

1 *Paul Gauguin*

1848-1903 France

Post-Impressionist

Gauguin used color in entirely new ways in his paintings. He might paint a yellow sky, orange grass, and red mountains. His paintings make you feel different because the colors are surprising.

Surprising Colors

Draw with crayon, then cover with bright paint and smear with a spatula. Tape edges for easy frame.



Gauguin
painted with
surprising
colors.

2 Carl *Linnaeus*

1707-1778

Sweden

Naturalist

When Linnaeus was a child, he loved to study the plants in his father's garden. He became a doctor and scientist of great fame.

Botanical Illustrations

Draw what is actually seen in detail. Label parts.

Linnaeus painted
scientific
illustrations



3 Henri **Matisse**

1869-1954 France

Post-Impressionist

Matisse painted with strange shapes and bright colors that in his day were thought shocking - a fauvist (means wild beast French). He is well known for his paper cut-outs in bright colors.

Cut Color Collage

Cut shapes from colored paper and paste on black.



In his last years, Matisse cut paper shapes when he could no longer paint.

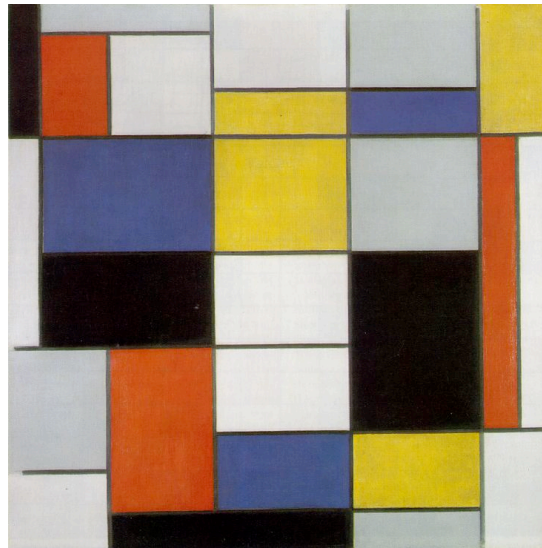
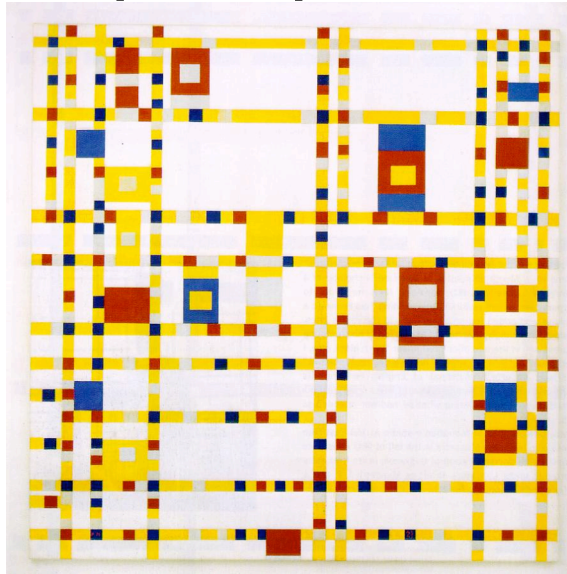
4 Piet **Mondrian**

1872-1944 Dutch/Holland **Abstract**

Mondrian wanted to create pictures to express thoughts and feelings - in simple and perfect harmony - created entirely with straight lines and simple colors. He used primarily geometric designs that did not have any particular subject or name.

Straight Line Design

Wrap and press colored masking tape to a matte board square.



Mondrian's geometric art

5 Paul Klee

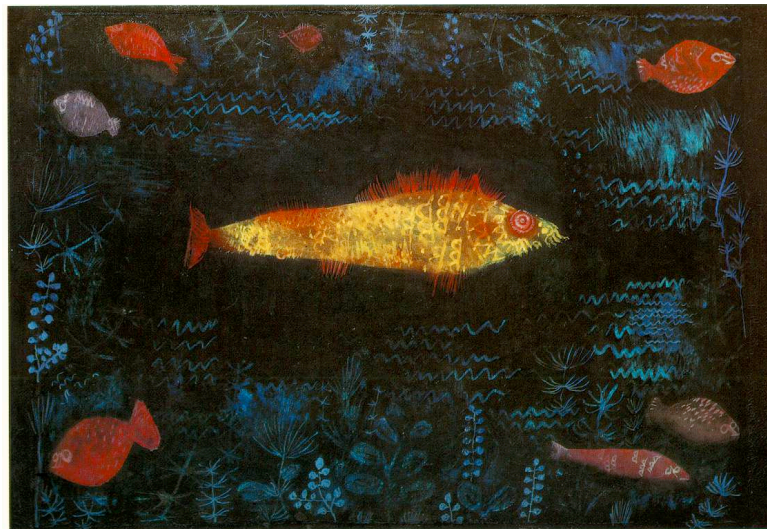
1879-1940 Switzerland

Expressionist

Paul Klee worked at the kitchen table in his small apartment while he wife gave piano lessons, so the sizes of his watercolors and etchings were small.

One Line Design 1. Paint with watercolors then outline shapes with pen.

One Line Design 2. Draw a picture in one long line without lifting the pen from the paper.



Klee tried to draw and paint like a child.

10 Vincent **van Gogh**

1853-1890 Dutch/Holland **Impressionist**

Van Gogh - forgetting to eat. In his short life he painted over 800 paintings.

Impasto

Spread thick homemade paint or clay with a craft stick instead of using a brush.



Van Gogh's paintings were thick with paint, called 'impasto'.

6 Pablo **Picasso**

1881-1973

Spain

Cubist

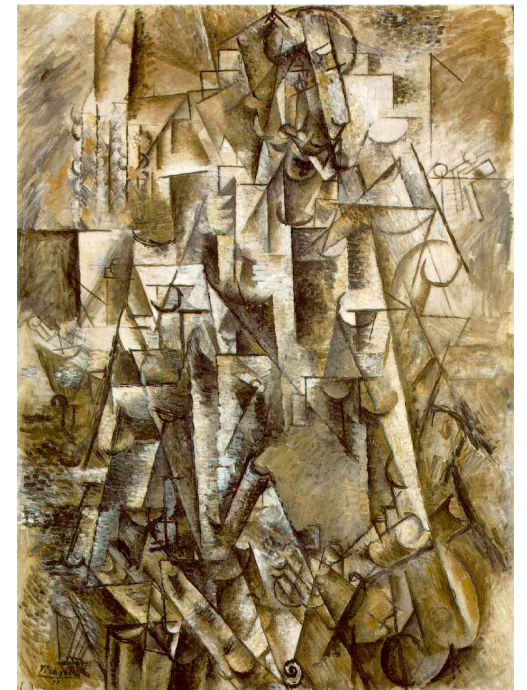
Picasso may be the most recognized artist of all time, once a child prodigy and forever a genius, remembered for his style of art called cubism, paintings whose outcomes resemble a piece of broken glass.

Fractured Friend

Cut and paste a portrait drawing into a design.



Picasso's
Cubism
work is like
a broken
mirror.



7 Claude **Monet**

1840-1926 France *Impressionist*

Claude Monet painted with short brush strokes and dabbles and splashes of pretty colors, catching light and reflection in his work.

Dabble in Paint

Paint with watercolors on wet paper.



CLAUDE MONET
Nymphéas at Giverny



Monet painted blurred impressionistic works, like his famous 'water lilies'

8 Salvador *Dali*

1904-1985 Spain Surrealist

Dali called his surrealist paintings “hand-painted dream photographs”, artworks filled with outrageous and impossible ideas. He often mixed photographs and collage with oil painting.

Dream Photographs

Cut and paste magazine pictures into a drawing.



Salvador Dali (1904-1989) - The Persistence of Memory, 1931



Salvador Dali (1904-89) - The Meditative Rose, 1958

Dali's work
is
SURREAL.

10 Edgar **Degas**

1834-1917 France **Impressionist**

Degas studied movement of his subjects and then tried to show that movement in his art. He is well known for his paintings of dancers, horse racing, and town life.

Stencil in Motion

Show movement by repeating a pattern.



Degas' paintings have a feeling of motion