Art History

Full set spring 2016

You should know the work by sight, artist name, title & general period in history.

#1- Katsushika Hokusai



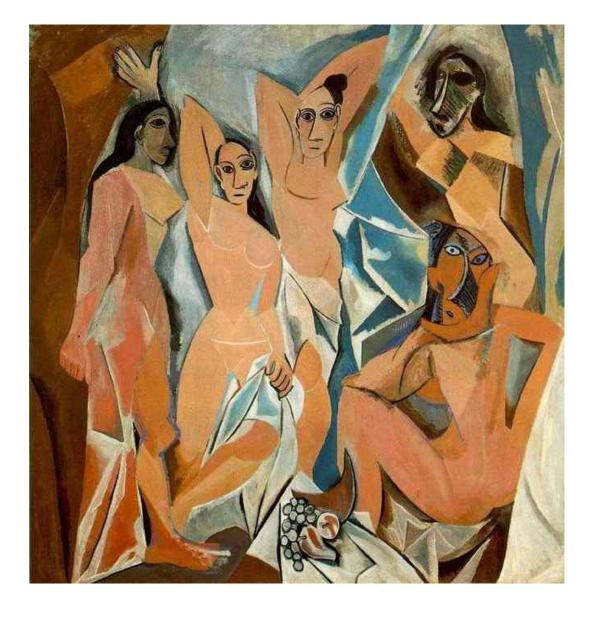
Repeated curved lines moves your eye through the art work like the flow of the water.

The Great Wave, ca. 1830–32, Japanese woodblock print Learn more? Click here

#2- Pablo Picasso

Shape and color are repeated to create movement as your eye seeks out similarities.

Which museum displays this work? <u>Click here</u>



Demoiselles d'Avignon, 1907, Oil on Canvas, Cubism

#3- Frank Lloyd Wright



Fallingwater, 1936 designed for the family of Edgar J. Kaufmann.

Low values in the shaded deck overhang and beneath the waterfall contrast with high values of the rock face and vertical planes of the deck creating emphasis.

Khan Academy even knows about him

#4-Alexander Calder

When Calder chose to repeat shapes and color as well as use progression the sizes of the orange shapes he created movement. See it move here.

Untitled Mobile,
Alexander Calder
1976 Approx. 30' x 76'



#5- Paul Cezanne



Cezanne creates depth with aerial perspective as well as specific use of color. He believed that warm colors came forward and cool colors receded. You can learn more here.

Still Life with Apples, 1895-98, (Museum of Modern Art, NYC, NY

6- Roy Lichtenstein



Stepping Out

1978

American, New York

Medium: Oil and Magna on canvas

Dimensions: 86 3/4 × 70 1/8"

Describe what you see.
What are primary colors?
Triadic color scheme?

http://www.metmuseum.org/collection/the-collection-online/search/482133

7- Vincent van Gogh

The Starry Night

1889

Saint Rémy, France

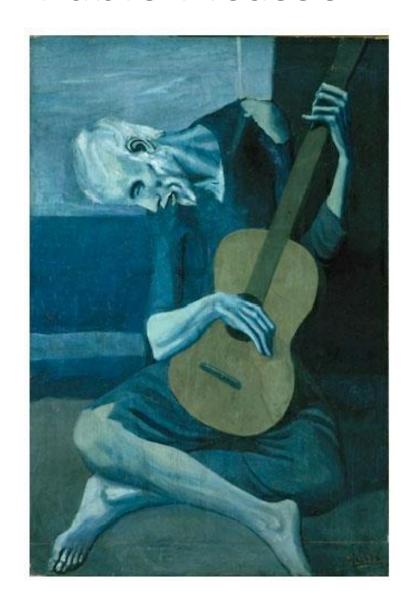
Medium: Oil on canvas

Dimensions: 29 x 36 1/4"

Which elements of art are dominant? Exactly what colors are repeated?



8- Pablo Picasso



The Old Guitarist

1904

Spanish, worked in France

Medium: Oil on panel

Dimensions: 48 3/8 x 32 1/2"

What mood or message does this work communicate? Why do you think that?
What is monochromatic?

http://www.artic.edu/aic/collections/exhibitions/Modern/artwork/28067

9- Edvard Munch

The Scream

1895

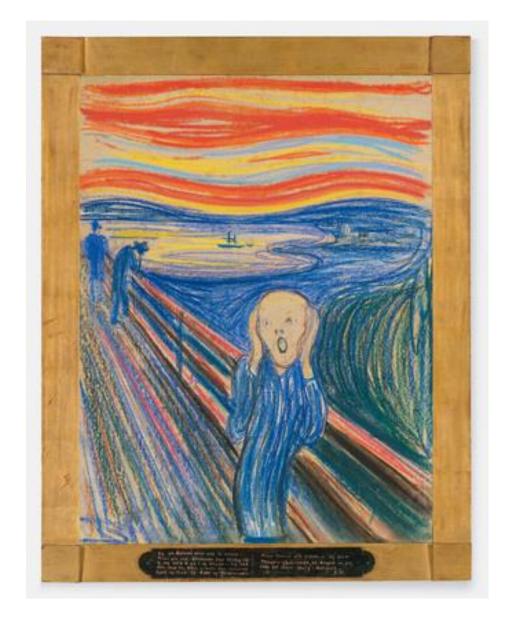
Medium: Pastel on board

Dimensions:

Is this good art?

What about this?

Ink Master???



10- Tim Burton



Jack, Sally and Zero

1993

Medium: Pastel and Watercolor,

Dimensions: 17 x 11"

Drawing for Nightmare Before

Christmas

Why did Burton use blue & orange?



11 – Johannes Vermeer

Girl with a Pearl Earring, 1665

Where do you see soft edges? Hard edges? What is the negative space?

Learn more about this



#12- Gordon Parks



American Gothic, 1942, Corcoran Gallery of Art, DC

How could you use sighting to help you sketch this photograph into your notes?

Read about his work in the South from the 1960's.

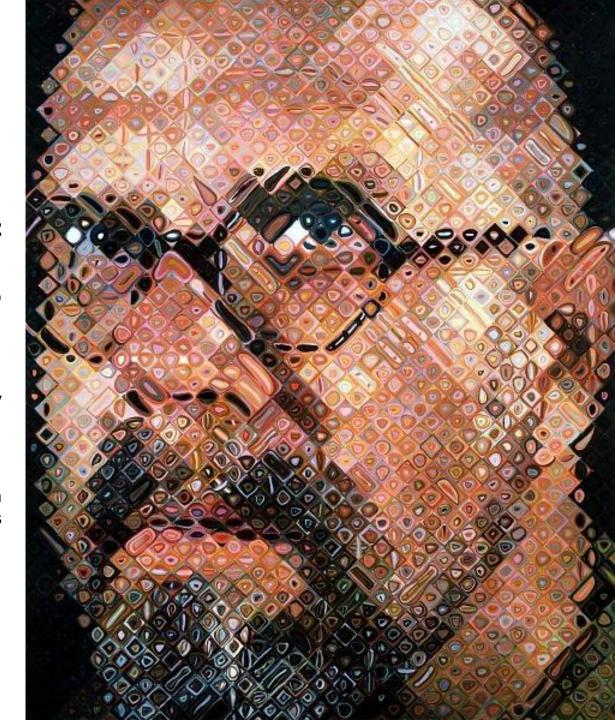
#13- Chuck Close

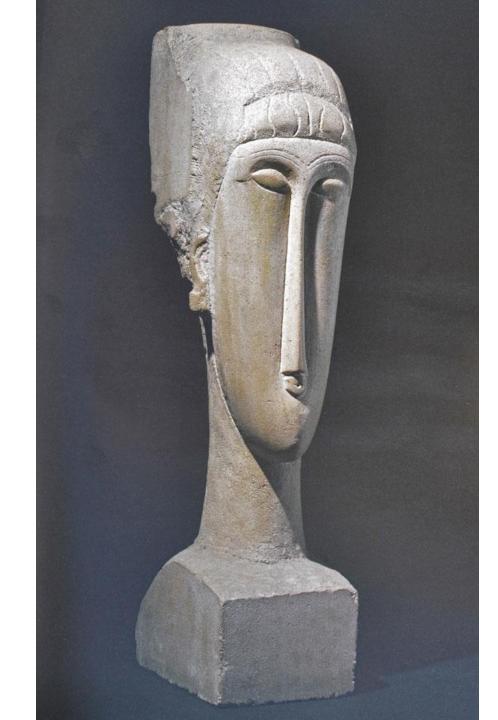
Interpretation:

The work reminds me of thousands of tiny non-objective paintings that when viewed as a whole realistically portray the artist.

Close is renowned for his highly inventive techniques of painting the human face, and is best known for his large-scale, photo-based portrait paintings

Self Portrait, 1997





#14- Amedeo Modigliani *Tete*, 1912

Sold for \$63 million at Sotheby's Auction House in November of 2014.

http://www.art-antiques-design.com/2014-archive/46-impressionist-modern-art-evening-sales-at-sothebys-and-christies.html

Kenneth Wayne describes Modigliani's sculpture as having "blocky forms, blank almond-shaped eyes, a beatific smile, an imposing frontality and forward stare, and decorative elements in the hair and forehead."

(K. Wayne, "Modigliani, Modern Sculpture and the Influence of Antiquity," op. cit., p. 76)

What do you think he left out?

#15- Paul Klee

Sinbad the Sailor, 1923

Analysis:

In Battle Scene, or Sinbad the Sailor, he uses color and patterns to tell the story of Sinbad meeting sea monsters



http://dboqfipc6vhz8.cloudfront.net/lesson/1/3/Lesson%20Summary.pdf

16- Vincent Van Gogh



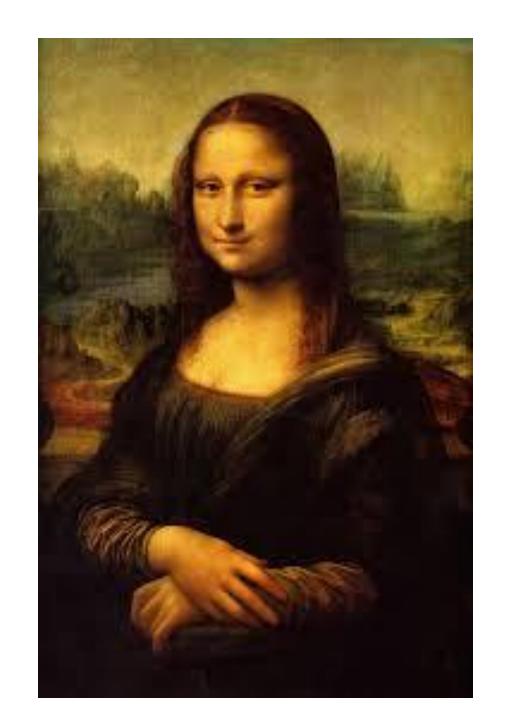
Starry Night 1889

What do the chaotic short strokes of paint make you think about the artists mindset when he painted?

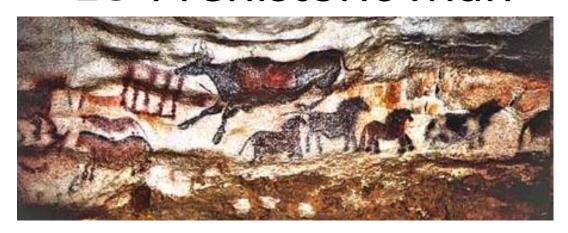
17-Leonardo da Vinci

Mona Lisa, 1517 Louvre, France

Do you see hard edges? Soft edges? Da
Vinci was considered a MSASTER, the
MASTER at creating form with subtle
changes in value in his painting.
This work is FAMOUS... why? List two
things you LIKE about it and two you don't
like. Evaluate the evidence you have for its
success at your table.



18-Prehistoric Man









The *similarity* of the earthy **colors** creates **harmony** despite the hundreds of images in the <u>caves</u> and the thousands of years between the creation of many of the images.

Lascaux Cave, ca 18,000 BCE, France

19- Sandy Skoglund

Revenge of the Goldfish, 1981

Its an "installation," an arrangement of scene.

For this work she created a dreamlike atmosphere by filling the set with handmade, larger-than-life sculptures of goldfish and two figures.

The use of grotesque animal caricatures creates tension in an ambiguous narrative that is at once playful and disturbing.

http://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/101166/sandy-skoglund-revenge-of-the-goldfish-american-1981/



http://www.sandyskoglund.com/pages/imagelist_fl/1979_84fl/resources/images/medium/bridgefsfileVolumesRAID_WorkstationWeb%20Work1979-84REVENGE%20OF%20THE%20GOLDFISH.jpg

20-Faith Ringgold



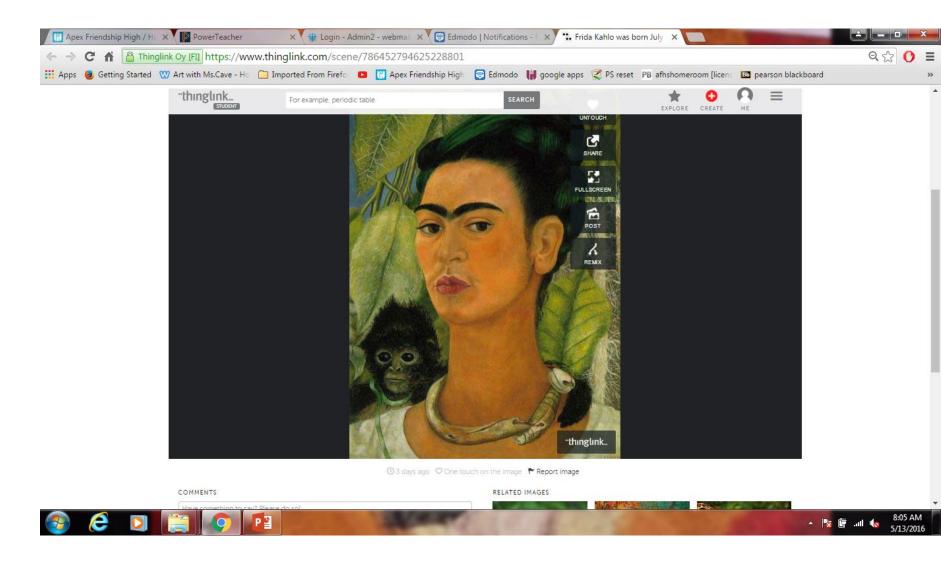
Dancing at the Louvre, 1991, New Museum of Contemporary Art, NY

1st of 12 story quilts entitled the "French Collection." Are her story quilts as much ART as da Vinci's Mona Lisa? Explain

21- Frida Kahlo

Self-Portrait
with Monkey,
1938

Presentation by N. Dabbaugh



22- Henri Matisse

Beasts of the Sea, 1950

Presentation by M. Kennedy

"An artist that loved to explore the possibilities of mixing geometric and biomorphic shapes was Henri Matisse. In the last few decades of his artistic career, he developed a new form of artmaking: the paper cut-out. Still immersed in the power of **color**, he devoted himself to cutting colored papers and arranging them in designs. "Instead of drawing an outline and filling in the **color...I** am drawing directly in **color**," he said. Matisse was **drawing with scissors!**"





23- James Whistler

Arrangement in Gray and Black, No. 1, 1871

The portrait's psychological acuity is powerfully conveyed by the deliberately pared down composition. The work, in its linear austerity and chromatic rigour dominated by neutral tones, was a continuation of Whistler's experimentation with prints, to which *View of the Thames* hanging on the wall is an allusion.

Excerpt from Musee D'Orsay

 $http://www.musee-orsay.fr/en/collections/works-in-focus/search/commentaire/commentaire_id/portrait-of-the-artists-mother-2976.html\\$

24- Salvador Dali

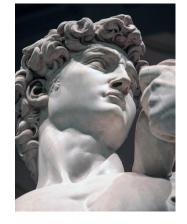


The Persistence of Memory, 1931

Explore more about this surreal painting through this interactive image at the Museum of Modern Art's website. For example did you know that the soft forms are from observations of melting cheese?

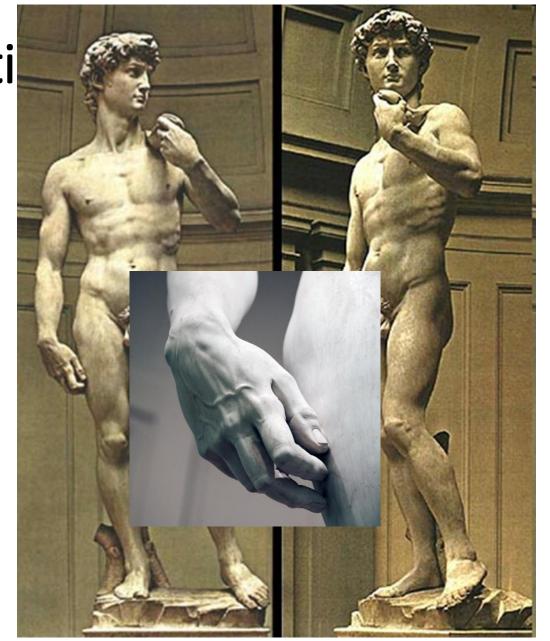
25- Michelangelo Buonarroti

David, 1504

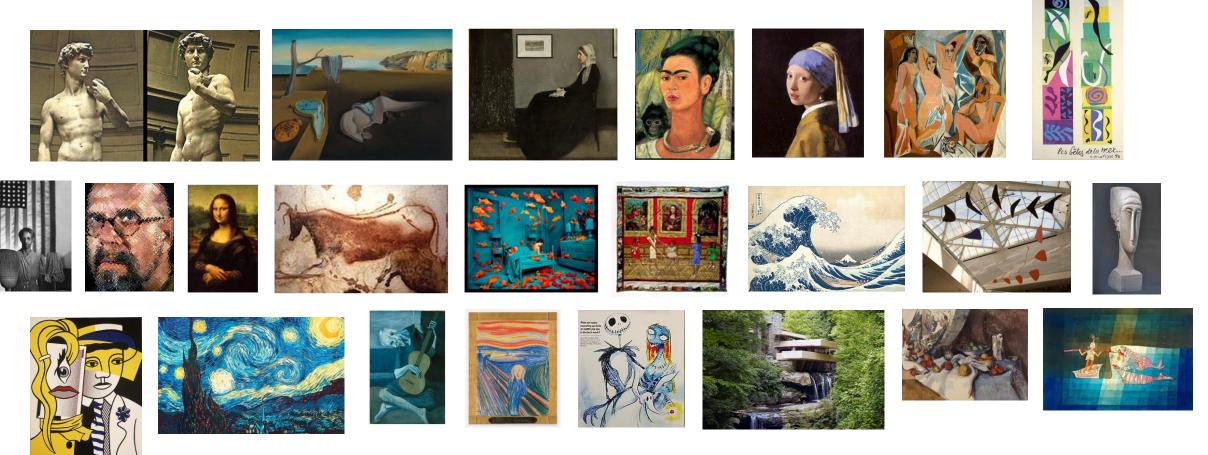


Michelangleo completed the work in 3 years at just 29 years of age. He took on the project at 26 after two other Florentine artists had rejected the huge block of marble because they feared there were too many imperfections for a statue of those dimensions. *David* stands nearly 14 feet tall, more than twice the height of an average modern adult male.

Check out the Khan Academy video that tells the biblical story behind the image and how the artist told the story in this sculpture.



All 24 – cut apart and make flash cards



Put all 2-D work on yellow paper, 3-D art on blue paper and all the "others" on red. Write the artist name on the back only. Create a matching color card with the titles. Play with the cards, shuffle, mix sort, LEARN!