



Under the Home

*Third Grade Art History
Lesson Guide Printout*

Learn from the Masters

UNDER THE HOME THIRD GRADE ART HISTORY GUIDE

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Lesson 1 Guide: Landscape - View of Laerdalsøyri

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

In 'View of Laerdalsøyri, on the Sognefjord,' Themistokles von Eckenbrecher painted a view of Sognefjord, the longest and deepest fjord in Norway. Majestic green mountains stretch up to the clouds and tower over the tiny people below. The red, brown, and white homes of Laerdalsøyri cluster along the far shore of the fjord. A mother and child watch as ladies and gentlemen ride in carriages pulled by trotting ponies down a road. Two boats float on the serene surface of the water. A man stands and fishes from one of the boats.

Vocabulary

- **Fjord:** A long, narrow, deep inlet of the sea between high cliffs, as in Norway and Iceland, typically formed by submergence of a glaciated valley.
- **Carriage:** A four-wheeled passenger vehicle pulled by two or more horses.
- **Trot:** Proceed or cause to proceed at a pace faster than a walk, lifting each diagonal pair of legs alternately.
- **Serene:** Calm, peaceful, and untroubled; tranquil.
- **Minoan:** Relating to or denoting a Bronze Age civilization centered on Crete (c. 3000–1050 BC), its people, or its language.
- **BCE:** Before the Common Era. BCE has the same meaning as BC (Before Christ).

Genre

1. Landscape paintings focus on panoramic views of beautiful scenery such as sweeping plains, majestic mountains, green valleys, towering forests, and rushing rivers.
2. People may or may not appear in landscape paintings.
3. Landscape paintings may be based on real places or dreamed up in the imagination of the artist.
4. The first known landscape paintings originated in Minoan Greece around 1500 BCE.
5. There are two major traditions of landscape paintings. One originated in China and the other centered around Europe.
6. In China, landscape paintings were among the most prized and celebrated, while in Europe, landscape paintings were often viewed as inferior to paintings of other genres.

UNDER THE HOME THIRD GRADE ART HISTORY GUIDE

7. See below examples of western (Europe - Italy) and eastern (China) landscapes. To the left, is the landscape, *La Vierge au Lapin à la Loupe*, by Italian painter Titian. To the right, is the landscape, *A Fisher in Autumn*, by Chinese painter Tang Yin.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the artwork: Fjord, Laerdalsøyri, Two Boats, Bird, Mother and Child Holding Hands, Man Fishing, Men Rowing, Carriage, and Something Trotting,



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Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Map the Artwork

Find Norway on the map. Find its many Fjords.

Activity 4: Color the Map

Complete page 4 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Activity 5: Color the Artwork

Complete page 5 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'



Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** The characters are the people of Laerdalsøyri, including those in the boats and on the road.
2. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is Sognefjord near Laerdalsøyri.
3. **What is happening in the artwork?** A people are out and about, fishing, boating, riding, and walking, enjoying a beautiful day.
4. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the landscape genre.
5. **What types of landforms are often featured in landscape paintings?** Typical landforms include plains, fields, forests, mountains, valleys, and rivers.

Lesson 2 Guide: Landscape - The Harvesters

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

In 'The Harvesters,' Pieter Brueghel the Elder captures the laborious work of peasants during harvest time. A few peasants wield sharp scythes to reap golden grains of wheat from the field. Other peasants tie bundles of wheat into sheaves, then prop the sheaves upright into stooks, which allow the wheat to dry. Other peasants sit on sheaves and rest in the shade of a tree, eating bread, pears, and perhaps milk or porridge from bowls. Take a closer look to see a steeple peeping from between trees in the background. Also in the distance, birds fly over fields, a hay wagon rolls over a road, children play, and people bathe in a pond, travel over a hill, and sail on the water.

Vocabulary

- **Reap:** Cut or gather a crop or harvest.
- **Wheat:** A cereal plant that is the most important kind grown in temperate countries, the grain of which is ground to make flour for bread, pasta, pastry, etc.
- **Scythe:** A tool used for cutting crops such as grass or wheat, with a long curved blade at the end of a long pole attached to which are one or two short handles.
- **Sheaf:** A bundle of grain stalks laid lengthwise and tied together after reaping.
- **Stook:** A group of sheaves of grain stood on end in a field.

Genre

1. Landscape paintings focus on panoramic views of beautiful scenery such as sweeping plains, majestic mountains, green valleys, towering forests, and rushing rivers.
2. People may or may not appear in landscape paintings.
3. Landscape paintings may be based on real places or dreamed up in the imagination of the artist.
4. The first known landscape paintings originated in Minoan Greece around 1500 BCE.
5. There are two major traditions of landscape paintings. One originated in China and the other centered around Europe.
6. In China, landscape paintings were among the most prized and celebrated, while in Europe, landscape paintings were often viewed as inferior to paintings of other genres.

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Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the artwork: Scythe, Red Jug, Sheaves, Stooks, Pears and Bread, Bowls and Spoons, Pitchfork, Basket, Steeple, Pond, Hay Wagon, Boats, Houses, and Children Playing.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Color the Artwork

Complete page 6 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Review Questions

1. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is field of wheat.
2. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** The main characters are the working peasants. Minor characters include those walking, driving the hay wagon, bathing in the pond and playing.
3. **Looking at the painting, describe how wheat is harvested by hand.** First, the wheat is cut, then it is grouped into bundles and tied into sheaves, next it is stacked upright into stooks to dry.
4. **What types of foods do the peasants eat in the painting?** The peasants eat bread, pears, and something white from a bowl.
5. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the landscape genre.
6. **What types of landforms are often featured in landscape paintings?** Typical landforms include plains, fields, forests, mountains, valleys, and rivers.

Lesson 3 Guide: Landscape - Rain in an Oak Forest

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

Ivan Shishkin's 'Rain in an Oak Forest' shows three figures picking their way up a muddy road. The man farthest from the viewer carries what appears to be a gun. The lady lifts her brown skirts and holds the gentleman's arm as they shelter under an umbrella. The emerald green of the foliage glows bright in the foreground, despite the fog graying the colors in the distance. The painting enables the viewer to imagine the cool spritz of misty air against their skin and the splashing sound of footsteps through the puddles.

Vocabulary

- **Foliage:** Plant leaves, collectively.
- **Fog:** A thick cloud of tiny water droplets suspended in the atmosphere at or near the earth's surface that obscures or restricts visibility.

Genre

1. Landscape paintings focus on panoramic views of beautiful scenery such as sweeping plains, majestic mountains, green valleys, towering forests, and rushing rivers.
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3. Landscape paintings may be based on real places or dreamed up in the imagination of the artist.
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Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the print: Puddle, Fog, Man Carrying a Gun, Woman Lifting Skirts, Man Under an Umbrella, Stump, Moss, Rocks, Downed Branches, and Foliage.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Color the Artwork

Complete page 7 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Review Questions

1. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting of the artwork is a misty wood.
2. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** The characters include the scouting man with the gun and the lady and gentlemen under the umbrella.
3. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the landscape genre.
4. **What types of typical landscape landforms are featured in this painting?** This painting features the woods, which are commonly represented in landscape paintings.

Lesson 4 Guide: Landscape with Charon Crossing the Styx

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

Joachim Patinir's 'Landscape with Charon Crossing the Styx' is a special type of landscape painting called a 'world landscape.' World landscapes portray expansive views-on-high of imaginary lands populated by tiny figures and sometimes include real world landmarks.

'Landscape with Charon Crossing the Styx' shows the character, Charon, from two works of literature, Virgil's Aeneid and Dante's Inferno. Charon ferries the souls of the dead from the land of the living to the land of Hades. In the painting, Charon, ferries a soul down the river Styx. The soul must choose between the angelic glories of Heaven on the left and the demonic fires of Hell on the right. Note the inclusion of Cerberus, the three-headed dog, who guards the gates of hell.

Vocabulary

- **Charon:** A mythological ferryman who takes souls of the dead from the land of the living to the land of the dead.
- **Styx:** A mythological river that joins the land of the living and the land of the dead.
- **Hades:** A mythological underworld of the dead.
- **Cerberus:** A mythological three-headed dog that guards the gates of the underworld (hell in the painting).

Genre

1. Landscape paintings focus on panoramic views of beautiful scenery such as sweeping plains, majestic mountains, green valleys, towering forests, and rushing rivers.
2. People may or may not appear in landscape paintings.
3. Landscape paintings may be based on real places or dreamed up in the imagination of the artist.
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Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the print: Charon, Styx, Soul, Heaven, Angels, Peacock, Deer, Hell, Gate of Hell, Cerberus, and Fires of Hell.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Color the Artwork

Complete page 8 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Activity 4: Create Your Own Landscape

- Using crayons, color pencils, pastels, or paint, create your own landscape.
- Beforehand, discuss whether you plan to include sweeping plains, majestic mountains, green valleys, towering forests, or rushing rivers.

Review Questions

1. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is on the river Styx between Heaven and Hell.
2. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** The main characters are Charon, the ferrier, and the soul in the boat. Angels and Cerberus are also characters.
3. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the landscape genre.
4. **What types of typical landscape landforms are featured in this painting?** This painting features typical landscape landforms including forests, mountains, valleys, and rivers.

Lesson 5 Guide: Cityscape - New York

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

In George Bellows' cityscape, 'New York,' a bustling crowd of pedestrians, carts, trucks, trolley cars, and horses struggle to travel to their destinations. Many-windowed skyscrapers and belligerent advertisements tower over the hustle and chaos of the city. The heavy winter coats, bare trees, and the patch of snow covering a park reveal the season is winter. This cityscape depicts an imaginary composite of multiple places in New York City. The painting, completed in 1911, captures a unique time of transition, when horses still travel among motorized vehicles on the city roads.

Vocabulary

- **Pedestrian:** A person walking along a road or in a developed area.
- **Trolley Car:** A passenger vehicle powered by electricity obtained from an overhead cable by means of a trolley wheel.
- **Skyscraper:** A very tall building of many stories.
- **Composite:** Made up of various parts or elements.
- **Advertisement:** A notice or announcement in a public medium promoting a product, service, or event.

Genre

1. Cityscape artwork depicts the buildings, people, streets, urban transportation, and activities of large cities.
2. Artwork featuring smaller towns may be referred to as townscapes.
3. Townscapes were recognized as a distinct genre of art starting in the Netherlands in the 17th century.
4. Townscapes show multiple vantage points, including bird's eye views, panoramic views, street-level views, or window-level views.
5. Examine the Erwin Pendl's bird's eye cityscape drawing, 'Bird's-Eye View of Vienna from Getreidemarkt,' Louis-Léopold Boilly's street-level cityscape, 'Passer Payez,' and Camille Pissarro's window-level view cityscape, 'Boulevard Montmartre.'



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the print: Trolley, Horses, Trucks, Man Shoveling Snow, Policeman, Snowy Park, Skyscrapers, Windows, Trees, and Advertisements.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Map the Artwork

Find the location of the cityscape, New York city in New York state (labeled NYC).



Activity 4: Color the Map of New York

Complete page 9 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Activity 5: Color the Artwork

Complete page 10 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Review Questions

1. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting of the painting is New York city.
2. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** The characters are the people in New York city.
3. **What is the vantage point in the painting - bird's eye, panoramic, window-level, or street-level?** This painting shows a street-level view of New York city.
4. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the cityscape genre.

Lesson 6 Guide: Cityscape - View of Delft

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

Johannes Vermeer's 'View of Delft' shows the city of Delft in the Netherlands. This cityscape painting is noteworthy as it was completed in 1661, a time before cityscapes became common. The painting features one of the canals which flow within the city. Two peasant women talk alongside the canal. Further to the left, next to a barge in the water, two men chat with a woman, and another woman holds a child. Smaller figures go about their business on the far side of the canal, where sailing ships are moored. At the far right of the painting, the Rotterdam gate stands under double turrets. The dignified, white New Church tower presides as the highest building in the area, dwarfing the grayish Old Church tower, which breaks the plane of red roofs to the far left. The lightly rippled water has a glossy sheen and reflects the shadows of the buildings.

Vocabulary

- **Peasant:** A poor farmer of low social status who owns or rents a small piece of land for cultivation.
- **Canal:** An artificial waterway constructed to allow the passage of boats or ships inland or to convey water for irrigation.
- **Barge:** A flat-bottomed boat for carrying freight, typically on canals and rivers, either under its own power or towed by another.
- **Turret:** A small tower on top of a larger tower or at the corner of a building or wall, typically of a castle.

Genre

1. Cityscape artwork depicts the buildings, people, streets, urban transportation, and activities of large cities.
2. Artwork featuring smaller towns may be referred to as townscapes.
3. Cityscapes were recognized as a distinct genre of art starting in the Netherlands in the 17th century.
4. Cityscapes show multiple vantage points, including bird's eye views, panoramic views, street-level views, or window-level views.
5. Examine the Erwin Pendl's bird's eye cityscape drawing, 'Bird's-Eye View of Vienna from Getreidemarkt,' Louis-Léopold Boilly's street-level cityscape, 'Passer Payez,' and Camille Pissarro's window-level view cityscape, 'Boulevard Montmartre.'



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the painting: Two Peasant Women Talking, Two Men, Woman and Child, Barge, Sailing Ships, New Church, Old Church, Rotterdam Gate, and Canal.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Map the Artwork

Find the country location of the painting, the Netherlands.



Activity 4: Color the Netherlands on the Map of Europe

Complete page 11 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Activity 5: Color the Artwork

Complete page 12 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Review Questions

1. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting of the painting is the city of Delft in the Netherlands.
2. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** The characters are peasant women, two men and woman, a mother and child, and various other people in the city of Delft.
3. **What is the vantage point in the painting - bird's eye, panoramic, window-level, or street-level?** This painting shows a window-level view of Delft.
4. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the cityscape genre.

Lesson 7 Guide: Cityscape - Paris Through the Window

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

Marc Chagall's 1914 painting, 'Paris Through the Window,' shows a surreal window-view of the city of Paris in France. A two-faced man with a heart on his hand appears in the lower right-hand corner. A cat with a human face sits on the window ledge, perhaps watching the man in a hat holding a triangular parachute and floating through the air. A man and woman in black float horizontally. A train choo-choos itself upside down. The window frame and sky are a kaleidoscope of bright colors and geometric shapes. A chair back in the lower right appears to sprout real flowers. The buildings of Paris and unmistakable form of the Eiffel Tower provide the backdrop for the delightful absurdity.

Vocabulary

- **Surreal:** Pursue and kill a wild animal for sport or food.
- **Surrealism:** A rock formation that is visible on the surface.
- **Eiffel Tower:** A light umbrella used to give shade from the sun.
- **Turban:** A man's headdress, consisting of a long length of cotton or silk wound around a cap or the head, worn especially by Muslims and Sikhs.

Genre

1. Cityscape artwork depicts the buildings, people, streets, urban transportation, and activities of large cities.
2. Artwork featuring smaller towns may be referred to as townscapes.
3. Cityscapes were recognized as a distinct genre of art starting in the Netherlands in the 17th century.
4. Cityscapes show multiple vantage points, including bird's eye views, panoramic views, street-level views, or window-level views.
5. Examine the Erwin Pendl's bird's eye cityscape drawing, 'Bird's-Eye View of Vienna from Getreidemarkt,' Louis-Léopold Boilly's street-level cityscape, 'Passer Payez,' and Camille Pissarro's window-level view cityscape, 'Boulevard Montmartre.'



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the painting: Eiffel Tower, Someone Two-Faced, Window, Something, Upside Down, Cat with Human Face, Horizontal People, Buildings of Paris, Parachuting Man, and Heart.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Color the Country of France

Complete page 13 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Activity 4: Color the Artwork

Complete page 14 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Activity 5: Color the Artwork

Create your own surreal drawing or painting. Perhaps base your artwork on a dream you had in which something impossible happened.

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** The main characters are the two-faced man, the human-faced cat, the horizontal man and women, and the parachuting man.
2. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is a dream-like version of Paris, France.
3. **What geometric shapes do you see in the painting?** Geometric shapes include the rectangles of the window, the triangular prism buildings, The diamonds, triangles and trapezoids of color in the sky, the rectangles and cone of the train, and the square and rectangular windows of the buildings.
4. **Which elements of the painting are surreal?** Surreal elements include the man with two faces, the cat with a human face, the upside-down train, the horizontal man and woman, the man with the triangular parachute, the chair back sprouting flowers, and the rainbow-colored sky.
5. **Why do you think Chagall gave a man two faces? Why do you think one face is blue?** Answers vary.
6. **Why do you think Chagall gave the cat a human face?** Answers vary.
7. **Which famous manmade landmark is in this painting?** The famous Eiffel Tower landmark is in this painting.
8. **Which things are inside the window?** The chair and the two-faced man are inside the window.
9. **What is the vantage point in the painting - bird's eye, panoramic, window-level, or street-level?** This painting shows a window-level view of Paris.
10. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the cityscape genre.

Lesson 8 Guide: Cityscape - Night View of Saruwaka-machi

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

Utagawa Hiroshige's 'Night View of Saruwaka-machi' depicts a scene from Saruwaka-machi, a theater town from years past in Japan. A busy street divides kabuki theaters on the right and teahouses on the left. A watchful dog stands guard over a group of rollicking puppies. A full moon lingers over the people milling in the street, casting shadows toward the viewer. Some people carry glowing red and white lanterns to light the way home. 'Night View of Saruwaka-machi' is a woodblock print. Rather than being painted directly upon paper with a brush, the image is carved in relief from wood, similar to a rubber stamp. Ink is applied to the wooden block, and then the block is pressed upon paper. This work falls into an art genre called ukiyo-e, which features images such as beautiful ladies, sumo wrestlers, folk stories, landscapes, and in this case, a cityscape.

Vocabulary

- **Kabuki:** A form of traditional Japanese drama with highly stylized song, mime, and dance, now performed only by male actors, using exaggerated gestures and body movements to express emotions, and including historical plays, domestic dramas, and dance pieces.
- **Teahouse:** A place serving tea and other refreshments.
- **Ukiyo-e:** A school of Japanese art depicting subjects from everyday life, dominant in the 17th–19th centuries.

Genre

1. Cityscape artwork depicts the buildings, people, streets, urban transportation, and activities of large cities.
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Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the painting: Lanterns, Dog, Puppies, Teahouses, Kabuki Theaters, Moon, and Shadows.

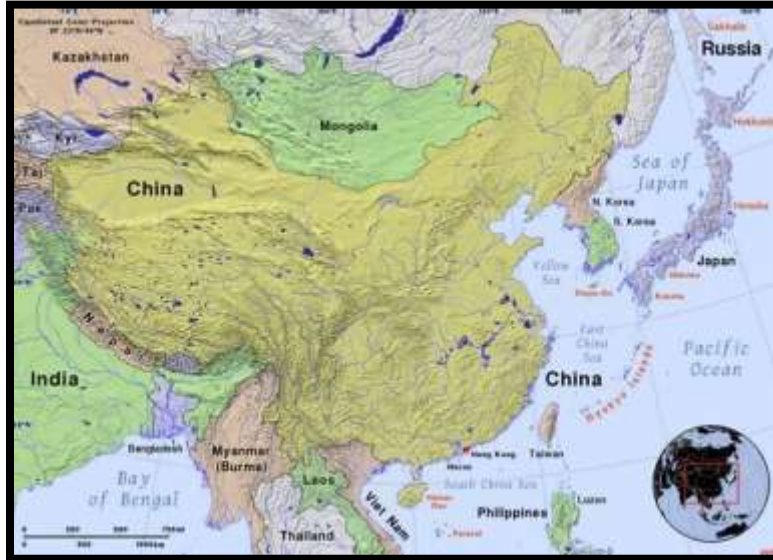


Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene shown in the painting aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Map the Artwork

Find the country of Japan.



Activity 4: Color the Map of Japan

Complete page 15 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Activity 5: Color the Artwork

Complete page 16 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Activity 6: Create Your Own Cityscape

- Using crayons, color pencils, pastels, or paint, create your own cityscape.
- Beforehand, discuss whether you plan to create a bird's eye view, a panoramic view, a street-level view, or a window-level view.
- Think about the buildings, people, streets, and other features you wish to incorporate.
- You might decide to create a picture of a real city, an imaginary city, or a real city with imaginary embellishments.

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** The characters are teahouse waitresses, entertainers, and customers milling outdoors in a theater district.
2. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is the former city of Saruwaka-machi.
3. **What casts shadows in the artwork?** The moon casts shadows in the artwork.
4. **What is the vantage point in the painting - bird's eye, panoramic, window-level, or street-level?** This painting shows a street-level view of Saruwaka-machi.
5. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the cityscape genre.

Lesson 9 Guide: Seascape - Moonlit Seascape with Shipwreck

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

A section on seascapes and nautical art would not be complete without at least one work from Russian Romantic painter and master marine artist, Ivan Aivazovsky. Aivazovsky's 'Moonlit Seascape with Shipwreck' depicts a ship run aground off the coast in the dark of night. A glowing full moon peeps from between the clouds, illuminating the breaking waves glistening like gemstones and crashing against the sandy beach. The sea glows like molten gold near the horizon. A small group of people gather outside a modest hut and its wooden watchtower to watch the spectacle. One observer points at the people escaping the swamped ship in lifeboats.

Vocabulary

- **Seascape:** A view of an expanse of sea.
- **Nautical Art:** Of or concerning sailors or navigation; maritime.
- **Maritime:** Connected with the sea, especially in relation to seafaring commercial or military activity.
- **Shipwreck:** The destruction of a ship at sea by sinking or breaking up, e.g., in a storm or after running aground.
- **Aground:** With reference to a ship, on or onto the bottom in shallow water.
- **Watchtower:** A tower built to create an elevated observation point.

Genre

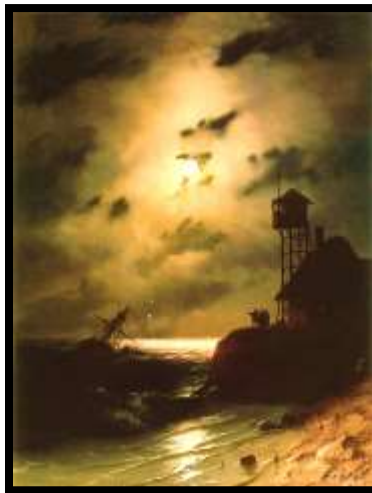
1. Seascape artwork depicts the water, waves, weather, ships, people, and lighthouses of the sea.
2. Seascapes may include views of both land and sea, boats and the sea, exclusively feature the sea, or even hint at what lies beneath the surface of the sea.
3. Whereas with seascapes, the central feature of the artwork tends to be the sea, artwork prominently featuring boats may be referred to as nautical art and artwork featuring commercial or military vessels may be classified as maritime art.
4. Study the subtle differences between seascapes, nautical art, and maritime art by examining Gustave Courbet's seascape, 'The Wave,' Vincent van Gogh's nautical painting, 'Fishing Boats at Sea,' and Hendrick Cornelisz Vroom's maritime painting, 'Dutch Ships Ramming Spanish Galleys off the English Coast, 3 October 1602.'



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the mask: Shipwreck, Person Pointing, Watchtower, Beach, Horizon, People in Lifeboats, Cottage, Something that Looks Like Liquid Gold, Something Peeping Between Clouds, and A Mixture of Water in Liquid, Solid, and Gas Forms.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene shown aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Map the Artist

Find the artist's home country of Russia.



Activity 4: Color Russia on the Map

Complete page 17 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Activity 5: Color the Artwork

Complete page 18 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** The characters are the people in the lifeboat, the people still on the ship, and the people watching from shore.
2. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is on the shore of the sea.
3. **What reflects in the artwork?** The moonlight reflects off the water in the artwork.
4. **What are the sources of light in the painting?** The sources of light are the moon and perhaps a candle or lantern shining through the window of the cottage.
5. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the seascape genre.

Lesson 10 Guide: Seascape - The Wave

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

French impressionist Pierre-Auguste Renoir's seascape, 'The Wave,' encompasses a flurry of brushstrokes to depict a wave churning against the seashore. White sea spray dances into the air, showing the power of the wave. Multiple colors are used to create the crashing wave, including reds, yellows, blues, greens, and whites. Black strokes suggestive of boats sail the line where the sea meets the sky. The greens, blues, and yellows of the sea at the horizon contrast with the darker blues and purples of the sky.

Vocabulary

- **Seascape:** A view of an expanse of sea.
- **Impressionist:** An art style featuring thin, visible brush strokes of color.

Genre

1. Seascape artwork depicts the water, waves, weather, ships, people, and lighthouses of the sea.
2. Seascapes may include views of both land and sea, boats and the sea, exclusively feature the sea, or even hint at what lies beneath the surface of the sea.
3. Whereas with seascapes, the central feature of the artwork tends to be the sea, artwork prominently featuring boats may be referred to as nautical art and artwork featuring commercial or military vessels may be classified as maritime art.
4. Study the subtle differences between seascapes, nautical art, and maritime art by examining Gustave Courbet's seascape, 'The Wave,' Vincent van Gogh's nautical painting, 'Fishing Boats at Sea,' and Hendrick Cornelisz Vroom's maritime painting, 'Dutch Ships Ramming Spanish Galleys off the English Coast, 3 October 1602.'



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the artwork: White, Green, Black, Yellow, White, Blue, Brown, Red, and Purple Brushstrokes, Sea Spray, Sea Foam, Ships, and Horizon



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Map the Artwork

Find the country of France.



Activity 4: Color France on the Map

Complete page 19 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Activity 5: Color the Artwork

Complete page 20 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** There are no humans in the painting other than the sailors on the black ships, which cannot be directly seen.
2. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is the seashore.
3. **How is artwork impressionistic?** Renoir used brushstrokes of color to suggest or provide an impression of shape and form, versus trying to closely mimic all of the details of reality.
4. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the seascape genre.

Lesson 11 Guide: Seascape - Garden at Sainte-Adresse

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

Claude Monet's 'Garden at Sainte-Adresse' features a splendid sea view from a garden terrace. Men in hats and ladies beneath parasols enjoy the bright sunshine and brisk ocean breeze. The sea is mildly choppy and the sails of boats billow in the wind. Flowers bloom and vines tangle in the trellis fence. The blue, white, and red flag of France and a red and yellow sailing club flag flap atop flagpoles. Monet visited Sainte-Adresse with his family and painted his family members into the painting. His father served as the model for the man in the Panama hat closest to the viewer.

Vocabulary

- **Seascape:** A view of an expanse of sea.
- **Terrace:** A level paved area or platform next to a building; a patio or veranda.
- **Panama Hat:** A wide-brimmed hat of strawlike material, originally made from the leaves of a particular tropical palm tree, worn chiefly by men.

Genre

1. Seascape artwork depicts the water, waves, weather, ships, people, and lighthouses of the sea.
2. Seascapes may include views of both land and sea, boats and the sea, exclusively feature the sea, or even hint at what lies beneath the surface of the sea.
3. Whereas with seascapes, the central feature of the artwork tends to be the sea, artwork prominently featuring boats may be referred to as nautical art and artwork featuring commercial or military vessels may be classified as maritime art.
4. Study the subtle differences between seascapes, nautical art, and maritime art by examining Gustave Courbet's seascape, 'The Wave,' Vincent van Gogh's nautical painting, 'Fishing Boats at Sea,' and Hendrick Cornelisz Vroom's maritime painting, 'Dutch Ships Ramming Spanish Galleys off the English Coast, 3 October 1602.'



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the painting: Sailboats, Steamers, Fishing Boat, Parasol, Panama Hat, French Flag, Sailing Club Flag, Terrace, Three Pieces of Evidence that it is a Windy Day, and Position of the Sun (Look at the Shadows for a Clue).



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Map the Artist

Find the country of France on the map of Europe.



Activity 4: Color the Flag of France

Complete page 21 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Activity 5: Color the Artwork

Complete page 22 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** The characters are ladies and gentlemen enjoying the fine day on a seaside terrace.
2. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is the seaside terrace garden at Sainte-Adresse.
3. **What clues in the painting reveal it is a windy day?** The flag fly almost parallel to the ground. The sea is choppy.
4. **What clues in the painting reveal it is a sunny day?** The ladies use parasols and the men wear hats. The people and furniture are brightly lit and cast shadows. The sky nearest the terrace is mostly blue and clear.
5. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the seascape genre.

Lesson 12 Guide: Seascape - The Gulf Stream

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

Winslow Homer's 'The Gulf Stream' portrays the survivor of a stormy sea floating in a floundering fishing boat, most likely somewhere near Florida and the Caribbean. The man's survival is not assured, as sharks circle his boat, rambunctious waves crest in the distance, and a waterspout looms on the horizon. However, there is hope. A three-masted sailing vessel is barely visible amidst the clouds. Will the sailors see the man? Will they reach him in time before his boat capsizes or he succumbs to dehydration?

Vocabulary

- **Seascape:** A view of an expanse of sea.
- **Gulf Stream:** A warm current that flows from the Gulf of Mexico, up the Eastern seaboard of the United States, and across the Atlantic Ocean.
- **Waterspout:** A rotating column of water and spray formed by a whirlwind occurring over the sea or other body of water.
- **Capsize:** Of a boat, overturn in the water.
- **Dehydration:** A harmful reduction in the amount of water in the body.

Genre

1. Seascape artwork depicts the water, waves, weather, ships, people, and lighthouses of the sea.
2. Seascapes may include views of both land and sea, boats and the sea, exclusively feature the sea, or even hint at what lies beneath the surface of the sea.
3. Whereas with seascapes, the central feature of the artwork tends to be the sea, artwork prominently featuring boats may be referred to as nautical art and artwork featuring commercial or military vessels may be classified as maritime art.
4. Study the subtle differences between seascapes, nautical art, and maritime art by examining Gustave Courbet's seascape, 'The Wave,' Vincent van Gogh's nautical painting, 'Fishing Boats at Sea,' and Hendrick Cornelisz Vroom's maritime painting, 'Dutch Ships Ramming Spanish Galleys off the English Coast, 3 October 1602.'



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the painting: Floundering Fishing Boat, Sharks, Fins, Tails, Sharp Teeth, Waterspout, 3-Masted Sailing Ship, Survivor, and Broken Mast.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Read McCabe's Curse

Read the excerpt from the poem 'McCabe's Curse,' which is said to have inspired Winslow Homer to paint 'The Gulf Stream'.

Land of cursed rocks and stones,
Land where many leave their bones,
Land of rascals, rogues, and peddlers,
Busy scandalizing meddlers;
Land of poverty and want,
Where pride is plenty, money scant,
Take this, my very heartiest curse,
And, if I could, I'd give you worse;

Activity 4: Color the Water Surrounding Florida and the Caribbean

Complete page 23 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Activity 5: Color the Artwork

Complete page 24 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Activity 6: Create Your Own Seascape

- Using crayons, color pencils, pastels, or paint, create your own seascape.
- Beforehand, discuss whether you plan to create a true seascape featuring the ocean, nautical art featuring boats, or maritime art featuring military or commercial vessels.
- Think about the water, land, boats, weather, sea life, people, and other features you wish to incorporate.

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** The character is the surviving man on the boat.
2. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is the ocean Gulf Stream, most likely near Florida and the Caribbean.
3. **What threatens the continued survival of the man in the painting?** The sharks, roiling waves, dehydration, and waterspouts threaten the continued survival of the man in the painting.
4. **What hints at hope for the survival of the man?** The three-masted ship on the horizon hints at hope for the survival of the man.
5. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the seascape genre.

Lesson 13 Guide: Still Life - Sunflowers

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

Dutch painter Vincent van Gogh created two series of still life paintings featuring sunflowers. The first series featured loose sunflowers lying horizontally. The second series featured sunflowers in vases. This painting, 'Sunflowers F458,' is a repetition of an earlier painting from the second series. In this painting, sunflowers in various states, many missing petals, others with crooked stems, bloom from a yellow vase adorned with the name, "Vincent." The surface supporting the sunflowers and the wall behind the sunflowers are in shades of yellow. This painting is currently hosted in the Van Gogh museum in the Netherlands.

Vocabulary

- **Dutch:** Relating to the Netherlands, its people, or their language.
- **Still Life:** A painting or drawing of an arrangement of objects, typically including fruit and flowers and objects contrasting with these in texture, such as bowls and glassware.
- **Sunflower:** A tall North American plant of the daisy family, with very large golden-rayed flowers. Sunflowers are cultivated for their edible seeds, which are an important source of oil for cooking and margarine.
- **Inanimate:** Not alive and showing no sign of life, especially not in the manner of animals and humans.
- **Museum:** Not alive and showing no sign of life, especially not in the manner of animals and humans.

Genre

1. Still life genre artwork features inanimate objects such as flowers, fruit, books, musical instruments, and bowls and other dinnerware.
2. Still lifes may include small bugs or other living creatures, but breathing, moving things are not the focus of paintings classified in the genre.
3. Although still lifes are not a well-respected form of painting artistically, still lifes sell well commercially.
4. Still lifes may contain animals, although the animals in still lifes are typically non-living unlike animal art where the animals are alive.

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5. Four common types of still life include 1) Flowers, 2) Fruit, 3) Non-living animals, and 4) Symbolic.
6. See below examples of the four common types of still lifes: 1) Hans Memling's 'Vase of Flowers' (Flowers), 2) Fede Galizia's 'Maiolica Basket of Fruit' (Fruit), 3) Giacomo Francesco Cipper's 'Still Life of Fish and Shellfish' (Non-living animals), and 4) 'Vanitas' by Harmen Steenwijck (Symbolic).



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the painting: Van Gogh's First Name, Vase, Walls, Horizontal Surface, Stems, Leaves, Petals, and Seeds.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Map the Artist

Find the country of the artist, the Netherlands.



Activity 4: Color the Netherlands on the Map

Complete page 25 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Activity 5: Color the Artwork

Complete page 26 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** There are no human characters, which is typical of most still lifes.
2. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is most likely indoors in a yellow room.
3. **How many sunflowers are in the painting?** There are fifteen sunflowers in the painting.
4. **Vincent van Gogh painted two series of sunflower paintings - the first featured loose sunflowers and the second featured sunflowers in vases. From which series is this painting?** This painting is part of the second series, as the flowers are in a vase.
5. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the still life genre.

Lesson 14 Guide: Still Life - The Basket of Apples

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

French painter Paul Cézanne's still life, 'The Basket of Apples,' is a fascinating study of balance. Cookies balance crossways in orderly layers upon a plate. Contrasting the cookies, the bottle slightly tilts and the basket tips forward to spill out a jumble of apples. Even the table is disjointed, as if split into two pieces down the middle, higher on the right than the left.

Vocabulary

- **Still Life:** A painting or drawing of an arrangement of objects, typically including fruit and flowers and objects contrasting with these in texture, such as bowls and glassware.
- **Balance:** A condition in which different elements are equal or in the correct proportions.
- **Unbalance:** A lack of symmetry, balance, or stability.
- **Disjointed:** Lacking a coherent sequence or connection.

Genre

1. Still life genre artwork features inanimate objects such as flowers, fruit, books, musical instruments, and bowls and other dinnerware.
2. Still lifes may include small bugs or other living creatures, but breathing, moving things are not the focus of paintings classified in the genre.
3. Although still lifes are not a well-respected form of painting artistically, still lifes sell well commercially.
4. Still lifes may contain animals, although the animals in still lifes are typically non-living unlike animal art where the animals are alive.
5. Four common types of still life include 1) Flowers, 2) Fruit, 3) Non-living animals, and 4) Symbolic.
6. See below examples of the four common types of still lifes: 1) Hans Memling's 'Vase of Flowers' (Flowers), 2) Fede Galizia's 'Maiolica Basket of Fruit' (Fruit), 3) Giacomo Francesco Cipper's 'Still Life of Fish and Shellfish' (Non-living animals), and 4) 'Vanitas' by Harmen Steenwijck (Symbolic).



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the artwork: Something Unbalanced, Something Balanced, Something Disjointed, Something Stacked, Something Draped, Cookies, Apples, Bottle, Basket, and Plate.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Map the Artist

Find the country of France.



Activity 4: Color France on the World Map

Complete page 27 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Activity 5: Color the Artwork

Complete page 28 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** There are no human characters, which is typical of most still lifes.
2. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is most likely indoors in a green room with a table.
3. **Which items are unbalanced in the painting?** The basket and the bottle are unbalanced in the painting.
4. **Which items are balanced on top of one another in the painting?** The apples and cookies are balanced on top of one another.
5. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the still life genre.

Lesson 15 Guide: Still Life - Music and Good Luck

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

Irish-American painter William Michael Harnett's still life, 'Music and Good Luck,' presents a special kind of still life painting called 'trompe-l'oeil,' which means 'deceive the eye.' Trompe-l'oeil artists use optical illusions to create two-dimensional paintings with the appearance of three-dimensions. Look closely at 'Music and Good Luck' to see how Harnett employed imperfections, perspective, texture, and shading to suggest realism and three-dimensions. This work strives to accentuate the viewer's sense of reality by highlighting flaws instead of hiding them. Painted flaws include the rusted metals, splintered wood, nail holes, stains, and rips.

Vocabulary

- **Still Life:** A painting or drawing of an arrangement of objects, typically including fruit and flowers and objects contrasting with these in texture, such as bowls and glassware.
- **Trompe-l'oeil:** Visual illusion in art, especially as used to trick the eye into perceiving a painted detail as a three-dimensional object.
- **Optical Illusion:** Something that deceives the eye by appearing to be other than it is.
- **Two-Dimensional:** Having or appearing to have length and breadth but no depth.
- **Three-Dimensional:** Having or appearing to have length, breadth, and depth.
- **Hasp:** A slotted hinged metal plate that forms part of a fastening for a door or lid and is fitted over a metal loop and secured by a pin or padlock.
- **Calling Card:** A card bearing a person's name and/or address, sent or left in lieu of a formal social or business visit.

Genre

1. Still life genre artwork features inanimate objects such as flowers, fruit, books, musical instruments, and bowls and other dinnerware.
2. Still lifes may include small bugs or other living creatures, but breathing, moving things are not the focus of paintings classified in the genre.
3. Although still lifes are not a well-respected form of painting artistically, still lifes sell well commercially.
4. Still lifes may contain animals, although the animals in still lifes are typically non-living unlike animal art where the animals are alive.
5. Four common types of still life include 1) Flowers, 2) Fruit, 3) Non-living animals, and 4) Symbolic.
6. See below examples of the four common types of still lifes: 1) Hans Memling's 'Vase of Flowers' (Flowers), 2) Fede Galizia's 'Maiolica Basket of Fruit' (Fruit), 3) Giacomo Francesco Cipper's 'Still Life of Fish and Shellfish' (Non-living animals), and 4) 'Vanitas' by Harmen Steenwijck (Symbolic).



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the artwork: Something Stained, Something Rusted, Something Ripped, Something Open, Something Etched, Something Unlocked, Hinge, Fiddle, Bow, Horseshoe, Piccolo, Sheet Music of Old Irish Song, Notes, Hartnett's Calling Card, Cupboard Door, Hasp on a Hook, Nails, Nail Holes, Matches and Matchbox, and 1888.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Map the Artist

Find Ireland, the birth country of the artist.

Activity 4: Color Ireland on the World Map

Complete page 29 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Activity 5: Color the Artwork

Complete page 30 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** There are no human characters, which is typical of most still lifes.
2. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is most likely indoors in a house.
3. **List imperfect items in the painting.** Imperfect items include the wooden door with nail holes, the rusted hasp and padlock, the stained and ripped sheet music, and the rusted horseshoe.
4. **Which musical instruments are featured in the painting?** Musical instruments include the fiddle and the piccolo.
5. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the still life genre.
6. **What special type of still life is the painting?** This painting is a trompe-l'oeil still life.

Lesson 16 Guide: Still Life - Vanitas Still Life with Self-Portrait

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

Dutch painter Pieter Claesz's 'Vanitas Still Life with Self-Portrait' is a special kind of still life called a 'vanitas.' In vanitas artwork, the objects symbolize 'the transience of life, the futility of pleasure, and the certainty of death.' ('Veritas' entry on Wikipedia.org) This painting features a violin and its bow, a glass mirror ball, an extinguished oil lamp, a face-down pocket watch with its back open to expose its inner gears, a cracked nut, an overturned glass roemer, a skull, a book, folders, papers, an overturned inkwell, a black pen holder, and a quill. Look closely at the glass ball to expand your view of the room. Note the brightly lit window, the beams of the ceiling, the doorways, the chairs, and the artist sitting at his easel while creating this painting. Note how the objects emphasize the fleeting passage of time and transience of life - the wine has been consumed, the lamp is extinguished, the ink is expended, and perhaps the pocket watch has stopped.

Vocabulary

- **Still Life:** A painting or drawing of an arrangement of objects, typically including fruit and flowers and objects contrasting with these in texture, such as bowls and glassware.
- **Vanitas:** A still-life painting of a 17th-century Dutch genre containing symbols of death or change as a reminder of their inevitability.
- **Pocket Watch:** A watch on a chain, intended to be carried in the pocket of a jacket or vest.
- **Roemer:** A traditional German drinking glass.
- **Easel:** Not alive and showing no sign of life, especially not in the manner of animals and humans.
- **Transience:** The state or fact of lasting only for a short time.

Genre

1. Still life genre artwork features inanimate objects such as flowers, fruit, books, musical instruments, and bowls and other dinnerware.
2. Still lifes may include small bugs or other living creatures, but breathing, moving things are not the focus of paintings classified in the genre.

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3. Although still lifes are not a well-respected form of painting artistically, still lifes sell well commercially.
4. Still lifes may contain animals, although the animals in still lifes are typically non-living unlike animal art where the animals are alive.
5. Four common types of still life include 1) Flowers, 2) Fruit, 3) Non-living animals, and 4) Symbolic.
6. See below examples of the four common types of still lifes: 1) Hans Memling's 'Vase of Flowers' (Flowers), 2) Fede Galizia's 'Maiolica Basket of Fruit' (Fruit), 3) Giacomo Francesco Cipper's 'Still Life of Fish and Shellfish' (Non-living animals), and 4) 'Vanitas' by Harmen Steenwijck (Symbolic).



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the painting: Pieter Claesz, Glass Ball, Pen Holder, Opened Pocket Watch, Quill, Inkwell, Violin and Bow, Oil Lamp, Skull, Cracked Nut, Roemer, and Folder.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Map the Artist

Find the artist's country, the Netherlands.



Activity 4: Color the Artwork

Complete page 31 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Activity 5: Create Your Own Still Life

- Using crayons, color pencils, pastels, or paint, create your own seascape.
- Beforehand, discuss which type of still life you plan to create: 1) Flowers, 2) Fruit, 3) Non-living animals, 4) Symbolic, and/or 5) Your Own Special Creation.
- Also consider whether you plan to create a special type of still life such as a trompe-l'oeil or a vanitas.

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** The character is the artist himself, Pieter Claesz, although we only see his inanimate reflection.
2. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is in an indoor room, perhaps in a house.
3. **What reminders does the painting provide about the fleeting passage of time and transience of life?** The wine has been consumed, the lamp is extinguished, the ink is expended, and perhaps the pocket watch has stopped.
4. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the seascape genre.
5. **What special type of still life is the painting?** This painting is a vanitas still life.

Lesson 17 Guide: Portrait - Mona Lisa

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

Italian artist and inventor Leonardo da Vinci's portrait, 'Mona Lisa,' is one of the most famous and valuable paintings in the world. Mona Lisa is thought to be a portrait of a real woman named Lisa del Giocondo, the wife of a Florentine silk merchant. The Italian word 'mona' is similar in meaning to 'madam' or 'my lady' in English. In the painting, Mona Lisa sits in a chair with her arms folded. Behind her is an imaginary far off landscape of paths, a bridge, and snowy mountains. It is Mona Lisa's mysterious expression that captivates viewers. In 1911, the painting was stolen from the Louvre museum in Paris before it was recovered two years later. The Italian thief, a Louvre employee, who kept the painting in his apartment for two years before he sold it to museum in Italy, later claimed his motive was to repatriate the painting to Italy, although money may have been the true motivating factor. Although the painting was created in the early 1500s, it was only after the theft that the painting became famous outside the art world. Vandals also sprayed the painting with acid and threw a rock at it in the 1950s. The painting was later put behind bulletproof glass to protect it.

Vocabulary

- **Portrait:** A painting, drawing, photograph, or engraving of a person, especially one depicting only the face or head and shoulders.
- **Mona:** Italian word for the English 'madam' or 'my lady.'
- **Florentine:** Relating to the city of Florence, Italy.
- **Louvre:** A museum in Paris, France.
- **Metro (Paris):** A subway in Paris, France.
- **Repatriate:** Return something or someone back to their country of origin.
- **Bulletproof:** Designed to resist the penetration of bullets.
- **Commission:** Give an order for or authorize the production of (something such as a building, piece of equipment, or work of art).

Genre

1. Portrait paintings typically feature a single human as the primary subject.
2. Portraits are often commissioned by the person being painted or their family.
3. Portraits are historically been painted for the rich and powerful, who could afford to pay for their paintings. Today, portraits may also be commissioned by those in the middle class.
4. The goal of the portrait is usually not to accurately represent reality and the subject's flaws, but rather to produce a flattering likeness of the subject.
5. Select types of portraits include, 1) Full-length, 2) Half-length, 3) Bust, 4) Profile, 5) Full-face, and 6) Three-quarters view.
6. See below examples of six common types of portraits: 1) Jacques-Louis David's 'Madame Récamier' (Full-length, Three-quarters), 2) Velázquez's 'Pope Innocent X' (Half-length, Three-quarters), 3) Mary Cassatt's 'Portrait of Madame Sisley' (Bust, Profile), and 4) 'Charles I in Three Positions' by Sir Anthony van Dyck (Half-Length with Profile, Full-face, and Three-quarters).



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the painting: Chair, Crossed Arms, Curved Mouth, Corners of the Eyes, Mountains, Road, and Bridge.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Visit the Mona Lisa

Imagine taking a trip to visit the Mona Lisa in the Louvre museum.

- First, hop on the blazingly-fast Concorde airplane and fly to Paris, France.



- Next, stop by the Eiffel tower and take the Metro to the Louvre museum. Note its famous glass and metal pyramid.



- Finally, enter the Louvre museum and navigate the crowd to see the Mona Lisa through the bulletproof glass.



Activity 4: Map the Artist

Find Italy, the country of the artist, Leonardo da Vinci, on the map of Europe.



Activity 5: Color Italy on the World Map

Complete page 32 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Activity 6: Color the Artwork

Complete page 33 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** The character in the artwork is Mona Lisa.
2. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is most likely indoors and includes an imaginary aerial view of a road, bridge, and mountains.
3. **What expression does Mona Lisa wear?** Mona Lisa wears a mysterious expression that contains a hint of a smile around the eyes and mouth.
4. **Describe the background of the painting?** The background of the painting offers a far-off view of a road, bridge, and mountains.
5. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the portrait genre.
6. **Is the portrait best described as a full-length, half-length, bust, profile, full-face, and/or three-quarters view?** This painting is best described as a half-length portrait with a full-face view.

Lesson 18 Guide: Portrait - Girl with a Pearl Earring

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

Dutch artist Johannes Vermeer's portrait, 'Girl with a Pearl Earring,' is well-known for the fictitious novel, play, and movie it inspired. The painting is of a lovely young girl, wearing an ornate dress, a turban, and an enormous pear-shaped pearl earring. This portrait is a special kind of painting called a 'tronie.' Tronies typically depict imaginary people and focus on the facial expressions and elaborate costuming of the subjects.

Vocabulary

- **Portrait:** A painting, drawing, photograph, or engraving of a person, especially one depicting only the face or head and shoulders.
- **Tronie:** A style of portrait painting that features exaggerated facial expressions, elaborate costuming, and lacks an identifiable human subject.
- **Pear:** A yellowish- or brownish-green edible fruit that is typically narrow at the stalk and wider toward the base, with sweet, slightly gritty flesh.
- **Pearl:** A hard, lustrous spherical mass, typically white or bluish-gray, formed within the shell of a pearl oyster or other bivalve mollusk and highly prized as a gem.
- **Turban:** A man's headdress, consisting of a long length of cotton or silk wound around a cap or the head, worn especially by Muslims and Sikhs.

Genre

1. Portrait paintings typically feature a single human as the primary subject.
2. Portraits are often commissioned by the person being painted or their family.
3. Portraits are historically been painted for the rich and powerful, who could afford to pay for their paintings. Today, portraits may also be commissioned by those in the middle class.
4. The goal of the portrait is usually not to accurately represent reality and the subject's flaws, but rather to produce a flattering likeness of the subject.
5. Select types of portraits include, 1) Full-length, 2) Half-length, 3) Bust, 4) Profile, 5) Full-face, and 6) Three-quarters view.

UNDER THE HOME THIRD GRADE ART HISTORY GUIDE

6. See below examples of six common types of portraits: 1) Jacques-Louis David's 'Madame Récamier' (Full-length, Three-quarters), 2) Velázquez's 'Pope Innocent X' (Half-length, Three-quarters), 3) Mary Cassatt's 'Portrait of Madame Sisley' (Bust, Profile), and 4) 'Charles I in Three Positions' by Sir Anthony van Dyck (Half-Length with Profile, Full-face, and Three-quarters).



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the painting: Something Pear-shaped, Something Elaborate, Turban, and Pearl.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Map the Artist

Find the Netherlands, the country of the artist, Leonardo da Vinci, on the map of Europe.



Activity 4: Color the Netherlands on the World Map

Complete page 34 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Activity 5: Color the Artwork

Complete page 35 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** The character in the portrait is the girl.
2. **What does the girl wear in the portrait?** The girl wears an elaborate dress, a pear-shaped pearl earring, and a turban.
3. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the portrait genre.
4. **Is the portrait best described as a full-length, half-length, bust, profile, full-face, and/or three-quarters view?** This portrait is best described as a bust with a three-quarters facial view.

Lesson 19 Guide: Portrait - Whistler's Mother

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

American James McNeill Whistler's, 'Whistler's Mother,' is a portrait of the artist's mother, Anna McNeill Whistler. The painting consists of severe shades of black, white, and grey and features many right angles. Wearing a severe expression, Anna Whistler sits rigidly upright on a chair, her feet clad in black shoes and propped up on a footrest. She wears a black dress with lace trim and a white lacy head covering. She also holds a lacy handkerchief. Two paintings in black frames hang on the gray and black wall. A grey and white floral curtain hangs motionless from the ceiling. Gray and black carpeting features a square pattern. Whistler's Mother is one of the most famous American artworks around the world. Over the years, this painting has been shown or mentioned in several movies and television shows, featured in a 1934 stamp, and immortalized in an 8-foot-tall statue in Pennsylvania.

Vocabulary

- **Portrait:** A painting, drawing, photograph, or engraving of a person, especially one depicting only the face or head and shoulders.
- **Lace:** A fine open fabric, typically one of cotton or silk, made by looping, twisting, or knitting thread in patterns and used especially for trimming garments.
- **Handkerchief:** A square of cotton or other finely woven material, typically carried in one's pocket and intended for blowing or wiping one's nose.

Genre

1. Portrait paintings typically feature a single human as the primary subject.
2. Portraits are often commissioned by the person being painted or their family.
3. Portraits are historically been painted for the rich and powerful, who could afford to pay for their paintings. Today, portraits may also be commissioned by those in the middle class.
4. The goal of the portrait is usually not to accurately represent reality and the subject's flaws, but rather to produce a flattering likeness of the subject.
5. Select types of portraits include, 1) Full-length, 2) Half-length, 3) Bust, 4) Profile, 5) Full-face, and 6) Three-quarters view.

UNDER THE HOME THIRD GRADE ART HISTORY GUIDE

6. See below examples of six common types of portraits: 1) Jacques-Louis David's 'Madame Récamier' (Full-length, Three-quarters), 2) Velázquez's 'Pope Innocent X' (Half-length, Three-quarters), 3) Mary Cassatt's 'Portrait of Madame Sisley' (Bust, Profile), and 4) 'Charles I in Three Positions' by Sir Anthony van Dyck (Half-Length with Profile, Full-face, and Three-quarters).



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the painting: Right Angles, Floral Curtain, Something Stern, Lace Trim, Footrest, Lace Handkerchief, Head Covering, and Two Paintings.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Map the Artist

Find Massachusetts, the birth state of the artist, James Abbott McNeill Whistler.

Lesson 20 Guide: Portrait - Self-Portrait with Bandaged Ear

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

Dutch artist Vincent van Gogh's portrait, 'Self-Portrait with Bandaged Ear,' was painted shortly after he was released from the hospital after losing his ear. Van Gogh is reputed to have cut off his own ear, although some historians believe he might have lied to protect his friend and fellow artist, Paul Gauguin, who may have cut Van Gogh's ear off with a sword during an argument. Note that the painting is a mirror image - it was actually Vincent van Gogh's left ear that was cut off. His ear is heavily bandaged, and he wears a warm furry hat and green overcoat. The background shows a canvas on an easel. The painting also includes a reproduction of a print by Sato Torakiyo, a Japanese print featuring Mount Fuji and women holding fans that hung in Van Gogh's studio. This work is a special type of portrait called a 'self-portrait,' when the artist paints their own portrait.

Vocabulary

- **Portrait:** A painting, drawing, photograph, or engraving of a person, especially one depicting only the face or head and shoulders.
- **Canvas:** A piece of canvas cloth prepared for use as the surface for an oil painting.
- **Easel:** A self-supporting wooden frame for holding an artist's work while it is being painted or drawn.
- **Self-Portrait:** A portrait of an artist produced or created by that artist.

Genre

1. Portrait paintings typically feature a single human as the primary subject.
2. Portraits are often commissioned by the person being painted or their family.
3. Portraits are historically been painted for the rich and powerful, who could afford to pay for their paintings. Today, portraits may also be commissioned by those in the middle class.
4. The goal of the portrait is usually not to accurately represent reality and the subject's flaws, but rather to produce a flattering likeness of the subject.
5. Select types of portraits include, 1) Full-length, 2) Half-length, 3) Bust, 4) Profile, 5) Full-face, and 6) Three-quarters view.

UNDER THE HOME THIRD GRADE ART HISTORY GUIDE

6. See below examples of six common types of portraits: 1) Jacques-Louis David's 'Madame Récamier' (Full-length, Three-quarters), 2) Velázquez's 'Pope Innocent X' (Half-length, Three-quarters), 3) Mary Cassatt's 'Portrait of Madame Sisley' (Bust, Profile), and 4) 'Charles I in Three Positions' by Sir Anthony van Dyck (Half-Length with Profile, Full-face, and Three-quarters).



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the painting: Bandage, Warm Coat, Warm Hat, Japanese Print, Fans, Mount Fuji, Easel, Canvas, and Window.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Map the Artist

Find the country of the artist, the Netherlands.



Activity 4: Color the Artwork

Complete page 38 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Activity 5: Create A Portrait

- Using crayons, color pencils, pastels, or paint, create a portrait.
- Beforehand, discuss whether you plan to include a full-length, half-length, bust, profile, full-face, and/or three-quarters view of the subject.
- Also consider whether you plan to draw or paint someone else or to use yourself as the subject in a self-portrait.

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** The character in the artwork is Vincent van Gogh, the artist.
2. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is indoors, probably inside van Gogh's painting studio.
3. **Why is Vincent van Gogh wearing a bandage?** Vincent van Gogh is wearing a bandage because his ear was recently cut off.
4. **Describe the background of the painting?** The background of the painting includes a canvas and easel and a Japanese print. A window is also visible.
5. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the self-portrait genre.
6. **Is the portrait best described as a full-length, half-length, bust, profile, full-face, and/or three-quarters view?** This painting is best described as a bust with a three-quarters facial view.

Lesson 21 Guide: History - The Destruction of Tea at Boston Harbor

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

In the American Revolution, the American colonists fought for independence from the British. Nathaniel Currier's painting, 'The Destruction of Tea at Boston Harbor,' captured one event in 1773 that helped to lead to war. The painting depicts the Boston Tea Party, a colonial protest against British taxes on tea. During the protest, the Sons of Liberty dressed as American Indians and tossed three entire boats-worth of British tea into Boston Harbor.

Vocabulary

- **Colony:** A country or area under the full or partial political control of another country, typically a distant one, and occupied by settlers from that country.
- **Colonial:** Relating to or characteristic of a colony or colonies.
- **Colonist:** A settler in or inhabitant of a colony.
- **Independence:** The fact or state of being independent or free from external rule.
- **British:** Relating to Great Britain or the United Kingdom, or to its people or language.
- **Tea:** A hot drink made by infusing the dried, crushed leaves of the tea plant in boiling water.
- **Sons of Liberty:** A secret society of American colonists formed to combat taxation by the British.
- **Native American:** A member of any of the originating peoples of the Americas.
- **Harbor:** A place on the coast where vessels may find shelter, especially one protected from rough water by piers, jetties, and other artificial structures.

Genre

1. History paintings are historically the most respected genre of painting.
2. Contrary to what you might think from the name, history paintings do not always depict true life events from history.
3. The Latin word 'historia' means 'story,' and is where 'history paintings' get their name.
4. History paintings tell stories, whether true events from history or fictitious stories from the imagination.
5. History paintings may also be called 'historical paintings.'

UNDER THE HOME THIRD GRADE ART HISTORY GUIDE

6. Select types of history paintings include, 1) Religious, 2) Literary (books other than mythological), 3) Allegorical (contains symbolism or hidden meanings), and 4) Historical (real historical events).
7. See below examples of four common types of history paintings: 1) Gerard van Honthorst's 'Adoration of the Shepherds' (Religious - Baby Jesus), 2) Sir John Everett Millais' 'Ophelia' (Literary - Shakespeare's 'Hamlet'), 3) C. Allan Gilbert's 'All is Vanity' (Allegorical - Lady Looking in Mirror vs Skull), and 4) 'Declaration of Independence' by John Trumbull (Historical).



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the painting: Cheering Colonists, Boxes to Tea, Sons of Liberty, People in Disguise, Flag, Harbor, Boston, Ship Masts, and Ship Rigging.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Map the Artwork

Find the state of Massachusetts, the city of Boston, and the Boston Harbor on the map of New England.



Activity 4: Color Massachusetts on the Map of New England

Complete page 39 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Activity 5: Color the Artwork

Complete page 40 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** The characters in the artwork are the Sons of Liberty and their fellow cheering colonists.
2. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is Boston Harbor in the state of Massachusetts.
3. **What disguises are the Sons of Liberty wearing?** The Sons of Liberty are dressed as American Indians.
4. **What are the Sons of Liberty throwing into the Harbor?** The Sons of Liberty are throwing tea into the harbor.
5. **Why are the Sons of Liberty throwing tea into the harbor?** The Sons of Liberty are throwing tea into the harbor to protest a British tax on the tea.
6. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the history genre.
7. **Is the portrait best described as a religious, literary, allegorical, or historical history painting?** This painting is best described as a historical painting within the history painting genre.

Lesson 22 Guide: History - Battle of Bunker Hill

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

In 1775, around two years after the Boston Tea Party, the first real battle of the Revolutionary War occurred between the Americans and the British in Concord and Lexington. E. Percy Morgan's 'Battle of Bunker Hill,' captured a later battle between American and British troops in the Charlestown neighborhood of Boston, Massachusetts. British General Hugh Earl Percy raises his sword to lead a charge of British soldiers in red up the hill. A British drummer keeps beat while the battle rages on. One British soldier hoists Britain's flag. American soldiers shoot at the British from the hilltop. In the end, although the British suffered more casualties than the Americans, the American soldiers lost the battle.

Vocabulary

- **Troops:** Soldiers or armed forces.
- **General:** A commander of an army, or an army officer of very high rank.
- **Casualty:** A person killed or injured in a war or accident.

Genre

1. History paintings are historically the most respected genre of painting.
2. Contrary to what you might think from the name, history paintings do not always depict true life events from history.
3. The Latin word 'historia' means 'story,' and is where 'history paintings' get their name.
4. History paintings tell stories, whether true events from history or fictitious stories from the imagination.
5. History paintings may also be called 'historical paintings.'
6. Select types of history paintings include, 1) Religious, 2) Literary (books other than mythological), 3) Allegorical (contains symbolism or hidden meanings), and 4) Historical (real historical events).
7. See below examples of four common types of history paintings: 1) Gerard van Honthorst's 'Adoration of the Shepherds' (Religious - Baby Jesus), 2) Sir John Everett Millais' 'Ophelia' (Literary - Shakespeare's 'Hamlet'), 3) C. Allan Gilbert's 'All is Vanity'

UNDER THE HOME THIRD GRADE ART HISTORY GUIDE

(Allegorical - Lady Looking in Mirror vs Skull), and 4) 'Declaration of Independence' by John Trumbull (Historical).



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the painting: British Soldiers, American Soldiers, British Flag, British General Leading the Charge, Muskets/Rifles, People in Disguise, Casualties, Drum and Drumsticks, and Ships Firing Cannons.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Map the Artwork

Find Boston, Massachusetts, the site of the painting, 'Battle of Bunker Hill.'



Activity 4: Color the Artwork

Complete page 41 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Activity 5: Listen to the Sounds of the Revolutionary War: Rifles, Fifes, and Drums

Listen to the video included in the online lesson.

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** The characters in the artwork are the American and British soldiers of the Revolutionary War.
2. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is Bunker Hill.
3. **Who won the battle?** The British won the battle when the American soldiers ran out of ammunition.
4. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the history genre.
5. **Is the portrait best described as a religious, literary, allegorical, or historical history painting?** This painting is best described as a historical painting within the history painting genre.

Lesson 23 Guide: History - American Commissioners of the Preliminary Peace Agreement with Great Britain

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

In 1782, seven years after the Battle of Bunker Hill, an American delegation traveled to Paris, France to negotiate a peace treaty with the British to end the Revolutionary War. Benjamin West's painting, 'American Commissioners of the Preliminary Peace Agreement with Great Britain,' shows only the American delegation. The British delegation is missing. It is said the British delegation refused to sit for the picture. West left the painting unfinished as a testament to the division that remained between the Americans and the British.

Vocabulary

- **Delegation:** A group of representatives authorized to represent others, in particular an elected representative sent to a conference.
- **Peace:** Freedom from or the cessation of war or violence.
- **Treaty:** A formally concluded and ratified agreement between countries.

Genre

1. History paintings are historically the most respected genre of painting.
2. Contrary to what you might think from the name, history paintings do not always depict true life events from history.
3. The Latin word 'historia' means 'story,' and is where 'history paintings' get their name.
4. History paintings tell stories, whether true events from history or fictitious stories from the imagination.
5. History paintings may also be called 'historical paintings.'
6. Select types of history paintings include, 1) Religious, 2) Literary (books other than mythological), 3) Allegorical (contains symbolism or hidden meanings), and 4) Historical (real historical events).
7. See below examples of four common types of history paintings: 1) Gerard van Honthorst's 'Adoration of the Shepherds' (Religious - Baby Jesus), 2) Sir John Everett Millais' 'Ophelia' (Literary - Shakespeare's 'Hamlet'), 3) C. Allan Gilbert's 'All is Vanity'

UNDER THE HOME THIRD GRADE ART HISTORY GUIDE

(Allegorical - Lady Looking in Mirror vs Skull), and 4) 'Declaration of Independence' by John Trumbull (Historical).



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the painting: American Delegation, Desk, Paperwork - Perhaps Peace Treaty, Curtains, Pointed Finger, and Unfinished Portion.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Map the Artwork

Find the country of France and the city of Paris.



Activity 4: Color the Artwork

Complete page 42 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** The characters in the artwork are the American delegation sent to negotiate peace with the British to end the Revolutionary War.
2. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is in Paris, France.
3. **Why is the British delegation not shown?** It is said that the British delegation refused to sit for the painting.
4. **Why didn't West finish the painting?** West didn't finish the painting to symbolize the continued division between the Americans and the British.
5. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the history genre.
6. **Is the portrait best described as a religious, literary, allegorical, or historical history painting?** This painting is best described as a historical painting within the history painting genre.

Lesson 24 Guide: History - Scene at the Signing of the Constitution of the United States

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

After the American colonists won independence from the British, in 1787 they signed the Constitution of the United States of America. Howard Chandler Christy's painting 'Scene at the Signing of the Constitution of the United States,' features 40 of the 53 delegates at the official signing, which took place at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. George Washington is prominently featured standing on the raised platform as delegates from North Carolina sign the document. Right below Washington is Benjamin Franklin, who sits over a pile of books.

Vocabulary

- **United States Constitution:** The supreme law of the United States of America.
- **Colony:** A country or area under the full or partial political control of another country, typically a distant one, and occupied by settlers from that country.
- **Colonist:** A settler in or inhabitant of a colony.
- **Independence:** The fact or state of being independent or free from external rule.
- **British:** Relating to Great Britain or the United Kingdom, or to its people or language.

Genre

1. History paintings are historically the most respected genre of painting.
2. Contrary to what you might think from the name, history paintings do not always depict true life events from history.
3. The Latin word 'historia' means 'story,' and is where 'history paintings' get their name.
4. History paintings tell stories, whether true events from history or fictitious stories from the imagination.
5. History paintings may also be called 'historical paintings.'
6. Select types of history paintings include, 1) Religious, 2) Literary (books other than mythological), 3) Allegorical (contains symbolism or hidden meanings), and 4) Historical (real historical events).

UNDER THE HOME THIRD GRADE ART HISTORY GUIDE

7. See below examples of four common types of history paintings: 1) Gerard van Honthorst's 'Adoration of the Shepherds' (Religious - Baby Jesus), 2) Sir John Everett Millais' 'Ophelia' (Literary - Shakespeare's 'Hamlet'), 3) C. Allan Gilbert's 'All is Vanity' (Allegorical - Lady Looking in Mirror vs Skull), and 4) 'Declaration of Independence' by John Trumbull (Historical).



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the painting: Constitution, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Cane, Colonial Flags, Drum, Chandelier, Independence Hall, and Books.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

UNDER THE HOME THIRD GRADE ART HISTORY GUIDE

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.



Activity 4: Map the Artwork

Find the state of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia on the map.



Activity 5: Color the Artwork

Complete page 37 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Activity 6: Create A History Painting

- Using crayons, color pencils, pastels, or paint, create a history drawing or painting.
- Beforehand, discuss whether you plan to include a religious, literary, allegorical, or historical history drawing or painting.

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** The characters in the artwork are the Sons of Liberty and their fellow cheering colonists.
2. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is Boston Harbor in the state of Massachusetts.
3. **What disguises are the Sons of Liberty wearing?** The Sons of Liberty are dressed as American Indians.
4. **What are the Sons of Liberty throwing into the Harbor?** The Sons of Liberty are throwing tea into the harbor.
5. **Why are the Sons of Liberty throwing tea into the harbor?** The Sons of Liberty are throwing tea into the harbor to protest a British tax on the tea.
6. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the history genre.
7. **Is the portrait best described as a religious, literary, allegorical, or historical history painting?** This painting is best described as a historical painting within the history painting genre.

Lesson 25 Guide: Space Art - Viking Orbiter

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

Donald Davis' 'Viking Orbiter' shows an unmanned space probe near the planet Mars in 1975. The space probe was shot into space atop a rocket, traveled to Mars, orbited around the planet, and took pictures to figure out a good place to land. The orbiter carried a lander, which traveled down to land upon the Martian surface to take pictures and measurements. The painting shows the lander detached from the orbiter, ready to travel down to the reddish, cratered surface of Mars. Note how Mars is half in shadow and half in sunlight, just like the earth. Also note the white polar ice caps on Mars.

Vocabulary

- **Mars:** The second smallest planet in our solar system and fourth planet from the sun.
- **Martian:** Relating to the planet Mars or its supposed inhabitants.
- **Unmanned:** Not having or needing a crew or staff.
- **Probe:** An unmanned exploratory spacecraft designed to transmit information about its environment.
- **Rocket:** A cylindrical projectile that can be propelled to a great height or distance by the combustion of its contents, used typically as a firework or signal.
- **Orbit:** The curved path of a celestial object or spacecraft around a star, planet, or moon, especially a periodic elliptical revolution.
- **Lander:** A spacecraft designed to land on the surface of a planet or moon.

Genre

1. Space art paintings attempt to capture the majesty of the universe.
2. Space art paintings feature outer space, stars, planets, comets, asteroids, spaceships, probes, and astronauts.
3. Space art is one of the newest genres, although paintings containing elements of astronomy, such as views of the night sky from the earth, have existed for centuries.
4. History paintings may also be called 'astronomical art.'
5. Select types of space art paintings include, 1) Descriptive Realism (attempt to show a scientifically accurate view), 2) Cosmic Impressionism (does not attempt to be

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- scientifically accurate), 3) Hardware Art (focuses on spaceships and probes), and 4) Cosmic Zoology (Portrays ideas about what extraterrestrial life might look like).
6. See below examples of four subgenres of space art paintings: 1) Lucien Rudaux's 'Lunar Eclipse' (Descriptive Realism), 2) Sarah's 'Galaxy in a Nut' (Cosmic Impressionism), 3) Rick Guidice's 'Artist's depiction of a pair of O'Neill cylinders' (Hardware Art), and 4) 'Alien Light Atmosphere' by Kalhh (Cosmic Zoology).



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the painting: Mars, Nighttime on Mars, Daytime on Mars, Viking Orbiter, Something Unmanned, Lander, Craters, Sunlight, Ice Caps, Stars, and American Flag.

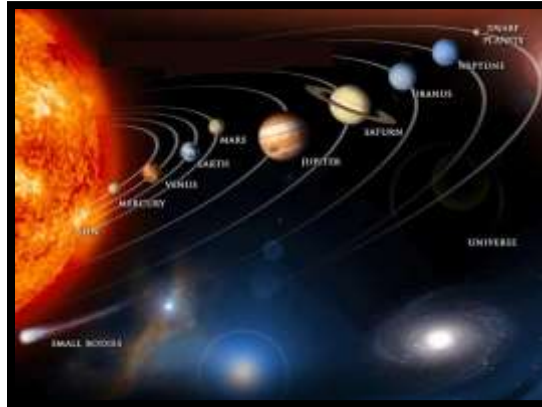


Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Map the Artwork

- Find Earth and Mars on the map of the solar system.
- Which planet is larger - Earth or Mars?
- With respect to other planets, is Mars close to Earth or far away?



Activity 4: Color Mars and Earth

Complete page 44 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Activity 5: Color the Artwork

Complete page 45 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** There are no human characters in the painting, as the probe is unmanned.
2. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is in outer space near the planet Mars.
3. **What disguises are the Sons of Liberty wearing?** The Sons of Liberty are dressed as American Indians.
4. **What is the mission of the Viking Orbiter?** The mission of the Viking Orbiter is to land an unmanned lander to study the surface of Mars.
5. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the space art genre.
6. **Is the portrait best described as a descriptive realism, cosmic impressionism, hardware art, and/or cosmic zoology space art painting?** This painting might be described as both descriptive realism and hardware art.

Lesson 26 Guide: Space Art - Big Impact

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

Donald Davis' 'Big Impact' shows a planetoid smashing into Earth. Note the cratered surface of the planetoid and the ring of matter ejected from the surface of the earth.

Vocabulary

- **Impact:** The action of one object coming forcibly into contact with another.
- **Planetoid:** Another term for asteroid.
- **Asteroid:** A small rocky body orbiting the sun. Large numbers of these, ranging in size from nearly 600 miles (1,000 km) across (Ceres) to dust particles, are found (as the asteroid belt) especially between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, though some have more eccentric orbits, and a few pass close to the earth or enter the atmosphere as meteors.
- **Crater:** A large, bowl-shaped cavity in the ground or on the surface of a planet or the moon, typically one caused by an explosion or the impact of a meteorite or other celestial body.

Genre

1. Space art paintings attempt to capture the majesty of the universe.
2. Space art paintings feature outer space, stars, planets, comets, asteroids, spaceships, probes, and astronauts.
3. Space art is one of the newest genres, although paintings containing elements of astronomy, such as views of the night sky from the earth, have existed for centuries.
4. History paintings may also be called 'astronomical art.'
5. Select types of space art paintings include, 1) Descriptive Realism (attempt to show a scientifically accurate view), 2) Cosmic Impressionism (does not attempt to be scientifically accurate), 3) Hardware Art (focuses on spaceships and probes), and 4) Cosmic Zoology (Portrays ideas about what extraterrestrial life might look like).
6. See below examples of four subgenres of space art paintings: 1) Lucien Rudaux's 'Lunar Eclipse' (Descriptive Realism), 2) Sarah's 'Galaxy in a Nut' (Cosmic Impressionism), 3) Rick Guidice's 'Artist's depiction of a pair of O'Neill cylinders' (Hardware Art), and 4) 'Alien Light Atmosphere' by Kalhh (Cosmic Zoology).



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the painting: Planetoid, Earth, Land, Oceans, Clouds, Stars, and Impact.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Color the Artwork

Complete page 46 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Review Questions

1. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is the planet Earth.
2. **What is impacting the earth?** A planetoid is impacting the earth.
3. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the space art genre.
4. **Is the portrait best described as a descriptive realism, cosmic impressionism, hardware art, and/or cosmic zoology space art painting?** This painting is best described as descriptive realism, as it aims to reproduce an accurate picture of what the event would look like in real life.

Lesson 27 Guide: Space Art - Fallback Disk Around Pulsar

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

R. Hurt's 'Fallback Disk Around Pulsar 4U 0142+61' shows a pulsar surrounded by a fallback disk of rocky matter and debris and a purple cloud of hot gas. A recent collapse of a star created the pulsar and fallback disk. The pulsar gets its name because it spins quickly and produces pulses of radiation. The black, starry expanse of outer space creates the backdrop.

Vocabulary

- **Pulse:** Throb rhythmically; pulsate.
- **Pulsar:** A celestial object, thought to be a rapidly rotating neutron star, that emits regular pulses of radio waves and other electromagnetic radiation at rates of up to one thousand pulses per second.
- **Fallback Disk:** A disk of matter that falls back after an explosion of a star to encircle the resultant neutron star.
- **Disk:** A shape or surface that is round and flat in appearance.
- **Radiation:** The energy transmitted by radiation, as heat, light, electricity, etc.

Genre

1. Space art paintings attempt to capture the majesty of the universe.
2. Space art paintings feature outer space, stars, planets, comets, asteroids, spaceships, probes, and astronauts.
3. Space art is one of the newest genres, although paintings containing elements of astronomy, such as views of the night sky from the earth, have existed for centuries.
4. History paintings may also be called 'astronomical art.'
5. Select types of space art paintings include, 1) Descriptive Realism (attempt to show a scientifically accurate view), 2) Cosmic Impressionism (does not attempt to be scientifically accurate), 3) Hardware Art (focuses on spaceships and probes), and 4) Cosmic Zoology (Portrays ideas about what extraterrestrial life might look like).
6. See below examples of four subgenres of space art paintings: 1) Lucien Rudaux's 'Lunar Eclipse' (Descriptive Realism), 2) Sarah's 'Galaxy in a Nut' (Cosmic Impressionism), 3)

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Rick Guidice's 'Artist's depiction of a pair of O'Neill cylinders' (Hardware Art), and 4) 'Alien Light Atmosphere' by Kalhh (Cosmic Zoology).



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the painting: Collapsed Star, Fallback Disk, Something Pulsing, Rocks, Dust, Outer Space, and Hot Gas.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Color the Artwork

Complete page 47 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** There are no human characters in the painting.
2. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is in outer space.
3. **How did the 'pulsar' get its name?** The pulsar got its name since it pulses with radiation.
4. **What immediately surrounds the pulsar in the painting?** A fallback disk of rock and dust and a purple cloud of hot gas surround the pulsar.
5. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the space art genre.
6. **Is the portrait best described as a descriptive realism, cosmic impressionism, hardware art, and/or cosmic zoology space art painting?** This painting is best described as descriptive realism.

Lesson 28 Guide: Space Art - Astronomers Studying an Eclipse

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

Antoine Caron's 'Astronomers Studying an Eclipse' shows people responding to a solar eclipse. Lightning streaks across the clouds as the sun looms dark in a red sky. Closest to the viewer, a putto scribbles something on a notebook. The bearded gentleman in black uses a pointer to prod an armillary sphere. Behind the gentleman in black, a man wears a red robe, leans over, and draws or measures on paper with a compass. The central figure in red holds a book and points up to the sky. A man in white, holds a tan celestial globe under his arm. In the background, a man wearing a hat reads from a book as a globe rests at his feet. Farther in the background, we see people panicking and fleeing, perhaps fearing the end of the world. In times past, people believed eclipses signified dire circumstances such as an imminent apocalypse. Today, we know that a solar eclipse is caused when the moon lines up between the earth and the sun to block the sun's light.

Vocabulary

- **Astronomer:** An expert in or student of the branch of science that deals with celestial objects, space, and the physical universe as a whole.
- **Eclipse:** An obscuring of the light from one celestial body by the passage of another between it and the observer or between it and its source of illumination.
- **Putto:** A representation of a naked child, especially a cherub or a cupid in Renaissance art.
- **Armillary Sphere:** A model of the celestial globe constructed from rings and hoops representing the equator, the tropics, and other celestial circles, and able to revolve on its axis.
- **Compass:** An instrument for drawing circles and arcs and measuring distances between points, consisting of two arms linked by a movable joint, one arm ending in a point and the other usually carrying a pencil or pen.
- **Celestial Globe:** A spherical representation of the sky showing the constellations.
- **Apocalypse:** The complete final destruction of the world, especially as described in the biblical book of Revelation.

Genre

1. Space art paintings attempt to capture the majesty of the universe.
2. Space art paintings feature outer space, stars, planets, comets, asteroids, spaceships, probes, and astronauts.
3. Space art is one of the newest genres, although paintings containing elements of astronomy, such as views of the night sky from the earth, have existed for centuries.
4. History paintings may also be called 'astronomical art.'
5. Select types of space art paintings include, 1) Descriptive Realism (attempt to show a scientifically accurate view), 2) Cosmic Impressionism (does not attempt to be scientifically accurate), 3) Hardware Art (focuses on spaceships and probes), and 4) Cosmic Zoology (Portrays ideas about what extraterrestrial life might look like).
6. See below examples of four subgenres of space art paintings: 1) Lucien Rudaux's 'Lunar Eclipse' (Descriptive Realism), 2) Sarah's 'Galaxy in a Nut' (Cosmic Impressionism), 3) Rick Guidice's 'Artist's depiction of a pair of O'Neill cylinders' (Hardware Art), and 4) 'Alien Light Atmosphere' by Kalhh (Cosmic Zoology).



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the artwork: Something Eclipsed, Storm Clouds, Compass, Armillary Sphere, Celestial Globe, Putto, Books, Statues, Running People, and Astronomers.

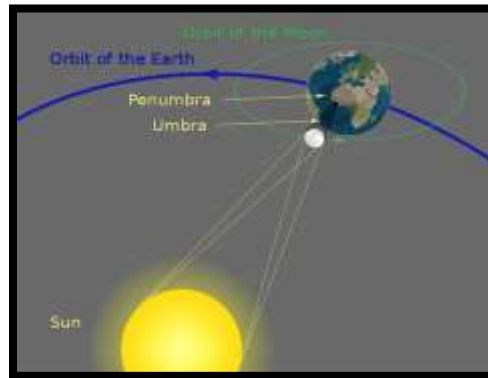


Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Study an Eclipse Diagram

- Identify the sun, moon, and earth.
- Note how the sun, moon, and earth line up.
- Find the shadow cast on the surface of the earth. Does all people on Earth see a solar eclipse, or just people a part of the Earth?



Activity 4: Color the Artwork

Complete page 48 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Activity 5: Create A Space Art Painting

- Using crayons, color pencils, pastels, or paint, create a space art drawing or painting.
- Beforehand, discuss whether you plan to create a work of descriptive realism, cosmic impressionism, hardware art, and/or cosmic zoology.

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** The characters are astronomers studying the eclipse, a putto, and people running from the eclipse.
2. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is outdoors in a European-looking town.
3. **What equipment do the astronomers use to study the eclipse?** The astronomers use books, globes, and a compass.
4. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the space art genre.
5. **Is the portrait best described as a descriptive realism, cosmic impressionism, hardware art, and/or cosmic zoology space art painting?** This painting is best described as descriptive realism.

Lesson 29 Guide: Genre Art - The Idle Servant

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

In Dutch artist Nicolaes Maes' 'The Idle Servant,' the mistress of the house smiles directly at the viewer as she gestures to an idle servant who has fallen asleep on the job. A pile of dishes, including ladles, pots, plates, and a strainer, lay akimbo across the checkered floor. Adding to the sense of chaos, cat grabs a fowl off a plate. Steps and a bannister lead up to a group sitting and conversing around the table.

Vocabulary

- **Idle:** Avoiding work; lazy.
- **Servant:** A person who performs duties for others, especially a person employed in a house on domestic duties or as a personal attendant.
- **Mistress:** A woman in a position of authority or control.
- **Fowl:** Any other domesticated bird kept for its eggs or flesh, e.g., the turkey, duck, goose, and Guinea fowl.
- **Conversing:** Engaging in conversation.
- **Bannister:** The structure formed by uprights and a handrail at the side of a staircase.

Genre

1. Genre art paintings show common people going about their regular lives, including people shopping, dancing, eating, celebrating, working, traveling, and holding ceremonies such as weddings.
2. Use of the term 'genre' is pretty confusing in the art world, because 'genre' refers both to categories of art (portrait genre, space art genre, landscape genre, etc.) as well as this specific category of art (genre art genre).
3. Genre paintings are historically the third-most respected type of painting, after history and portrait paintings.
4. See below additional examples of genre art paintings: 1) Gustave Courbet's 'The Stone Breakers,' 2) Norman Rockwell's 'Freedom of Worship,' and 3) Judith Leyster's 'A Game of Cards.'



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the painting: Mistress, Servant, Dishes, Cat, Fowl, Someone Idle, People Conversing, Something Checkered, and Bannister.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Color the Artwork

Complete page 49 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** The characters are the mistress and her family or guests and the idle servant.
2. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is indoors, perhaps in a house.
3. **Is the mistress upset with the servant for falling asleep?** The mistress is more amused than upset by the servant falling asleep.
4. **Who has taken advantage of the servant falling asleep?** The cat has taken advantage of the servant falling asleep and has snatched up a fowl.
5. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the genre art category.

Lesson 30 Guide: Genre Art - Country Wedding

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

In American artist John Lewis Krimmel's 'Country Wedding,' family and friends cram into small room in a country house for a modest wedding ceremony. Two birds, a cat, and a dog witness the spectacle. The bride and bridegroom hold hands and incline their heads toward one another as the officiant leads the ceremony. A girl sitting on a stool tries to make a small boy holding a whip behave. One woman wipes a tear from her eye. The best man and maid of honor pay more attention to the distractions of the wedding guests than the nuptials.

Vocabulary

- **Bride:** A woman on her wedding day or just before and after the event.
- **Bridegroom:** A man on his wedding day or just before and after the event.
- **Officiant:** A person, typically a priest or minister, who performs a religious service or ceremony.
- **Best Man:** A male friend or relative chosen by a bridegroom to assist him at his wedding.
- **Maid of Honor:** An unmarried woman acting as principal bridesmaid at a wedding.
- **Nuptials:** A wedding.

Genre

1. Genre art paintings show common people going about their regular lives, including people shopping, dancing, eating, celebrating, working, traveling, and holding ceremonies such as weddings.
2. Use of the term 'genre' is pretty confusing in the art world, because 'genre' refers both to categories of art (portrait genre, space art genre, landscape genre, etc.) as well as this specific category of art (genre art genre).
3. Genre paintings are historically the third-most respected type of painting, after history and portrait paintings.
4. See below additional examples of genre art paintings: 1) Gustave Courbet's 'The Stone Breakers,' 2) Norman Rockwell's 'Freedom of Worship,' and 3) Judith Leyster's 'A Game of Cards.'



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the painting: Bride, Groom, Officiant, Dog, Cat, Birds, Best Man, Maid of Honor, Grandfather Clock, Jug, Pitcher, Whip, and Hat.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Color the Artwork

Complete page 50 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** The characters are members of a wedding party, the wedding officiant, and additional wedding guests.
2. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is in a country home.
3. **What are some clues as to the chaos currently detracting from the wedding ceremony?** Many of the wedding guests, the maid of honor, and the best man are distracted and not watching the ceremony.
4. **Are the families of the bride and groom wealthy or of more modest means?** The families of the bride and groom are most likely of modest means, since they are holding the wedding in a cramped room with very few wedding guests.
5. **What clues do you see that reveal the love and affection between the bride and groom?** The bride and bridegroom hold hands and incline their heads toward one another.
6. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the genre art category.

Lesson 31 Guide: Genre Art - Winter Scene on a Canal

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

Dutch painter Hendrick Avercamp's 'Winter Scene on a Canal' reveals a winter wonderland of fun and excitement. People slip, slide, and skate up and down a frozen canal. Snow frosts the trees and buildings. People watch the festivities from a house. Boats sit useless, embedded in the frozen ice.

Vocabulary

- **Scene:** The place where an incident in real life or fiction occurs or occurred.
- **Canal:** An artificial waterway constructed to allow the passage of boats or ships inland or to convey water for irrigation.

Genre

1. Genre art paintings show common people going about their regular lives, including people shopping, dancing, eating, celebrating, working, traveling, and holding ceremonies such as weddings.
2. Use of the term 'genre' is pretty confusing in the art world, because 'genre' refers both to categories of art (portrait genre, space art genre, landscape genre, etc.) as well as this specific category of art (genre art genre).
3. Genre paintings are historically the third-most respected type of painting, after history and portrait paintings.
4. See below additional examples of genre art paintings: 1) Gustave Courbet's 'The Stone Breakers,' 2) Norman Rockwell's 'Freedom of Worship,' and 3) Judith Leyster's 'A Game of Cards.'



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the painting: Canal, People Walking on the Canal, Boats, Outhouse, Wagon Wheel, Ladder, Capes, Someone Carrying a Bundle of Sticks, Someone Watching from a House, and A Smoking Chimney.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Color the Artwork

Complete page 51 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** The characters are the people walking on and playing on the canal. Characters also include those not able to have fun - those watching the fun from their houses and working.
2. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is outdoors on a canal.
3. **How do we know the canal is used for boat transportation in the summer?** We know the canal is used for boat transportation because we see two boats embedded in the ice.
4. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the genre art category.

Lesson 32 Guide: Genre Art - The Dancing Couple

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

In Dutch artist Jan Steen's 'The Dancing Couple,' a couple takes center stage, the man wearing a jaunty beret while kicking and smiling and the woman revealing a shy smile, but not yet dancing. Boy musicians play a flute and a violin over a little boy blowing bubbles. People feast and drink at a banquet table. Steen painted himself sitting at the table, touching a woman's chin as she drinks from her glass. A child holding a toy stands on her adoring mother's lap. A man with a chicken in a cage on his head and small girl holding a pinwheel peer over a railing. Various items litter the floor, including an empty barrel, a tea pot, an overturned bucket of flowers, broken eggshells, a spoon, and a tiny shoe. Birds in a cage dangle from an arbor tangled with green vines.

Vocabulary

- **Beret:** A round flattish cap of felt or cloth.
- **Banquet:** An elaborate and extensive meal; a feast.
- **Pinwheel:** A child's toy consisting of a stick with colored vanes that twirl in the wind.
- **Barrel:** A cylindrical container bulging out in the middle, traditionally made of wooden staves with metal hoops around them.
- **Arbor:** A shady garden alcove with sides and a roof formed by trees or climbing plants trained over a wooden framework.

Genre

1. Genre art paintings show common people going about their regular lives, including people shopping, dancing, eating, celebrating, working, traveling, and holding ceremonies such as weddings.
2. Use of the term 'genre' is pretty confusing in the art world, because 'genre' refers both to categories of art (portrait genre, space art genre, landscape genre, etc.) as well as this specific category of art (genre art genre).
3. Genre paintings are historically the third-most respected type of painting, after history and portrait paintings.

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4. See below additional examples of genre art paintings: 1) Gustave Courbet's 'The Stone Breakers,' 2) Norman Rockwell's 'Freedom of Worship,' and 3) Judith Leyster's 'A Game of Cards.'



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the painting: Dancing Couple, Birds in a Cage, Chicken in a Cage, Bubbles, Pinwheel, Arbor, Vines, Barrel, Flowers, Spoon, Tiny Shoe, Eggshells, Musicians, and Artist Jan Steen.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Color the Artwork

Complete page 52 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Activity 4: Create A Genre Art Painting

- Using crayons, color pencils, pastels, or paint, create a genre art drawing or painting.
- Beforehand, discuss the characters, events, and setting for your artwork.

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** The characters are the people celebrating and feasting under the arbor, those watching the celebration, and people talking in the street.
2. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is outdoors under an arbor.
3. **How do we know the woman of the dancing couple is shy or perhaps may not want to dance?** We know the woman is shy or unwilling, because she is only smiling slightly and not yet dancing.
4. **How do we know the mother holding her child cares for the child?** The mother gently holds the child and looks up at the child with a tender smile.
5. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the genre art category.

Lesson 33 Guide: Wildlife - The Little Monkey

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

In German wildlife artist Franz Marc's expressionist painting 'The Little Monkey,' a gray monkey sits on a branch amidst a jumble of brightly colored tropical flowers and fruits. The monkey has a white belly and a black and grey ringed tail, and looks behind him, as if he's heard something.

Vocabulary

- **Wildlife:** Wild animals collectively; the native fauna (and sometimes flora) of a region.
- **Expressionist:** A style of painting, music, or drama in which the artist or writer seeks to express emotional experience rather than impressions of the external world.
- **Tropical:** Like the tropics, especially being very hot and humid with lush vegetation.

Genre

1. Wildlife art features animals in a variety of settings.
2. Wildlife art is also sometimes called 'animal painting'.
3. Wildlife art is historically not a respected type of painting.
4. See below a rank-order list of the hierarchy of genres, from least respected to most respected.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the painting: Red Flower, White Flower, Orange Fruit, Foliage, Ringed Tail, Two Hands, Nose, Eyes, and Ears, and Trunk and Branches.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Map the Artwork

Find the home country of the artist, Germany.



Activity 4: Color Germany on the Map

Complete page 53 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Activity 5: Color the Artwork

Complete page 54 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** There are no human characters, but the monkey might be considered the main character.
2. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is outdoors in a tropical location.
3. **How do we know the setting is tropical?** We know the setting is tropical because of the lush vegetation, fruit, flowers, and the presence of a wild monkey.
4. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the wildlife art (or animal painting) category.

Lesson 34 Guide: Wildlife - Exotic Landscape

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

In French wildlife artist Henri Rousseau's primitivist painting 'Exotic Landscape (1908),' a variety of animals peep from the lush foliage of the jungle. One primate plucks a juicy orange from a tree. A tropical bird in red and blue provides a central focal point.

Vocabulary

- **Primitivism:** An art movement that adapts techniques from prehistoric or non-Western civilizations.
- **Foliage:** Plant leaves, collectively.
- **Primate:** A mammal of an order that includes the lemurs, bushbabies, tarsiers, marmosets, monkeys, apes, and humans. They are distinguished by having hands, handlike feet, and forward-facing eyes, and, with the exception of humans, are typically agile tree-dwellers.

Genre

1. Wildlife art features animals in a variety of settings.
2. Wildlife art is also sometimes called 'animal painting'.
3. Wildlife art is historically not a respected type of painting.
4. See below a rank-order list of the hierarchy of genres, from least respected to most respected.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the painting: Orange Tree, Primates, Grasses, Leaves, Branches, Tree Trunk, Sun, and Flowers.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Map the Artwork

Find the home country of the artist, France.



Activity 4: Color the Artwork

Complete page 55 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** There are no human characters, but the primates and bird might be considered the main characters.
2. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is outdoors in a tropical location.
3. **How do we know the setting is tropical?** We know the setting is tropical because of the lush vegetation, fruit, flowers, and the presence of a wild monkey.
4. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the wildlife art (or animal painting) category.

Lesson 35 Guide: Wildlife - The Monarch of the Glen

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

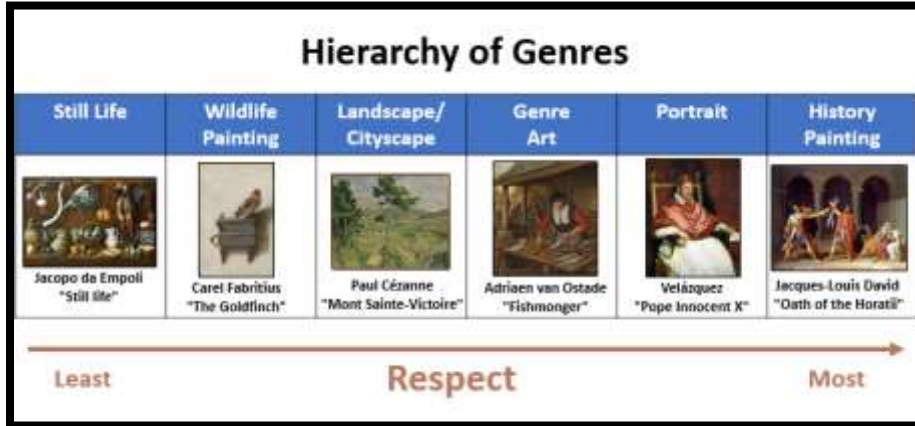
In English painter Edwin Landseer's painting 'The Monarch of the Glen,' a stag stands with its head high before the dramatic backdrop of rocky mountains. The painting title is a bit of a misnomer since the stag's twelve-point antlers only qualifies him as a 'royal stag.' A 'monarch stag' requires at least 16 points on his antlers.

Vocabulary

- **Wildlife:** Wild animals collectively; the native fauna (and sometimes flora) of a region.
- **Expressionist:** A style of painting, music, or drama in which the artist or writer seeks to express emotional experience rather than impressions of the external world.
- **Tropical:** Resembling the tropics, especially in being very hot and humid with lush vegetation.

Genre

1. Wildlife art features animals in a variety of settings.
2. Wildlife art is also sometimes called 'animal painting'.
3. Wildlife art is historically not a respected type of painting.
4. See below a rank-order list of the hierarchy of genres, from least respected to most respected.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the painting: Stag, Rocky Mountains, Brush, Raised Head, and Something with 12 Points.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Map the Artwork

Find the home country of the artist, England.



Activity 4: Color England on the Map

Complete page 56 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Activity 5: Color the Artwork

Complete page 57 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** There are no human characters, but the stag might be considered the main character.
2. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is outdoors in a mountainous location.
3. **Why isn't the stag a 'Monarch Stag' as is suggested by the painting title?** The stag isn't a 'Monarch Stag' as it does not have 16 points on its antlers.
4. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the wildlife art (or animal painting) category.

Lesson 36 Guide: Wildlife - Surprised

Directions

Study the artwork for one week.

Over the week:

- Examine the artwork.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Recite the artist and artwork names.
- Read about the artwork's genre.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

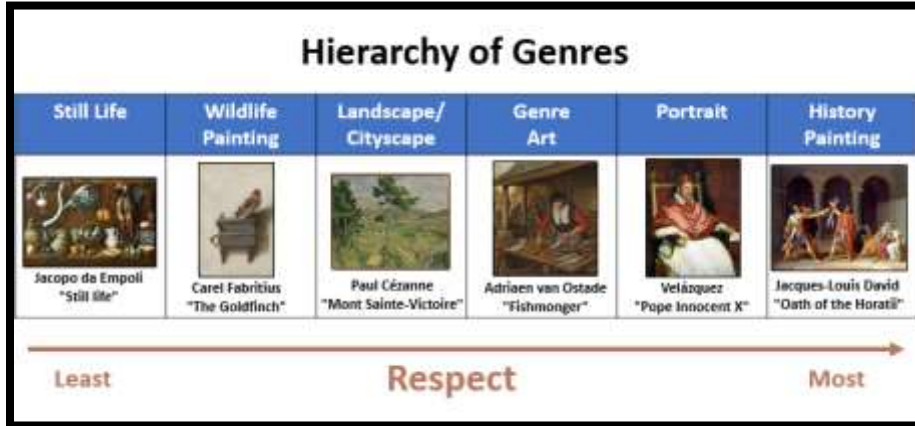
In French wildlife artist Henri Rousseau's expressionist painting 'Surprised,' a wide-eyed tiger crouches to attack its prey. What is the tiger's prey? We don't know, since the prey hides outside the view of the painting. Rain and lightning pound down from the tumultuous sky. The jungle leaves and grasses whip in the wind. This painting is also known as 'Tiger in a Tropical Storm.'

Vocabulary

- **Wildlife:** Wild animals collectively; the native fauna (and sometimes flora) of a region.
- **Expressionist:** A style of painting, music, or drama in which the artist or writer seeks to express emotional experience rather than impressions of the external world.
- **Jungle:** Resembling the tropics, especially in being very hot and humid with lush vegetation.
- **Prey:** An animal that is hunted and killed by another for food.

Genre

1. Wildlife art features animals in a variety of settings.
2. Wildlife art is also sometimes called 'animal painting'.
3. Wildlife art is historically not a respected type of painting.
4. See below a rank-order list of the hierarchy of genres, from least respected to most respected.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Find the following in the painting: Wide Eyes, Something Surprising its Prey, Trunk, Foliage, Three Lightning Bolts, Broad Green Leaves, and Something Falling.



Activity 2: Narrate the Artwork

After studying the artwork, narrate the scene aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Map the Artwork

Find the home country of the artist, France.



Activity 4: Color the Artwork

Complete page 58 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Third Grade.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the artwork?** There are no human characters, but the tiger might be considered the main character. The unseen prey is the other character.
2. **What is the setting of the artwork?** The setting is outdoors in a jungle location.
3. **How do we know the setting is in a jungle?** We know of the jungle setting because of the lush vegetation and the presence of a tiger.
4. **Into which genre is this painting classified?** This painting falls into the wildlife art (or animal painting) category.

References

Definitions in this document derived from Google Search 'define'.
See individual online lessons at <https://underthehome.org> for references.