Art — Modern

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Art — Year 4

Levels:
L — 1st through 4th
M — 5th through 8th

Doodle 4 Google past winners  How to Enter

Course Description — Students will be exposed to various artists of the 20th century. They will study the artists and their works and will explore art further by imitating the classics. Students will also learn more about art through the study of edges, outlines, repetition, perspective and natural and arbitrary colors.

Materials:
- Basic Supplies
- Art, Year 4, Level L
- Art, Year 4, Level M

Unit 1 — Hector Guimard — Art Nouveau

Henry Guiard’s style is called Art Nouveau (meaning New Art)

*Week 1
Level L
1. Look at and describe these works by Hector Guimard Sculptures Vase
2. Draw a curvy part of a sculpture like Hector Guimard would make.

*Level M
1. Look over page 2, Art Nouveau. Look at the pictures.
2. Make a *Venn Diagram (what is the same about two of the pictures, what is different) and write a definition of Art Nouveau by your observations. You can write it on the back of your diagram.

Week 2
Level L
1. Mix 1/2 cup flour and 1/2 cup butter or margarine. Make a molding with the dough based on your drawing from last week. It will harden in the fridge. (an alternative is salt dough)

Level M
1. “Often, the artist will use natural objects for inspiration such as seashells, flames, trees, flowers,
and animals.” That is a quote from last week’s reading about Art Nouveau. Here are sites about how to draw two different types of seashells. Type 1  Type 2
2. Draw a seashell (or more than one) and turn it into something else. Here are more seashell pictures for inspiration.

*Week 3
*Level L
  1. *Print out these Modern History Art Timeline pieces. Cut out Hector Guimard.
  2. Write inside any of the following or your own thoughts. He was born in 1867. Art Nouveau means New Art. He was inspired by nature. Place it on your timeline in the 1890s.

*Level M
  1. Read this article and look at the pictures.
  2. *Print out art timeline. (L is using this too this week.) Cut out Hector Guimard and write about his life and art inside. Place it on your timeline in the 1890s.

Week 4
Level L & M
  1. Scroll down to 1908 and look at these houses designed by Art Nouveau artist Henry Van de Velde.
  2. Draw a design for the outside of an art nouveau house or try and draw one of the houses in the picture.

Unit 2 — Henri Matisse, Fauvism

Week 5
L
  1. Read this biography on Henri Matisse.
  2. Cut out the Henri Matisse timeline piece and write about him inside.

M
  1. Read this biography on Henri Matisse.
  2. Cut out the Henri Matisse timeline piece and write about him inside. On one side write Fauvism on your Henri Matisse timeline piece. What are some words that describe this style of art? Write the answers in your timeline piece. Add to your timeline in the 1900s.

Week 6
L
  1. Henri Matisse’s style is known as Fauvism. It is marked by bright colors and the artists didn’t try to paint realistically.
  2. View this painting by Matisse. Move your mouse over the flower pots at the bottom of the window.
  3. Paint your own flower pot and flowers. Use as big a brush as you can find and bright colors. Use acrylic paints. Remember, don’t try and be perfect. Look again at Matisse’s flowers and pots. Make yours the way he did his.

M

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1. Henri Matisse’s style is known as Fauvism. It is marked by bright colors and the artists didn’t try to paint realistically.
2. View this painting by Matisse. Move your mouse over the flower pots at the bottom of the window.
3. Pick part of the painting to try and recreate. Use as big a brush as you can find and bright colors. Use acrylic paints. Remember, don’t try and be perfect. Look again at Matisse’s flowers and pots. Make yours the way he did his.

Week 7

L

1. Look at these paintings again by Henri Matisse. Apples  Oranges  Goldfish
2. Set up something similar to paint — a bowl of fruit for example.
3. Paint your picture how you think Matisse would. Use acrylic paint like before.

M

1. Look at these paintings again by Henri Matisse. Apples  Oranges  Goldfish
2. Set up something similar to paint — a bowl of fruit for example.
3. Paint your picture how you think Matisse would. Use acrylic paint like before.

Week 8

L/M

1. Henri Matisse used collages later in his life, especially when he fell sick. Take a look at some of his collages. Collage 1  Collage 2  Collage 3
2. Do they still follow his same style of bright colors and not trying to make things realistic?
3. Make a collage. Cut out different shapes and glue them onto a single sheet. You could use colored paper or color or paint your own paper to use.

Unit 3 — Picasso, Cubism

Week 9

L

1. Read about Picasso.
2. Write in your timeline piece about him. Place it in the 1910s.

M

1. Read about Picasso.
2. Write in your timeline piece about him. Place it in the 1910s.

Week 10

L

1. Look at the paintings by Picasso on this page.
2. Play Picasso Head.

M

1. Read about Cubism and look at the paintings by Picasso.
2. Play Picasso Head.

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Week 11

1. *Draw on features to the face print out.
2. Color the different parts different colors that go together.
3. Cut out the different parts.
4. Glue them on to another page in Picasso fashion.

Week 12

1. Look at this painting by Picasso called, “The Three Musicians.”

2. Set up a still life — put some things out in front of you that don’t move And get three pieces of paper.
3. Draw simply a couple of objects on each piece of paper. Remember, it doesn’t have to be realistic. Think shape. In fact, think cube
4. Paint each paper differently, but pick colors that will look good all together. After you paint you could dab some of it with a sponge to make a texture on the paper.
5. Cut out your objects. If you want, cut some of your objects into pieces.
6. Recreate your still life on another piece of paper. Glue the pieces down.

Unit 4 — Jacob Lawrence

Week 13

L
1. Read about Jacob Lawrence.
2. Cut out your timeline piece and write about him in it. Place it on your timeline in the 1920s.

M
1. Read about Jacob Lawrence.
2. Cut out your timeline piece and write about him in it. Place it on your timeline in the 1920s.

Week 14

1. Watch and listen as Jacob Lawrence’s Migration series of paintings cross the screen.
2. Make a guess at the story he is telling.
3. Notice how many colors he uses.
4. Answers: These paintings tell the story of blacks leaving the farming life of the south for an urban life up north in the early part of the 20th century. He doesn’t use a wide variety of colors. He used the same colors in each painting.
5. Decide on a story to tell with your paintings. Plan out at least five pictures that you will make that together tell a story.
6. Start drawing your pictures. Draw at least one.

Week 15

1. Draw your pictures (at least five) that together tell your story.
2. Number them on the back and choose what colors you are going to use on all of them. Choose a limited number and use the same colors on each picture.

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3. Start coloring. You can use crayons or paints. He used tempera paint.

Week 16
1. Finish coloring in your drawings. Lawrence painted all the black in all his paintings in the series, then all the white, etc.
2. Look at these paintings by Jacob Lawrence.
3. What are they about?
4. How would you describe them?
5. The one painting is called *Victory*. Do you think the picture matches the title? What does it look like the soldier is feeling? What does the title suggest he should be feeling? What do you think is the message?

Week 17
1. Learn about *edge and outline*. Do watch, find and create.

Week 18
L
1. Learn about *natural and arbitrary color*. Do watch, find and create.

M
1. Learn about *natural and arbitrary color*. Do watch, find and create.

Week 19
L
1. Learn about *perspective*. Do watch, find and create.
2. Try on paper to draw with perspective. Draw a point on the paper at the top. Draw two straight lines down to the bottom of the paper so that you have an upside down V. Draw a dotted line going down the middle of the V. That’s the dotted line in the middle of the road. Color your road.
3. Here’s an example of a *road* to demonstrate perspective.

M
1. Learn about *perspective*. Do watch, find and create.
2. Try on paper to draw with perspective. Draw a point on the paper in the top left corner. Draw a slowly curving line that ends up in the bottom right of your paper. Start at the point again and draw a line that follows the same curve but moves more and more away from the other line. Color your river.
3. Draw trees along your river. The trees at the bottom are large and each tree that goes back along the river is smaller than the one before it.
4. You can see in these *photographs* how the man appears smaller the farther back he is.
5. Here are *river paintings* using perspective.

Week 20
1. Learn about *repetition*. Do watch, find and create.

Week 21/Week 22
Take a look at what a little *perspective* can do.

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L
1. Choose a **cartoon animal** to draw.

M
1. Choose a **cartoon person** to draw.

Week 23
L/M
1. Read about **Max Ernst**.
2. Look at his works.
   - Loplop Introduces Loplop
   - Surrealism and Painting
   - Fruit of a Long Experience
3. What do you think of surrealism as art?
4. Add Max Ernst to your timeline in the 1930s.

Week 24
L/M
1. Max Ernst’s work help bring about Abstract Expressionism which inspired artists like Jackson Pollock.
2. Read about **Jackson Pollock**.
3. Look at his **Lavender Mist** painting. (Ms click the arrows to read about the painting.)
4. Click in the top right corner and see if you can see his hand print. It’s in the tip of the corner.
5. Write about Pollock in his timeline piece. Place him on the 1940s page.

Week 25
L/M
1. Look at this **Jackson Pollock painting online**. Check out this **gallery** of his work as well.
2. Make a **Jackson Pollock** painting online. Click to change colors.

Week 26
L/M
1. Make a Pollock painting. Here are two options.
2. Cookies (light corn syrup)
3. Painting (poster paints)

Week 27
L/M
1. Read about **Alexander Calder**.
2. Look at some of his mobile artwork and his stabiles.
3. Write about Alexander Calder in your timeline piece and place it on the 1950s page.

Week 28 (Materials: sticks, yarn or thread, hole punch, construction paper or card stock)
1. Make an **Alexander Calder mobile**.

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Week 29
1. Look at these Alexander Calder sculptures.
2. Draw or build a Calder sculpture.

Week 30
1. Read about Ellsworth Kelly.
2. Fill in his timeline piece and place it on the 1960s page.

Week 31
1. Look at some of Kelly’s works. Choose some to enlarge.
2. Cut and paste or draw and color. Make a Kelly blocks of color picture.

Week 32
L
1. Look at Kelly’s lithographs.
2. Try a lithograph activity.

M
1. Look at Kelly’s lithographs.
2. Learn about lithographs.

Week 33
L
1. Read about Andy Warhol.
2. Fill in your Andy Warhol timeline piece.

M
1. Read about Andy Warhol.
2. Fill in your Andy Warhol timeline piece.

Week 34
1. Look at some Andy Warhol’s work.
2. What do you notice?
3. This technique is called silk screening.
4. Here’s a version of how to do it.

Week 35
1. Watch this video on Warhol.
2. Look around your house. Find something ordinary and commonplace and make a Warhol-like picture of it. Change its color, repeat it...make it unique. Be creative.
3. Remember natural and arbitrary colors? Which type of color did Warhol use? (answer: arbitrary, not what you would find naturally in the world)

Week 36
1. Choose a favorite piece of art from this year. Show it to a parent and tell why it’s your favorite.

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