



Albrecht Dürer's "The Young Hare"—

Albrecht Dürer was an artist from Germany. He lived almost 500 years ago. The German artist was known for the detail in his works. When Albrecht painted hair on the rabbit, it looked as if he painted each hair separately. He made the little animal seem so real that you want to reach out and touch it; it looks like it's about to get up and hop around.

Students used ebony pencils to be able to draw each hair on their rabbits; then completed the project with pastel washes.



Egyptian Art—

Ancient Egypt has always amazed people. It was a land of hidden tombs, golden treasures and scary animal gods. Every example of Egyptian art from any time period strictly adheres to the same 'style'. There is a code, or a set of rules for producing the artwork. The style is called frontalism. In reliefs or paintings, frontalism means that the head of the character is always drawn in profile, while the body is seen from the front. Although the face is to the side, the eye is drawn in full. The legs are turned to the same side as the head, with one foot placed in front of the other. It is truly remarkable that in thousands of years, this was the one and only style.



Seashells with Georgia O'Keeffe—

Georgia O'Keeffe was born on her family's large Wisconsin farm in 1887. She would grow up to become one of America's most famous painters. Her clear, bright paintings show the beauty she found in the simple, natural things around her.

Students studied her seashell paintings and then observed real seashells to create their own seashell paintings using oil pastels.



Cave Art—

The earliest form of art is often referred to as "Cave Art". It has been found around the world from Europe, Australia, Africa, and China. The purpose of these cave paintings is not known and may never be. However, some theories hold that they may be a way of transmitting information about large game to other hunters. Other theories ascribe them a religious or ceremonial purpose. Finally, although it is not generally accepted these days, some claim them to simply be the work of a bored prehistoric man. The first colors were red, iron oxide (hematite, a form of red ochre) and black (from juniper or pine carbons), white (from kaolin or mica), yellow and brown.

Cave water and the calcium it contained were used as mixers and vegetable and animal oils as binders.

Students used the same colors on sand paper (to mimic cave walls) and water as a mixer for the chalk. This is a good vehicle to teach that art can be a form of language



Famous Artist Portraits—

We put a list together of all of the famous artists that we study from Kindergarten through 8th Grade. Using construction paper crayons (which are made specifically for dark paper), students created their portraits of a famous artist.



Floral Arrangements—

Floral arts is the art of creating flower arrangements in vases, bowls and baskets or making bouquets and compositions from cut flowers, foliage and other botanical materials. Imagine having an exciting job that lets you use your creativity to brighten peoples' lives with flowers! As a florist, you will be involved with some of the most significant moments in people's lives. From birthdays to weddings to just because!

Students used collage to create their floral arrangement. Painting their flowers, cutting out their vases and leaves out of construction paper and putting them all together in a beautiful composition.



Under The Sea with Henri Matisse—

Oceans cover more than 75 per cent of the Earth's surface. The different oceans merge into one another, forming the largest habitat on Earth. The ocean floor is home to many unique communities of plants and animals.

Students became divers and discovered the excitement of ocean exploration. We then studied Henri Matisse's technique of paper cutting and nothing was drawn, everything was cut out of paper (imagine....drawing with scissors).



Cezanne's Apple and Oranges—

Paul Cezanne was famous for painting fruit that looked so real it seemed you could take a bite of the apple, smell the orange, or pick the pear off the canvas. Cezanne painted dozens and dozens of apples. He studied them for hours on end. He would walk all around them. Before he painted, he wanted to truly know his apple. He would think over the colors and the shapes many times. He worked so slowly that sometimes the fruit rotted before he finished!

Students studied real fruit to create their own still life of 'Apples and Oranges'.