

Art Awareness Artist Based Curriculum

Help reinforce the artists featured in our
artroom curriculum

1st GRADE

Full Curriculum

Kindergarten

Art and Color Mixing

Cave Paintings

Story Book Illustrators

Norman Rockwell

Pierre Auguste Renoir

1st Grade

Georges Seurat

Mark Rothko

Wassily Kandinski

Jean Jacques Rousseau

Frida Kahlo

2nd Grade

Alexander Calder

Keith Haring

Georgia O'Keefe

Pablo Picasso

African Masks

3rd Grade

Piet Mondrian

Vincent VanGogh

Henri Matisse

Katsushika Hokusai

Edvard Munch

4th Grade

Jackson Pollock

Claude Monet

Andy Warhol

Roy Lichtenstein

Native American Art

5th Grade

Albert Bierstadt

Grant Wood

Frank Lloyd Wright

Salvador Dali

Jasper Johns

6th Grade

Chuck Close

Ansel Adams

Rene Magritte

Leonardo Da Vinci

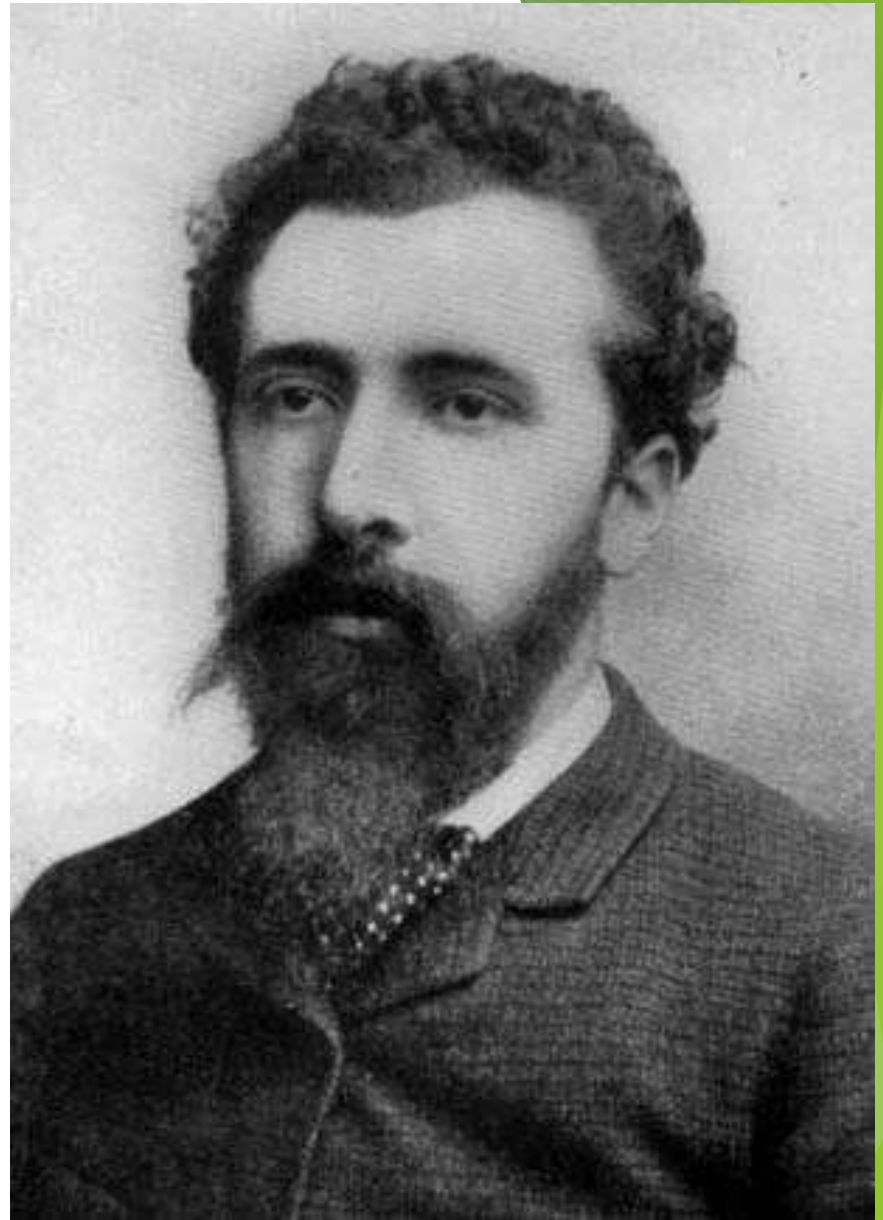
Gustav Klimt

George Seurat

(1859 –1891)

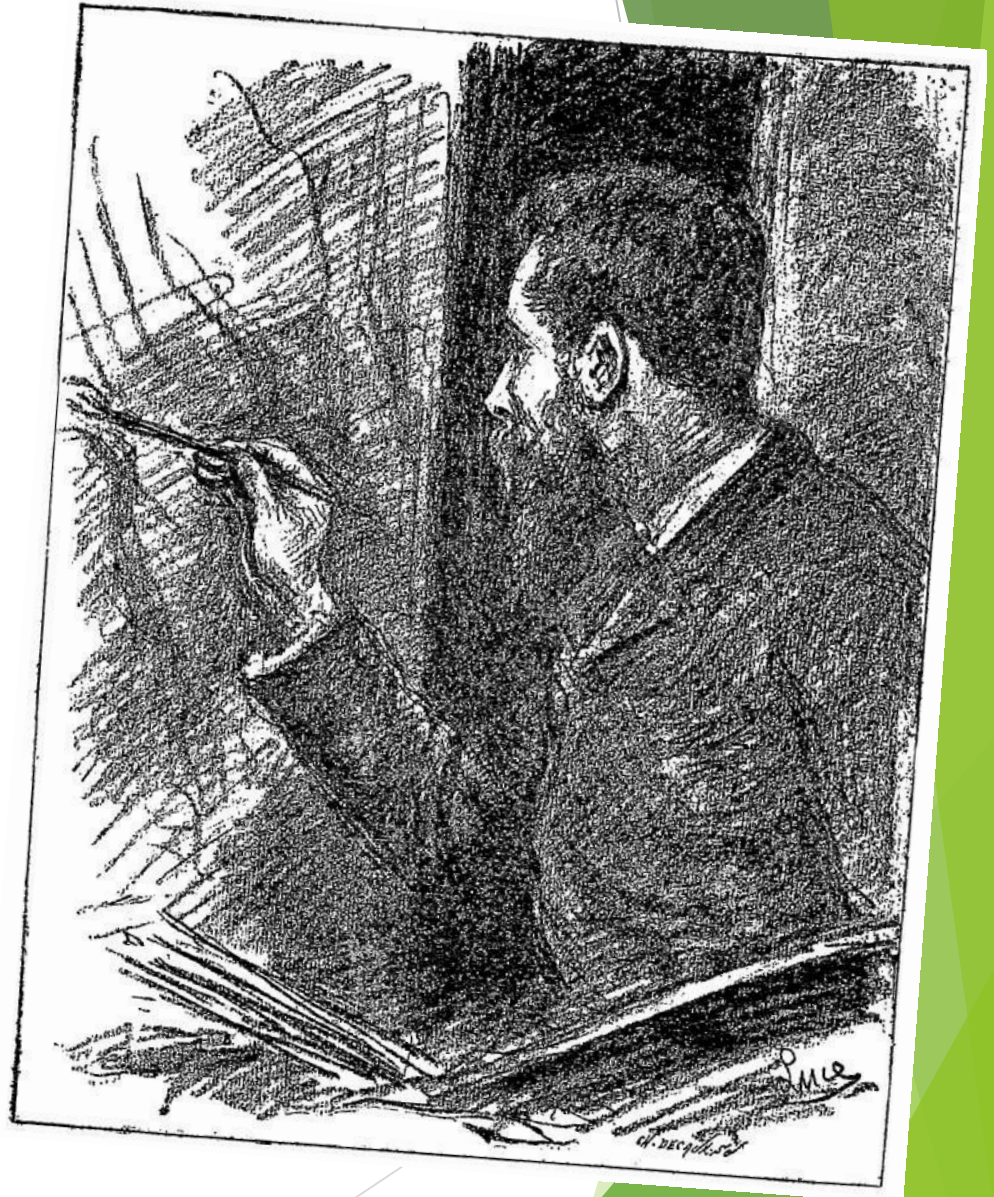
Painter from Paris

The artist Georges Seurat is best known for originating the Pointillist method of painting, using small dot-like strokes of color in works such as "A Sunday on La Grande Jatte."



Georges Pierre Seurat was born on December 2, 1859, in Paris, France. His father was a customs officer who was often away from home. Seurat and his brother, and sister, were raised primarily by their mother, in Paris.

Seurat received his earliest art lessons from an uncle. He began his formal art education around 1875, when he began attending a local art school and studying under a sculptor.



Seurat was interested in exploring different ways of painting so he quit school to spend more time studying other artists being shown around Paris. He found his most inspiration in Impressionism.

Impressionism

The style was called impressionism because the artists were not as exact about painting a realistic picture. They used many short brush strokes, applying paint thickly, to create the idea, or impression, of a subject.



Grey Weather, 1888

Taking his technique a step beyond Impressionism, he painted with small strokes of pure color that seem to blend when viewed from a distance. This method, called Pointillism, is showcased in his major works of the 1880s.





This is a large-scale canvas painting showing a scene of laborers relaxing alongside a river outside Paris.

Bathers at Asnières

1884



This work is depicting middle-class Parisians strolling and resting in an island park on the Seine River.

A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte

1886

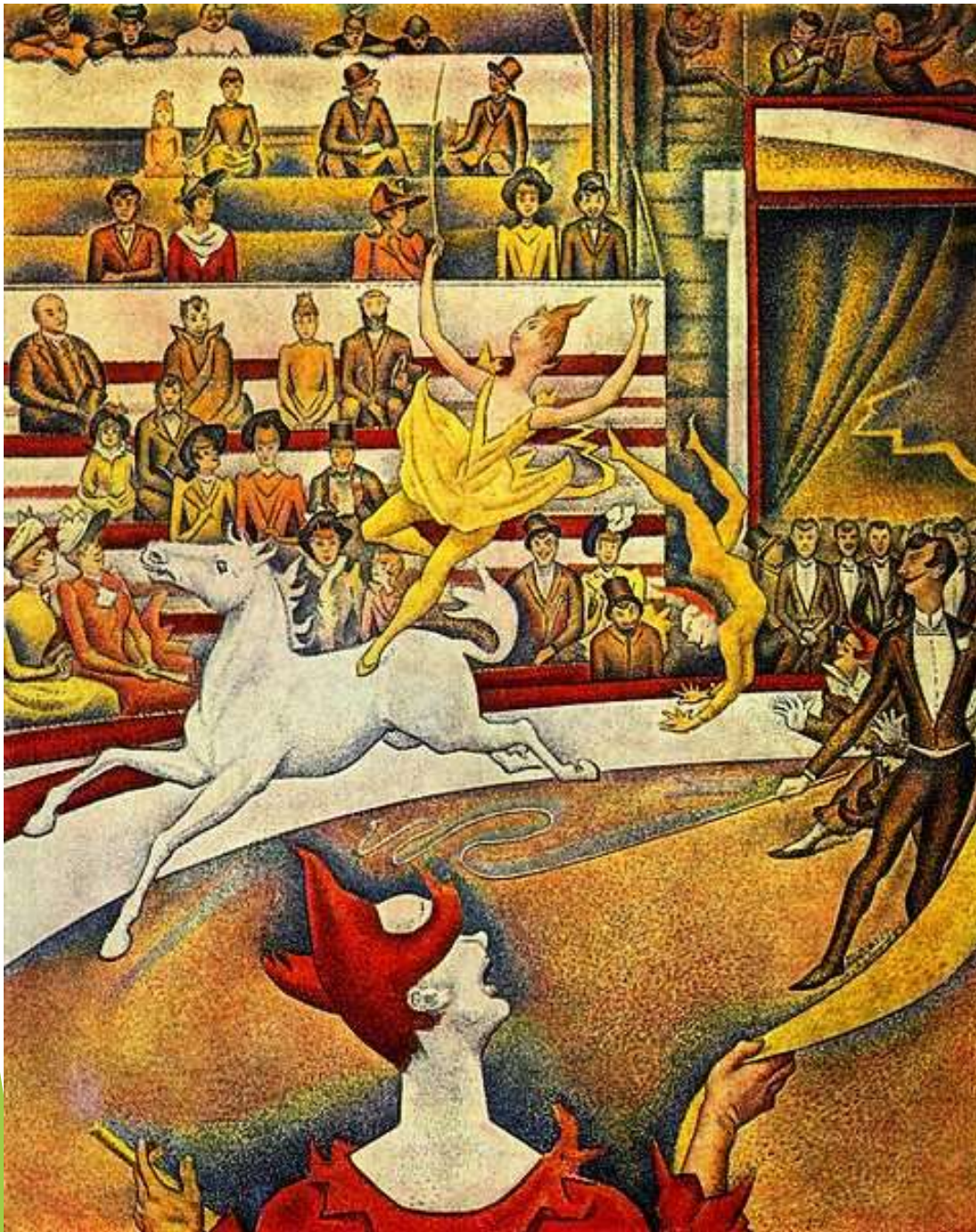
Here is an image
shown up close so
you can see all
the dots!





Can-Can

1890



Seurat's career was cut short when he died of illness on March 29, 1891, in Paris while he was painting *The Circus*. Pointillism is still admired today.

The Circus

1891

Let's Review - George Seurat

1) What big city did Seurat grow up in?

Paris

2) Did books, science AND other artists influence him?

Yes

3) Was he known for using small dots in his artwork or big brush strokes?

Small Dots

4) What city showcases his most famous work of art?

Chicago!

Class Project

Lots of dots

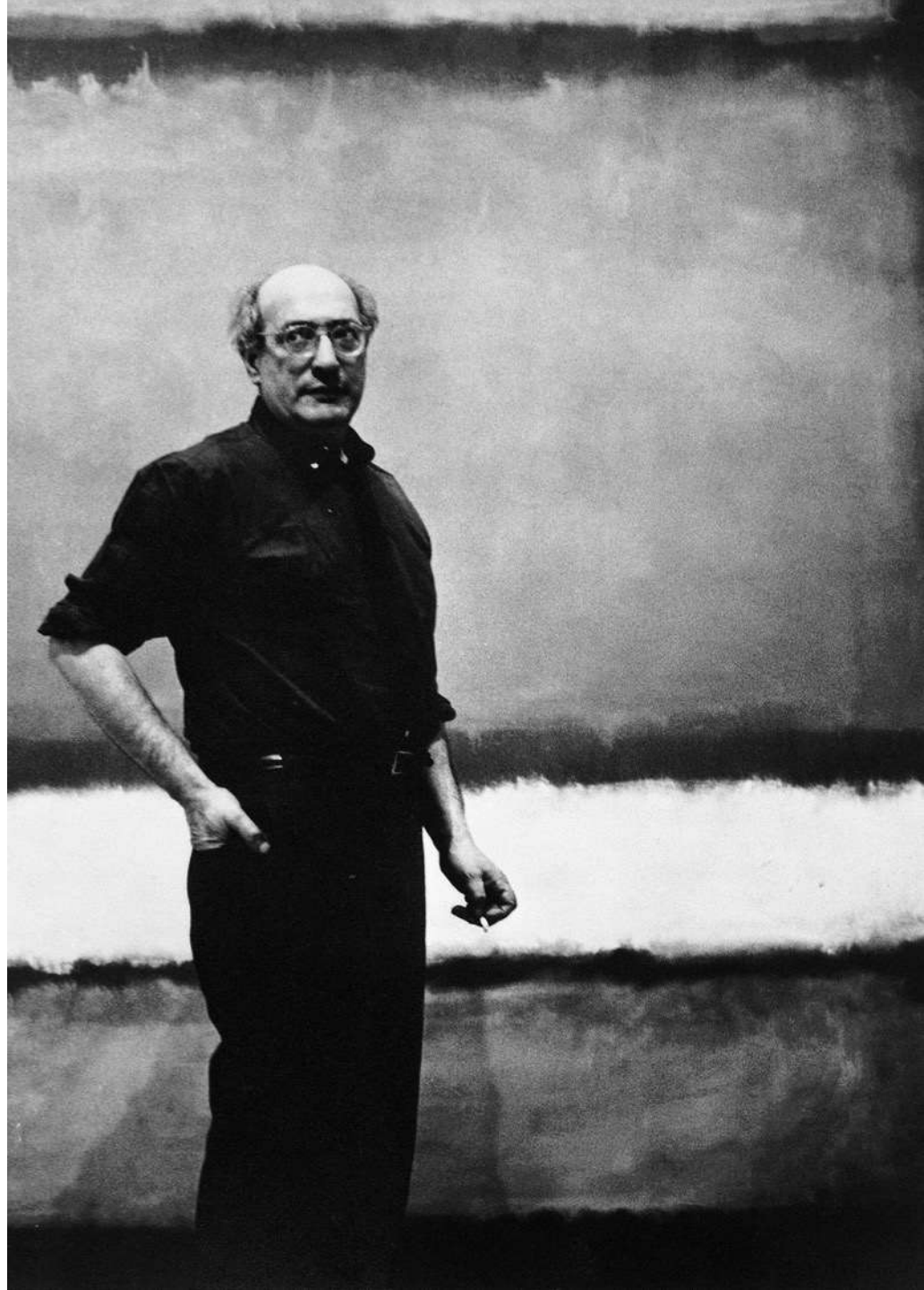
Use colored pencils of a variety of colors to create a POINTILISM artwork piece like Seurat. See image to the right for an example image – tree with leaves as dots.



Mark Rothko

(1903 – 1970)

American Painter



Mark Rothko was born Marcus Rothkowitz in Russia in 1903. The family immigrated to the United States when Rothko was 10 years old, resettling in Portland, Oregon.

Rothko was excellent at school and attended Yale University. Afterward he moved to New York City and studied briefly at an art school.



In the 30's Rothko had success in both Portland and New York galleries.

In the 1940s, Rothko's artistic subjects and style began to change. Earlier, he had been painting more realistic scenes but then he changed to abstract forms. He was also influenced by the art and ideas of Surrealists.



By the 1950s, Rothko's art was completely abstract.

He even preferred to number his canvases, rather than giving them descriptive titles. He had arrived at his signature style: working on a large, vertical canvas, he painted several colored rectangles of color floating against a colored background.

Within this he found endless variations of color and proportion, resulting in different moods and effects.



Rothko's use of broad areas of color caused his style to be categorized as "Colorfield Painting." He painted in thin, layered washes of color that seemed to glow from within, and his large-scale canvases were intended to be seen at close range, to that the viewer would feel engulfed by them.

Colorfield Painting

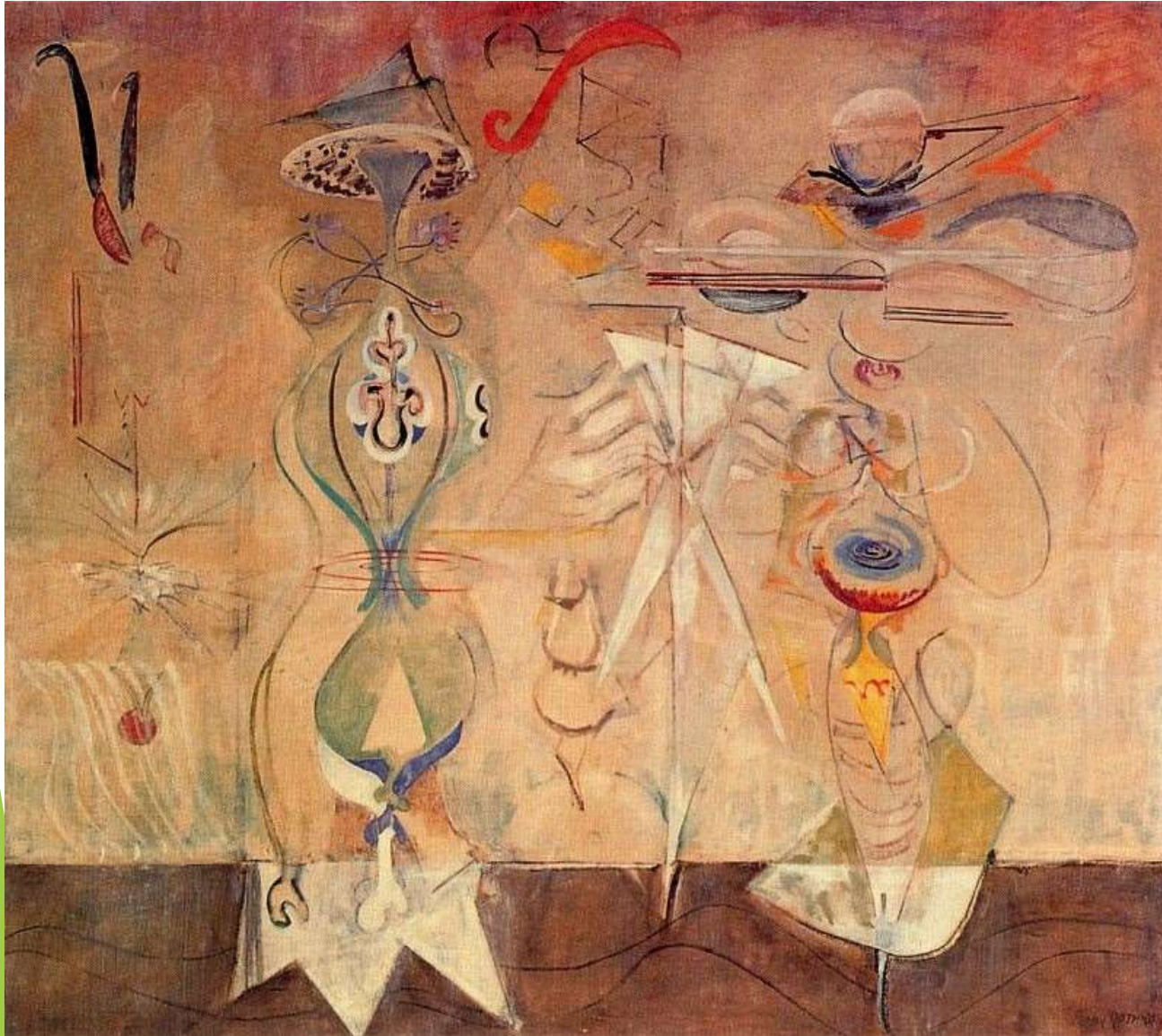
Color Field is large fields of flat, solid color spread across or stained into the canvas creating areas of unbroken surface and a flat picture plane

Watch how his art changes over these
next slides



Underground Fantasy

1940



Slow Swirl at the Edge of the Sea

1944



Rust and Blue,
1953



Ochre and Red on Red

1954



Number 14

1960

Let's Review - Mark Rothko

1) Where was Rothko born?

Russia

2) How old was Rothko when he moved to the U.S.?

10

3) Was his later paintings of people or of color?

Color

4) Is this Colorfield painting abstract or realistic?

Abstract

Class Project

Color + Emotion

Have each child choose 3 chalk pastel colors they like. Using the chalk pastels on black construction paper, have them create 2 or 3 squares. Mix and blend the colors and shape edges to create a Rothko inspired masterpiece! Discuss what emotions the colors they have chosen invoke.



Wassily Kandinsky

(1866 – 1944)

Painter & Musician from Russia



Wassily Kandinsky was born in Moscow, Russia in 1866. Along with school work, he studied Cello and Piano and was quite musical. He followed his family's wishes to go into law, entering the University of Moscow in 1886. He graduated with honors in 1892 and took up a position on the Moscow Faculty of Law.

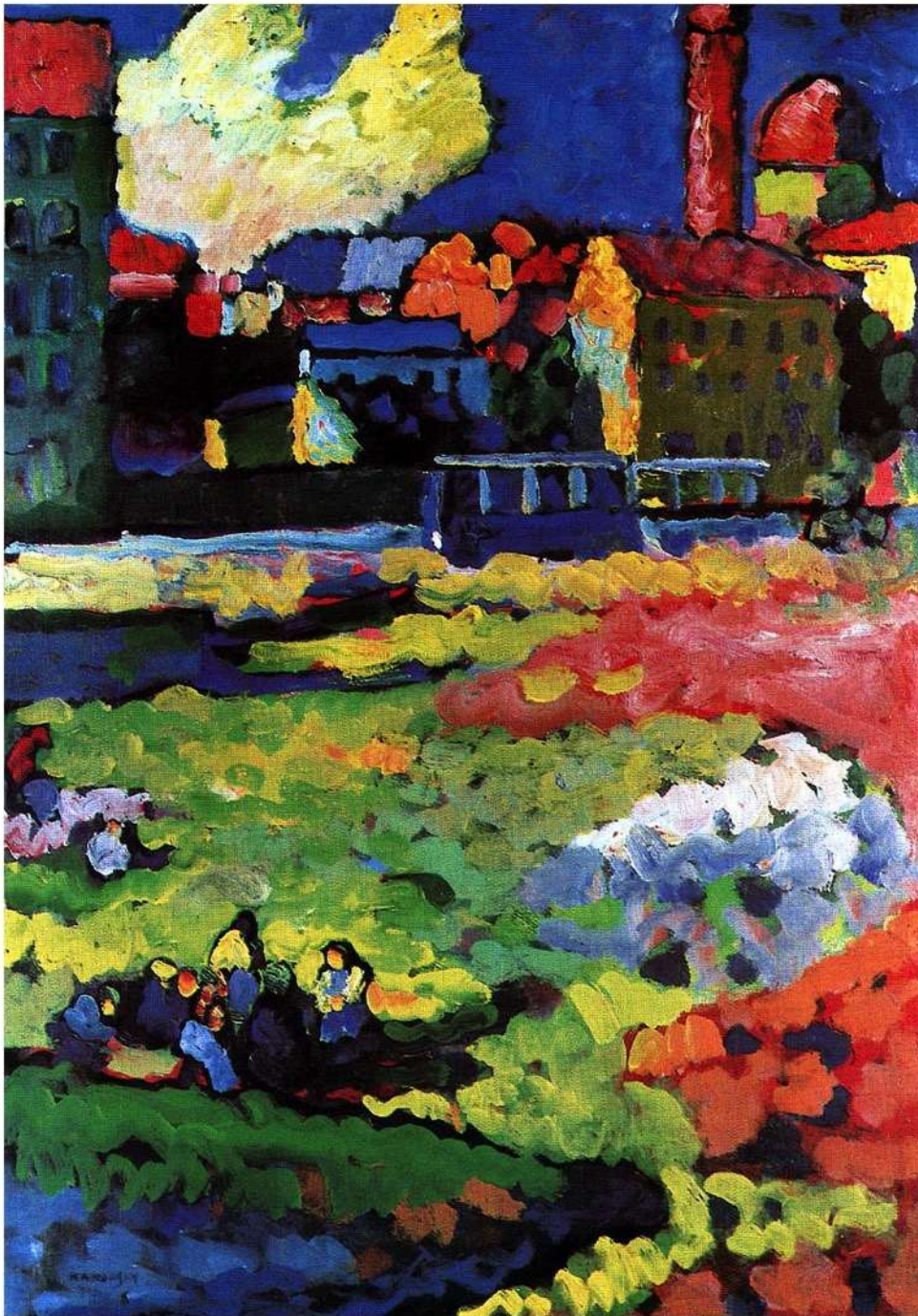
But after seeing an exhibition of French Impressionists in Moscow the next year, especially Claude Monet's *Haystacks* (Seen Right) Kandinsky chose to abandon his law career and move to Munich Germany to devote himself full-time to the study of art.



In Munich, Germany, Kandinsky was accepted into a prestigious private painting school. He felt that music and painting were interconnected.

He formed friendships and artist groups with other painters of the time, such as Paul Klee. He frequently exhibited, taught art classes and published his ideas on theories of art.





Munich-Schwabing with the Church of St. Ursula

1908

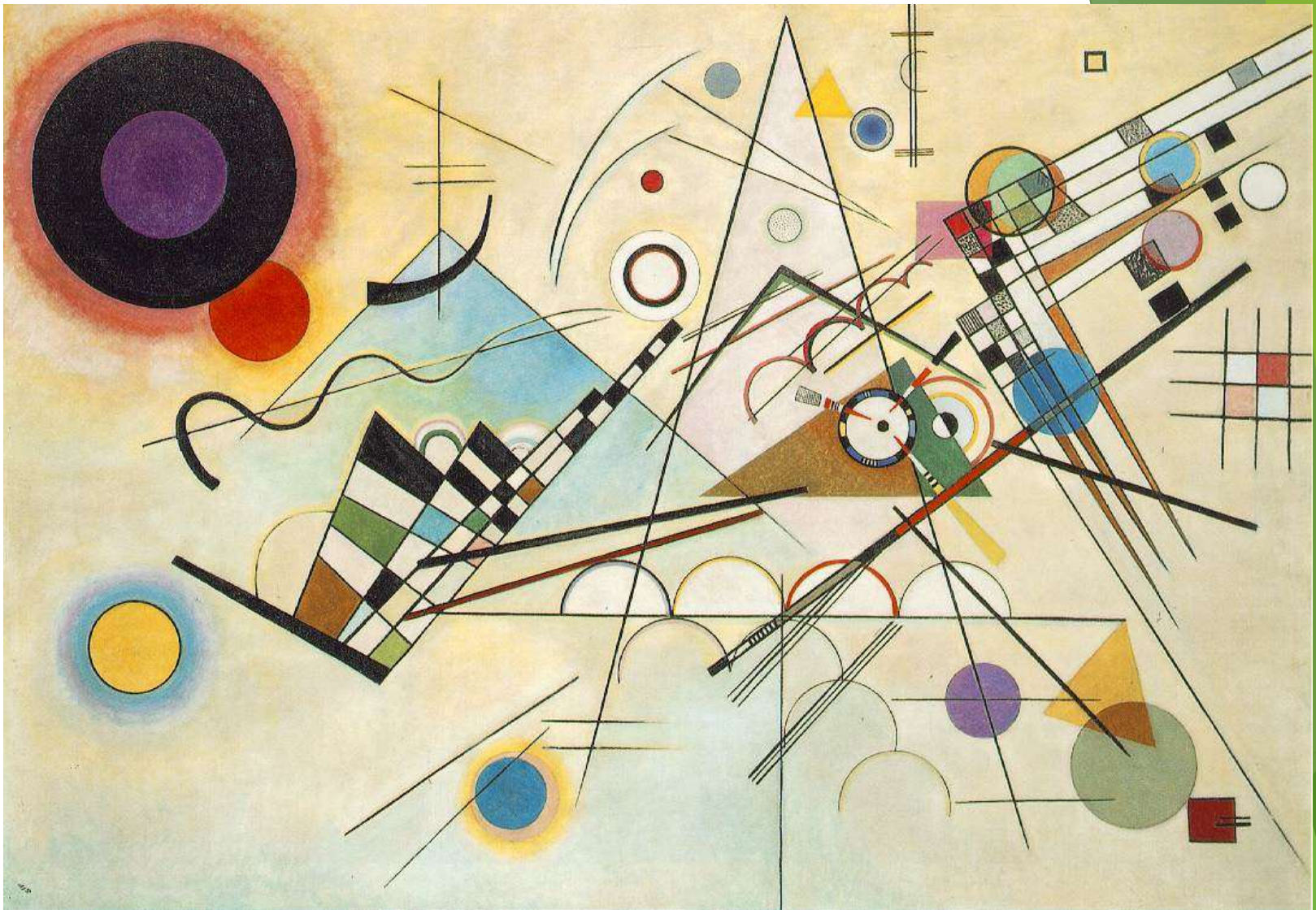
Would you
consider this
realistic? Why
or why not?



Farbstudie Quadrate

1913

How do the colors make you feel
in this work?



Composition VIII

1923

Does this artwork almost look like a musical composition?



Weiches Hart
1927

Do you like this piece? Why or why not?

Let's Review - Wassily Kandinsky

1) Where was Kandinsky born?

Russia

2) Did he study painting first?

No he studied law

3) What artist inspired him early on?

Monet

4) Are his paintings realistic or abstract?

Abstract

Class Project

Circle grid

Hand out a sheets of construction paper, one black and a few colored sheets to each student.

Give each student a plastic container with a 5" diameter (yogurt, salsa, sour cream containers), then have them trace and cut out 6 circles.

Have children color the inner circles with oil pastels

OR choose the lower project seen here:

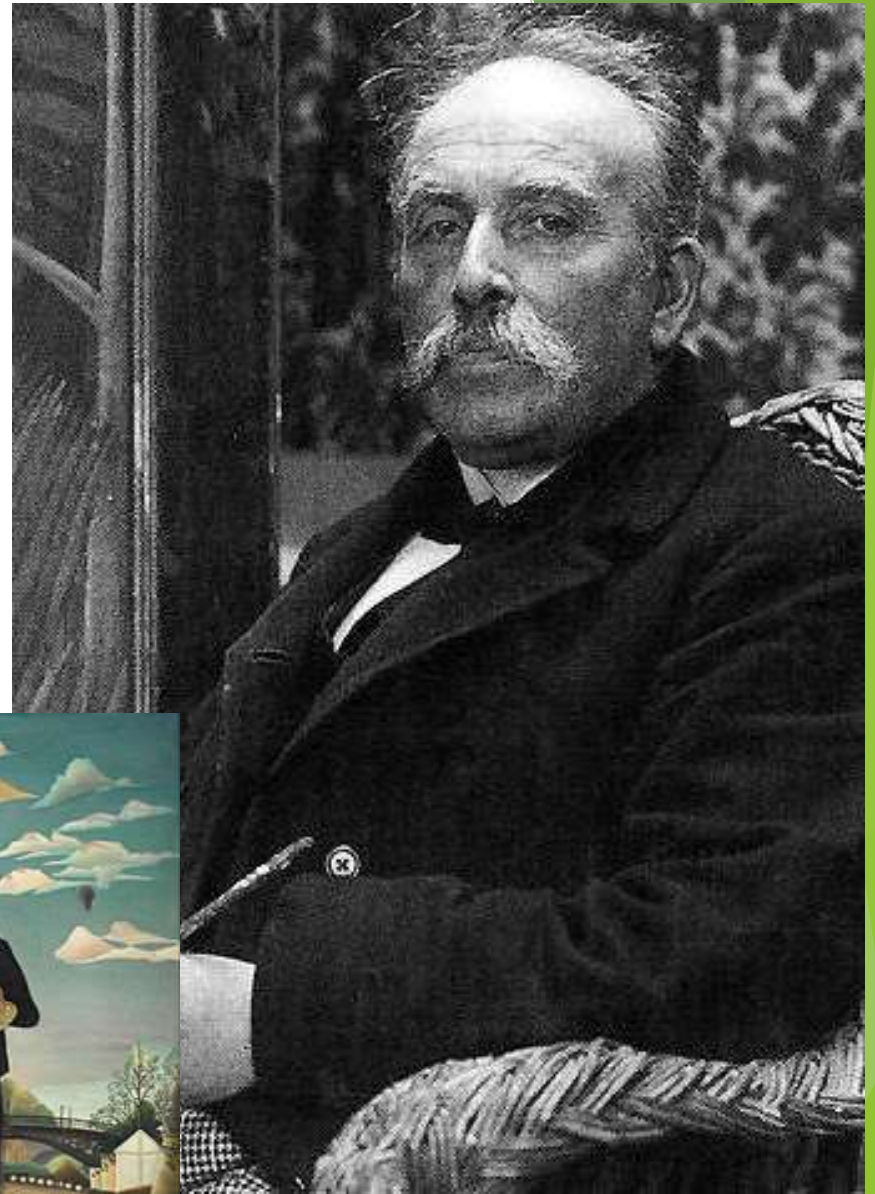
Have the children fold a piece of paper to make 6 sections and then color with oil pastels



Henri Rousseau

(1844 – 1910)

French Painter



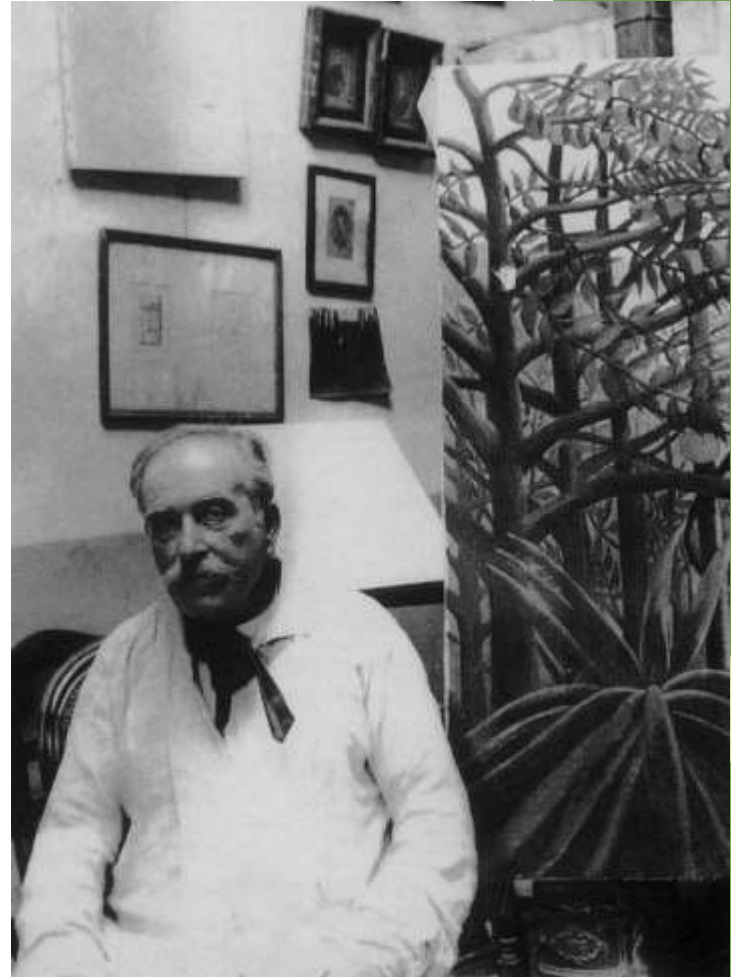
Rousseau was born in northwest France in 1844. Rousseau attended school in Laval until 1860. In his late teens, he worked for a lawyer and then enlisted in the army, although he never saw combat. In 1868, Rousseau left the army and moved to Paris, where he began working as a toll collector at the entrance to the city.

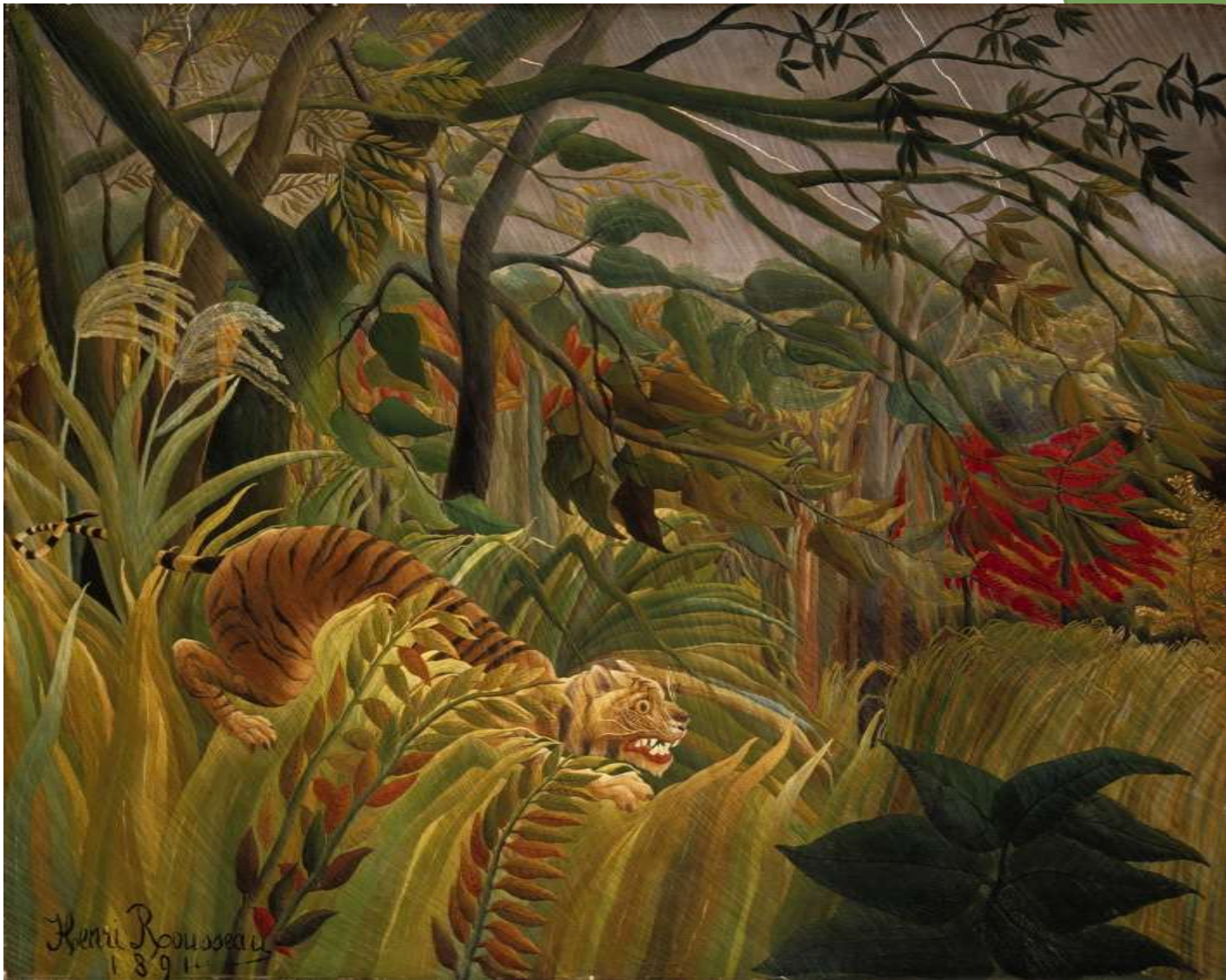


Meanwhile, Rousseau had begun to paint in his spare time. He never had a formal art education; instead, he taught himself by copying paintings in the art museums of Paris and by sketching in the city's botanical gardens and natural history museums.



Many of Rousseau's signature paintings depicted human figures or wild animals in jungle-like settings. The first of these works was "Tiger in a Tropical Storm" of 1891 (now at the National Gallery in London). This work is seen in the next slide.





Tiger in a Tropical Storm

1891



The Sleeping Gypsy

1897

Although Rousseau's art was not understood or accepted by all artists, he was able to show his work in annual exhibitions organized independent artists. His art was seen and appreciated by many but he never made much money from his pieces.



Boy on the Rocks

1895



The Hungry Lion Throws Itself on the Antelope

1905

Let's Review - Henri Rousseau

1) True or False- Rousseau was born in the U.S.?

False

2) Did Rousseau get an education through an art school?

No he was self taught

3) Did Rousseau make tons of money on his art?

No

4) What animal is caught in a storm in one of his most famous paintings?

A Tiger!!

Class Project

Jungle Animal watercolor

Have the children draw a jungle scene in pencil and paint with watercolors (above)



OR

Have the children use markers to create a tiger and then glue tissue paper leaves around the outside.



Frida Kahlo

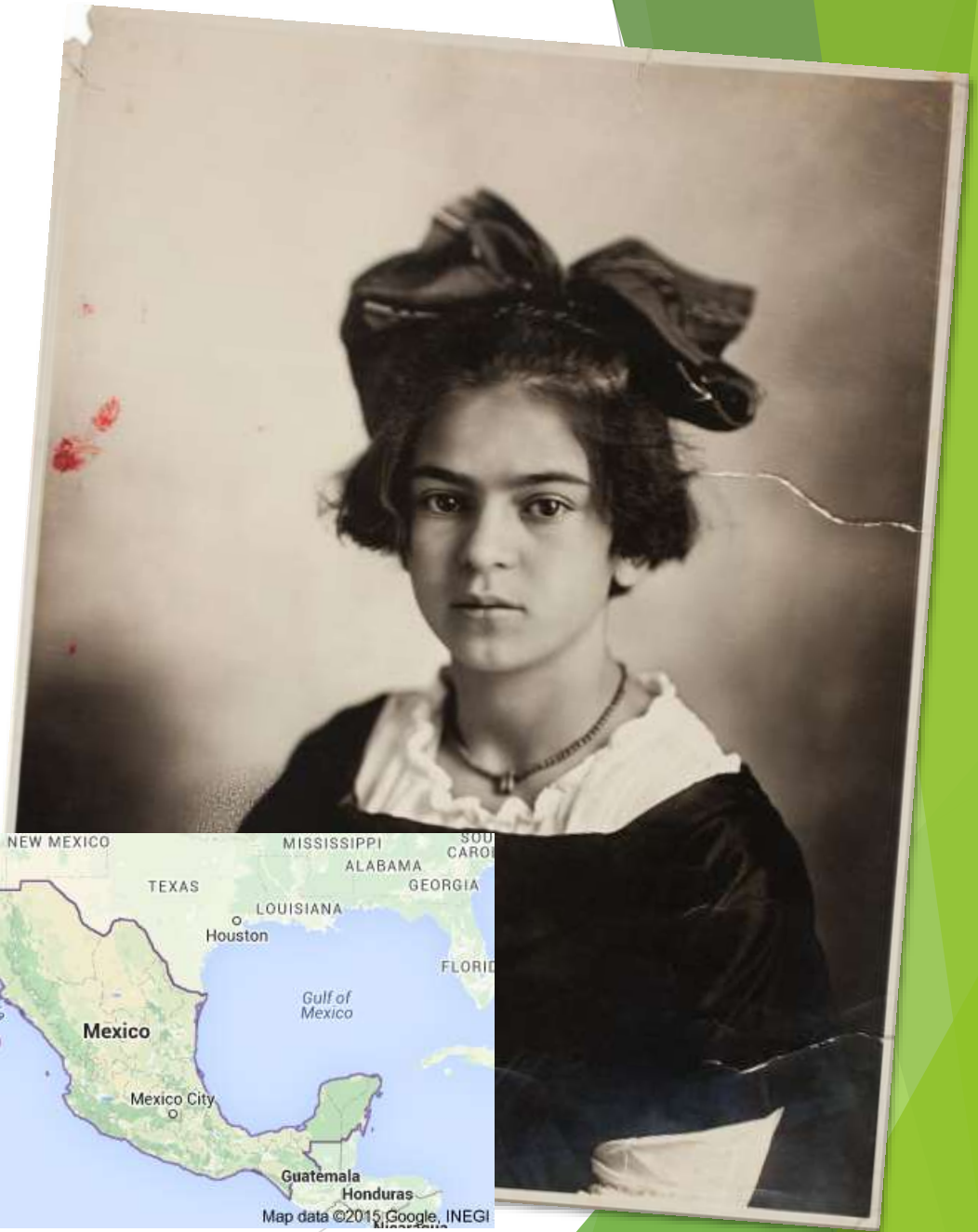
(1907 –1954)

Painter from Mexico



Frida Kahlo was born on July 6, 1907 in a small town on the outskirts of Mexico City.

In 1922, Kahlo was enrolled in the Escuela Nacional Preparatoria, one of Mexico's premier schools, where she was one of only thirty-five girls.



When she was 18, Kahlo was riding in a bus that collided with a trolley car. She suffered many serious injuries as a result of the accident.

After her accident, Kahlo abandoned her previous thoughts of studying to be a nurse, to begin a painting career. She painted to occupy her time while she recovered. She created many self-portraits.



Kahlo was influenced by another artist, Diego Rivera who later became her husband, and she was also influenced by the Mexican culture. Her culture use of bright colors, dramatic symbolism and primitive style is seen in her works. She frequently included the symbolic monkey. In Mexican mythology, monkeys are symbols, Kahlo portrayed them as tender and protective symbols.

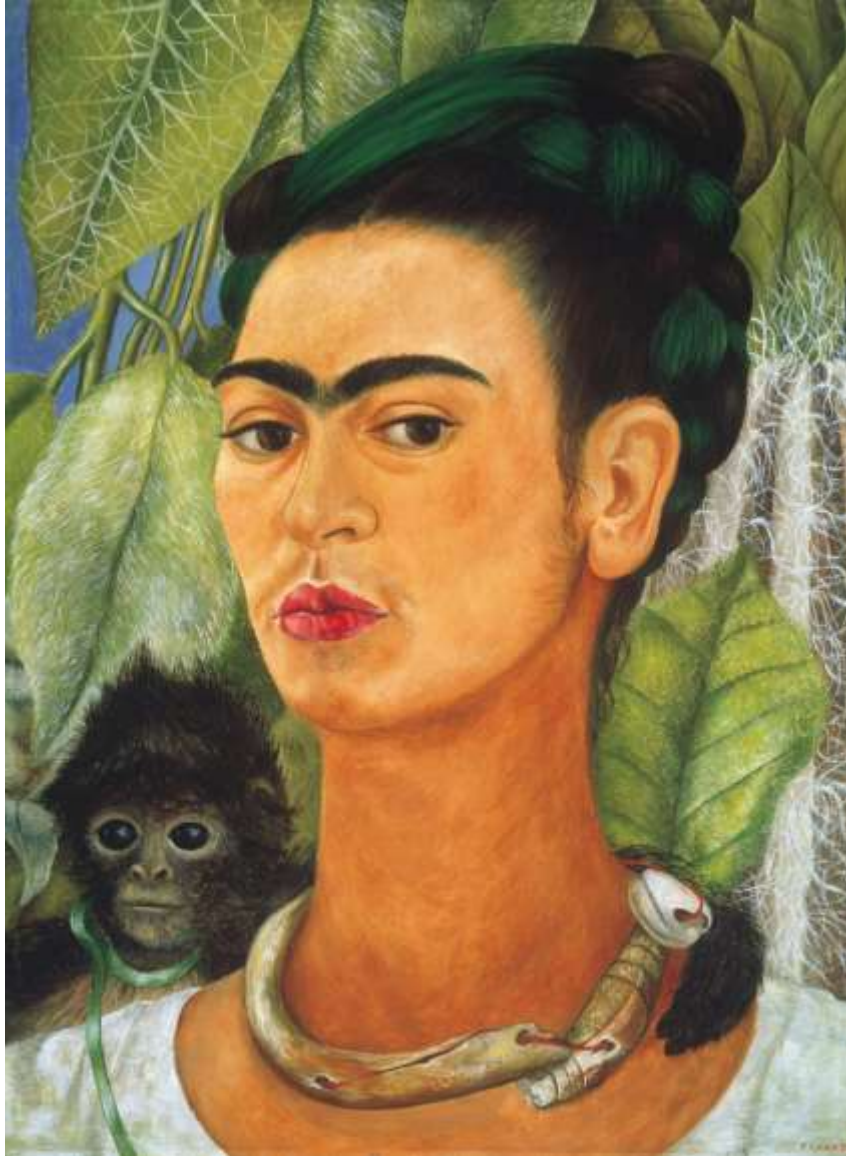




Frida and Diego 1931

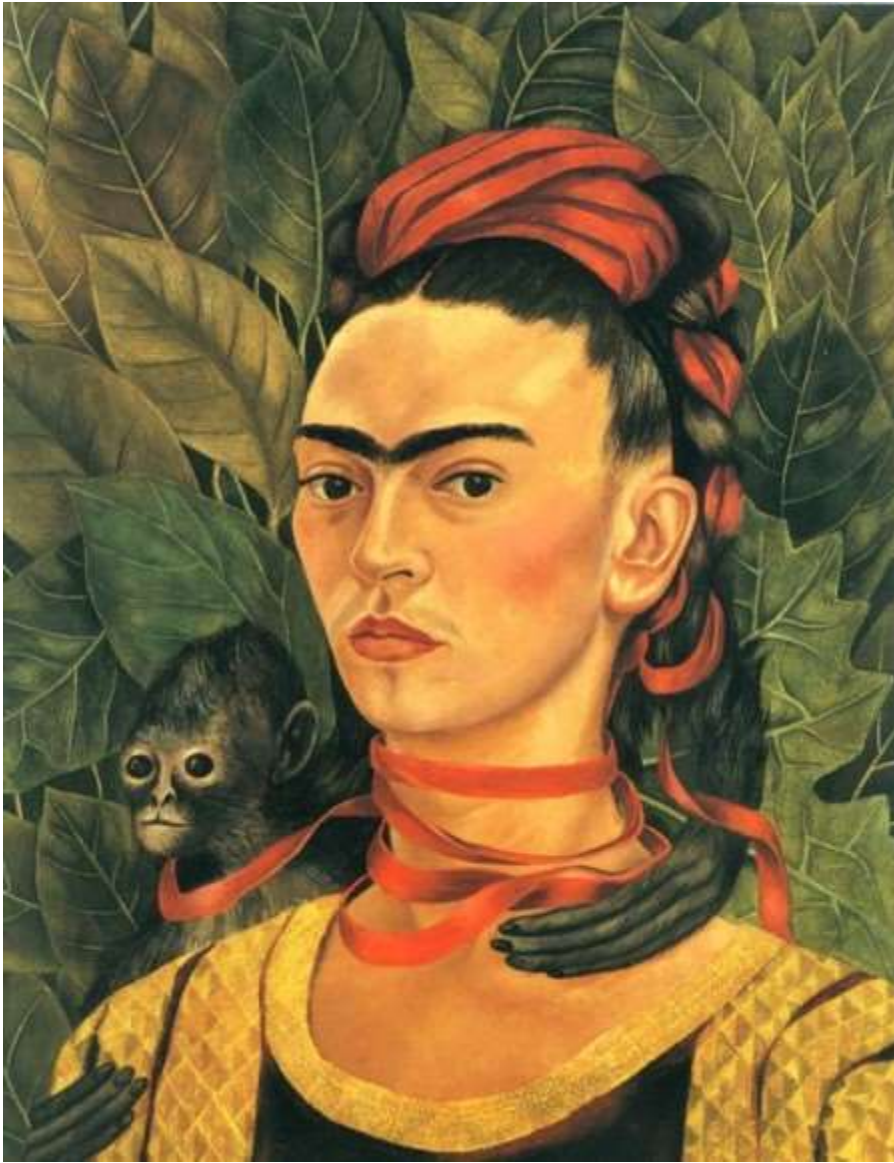


Self Portrait
1937



Self Portrait with Monkey 1938

Kahlo often included her pet monkeys, as well as foliage and flowers from her garden in her paintings, as seen in this 1938 self-portrait.



Self Portrait
with Monkey
1940



Me and My
Parrots
1941



Self Portrait
1943



Coconuts

1951 Is this a self portrait or still life painting?

Let's Review - Frida Kahlo

1) Where was Frida born?

Mexico

2) What happened to Frida to get her to start painting?

An accident

3) What animals are seen in Frida's artwork?

Monkeys and birds

4) Does she use bright, bold colors in her artwork or drab, dull colors?

Bright and Bold!

Class Project

Self Portrait

Have kids trace their hands and feet on an 18 x 24 piece of paper. Then have them draw in and color the rest of their bodies and faces.

