

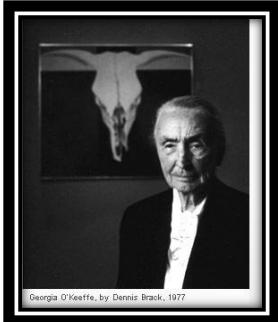
Liberty Pines Academy



**10901 Russell Sampson Rd.
Saint Johns, FL 32259**

Meet the Artist

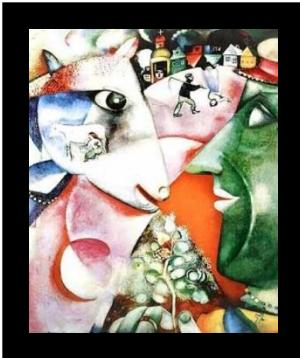
Famous Painters



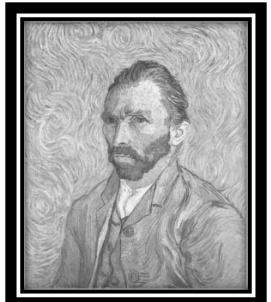
O'Keeffe



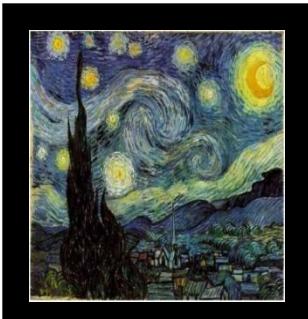
Chagall



Monet



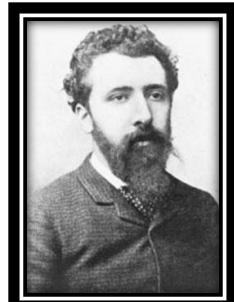
Van Gogh



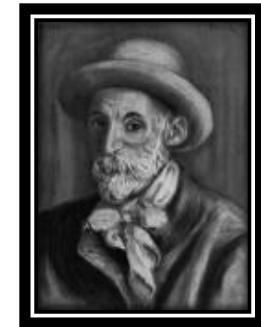
Klee



Renoir

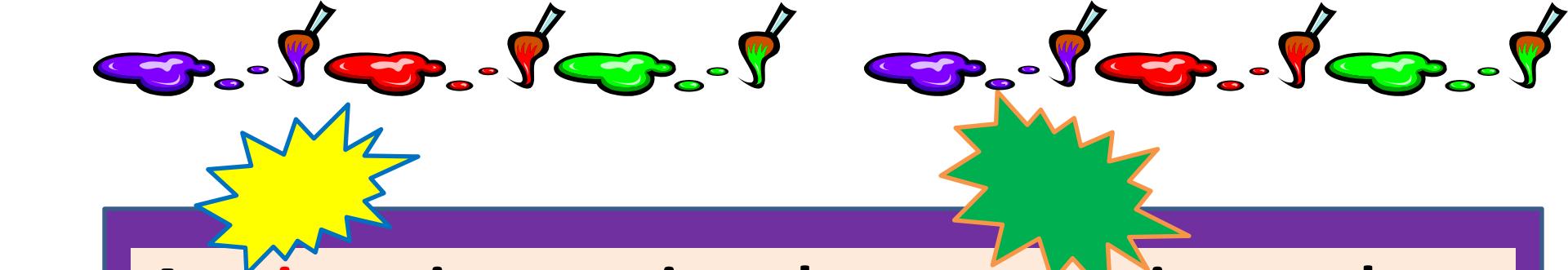


Seurat

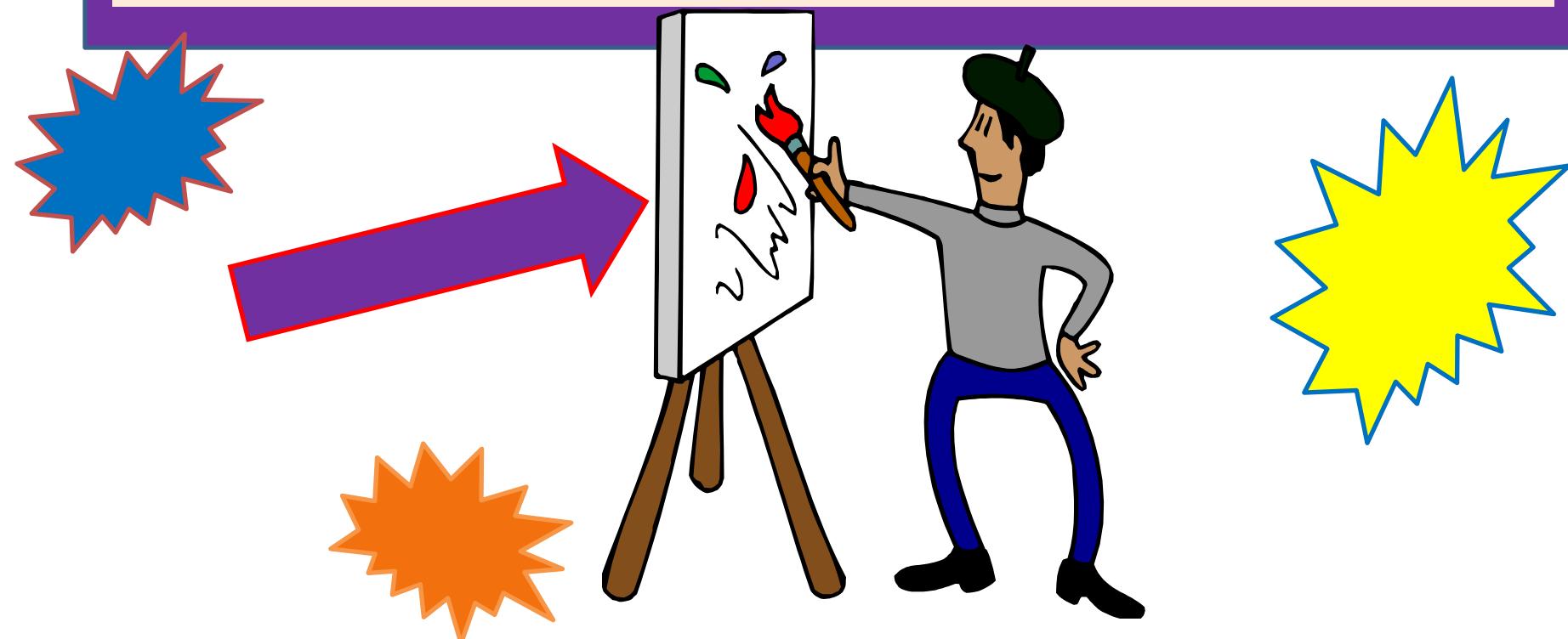


What is a Painter ?





A **painter** is an artist who creates pictures by using **colored paints** to a two dimensional, prepared, flat surface.

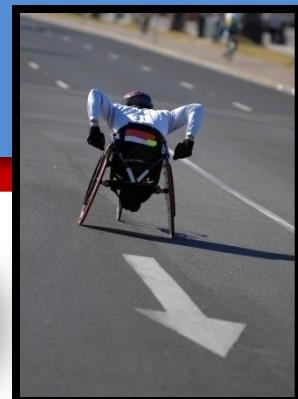


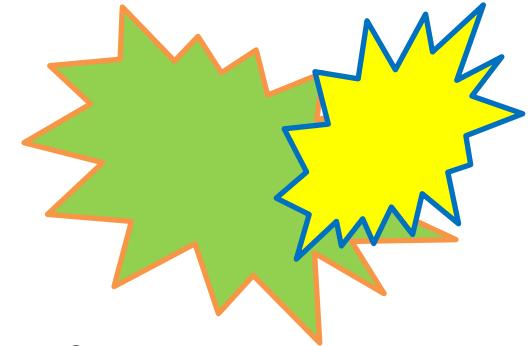
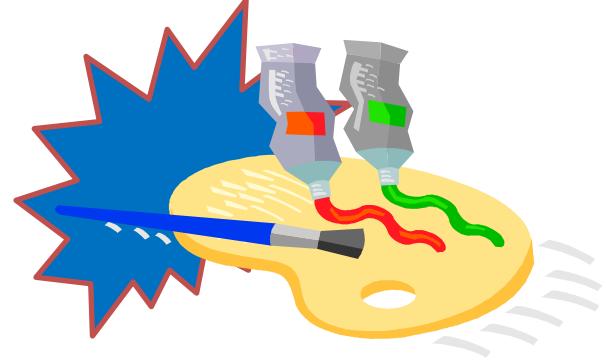


**Artists use line, color,
tone, texture,
and **shaPe** in many and different ways**



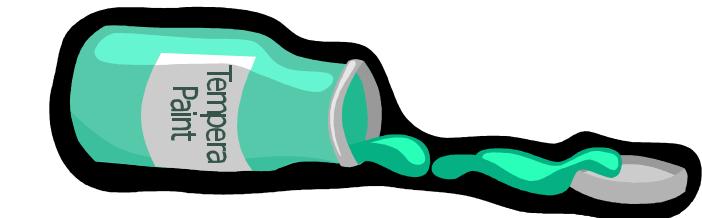
to give a painting a feeling of **volumE,**
s p a c e, movEmEnt,
and lighT.

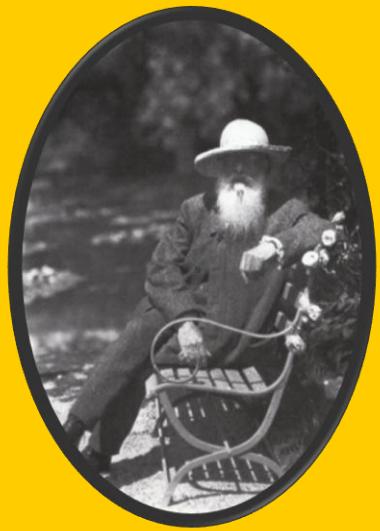




Various mediums can be used:

- **Tempera paint**
- **Oil paint**
- **Watercolors**
- **Ink**
- **Acrylic Paint**

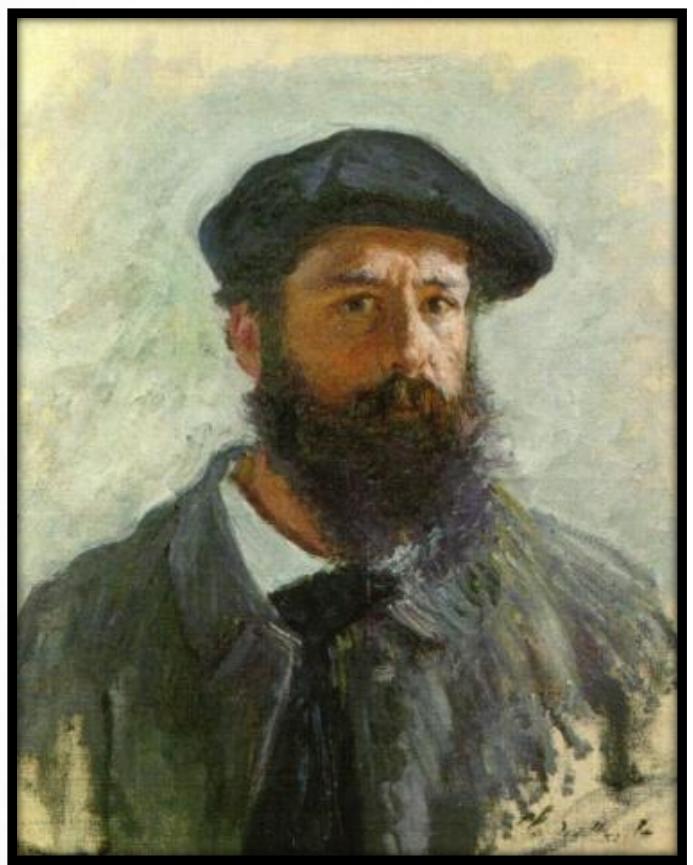




Claude Monet (Mo-NAY)

Claude Monet (Mo-NAY)

1840-1926



**The picture of Monet
a Self-portrait done in 1886**

Monet was a French artist, who became the leader of Impressionist art.

At age 15, he was paid to do caricatures, drawing people with exaggerated features for comic effect.

He liked to use short brush strokes, dabbles, and splashes of pretty colors to catch light and reflections in his paintings.

He did not like to use black paint.





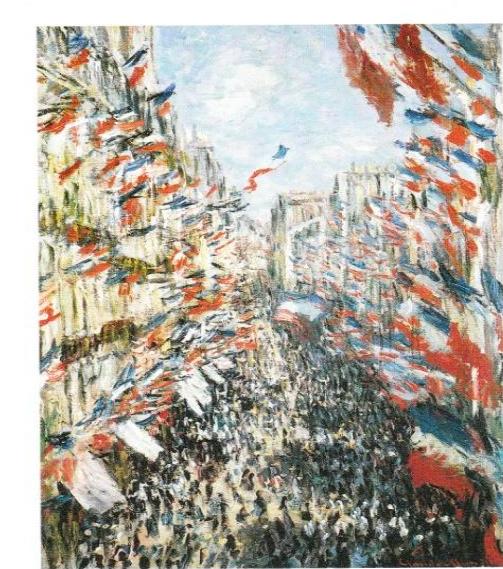
What is Impressionist Art



- **Impressionist art** is a style in which the artist captures the image **without detail**, using bright or bold colors with short visible brush strokes.



Water Lilly Pond- 1897



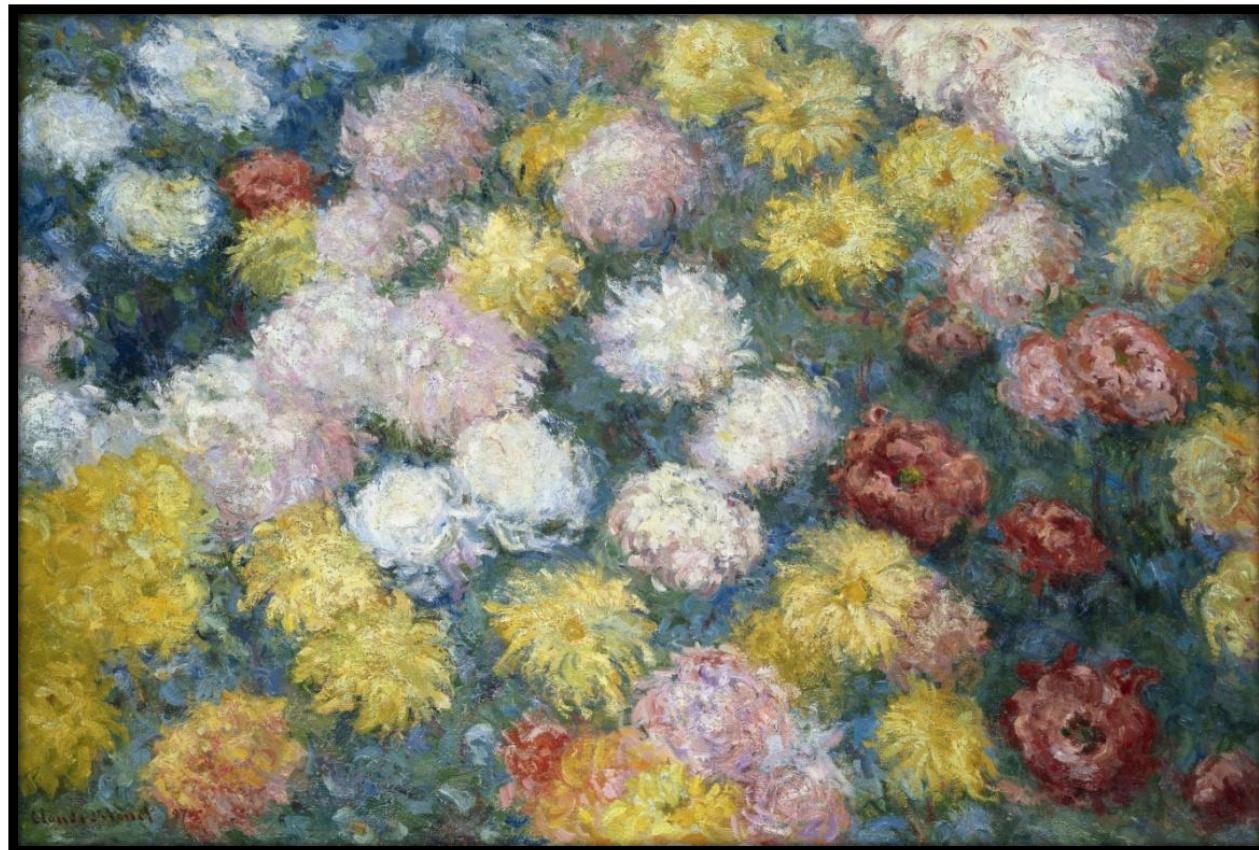
La Rue Montorgueil, Festival of June 30, 1878,
by Claude Monet. Musée d'Orsay, Paris, France.
© Art Resource, NY/Giraudon.

La Rue Montorgueil -1878

Someone would see the picture as if it were just a glimpse. Rather than copying the paintings in the museum, these artists painted the world around them.

CLAUDE MONET'S

Chrysanthemums 1897



Notice the short brush strokes and beautiful colors.

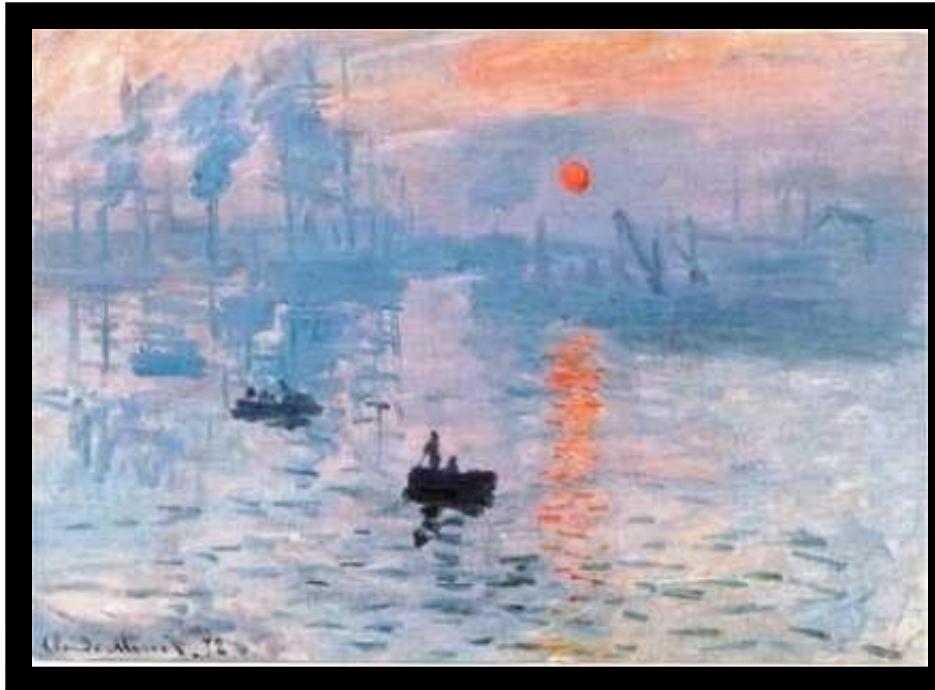
La Grenouillère 1869

“The Froggery Restaurant”



Paintings of gardens and reflections in water are the most recognized Monet works.

CLAUDE MONET'S Sunrise -1874



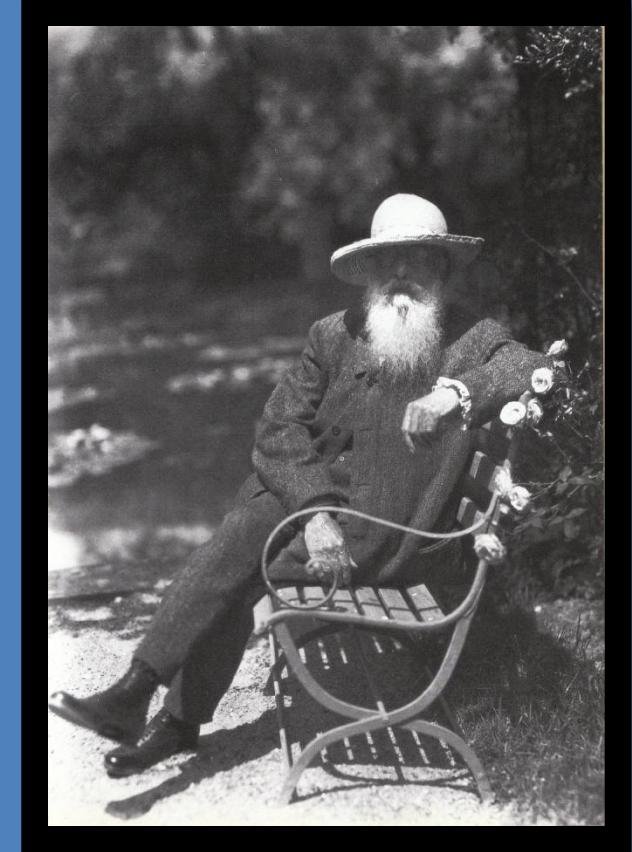
The art critics called Monet's Sunrise a mere impression, when he and fellow artists showed their new art form at an exhibit. This was how the term impressionism originated to describe this style of art.



Monet had this Japanese bridge built in his garden in Giverny, France.



Water Lilly Pond – 1897



Here is where Monet painted nature “on the spot” instead of inside a studio, as most artists did at that time.

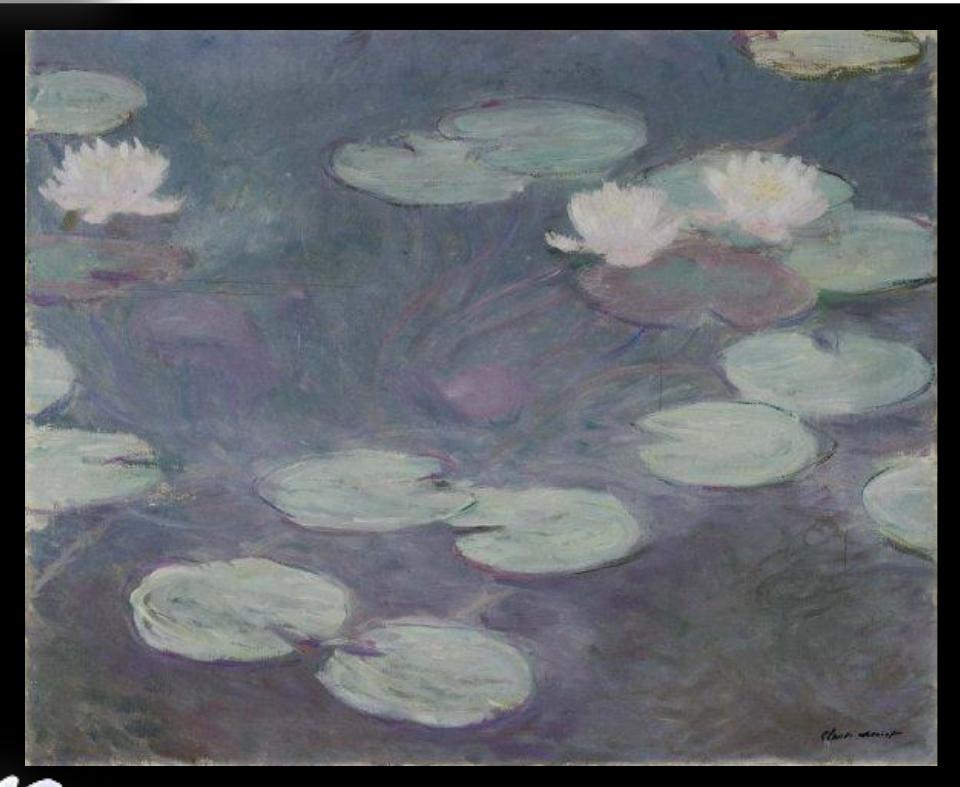




Monet (Mo-NAY)



This is one of a series of about 250 oil paintings. As part of his gardening plans, Monet had a pond dug and planted with lilies in 1893. He worked continuously for more than twenty years on a large-scale decorative series of water lilies, attempting to capture every observation, impression, and reflection of the flowers and water.



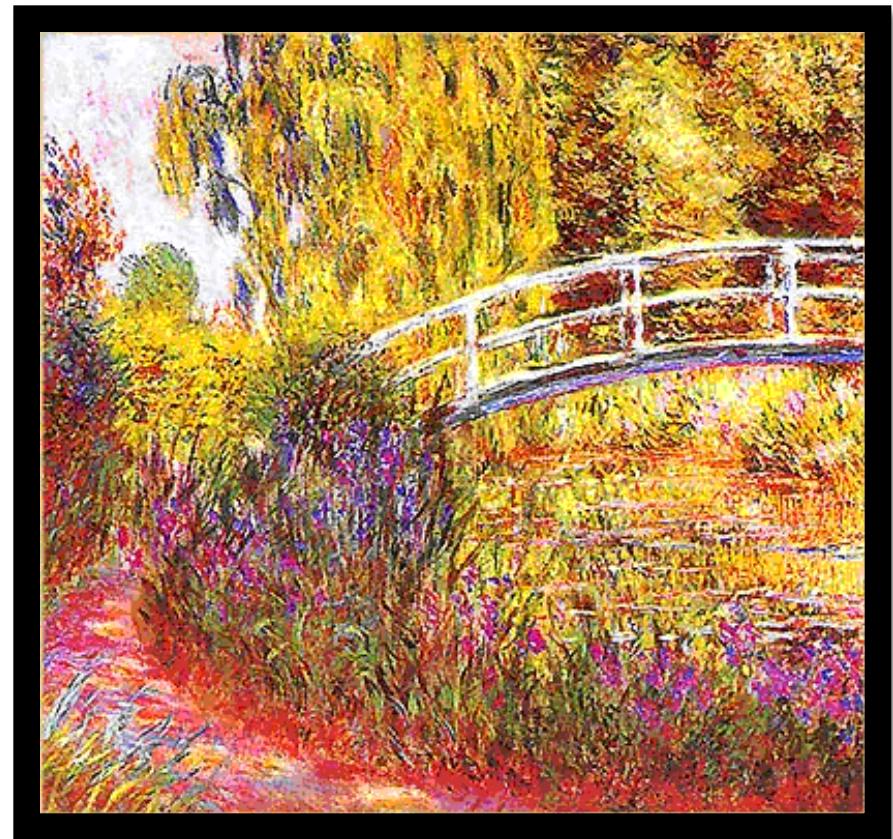
Water Lilies - 1897



Claude Monet



**Water-Lily Pond
Water Irises - 1900**



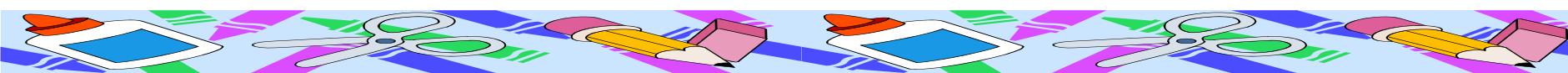
This painting was done in the water garden of Monet's house in Giverny, France. The irises in the foreground were emphasized by Monet in the title he gave to the painting.



Monet (MO-Nay)

Dabble in Paint Art Project

Now let's make our own water lily painting!



Monet (MO-Nay)

Dabble in Paint Art Project

Materials Provided:

- Tempera paint
- Paint brushes
- White paper
- Japanese Bridge and Water Lilies print
- Template for bridge
- Blue paper for bridge

Materials Provided by Volunteer/ Teacher:

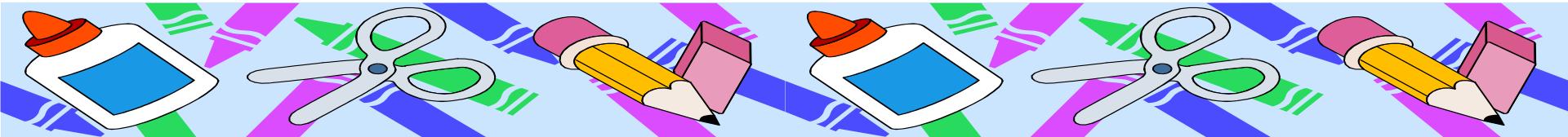
- Plastic containers of water to rinse brushes
- Paper towels for clean up
- Newspaper to cover working area
- Scissors
- Glue





Process for Monet art project

1. Before going to the class, trace the bridge template on dark blue construction paper, one for each child. In class, have each child cut out the dark blue bridge or save time in class by cutting out the bridges for them.
2. In class, cover art work area if necessary and have Japanese Bridge and Water Lily Pond print up on the screen.
3. Put nickel size dollops of various colored tempera paint (no black) on a small paper plate, one for each child. Pass out white paper, brushes and plastic container of water for each child for rinsing brushes.

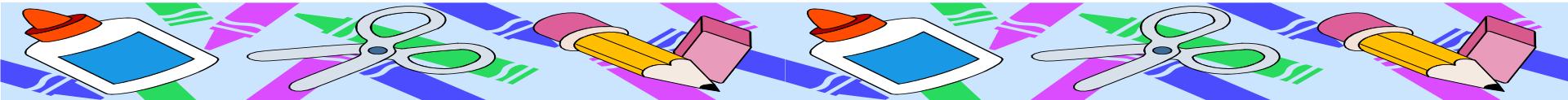




Process for Monet art project



4. Have the children practice painting short dabbling brush strokes like Monet used to paint the picture. Try dabbing one color on top of another when wet and when the first color is dry to practice the reflection in the pond.
5. After practicing, remove the practice paper and hand out a clean sheet. Have each child paste an artist slip on the back of a white paper and write their name.
6. Using Monet's technique of short brush strokes and dabbling, the children should paint the same print on the screen. Use dabs of white and yellow to bring out the light and pond reflection in the painting.
7. When satisfied, glue on the blue bridge and let the paintings dry.





Dabble in Paint Art Project



Giverny Claude Monet's Garden Main Alley late summer - Photo Ariane Cauderlier

Monet Web sites to check out:

http://www.artcyclopedia.com/artists/monet_claude.html

<http://giverny.org/monet/welcome.htm>

<http://giverny.org/gardens/>



“The teaching of the arts and the
humanities in our school is essential to all of us.

Our ability to communicate effectively,
the growth and vitality of our cultural heritage,
all depend upon understanding and appreciating
The pivotal role of the arts and the humanities

in developing a truly literate society.”

~Andrew Haiskell, Chairman

President’s Committee on Arts & the Humanities

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