**Movements Monday**

**Impressionism** is a movement of art that originated in France during the nineteenth century. It is based on the practice of painting outdoors and spontaneously on the spot. This differed from other methods of creating art which required a studio and planned sketches. Main impressionist subjects were landscapes and scenes of everyday life. What about this style of painting do you like or not like? Explain why!

![Le Matin, temps brumeux, Pourville (Misty Morning at Pourville) by Claude Monet](image)

**Techniques Tuesday**

**Gesture drawing** is a term used to describe quick and loose drawings. Gesture drawing is not to complete a "finished" or refined drawing. Instead, it is a way to study a subject through loose marks and shapes. Draw below a gesture drawing of something in the room.

![Le Village d'Éragny (The Village of Éragny) by Camille Pissarro](image)

**Wednesday Works**

WHAT stickers would an impressionist painter have on their water bottle? Draw some here that you think represents this style!

![Gesture drawing](image)

**The Basic Thursday**

**Value** is defined by how light or dark a given color is. Create a value scale below using pencil or colored pencil.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Light</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Dark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Give this painting two hashtags that best represent what you see or feel when looking at it. Use descriptive words.

# __________
# __________
**Religious art** is imagery using religious inspiration and values and is often intended to uplift the mind to the spiritual. Churches were huge contributors of the arts during the Renaissance time. Making religious art more available to the public helped many people who could not read the scriptures by allowing them to visualize the stories and relate to the subjects. Visual storytelling was a big influence in the religious arts. What about this style of painting do you like or not like? Explain why!

**Landscape Art:** A painting or drawing depicting natural scenery. Can you list the similarities and differences between these paintings?

**Chilkat Blanket,** created by the Tlingit people, Ketchikan, Alaska, Northwest Coast

Give this blanket two hashtags that best represent what you see or feel when looking at it. Use descriptive words.

# ________
# ________
Contemporary art is produced by artists who are living during our lifetime. They provide opportunities through their art to represent and reflect on society and the issues that are important to them such as identity, family, community and culture. Here is a painting by artist Kerry James Marshall. Marshall includes references to contemporary Black culture all throughout this painting. For example, you can see a poster referencing a Chris Ofili exhibition at the Tate Britain in London. What other images and references stand out to you from this painting?

WHAT cultural influences would you include in your own work of contemporary art?

Identify in the painting above the horizon line and the vanishing point. List other elements of this painting that give it depth.

Draw a poster that is designed to inspire change. This could be a change you want to see at your school, at home or in your society!

Give this painting two hashtags that best represent what you see or feel when looking at it. Use descriptive words.

# _____________
# _____________
**Movements Monday**

Mask art has been used since antiquity for both ceremonial, ritual, and practical purposes. Pictured here is an Epa headdress used at an Epa masquerade to celebrate the important social roles among the Yoruba people in Nigeria. The figure’s large head refers to Yoruba beliefs about the literal and metaphorical importance of a person’s head in determining their destiny. What stands out to you when looking at this headdress?

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**Wednesday Works**

What features/colors would you add to this mask in order to represent you? Draw it and add detail!

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**The Basic Thursday**

What different types of textures do you see in this painting? See how many you can list!

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**Techniques Tuesday**

Texture is the tactile quality of a surface. Texture takes two forms: the texture of the actual surface of the work of art and the implied surface of objects represented in the art.

Complete the boxes below by drawing four different textures. For example brick, stone, wood, etc.

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**Friday Critique**

Give this painting two hashtags that best represent what you see or feel when looking at it. Use descriptive words.

# __________________
# __________________
** Movements Monday**

Vases were one of the ways the ancient Greeks and Romans shared mythological stories about the adventures of gods and heroes. Greek artists painted scenes from myths on walls, vases, jars, and cups. To the right is the Portland Vase, a reproduction of a Roman Amphora (a two handled vase). The exact significance of the scenes on this vase are not known for certain, however a common held speculation is that it is the wedding of Thetis and Peleus from Greek mythology. What story do you think the artist was trying to share? What are the figures doing? Where do they seem to be?

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**Wednesday Works**

**Bust:** a sculpture of a person's head, shoulders, and chest

Draw a bust on the top of this column!

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**Techniques Tuesday**

**Form** is an object’s shape and structure, either in two dimensions (for example, a figure painted on a surface) or in three dimensions (such as a statue). Shade the circle below to give it the appearance of a three dimensional form.

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**The Basic Thursday**

Describe this work of art. Do you think it is hollow? How heavy do you think it is? What might it have been used for?

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**Friday Critique**

Give this print two hashtags that best represent what you see or feel when looking at it. Use descriptive words.

# ___________________
# ___________________
**Greek mythology** influenced the arts as the Greeks sought ways of honouring their gods and telling stories. The imagery was used to tell traditional tales that would explain a particular belief, historical event, or facts of nature. Pictured here from left to right is Mercury, the messenger of the gods; Perseus, the famed slayer of monsters and the hero of this myth; and Minerva, the goddess of wisdom and war. What do you think this mythological story is about? What details about the painting help give you context?

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**Composition** is the way in which an artist organizes forms in an artwork, either by placing shapes on a flat surface or arranging forms in space. Circle below which composition you like best. Then, using the same shapes arrange them in your own composition.

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Using the three boxes below, illustrate a story about Medusa, a monster from Greek mythology who can turn a person to stone with a single look.

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The artist of this painting has placed the composition of the figures in such a way as to make the viewer's eye move around the painting. What details and elements of this painting make you look around? What are you drawn to look at the longest? Explain why!

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Give this sculpture two hashtags that best represent what you see or feel when looking at it. Use descriptive words.

# 
# ______________
**Still Lifes** are works of art depicting mostly inanimate subject matter, typically commonplace objects. The still life pictured here is a painting called a *vanitas* (Latin for vanity). Still lifes, especially *vanitas*, provoke introspection and contemplation of how short life is and to remember not to be vain. Typically *vanitas* carried messages of transience and also the inevitability of death. Many elements in this painting have symbolic meaning. By looking at the details in the painting, what do you think some of these objects symbolize?

**Mandala:** a geometric configuration of symbols.

Complete the mandala.

**Give this sculpture two hashtags that best represent what you see or feel when looking at it. Use descriptive words.**

# __________________

# __________________

**British Triumphant, model attributed to John Flaxman, Jr.**
**Movements Monday**

Japanese Woodblock Printmaking is a form of relief printing. An artist would draw an image onto paper. Then that paper would be glued to a block of wood. Using the drawing on the paper as a guide, the artist would then carve the image into the surface of the wood. After the carving is complete, an artist would then apply ink to the carved surface. A blank piece of paper would be placed on top of the inked surface. To incorporate multiple colors into the same work, artists would repeat the entire process, creating separate woodblocks for each color needed. How many woodblocks do you think were needed to make this print?

**Wednesday Works**

Create an abstract drawing below!

**The Basic Thursday**

Shade the cube below in order to give it form. Use different values!

**Techniques Tuesday**

Abstract art is non-representational; forms and colors are arranged without reference to the depiction of an object.

What are some observation you make from looking at the abstract painting below? What stands out to you? What color schemes did the artist use? What elements of art can you identify?

**Friday Critique**

Give this centerpiece two hashtags that best represent what you see or feel when looking at it. Use descriptive words.

# __________________
# __________________