

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 2

Art Docent program guide

Art lesson A

Artists Paint Winter and Summer

Summer is the opposite season of winter. How are they different? The temperature in summer is warm while winter it's cold. The landscape around us looks different too. We also dress differently as well. We have different kinds of work and play activities in these seasons too. The colors that we associate with these two seasons are different.

"WINTER SCENE" by PIETER BRUEGEL THE ELDER (BROUWER) 1525-1569



Would you like to live in a town where the streets were canals and the water in them froze solid in the winter? You would have to wear ice skates to go where you wanted to go. How can you tell this is winter? The trees are bare of leaves so it has a lacy pattern against the sky. We have a feeling that the sky is clouded over and that the sun isn't shining. The artist especially likes to paint ordinary people going about their daily activities.

Pieter Bruegel was born in Holland over 450 years ago. He became a master painter in the painters' guild in 1551. He married and traveled to Italy where he found the countryside and weather very different from his native land. He liked to show the countryside and the customs of the people.

“SERTIG VALLEY” by ERNEST LUDWIG KIRCHNER (KEER KH ner) 1880-1938



What fun it would be to go on a sleigh ride! These two families are enjoying the crisp, cold air as they sit under blankets and let the horses pull their sleighs along the mountain road. What colors did he use? What shape do you see repeated in the painting? He repeated the triangular shapes of the treetops and the vertical lines of the trunks.

Ernst was a German painter who became interested in art while he was studying to become an architect. He used colors for emotional effects rather than copying the appearance of nature. Kirchner painted many mountain landscapes during the years that he spent in Switzerland. He painted what he felt than what he saw with his eye.

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



What kind of umbrella is the lady holding? Do you think she is cold? See the snow on the ground and on the tree. The artist made flowing contour lines to show the folds in the clothing and the edges of things. Where did he sign the painting?

Isoda Masakatsu, professionally known as Koryusai. He made prints for about 10 years and once he was established he spent the rest of his life painting and drawing. He was actually a samurai as well. He made large prints that were long and slender to fit in the Japanese homes. He also made designs for folding fans and fashion plates. He was responsible for the first truly individual portrait in the history of Japanese prints.

“SUNFLOWERS” by CHRISTIAN ROHLFS (1849-1938)



What do these flowers remind you of? They look warm and sunny like the sun. The flowers that Christian painted were sunflowers. These flowers turn constantly toward the sun as it moves across the sky.

The type of painting that Christian did was called Expressionism. He was born in Germany on a farm. When he was 15 he broke his leg and while he was recovering he drew to amuse himself. He sent the drawings to a friend of his and he suggested that study art. He started by painting real things, but soon he wanted to paint what he felt.

“BATHING AT ASNIERES” by GEORGE SEURAT (Suh RAH) 1859-1891



A humid summer haze covers the River Seine and the grassy bank where young men go swimming on a Sunday. Does it look quite and calm? What does the surface of the water look like? What do you think the boy is doing with his hands on his mouth? This looks like a lazy summer day to just sit around water and relax.

He was born in France and experimented with different kind of brushstrokes. He was not satisfied and looked for a more scientific approach. He noticed that objects reflected the colors of the things around him. Later he developed a special painting style that he is most famous for, which is called pointillism. This is the process of painting the picture with tiny, brilliantly colored dots painted very close together. He died when he was only 32 from a throat infection.

“THE NOONING” by WINSLOW HOMER (1836-1910)



Did you ever finish your chores or play outdoors and then stop to rest on a pleasant summer day? How is he dressed? What do you think he is thinking about? What do you do when you take a break?

Winslow Homer was an American artist who was born in Boston. His family owned a Hardware store. His mother painted and as soon as he was able to hold a pencil he began to draw pictures. He had very little training. He did take a trip to Europe but came back and made a living as a free-lance illustrator for a couple of years. Then he moved to New York and a magazine hired him to cover Lincoln's inauguration. He liked to paint everyday life with people just living.

Art lesson A

Art concept and skills

Artist show the warmth of the summer heat with yellow, orange and red. These are called warm colors. Artists show coolness and the cold of winter with blue, green and purple. These are called cool colors.

You will need

- 9X12 inches white construction paper for the background
- Need strips of black construction paper to make a window frame (pre-cut to size of background paper to save time)
- Need to make photo copy of tree onto brown construction paper (located in teal binder labeled copy pictures), you may have to cut paper to fit into copier machine
- Scissors and glue sticks
- Paint and paint brushes
- Paint trays and cups for water

How to

1. Have students cut out the tree and paste it onto the white background.
2. Then have students paste the black strips to form a window frame around paper (one piece of paper to divide the tree in half vertically).
3. Instruct the students to paint one side of the tree in summer and the other in winter (left or right does not matter which side).

Vocabulary

- Design
- Cool colors , warm colors
- Winter and summer

Spin off

Instead of the tree students can paint a winter or summer scene.

Art lesson B

Artists Paint Bridges and Seashore

People have always found many things to do where the land meets the sea. They work and play at the seashore. Artists have found that the people, boats, the sand and the sea provide a rich source of ideas to use in making paintings. Bridges are another focal point that artists like to paint. There is a lot of activity that happens around bridges.

“OYSTER GATHERS” by JOHN SINGER SARGENT 1856-1925



What do you see? There is a group of people that are gathering oysters in their baskets? Do you eat oysters? What is the little boy doing? It looks like it just rained, see all the puddles on the sand. He used the great details with the puddles to show the reflections.

John was an American artist who actually born in Florence Italy. He spent most of his time in Paris or London and his parents encouraged him to study art. He was successful and people liked his work. He made over 400 paintings in his life time. He considered himself an American even though he lived in Europe.

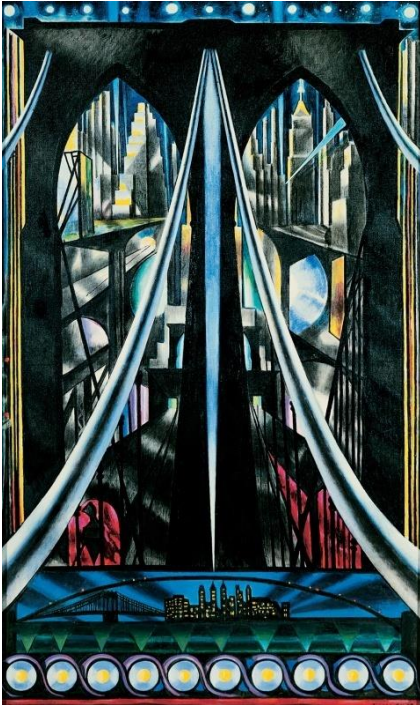
“LES SABLES D’OLONNE” by ALBERT MARQUET (Mar KAY) 1875-1947



Does this look a beach that you could find here in California like Santa Cruz or Santa Barbara? This is a beach in France where Albert was visiting. Are there a lot of people on the beach? What else do you see in painting? The boat and the people in the sea are far away which helps give the painting a great deal of depth.

Marquet was born in France and lived a very quiet life. He traveled a lot and stayed with friends that were artists as well. He was very independent and shy. He painted many landscapes and repeating the same ones but at different times of the day.

“THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE” by JOSEPH STELLA 1879-1946



The Brooklyn Bridge has been drawn, painted and photographed many times. It took 14 years to complete the bridge. Joseph lived near the bridge and he walked it several times. He kept looking at it and it reminded him of stained glass. The view of the bridge is like we are driving across the bridge. Can you see any buildings in the painting?

Joseph Stella was born in Italy but moved to New York when he was 20 years old. He first stated as studying medicine and then he decided he wanted to study art. He sold his work to magazines in order to make money. He made a trip to Europe and stayed there for about 4 years. When he returned he just wanted to paint architectural subjects, skyscrapers, bridges and highways.

“STORM ON GREAT BRIDGE” by ANDO HIROSHIGE



Hiroshige is the most beloved master of Ukiyo-e (oo kee yoh eh). This is the art of making wood block prints that show the world of everyday experiences. How can you tell that it's raining? Do you think that there will be more rain? In order to make a print they first study the piece of wood to look at the grain of the wood. Then they cut away the part of the wood that they don't want to be printed.

Hiroshige was born in Tokyo Japan. At age six he was taught to use a brush to write the characters of his language. Art was always taught in the Japanese schools. The students would go outside to see nature. He produced 5,000 wood block prints in his life. A lot of his prints tells us what life was like in Japan during his time.

“STONE BRIDGE, ROUEN” by CAMILLE PISSARRO (Ka MEE Pee SAH roh)
1830-1903



Where do you think the artist Pissarro was standing when he painted this scene? He seems to be standing above it, looking down. This is called a bird's eye view. The bridge is in the city of Rouen France. Notice the repeated arch shapes of the bridge. Is the water moving? Pissarro used his brush strokes to create reflections in the slowly moving waters.

He was born in the West Indies. His father wanted him to take over the family business but Camille wanted to study art. His father let him study art. He was sent to Paris where he met other famous artist like Monet, Cezanne and Renoir. All these artist were painted in the style called Impressionism. He believed that art should be done in the open air and he loved being in the countryside rather than being in Paris.

“BRIDGE AT ARLES” by VINCENT VAN GOGH (VIN cent van GOH) 1853-1890



This bridge is a drawbridge. Have you ever seen one? This type of bridge lets tall boats through by lifting up in the middle. Vincent saw a lot of these in Holland. All these artists were painted in the style called Impressionism. He believed that art should be done in the open. What time of day was it when he painted this bridge?

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 helped support him. Even though he made many paintings and drawings he was only able to sell one painting for about \$80. Today one of his paintings was sold for \$50 million. I think that if he was still alive would be happy that so many people love his work today.

Art lesson B

Art concept and skills

When artists make pictures about the seashore, they show the beach and ocean. They may include people playing. Pictures with bridges may show what is on the bridge, what is below it, and what is on either end of it.

You will need

- 9X12 inches white construction paper for the background
- Scraps of construction paper that will be in the scrap drawer
- Glue sticks

How to

1. The students will decide if they want to do a picture of a bridge or the seashore.
2. They will rip pieces of colored construction paper to make the picture. No scissors.
3. They will glue the pieces onto the background piece of construction paper.

Vocabulary

- Torn paper
- Bridge
- Composition

Art lesson C

Artists Paint How People Dressed Long Ago

Fashions change from year to year and from century to century. The clothes we wear today are quite different from those that people wore several hundred years ago. When we look at works of art, we can sometimes see how people dressed in the past, long before cameras were invented. You may decide that the clothing you wear today is more comfortable and practical than clothing worn long ago. Maybe you would enjoy wearing some of these elegant and fancy kinds of clothing, maybe for a little while.

“OATH OF THE HORATII” by JACQUES LOUIS DAVID (Zhahk Loo EE Dah VEED) 1748-1825



This painting tells a story about two families who lived in the days of the Ancient Roman Empire. What are they wearing? The men are wearing tunics and togas with fancy trim on the borders. Are there anything else they are wearing that you can recognize? What sort of shoes are they wearing? Look at the details on the men, can you see the muscles on their legs and arms?

Jacques was born in France and he was inspired by the sculpture that he saw and the ancient history that he learned about when he visited the ruins of the ancient cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum in Italy. His style of painting was in the Neoclassical.

“PRESENTAION IN THE TEMPLE” by HANS MEMLING (1433-1494)



The view was looking inside an open Gothic cathedral. The vertical lines of the pillars form a frame for this quiet scene. Notice how the artist used the color red to help direct your attention to the center of interest. Look at the robes and the shoes that they wear. What kind of hats do you see them wearing?

Hans Memling was born in Germany about 50 years before Columbus sailed across the seas. He was very popular and successful. He painted many religious works, very realistic still lifes and portraits for the wealthy people. He mainly worked with oil paints.

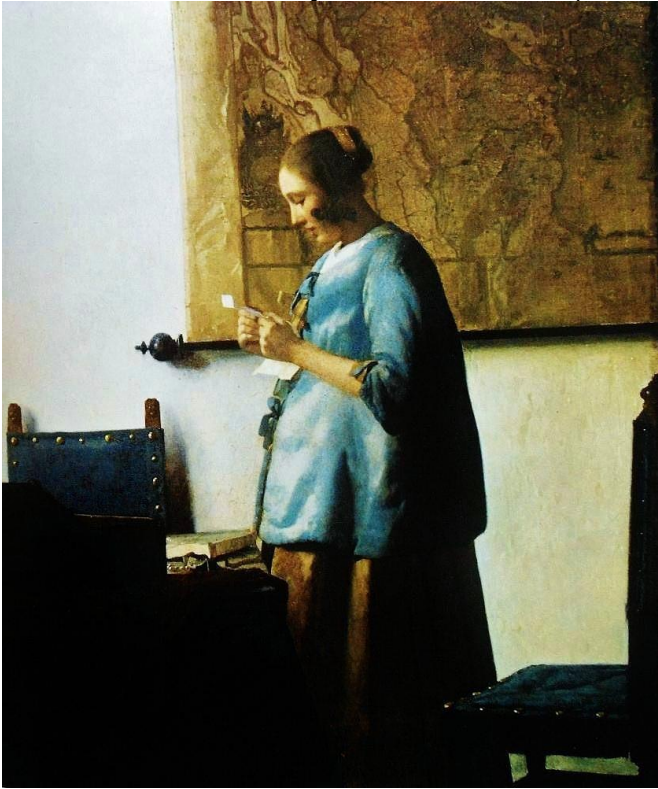
“THE PANTRY” by PIETER DE HOOCH (Peter de HOKE) 1629-1688



This painting is looking directly into a Dutch home. What kind of clothes are they wearing? Do you have a pantry in your home? A pantry is a small room or closet, usually in the kitchen where food, china, silver, linens and other things are stored. Do you see girls wearing these types of clothes today? This was painted over 300 years old.

Pieter was born in the Netherlands on the outskirts of Rotterdam. His father was a butcher and he wanted to be a painter. He was employed by an eccentric merchant in Delft, a city that Pieter loved to paint. He was very skilled in showing receding deep space through perspective and painting the glow of filtered sunshine.

“WOMAN IN BLUE” by JAN VERMEER (Yahn Ver MEER) 1632-1675



This painting was made over 300 years old. He was a Dutch artist that like to paint the inside of Dutch homes. Where is the light coming from? What kind of clothes is she wearing? Also look at her hair, is it tied up on top?

Jan was born in Delft Holland, he was called “little masters” meaning that he made small pictures which could easily be hung in people’s home. Later he became an art dealer but no one in his time wanted to buy his paintings because they were quiet and calm instead of being dramatic. He had a very large family, he had 11 children.

“DON MANUEL OSORIO” by FRANCISCO DE GOYA (Gaw Yuh) 1746-1828



What kind of clothes do you see this little boy wearing? Did you wear anything like this when you were little? From the style of his clothing you can tell he came from wealthy family. Look at the shoes, what do you see? What else do you see in the painting?

Francisco was born in a village in northern Spain. He began studying art at 14. When he was in his late twenties he went to Madrid and worked in a tapestry factory, making designs to be used by the weavers. At 40 he was appointed Court Painter to the Spanish king, becoming responsible for all the official portraits of the royal family.

“WOMEN IN A GARDEN” by CLAUDE MONET (Klohnd Mo Nay) 1840-1926



What are these women wearing? Does anyone wear these dresses today? These women are wearing elegant, long dresses with very full skirts. What are they doing? Do you think the day is shiny? Would you want to wear these kind of dresses? Where are these ladies relaxing? This painting was bought for \$450 and paid for in monthly installments of \$9.

Claude Monet was born in France and loved to paint outdoors. He only painted outside. He was the founder of the French Impressionist painting. Monet's ambition of documenting the French countryside led him to adopt a method of painting the same scene many times in order to capture the changing of light and the passing of the seasons. He had a hard time selling his painting, but in his 50's people started liking his work and became well known.

“LADY JEAN” by GEORGE BELLOW 1882-1925



The girl was George Bellows little girl. Her dress is long and puffy. Is she wearing something on her head? Do you see little girls today wearing that type of hats? Little Jean is all dressed up in her fanciest clothes and is trying very hard to stand still. What color is her purse?

George Bellows was born in Ohio. He was strong, confident and energetic. He graduated from Ohio State University and was even offered a contract with a major league baseball team, but he wanted to be an artist. He said, “What this world needs is art and more art.” He went to New York to study art. He supported himself by working weekends playing professional baseball and basketball while painting.

“INTERIOR AND LANDSCAPE” by UTAGAWA TOYOHARU (Oo ta ga wa Toh YOH ha roo) 1733-1814



This picture shows us a group of people who lived in Japan. We see the inside of the house as well as the outside. What are the people doing? Kind of looks like a party. We see the utensils and equipment for the tea ceremony, the Japanese lute, mats, and house slippers. Do you see any furniture in the room?

Utagawa Toyoharu was born in Tokyo. He was the founder of the Utagawa School of wood engraving. He worked in a very lively and original style. His wood-block prints are well composed and show us many narrative details about Japanese life.

Art lesson C

Art concept and skills

Artists' pictures show us how people dressed hundreds of years ago. Students will be making a self-portraits that shows what the clothes would look like in 100 years into the future.

You will need

- 9X12 inches white construction paper for the background
- Scraps of fabric
- Glue sticks
- Colored markers
- Oval shaped dye cuts in flesh toned colored constructions
- Scissors

How to

1. Have the students pick out the flesh tone oval head to start the picture.
2. Paste the head onto the paper.
3. Have them pick out pieces of fabric that they want to use.
4. Paste the fabric onto the paper.
5. Have them put details on their self-portraits like eyes, noses, etc.

Vocabulary

- Fabric
- Mixed media
- Details
- Fashion

Art lesson D

Artists Use Line

A line may be thought of as a dot moving over the surface. It starts someplace and stops someplace leaving a mark as it is drawn across the paper or other surface. Artists often use line to show the edges, or contours of an object. Lines can be straight or curvy, thin or thick, short or long.

“LEISURE” by FERNAND LEGER (Fer NAHND Lay ZHAY) 1881-1955



These people look as if they have stopped riding their bikes. Have you ever posed with your friends for a picture? Why do you think they stopped? Look at the lady sitting on the ground. The artist made her legs very long, longer than her top half of her body. Notice how the lines are repeated in the bird's wings and in the bicycles spokes to create patterns.

Regarded as the forerunner of the up and coming Pop Art style, Fernand Leger was a French painter, sculptor and filmmaker, working in his own form of cubism, modified into a figurative style. He originally trained as an architect, and worked as an architectural draftsman in Paris in 1900. Look at the birds, do they seem to be really flying? Does this painting look real or from his imagination?

“ROUMANIAN BLOUSE” by HENRI MATISSE (On REE Mah TEESS) 1869-1954



Find the sweeping, long curving lines in this painting of a young woman. Can you find the thick lines and the thin lines? The artist used the different lines to outline the lady in the painting. The blouse is typical of the in Roumania that have fancy embroidery on them.

Henri Matisse was born in France. He started to study law to make his father happy, but Henri got sick and had to stay in bed until he got better. While he was getting better he started to paint and draw. He liked it so much he took art lessons without his parents knowing. He has been called the greatest colorist of all time. His colors were brilliant, with little regard for realism.

“STILL MUSIC” by BEN SHAHN (Shawn) 1898-1969



Why do you think the artist called this Still Music? Probably because, in spite of being crowded with chairs, a concert stage is lonely and quiet after the musicians have left. The lines make a rhythmical pattern that becomes an echo of remembered music. The geometric shapes of the music stands take your eyes across the composition. What kind of lines does Ben use in his paintings? The lines are very visible because they are against a very soft background of pale colors.

Ben Shahn came to America at 8 years old. His father was a wood carver and carpenter. Shahn grew up in a working-class neighborhood in Brooklyn. He became an apprentice in a Manhattan lithographic firm, finishing high school at night and later taking classes at New York University, City College of New York, and the National Academy of Design. Shahn saw his art as a means to combat injustice and raise social awareness.

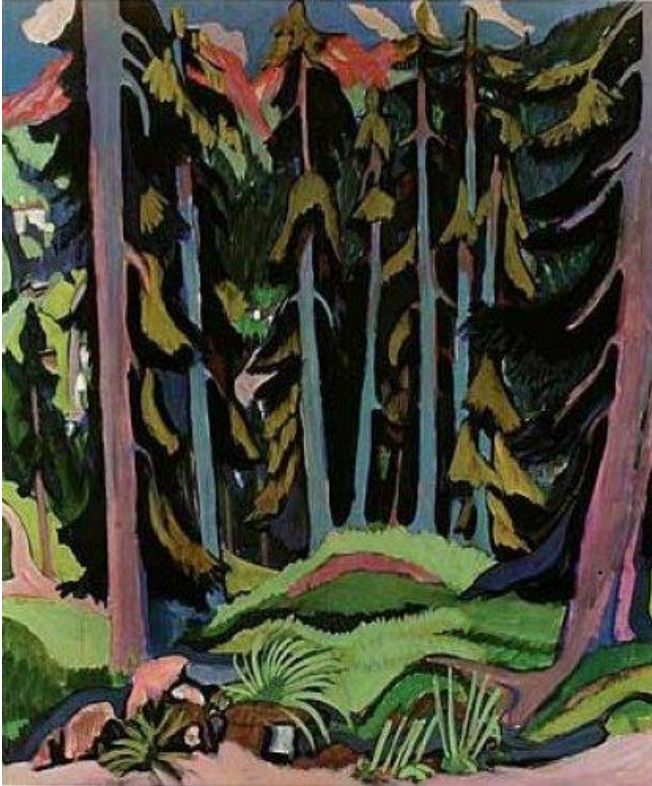
“COMPOSITION WITH COLOR AREAS” by PIET MONDRIAN (Pete MON dree an) 1872-1944



What kind of lines do you see here? Mondrian used short and long lines. He used vertical and horizontal lines. This work is called non-objective because it has no subject matter. The artist wanted us to enjoy lines and colors.

He was born in Holland. Mondrian was trying to find the “true purity” in art. He reduced his range of colors to the three primary colors plus black and white. His inventive work affected all forms of art. He came to America to get away from World War II. He gained popularity and sold many paintings. His art style is called Abstract art.

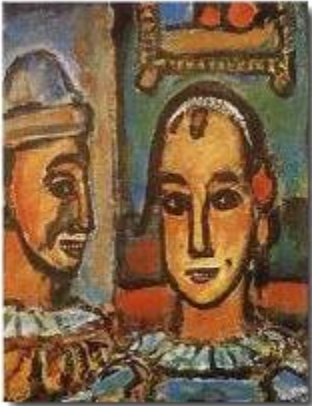
“FOREST WITH BROOK” by ERNST LUDWIG KIRCHNER (KEER KH ner)
1880-1938



The lines on these tall trees lead our eyes up and up. Their straight vertical trunks give us the feeling of stability and stillness. Do you see any curvy lines in the painting? Would you like to take a walk in these woods?

He was born in Germany and an expressionist painter and printmaker and one of the founders of the artists group Die Brücke or "The Bridge", a key group leading to the foundation of Expressionism in 20th-century art. He had a very personal way of painting in which he emphasized emotions and moods. He wanted to show his feelings about nature rather than to copy nature exactly.

“HEADS OF TWO CLOWNS” by GEORGES ROUAULT (Zhorzh Roo Oh) 1871-1958



George is well-known for the way he used bold, thick black lines in his paintings. They enclose shapes in which we see bright colors. Some of the colors are not blended smoothly, and this helps create the effect he wanted to make.

Rouault was born in France and was son of a cabinetmaker. He attended a very stern and somber school that he did not want to attend. At night he went to night school to study art. He used his art chiefly to express his deep concern about poverty, war, injustice and corruption. He was an intense perfectionist that he destroyed over 300 of his own work because he considered them inadequate.

Art lesson D

Art concept and skills

Artists use different kinds of lines. Some of them are black and bold and strong and thick. Lines can enclose shapes. Students will be making an out-line of his/her hand print and make lines over the hand print and then coloring in the lines to make an almost look 3-D.

You will need

- 9X6 inches white construction paper for the background (cut a 9X12 piece to make the 9X6)
- Pencil
- Colored markers

How to

1. Have the students trace their hand onto the piece of paper with pencil.
2. Than have them draw straight lines from left to right, but when the pencil comes to their traced hand print have them make a hump over their fingers, than continue with a straight line.
3. Once all the lines have been drawn than have them color the lines in in whatever colors they want.

Vocabulary

- Lines
- Bold
- Outline

Art lesson E

American Folk Artists

American folk artists painted portraits, landscapes, still lifes and other subjects in the early days of this country. When this country was young families made a lot of items that they needed for their homes like, tools, baskets, quilts, toys, dishes and furniture. The early American artist showed us how people lived and dressed.

Portraits serve as visual records since cameras were not invented yet. A lot of artists were self-taught and often called primitive or naïve. There were many works that have no names of who did the work.

“BABY IN RED CHAIR” by UNKNOWN AMERICAN



This painting was done by an American artist but no information is known about the artist. What do you see? Is the baby asleep and is the baby happy? Maybe he just finished eating and is tired. This was painted between the years 1810-1830. This painting was hanging at the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Center.

“MARY JANE SMITH” by JOSEPH WHITING STOCK 1815-1855



The little girl's name was Mary Jane Smith. What is she holding in her hand? There is a tiny doll's cradle behind, and we see a little basket on a chair. She is pointing down at her gray cat who is playing with a ball. She is wearing a style of dress that was popular at that time.

Joseph Whiting Stock was an American painter known for his portraits, miniatures, and landscape paintings, many of which he did on commission. He was born on January 30, 1815 in Springfield, Massachusetts. When Stock was eleven years old, an oxcart fell on him and he was paraplegic for the rest of his life. After this accident, he began to study painting under Franklin White, a pupil of the painter Chester Harding, on the advice of his physician, and was commissioned to do a series of anatomical drawings by Dr. James Swan.

“MR AND MRS PEARCE” by ERASTUS SALISBURY FIELD 1805-1900



To meet the demands of people who were eager for his services, Erastus developed an efficient quick technique that allowed him to complete a half-length portrait in a day for \$4. Look at the clothes and the face of the two. Do you think they look formal? Do you have pictures that you take with your family?

Erastus Field and his twin sister, Salome, were born in Leverett, Massachusetts, on May 19, 1805. By the age of nineteen, Field had displayed sufficient talent in sketching portraits to be admitted as a student at the studio of Samuel F. B. Morse in New York. Field made a good living as a traveling artist painting many portraits.

“THE DOMINO PLAYERS” by HORACE PIPPIN 1888-1946



This black American artist painted four people sitting in the kitchen. Three are playing dominos. Have you ever played dominos? What do you see in the kitchen? See all the details that tell us about this home. The artist made textures on the floor, the cracks in the wall, and the tear in the shade. This shows how people lived 100 year ago.

He was born in Pennsylvania and grew up in Goshen New York. His interest in art started when he won some crayons from a magazine contest at 7 years old. During World War I he was shot in the arm and lost the use of his right arm. For a long while he could not paint, but he discovered that he could draw by using a hot poker and applied it to wood.

“RESIDENCE OF DAVID TWINING, 1787” by EDWARD HICKS (1780-1849)



Edward painted this picture from his happy memories as a little boy of his home. He was given up for adoption to a Quaker family who raised him as their own. Can you spot little Edward with his mom? On what type of home does this look like?

Hicks was a famous day, but not for his paintings more from him being a preacher and his published sermons. His paintings always showed peaceful and harmony among men and animals, this was his Quaker upbringing. About a 100 years later that we discover the great painter that he was.

“BOY WITH FINCH” by JOHN BREWSTER, JR 1766-1854



Children and pets were an important part of home life in early America just like they are today. It was painted at a time when people both in life-styles and in portrait art were gradually giving way to more informal activities. Does he look happy or sad?

John was born deaf-mute in Hampton, Connecticut. Brewster probably communicated with others using pantomime and a small amount of writing. In this way, despite his deafness, Brewster managed the business of arranging poses along with negotiating prices and artistic ideas with his sitters. As an itinerant portraitist working in the late 18th and early 19th centuries in the United States, he would travel great distances, often staying in unfamiliar places for months at a time.

Art lesson E

Art concept and skills

American folk artists in the 19th century taught themselves how to paint included many details in their paintings to show how people looked and dressed. Students will make a self-portrait of an emotion that they have had, sad, mad, happy, hurt, etc.

You will need

- Styrofoam plates covered with foil (use packaging tape to secure foil on back of paper plate this can be done ahead of time)
- Colored sharpies

How to

1. Students will pick an emotion they want to draw onto the plate.

Vocabulary

- Features
- Details
- Posed model

Spin-off

If the students don't want to draw a portrait they can draw a scene on the plate that was from 100 years ago when there was no cars, TV, and cellphones.

Art lesson F

Artists Paint Birds

There are many kinds of birds in the world. Cavemen scratched images on the cave walls 18,000 years ago. There were birds used in the hieroglyphic writings in the tombs of Egypt. Pictures, drawings, and sculptures of birds have been present throughout history. People have always marveled at the bird's ability to fly. Artists paint them realistic and others paint them like dreams or abstract.

“FEATHER IN BLOOM” by MARC CHAGALL (Shah GAHL) 1887-1985



Can you tell what kind of bird this is? This is a blue hen that is looking at the horse that is behind it. Do you see the moon, where is it? Why is the moon there? An important thing about this artwork is its dreamlike fantasy feeling. The animals seem to be floating and the horse has a leg. What do you think the artist was thinking about when he made this painting?

Chagall's art was often based on folk tales and memories of the village in Russia where he was born. His parents recognized that he had talent for art and made sure he had art lessons. He went to Paris when he was in his 20's and he met other artists. He not only painted but made stained glass, graphics, ceramics and costumes designs.

“HAPPY FAMILY” by CURRIER AND IVES



This is a family of grouse out in the woods. Can you tell which one is the father and which one is the mother? Does this painting look like real birds? The feathers are in great detail and colors that match the real birds that are in the wild.

Currier and Ives became partners in a printing business. They produced not only news item scenes but also pictures of everyday life. Their prints made it affordable for people to have paintings in their homes. The invention of the camera put the company out of business. They were historians of their age and preserved a visual record of America in the later 19th century. The artist that originally painted this was Fanny Palmer and she was the only woman in her field.

“SOARING” by ANDREW WYETH 1917-2009



Have you ever imagined how it would feel to fly like a bird? Can you see all the feathers on the bird? Notice how carefully the feathers are painted on the large bird. The tips of the feathers almost look like fingers reaching out.

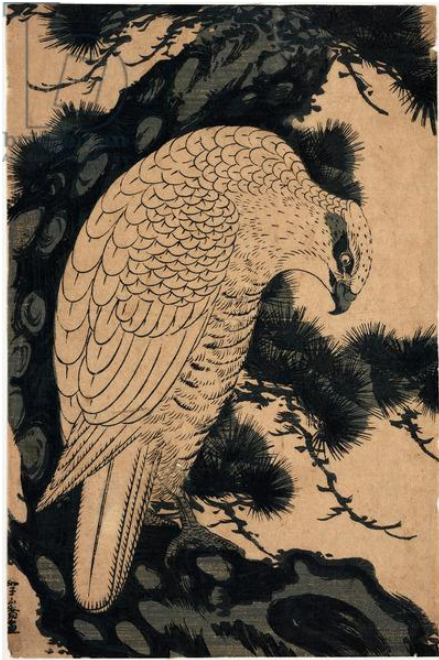
Wyeth was a son of a famous artist, N.C. Wyeth. He was a visual artist, primarily a realist painter. Wyeth started drawing at a young age. He was a draftsman before he could read. By the time he was a teenager, his father brought him into his studio for the only art lessons he ever had. N.C. inspired his son's love of rural landscapes, sense of romance, and artistic traditions. Although creating illustrations was not a passion he wished to pursue. N.C. Wyeth was an illustrator famous for his work portrayed in magazines, posters and advertisements. He also created illustrations for books such as *Treasure Island* and *The Last of the Mohicans*". Andrew would be the role model and teacher to his son Jamie that his father, N.C., had been to him.

"UKIYO-PARROT" by ANONYMOUS (Oo kee yoh)



We don't know who did this, but we still can enjoy the painting. Is this a bird that you see today? Do you know anyone who has a bird like this as a pet? The bird is white against a dark background. This way the bird stands out so your eyes go straight to the bird. What is the bird doing on the branch?

“EAGLE” by SEKKYO (SEK kyoh) late 18th century



This is a wood-block print that Sekkyo made in shades of gray, black and white. What kind of bird is this? Would you be able to see this bird out in the wild today? What is the bird looking at? Every space that you see is white is the space that Sekkyo carved away from the wood block. Perhaps the bird is about to swoop down from the heavy branch upon an unsuspecting prey. The artist's name means "priest" or "preacher" in Japanese. There is not enough information on this artist. He lived over 200 years ago.

“WILD TURKEY” by JOHN JAMES AUDUBON 1785-1851



America almost picked this to be our national bird, but it has found a place in our Thanksgiving celebration. You can see all the individual feathers and their colors and patterns. This was one of the first pictures in a famous book called “Birds of America”. This was the only way to record pictures of nature since the camera was not invented yet. John was very careful to observe his subjects and then show every detail. He wanted to paint all the birds in America.

John was born on a plantation in Haiti. At about four he moved to France where he studied under a famous artist Jacques Louis David. When he was 18 he moved to Pennsylvania to help his father business. Instead of helping he studied birds. No one in America would help with publishing his book of birds so he went to England and found people that would help him publish his book of birds. There were 4 large volumes of Birds of America. It had more than 1000 pictures of birds. He died before he completed the books, but his sons finished the book for their father.

Art lesson F

Art concept and skills

Artist make pictures of various kinds of birds, both realistic and imaginary. They use oil paints, watercolors and prints, and other media to tell us how they feel about birds.

You will need

- In the teal binder labeled copy pictures find the birds, make copies of 1 or 2 different bird for the class onto regular copy paper
- Feathers
- Glue bottles and glue sticks
- 9X12 colored construction paper (any colors for background)
- Crayon and colored markers

How to

1. Have students pick out what bird they want.
2. Have them color the bird.
3. Once completed have them cut out and paste onto colored construction paper.
4. Hand out feather to paste onto bird.

Vocabulary

- Birds
- Overlap
- Feathers
- Contrast

Art lesson G

Artists Portray Women

Artists have painted women in many different ways. They may show them sitting quietly or engaged in some activity. They may choose to paint them in a realistic manner, or they choose to make abstract paintings which show the figure changed or distorted in some manner.

“WOMAN WITH MANGO” by PAUL GAUGUIN (Goh GAN) 1840-1903



This artist was in Tahiti when he painted this because he thought that life in the city of Paris was too busy. In the South Pacific Island he could paint the golden sunlight and the quiet, gentle natives going to market or picking tropical fruit. Can you tell what fruit she is holding in her hand? He loved using colors and he often used contrasting or opposite colors.

Although Paul was born and raised in France, he spent four years in Peru as a child. At 17 he joined the merchant marines. When he was 35 he quit his job and left his family to become a full time artist. He was a restless and traveled back and forth from France to the West Indies. He wanted to live a simple life and finally stayed in Tahiti until he died in 1903.

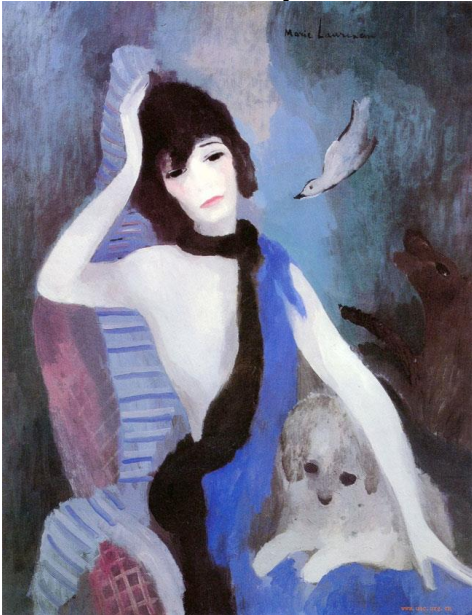
“WOMAN WITH BLACK COIF” by RUFINO TAMAYO (Roo FEE noh Tah MAH yoh) 1899-1991



The Mexican artist Rufino shows us a woman in the market. What do you think she is doing in the market? There is a basket of fruit besides her. Perhaps she is waiting for someone to come and buy some of them. She is wearing a simple black skirt and a white blouse. She has long black hair and is wearing a black coif.

Rufino Tamayo was born in Mexico and his work spanned over 70 years. He became a professor of art at the Academy of Fine Arts in Mexico City. He also traveled to America and taught art in New York. He has described as the last great master of Mexican art. His later works were on wood that were fiery color schemes and abstract figures.

“MLLE. CHANEL” by MARIE LAURENCIN (Loh rahn sinh) 1885-1956



Marie painted this for a famous fashion designer Mademoiselle Chanel. When the painting was finished Chanel did not like it and refused to buy it. Marie reworked the painting and sold it. Even though the paint doesn't have a lot of details you can still see the elegance of the woman.

Marie was born in Paris and attended school until she was 20 years old. She mainly worked on portraits. She studied at night and made friends with Braque and Picasso who styles of art was cubism. She made painted in her own style of pale airy works.

“FOREVER FREE” by SARGENT JOHNSON 1881-1967



This sculpture is lacquered in cloth over wood. He studied the African American slaves. He wanted to capture the natural beauty and dignity of the people. This sculpture is 3 feet tall. Can you see the two children? What do you think they are doing?

Sargent was the leading African American sculptor in San Francisco during the early part of the century, is best known for one work. Johnson was an experimental artist who worked in a variety of mediums and styles. He made sculptures in stone, metal and ceramic in addition to wood, and he painted and drew and made prints as well. He won commissions to make public art, including the cast-stone sculptural relief at George Washington High School. The styles he explored ranged from naturalism to abstraction. His influences included local sculptor Benny Burano, the arts and crafts movement, African art, Diego Rivera and Mexican muralism, Pablo Picasso and even abstract expressionism.

“WOMAN AND MAID” by KATSUKAWA SHUNSHO (1726-1972)



See the lovely clothing this women and her maid are wearing. Can you see their hair? We see graceful curving shapes in their kimonos as well as repeated patterns and fine details. The smooth lines tend to make our eyes move from one figure to the other and up and down their bodies.

Shunsho was a master of the Ukiyo-e group. The group name means scenes of the passing world or everyday life. He lived in Tokyo and specialized in theatrical subjects. He taught a lot of fine students that become masters themselves. He was one of the finest artists of the narrative or anecdotal type print which showed actors walking about the city, or in their dressing rooms.

“BY THE SEASHORE” by PIERRE AUGUSTE RENOIR (Renn WAHR) 1841-1919



The young lady is seated in a wicker chair, looking directly at us, or at the artist. Can you see what is in her hands? What do you see in the background? Notice the soft colors Renoir used to paint her flesh tones. She appears relaxed as she enjoys a day by the seashore.

Renoir was born in France, the son of a tailor. In his early teenage years he became an apprentice in a porcelain factory. He spent a lot of time in the Louvre Museum. He copied the paintings and drawings of the masters. At 21 he enrolled in the School of Fine Arts where he met another painter named Claude Monet. They became friends and painted together in the style called impressionism. He wanted to show us the loves and joys of life. He had a terrible accident that confined him to a wheel chair, but he continued to paint until he passed away.

“BLACK BROOK” by JOHN SINGER SARGENT 1856-1925



This painting was done in oil. Where is the lady sitting by? Does this place look calm and inviting? The woman is quietly seated by the brook, her hands wrapped around her knees. What do you think she is thinking about? Is she in the shade of the tree? Would you like to sit there by the running stream?

Sargent was an international portrait artist. He was born in Italy of American parents. The family loved to travel and spent a lot of time in hotels and rented homes. His mother showed him art and encouraged him to study art. During his career, he created roughly 900 oil paintings and more than 2,000 watercolors, as well as countless sketches and charcoal drawings.

Art lesson G

Art concept and skills

Artist often employ models to pose for them. Artists are often commissioned to paint portraits. A portrait may be realistic, or it may show characters, or personality, or express a mood. Students will finish half a face of a woman.

You will need

- 12X18 white construction paper
- Magazine picture of women (frontal view) cut down the middle so you get half a face
- Glue sticks
- Colored pencils
- Flesh tone crayons

How to

1. Have the students pick a woman's face.
2. Paste the face onto the construction paper.
3. The students will then draw the other half of the face.
4. After it has been drawn they can color it, realistic or they can make it abstract.

Vocabulary

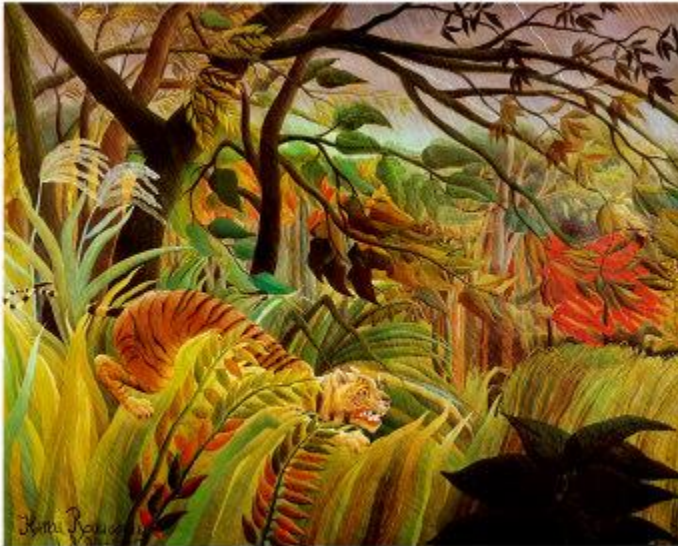
- Model
- Pose
- Oval
- Commission

Art lesson H

Artists Depict Trees

Artist often include trees in a landscape painting and sometimes they make pictures in which a tree or several trees are important parts of the composition. A tree can be realistic or the artist can distort it and change it in some way. Trees come in all shapes, sizes, and colors. Some trees lose their leaves and others stay green. Animals make their homes in trees.

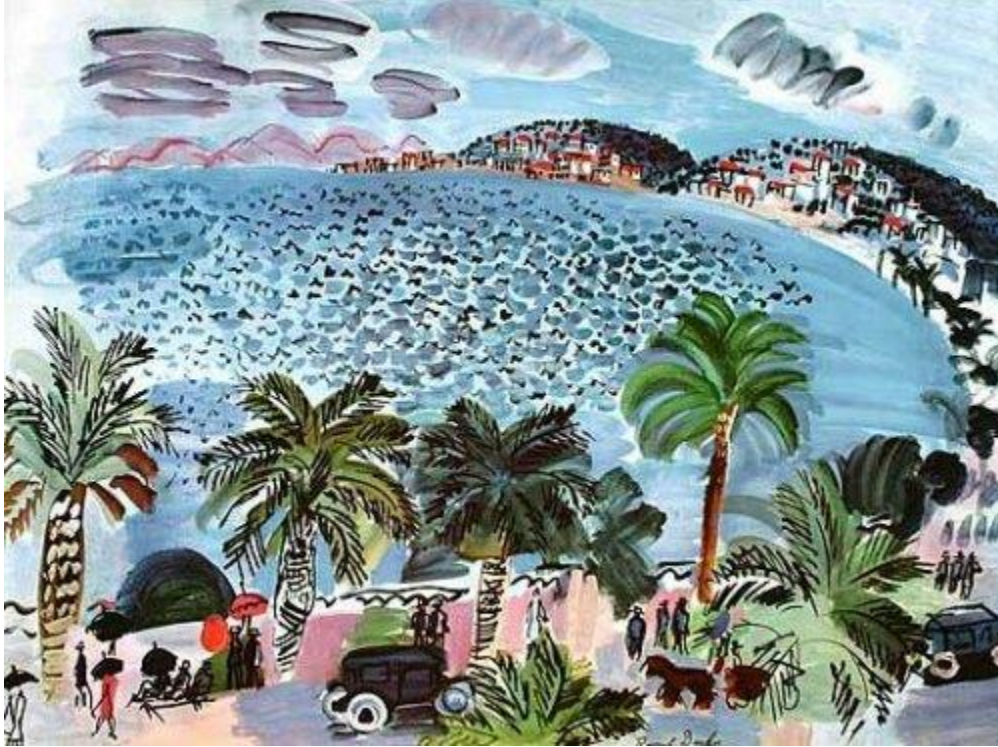
“SURPRISED! STORM IN FOREST” by HENRI ROUSSEAU (Ahn ree Roo SO)
1844-1910



How can you tell it is a storm? Which direction is the wind blowing? Is there anything else you see in the painting? As you can see the trees are overlapping so the scene looks dense with lots of trees and plants. What sound would the wind make?

Rousseau was very skilled at painting trees and all sorts of plants. He never traveled anywhere in the world but he spent many hours in the Paris Botanical Gardens and zoo. Then he would use his imagination to put all that he saw together into a painting. Today he is regarded as a leading primitive artists, meaning that he was a self-taught.

“MEDITERRANEAN SCENE” by RAOUL DUFY” (Dew FEE) 1877-1953



What kind of tree do you see here? Find the horizon. When the horizon is up high, we know the artist was looking down on a scene, perhaps from his hotel room. This is called a bird's eye view. What else do you see in the painting? We see small shapes of houses and tiny bits of red roofs. The artist made a few quick squiggles to show clouds in the sky.

Dufy was born in France. He worked as an errand boy, and when he obtained a scholarship he went to Paris to study art. He developed a characteristic and distinctive style, that of making fast short curving lines. He applied color that is not strictly confined to outlines but sweeps across a work in a lively active manner.

“OAKTREE, SUNRISE” by ANSEL ADAMS 1902-1984



This is a black and white photograph by the American artist. Do you see anything else in the background of this photo? Notice the fan like shape of the tree and how the limbs branch from the trunk, growing smaller as they grow upward and outward.

Ansel Adams was born in San Francisco. He taught himself to play the piano at the age of 12, later using the language of music to describe his photographs. His love of nature began early. He only worked in black and white as shadow, texture, form, and space were his primary interests.

“TREE WITH CROWS” by CASPER DAVID FRIEDRICH (FREED rick) 1774-1840



What do you see in this painting? Can you find the thick lines and the thin lines? The bare branches and twigs form a net-like dark pattern against the light sky. The tree is leaning to the side and appears to have a broken branch. Does this tree look old?

Casper was 19th-century German Romantic landscape painter, generally considered the most important German artist of his generation. He is best known for his mid-period allegorical landscapes which typically feature contemplative figures silhouetted against night skies, morning mists, barren trees or Gothic ruins. His primary interest as an artist was the contemplation of nature, and his often symbolic and anti-classical work seeks to convey a subjective, emotional response to the natural world.

“PLAZA AFTER RAIN” by PAUL CORNOYER (Corn uh yur) 1864-1923



Where do you think these trees are? These trees are in a city park, they are planted along the side of the street and leads your eyes back to the horizon towards the far away buildings. Do you think it was a long rain storm?

Cornoyer was born in St Louis, MO in 1864 which was just before Abraham Lincoln was assassinated. He was greatly influenced by the French Impressionism. After studying art he settled in Massachusetts and frequently painted the harbor and city scenes of that area as well as his city scenes.

“AMERICAN WINTER SPORTS” by CURRIER AND IVES



What kind of weather is in the painting? It is a snow scene on a small river in New York State. Do you see the hunters? Is he using the trees to hide?

Currier and Ives used a number of pictures done by different artists and made lithographic prints of them. This enables many people to be able to own expensive art for their homes. A lithographic print is made by drawing a picture with a wax or grease crayon on a flat limestone. It is then specially treated, ink applied and prints made on paper.

“DEER, PINE & BAT” by TOYOHICO, KEIBUN AND TOYO (Toh YOH hee koh, Kay ee boon, Toh YOH) 18th century



This was a painting that was the result of 3 artists working together. Toya made the little bat, the pine tree branch was done by Keibun and the deer was painted by Toyohiko. It looks peaceful and quite.

There 3 men were Japanese artists. They were all very skilled and spent their lifetimes making beautiful pictures of animals, flowers and birds. They each have signed their names for the parts of the picture that they did.

Art lesson H

Art concept and skills

Artists look very carefully at trees and study their overall shape and the way that the branches reach and grow smaller. They look at the texture of the bark of the tree and look at the leaves. They may create a mood or feeling by the way they draw or paint the trees.

You will need

- 12X18 white construction paper
- Oil pastels
- Watercolors
- Water cups
- Watercolor brushes
- Spray bottle

How to

1. The students will draw a tree without any leaves.
2. Once they are done you will spray the paper lightly with water with the spray bottle.
3. The students will then add water color paint on the paper, the colors will bleed on the sheet that is the effect we are going for.
4. Encourage the students to keep adding color and watch how the colors mix with one another as they add more.

Vocabulary

- Section
- Trees
- Blending