

## Grade-Level Artists

### Kindergarten

Artist's Name	Born	Died	Education	Category	Biography	Resources
<b>Dixie Alexander</b>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alaska Native artist</li> <li>• Athabascan bead worker</li> </ul>	Dixie is an educator, artist, bead worker and a cultural bearer of her Gwich'in Athabascan traditions. She was raised in Ft. Yukon in a traditional lifestyle. Her works of art can be seen at the Museum of the North in Fairbanks, Alaska, and in Washington, D.C. at the Smithsonian. Dixie was hired in 2011 as the Director of Cultural Programs at the Morris Thompson Cultural and Visitors Center, "teaching (others) an appreciation for our way of life." <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Bill Berry</b>	1926	1979		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alaskan illustrator and painter</li> </ul>	Berry was born in California, but spent most of his life in Alaska. He is most known for his realistic wildlife sketches and fanciful art. He illustrated children's books and painted wall murals. An example of his mural painting is <i>An Alaskan Fairy Tale</i> installed at the Noel Wien Library in Fairbanks.	
<b>Henry Moore</b>	1898	1986	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Royal College of Art</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• British sculptor</li> </ul>	Moore was born and spent most of his working life in England. He is most known for his large stylized sculptures of human figures in relaxed or reclining poses. His work resides in public spaces around the world and sculpture gardens at prominent international museums.	

<sup>1</sup> "Athabascan Artist Dixie Alexander Named Cultural Program Director." Morris Thompson Cultural and Visitors Center, 17 Jan. 2011, <https://www.morristhompsoncenter.org/athabascan-artist-dixie-alexander-named-cultural-program-director/>.

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<b>Hannah Solomon</b>	1908	2011		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alaska Native artist</li> <li>• Gwich'in Athabascan bead worker</li> </ul>	<p>Hannah was born near the border of Canada in the village of Old Rampart, and died only three weeks short of her 103rd birthday. As a child, she learned to bead from her mother, Eliza, and became a master bead worker into adulthood. She was willing to teach her craftsmanship of sewing beads and sewing skins and furs to anyone who was interested in learning.</p> <p>Hannah was an artist known for her bead work in the style of the Gwich'in Athabascan tradition. Samples of her artwork can be found in museums and private collections throughout the state and the country. Her beadwork and baby belts can be found in many places such as the UA Museum of the North, the Doyon Limited office, Alaska Native Medical Center in Anchorage, the Rasmuson Museum in Anchorage, and the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.</p>	
<b>Delores Sloan</b>	1938			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alaska Native artist</li> <li>• Gwich'in Athabascan bead worker</li> </ul>	<p>Delores Sloan is a Gwich'in Athabascan Bead Worker. She was born and raised in Fort Yukon, Alaska, the fifteenth of sixteen children. Her mother, Fanny Carroll, taught her bead work and skin sewing when she was a little girl. Her father was a trapper and an owner of Fort Yukon's trading post. As an adult, Delores' handiwork skills were so revered that she was asked to share her knowledge of beadwork and Athabascan tradition. She worked for the Fairbanks North Star Borough School District for ten years teaching in the Alaska Indian Education Program, and also traveled to schools in the Bering Straits region. She worked in the schools teaching children how to sew beads onto leather in the traditional Gwich'in style.</p>	

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<p><b>Delores Sloan</b></p> <p>(continued from previous page)</p>					<p>Delores' beaded artwork can be viewed in venues such as the University of Alaska Fairbanks, the Smithsonian in Washington, D.C., the Anchorage Heritage Center, Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport, and at the Elmendorf Air Force Base. In 1984, she beaded a stole for Pope John Paul II when he visited Alaska and it is now displayed in the Vatican Museum in Rome, Italy.</p> <p>Delores is known for beading beautiful baby belts, also known as baby straps. She has made 32 in her lifetime, and began making them in 1979. They are five-foot long straps originally made of moose hide with traditional beaded designs. They are traditional Athabascan baby carriers worn over the back and shoulders with the baby snugly swaddled on its mother's back. According to Gwich'in culture, baby belts were made by the grandmothers as a way of saying "welcome into our rich culture," to give a baby beadwork.<sup>2</sup></p>	
<p><b>Vincent Van Gogh</b></p>	1853	1890		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dutch Impressionist painter</li> </ul>	<p>Van Gogh was born in Holland, but spent most of his working life in France. He is most known for vibrant, bold-colored paintings of flowers (especially sunflowers) and his many self-portraits. Van Gogh's work is displayed in virtually every notable modern museum in the world.</p>	

<sup>2</sup> "Alaska Native Collections - Sharing Knowledge." Arctic Studies Center, <https://alaska.si.edu/record.asp?id=307>.

## Grade-Level Artists

### Grade 1

Artist's Name	Born	Died	Education	Category	Biography	Resources
<b>Alexander S. Calder</b>	1898	1976	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engineering</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• American sculptor</li> <li>• Inventor of mobiles</li> </ul>	<p>Calder was born in Pennsylvania. With the exception of some pivotal years living in Paris early in his career, he spent most of his working life in New York City and upstate Connecticut. He is most known for being the inventor of mobiles. Additionally, he developed a new aesthetic for non-kinetic sculpture called stables. He created rugs, illustrations, and paintings, as well as designs for several full-size jetliners. Calder's color pallet revolved around white, black, and the primary colors.</p>	<p>For more biographic information and images of Alexander Calder's artwork:  <a href="http://www.calder.org">www.calder.org</a>.</p>
<b>Sonya Kelliher-Combs</b>	1969		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BFA from the University of Alaska Fairbanks (1992)</li> <li>• MFA from Arizona State University in Tempe, AZ (1998)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alaska Native artist</li> </ul>	<p>Contemporary artist Sonya Kelliher-Combs is an Inupiaq/Athabascan (German/Irish) visual and jewelry artist. She was born in Bethel, Alaska, was raised in Nome, and presently resides and works in Anchorage. Her family hails from the interior Alaska village of Nulato and the coastal communities of Nome and Barrow. Her cultural background includes Inupiaq Eskimo, Athabascan Indian, Irish and German.</p> <p>Kelliher-Combs was born and raised in the state of Alaska, only leaving to attend graduate school. High school was completed in Nome and she continued education at the University of Alaska Fairbanks where she received a Bachelor of Fine Arts in 1992. Upon completion of her graduate work she earned a Master of Fine Arts degree from Arizona State University in 1998.</p>	

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<b>Piet Mondrian</b>	1872	1940	•	• Dutch painter	Mondrian was born in Holland and spent most of his working life in France, though at the onset of WWII he moved to New York City. He started out working in the traditional Dutch style of landscape painting, but soon departed to a more pure and expressionistic style. He is most known for simple, abstract paintings consisting of blocks of primary colors and horizontal and vertical black lines. The impact of Mondrian's work is evident in contemporary art as well as architecture and commercial design.	For more images of Piet Mondrian's artwork: <a href="http://www.ibiblio.org/wm/paint/auth/mondrian">www.ibiblio.org/wm/paint/auth/mondrian</a>
<b>Anna Mary Robertson Moses</b>	1960	1961	• Self-taught artist	• Late-blooming American painter	Grandma Moses was born in rural New York and spent her early adulthood in Virginia. Moses began painting when she was about seventy years old. She painted countryside and people busy doing things during the different seasons. Moses, a self-taught painter, is most know for direct, simple, paintings filled with feelings for the subject. When she was eighty, a New York City gallery owner gave Moses her first one-woman exhibition. Subsequently, Moses's work gained notoriety and she continued painting until she died at 101.	

## Grade-Level Artists

### Grade 2

Artist's Name	Born	Died	Education	Category	Biography	Resources
<b>Maria Martinez</b>	1887	1980		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>American potter</li> </ul>	<p>Martinez was born and spent most of her working life in the pueblo village of San Ildefonso, New Mexico. She is most known for reviving her craft. Her success, commitment to her work and willingness to share knowledge led to similar revivals in other native communities. Early in her career, Martinez visited her husband at his work excavating prehistoric Pueblo sites. During her visit, she noticed the decorated pieces of pottery (shards) lying on the ground. She was very interested in them and was asked if she could recreate this polychrome pottery. This was the start of a long life of pottery making.</p>	
<b>Henri Matisse</b>	1868	1954	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Law school</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>French Impressionist painter</li> </ul>	<p>Matisse was born and spent most of his working life in France. He is most known for his colorful Fauvist oil paintings, and later in his career he successfully worked with stained glass and colorful cut paper shapes. As a young man, Matisse was bedridden due to appendicitis and his mother gave him a set of paints to keep him occupied while convalescing. When he got better, he decided to go to Paris to study art. He traveled around Europe, where he met and was influenced by many artists. He was soon labeled an expressionist painter because of his bright colors, patterns, and radical style.</p>	

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<b>Denise Wallace</b>	1957			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chugach/Sugpiaq artist</li> </ul>	<p>Denise Wallace is a Chugach/Sugpiaq artist. She was born in Seattle, Washington and raised in Cordova, Alaska. She is a contemporary artist inspired by a timeless connection between her people and the northwest coast of North America. Thousands of years have passed since humans found a home in this region, yet the link between animals, plants, and the environment continues. The themes of Denise Wallace's jewelry are as rooted in history as they are inspirational for the future.</p>	
<b>Grant Wood</b>	1891	1942		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• American regionalist painter</li> </ul>	<p>Wood was born and spent most of his working life in Iowa. He is most known for being a regionalist painter of Iowa farmers, farm scenes, and the local scenery. Wood had a humble upbringing and he developed his skills by drawing on scraps of cardboard from cracker boxes that his mother saved for him. Later in life, he worked and studied in Europe where he was very taken with the work of the Flemish masters. This influence can be seen in his most recognized painting, <i>American Gothic</i>.</p>	

## Grade-Level Artists

### Grade 3

Artist's Name	Born	Died	Education	Category	Biography	Resources
<b>Claude Monet</b>	1840	1926		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• French Impressionist painter</li> </ul>	<p>Monet was born in Paris and was raised in the port town of Le Havre, France. He spent most of his working life in and around Paris. Monet was one of the original French Impressionist painters, and it was his painting called <i>Impression-Sunrise</i> that gave the Impressionist art movement its name. He painted outdoors and was interested in the changing effect of light and air on subject matter. Consequently, he painted the same motif many times to capture the changing light. He is most known for his water lily, haystack, and Rouen cathedral paintings.</p>	
<b>Pablo Ruiz Picasso</b>	1881	1973	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Royal Academy in Madrid</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spanish master of modern art</li> </ul>	<p>Picasso was born in southern Spain and spent his working life in northern France in the winter and southern France in the summer. Picasso went through several artistic periods and he individually developed numerous artist styles, notably analytic and synthetic cubism. Additionally, Picasso is thought to be the inventor of collage and assemblage.</p> <p>During his career, he produced paintings and sculptures influenced by African masks to highly academic renderings for medical textbooks to gentle renderings of his son. Picasso's art was often controversial and always highly inventive.</p>	

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Artist's Name	Born	Died	Education	Category	Biography	Resources
<b>Faith Ringgold</b>	1930		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B.S. in Fine Art</li> <li>• M.A in Fine Art</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• African-American artist</li> </ul>	<p>Ringgold was born and spent most of her working life in New York City, with short stints in Cape Cod, Massachusetts and Paris, France. She is most known for politically charged paintings done in the 1960s and her story quilts that combined her affinity for painting with a written narrative. Ringgold also wrote and illustrated children's literature. She studied in New York, earning a B.S. and a M.A., both in fine art. She taught in New York City public schools while making and exhibiting her art. Ringgold learned on her own about African-American artists like Romare Bearden and Jacob Lawrence. She began to seek out other African-American artists, eventually joining groups of African-American artists and African-American women artists to exchange ideas.</p>	<p>For more information and images of Faith Ringgold's artwork: <a href="http://www.faithringgold.com">www.faithringgold.com</a>.</p>
<b>Robert James "Jim" Schoppert</b>	May 28, 1947	September 2, 1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anchorage Community College</li> <li>• Instituto de Allende, Mexico</li> <li>• BFA Univ. of Alaska Anchorage</li> <li>• MFA Univ. of Washington, Seattle</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tlingit artist</li> </ul>	<p>James "Jim" Schoppert was a Tlingit artist, carver, poet, and educator. Schoppert was known for challenging cultural stereotypes. He believed it was okay for Native American artists to recognize and respect their traditions. He expressed how it was equally important for artists to reach beyond those traditions. Schoppert argued "it is a spiritual reawakening, not political or economic, it's purely intuitive rebirth," when discussing his interest in the revitalization and abstractions of traditional Native American art.<sup>3</sup> He is represented in private and corporate collections worldwide.</p>	

<sup>3</sup> "High School Collage Pattern Painting: James Robert Schoppert - Blueberries, 1986." Anchorage Museum, <https://www.anchoragemuseum.org/media/15568/art-blueberries-lesson-plan.pdf>.

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### Grade 4

Artist's Name	Born	Died	Education	Category	Biography	Resources
<b>Katsushika Hokusai</b>	1760	1849	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apprentice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Japanese woodblock painter</li> </ul>	<p>Hokusai was born in Japan and spent most of his working life in Tokyo. He is best known for his dynamic woodblock prints and drawings of landscapes. Hokusai started as an artist's apprentice and over time, he became a great draftsman. Subsequently, he developed his own dynamic, distinctive style. Hokusai's most iconic creation is <i>The Great Wave of Kanagawa</i>. He is known as one of the greatest artists in art history. Notably, his work influenced Vincent van Gogh and his impressionist peers.</p>	
<b>Georgia O'Keeffe</b>	1887	1986		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• American painter</li> </ul>	<p>O'Keeffe was born in rural Wisconsin and divided her working life between New York City, Upstate New York, Texas, Virginia, and New Mexico. She is most known for her strong personal vision resulting in simplified and sensual paintings showing images of the natural world from unusual perspectives. Her large format painting of flowers, bones, and landscapes are highly recognizable. She painted until age 98.</p>	

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<b>Melvin Olanna</b>	1941	1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institute of American Indian Arts in Sante Fe, New Mexico</li> <li>• University of Alaska</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alaska Native artist</li> </ul>	<p>Olanna was born in Shishmaref, Alaska, on the Bering Sea Coast. He spent most of his working life in Shishmaref and on the Suquamish Indian reservation in Washington. Olanna is most known for sculptural and graphic images of people and creatures from the Bering Sea coast where he grew up. A recognizable piece of Olanna's sculpture is his large bronze polar bear in front of the Patty Gymnasium at the University of Alaska Fairbanks. Melvin Olanna produced sculptures in marble, bronze, bone, wood, and aluminum. His pieces may be found all over Alaska and in collections throughout the pacific Northwest.</p>	
<b>Ron Senungetuk</b>	1933	January 21, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AAS &amp; BFA from Rochester Institute of Technology, New York</li> <li>• Statens Handverks &amp; Kunstindustri Skole in Oslo, Norway</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alaska Native artist</li> </ul>	<p>Ron Senungetuk is an Inupiaq Eskimo artist. He was raised in Wales, Alaska and currently resides in Homer. As a young hunting apprentice in Wales, he learned ivory carving techniques from his uncles. Later, he was introduced to modern European artists at Mt. Edgecumbe High and the basics of Alaska Native art through the collection at the Sheldon Jackson Museum.</p> <p>Senungetuk went to college at the Rochester Institute of Technology, New York, where he studied woodworking and metal smithing with two Danish professors. They encouraged him to learn about Scandinavian arts and crafts. He was awarded a Fulbright Scholarship to study art in Oslo, Norway and subsequently became proficient in the art of the region.</p> <p>Senungetuk was a long-standing professor of art and design at University of Alaska, Fairbanks (UAF). From</p>	

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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ron Senungetuk</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(continued from the previous page)</p>					<p>1965 to 1986, he was the director of the Native Arts Center at UAF and the head of the art department between 1977 and 1986. Upon his retirement in 1986, he moved to Homer where he continues to work. His work can be found in multiple locations in Fairbanks: Ticasuk Brown Elementary, Noel Wien Library, UAF Museum of The North, Denali Center and at Fairbanks International Airport.</p> <p>Senungetuk produces art using the following mediums: sculpture, carved panels, jewelry, metal, and wood. In recent years, he has based much of his art on Old Bering Sea imagery that dates back 2000 years.</p> <p>Senungetuk has been presented the following awards: Fulbright Fellowship, Denali National Park Artist-in-Residence (2008), and Governor's Award for Lifetime Achievement in the Arts and Humanities (2014). He work can be found at the Anchorage Museum and the University of Alaska Museum of the North (Fairbanks). Also, he founded and directed the Native Arts Center at the University of Alaska Fairbanks.</p>	

## Grade-Level Artists

### Grade 5

Artist's Name	Born	Died	Education	Category	Biography	Resources
<b>Alvin Eli Amason</b>	1948		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MFA from Arizona State University</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alutiiq/ Sugpiaq painter and sculptor</li> </ul>	<p>Alvin Amason is an Alutiiq/Sugpiaq painter and sculptor born in Kodiak, Alaska. He received his Master of Fine Arts from Arizona State University and taught at Navajo Community College. He is now retired from the University of Alaska Fairbanks, where he was the head of the Alaska Native Art Studies program. He is also a member of the Alaska Native Arts Foundation Board of Directors.</p> <p>Amason was raised catching fish, digging for clams, and asking questions such as “Papa, why do salmon jump?” He had asked a lot of people, but his grandfather’s answer made the most sense to him - “They jump to see where they’re at.”<sup>4</sup> Amason’s painting , which often incorporates sculptural elements attached or in relief, draws less upon the traditional imagery of his Native culture than on his affection for and understanding of the animals that he grew up hunting and observing with his grandfather, a hunting guide in Kodiak. Titles like <i>My Heart Goes Boom, Boom, Boom, Every Time I Come Here I’m Seeing You</i>, and <i>So Pretty to Me</i> accompany expressionistically painted images that are both good-natured and insightful.</p> <p>Amason has created paintings for Anchorage International Airport and the U.S. Federal Courthouse Building in Anchorage, as well as public schools in Alaska. Amason's work has been in invitational shows</p>	<a href="http://www.alaskannature.com/Alvin_Amason.htm">www.alaskannature.com/Alvin_Amason.htm</a>

<sup>4</sup> “Alaska Artists: Alvin Eli Amason.” Alaskan Nature, [http://www.alaskannature.com/Alvin\\_Amason.htm](http://www.alaskannature.com/Alvin_Amason.htm).

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Artist's Name	Born	Died	Education	Category	Biography	Resources
<b>Alvin Eli Amason</b>  (continued from previous page)					in Alaska, Arizona, Michigan, Montana, Oklahoma, and Washington, DC, and his works are in the Nordjyllands Kunstmuseum in Denmark, the University of Alaska Museum of the North, the Alaska State Museum, the Smithsonian American Art Museum, and the Heard Museum.	
<b>Michelangelo Buonarroti</b>	1475	1564	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apprentice ages 13 - 17</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Italian Renaissance artist</li> </ul>	Michelangelo was born and remained in Italy, spending his working life in Florence, Bologna, and Rome. He was a Renaissance era artist and he showed incredible aptitude within a variety of artistic disciplines. Michelangelo is most known for his highly recognizable larger-than-life sculpture of <i>David</i> , fresco paintings on the Sistine Chapel ceiling, and the architectural design of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome.	
<b>Mary Cassatt</b>	1844	1926		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>American Impressionist painter</li> </ul>	Cassatt was born into a wealthy banking family in Pennsylvania. She spent most of her working life in France. Cassatt is most known for paintings and prints of women and children. Notably, her colored print work influenced her male Impressionist peers. Mary Cassatt was quite successful at a time when single women were not expected or encouraged to be independent.	
<b>Andy Warhol</b>	1925	1987	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>American pop artist</li> </ul>	Warhol (originally Warhola) was born in Pennsylvania and his working life was mostly spent in New York City. He is mostly known for being the father of the American Pop Art Movement. His work incorporated iconography produced through commercial art and pre-existing photographs of celebrities: Campbell's soup cans, Brillo pad boxes, and images of Marilyn Monroe and Jacki Kennedy.	

## Grade-Level Artists

### Grade 6

Artist's Name	Born	Died	Education	Category	Biography	Resources
<b>Kathleen Carlo-Kendall</b>	1952		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BFA from University of Alaska Fairbanks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alaskan Native artist</li> </ul>	<p>Kathleen Carlo-Kendall was born in Tanana, Alaska to William and Poldine Carlo. When she was five years old, she moved to Fairbanks with her family where she continues to live. She is a Koyukon Athabascan who was taught by her mother in traditional Koyukon culture in beading. Although that is a traditional women's artwork, Kathleen gravitated toward an untraditional art form that was considered men's work- she was interested in carving wood. So, in 1970, Kathleen broke the mold as a woman Athabascan artist and became the first Alaska Native woman to become a wood carver. She enrolled in the Native Art Center at the University of Alaska Fairbanks and studied under Ron Senungetuk, a renowned Inupiaq carver. In 1984, Kathleen received a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree from UAF, majoring in metalworking with an emphasis on woodcarving. From studying her masks, one can see how she has combined these interests quite successfully.</p> <p>Carlo-Kendall's mask journey began in a room with traditional male carvers. As the only woman in her class and many workshops, they encouraged her to keep carving because they saw her passion for carving. Since Athabascan masks weren't largely used by her people, she focused on masks forms from other cultures, such as Yup'ik, for inspiration. In a personal interview with DeAnn Lincoln Moore, Carlo-Kendall</p>	

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<p><b>Kathleen Carlo-Kendall</b></p> <p>(continued from the previous page)</p>					<p>said that when she started out carving, she focused largely on getting the wood carved into masks. So many of her first masks are mainly wood. As time went on, she became more confident with embellishing her masks and adding color. This is evident in the timeline.</p>	
<p><b>Egyptian Art</b></p> <p>Old Kingdom (3100-2200 BC)</p> <p>Middle Kingdom (2100-1800 BC)</p> <p>New Kingdom (1580-1100 BC)</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Egyptian art, frontal style</li> </ul>	<p>The development of the Egyptian artistic style was affected by each of Egypt's three Golden Ages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old Kingdom (3100-2200 BC), characterized by pattern-like motifs with flat colors showing figures at work.</li> <li>• Middle Kingdom (2100-1800 BC), where painting developed an appreciation of art for its own beauty rather than for religious reasons, and sculpture began showing faces with features that indicated specific persons.</li> <li>• New Kingdom (1580-1100 BC), where painted figures were rendered on a thin ground line. There was no overlapping unless all depicted figures were engaged in the same activity. The size of the figure showed its importance and, if something was far away, it was placed higher in the image area. During this time, sculpture tried to accurately capture the most prominent features of its subject.</li> </ul>	

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<b>Leonardo da Vinci</b>	1844	1926		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Italian Renaissance artist</li> <li>• Inventor and scientist</li> </ul>	Da Vinci was born in Italy. He spent his working life in both Italy and France. He is known for being one of the world's greatest draftsmen, artists, inventors, and scientists. Da Vinci was the first of the Renaissance geniuses. He developed inventions and designs ranging from weapons of war to ladies' fashions, as well as musical, navigational, and surgical instruments. His best-known paintings are the <i>Mona Lisa</i> and <i>The Last Supper</i> . From his example, people today call someone who can do many things well a "renaissance" person.	
<b>Frank Lloyd Wright</b>	1867	1959	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• American architect</li> </ul>	Wright was born in Wisconsin and divided his working life between the Midwest and West Coast. He is most known for relating architecture to nature. Wright's most famous innovation was his "Prairie Style" which opened the house to nature, reflecting the local surroundings with long, low lines. His versatility is recognized when viewing the Guggenheim, a spiral museum in New York City. Sometimes he incorporated natural features, such as a waterfall or a grouping of boulders, as part of his overall design. He designed the furnishings and details on the interior at the same time as he planned the exterior of his buildings. Throughout the 30s, 40s, and 50s, he continued to experiment with new forms and materials.	