**Expressive art home directions**

**Supplies: colored pencils, or crayons (you may also use oil pastels or markers if you wish), access to a computer/tablet/phone with internet, a table and chair, print outs of materials**

**Step 1- find a relaxing space for you and your supplies**

**Step 2- Pick an art history lesson to learn (there are 5 in total), each has a video link (some are longer than others)**

**Step 3- Each lesson has a famous and historic art rendition to color**

**Step 4- after reading a short bio of the artist of your choice, you can go to the provided YouTube link to view the life, work, and philosophy of each artist. Each artist is very important to a former art movements in history**

**Step 5- When you have reviewed all your info, get comfortable and make sure your supplies are in your reach. At this time you may wish to spray your favorite essential oil and turn on some music of your choice.**

**Step 5- You will see a color guide, but feel free to get create and use your own sense of color**

**Step 6- This step is very important!!! Enjoy yourself, and be one with your inner creativity.**

“Art washes away from the soul the dust of everyday life.”  
― **Pablo Picasso**

**1 Georges-Pierre Seurat** French ,2 December 1859 – 29 March 1891) was a French post-Impressionist artist. He is best known for devising the painting techniques known as chromoluminarism as well as pointillism. While less famous than his paintings, his conté crayon drawings have also garnered a great deal of critical appreciation. Seurat's artistic personality was compounded of qualities that are usually supposed to be opposed and incompatible: on the one hand, his extreme and delicate sensibility, on the other, a passion for logical abstraction and an almost mathematical precision of mind.[7] His large-scale work A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte (1884–1886) altered the direction of modern art by initiating Neo-impressionism, and is one of the icons of late 19th-century painting.

History Link- <https://youtu.be/DfooLqTTJ0w>

**2 Degas ARTISTIC STYLE**

Degas is often identified as an Impressionist, an understandable but insufficient description. Impressionism originated in the 1860s and 1870s and grew, in part, from the realism of such painters as Courbet and Corot. The Impressionists painted the realities of the world around them using bright, "dazzling" colors, concentrating primarily on the effects of light, and hoping to infuse their scenes with immediacy.

Technically, Degas differs from the Impressionists in that, as art historian Frederick Hartt says, he "never adopted the Impressionist color fleck", and he continually belittled their practice of painting en plein air. "He was often as anti-impressionist as the critics who reviewed the shows", according to art historian Carol Armstrong; as Degas himself explained, "no art was ever less spontaneous than mine. What I do is the result of reflection and of the study of the great masters; of inspiration, spontaneity, temperament, I know nothing." Nonetheless, he is described more accurately as an Impressionist than as a member of any other movement. His scenes of Parisian life, his off-center compositions, his experiments with color and form, and his friendship with several key Impressionist artists, most notably Mary Cassatt and Edouard Manet, all relate him intimately to the Impressionist movement.

History Link- <https://youtu.be/q-O5viFjyDQ>

**3 Michelangelo’s Creation of Adam**

The most famous section of the Sistine Chapel ceiling is Michelangelo’s Creation of Adam. This scene is located next to the Creation of Eve, which is the panel at the center of the room, and the Congregation of the Waters, which is closer to the altar.

The Creation of Adam differs from typical Creation scenes painted up until that time. Here, two figures dominate the scene: God on the right, and Adam on the left. God is shown inside a floating nebulous form made up of drapery and other figures. The form is supported on angels who fly without wings, but whose flight is made clear by the drapery which whips out from underneath them. God is depicted as an elderly, yet muscular, man with grey hair and a long beard which react to the forward movement of flight. This is a far cry from imperial images of God that had otherwise been created in the West dating back to the time of late antiquity. Rather than wearing royal garments and depicted as an all-powerful ruler, he wears only a light tunic which leaves much of his arms and legs exposed. One might say this is a much more intimate portrait of God because he is shown in a state that is not untouchable and remote from Man, but one which is accessible to him.

History link- <https://youtu.be/bfCsy2EIaBU>

**4 Leonardo da Vinci, his Life and Artworks**

Leonardo da Vinci was a true genius who graced this world with his presence from April 15, 1452 to May 2, 1519. He is among the most influential artists in history, having left a significant legacy not only in the realm of art but in science as well, each discipline informing his mastery of the other. Da Vinci lived in a golden age of creativity among such contemporaries as Raphael and Michaelangelo, and contributed his unique genius to virtually everything he touched. Like Athens in the age of Pericles, Renaissance Italy is a summit in human history. Today, no name better seems to symbolize Renaissance age than Leonardo da Vinci.

History Link- <https://youtu.be/uzPKEO-0y0k>

**5 Picasso**

**The Legacy of Pablo Picasso**

Picasso's influence was profound and far-reaching, and remarkably, many periods of his life were influential in their own right. His early [Symbolist](https://www.theartstory.org/movement/symbolism/) pieces remain iconic, while innovations in pioneering [Cubism](https://www.theartstory.org/movement/cubism/) established a set of pictorial problems, devices, and approaches, which remained important well into the 1950s. Even after the war, even though the energy in avant-garde art shifted to New York, Picasso remained a titanic figure, and one who could never be ignored. Indeed, even though the [Abstract Expressionists](https://www.theartstory.org/movement/abstract-expressionism/) could be said to have superseded aspects of Cubism (even while being strongly influenced by him), [The Museum of Modern Art](https://www.theartstory.org/venue/museum-of-modern-art/) in New York has been called "the house that Pablo built," because it has so widely exhibited the artist's work. MoMA's opening exhibition in 1930 included fifteen paintings by Picasso. He was also a part of [Alfred Barr's](https://www.theartstory.org/influencer/barr-alfred/) highly influential survey shows *Cubism and Abstract Art* (1936) and *Fantastic Art, Dada, Surrealism* (1936-37). Although his influence undoubtedly waned in the 1960s, he had by that time become a pop icon, and the public's fascination with his life story continue to fuel interest in his work.

History Link- <https://youtu.be/9gjM0BMJrrc>