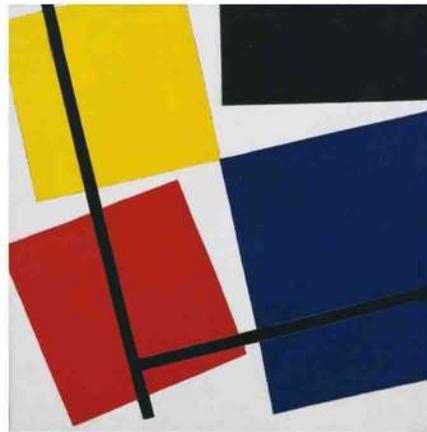


Teacher's Guide to:

"PAINTING THROUGH MUSIC"

An introduction to the visual arts



This teacher's guide accompanies the CD "Painting through Music", and can be used to teach both art history and art appreciation.

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About the CD

"Painting through Music" features musical compositions that accompany a selection of 12 paintings from 12 different schools of art (Renaissance through Abstract Expressionism). Students listen to the music while viewing the art and reading about the period/movement, the painting, and the artist. The music is meant to enhance the viewing experience and captures the mood, emotion or story behind the paintings. When possible, the drawing techniques used in the paintings are mimicked with the equivalent musical techniques. Kids and adults alike will find this a fun and easy way to get a brief overview of art history!



This CD is part of the "Scholastic Music Series".

View track listings, listen to samples, read reviews, and purchase the CD at:
www.CDbaby.com/Artist/JonathanPeters



1.

Period/Movement: Renaissance (c. 1300-1600)

Painting Title: Ascent of the Blessed

Artist: Hieronymus Bosch (c. 1450–1516)

About the period

The word *Renaissance* means "rebirth". During this period artists made great advances in painting by studying the mathematical laws of perspective, light, shadow and human anatomy. Some influential artists of the Renaissance include Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, and Raphael.

About the painting

(c. 1490 Oil on panel.) Part of a polyptych (PAW-lip-tick) of four panels entitled *Visions of the Hereafter*. A polyptych is a painting done on multiple panels - usually one main panel and various side panels or "wings". These panels were sometimes hinged so they could be open and closed to change the view of the painting.

About the artist

Hieronymus Bosch (hahy-uh-RON-uh-muhs bosh) was an early Netherlands painter whose works consisted primarily of religious and moral themes. He is well-known for his images of bizarre creatures with humans. Other works include: *The Garden of Earthly Delights*, *The Temptation of St. Anthony*, *The Ship of Fools*, and *Adoration of the Child*.

2.



Period/Movement: Baroque (1600-1730)
Painting Title: Narcissus
Artist: Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio (1571-1610)

About the period

During the Baroque period artists began to move away from the mathematical structure of the Renaissance, and instead used drama and emotion to engage the viewer. Many paintings used pastel colors and had a certain quality of haziness. Baroque art was encouraged by the Roman Catholic Church as a means to communicate the faith to the lower class. Royalty commissioned this type of art in order to display their power and wealth. Other artists from this period include Annibale Carracci, and Pietro da Cortona.

About the painting

(c. 1597-1599 Oil on canvas.) It is one of only two paintings by Caravaggio having a mythological theme. The myth tells of a youth who shows disdain for all who love him. As punishment, he falls in love with his own reflection in a pool of water. Narcissus is so captivated by his own beauty that he cannot look away and dies beside the pool.

About the artist

Caravaggio was one of the most influential artists of the Baroque period. This Italian painter, born in Milan, is credited with inventing the lighting technic called *tenebrism*. (Tenebrism is the harsh contrast of light and dark as the dominate feature of a painting.) He was very famous while he lived, but forgotten about after his death until he was rediscovered during the 20th century. Other works include: *The Calling of St. Matthew*, *Doubting Thomas*, and *The Entombment*.



3.

Period/Movement: Neoclassicism (1750-1830)
Painting Title: The Last Day of Pompeii
Artist: Karl Briullov (1799-1852)

About the period

The Neoclassical period was a return to the art of ancient Greece and Rome. Unlike the pastel colors and haziness used in Baroque art, Neoclassic painters used sharp colors and bold contrasts between light and dark. Other Neoclassical artists include Jacques-Louis David, Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres, and Élisabeth-Louise Vigée-Le Brun.

About the painting

(1830-1833 Oil on canvas.) The painting depicts the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 A.D. Briullov visited the site of Pompeii in 1828 to make sketches. Once finished, it received rave reviews and was the first Russian artwork to cause international interest. The artist himself can be found in the painting in the background next to the girl with the basket on her head.

About the artist

Briullov was a Russian painter and key figure who bridged the neoclassical and romantic periods. *The Last Day of Pompeii* earned him great fame and a high teaching post at the Imperial Academy of Arts in Russia. Other works include: *Italian Midday*, and *Genserich's Invasion of Rome*.

4.



Period/Movement: Romanticism (1790-1880)
Painting Title: The Kiss
Artist: Francesco Hayez (1791–1882)

About the period

The Romantic period was more about an intense personal expression than a certain style of painting. Emotion and nature were held supreme in opposition to reason and intellect. Other important themes were individualism, subjectivism, imagination, human nature, the passions, heroes, and folk culture. Artists from this period include William Blake, Henry Fuseli, Caspar David Friedrich, Théodore Géricault, Eugène Delacroix, Francisco Goya, and J.M.W. Turner.

About the painting

(1859 Oil on canvas.) The painting depicts an Italian patriot saying goodbye to his wife as he leaves for war. Hayez painted the picture to celebrate the victories of the Second Italian War of Independence in 1859. It became a popular patriotic symbol.

About the artist

Hayez was the leading Italian painter of the Romantic period. He was famous for his historical paintings, portraits and political allegories. Since he did not sign or date his works, their datings were usually determined from the time of sale. Other works include: *Destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem*, *Romeo and Juliet*, and *Samson and the Lion*.



5.

Period/Movement: Realism (1830-1870)
Painting Title: The First Mourning
Artist: William-Adolphe Bouguereau (1825–1905)

About the movement

During this movement artists attempted to make their paintings as true to life as possible, i.e. "as is" and without embellishment. This movement was in direct opposition to the subjectivism of the Romanticists and grew in popularity with the advent of photography. Other artists from this period include Gustave Courbet, Honoré Daumier, Jean-Francois Millet, Jean-Baptiste-Camille Corot, Albert Bierstadt, Winslow Homer, and Thomas Eakins.

About the painting

(1888 Oil on canvas.) *The First Mourning* is the depiction of the great pain and sorrow over the first human death. In the painting we see Adam and Eve holding the lifeless body of their son Abel, murdered by his own brother, Cain. It is doubly tragic in that the first human death is also the first murder. This painting was done after the death of Bouguereau's second son. Four of the artists' five children died before he did.

About the artist

Bouguereau (boo-guh-roe) was arguably the greatest painter of the human figure in the history of art. This French painter was especially known for his ability to paint hands and feet. He was an award-winning exhibitor and also a judge at the annual Paris Salon for many years. He was influential in the admission of women into French schools of art for the very first time. Having completed over 800 works by the end of his life, he described his love of art in these words, "Each day I go to my studio full of joy; in the evening when obliged to stop because of darkness I can scarcely wait for the next morning to come...if I cannot give myself to my dear painting I am miserable". Other works include: *The Virgin With Angels*, *The Nut Gatherers*, and *The Bohemian*.

6.



Period/Movement: Impressionism (1863-1890)
Painting Title: The Cellist
Artist: Joseph DeCamp (1858-1923)

About the movement

Impressionists were more concerned with how color and light interacted with each other than the clear-cut shapes and forms of the people and things they painted. In other words, they focused on the colors of the objects rather than the objects themselves. Because of this the paintings look blurry and unfinished. Artists painted quickly with loose, but distinct brush strokes. They used thick layers of paint, usually brilliant colors, and painted normal everyday things. Other artists from this movement include: Claude Monet, Édouard Manet, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Edgar Degas, Berthe, Morisot, and Mary Cassatt.

About the painting

(1908 Oil on canvas.) A woman plays the cello. Current location: Cincinnati Art Museum, Ohio.

About the artist

Joseph DeCamp was an American painter born in Cincinnati, Ohio. In the earlier part of his career he focused on figure painting, but around 1890 he began working with *Tonalism*: the use of an overall tone or color to create the forms and shapes of landscapes. Other works include: *June Sunlight* and *The Seamstress*.



7.

Period/Movement: Post-Impressionism (1886-1905)
Painting Title: The Circus
Artist: Georges Seurat (1859–1891)

About the movement

Post-Impressionism was an expansion of Impressionism, taking it in new directions. Artists still used distinct brush strokes and bright colors, but one of the new characteristics was the use of arbitrary or unnatural colors. Other artists from this movement include: Vincent van Gogh, Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, Paul Gauguin, and Paul Cézanne.

About the painting

(1891 Oil on canvas.) Small dots of only five colors were used to create this painting - red, brown, yellow, blue, and white. The painting was left unfinished when Seurat died at the age of 31 from diphtheria. It was then bought by Paul Signac a fellow artist and supporter of Pointillism.

About the artist

Georges Seurat (zhorz suh-RAH) was a French artist who invented the style of painting called Pointillism, in which pictures are painted entirely out of small dots of color. He felt Impressionism relied too much on inspiration and instead applied science and mathematics to his art. Other works include: *A Sunday Afternoon On The Island Of La Grande Jatte*, *La Parade*, and *Bathers at Asnières*.

8.



Period/Movement: Expressionism (1905-1930)
Painting Title: Fighting Forms
Artist: Franz Marc (1880–1916)

About the movement

During this movement artists stopped using perspective and flattened all their images. They also used very "in-your-face" colors. But the most important aspect of Expressionism was the part emotion played. Expressionists didn't want to paint the physical realities, but instead the emotions behind them. In other words, their goal was to paint form based entirely on feeling. Other artists from this movement include: Ernst Ludwig Kirchner, Erich Heckel, Wassily Kandinsky, Gustav Klimt, Egon Schiele, and Oskar Kokoschka.

About the painting

(1914 Oil on Canvas.) It is one of his final paintings before leaving to fight in World War I.

About the artist

Marc was a German painter and founding member of "Der Blaue Reiter" (The Blue Rider), one of the two main German Expressionist groups. He was killed in World War I at the age of 36 right after he had received orders to return home. Other works include: *The Fate of the Animals*, *The Yellow Cow*, and *The Lamb*.



9.

Period/Movement: Cubism (1907-1914)
Painting Title: Still Life with Harp and Violin
Artist: Georges Braque (1882–1963)

About the movement

Cubism is basically painting an object from all views at once. To do this the artist would first break the object down into small cubes (or other geometric shape) and then rearrange them before putting them back together. Like with Expressionism, objects were painted with little or no perspective. Color was mostly removed so that the viewer could concentrate on seeing all views at once without being distracted. Other artists from this movement include: Pablo Picasso, and Fernand Léger.

About the painting

(1912 Oil on canvas.) The painting is of a harp and violin seen from all different angles at once.

About the artist

Georges Braque (zhorz h brak) was a French painter who together with Pablo Picasso developed Cubism. He mostly painted still lifes. Other works include: *Fruit Dish*, *Ace of Clubs*, and *Bottle, Newspaper, Pipe, and Glass*.

10.



Period/Movement: De Stijl (1917-1931)
Painting Title: Simultaneous Counter Composition
Artist: Theo van Doesburg (1883–1931)

About the movement

De Stijl (deh style) is Dutch for "The Style". In a nutshell it is artistic geometry using very few shapes and very few colors: mostly squares, lines and the primary colors (red, blue, and yellow). The aim of De Stijl was to paint completely universal, abstract and objective reality. Other artists from this movement include: Piet Mondrian and Georges Vantongerloo.

About the painting

(1929-1930 Oil on canvas.) Current location: The Museum of Modern Art, New York.

About the artist

Theo Van Doesburg (Tay-oh van doose-berg) was a Dutch painter, writer, poet, and architect who founded the De Stijl movement along with Piet Modrian. Other works include: *Counter-composition XIV* and *Counter-composition XV*.



11.

Period/Movement: Surrealism (1924-1940s)
Painting Title: The Persistence of Memory
Artist: Salvador Dalí (1904–1989)

About the movement

Surrealism was about painting one's unconscious. Using free association, artists would place things together that would not normally go together (ex. an eggplant listening to the radio). Other artists from this movement include: Max Ernst, René Magritte, and Frida Kahlo.

About the painting

(1931 Oil on canvas.) According to many popular interpretations of this painting, the melting clocks symbolize the irrelevance of time, the ants on the orange clock symbolize the decay of time, and the abstract form of a face in the center of the painting is a self-portrait of Dalí.

About the artist

Salvador Dalí (DAW-lee) was a Spanish Catalan artist and one of the most famous Surrealist painters. Dalí used a lot of symbolism in his paintings. He also invented the "paranoid-critical method" in which he stood on his head for long periods of time to help induce hallucinatory scenes. He claimed to wear a necklace with a fork on it so that when he fell asleep at his canvas it would wake him and he could immediately paint any dreams he had. Other works include: *Swans Reflecting Elephants*, and *Apparition of Face and Fruit Dish on a Beach*.

12.



Period/Movement: Abstract Expressionism (1946-1950s)
Painting Title: Number 18
Artist: Jackson Pollock (1912–1956)

About the movement

Abstract Expressionism was the first American art movement to receive international attention. It combined the anti-form of Cubism with the internal emotional part of Expressionism. Like its' predecessor Surrealism, it too was about letting the unconscious speak. Other artists from this movement include: Arshile Gorky, and Willem de Kooning.

About the painting

(1950 Oil and enamel on Masonite.) Pollock gave most of his paintings number titles so that the viewer had no pre-conceived notions as to what the painting was about.

About the artist

Jackson Pollock (PAUL-ek) was an American artist who helped term the phrase "action painting". He developed a style of painting in which paint was poured and dripped onto the canvas from all different angles. He was an alcoholic and died in a single-car accident at age 44. Other works include: *One: Number 31, 1950, Number 7, and White Light.*

Activities

1. Make a timeline using postcard-sized prints of famous paintings. (See the resource section below for ideas on where to find inexpensive prints.) Students may choose from the following three types of timelines:

a) Make a timeline of a single artist's life (in 5 year intervals) starting with the date of their earliest work and track how their style changed or developed over time. (Artist suggestions: Picasso, Matisse, Goya, Chagall and Monet.)

b) Choose a particular country and make a timeline for how styles changed in that country over time. (Country suggestions: America, Italy, France, Germany, England, China and Japan.)

c) Choose a particular subject and track the way this subject was painted over a certain period of time. (Subject suggestions: men, women, children, landscapes, still life, animals, mothers with children, musicians, and musical instruments.)

2. Hang a map of the world in class and mark the places where each artist was born, lived, or where they painted during different periods in their life.

3. Have each student choose one artist and write a biography of their life.

4. Invite students to choose an artist or period and have them attempt to paint in that style.

Resources

www.artrenewal.org

The Art Renewal Center is an on-line museum with tens of thousands of high quality images, biographies, articles, scholarship contests, store and more.

www.artcyclopedia.com

A site with links to museums, image archives, artist sites, books, articles, and multimedia.

www.wga.hu

The Web Gallery of Art is a virtual museum containing over 24,000 reproductions spanning from 1000 to 1850 A.D. Commentaries, artist biographies, guided tours, period music, catalogue, and a free e-card service are available.

Many museums have on-line stores where you can buy postcard-sized prints of fine art.

Other sites that sell inexpensive art prints include:

www.art.com

www.artprints.com

www.allposters.com

Some good reference books include:

History of Art for Young People by H.W. Janson and Anthony F. Janson.

Art History for Dummies by Jesse Bryant Wilder, MA, MAT