**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.
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
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.
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
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’.
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**

1840-1026    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.

Monet painted blurred impressionistic works, like his famous ‘water lilies’
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.
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