Remarkable Art
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When did you last go to an art museum and roam around, admiring the beautiful paintings and amazing sculptures? Maybe you have never been to an art museum but would love to know more about art. Art is wonderful because of the variety—and art is very subjective! Some artists use paints, brushes, and canvases, while others may create sculptures from clay, wood, or marble. Some sculptors even use old trash and make remarkable works of art out of it!

Come and take a closer look at an assortment of styles and artists, and see what makes art “art.” Along the way you may find pieces of art that you love and others that you aren’t fond of. The beauty of this is that art can mean something different to everyone, and it is neither right nor wrong.

**Surrealism**

Surrealism is a style of art that began in the 1920s and is characterized typically by art that doesn’t really “fit.” Imagery that seems absurd, pictures that don’t seem quite right, and humor are often seen within surrealism.

The founder of surrealism, André Breton, along with other people who contributed to this particular style of art, thought that ordinary, everyday thoughts, expressions, and feelings are essential, but that no one should be locked into only one “normal” way of expressing them. They thought everything in life should be able to be changed and interchanged and should be open to the complete spectrum of a person’s imagination.

One of the most famous artists of this style was Salvador Dali, who had many famous pieces—probably none as famous as *The Persistence of Memory*. Another of his famous paintings is *Swans Reflecting Elephants*. Look carefully at these two paintings.

**Discuss or write:** what observations can you make about them? What looks “normal” in each? What seems to not fit? What do you think the artist is trying to say? How do you feel about the art?

Draw your own “surreal” picture. Consider items found in your normal day and draw them in uncommon ways. Share your picture with your family and describe it to them.

Here are some more examples of surrealism for you to look at:

- *Indefinite Divisibility* by Yves Tanguy
- *Allegorie de Soie* by Salvador Dali
- *Personal Values* by Rene Magritte
Pop Art

Pop art was introduced in America in the late 1950s. The idea behind pop art is to take a popular, mass-produced object and remove it from its normal context, making it stand alone. The artists that work in pop art want to create art that has meaning to a lot of people, and by painting popular items, they feel that they can accomplish that. They feel that ordinary people can relate to their art because they recognize the objects in the art.

There are many artists that create pop art, but one of the most notable was Andy Warhol. You may have even seen his *Campbell’s Soup* art or perhaps *One Hundred Cans*. Do you recognize the character in [http://www.globalgallery.com/enlarge/31111/](http://www.globalgallery.com/enlarge/31111/) by Andy Warhol?

Warhol got his start by working in magazine illustration and marketing. He began to be really noticed after designing a series of ink drawings for shoe advertisements in the 1950s. During the ‘60s, Andy Warhol began to work in pop art, painting images of famous actors, money, Coca-Cola, and more. He said this about Coca-Cola: “What’s great about this country is that America started the tradition where the richest consumers buy essentially the same things as the poorest. You can be watching TV and see Coca-Cola, and you know that the president drinks Coca Cola, Liz Taylor drinks Coca Cola, and just think, you can drink Coca Cola, too.”

Interesting thought, isn’t it? What does that mean to you?

Check out these pieces of pop art:

- *A Bigger Splash* by David Hockney
- *Three Machines* by Wayne Thiebaud
- *Sandwich and Soda* by Roy Lichtenstein

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Impressionism

Impressionism began in France in the 19th century. Typically in impressionism, you will see the brush strokes in the painting, as well as thicker amounts of paint applied to the canvas. You may see that there appears to be movement in the painting, as well as a softer edge to the painting. Another emphasis in impressionism is light and how it changes.

Édouard Manet was one of the artists that helped art transition from realism to impressionism. While drawing subjects that were very “real,” he focused on the process and lines more than fine detail. Instead of carefully taking his time to preserve every tiny detail, he used quick, short strokes with thick paint and texture on the canvas.

Another artist of this style was Claude Monet, born in Paris. He was a friend to Édouard Manet and also helped with the birth of impressionism. I’ll bet you have seen his famous painting, Water Lilies. Monet enjoyed sitting and painting objects that he could see right in front of him, while many artists in that time would create their paintings based on paintings done by other artists.

Look at these works of impressionism:

- Dancers at the Bar by Edgar Degas
- Claude Monet Painting on his Studio Boat by Édouard Manet
- Three Ballet Dancers, One with Dark Crimson Waist by Edgar Degas

Writing assignment: What are your opinions of these pieces? Write down the similarities and the differences you notice between the three. What do you like about these pieces? What don’t you like?
Cubism

Cubism is a method and style of art in which the artist examines the object he wants to paint, and then paints it using geometric shapes, such as cubes and cones. These artists have a special way of looking at the subject and painting it with their own view, breaking down each subject into many geometric sections. Cubism began in the 20th century with Pablo Picasso. Cubism was used mostly for paintings, but there are even some sculptors that sculpt using cubist methods.

Pablo Picasso was a pioneer in the beginnings of cubism. Though he was born in Spain, he moved to France as a young adult and began his career there. During his “cubism” period, Picasso learned to look at an object and carefully study the shapes that made it up. He would then re-create it, using very definite geometric shapes in his work. Look at his piece, Three Musicians—what shapes do you see in this art?

Here are three more examples of cubist works:

- Bowl of Fruit, Violin, and Bottle by Pablo Picasso
- Fruit Dish and Cards by Georges Braque
- Still Life by Jean Metzinger
Realism

Think about the word “realism.” Say it out loud and see if, by listening to it, you can figure out what realism means when it comes to art. The word “realism” means that the artwork will be realistic. The artist won’t embellish or exaggerate the art; the piece will be created just as the artist sees it.

Johannes Vermeer painted very realistic pieces of work. Look at this painting, titled Milkmaid. Writing assignment: using this image, write a paragraph or two about this woman and what she is doing. You can even take it a step further, and make up a simple story about her day. What did she do when she woke up that morning? How does she feel about what she is doing? What will she do after this?

While he was alive, Vermeer was not very famous. When he passed away in 1675, he left his family in debt because he had not sold many paintings at all. It wasn’t until 1866 that his work was rediscovered and his popularity grew. Eventually he became thought of as one the greatest painters of the Dutch Golden Age.

What details do you notice in these paintings? What do they tell you about the subjects in the paintings?

- Bonjour, Monsieur Courbet by Gustave Courbet.
- The Blind Girl by Sir John Everett Millais
- Arrangement in Flesh Colour and Black by James Abbott McNeill Whistler
Americana

Americana is all about American history and the American way of life. Similar to realism in that it shows what is truly there, its focus is on the culture of America. Americana artists depict real-life happenings around the United States and paint images that show exactly what is special about America.

Norman Rockwell is one of the most well-known artists who painted and illustrated in this style. He enlisted in the U.S. Navy during the First World War and was given the job of military artist. He used his skills and talent to create advertisements for the military, such as this ad for war bonds. He was probably most famous for his *Saturday Evening Post* covers.

Another artist who worked in this style was Grant Wood. He was born in rural Iowa and focused his artwork primarily on the rural Midwest. One painting that most people recognize is titled *American Gothic*. How does that painting make you feel? What do you know about the people in the painting? Do you think they live in a big city or a farming town?

Check out these pieces of “Americana” artwork:

- *Got Some Growing to Do* by June Dudley
- *Barns in Winter* by David Hasler
- *Back to School- Schoolhouse* by Larry Dyke
**Expressionism**

Expressionism is a style in which the artist is not trying to show an object, person, or place realistically; instead, the artist paints according to his emotions and feelings at the time, sometimes purposefully distorting reality to get his message across. The artist wants to show what he is feeling when he paints. Expressionism began in the early 1900s in Germany.

Vincent van Gogh was an amazing artist who created more than 2000 pieces of art in his lifetime. He wasn’t only an artist though; for a time, he was also a layman preacher.

Van Gogh produced the best of his works in the last two years of his life. For example, *Starry Night* was painted in 1889 (he passed away in 1890). One of the most interesting pieces of trivia regarding van Gogh is that he cut off his left ear during a seizure in 1888.

Most of what we now know about van Gogh’s life is known because of the letters he wrote to his brother, Theo. In 1886, Theo and Vincent moved in together and the letters stopped, so historians do not know as much about the last four years of van Gogh’s life as they know about the earlier years.

**Writing assignment:** Now, remember how we talked about an artist exaggerating in expressionism? Can you look at this painting, *Starry Night over the Rhone*, and see anything that seems exaggerated? What does this painting make you think of? Do you like it? Why or why not? Name one thing that captured your attention as soon as you saw it.

Have you ever seen any of these paintings before?

- *The Scream* by Edvard Munch
- *Rehe im Walde* by Franz Marc
- *The Cotton Pickers* by Winslow Homer
Pointillism

Pointillism is a method of painting with little dots of color, utilizing colors that complement each other, which gives off an effect called divisionism. The dots are painted in such a way that, even though the artist is using just a few colors, the brain of the person viewing the piece perceives many different colors.

Georges Seurat used this method in his paintings, including *Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte*. Can you see the tiny dots that were used in this painting? Can you imagine how long it would take to complete such a painting with just thousands of little dots? When it was finished, this painting was 10 feet wide and took two years to complete.

What do you think of these examples of pointillism?

- *La Parade* by Georges Seurat
- *The Beach at Heist* by Georges Lemmen
- *The Red Buoy* by Paul Signac
Learn More! Art Media

The materials that an artist uses to create his pieces are called “media” (the plural of medium). There are many different media in art, such as paints, clay, charcoal, printing materials, and more. Let’s look at just a few media and the styles that they are used for. Click on the links to learn more.

- Paints
- Clay
- Charcoal
- Casting
- Collage
- Photography
- Mixed media

Remember, there is no right or wrong to art. It is whatever you want it to be. You can work with paint, clay, or photography. You can even mix all three. You can paint what is real and right in front of you, or you are free to paint from your imagination. Bold strokes, thick paint, black and white photography, clay statues—it’s all beautiful in its own right. Learning about art history is interesting, but you can add to your experience by creating your very own pieces, so go and make some art today!
WORD SEARCH

U Q G R L Y H X H S A M E R I C A N A
V H G Z E M N E N B W F C N Q O I L C C
U J M K W X X B W D N Q L S S H E L H
O M S I L A E R R U S D X I S Y B U A
O D V X S M S I N O I S S E R P X E R
S T B K G N I T S A C Y E S C Q A T C
G L B R G S O J L I W W V J E Z M Q O
N O N T Z F D L Y X P W F L R J C C A
I N H J I G F T M M S M U E S U M A L
T F C R M S I S N O I S S E R P M I T
N L D F Z L P Q R T S T N I A P M O C
I P P A M M S R G S O U R T G S R U T
A E S R I J O G D S U P R Q I P E C N
P L L T Y A R C E C H A T L B A U X P
O H Y A S E N G J O P B L G W S V W R
T U X P A X A C T O A I N H A T K U I
P X G L U L K O P M T I U J W E L Q N
S A I L L T G J U N T E H M S L D J T
E S L O M R K Z I P O T P J H S N A I
M K C I A D A O L Y I N M S I B U C N
Z R O P O G P U Q E R Z W N L B K R G
O V H B N F C W V P U L W F P S D L X
I Y V G L S A M G J L R X Y D Q J M F

Americana
expressionism
pointillism
art
impressionism
pop art
casting
museums
printing
charcoal
paintings
realism
collages
paints
sculpting
cubism
pastels
surrealism
photography

Puzzle created at www.puzzle-maker.com
**ACROSS**

3 About American history and the American way of life.
4 Founder of surrealism.
7 The artist is not trying to show an object, person, or place realistically.
9 A pioneer in the beginnings of cubism.
10 Characterized typically by art that doesn’t really “fit.”
11 Method of painting with little dots of primary colors.

**DOWN**

1 One of the most notable pop art artists.
2 You will see the brush strokes in the painting, as well as thicker amounts of paint applied to the canvas.
5 The artwork will be realistic.
6 Method and style of art in which the artist examines the object he wants to paint, and then he does so using geometric shapes, such as cubes and cones.
8 Take a popular, mass-produced object and remove it from its normal context, making it stand alone.
WORD SCRAMBLE

1. riluemars
2. tiioinsllmp
3. tappor
4. esnpirmoxesis
5. rmlasei
6. iubcsm
7. aintsp
8. cameainra
9. spriiommseon
10. toyhhpgopar
11. aolcgles
12. gnstica
13. nniriptg
14. stplsea
15. raclhcoa
16. tcsplngiu
17. sumumes
FILL IN THE BLANKS

How many can you answer?

1. Pop art was introduced in America in the late ________________.

2. Typically in ________________, you will see the ________________ in the painting, as well as thicker amounts of paint applied to the canvas.

3. ________________ was one of the most recognizable artists that painted and illustrated in the Americana style.

4. ________________ is a method of painting with little dots of primary colors.

5. During the ‘60s, Andy Warhol began to work in ____________, painting images of famous actors, money, Coca-Cola, and more.

6. Cubism began in the 20th century with ________________.

7. ________________ painted very realistic pieces of work, like the one titled Milkmaid.

8. ________________ is a style in which the artist is not trying to show an object, person, or place realistically.

9. Most of what we now know about ________________ life is known because of the letters he wrote to his brother, Theo.

10. Georges Seurat used pointillism in his paintings, including Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte. When it was finished, this painting was ________ wide and took __________ to complete.

11. Édouard Manet was one of the artists that helped art transition from ________________ to ________________.

12. Andy Warhol got his start by working in ________________ and marketing.

13. Imagery that seems absurd, pictures that don’t seem quite right, and humor are often seen within ________________.

14. Expressionism began in the early ______ and came originally from ________________.
MULTIPLE CHOICE

How many of the following questions can you answer?

1. When did surrealism begin?
   a. 1930s  
   b. 1950s  
   c. 1920s  
   d. 1900s

2. Which art style uses geometric shapes like cubes and cones?
   a. pointillism  
   b. surrealism  
   c. cubism  
   d. realism

3. Which artist painted *Three Musicians*?
   a. Pablo Picasso  
   b. Andre Breton  
   c. Norman Rockwell  
   d. Vincent van Gogh

4. Norman Rockwell illustrated covers for what magazine?
   a. The New York Times  
   b. Boston Globe  
   c. Saturday Evening Post  
   d. USA Today

5. Johannes Vermeer painted which of the following works of art?
   a. *Swans Reflecting Elephants*  
   b. *Water Lilies*  
   c. *Milkmaid*  
   d. *American Gothic*

6. Impressionism began in the 19th century in what country?
   a. Italy  
   b. France  
   c. Germany  
   d. Sweden

7. Pablo Picasso was the pioneer of which art style?
   a. pointillism  
   b. realism  
   c. expressionism  
   d. cubism

8. Which artist painted *Campbell’s Soup* and *One Hundred Cans*?
   a. Andy Warhol  
   b. Vincent van Gogh  
   c. Andre Breton  
   d. Claude Monet

9. Which art style is created by painting with tiny dots of color?
   a. impressionism  
   b. expressionism  
   c. pop art  
   d. pointillism

10. What job was Norman Rockwell given in the military?
    a. communications  
    b. cook  
    c. military artist  
    d. computer programmer
11. Which artist painted *Water Lilies*?
   a. Georges Seurat  
   b. Vincent van Gogh  
   c. Claude Monet  
   d. Andy Warhol

12. Who is known as the founder of surrealism?
   a. Georges Seurat  
   b. Norman Rockwell  
   c. André Breton  
   d. Johannes Vermeer

13. Which art style shows the artist’s feelings instead of the object of the painting?
   a. impressionism  
   b. pop art  
   c. expressionism  
   d. Americana

14. Which of the following works of art was done by Grant Wood?
   a. *American Gothic*  
   b. *The Persistence of Memory*  
   c. *Milkmaid*  
   d. *Three Musicians*

15. Which artist cut off part of his own ear?
   a. Norman Rockwell  
   b. Vincent van Gogh  
   c. Johannes Vermeer  
   d. Andy Warhol
How many artists can you match with their style of art?

1. Claude Monet
2. Norman Rockwell
3. Vincent van Gogh
4. André Breton
5. Georges Seurat
6. Johannes Vermeer
7. Pablo Picasso
8. Andy Warhol

A. Surrealism
B. Cubism
C. Realism
D. Americana
E. Pointillism
F. Pop Art
G. Expressionism
H. Impressionism
Potato Printing

Supplies:
- Potatoes
- Poster or tempera paint
- Paper, cardboard, or wood
- Sharp knife
- Pencil

1. Cut potatoes in half.
2. Use pencil to draw design onto potato.
3. Ask an adult to cut around the pencil outline.
4. Place a thin layer of paint in tray or paper plate.
5. Press potato design into paint and firmly press onto paper.

Coloring the potato design with a marker works as well, but it produces a lighter effect.

Make Your Own Play Dough

Scented Play Dough

- 3 cups flour
- ½ cup salt
- 2 packages unsweetened powdered drink mix, any flavor
- 2 cups boiling water

1. In a large bowl, mix flour, salt, and powdered drink mix. Add boiling water.
2. Mix until a ball forms. Add food coloring and continue mixing.
3. Remove dough from bowl onto a floured surface.
4. Knead until smooth. Add flour as needed.
5. Store in an airtight container.

Colored Play Dough

- 1 cup water
- 1 tablespoon vegetable oil
- ½ cup salt
- 1 tablespoon cream of tartar
- Food coloring
- 1 cup flour

1. Combine water, oil, salt, cream of tartar, and food coloring in a large saucepan.
2. Heat on medium-high heat until just about boiling.
3. Remove from heat and add flour.
4. Stir until a dough ball forms, then remove from pan and knead until smooth.
Oatmeal Play Dough

Oatmeal gives a fun consistency.

2 cups flour 2 cups oatmeal
1 cup water

1. Combine all ingredients in a large bowl; mix well.
2. Knead until smooth.
3. Store in an airtight container for up to one week.

Just Like the Real Thing

1 cup flour 1 tablespoon vegetable oil
½ cup salt 2 tablespoons vanilla
1 tablespoon alum powder Food coloring
1 cup water

1. In a large saucepan, combine flour, salt, and alum.
2. Gradually add oil and water. Cook over low heat, stirring constantly. When it reaches the consistency of mashed potatoes, remove from heat.
3. Add vanilla and food coloring.
4. Divide and knead until smooth.
Finger Paints

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 tablespoons sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⅓ cup cornstarch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 cups water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¼ cup liquid dishwashing soap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food coloring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Mix the sugar and cornstarch in a saucepan and slowly stir in water.
2. Cook over low heat for 5 minutes, stirring constantly, until the mixture is a clear, smooth gel. Stir in soap and remove from heat. When cool enough to handle, scoop into storage containers and add food coloring until desired shades are achieved.
3. Paint!

Tissue Paper Stained Glass

**Supplies:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tissue paper in various colors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>construction paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scissors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Draw a shape onto white construction paper.
2. Cut the different colored tissue paper into small pieces.
3. Spread glue onto the shape and add the tissue paper.
4. Cut out the shape and glue onto your choice of colored construction paper.

Tie Dye

**Supplies:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Various colors of fabric dye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber bands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber gloves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tap water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-shirts, cotton shorts, old jeans, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Start by rubber-banding your garment according to the design you want.
2. Prepare dye according to package directions. Be sure to wear rubber gloves to protect your hands!
3. Place your garment in the dye for at least 15-20 minutes. The longer you leave the garment in the dye, the darker the color will become. Remove from the dye and rinse according to package directions. Ring out garment until water runs clear.
4. Carefully remove rubber bands to reveal your new design!
Surrealism makes ordinary objects look different.
God is the master artist; look at His creations.
You do not have to be a grown-up to create art.
Artists use a variety of tools.
Photography is one form of art.
Pottery is a fun and messy way to create.
French Toast Casserole

Ingredients:
- 2 tablespoons corn syrup
- ½ cup butter
- 1 cup light brown sugar
- 8-10 thick slices French bread
- 5 large eggs
- 1½ cups milk
- ½ teaspoon vanilla
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon cinnamon

Preheat the oven to 350 degrees. Lightly grease a 9" x 13" pan. In a sauce pan, heat the corn syrup, butter, and brown sugar until melted. Pour mixture into baking pan. Place the sliced bread over the mixture with sides touching (try not to leave any spaces between the bread pieces). In a large bowl, mix milk, eggs, vanilla, salt, and cinnamon. Pour over bread and cover tightly. Refrigerate overnight. Bake for 35 to 40 minutes. Enjoy!

Contributed by Mari Almon, Senior Advertising Services
The Old Schoolhouse® Magazine
www.TheHomeschoolMagazine.com

Gramma’s Chocolate Cake

Ingredients:
- 2 tablespoons shortening or butter
- 2 cups sugar
- 2 eggs
- 1 cup baking cocoa
- 2 cups buttermilk
- 2 teaspoons baking soda
- 2 cups all-purpose flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 teaspoons vanilla

Preheat the oven to 350 degrees. Cream together shortening, sugar, and eggs. In a separate bowl, mix baking cocoa with just enough water to dissolve it. Add to shortening/sugar mixture. In bowl from cocoa, combine buttermilk and baking soda. In a separate bowl, combine flour and salt. Add buttermilk to main mixture alternately with flour mixture. Stir in vanilla. Bake in a greased 13” x 9” pan for 40 minutes. Top with frosting and chopped walnuts.

Frosting:
- 1 pound confectioner’s sugar
- 1 stick butter
- 1 tablespoon milk
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Combine all ingredients and beat well.

Contributed by Camille Viglietta, Cortland, New York
My instinct about painting says, 'if you don't think about it, it's right.' As soon as you have to decide and choose, it's wrong. And the more you decide about, the more wrong it gets.

~Andy Warhol

Fast Facts

Andy Warhol

Birth Date: _____________________ Date of Death: ______________

Birth Place: ___________________ Home: ______________________

Spouse: ________________________ Children: __________________

Artistic Specialty: ___________________________ Major Works of Art: __________________

Interesting Fact: __________________________
The concept that an artist would be revered by popular culture is an immediate dismissal of his relevance as an artist. ~Thomas Kinkade

What I paint touches on foundational life values. Home, family, peacefulness. ~Thomas Kinkade
Everyone can identify with a fragrant garden, with the beauty of sunset, with the quiet of nature, with a warm and cozy cottage. ~Thomas Kinkade

Fast Facts
Thomas Kinkade

Birth Date: _____________________ Date of Death: _____________________

Birth Place: _____________________ Home: _____________________

Spouse: _____________________ Children: _____________________

Artistic Specialty: _____________________

Major Works of Art: __________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

Interesting Fact: _____________________
Lord, grant that I may always desire more than I can accomplish.

~Michelangelo

The true work of art is but a shadow of the divine perfection.

~Michelangelo
If people knew how hard I worked to get my mastery, it wouldn't seem so wonderful at all. ~Michelangelo

Fast Facts

Michelangelo

Birth Date: _____________________  Date of Death: _____________________

Birth Place: _____________________  Home: _____________________

Spouse: _____________________  Children: _____________________

Artistic Specialty: _____________________

Major Works of Art: __________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

Interesting Fact: ______________________________________________________
Every child is an artist. The problem is how to remain an artist once he grows up. ~Pablo Picasso

I don’t say everything, but I paint everything. ~Pablo Picasso
When we discovered cubism, we did not have the aim of discovering cubism. We only wanted to express what was in us. ~Pablo Picasso

Fast Facts

Pablo Picasso

Birth Date: ___________________________ Date of Death: ___________________________

Birth Place: ___________________________ Home: ___________________________

Spouse: ___________________________ Children: ___________________________

Artistic Specialty: ___________________________

Major Works of Art: __________________________________________________

Interesting Fact: _____________________________________________________
Color is my day-long obsession, joy, and torment. ~Claude Monet

My garden is my most beautiful masterpiece. ~Claude Monet
It took me time to understand my water lilies. I had planted them for the pleasure of it; I grew them without ever thinking of painting them.

~Claude Monet

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<th><strong>Fast Facts</strong></th>
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<td><strong>Claude Monet</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Interesting Fact:</strong> _____________________</td>
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</table>
Poor is the pupil who does not surpass his master.
~Leonardo da Vinci

He who possesses most must be most afraid of loss. ~Leonardo da Vinci
One can have no smaller or greater mastery than mastery of oneself.

~ Leonardo da Vinci

Fast Facts

Leonardo da Vinci

Birth Date: _____________________  Date of Death: _____________________

Birth Place: _____________________  Home: _____________________

Spouse: _____________________  Children: _____________________

Artistic Specialty: _____________________

Major Works of Art: _____________________

Interesting Fact: _____________________
Have no fear of perfection, you'll never reach it. ~Salvador Dali

Those who do not want to imitate anything, produce nothing. ~Salvador Dali
I just draw what I think is funny, and I hope other people think it is funny, too. ~Charles M. Schulz

---

Fast Facts
Charles M. Schulz

Birth Date: _____________________       Date of Death: _____________________

Birth Place: _____________________       Home: _____________________

Spouse: _____________________       Children: _____________________

Artistic Specialty: _____________________

Major Works of Art: _____________________

Interesting Fact: _____________________
Creativity is allowing yourself to make mistakes. Art is knowing which ones to keep. ~Scott Adams

Fast Facts
Scott Adams

Birth Date: _____________________  Date of Death: _____________________

Birth Place: _____________________  Home: _____________________

Spouse: _____________________  Children: _____________________

Artistic Specialty: _____________________

Major Works of Art: _____________________

Interesting Fact: _____________________
People love mystery, and that is why they love my paintings.

~Salvador Dali

---

**Fast Facts**

Salvador Dali

- **Birth Date:**
- **Date of Death:**
- **Birth Place:**
- **Home:**
- **Spouse:**
- **Children:**
- **Artistic Specialty:**
- **Major Works of Art:**
- **Interesting Fact:**
Use this list of resources, full of different art project ideas for high school students, to extend your studies.

http://www.princetonol.com/groups/iad/lessons/high/highlessons.html

http://www.lessonplanspage.com/ArtJH.htm

http://www.paservicelearning.org/Project_Ideas/Art.html

http://www.geocities.com/theartkids/hslessons.html

http://kozmicdreams.com/artplans.htm

**Timelines**


http://www.alifetimeofcolor.com/study/timeline.html

**General Art History**

http://witcombe.sbc.edu/ARTHlinks5.html#19century

http://witcombe.sbc.edu/ARTH20thcentury.html
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<td>Visual Manna’s Complete Art Curriculum - Economy</td>
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Word Search Answers

ANSWER KEYS

Crossword Puzzle Answers

A N D Y W R A P E C C A U N E A M E R I C A N

P R E X S O R N G C O M M E A M E R I C A N

A N D R E B R E T O N

E X P R E S S I O N I S M

S U P E R R A M I S T I S M

P O I N T I L L I S M
Word Scramble Answers
1. surrealism 7. paints 13. printing
2. pointillism 8. Americana 14. pastels
3. pop art 9. impressionism 15. charcoal
4. expressionism 10. photography 16. sculpting
5. realism 11. collages 17. museums
6. cubism 12. casting

Fill in the Blank Answers
1. 1950s 8. Expressionism
2. impressionism, brush strokes 9. Vincent van Gogh’s
3. Norman Rockwell 10. 10 feet, two years
4. Pointillism 11. realism, impressionism
5. pop art 12. magazine illustration
6. Pablo Picasso 13. surrealism
7. Johannes Vermeer 14. 1900s, Germany

Multiple Choice Answers
1. c 6. b 11. c
2. c 7. d 12. c
3. a 8. a 13. c
4. c 9. d 14. a
5. c 10. c 15. b

Matching Answers
1. H 5. E
2. D 6. C
4. A 8. F
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