Famous Artist of the Month

Name:
Nationality:
Date Born:_____Date Died:_____

Gallery:

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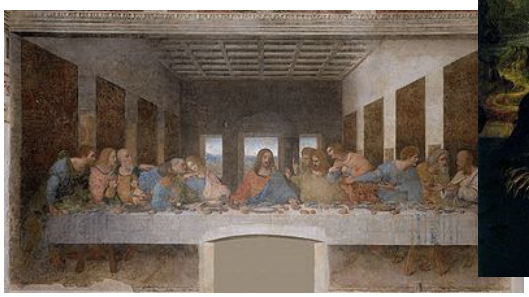
Famous Artists

1. Leonardo da Vinci
2. Michelangelo di Lodovico
3. Raffael Sanzio da Urbino
4. Sandro Botticelli
5. A van Dyck
6. Rembrandt van Rijn
7. Johannes Vermeer
8. Francisco Goya
9. Pablo Picasso
10. Auguste Rodin
11. Peter Paul Rubens
12. Salvador Dali
13. Henry Moore
14. Paul Jackson Pollock

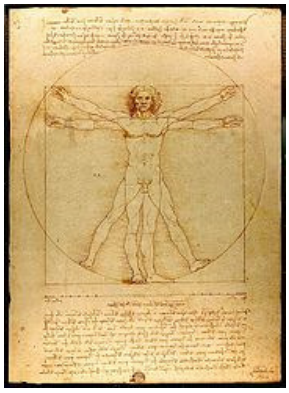
Leonardo da Vinci

Gallery: Leonardo da Vinci



The Last Supper

Mona Lisa

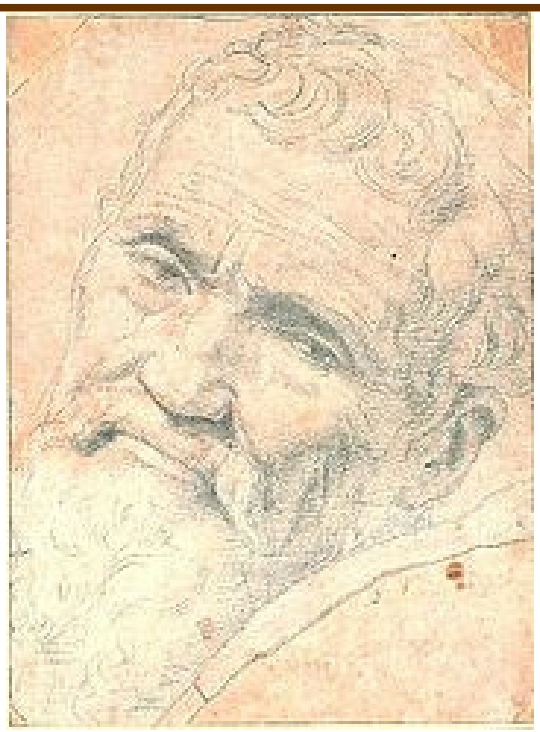


Vitruvian Man

The Virgin and Child

Leonardo di ser Piero da Vinci

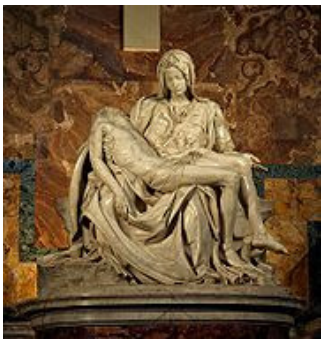
(April 15, 1452 – May 2, 1519), was an Italian polymath: painter, sculptor, architect, musician, scientist, mathematician, engineer, inventor, anatomist, geologist, botanist and writer. Leonardo has often been described as the archetype of the Renaissance man, a man whose unquenchable curiosity was equaled only by his powers of invention.[1] He is widely considered to be one of the greatest painters of all time and perhaps the most diversely talented person ever to have lived. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leonardo_da_Vinci



Michelangelo di Lodovico

Gallery: Michelangelo

Statue of David



Pietà,

Saint Bartholomew

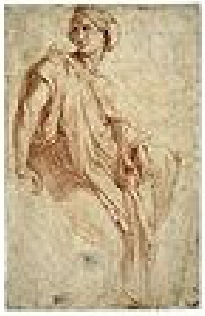
Sistine Chapel

Michelangelo di Lodovic

6 March 1475 – 18 February 1564, was an Italian Renaissance painter, sculptor, architect, poet, and engineer. Two of his best-known works, the *Pietà* and *David*, were sculpted before he turned thirty. Michelangelo also created two of the most influential works in fresco in the history of Western art: the scenes from Genesis on the ceiling and *The Last Judgment* on the altar wall of the Sistine Chapel in Rome. As an architect, Michelangelo pioneered the Mannerist style at the Laurentian Library. At 74 he succeeded Antonio da Sangallo the Younger as the architect of Saint Peter's Basilica. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michaelangelo

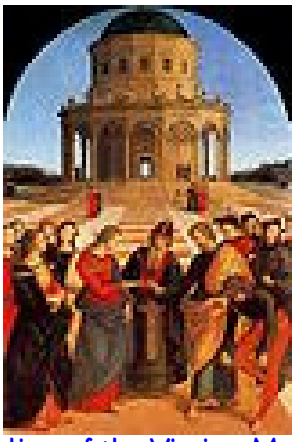
Raffael Sanzio da Urbino

Gallery: Raffael



Sybyl

Sistine Madonna



Wedding of the Virgin

Madonna of Meadow

Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino April 6 or March 28, 1483 – April 6, 1520 better known simply as **Raphael**, was an Italian painter and architect of the High Renaissance, celebrated for the perfection and grace of his paintings and drawings. Together with Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci, he forms the traditional trinity of great masters of that period. Many of his works are found in the Apostolic Palace of The Vatican. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raphael

Sandro Botticelli

Gallery: Primavera Venus and Mars The Birth of Venus

Sandro Botticelli

Sandro Botticelli or *Il Botticello* (1445 – May 17, 1510) was an Italian painter of the Florentine school during the Early Renaissance. He was born in the city of Florence. He became an apprentice when he was about fourteen years old and in 1462 he was apprenticed to Fra Filippo Lippi. By 1470 Botticelli had his own workshop. Botticelli never wed. His paintings remained in the churches and villas for which they had been created. His work has been seen to represent the linear grace of Early Renaissance painting, and *The Birth of Venus* and *Primavera* rank now among the most familiar masterpieces of Florentine art.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Botticelli

Anthony van Dyk

Gallery:Anthony van Dyk Painting of Courtiers, 1638 Henrietta Maria, 1688 Triple Portrait of Charles 1;

Sir Anthony van Dyck (22 March 1599 – 9 December 1641) was a Flemish Baroque artist who became the leading court painter in England. He is most famous for his portraits of King Charles I of England and Scotland and his family and court, painted with a relaxed elegance that was to be the dominant influence on English portrait-painting for the next 150 years. He also painted biblical and mythological subjects, displayed outstanding facility as a draftsman, and was an important innovator in watercolour and etching.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anthony_van_Dyck

Rembrandt van Rijn

Gallery:
Rembrandt van Rijn

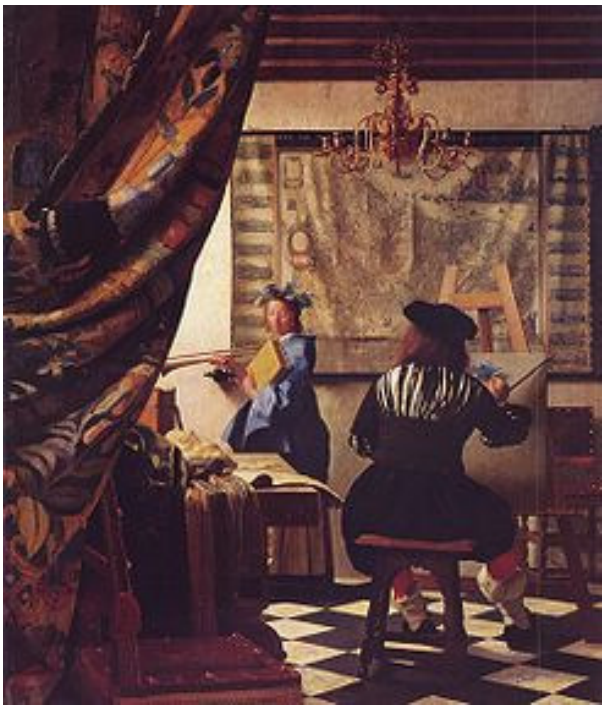
Belshassar's Feast, 1636

Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Tulp, 1632

Archangel leaves

Rembrandt van Rijn (July 15, 1606 – October 4, 1669) was a Dutch painter and etcher. He is generally considered one of the greatest painters and printmakers in European art history and the most important in Dutch history.[1] His contributions to art came in a period that historians call the Dutch Golden Age. His reputation as an artist remained high, and for twenty years he taught nearly every important Dutch painter. Rembrandt's greatest creative triumphs are portraits of his contemporaries, self-portraits and illustrations of scenes from the Bible.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rembrandt_van_Rijn



Johannes Vermeer

Gallery: Johannes Vermeer

Girls with wine glass, 1659

Music Lesson, 1662

Girls with pearl earring, 1665

Johan Vermeer (31 October 1632 –16 December 1675) was a Dutch Baroque painter who specialized in exquisite, domestic interior scenes of middle class life. Vermeer worked slowly and with great care, using bright colours, sometimes expensive pigments, with a preference for cornflower blue and yellow. He is particularly renowned for his masterly treatment and use of light in his work. Vermeer' is now acknowledged as one of the greatest painters of the Dutch Golden Age.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johannes_Vermeer

Francisco Goya

Gallery: Francisco Goya

Francisco José de Goya y Lucientes (30 March 1746 – 16 April 1828) was a Spanish painter and printmaker regarded both as the last of the Old Masters and as the first of the moderns. Goya was a court painter to the Spanish Crown and a chronicler of history. In 1786, Goya was appointed painter to Charles III, and in 1789 was made court painter to Charles IV. His portraits are notable for their disinclination to flatter. After contracting cholera and a high fever in 1792, Goya was left deaf, and he became withdrawn and introspective.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francisco_Goya

Pablo Picasso

Gallery: Pablo Picasso

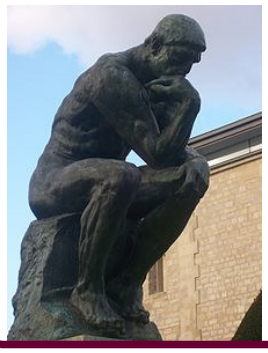
Dora Maar au Chat, 1941 Boy with Pipe 1905 Three Musicians, 1921 Sculpture Chicago

Pablo Picasso (25 October 1881 – 8 April 1973) was a Spanish painter, draughtsman, and sculptor. He is one of the most recognized figures in 20th-century art. He is best known for co-founding the Cubist movement and for the wide variety of styles embodied in his work. Picasso experimented with different theories, techniques, and ideas. Picasso's creativity manifested itself in numerous mediums, including painting, sculpture, drawing, and architecture. He made immense fortunes throughout his life, making him the best-known figure in twentieth century art. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pablo_Picasso

Auguste Rodin

Gallery: Auguste Rodin

The Thinker, 1879



The Age of Bronze –Plaster

The Burghers of Calais, 1884

Auguste Rodin (12 November 1840 – 17 November 1917) was a French sculptor. He is generally considered the progenitor of modern sculpture. He was schooled traditionally, and took a craftsman-like approach to his work, and desired academic recognition although he was never accepted into Paris's foremost school of art.. Many of Rodin's most notable sculptures were roundly criticized during his lifetime. But Rodin's reputation grew, such that he became the preeminent French sculptor of his time Rodin remains one of the few sculptors widely known outside the visual arts community. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Auguste_Rodin

Peter Paul Rubens

Gallery: Peter Paul Rubens

Infanta Isabella Clara Eugenia, 1566 Duke of Lerma, 1603

Hippopotamus Hunt, 1616

Raising the Cross, 1610

Sir Peter Paul Rubens (June 28, 1577 – May 30, 1640) was a prolific seventeenth-century Flemish Baroque painter, and used extravagant Baroque style that emphasized movement, color, and sensuality. He is well-known for his Counter-Reformation altarpieces, portraits, landscapes, and history paintings of mythological and allegorical subjects. His commissioned works were mostly religious subjects, "history" paintings, which included mythological subjects, and hunt scenes. His fondness of painting full-figured women gave rise to the terms 'Rubensian' or 'Rubenesque' for plus-sized women.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_Paul_Rubens

Salvador Dali

Gallery: Salvador Dali

The Persistence of Memory

Sculpture of The Persistence of Memory

Discovery of America Christopher Columbus

Salvador Dalí i Domènech (May 11, 1904 – January 23, 1989) was a prominent Spanish Catalan surrealist painter born in Figueres. Dalí was a skilled draftsman, best known for the striking and bizarre images in his surrealist work. His painterly skills are often attributed to the influence of Renaissance masters. His best-known work, *The Persistence of Memory*, was completed in 1931. Dalí's expansive artistic repertoire includes film, sculpture, and photography, in collaboration with a range of artists in a variety of media. Dalí was highly imaginative! http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salvador_Dal%C3%AD

Henry Moore

Gallery: Henry Moore

Chac Mool stone statue

Reclining Figure, 1951

Family Group, 1950

Henry Spencer Moore (30 July 1898 – 31 August 1986) was an English sculptor and artist. He was best known for his abstract monumental bronze sculptures which are located around the world as public works of art. His forms are usually abstractions of the human figure, typically depicting mother-and-child or reclining figures. He fulfilled large-scale commissions which made him exceptionally wealthy. Yet he lived frugally and most of the money he earned went towards endowing the Henry Moore Foundation.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Moore

Paul Jackson Pollock

Gallery: Paul Jackson Pollock

No 5,. 194

Number 1, 1950

Full Fathom, 1947

Green Silver, 1949

Paul Jackson Pollock (January 28, 1912 – August 11, 1956) was an influential American painter and a major figure in the abstract expressionist movement. During his lifetime, Pollock enjoyed considerable fame and notoriety. He began painting with his canvases laid out on the studio floor, and he developed what was later called his "drip" technique. He used hardened brushes, sticks, and even basting syringes as paint applicators. Pollock's technique of pouring and dripping paint is thought to be one of the origins of the term action painting.
He died at the age of 44 in an alcohol-related, single-car crash.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jackson_Pollock

Other Web Sites:

http://library.thinkquest.org/J001159/famart.htm

http://wwar.com/artists/

http://www.ibiblio.org/wm/paint/auth/

http://www.artquotes.net/masters.htm

Suggestions:

- Laminate all the portraits and gallery pictures. (These could be re-used each few years.)
- For review, play a matching game and match the gallery to the correct artist.
- Let your children research and find 3 more art works to add to the gallery.
- Expand each biography and let your children give 5 – 8 facts about the artist studied.
- Let your children study at least one art work in-depth. Let them narrate as many details as they can after some time studying the picture.
- Make a sketch or reproduce their own version of their favourite art work for each artist. Use other techniques – mosaic instead of pointillism, use water-colour pencils and then 'paint' with water to give the paint effect for example.
- Try different art mediums through the year ~ sculpture, splatter paints, water colours, pen & ink, charcoal, make prints, collages, oil paint/ acrylic paints, photographs etc. ...
- Try find additional coffee table books, library books, calendars or posters with Art from as many eras as you have studied
- Make an Artist Time Line..
- Enjoy art!

I acknowledge that this is not a comprehensive list, but the selection covers several centuries and demonstrates the variety of artists and their styles.