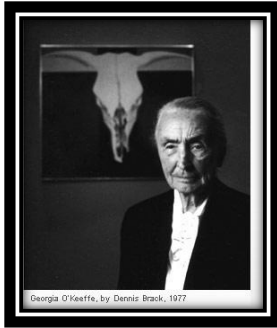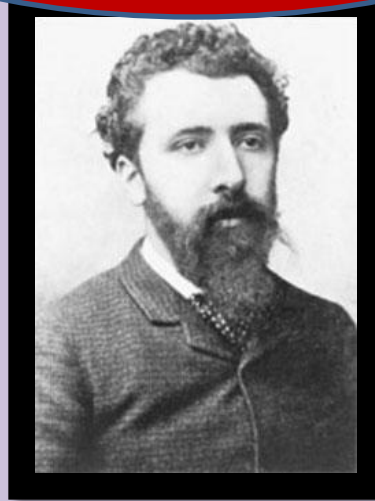# Liberty Pines Academy

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

Meet the Artist
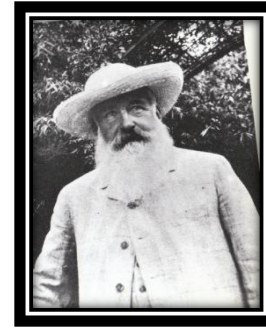## Famous Painters

O'Keeffe

Chagall

Van Gogh

Seurat

Monet
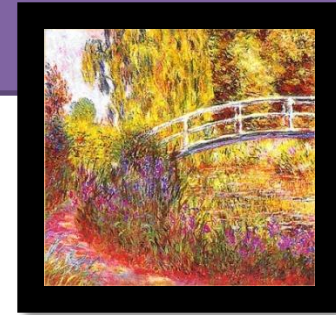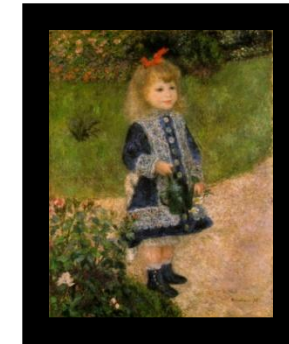
Renoir
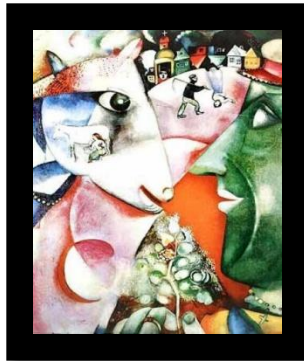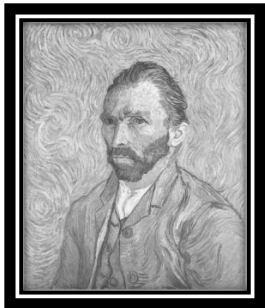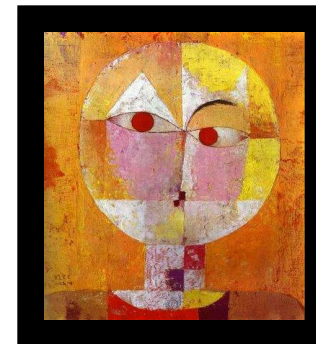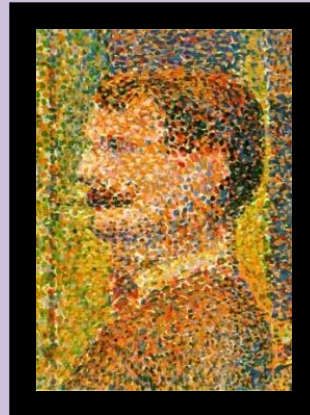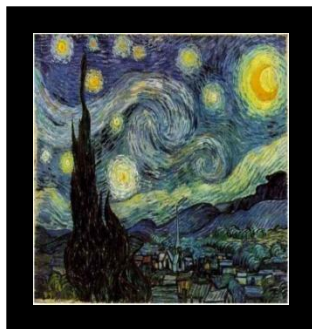
Klee

What is a Painter ?
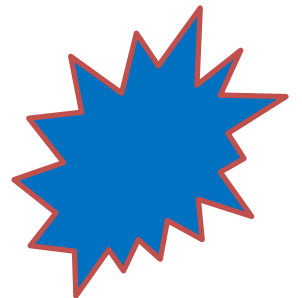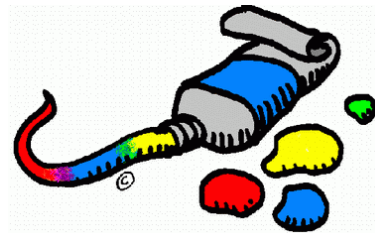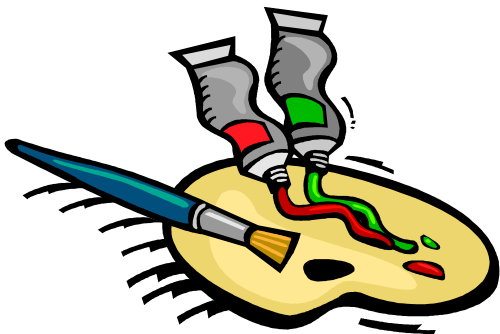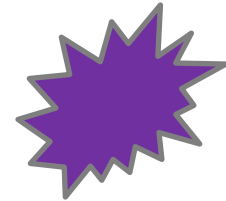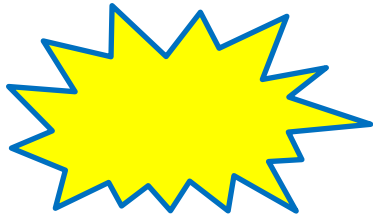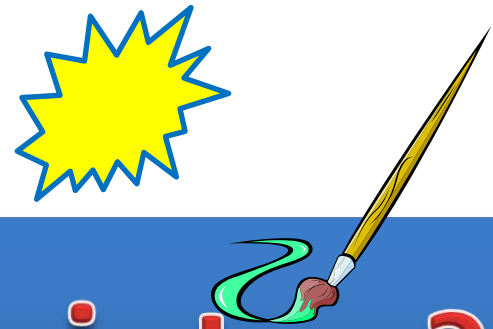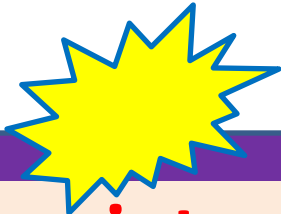
A **painter** is an artist who creates pictures by using **colored paints** to a two dimensional, prepared, flat surface.
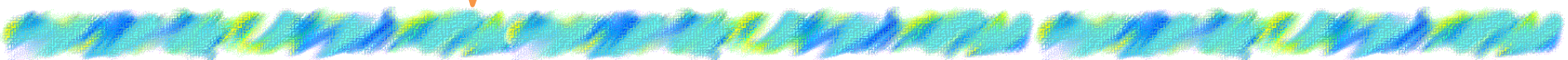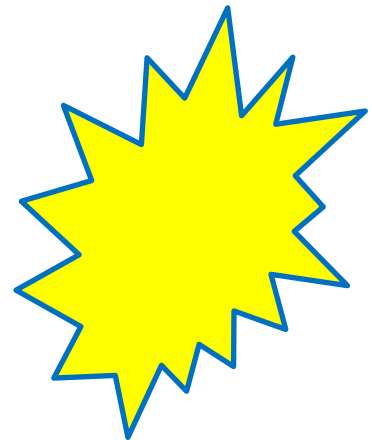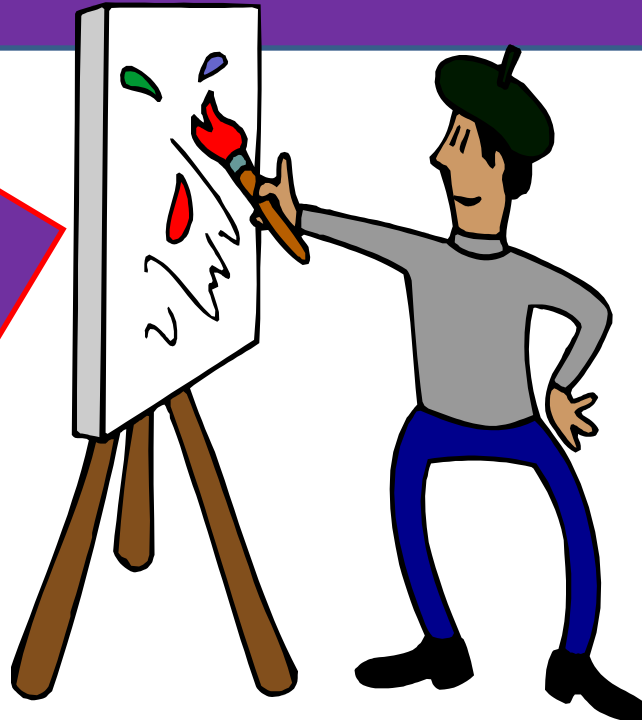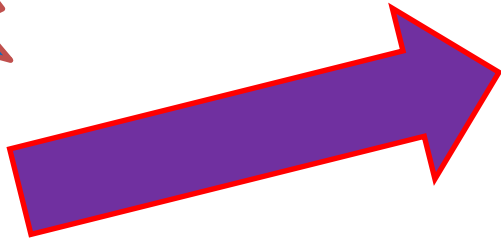
Artists use **line**, **color**, **tone**, **texture**, and **shape** in many and different ways to give a painting a feeling of **volume**, **space**, **movement**, and **light**.
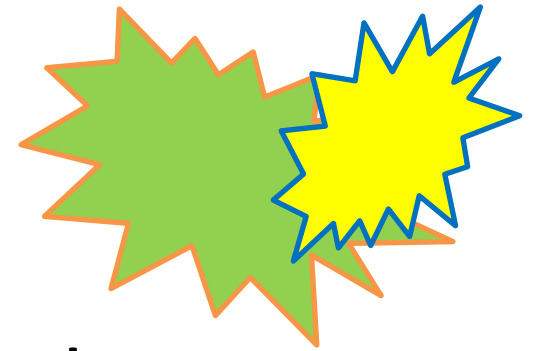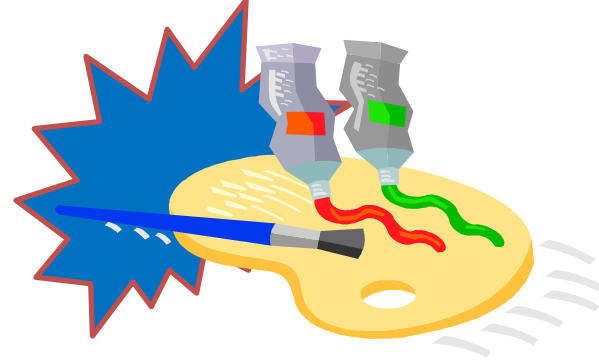
Various mediums can be used:

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

1859-1891

Meet the Artist
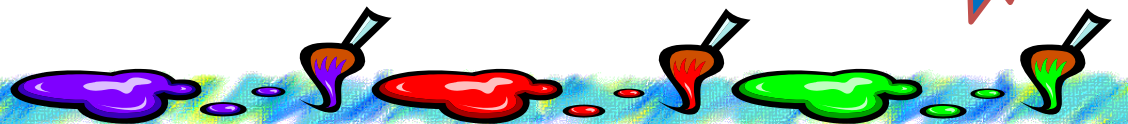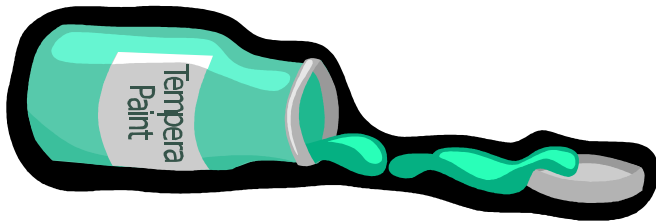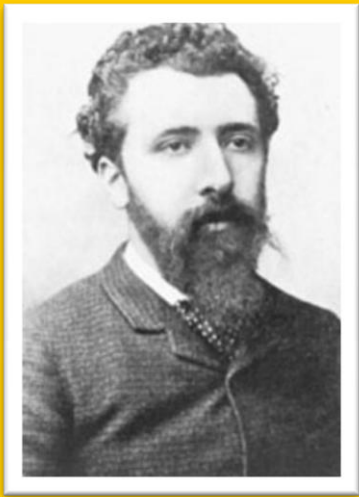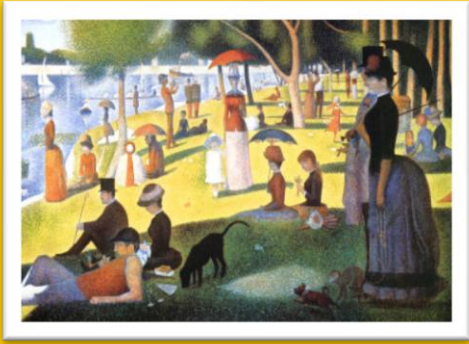
Georges Seurat (soo-RAH)

Georges Seurat
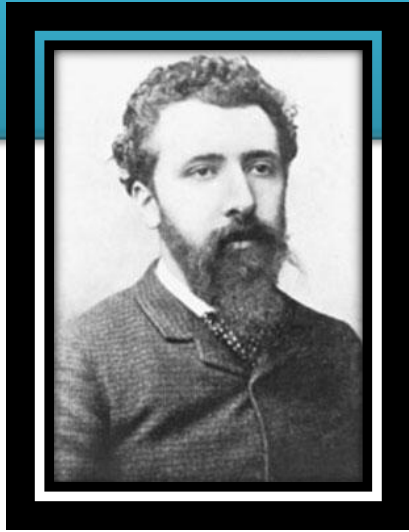
Georges Seurat

(soo-RAH)
1859-1891

- Was born in Paris, France.
- French painter who spent a lifetime studying color and color theory.
- Invented a special style of painting called Pointillism.
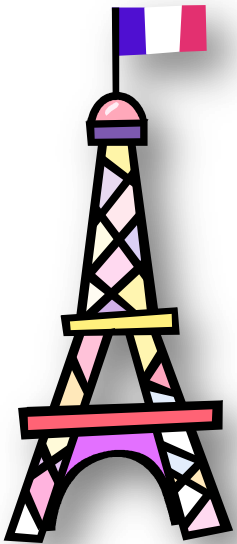
What is Pointillism?

Pointillism is a technique of painting which involves adding very small dots on a canvas to form a picture.

- Optically the painting is very interesting because it plays tricks on the eye and mind.

Seurat believed art could be approached scientifically and relied on rules of optics or visual perception to make his art look alive and colorful.
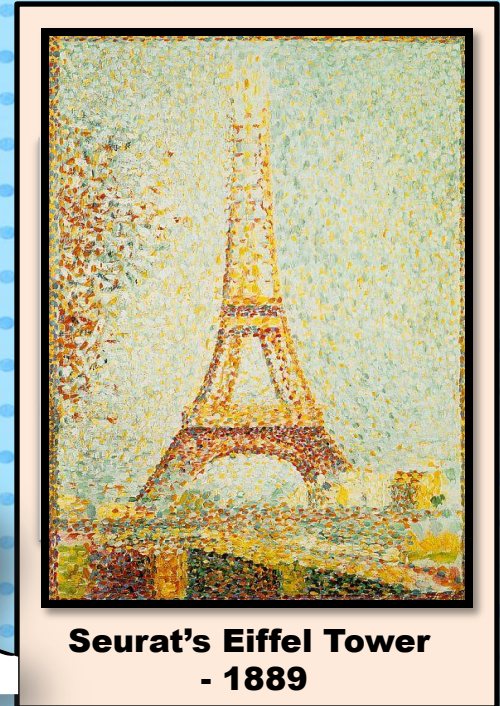
Seurat's Eiffel Tower - 1889
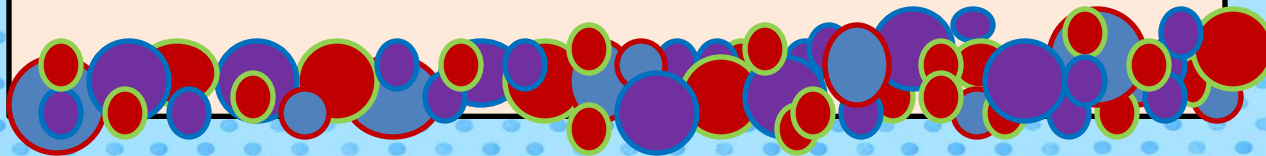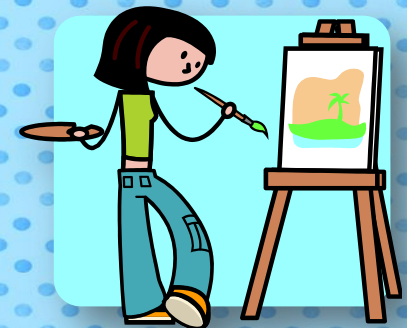
What is Pointillism?

The artists in **Seurat's** life time **physically** mixed the paints on the canvas or palette which can make the colors look duller.

Also they blended the colors to make a picture with a smoother feeling compared to Seurat's bright, dotty works.

Young Woman at the Fountain – 1860's by Jean-Baptiste-Camille Corot
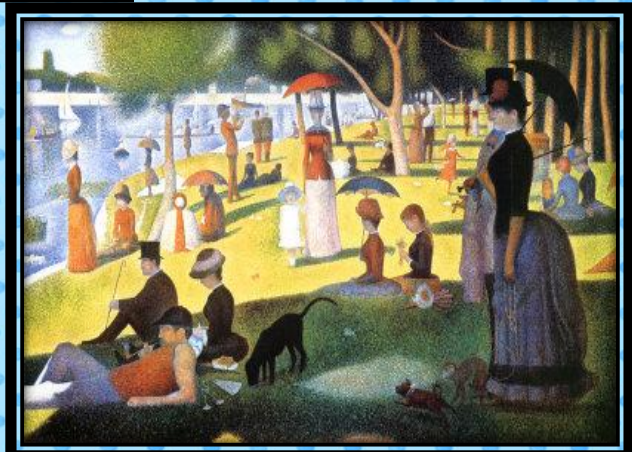
Seurat's Sunday Afternoon on The Island of La Grande Jatte – 1884/86
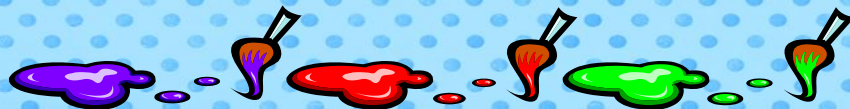
What is Pointillism?
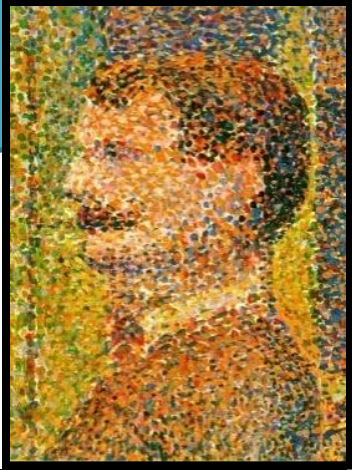
The Parade - 1889

Seurat applied tiny "points" of pure color to his canvas, relying upon the observer's eye to mix the colors.

When two colors are right next to each other your eye mixes them in a process called, **"optical mixing."**

Zoomed in version of above painting in digital format.

Seurat was actually ahead of his time. The same thing happens today with our digital displays. A computer monitor or TV uses discrete dots of color called "pixels" in order to present an **optical illusion of color.**

Although it was originally scorned, Georges Seurat's "Sunday Afternoon on The Island of La Grande Jatte" was a scientific triumph and his most renowned masterpiece.
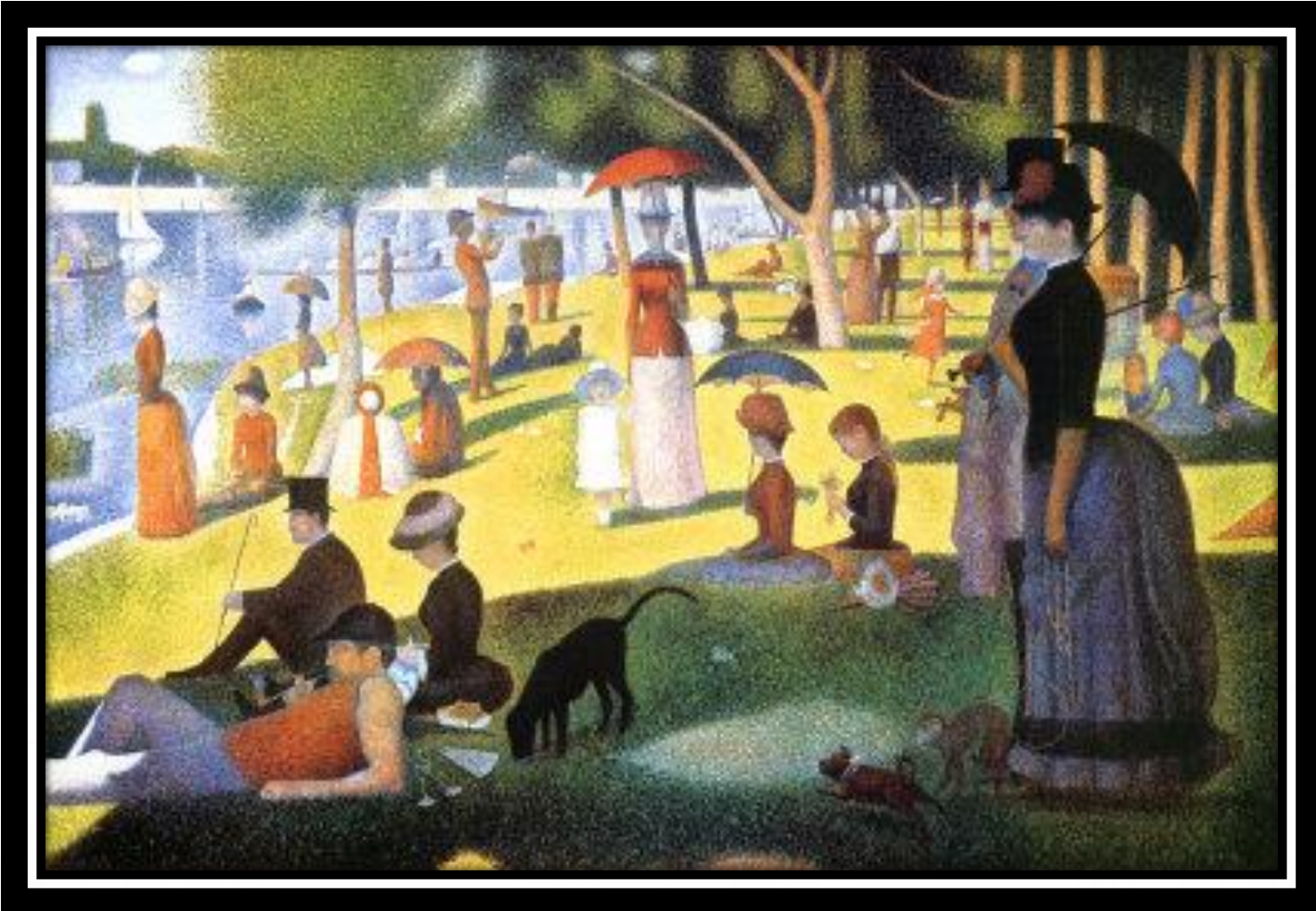
George Seurat (Soo-Rah)
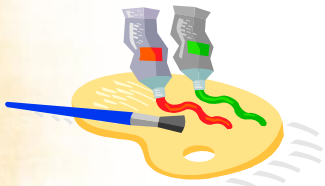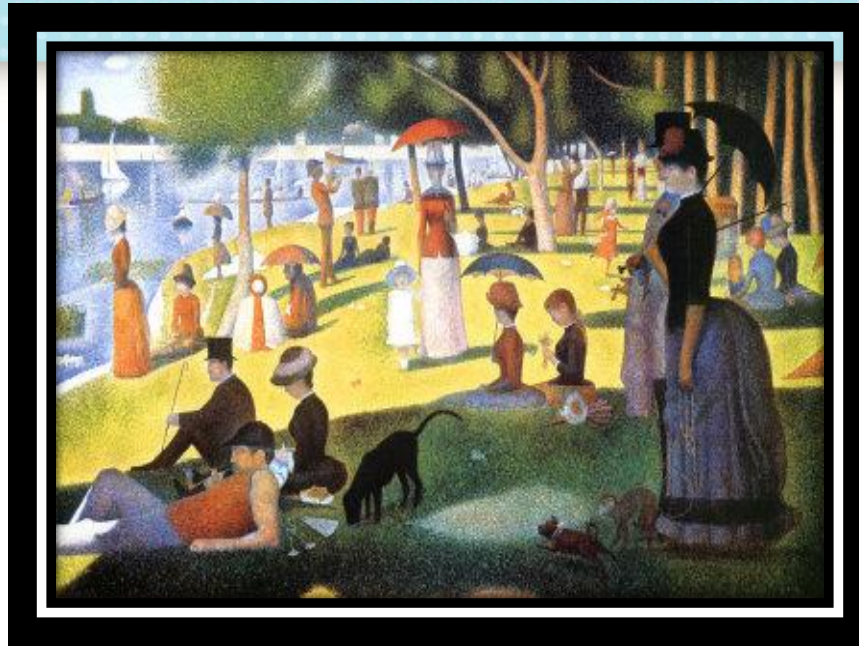
Using optical mixing rather than physical mixing can create a brighter picture. The result was extraordinary, but the method, painstaking. This scene, with over forty figures, took the artist almost two years to complete. Today it remains his best-known masterpiece and a monument to dedication.

"Sunday Afternoon on The Island of La Grande Jatte"
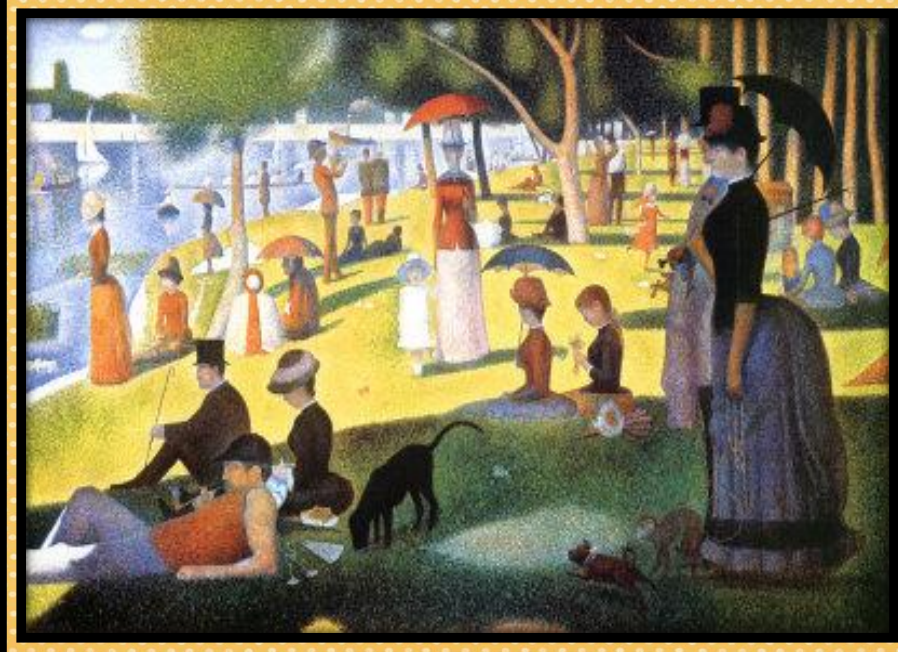
George Seurat Oil Painting

Covered a wall (81" X 120")
The dots can be as small as 1/16 " in diameter.
Based on these measurements, this painting has approximately 3,456,000 dots.

Bathers in Asnieres 1884

In 1884 Seurat completed Bathers at Asnières, a scene of boys in the Seine River. In this and other works, he continued the impressionist tradition of painting holiday outings and entertainments.

Grey Weather (Grande Jatte) 1888

**Seurat probably painted this canvas in the Summer of 1886,
just after he had perfected his newly developed pointillist technique.**
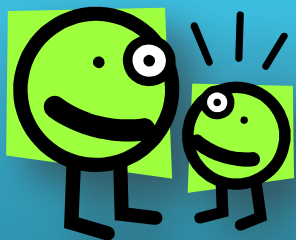
Georges Seurat 1859-1891

•Seurat is considered one of France's great master artists.

•In his lifetime, Seurat completed seven very large paintings and about 500 smaller ones.

•Seurat worked to the point of exhaustion. While he was organizing an exhibit in 1891 he became ill and died. He was only thirty-one years old.
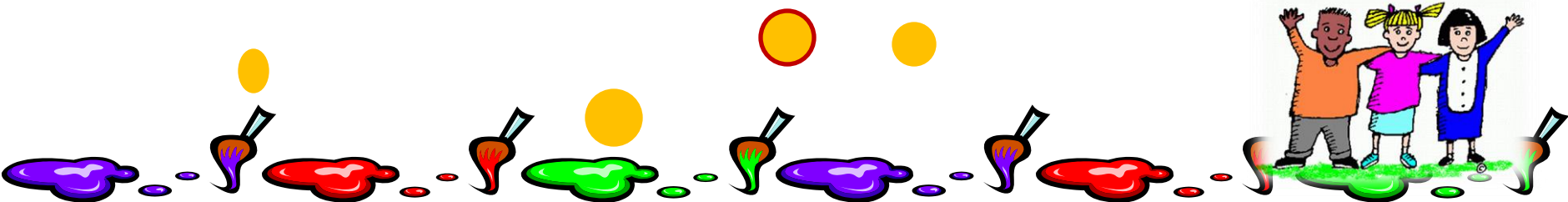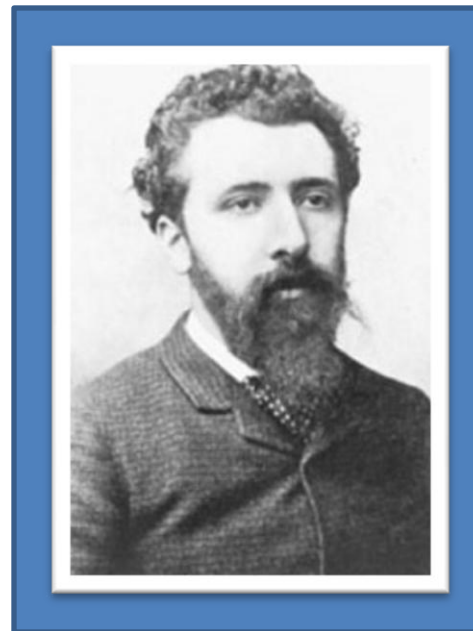
Seurat
Pointillist Color Art Project

Materials Provided:

- **Tempera Paint**
- **(primary color, black and white)**
- **Q tips**
- **White Paper, 4.5" X 6"**
- **Pictures of a wolf**

**Materials Provided
by the Volunteer / Teacher:**

- **Small Paper Plates**
- **Newspaper to cover working area**
- **Paper Towels for Cleanup**
- **Scissors**
- **Pencils**

Seurat
Pointillist Color Art Project

Process:

1. Pass out white paper for project. Have students paste artist slip on the back and print their name.

2. Put the wolf picture on the screen. Now the students should draw the entire picture of a wolf on white paper with pencil and then paint it using dots of pure color using Q tips. To make really small dots, cut the cotton off the swab and use only the card board stick end of the swab.

3. When satisfied with painting, let dry and enjoy your Pointillist picture.

Seurat
Pointillist Color Art Project

Process:

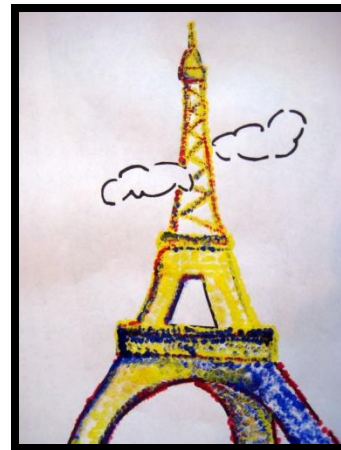1. Pass out white paper for project. Have students paste artist slip on the back and print their name.
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Seurat
Pointillist Color
Art Project

"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
Chairman of the Board, Time, Inc.