul lived on an island in the South Seas and painted what he saw around the islands. What do you think the women are doing? What kind of sounds would you think you would hear? He painted the colors in a somewhat flat manner that doesn't show a great deal of shading, that is, going from dark to the light tones.

Paul was born in Paris and grew up to be a successful stockbroker. He didn't like the city life and spent most of his time in the country. He loved to use colors in new ways.

“GIRL READING” by JEAN-HONORE FRAGONARD (FRAH goh narh) 1832-1806



Jean used warm colors to make this portraits of a young girl as she sits reading a book. Can you tell where the sunlight is coming from? The girl in the painting looks like she is relaxed and peaceful. How do you sit when you read a book?

Jean was born in France and did many paintings of landscapes and interiors of homes that included people. He traveled to Rome, while Fragonard was there he contracted a friendship with a fellow painter, Hubert Robert. In 1760, they toured Italy together, executing numerous sketches of local scenery. It was in these romantic gardens, with their fountains, grottos, temples and terraces, that Fragonard conceived the dreams which he was subsequently to render in his art.

“CHURCH OF NIEDERGRUNSTEDT” by LYONEL FEININGER (Feyn ینگ er)
1871-1956



Cool colors such as these blue and violet tones, make us think of moon light rather than sunlight. Do you see any other buildings? What shapes do you see in the painting? The artist changed what he saw from a real church to shapes, this style is called Cubism.

The artist Feininger was born in New York about a 100 years ago. He liked painting buildings, churches, towns and the sea in this manner.

“SUNFLOWERS NO. 2” by VINCENT VAN GOGH” (van GOH) 1853-1890



What kind of flowers are in the vase? What colors were used? He loved the color yellow. He felt that the color of yellow was a symbol for everything good. It stood for faith, love, triumph, hope and friendship. Are the sunflowers the same? Some were open all the way while some were slightly closed and some are smaller than the rest.

He made many paintings of sunflowers and one of them sold for \$50 million. When he lived he only sold one painting out of the works he made for about \$80. He was very poor but he painted anyways with the help of his brother.

“PORTRAIT OF SYLVETTE” by PABLO PICASSO (Pih KAHS oh) 1881-1974



What colors did Pablo used in this painting? He did not use any colors from the color wheel. What he did use were different tones of black and gray, this is called monochromatic. He was 73 when did this painting. Sylvette was a young girl that met Pablo and posed for him. She was also an artist and he encouraged her to continue. She did become a well-known artist. Later Pablo gave this to Sylvette as a gift.

Pablo Picasso was on to the greatest artists who ever lived. As a child he like to collect things. He loved to draw things but got in trouble for drawing on the walls of his house. He was born in Spain but spent most of his time in France. He had times in his painting career where he only used blue paint to color and another was a rose colored period.

Art lesson C

Art concept and skills

Artist use color that they see in nature. They also use color in decorative, emotional and imaginative ways. The primary colors are red, yellow, and blue. The secondary colors are made by mixing the primary ones, orange, green and purple (violet). The students will be making a color wheel in the shape of an ice cream cone with 6 scoops of colors.

You will need

- 12 X18 inch pieces of white construction paper
- Paint-red, yellow, blue
- Paint brushes
- Water cups
- Paper towels
- Paint trays

How to

1. Put small amounts of each of the paint colors on the tray spaced enough from each other to mix them.
2. First have the students draw the cone (an upside down triangle) and then 6 round type scoops of ice cream on top of the cone.
3. You have to do one color at a time, so first they color the top scoop red.
4. When all have completed that than show how to make orange the next color (red & yellow) and paint the next scoop.
5. The 3rd color is yellow and so forth until all have a rainbow colored ice cream cone (look at example to see what order to do the colors).

Vocabulary

- Primary colors
- Secondary colors
- Colors
- Color wheel

Art lesson D

Artists Paint the Circus

Have you ever been to a circus or seen one on TV? It's easy to see why artists always enjoy telling us about the circus. It's filled with color and action. It's noisy, with laughter, music and applause. We can smell popcorn and cotton candy. We see rows of seats filled with people. Which circus act do you remember and like the best.

"POSTER JAN. 18-FEB. 12" by BEN SHAHN 1898-1969



The artist, Ben Shahn, used a huge circus clown standing on the back of a horse for his poster design. This poster was an advertising a circus and you can see the date on it. What is he wearing? Do you see an animal in the picture? He did not paint the horse because he wanted the clown to stand out.

Ben Shahn always thought of himself as an American even though he was born in Lithuania, which is now part of Russia. His father was a wood carver and carpenter. He moved to New York when he was 8 years old. He grew up in a poor area of New York. He worked very hard by going to high school and college at night while he worked during the day.

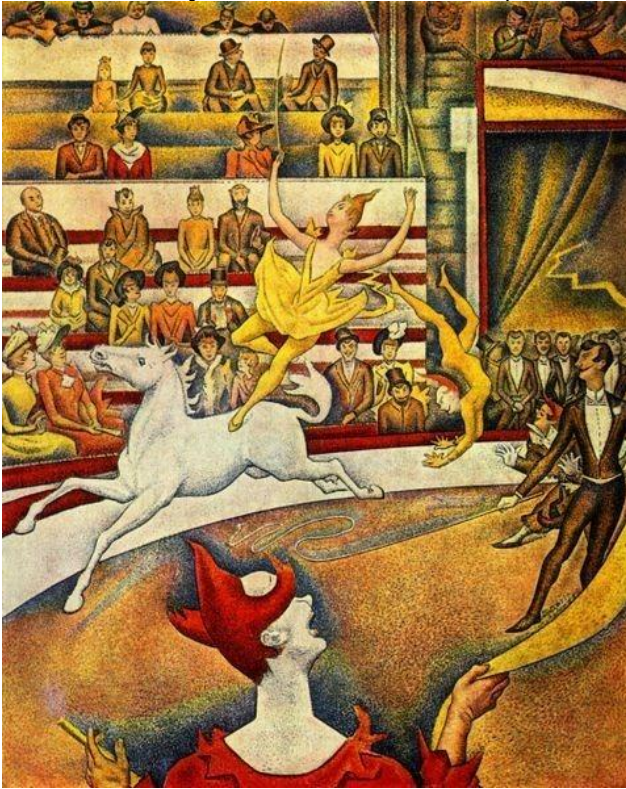
“BAREBACK RIDERS” by W. H. BROWN 1886



Two bareback riders are balanced carefully on the back of this galloping horse. Their knees are bent, and the woman is standing with one foot on the man's knee. Their arms are spread to help them balance. What do you think of their costumes? Do you see a clown and the ring master? In the background we see the audience. They are very light in color and not as detailed as the performers because they are far away.

W.H. Brown was a 19th century American artist. We don't know too much about him. He painted things around him that he saw. He was a self-taught artist.

“CURCUS” by GEORGE SEURAT (ZHORZH Suh RAH) 1859-1891



We are inside the circus tent in this painting. There is a bareback rider on the white horse. Do you think the rider will fall off? What is the ring master doing? What is the clown doing? Notice the grainy look that the surface of the painting has. If you look closely, you can see that Seurat applied the colors with tiny dots. He placed many dots of several colors close together. When we look at them from a distance, our eyes mix the colors.

Seurat was born in Paris and started drawing when he was 7 years old. When he was 15 he attended school. He always made many drawings and careful plans before he started painting. Seurat never got to finish the painting because he died at 32 of a throat infection. He had a good friend named Paul Signac who finished the painting for him.

"CIRCUS" by MAX PECHSTEIN (PECK stine) 1881-1955



How many bareback riders are there? How many horses are there? Notice the positions of the two performers and the way the horse are swiftly galloping to the right around the red curve of the circus ring. The man and woman are wearing red and this helps attract our attention immediately.

Max was born in Germany and studied in Dresden, but wanted to see more of the world. He traveled through Europe, India, China and Polynesia. He was very interested in Oriental and primitive art.

“IN THE CIRCUS FERNANDO: RINGMASTER” by HENRI DE TOULOUSE-LAUTREC 1864-1901



AllPosters

What is the ringmaster doing? Is the rider standing up or sitting down? The ringmaster is whipping the air to make the horse run faster. The ringmaster is looking at the rider and the horse and his whip is pointed at the horse, the painter did this so your eyes move across the painting.

He was born in France. Throughout his career, which spanned less than 20 years, Toulouse-Lautrec created 737 canvases, 275 watercolors, 363 prints and posters, 5,084 drawings, some ceramic and stained glass work, and an unknown number of lost works. He excelled at depicting people in their working environments, with the color and movement of the gaudy night-life present but the glamour stripped away, and was masterful when painting crowd scenes in which the figures are highly individualized.

Art lesson D

Art concept and skills

Clowns, acrobats and other performers join with trained animals to provide artists with ideas for colorful, action filled pictures. The students will be piecing together a clown.

You will need

- 9 X12 inch pieces of colored construction paper
- Oval dye cuts (eyes)
- Circle dye cuts (nose)
- Large oval for the head
- Any other dye cuts you want to have to decorate clown
- Make photo copies of hats and collar (in copy picture binder, teal colored)
- Glue sticks
- Crayons and markers
- Glitter, glitter trays, glitter funnels

How to

1. Let students pick out color of construction paper
2. Pass out the noses, eyes, hats, head and collars (can make these ahead in packs to save time)
3. Instruct students to piece together the clown on the construction paper.
4. After the clown is complete they can decorate and help them with glitter.

Vocabulary

- Performer
- Contrast
- Background

Art lesson E

Artists Paint Self-Portraits

When an artist paints a picture of someone, it is called a portraits. When an artist looks in a mirror and picture of himself/herself, it is called a self-portrait. The artists who painted the pictures we will see today moved their eyes back and forth from the mirror to the canvas while they worked. Some artist want to paint exactly how they looked others want to show their personality.

“SELF-PORTRAITS” by ALBRECHT DURER (AL brekt DUHR er) 1471-1528



He painted himself when he was 27 years old and this was about 500 years ago. This was right around the time that Columbus came to America. He shows himself dressed in rich fabrics, very elegant. What is he wearing on his head, and also what is on his hands? Is his hair then straight or curly? He looks almost like a prince. Durer wanted to convince the people of his time that art is a respectable profession. We can see him in a three-quarter view. This means we see both eyes and where on ear would be if it weren't covered with hair.

Durer was a very serious man and felt that art should either be religious or used to preserve the features of people after their death. He also was a supreme master of engraving and woodcuts. He was a leading painter of the German Renaissance. He not only studied art but studied science, wrote books on anatomy and geometry.

“SELF-PORTRAIT” by VINCENT VAN GOGH (Van GOH) 1853-1890



Vincent was 36 when he painted himself. He was wearing his everyday shirt and coat. What color is his hair? He painted about 100 portraits over 3 years, and many were of himself because he was too poor to hire models to pose for him.

Vincent was very lonely and poor. A lot of people did not understand his point of view of his paintings. His only true friend was his younger brother Theo who help support him. Even though he made many paintings and drawing he was only able to sell one painting for about \$80. Today one of his paintings was sold for \$50 million. I think that is he was still alive would be happy that so many people love his work today.

“SELF PORTRAIT” by HENRI ROUSSEAU (On REE Roo So) 1844-1910



He painted a full figure of himself rather than just from the waist up. What color clothes is he wearing? Does he look big in this painting? Do you see any other people in the painting? He painted himself large because it reflected his great self-esteem. Rousseau tells us in the picture where he lives: look at the ship with all the brightly colored flags. It is on the River Seine.

Henri has been called a naïve or primitive painter because he had no formal training but taught himself how to paint. He was born in France and did not become an artist right away. He started as an inspector at a toll station and a lawyer's clerk. During those times he drew, but he didn't do art full time until he retired from being an inspector. His style of painting was called Surrealism. He would draw things that were more dreamlike than realistic.

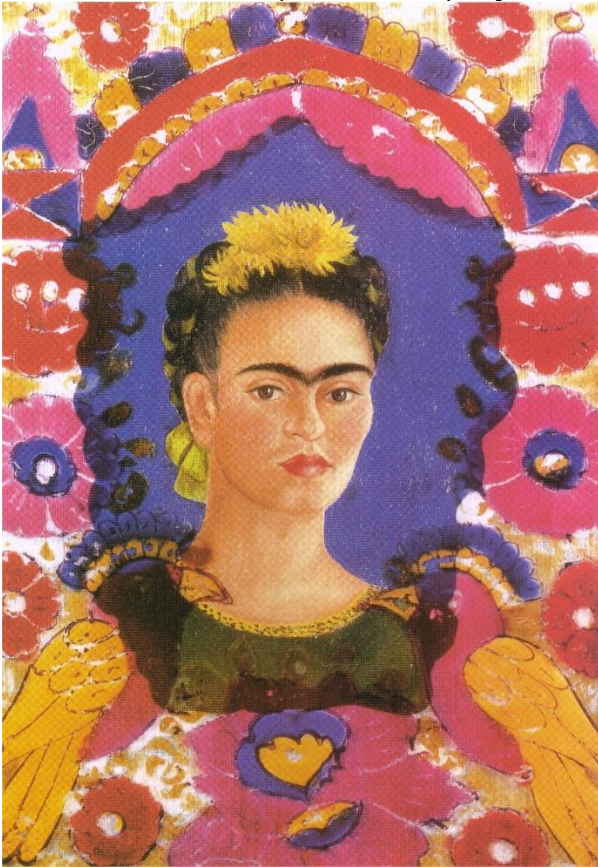
“SELF-PORTRAIT” by REMBRANDT VAN RIJN (Rem brandt van RINE) 1606-1669



The famous Dutch artist Rembrandt painted his self-portrait 90 times during his life. He painted this one when he was 53 years old. He painted himself over and over to better understand himself better. What do you think he is feeling?

He was a very well know artist and was happy in his early years. He had 5 children but only 2 lived to adulthood. Later on his last two children died and he was left alone. If you look at his early works you will see that his paintings were happy in mood, but in his later works you can see that they have a sadder tone to them.

“SELF-PORTRAIT (THE FAME)” by FRIDA KAHLO



Frida Kahlo painted herself close to 200 times. Notice her heavy black eyebrows. They appear on all of her self-portraits and are an important part of her image. What's in her hair? She always wears flowers in her hair. Her paintings show us her loyalty to Mexican folklore. She loved color and used lots of them in her paintings.

She was born in Mexico City. Her father built a house called the Casa Azul where she lived for many years. She was in a very bad accident when she was 18 that crushed her pelvis and spine. She was in constant pain and had 35 operations. She was in bed most of time and she painted from there too. Because of the accident she could not have children. Kahlo's work has been honored by the Mexican government which turned her birthplace into the Frida Kahlo Museum.

“SELF-PORTRAIT” by ANDY WARHOL 1928-1987



What do you first notice right away about this painting? Each portrait looks different because of the color combination that you see. Which one is your favorite one?

Andy was born in Pittsburgh Pennsylvania As a teenager, Warhol graduated from Schenley High School in 1945. After graduating from high school, his intentions were to study art education at the University of Pittsburgh in the hope of becoming an art teacher, but his plans changed and he enrolled in the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, where he studied commercial art. During his time there, Warhol joined the campus Modern Dance Club and Beaux Arts Society. He also served as art director of the student art magazine, *Cano*, illustrating a cover in 1948 and a full-page interior illustration in 1949 These are believed to be his first two published artworks.

Art lesson E

Art concept and skills

A self-portrait is a picture that an artist makes of him or herself. Students will make a self-portrait by using various material to make the picture.

You will need

- 9 X12 inch pieces white construction paper
- 9X12 inch pieces of flesh tones construction paper
- Oval templates for tracing
- Yarn for hair (you can pre-cut before class)
- Scraps of fabric
- Glue bottles and glue sticks
- Scissors
- Flesh tone markers and or flesh tone crayons
- Any scraps of paper from the scrap drawer
- Mirrors

How to

1. Pass out white construction paper, flesh tone paper and oval template
2. Pass out mirrors so they can look at themselves
3. Trace and then cut the oval shape
4. Glue head onto construction paper with glue stick
5. Have them pick out bit of fabric for the bust part of the portrait
6. For hair can use yarn or even scraps of paper

Vocabulary

- Self-portraits
- Oval
- Features

Art lesson F

Artists Paint Kings and Queens

Many of the kings and queens in history have been great supporters of art. Their courts employed artists who worked only for them, painting portraits of the royal families. Their paintings are wonderful visual records of these kings and queens. They show us how they dressed and looked before cameras were invented.

“EDWARD VI AS CHILD” by HANS HOLBEIN (Hole bine) 1497-1543



This was a portrait of a little boy named Edward VI. He became the King of England when his father, Henry the VIII died. He was only 9 when he became king. Hans gave this painting to the king as named the official painter to the royal family and recommended him to other noble families. How old was he when this painting done? He was just 2 years old and looked a lot like Henry the VIII.

Holbein was one of the greatest artists of the northern European Renaissance. He was a son of the German painter. He produced many portraits of royalty and famous people as well as religious paintings, frescoes and book illustrations. He died during the plague that hit London in 1543.

“QUEEN ELIZABETH I” by NICHOLAS HILLIARD 1547-1619



Nicholas painted this of Queen Elizabeth I. She was away from her parents a lot because her dad was the King Henry VIII who ran the country of England. By the age 10 she was coached in Italian, French, and Latin. She had a brother Edward who died before he could be King. Elizabeth became queen in 1558, she was 25 at the time. What kind of jewels do you see?

Nicholas was born in Exeter, England. His father was the sheriff of Devon. He worked as a goldsmith but he wanted to paint. He painted cards. By 1550 he was Queen Elizabeth's court painter and sculptor.

“EMPRESS THEODORA AND HER COURT” by BYZANTINE 6TH CENTURY



This is a mosaic made in 546 AD in Ravenna Italy. It was part of the Byzantine Empire. A mosaic is made by setting many tiny pieces of colored glass or stone in plaster. Can you see the tiny pieces that make up the picture? The picture is a picture of the Empress and her court or her friends and people of the church. Before she became an Empress she was an actress and circus performer.

The artist that did this mosaic is unknown but a lot of the mosaic from this Empire were unknown. The artwork made within the Eastern Roman Empire between the years 300-1453 are referred to as Byzantine art.

“THE OLD KING” by GEORGES ROUAULT (Zhorzh Roo Oh) 1871-1958



This painting represents the king in the Old Testament in the Bible who fought bitterly for their religion and their people. It is not a specific king. He is a man with a crown and a beard. What do you think he is like? What is he holding in his hand?

George Rouault was born in Paris and was a son of a cabinetmaker. When he was young he was sent to a very strict school that was not very fun. He wanted to paint instead so he went to art school at night. He never really finished a painting he called it abandoned. This painting took him 22 years to complete. He was a perfectionist and destroyed over 300 of his paintings because he didn't think they were perfect.

"PORTRAIT OF ELEANOR AND SON" by IL BRONZINO (Eel Bron TSEE noh)
1503-1572



Portrait of is actually not of a queen but a Duke's wife. She was part of a very important family in Florence Italy. Her husband was Duke Cosimo I, de'Medici. Do you think that she was a very important person? Her son was in the painting with her.

Il Bronzino was born near Florence Italy. His name actually means "the little bronze guy". Many artist were called by nick names given to them from people they know. His real name was Agnolo di Cosimo. His paintings were polished and elegant.

“SHE-BA” by ROMARE BEARDEN 1914-1988



This is a collage projection. He used cut out pieces of paper, photos and paint. Does it remind you of a jigsaw puzzle with all the different flat shapes fitted together? What do you see in the painting? The woman in the painting is named Queen of She-ba. This was a story from the bible where She-ba wanted to see King Solomon because she heard that he was a wise and riches.

Romare Bearden was born in North Carolina. His paintings were often dealing with the social conditions of his time and their impact on the African-American community. He was educated in New York and Pittsburgh. In the 1940's he has been recognized as a leading abstract artist.

“LAS MENINAS” by DIEGO VELASQUEZ 1599-1660



The title of this painting means “Maid of Honour”. Who are all the people around the little girl? The young Infanta Margaret Theresa is surrounded by her entourage of maids of honour, chaperone, bodyguard, two dwarfs and a dog. Las Meninas has long been recognized as one of the most important paintings in Western art history.

He was a Spanish painter who was the leading artist in the court of King Philip IV and one of the most important painters of the Spanish Golden Age. He was an individualistic artist of the contemporary Baroque period, important as a portrait artist. In addition to numerous renditions of scenes of historical and cultural significance, he painted scores of portraits of the Spanish royal family, other notable European figures, and commoners, culminating in the production of his masterpiece Las Meninas (1656).

Art lesson F

Art concept and skills

Artists recorded for history how kings, queens and their families looked and how they dressed. Artists can makes us feel the dignity and nobility of royalty and can show us rich details of their clothing. Students will be making crowns.

You will need

- Photo copy the crown pieces onto white construction paper (may have to cut to fit copier machine, the crown pictures are in the teal binder labeled copy pictures)
- Glitter, glitter trays, glitter funnels
- Markers
- Glitter watercolors
- Glue bottles
- Scissors
- Markers and crayons
- Sequins
- Tape

How to

1. Have students cut out crown pieces.
2. Have the students decorate as they want.
3. When completed help fit the crowns on their heads and use tape.

Vocabulary

- royalty
- king and queen
- dignity

Art lesson G

Artists Paint Pets

Do you have a pet? If you don't have one what would you want as a pet? Pets are very special friends who gives us lots of love. Pets need lots of care, we have to feed them, make sure they have water and a place to sleep. A pet depends on its owner to take care of it daily. What do you do with your pet?

“WOMAN WITH DOG” by MARRY CASSATT (Ka SAT) 1844-1926



What is sitting on the lady's lap? Do you do this with your pet? The young lady is wearing a white dress and a hat. She is sitting on a balcony enjoying the day with her pet. The dog in the painting was Mary's dog that was given to her from a friend.

Mary Cassatt decided very early in her life that she wanted to be an artist. Her family lived in the America for a while than they moved to Paris. She visited the Louvre and it seemed like a wonderful palace filled with treasures. She started to paint and draw. She was the first and only woman to be recognized as an artist in Paris when the Impressionist were at their peak.

“CHILD WITH DOVE” by PABLO PICASSO (Pih KAHS o) 1881-1973



Pablo made this painting when he was 21 during his second visit to Paris. What is the little girl holding? Is she holding it carefully? The artist clearly defined the contours around the large simplified shapes with black lines. He did a lot of work with doves because they stand for peace.

Pablo Picasso was one of the greatest artists who ever lived. As a child he liked to collect things. He loved to draw things but got in trouble for drawing on the walls of his house. He was born in Spain but spent most of his time in France. He had times in his painting career where he only used blue paint to color and another was a rose colored period.

“SITA AND SARITA” by CECILIA BEAUX (Bow) 1863-1942



What do you see in this painting? Who in here have a cat? Does it look like she is petting her cat? Cecilia Beaux often painted figures in sun-drenched rooms which were studies in light that explored the many different whites in the clothing of her sitters. What is the mood of the picture? Her style of painting as called Impressionism.

She was born in Philadelphia and raised by her grandmother and aunts after her mother's early death. She was encouraged to study art and she enrolled in a school in Paris. In 1895 she became the first woman to become a full time teacher. She painted the portraits of a number of famous people like Theodore Roosevelt.

“STILL LIFE WITH GOLDFISH” by HENRI MATISSE (On REE Mah TEES)
1869-1954



What sort of pets do you see here? How many fish do you see? What color are the fish and what kind of fish are they? Matisse believed that painting should not only be beautiful but should bring pleasure to the viewer. Do your eyes go right to the center of the painting first?

Henri was born in France, along with Picasso. His father wanted him to be lawyer. He tried that for a little while but was unhappy and wanted to study art. He believed that color was not only used to paint realistically but also to express emotions.

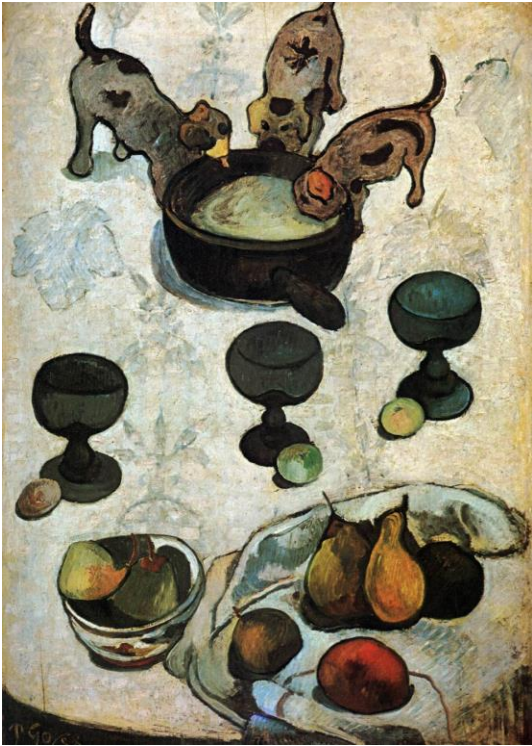
“BOY WITH SQUIRREL” by JOHN S COPLEY 1738-1815



What kind of animal on the table? What kind clothes is the boy wearing? There is a small chain on the table, what is it about? Most brilliant of all, perhaps, is Copley's ability to depict a variety of textures—for example, the boy's skin and the soft fur of the squirrel, the highly polished table, and the reflections of the glass of water.

John Singleton Copley grew up in Boston before formal artistic training was available anywhere in this country. Largely self-taught, by the mid-1760s he was the most sought-after portraitist in New England.

“STILL LIFE WITH 3 PUPPIES” by PAUL GAUGUIN 1848-1903



How many animals do you see and what kind of animals. What are they doing? Where are the puppies eating at? Can you see any other things in the painting? The look of this painting is in the post-impressionist. Paul liked to use bold color and used the arrangement of them in different ways.

Paul was born in Paris, France. Eugene Henri Paul Gauguin was a French Post-Impressionist artist who was not well appreciated until after his death. Gauguin is now recognized for his experimental use of color and style that were distinguishably different from Impressionism. His work was influential to the French avant-garde and many modern artists, such as Pablo Picasso and Henri Matisse.

Art lesson G

Art concept and skills

Artist show us different kinds of pets that people have. Sometimes they show the owners with their pets. Students will make a drawing of their pets or a pet they want to have. This lesson you can choose whatever medium you want.

You will need

- 9 X 12 inches colored construction paper, any color
- Any paint, pastel or whatever you choose

How to

1. Have the students draw a pet.
2. Than let them decorate them as they wish.

Vocabulary

- Pets
- Background

Spin off

They students can use clay to make their pet. Please check with your Art Docent Coordinator to check supplies for clay, the material may have to be ordered so plan accordingly if you plan to use clay.

Art lesson H

Artists Paint Flowers and Plants

People love flowers and plants. Do you like to plant flowers and watch them grow? Many people have gardens in the spring and summer. Many people make their living by growing and selling flowers. Artists also like flowers and are attracted to their beautiful colors and shapes. Some artists like to paint flowers and plants in their natural settings; others like to paint them in vases.

“EL VENDEDOR” by DIEGO RIVERA (Dee EH goh Ree VEHR ah) 1886-1957



What is this person doing with all those pretty flowers? Do you know what kind of flowers they are? The flowers are called calla lilies. We see two hands on either side of the basket and two feet below it. Someone is helping the woman carry the basket. Do you think the basket is heavy? The artist Diego used symmetrical composition. This means that if we divided the painting in half, both sides would be the same.

Diego starting drawing at the age of 3. Born on December 8, 1886, in Guanajuato, Mexico, Diego Rivera sought to make art that reflected the lives of the Mexican people. In 1921. In 1907, Rivera traveled to Europe to further his art studies. There, he befriended many leading artists of the day, including Pablo Picasso. Rivera was also able to view influential works by Paul Gauguin and Henri Matisse, among others. Returning to Mexico, Rivera began to express his artistic

ideas about Mexico. He received funding from the government to create a series of murals about the country's people and its history on the walls of public buildings. Rivera married fellow artist Frida Kahlo in 1929 who also loved painting as much as he did. Rivera stated that art belonged to everyone and that it should be that way no matter who are.

“IRIS” by VINCENT VAN GOGH (Van GOH) 1853-1890



Can you name the flower? What colors do you see? These are called irises. This flower was in a garden and Vincent painted them from above, looking down at them. Are tall the flowers in bloom? How many different shade of green do you see in this painting? Find all the places he painted little spots of bright yellow. Blue and yellow were two of his favorite colors. Van Gogh is famous for his definite strong brushstrokes.

Vincent was very lonely and poor. A lot of people did not understand his point of view of his paintings. His only true friend was his younger brother Theo who help support him. Even though he made many paintings and drawing he was only able to sell one painting for about \$80. Today one of his paintings was sold for \$50 million. I think that is he was still alive would be happy that so many people love his work today.

“FLOWERS IN VASE” by GEORGE ROUAULT (Zhorzh Roo Oh) 1871-1958



Can you tell what the painting is about? What kind of flowers do you see in the vase? Probably not. The painting gives the idea of flowers rather than being painted in precise detail. He would use thick black lines to outline the flowers and vase. Then he would take his brush and put several different colors of paint inside those lines.

George was a French artist who was trained in stained glass but wanted to become a painter. George Rouault was born in Paris and was a son of a cabinetmaker. When he was young he was sent to a very strict school that was not very fun. He wanted to paint instead so he went to art school at night. He never really finished a painting he called it abandoned. This painting took him 22 years to complete. He was a perfectionist and destroyed over 300 of his paintings because he didn't think they were perfect.

“VIRGIN FOREST” by HENRI ROUSSEAU (On REE Roo So) 1844-1910



What place does this look like? The jungle is filled with exotic flowers and plants even some that you have not seen before. Do you see any animals in there? Rousseau loved to draw things from his imagination, so do you think this jungle is real or was it painted from his imagination?

Henri has been called a naïve or primitive painter because he had no formal training but taught himself how to paint. He was born in France and did not become an artist right away. He started as an inspector at a toll station and a lawyer's clerk. During those times he drew, but he didn't do art full time until he retired from being an inspector. His style of painting was called Surrealism. He would draw things that were more dreamlike than realistic.

“FLOWERS” by SUZANNE VALADON (Val a doh) 1865-1938



How many flowers do you see in the vase? The flowers are casually arranged. The colors are strong and bright, dusky reds, powerful greens, blue accents and whites. Do you have flowers in your house?

Suzanne Valadon was pretty and popular daughter of a French laundress. She grew up in the bohemian quarter of Montmartre in Paris. When she was young she was a circus acrobat until she fell from a trapeze. When she was no longer able to be in the circus she posed as a model for artist. She watched the artist and started painting herself. Her pictures are powerful and brightly colored, having been inspired by Post-Impressionist and Fauve art.

“CATTLEYA ORCHID AND THREE HUMMINGBIRDS AND A NEST” by MARTIN HEADE (Heed) 1819-1904



Does this painting look like a picture? The painter Martin took great pains to paint all the fine details that he saw like the veins in the petals of the orchid. Can you tell where this flower was blooming? The background gives us the feeling of a steamy tropical jungle. How many hummingbirds do you see? Do you have humming birds at your home?

Martin was an American artist that had a very long career of any of the American artists. He liked to travel and record his impressions in his paintings. After he traveled in America he decide to travel in Brazil. He made this painting in Brazil.

Art lesson H

Art concept and skills

Artists look closely at the different shapes and colors of leaves and petals of flowers and plants. They sometimes rearrange what they see, change colors, and overlap shapes. Students will make a picture of a flower using tissue paper as the medium to paint the flower with.

You will need

- 9 X 12 inches colored construction paper, any color
- Tissue paper and scrap tissue paper (try to use scrap up first)
- Glue bottles
- Q-tips
- Small paper plates
- Black sharpie

How to

1. Have the students draw a flower, or flowers, it can be in a vase, in a garden, etc
2. After they are done with that, have them trace over it with a sharpie
3. Place small amounts of glue onto the paper plates along with some Q-tips
4. The students will tear pieces of tissue paper to glue onto the flower, Q-tips are used to glue the tissue paper on the paper
5. It's easier to put glue on the paper than place the tissue paper on it

Vocabulary

- Petals
- Overlap
- Texture

Spin off

If the student does not want to use the tissue paper they can use crayons, marker and even watercolor paints.