



Under the Home

*Kindergarten Art History
Lesson Guide Printout*

Learn from the Masters

UNDER THE HOME KINDERGARTEN ART HISTORY GUIDE

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Lesson 1 Guide: Saint George Struggling with the Dragon by Raphael

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

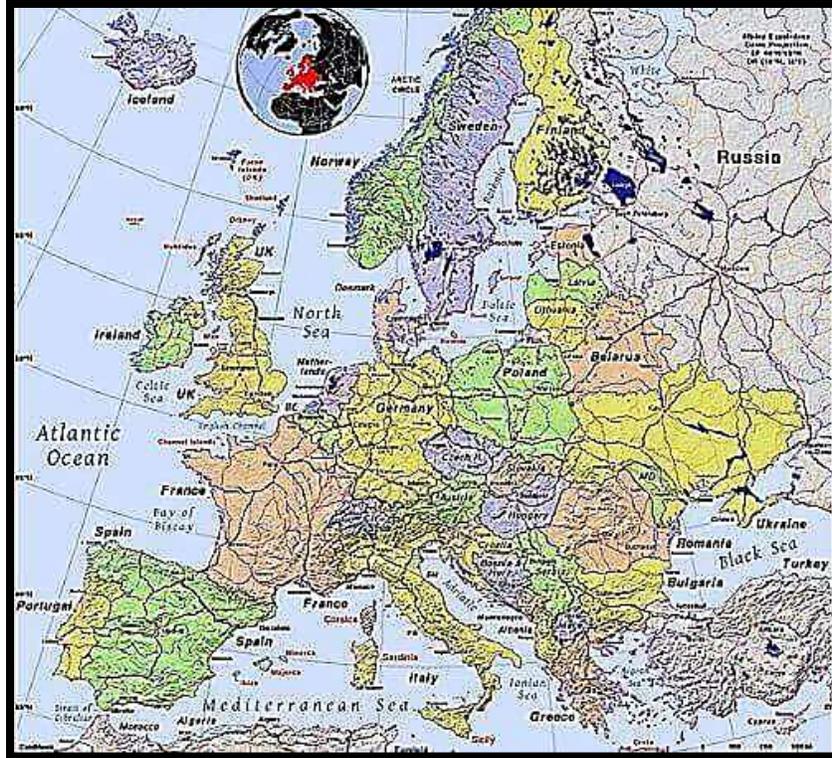
In Raphael's 'Saint George Struggling with the Dragon,' Saint George sits atop a rearing steed and battles a ferocious black dragon to rescue a blonde princess wearing a golden crown. Saint George wears green armor, a velvet cape, and a helmet blooming with green and gold feathers. He raises a wicked looking sword as the dragon snarls and lunges at him. The battle has been ongoing, evident from the broken lance jutting from the dragon's chest.

Vocabulary

- **Armor:** The metal coverings formerly worn by soldiers or warriors to protect the body.
- **Lance:** A long weapon for thrusting.
- **Helmet:** A hard or padded protective hat.
- **Cape:** A sleeveless cloak.
- **Rearing** (horse): Raising itself upright on its hind legs.
- **Saddle:** A seat fastened on the back of a horse.
- **Bridle:** The headgear used to control a horse.

Artist

1. Raphael was born in 1483 in Urbino, Marche, Italy.
2. Find Raphael's country of birth on the map of Europe on the next page.
3. Raphael did not have an easy life. By the time he was eleven, both of his parents had died.
4. Raphael demonstrated a talent for art from an early age. He became a famous painter and eventually worked for two Popes. Some of his paintings can be found in the Vatican Palace today. The Vatican Palace is where the Pope, leader of the Catholic Church, lives.
5. Raphael is considered one of the great master artists during the High Renaissance (1490s - 1527), along with Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci.
6. Raphael died in 1520 in Rome, Italy, at the age of 37.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following:

Knight, Princess, Horse, Dragon, Wings, Tail, Sword, Helmet, Armor, Lance, Crown, Trees, Hills, Saddle, Bridle



UNDER THE HOME KINDERGARTEN ART HISTORY GUIDE

Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Act Out the Painting - Dragon Hide and Seek

- One day this week, imagine you are the knight.
- Like the knight, dress in a pretend helmet (hat), cape (pillowcase), and armor (coat).
- Have one person hide a stuffed animal (dragon).
- Have others hunt down and battle the dragon to save the princess.

Activity 5: Color the Artist

Complete page 3 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Activity 6: Color the Painting

Complete page 4 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the human characters in the painting?** The human characters are the knight and the princess.
2. **What is the setting of the painting?** The setting is outdoors in a flat, grassy area surrounded by hills.
3. **Which animals are in the painting?** The animals are a dragon and a horse.
4. **What is sticking out of the dragon's chest?** One piece of a broken lance protrudes from the dragons' chest.
5. **What is the knight doing?** The knight draws his sword back to strike the dragon.
6. **What is on the grass under the horse?** Pieces of a broken lance rest on the grass under the horse.
7. **What evidence leads us to believe the woman is a princess or some type of royalty?** She wears a golden crown.

Lesson 2 Guide: Vision of a Knight by Raphael

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

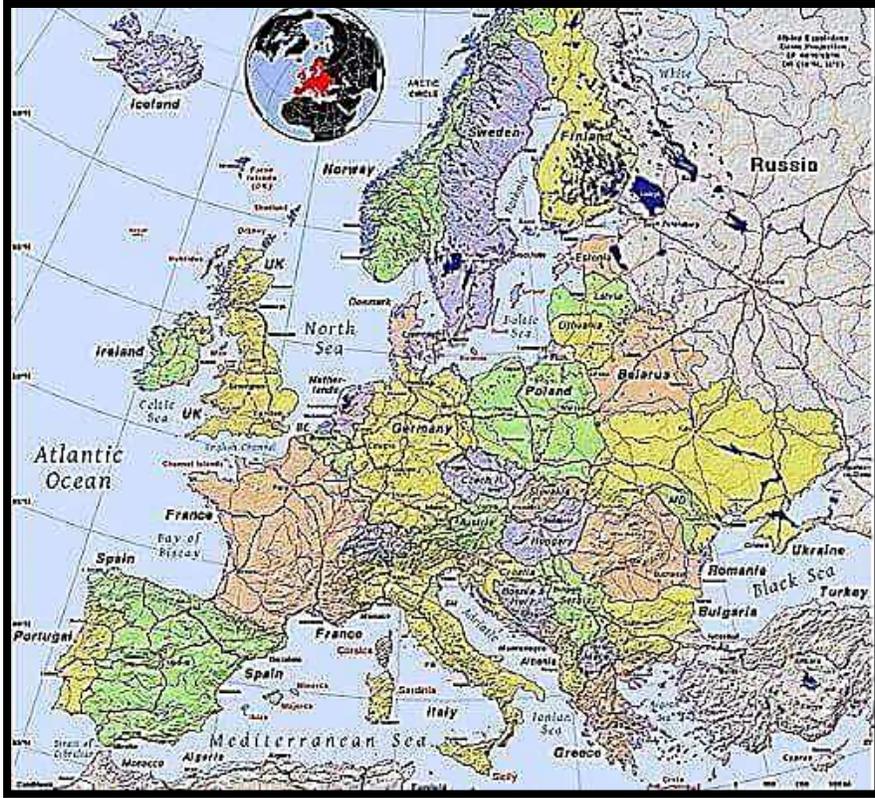
In 'Vision of a Knight,' Raphael paints a knight sleeping on the ground between two women. Both women gaze down upon the knight. The woman on the left holds out a sword and a book. The woman on the right extends a flower. The items held by the women represent the ideal attributes of a knight as a scholar (book), a soldier (sword), and a lover (flower). The painting also includes a mountain range, a city, a bridge over a river, a road with men on horseback, and a great castle in the background.

Vocabulary

- **Vision:** Seeing someone or something in a dream.
- **Knight:** A man who serves his sovereign or lord as a mounted soldier in armor.
- **Scholar:** A person who is highly educated.
- **Soldier:** A person who serves in an army.

Artist

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5. Raphael is considered one of the great master artists during the High Renaissance (1490s - 1527), along with Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci.
6. Raphael died in 1520 in Rome, Italy, at the age of 37.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Knight, Book, Flower, Sword, River, Castle, Bridge, Horses, Helmet, Armor



UNDER THE HOME KINDERGARTEN ART HISTORY GUIDE

Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Act Out the Painting

- One day this week, act out the scene.
- If you don't have suitable objects, color and cut out your own sword and flower.
- One person can pretend to sleep.
- Have two others pretend to be the women, one holding a sword and a book, and the other a flower.

Activity 5: Color the Artist

Complete page 5 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the human characters in the painting?** The knight, two women, and people riding horses on a distant road.
2. **What is the setting of the painting?** A hill just outside small city with a castle.
3. Which buildings and structures are in the background of the painting? A castle, some houses, a road, and a bridge
4. **What is the woman on the left side of the painting holding?** A sword and a book.
5. **What is the woman on the right side of the painting holding?** A flower.
6. **How do you know the man in the painting is a knight?** From the title of the painting.
7. **What is the knight doing in the painting?** He is sleeping and dreaming of the women.

Lesson 3 Guide: Resurrection of Christ by Raphael

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

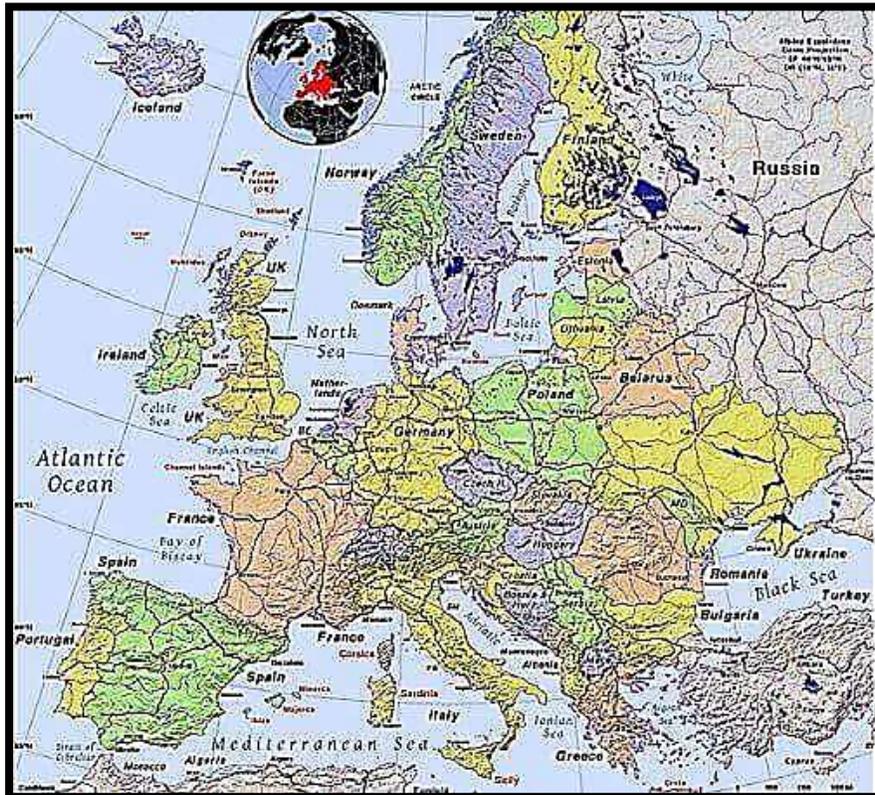
In 'Resurrection of Christ,' Raphael paints the Christian figure Jesus Christ coming back to life and floating over his opened tomb. Christ points toward heaven and holds a white banner. A golden halo glows atop his head. People cower beneath him, and angels fly nearby. Women in halos cluster together in the background. A snake slithers in the bottom left corner of the painting, and a stork struts in the background. Snakes signify rebirth and resurrection because they shed their skins. Storks represent renewal and new life. The white banner with a red cross held by Christ symbolizes his victory over death.

Vocabulary

- **Christian:** Of, relating to, or professing Christianity, the religion based on Jesus of Nazareth, or its beliefs and practices.
- **Jesus:** A Christian prophet of the first century of our era; to Christians, Jesus Christ, the son of God. (dictionary.com)
- **Heaven:** A place regarded in various religions as the abode of God (or the gods) and the angels, and of the good after death, often traditionally depicted as being above the sky.
- **Halo:** A disk or circle of light shown surrounding or above the head.
- **Tomb:** A large vault for burying the dead.
- **Angel:** A spiritual being believed to act as an agent of God, represented in human form with wings and a long robe.
- **Banner:** A long strip of cloth bearing a slogan or design, hung in a public place or carried in a demonstration or procession.
- **Resurrection:** Rising from the dead.

Artist

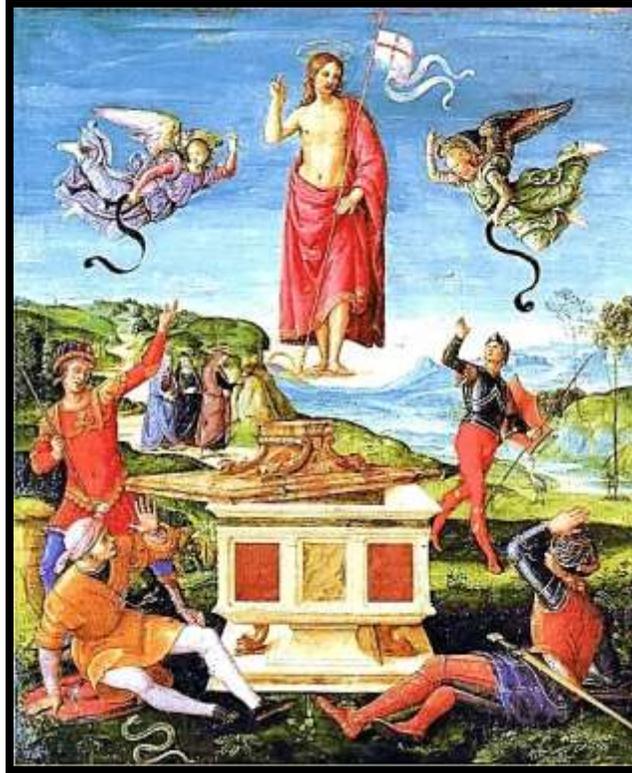
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Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Christ, Tomb, Halos, Swords, River, Stork, Snake, Banner, Women, Shields, Road, Angels, Finger Pointing Toward Heaven



Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Act Out the Painting - Pretend to Fly Like Angels

- One day this week, cut out long, narrow (~1 inch) strips of yellow paper.
- Glue or tape the short ends together to make them long enough to wrap around your head.
- Glue or tape the long rectangles into cylinders to make Halos.
- Wear a halo and pretend to be an angel.
- Flap your wings/arms and pretend to fly up to visit the puffy white clouds in the sky.

Activity 5: Color the Painting

Complete page 6 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the painting?** Jesus Christ, angels, women in Halos, and cowering soldiers.
2. **What is the setting of the painting?** Outdoors at Jesus Christ's tomb.
3. **Which animals are in the painting?** A snake and a stork.
4. **What did Jesus just emerge from?** A tomb.
5. **Why does Jesus point upwards?** He points toward heaven.
6. **What does 'resurrection' mean?** To come back alive after being dead.
7. **What does Jesus hold?** A white banner with a red cross.
8. **What are the soldiers doing?** Cowering at the sight of the resurrection.
9. **What clues do we have that the flying women in the painting are angels?** They have wings and halos.

Lesson 4 Guide: St. Michael by Raphael

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

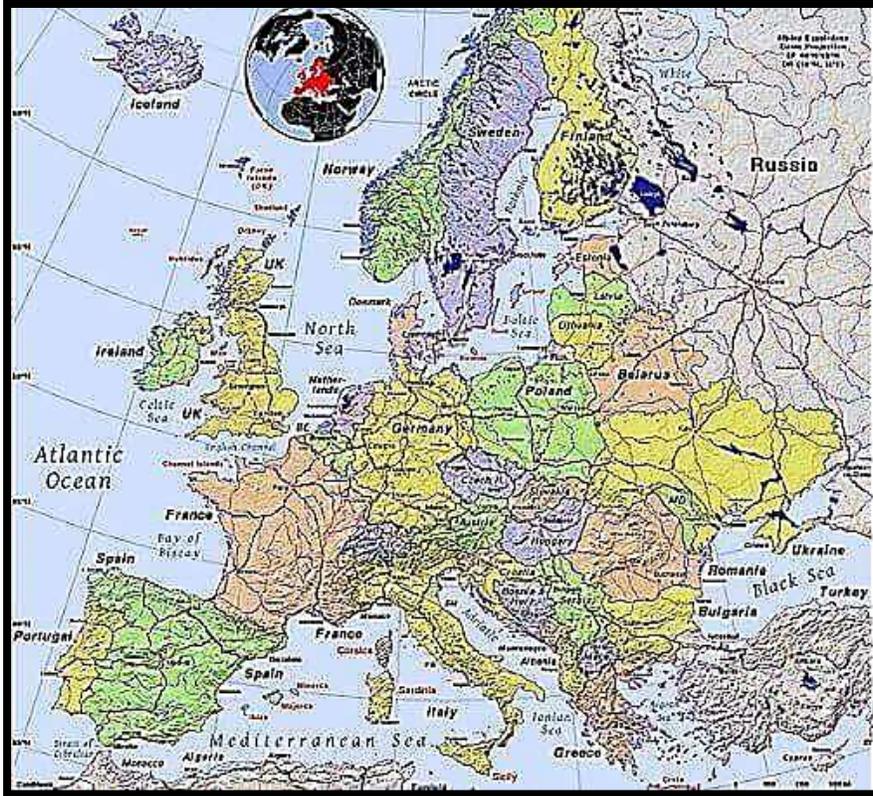
In 'St. Michael,' Raphael visualizes a battle between Archangel St. Michael, commander of God's army, and the monsters in hell. Wielding a sword and shield, Michael steps on the neck of a monster and raises his sword to deliver a killing blow. His fight is far from over. Many more monsters lurk nearby. A dark palace and swirling clouds loom in the background.

Vocabulary

- **St. Michael:** An angel in the Christian, Jewish, and Muslim faiths who commands God's army.
- **Battle:** A long fight between large groups.
- **Hell:** A place regarded in various religions as a spiritual realm of evil and suffering, often traditionally depicted as a place of perpetual fire beneath the earth where the wicked are punished after death.
- **Archangel:** An angel of high rank.
- **Shield:** A broad piece of metal used as protection against blows.

Artist

1. Raphael was born in 1483 in Urbino, Marche, Italy.
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Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Angel, Monsters, Feathers, Tongues, Tails, Horns, Castle, Turrets, Halo, Wings, Sword, Shield



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Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Act Out the Painting - Play Monster Hide and Seek

- One person hides several stuffed 'monster' animals around the house.
- Others find all of the monsters to defeat them.

Activity 5: Color the Painting

Complete page 7 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the painting?** St. Michael and the monsters.
2. **What is the setting of the painting?** Outside a castle in hell.
3. **What is St. Michael holding?** A sword and a shield.
4. **What do the monsters look like?** Some have wings, others have long tails, some have feathers, some have dog heads, and some have horns.
5. **What visual clues do we have that St. Michael is an angel?** He has wings and a halo.
6. **What is St. Michael doing in the painting?** He pulls back his sword to strike the monster he's pinned down with his foot.

Lesson 5 Guide: Young Woman with Unicorn by Raphael

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

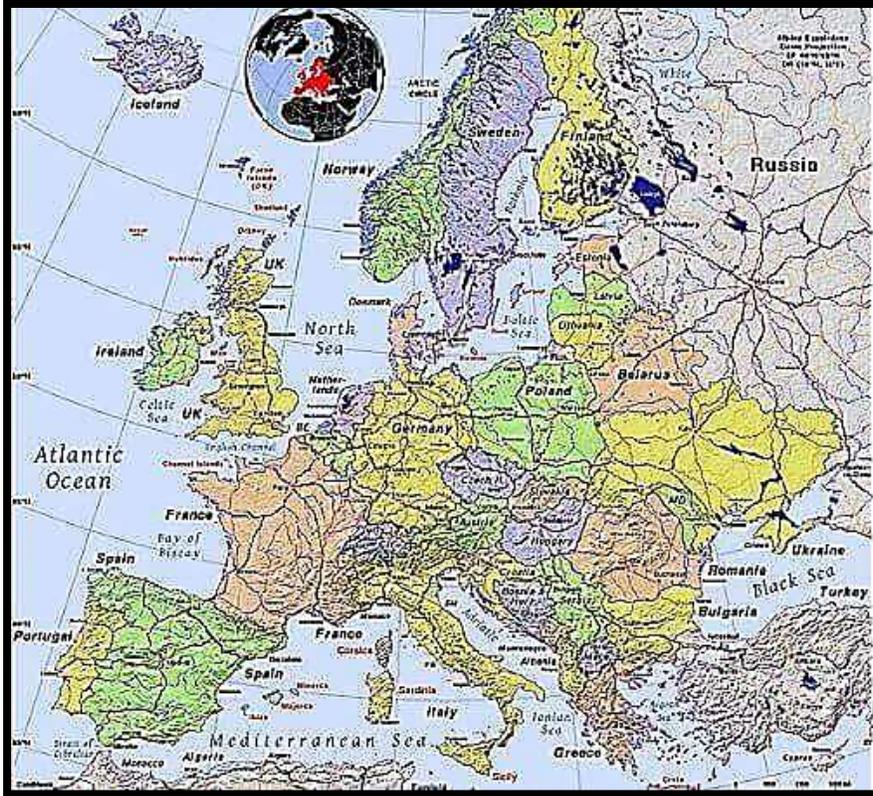
In 'Young Woman with Unicorn,' Raphael portrays a young blonde woman holding a small unicorn. The painting was a wedding gift and features the bride as the subject. The woman wears a burgundy and gold dress and a pendant with a red jewel and a pearl. Snowy mountains framed by pillars decorate the background. The unicorn symbolizes the historical notion of bridal purity.

Vocabulary

- **Unicorn:** A mythical animal that looks like a horse except it has a horn projecting from its forehead.
- **Wedding:** A ceremony where two people unite in marriage.
- **Bride:** A woman on her wedding day.
- **Pendant:** A piece of jewelry that hangs from a chain worn around the neck.
- **Pillar:** A tall vertical structure of stone, wood, or metal.

Artist

1. Raphael was born in 1483 in Urbino, Marche, Italy.
2. Find Raphael's country of birth on the map of Europe on the next page.
3. Raphael did not have an easy life. By the time he was eleven, both of his parents had died.
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6. Raphael died in 1520 in Rome, Italy, at the age of 37.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Pendant, Red Jewel, Pearl, Dress, Ribbons, Pillars, Mountains, Unicorn, Horn, Bride



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Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Act Out the Painting - Gallop like a Unicorn

- One day this week, imagine you are the knight.
- Like the knight, dress in a pretend helmet (hat), cape (pillowcase), and armor (coat).
- Have one person hide a stuffed animal (dragon).
- Have others hunt down and battle the dragon to save the princess.

Activity 5: Color the Painting

Complete page 8 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the painting?** The young woman.
2. **What is the setting of the painting?** Outside on a covered terrace or patio.
3. **What is the woman holding?** A baby unicorn.
4. **What is in the background of the painting?** Snow-capped mountains.
5. **What is the woman wearing?** A burgundy and gold dress and a pendant with a red jewel and a pearl.
6. **What is the expression on the woman's face?** She is not smiling. She looks solemn.

Lesson 6 Guide: Ezekiel's Vision by Raphael

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

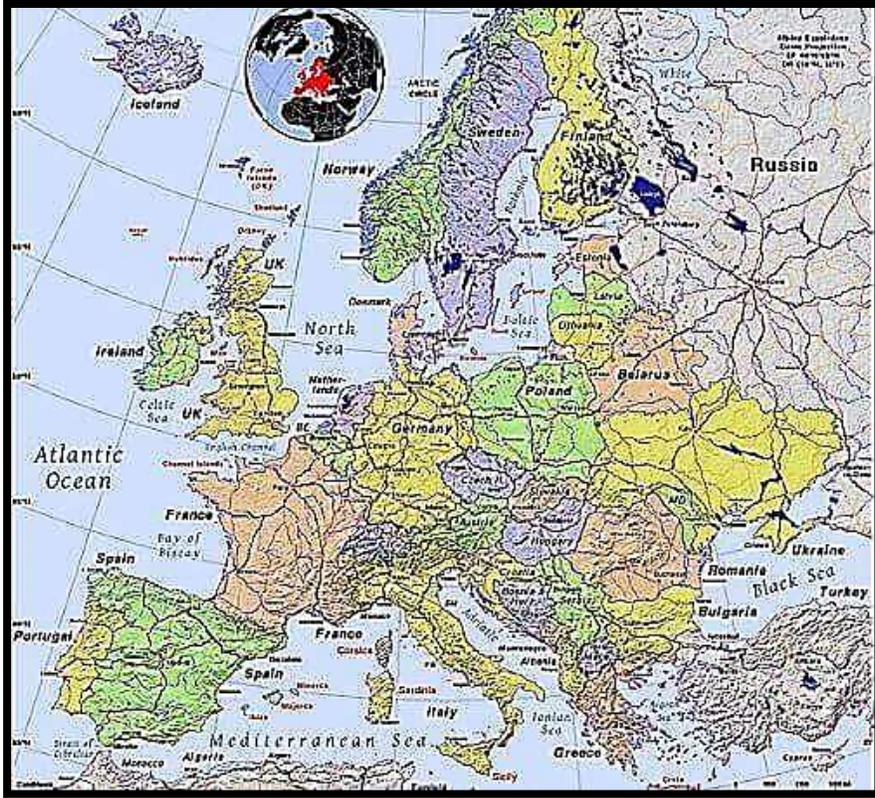
In 'Ezekiel's Vision,' Raphael painted the vision of a biblical prophet named Ezekiel. The work shows the biblical God up in the clouds of the heavens with an angel, cherubs, an ox, a lion, and an eagle. In the lower left corner of the painting, bright rays of light shine down upon Ezekiel on Earth.

Vocabulary

- **Ezekiel:** A biblical prophet of various faiths, including Judaism, Christianity, Islam, and Bahá'í.
- **Vision:** Seeing someone or something in a dream.
- **Prophet:** A person regarded as an inspired teacher or proclaimer of the will of a god.
- **Cherub:** A chubby, healthy-looking child with wings.
- **Ox:** A cow or bull, often male.

Artist

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Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Cherubs, Angel, Ox, Eagle, Griffin, Clouds, Light Rays, Ezekiel



Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Act Out the Painting - Soak Up the Sun

- One sunny day this week, go outside and feel the rays of the sun, like Ezekiel.
- If there are clouds in the sky, look up and see if you can spot any angel, cherub, ox, lion, or eagle shapes up in the clouds.

Activity 5: Color the Painting

Complete page 9 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the painting?** God, an angel, cherubs, animals, and Ezekiel.
2. **What is the setting of the painting?** Up in the clouds over the Earth.
3. **Which animals are in the painting?** A lion, an eagle, and an ox.
4. **What has wings in the painting?** The eagle, the angel, the cherubs, the ox, and the griffin.
5. **What shines down on Ezekiel?** Bright rays of light.

Lesson 7 Guide: Adoration of the Magi by Sandro Botticelli

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
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Synopsis

Sandro Botticelli's 'Adoration of the Magi' depicts the biblical scene of the Wise Men (Magi) traveling to worship newly born Jesus at the Nativity, a common subject for Renaissance art. Mary, Joseph, and Jesus reside in the center of the work. The Star of Bethlehem glimmers down to illuminate baby Jesus. The three kneeling men wearing red, black, and white/gold are the three Magi. The other people are the Magi's assistants. The three Magi have brought gifts to show their devotion to Jesus. The picture is set in ruins, but new plant life grows from the cracks promising new hope and rejuvenation.

Vocabulary

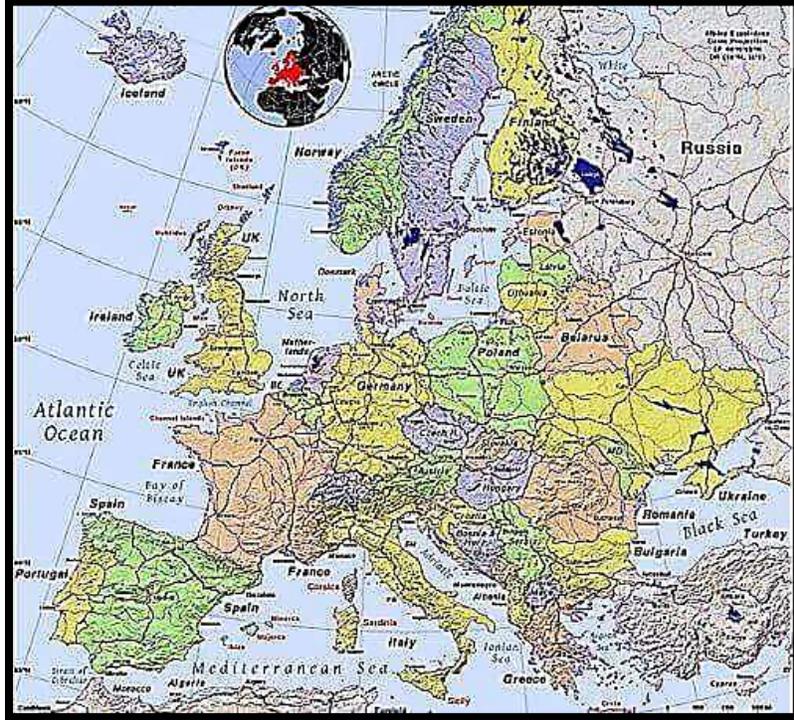
- **Adoration:** A deep love and respect.
- **Magi:** The biblical Three Wise Men or Three Kings.
- **Wise Men:** A group of distinguished foreigners who visited Jesus after his birth, bearing gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh.
- **Worship:** The feeling or expression of reverence and adoration for someone or something.
- **Nativity:** The occasion of a person's birth, especially that of Jesus Christ.
- **Ruins:** Buildings falling to a state of decay and disrepair.

Artist

1. Botticelli was born in the mid-1440s in Florence, Italy.
2. Find Botticelli's country of birth on the map of Europe on the next page.
3. The 1440s were a part of the early Renaissance-era. The Renaissance is a period in European history from the 1400s to the 1700, characterized by a wider availability of books to the general populace and the rebirth in learning in the arts, mathematics, and the sciences.
4. Botticelli first worked as an apprentice goldsmith and then as an apprentice painter.

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5. By his forties, Botticelli earned the title of master painter.
6. Botticelli died in 1510 at the age of 64.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Baby Jesus, Parents Mary and Joseph, Three Wise Men, Bird, Ruins, Star of Bethlehem, Plants, Sandro Botticelli



UNDER THE HOME KINDERGARTEN ART HISTORY GUIDE

Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Act Out the Painting - Gifts of the Magi

- Act out the Nativity scene with your children.
- Draw on paper, color, and cut out some gifts to bring to the baby Jesus.
- One or more people can pretend to be Magi bringing a special gift to the baby Jesus.

Activity 5: Color the Artist

Complete page 10 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Activity 6: Color the Painting

Complete page 11 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the painting?** The three wise men, the baby Jesus, Mary, Joseph, the other onlookers who came to see the baby, and the artist himself.
2. **What is the setting of the painting?** Outside on crumbling ruins.
3. **Which animals are in the painting?** A bird.
4. **What symbolizes new hope and rejuvenation in the painting?** The plants growing from the cracks of the ruins.
5. **What shines down on the baby?** Rays of light from the Star of Bethlehem.

Lesson 8 Guide: Madonna of the Magnificat by Sandro Botticelli

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

Sandro Botticelli's 'Madonna of the Magnificat' shows the Madonna (Virgin Mary, mother of Jesus) holding baby Jesus and surrounded by wingless angels. Two of the angels place a golden crown of stars on Mary's head. Mary dips a pen into an inkwell, ready to write in an open book. The right side of the book shows the Magnificat, or the 'Song of Mary,' an ancient Christian hymn taken from the biblical Gospel of Luke. The left-hand page displays the 'Song of Zechariah', also from the Gospel of Luke. Mary holds a pomegranate in her left hand, which may symbolize the story of Jesus' suffering and resurrection. The circular shape of the painting, common to the Renaissance, is known as 'tondo.' This tondo is enormous, and the figures are near life-size. Because of the size and lavish use of expensive gold paint, 'Madonna of the Magnificat' was the most expensive tondo painted by Botticelli.

Vocabulary

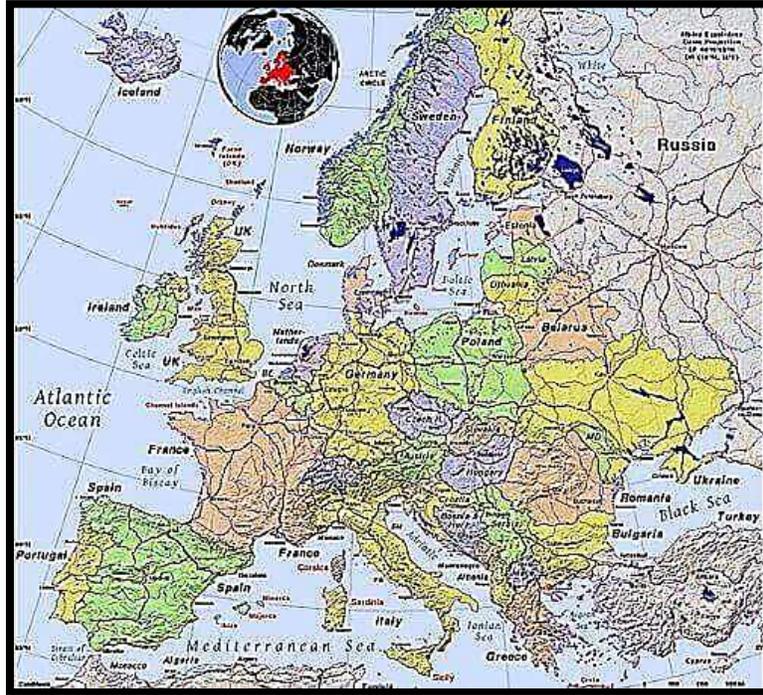
- **Inkwell:** A container for ink.
- **Magnificat:** A hymn or chant.
- **Hymn:** A religious song or poem, typically of praise to God or a god.
- **Pomegranate:** A fruit with a tough reddish outer skin and sweet red gelatinous flesh containing many seeds.
- **Tondo:** A circular painting.

Artist

1. Botticelli was born in the mid-1440s in Florence, Italy.
2. Find Botticelli's country of birth on the map of Europe on the next page.
3. The 1440s were a part of the early Renaissance-era. The Renaissance is a period in European history from the 1400s to the 1700, characterized by a wider availability of books to the general populace and the rebirth in learning in the arts, mathematics, and the sciences.
4. Botticelli first worked as an apprentice goldsmith and then as an apprentice painter.

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5. By his forties, Botticelli earned the title of master painter.
6. Botticelli died in 1510 at the age of 64.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Baby, Mary, Crown, Shining Light, Wingless Angels, River, Hills, Book



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Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Act Out the Painting - Create a Crown

- One day this week, recreate the event showed by the painting.
- Cut strips of paper, decorate with markers or glitter, and tape or glue the strips into a circle to make a crown.
- Act out the angels crowning Mary.

Activity 5: Color the Painting

Complete page 12 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the painting?** The baby Jesus, his mother Mary, and wingless angels.
2. **What is the setting of the painting?** Inside a building, next to a window.
3. **What are the angels placing on Mary's head?** A crown.
4. **What is Mary doing?** She holds the baby Jesus on her lap and a pomegranate. She dips a pen into ink to write into the open book.
5. **What do you see outside the window?** A meandering river, some hills, and the sky.

Lesson 9 Guide: Madonna of the Book by Sandro Botticelli

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

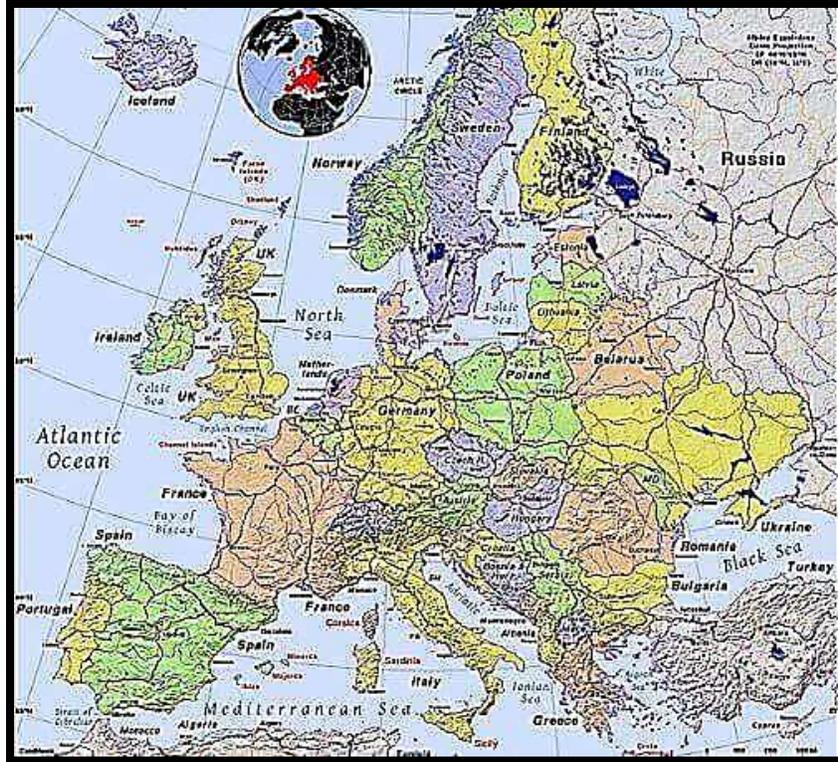
Sandro Botticelli's 'Madonna of the Book' shows the Christian Madonna (Mary, mother of Jesus) holding baby Jesus and reading a book common in the Middle Ages, called the 'Book of Hours.' This book is an illustrated Christian work of prayers, psalms, and texts. Mary wears a beautiful blue robe. Blue is often associated with royalty and heaven. The baby Jesus looks up at his mother. Jesus holds three nails and a crown of thorns, referencing the 'Passion of the Christ,' the time late in Jesus' life up until his death. The background holds a bowl of ripe cherries, figs, and plums, some boxes, and a window revealing trees and a blue sky.

Vocabulary

- **Madonna:** Mary, mother of Jesus.
- **Psalms:** A sacred song or hymn.
- **Prayer:** A request for help or expression of thanks addressed to an object of worship.
- **Royalty:** People having the status of a king or queen or a member of their family.

Artist

1. Botticelli was born in the mid-1440s in Florence, Italy.
2. Find Botticelli's country of birth on the map of Europe on the next page.
3. The 1440s were a part of the early Renaissance-era. The Renaissance is a period in European history from the 1400s to the 1700, characterized by a wider availability of books to the general populace and the rebirth in learning in the arts, mathematics, and the sciences.
4. Botticelli first worked as an apprentice goldsmith and then as an apprentice painter.
5. By his forties, Botticelli earned the title of master painter.
6. Botticelli died in 1510 at the age of 64.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Baby, Mary, Bowl, Fruit, Book of Hours, Trees, Boxes, Three Nails, Crown of Thorns



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Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Color the Painting

Complete page 13 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the painting?** The baby Jesus and his mother Mary.
2. **What is the setting of the painting?** Inside a building, next to a window.
3. **What is Mary doing with the 'Book of Hours'?** She pages through it, perhaps reading it aloud.
4. **What does the baby Jesus hold?** Three nails and a crown of thorns.
5. **What types of fruit are in the bowl?** Cherries, figs, and plums.
6. **What do you see outside the window?** Trees and blue sky.

Lesson 10 Guide: Mars and Venus by Sandro Botticelli

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

Sandro Botticelli's 'Mars and Venus' features two figures from Roman mythology, the male Mars, Roman god of war, and the female Venus, Roman goddess of love. Venus watches Mars as he sleeps with a solemn expression. Wasps swarm ominously close to Mars' head. Young satyrs frolic around them and play tricks. Two satyrs hold a lance, and one is about to blow a conch shell in Mars' ear. In the lower right corner, one Satyr lays under Mars wearing Mars' breastplate and holding a green fruit. The city of Florence and mountains appear in the distance. Two evergreen plants grow in the background, the laurel and the myrtle. The laurel is associated with Mars when he acts as a peace bringer. The myrtle is often associated with Venus.

Vocabulary

- **Venus:** Roman goddess of love.
- **Mars:** Roman god of war.
- **Mythology:** A collection of traditional stories, typically involving supernatural beings and events.
- **Roman:** Relating to ancient Rome.
- **God:** In monotheistic religions the creator and ruler of the universe.
- **Goddess:** A female ruler of the universe.
- **Satyr:** A woodland god represented as a man with a horse's or goat's ears, legs, and/or tail.
- **Conch:** A tropical ocean sea snail with a spiral shell.

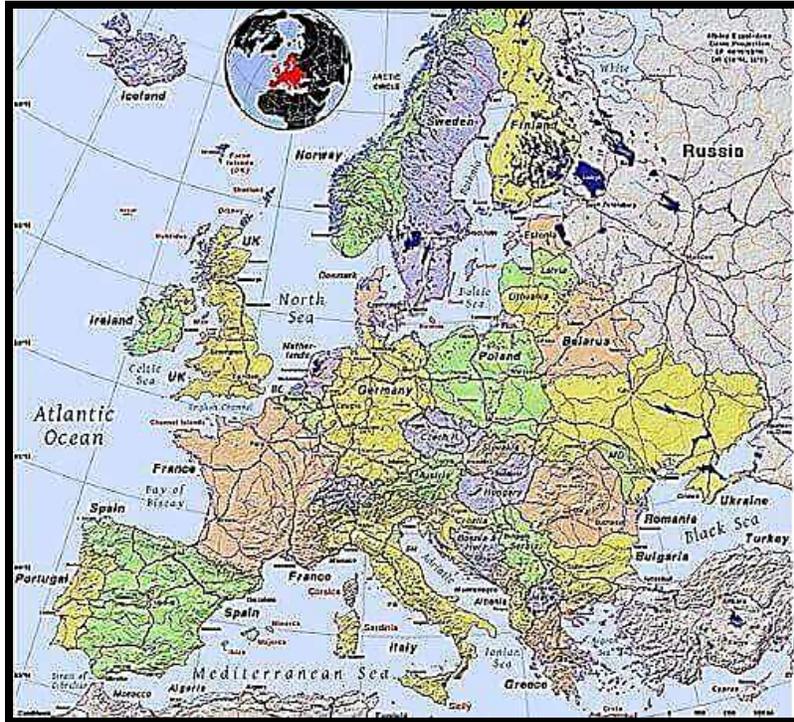
Artist

1. Botticelli was born in the mid-1440s in Florence, Italy.
2. Find Botticelli's country of birth on the map of Europe on the next page.
3. The 1440s were a part of the early Renaissance-era. The Renaissance is a period in European history from the 1400s to the 1700, characterized by a wider availability of

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books to the general populace and the rebirth in learning in the arts, mathematics, and the sciences.

4. Botticelli first worked as an apprentice goldsmith and then as an apprentice painter.
5. By his forties, Botticelli earned the title of master painter.
6. Botticelli died in 1510 at the age of 64.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Satyrs, Lance, Conch Shell, Venus, Mars, Helmet, Green Fruit, Laurel, Myrtle, Bees



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Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Act Out the Painting - Create a Conch Shell Horn

- One day this week, decorate and then roll up some paper and pinch the narrow end to form a 'horn.'
- See who can make the funniest noise blowing through their horn.
- Act out the Satyr sneaking up on Mars and blowing the horn.

Activity 5: Color the Painting

Complete page 14 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the painting?** Venus, Mars, and satyrs.
2. **What is the setting of the painting?** Outside on the grass near the city of Florence, Italy.
3. **What is the satyr blowing?** A conch shell.
4. **What are three of the satyrs holding together?** A lance.
5. **What is Mars doing?** He is sleeping.

Lesson 11 Guide: Annunciation by Sandro Botticelli

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

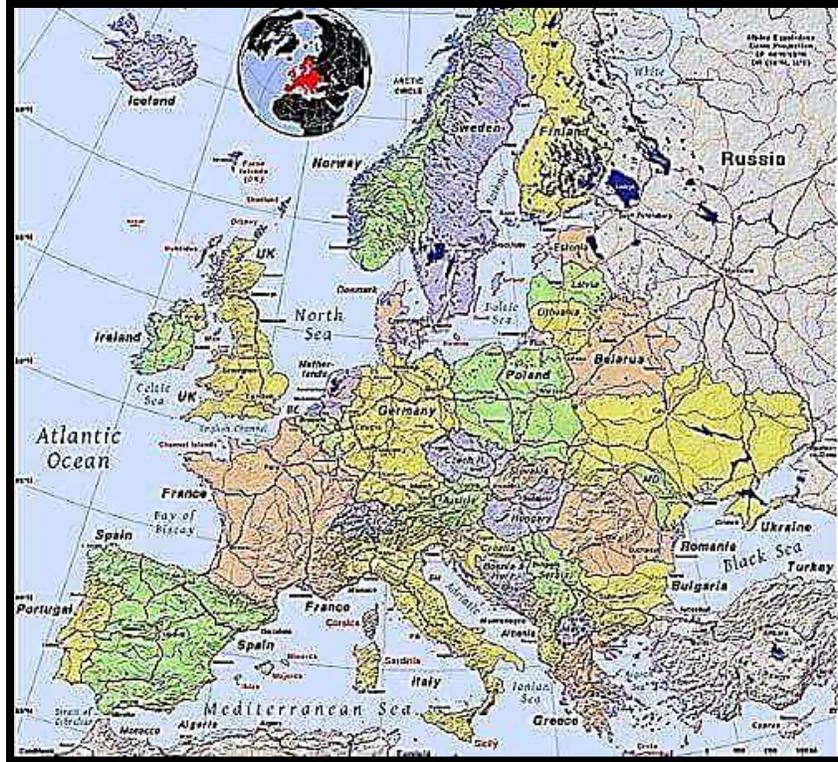
In Sandro Botticelli's 'Annunciation,' he portrays the angel Gabriel rushing to tell Mary that she is to become the mother of Jesus. Gabriel holds an olive branch in his hand, which may symbolize peace between God and man. The term 'annunciation' means 'an announcement.' Showing humility, Mary bows as she receives the news. Golden rays of light shine down from heaven bearing the good news. Botticelli painted the pillars and arches in the background in linear perspective, lending a three-dimensional feeling to the work.

Vocabulary

- **Annunciation:** An announcement.
- **Gabriel:** An angel in the Christian, Jewish, and Muslim faiths who acts as a messenger of God.
- **Olive Branch:** The branch of an olive tree, traditionally regarded as a symbol of peace.
- **Humility:** A modest or low view of one's own importance.
- **Three-dimensional:** Having or appearing to have length, breadth, and depth.

Artist

1. Botticelli was born in the mid-1440s in Florence, Italy.
2. Find Botticelli's country of birth on the map of Europe on the next page.
3. The 1440s were a part of the early Renaissance-era. The Renaissance is a period in European history from the 1400s to the 1700, characterized by a wider availability of books to the general populace and the rebirth in learning in the arts, mathematics, and the sciences.
4. Botticelli first worked as an apprentice goldsmith and then as an apprentice painter.
5. By his forties, Botticelli earned the title of master painter.
6. Botticelli died in 1510 at the age of 64.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Ray of Light, Angel, Mary, Halos, Pillars, Arches, Olive Branch



Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Color the Painting

Complete page 15 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the painting?** The angel Gabriel and Mary.
2. **What is the angel doing?** Rushing to speak with Mary.
3. **Who is the light shining on?** Mary.
4. **What is Mary doing?** She bows with humility.
5. **Who has a halo in the painting?** Both the angel and Mary.

Lesson 12 Guide: Esther at the Palace Gate by Sandro Botticelli

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

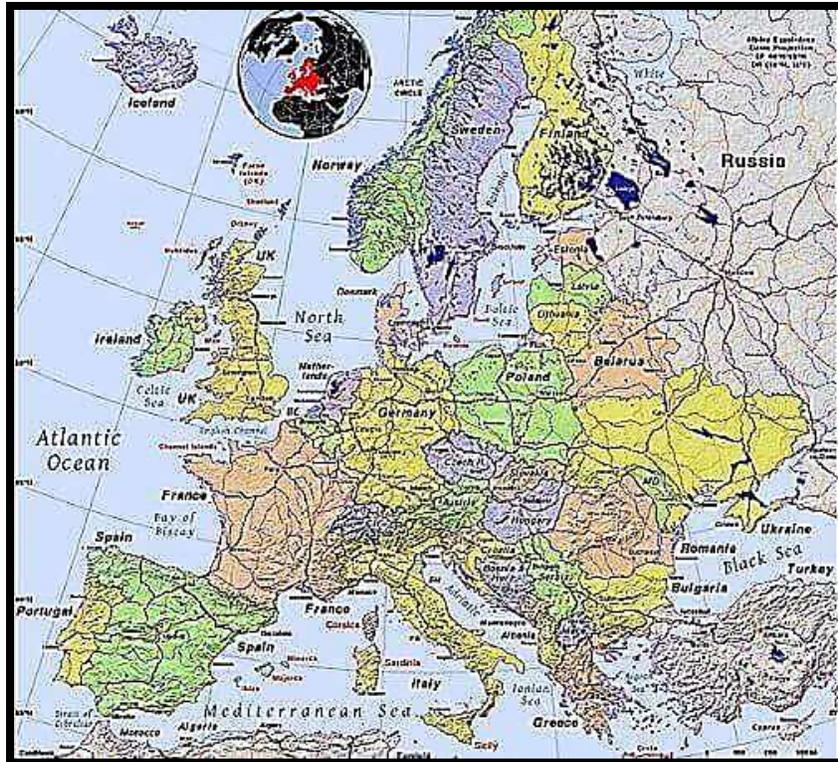
In Sandro Botticelli's 'Esther at the Palace Gate,' one of six panels depicting the biblical story of Esther, he shows the beautiful maiden Esther outside the gates of a palace. Esther was summoned to the castle by the king, along with many other young women to compete for the role of queen. After twelve months of competition for the king's affections, the king selected Esther as the next queen.

Vocabulary

- **Palace:** The official residence of a king, queen, or other exalted person.
- **Gate:** A hinged barrier used to close an opening in a wall, fence, or hedge.
- **Maiden:** A girl or young woman, especially an unmarried one.
- **Summon:** Call people to attend.
- **Compete:** Strive to gain or win something by defeating others.
- **King:** The male ruler of an independent state.
- **Queen:** The female ruler of an independent state.

Artist

1. Botticelli was born in the mid-1440s in Florence, Italy.
2. Find Botticelli's country of birth on the map of Europe on the next page.
3. The 1440s were a part of the early Renaissance-era. The Renaissance is a period in European history from the 1400s to the 1700, characterized by a wider availability of books to the general populace and the rebirth in learning in the arts, mathematics, and the sciences.
4. Botticelli first worked as an apprentice goldsmith and then as an apprentice painter.
5. By his forties, Botticelli earned the title of master painter.
6. Botticelli died in 1510 at the age of 64.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Ester, Castle, Turrets, Roof, Wall, Gate, Trees, Bushes



Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Act Out the Painting - Compete to be King/Queen

- One day this week, pretend to be summoned to a castle.
- Imagine what types of competition a king/queen might hold for their queen/king.
- Perhaps who can jump the highest? Who can do the most somersaults? Who can stand on one leg the longest? Come up with your own silly competitions to see who will be the next queen/king.

Activity 5: Color the Painting

Complete page 16 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the painting?** Ester.
2. **What is the setting of the painting?** Outside the gates of a palace.
3. **Why is Ester at the palace?** She traveled to the palace at the request of the king to compete for the role of queen.

Lesson 13 Guide: Little Girl in a Blue Armchair by Mary Cassatt

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

Mary Cassatt's 'Little Girl in a Blue Armchair' shows a little girl wearing a frilly dress in a blue armchair. Her hair is elaborately arranged and curled. Her slouched posture, scrunched up dress, and bored expression contrast with her fancy hair and fussy dress. A small Brussels Griffon dog curls up in a chair next to her. The visible brush strokes of color reveal the impressionistic nature of the work.

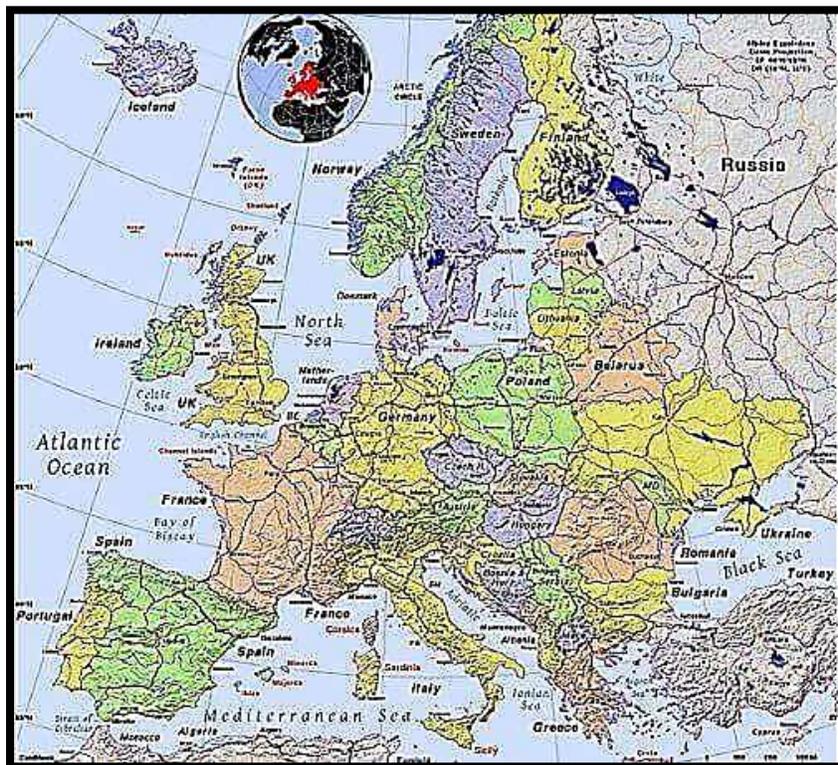
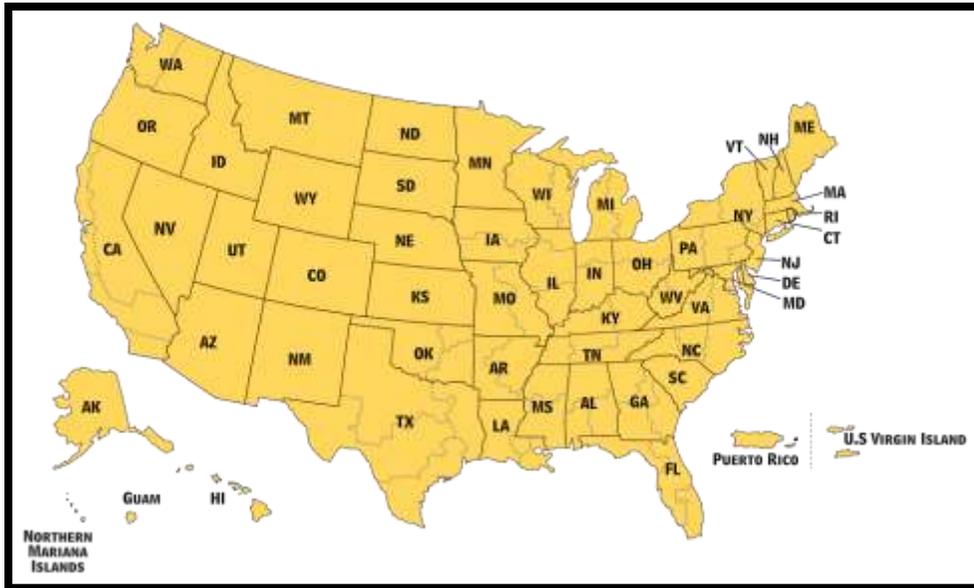
Vocabulary

- **Impressionist:** An art style featuring thin, visible brush strokes of color.
- **Armchair:** A comfortable chair, typically upholstered, with side supports for a person's arms.
- **Frilly:** Adorned with decorative edging.
- **Slouch:** Stand or sit in a drooping way.

Artist

1. Mary Cassatt was born in 1844 in Pennsylvania. See her self-portrait.
2. Find Cassatt's state of birth (PA) on the map of the continental United States on the next page.
3. As an adult, Mary Cassatt spent much of her time in France. Find France on the map of Europe on the next page.
4. Cassatt captured moments in the lives of ordinary women and children, often featuring the bond between mother and child.
5. She painted in a style called 'Impressionism.' Impressionism originated in France in the 19th century.
6. Rather than rendering detailed, precise images, impressionists used visible brush strokes of different colors to create a gauzy 'impression' of scenes from everyday life.
7. Cassatt died in 1926 at the age of 82 in Paris, France.

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Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Little Girl, Dog, Chairs, Couch, Windows, Lace, Socks, Shoes, Bow, Skirt, Frills, Visible brush strokes



Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Color the Artist

Complete page 17 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Activity 5: Color the Painting

Complete page 18 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the painting?** The little girl and her dog.
2. **What is the setting of the painting?** Inside a living room or sitting room.
3. **What is the little girl doing?** She slouches on a chair.
4. **What does the furniture look like?** It is covered in blue fabric with a floral design.
5. **What expression is on the little girl's face?** She is not smiling. She looks tired or perhaps exasperated at having to wear a fancy dress instead of having fun playing.

Lesson 14 Guide: A Woman and a Girl Driving by Mary Cassatt

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

In Mary Cassatt's 'A Woman and a Girl Driving,' a woman, a child, and a man ride in a horse-drawn carriage. The woman drives and rides in front with the child. The man rides in the back, his face only visible in profile. All three people wear serious expressions. This painting reflects the theme of 'women in control' seen in many of Cassatt's works.

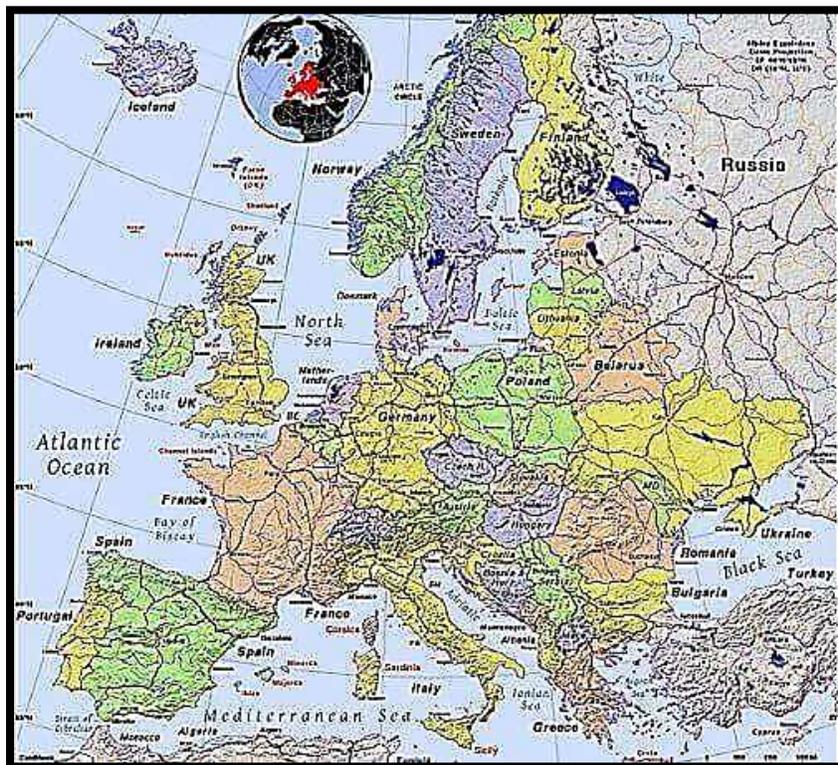
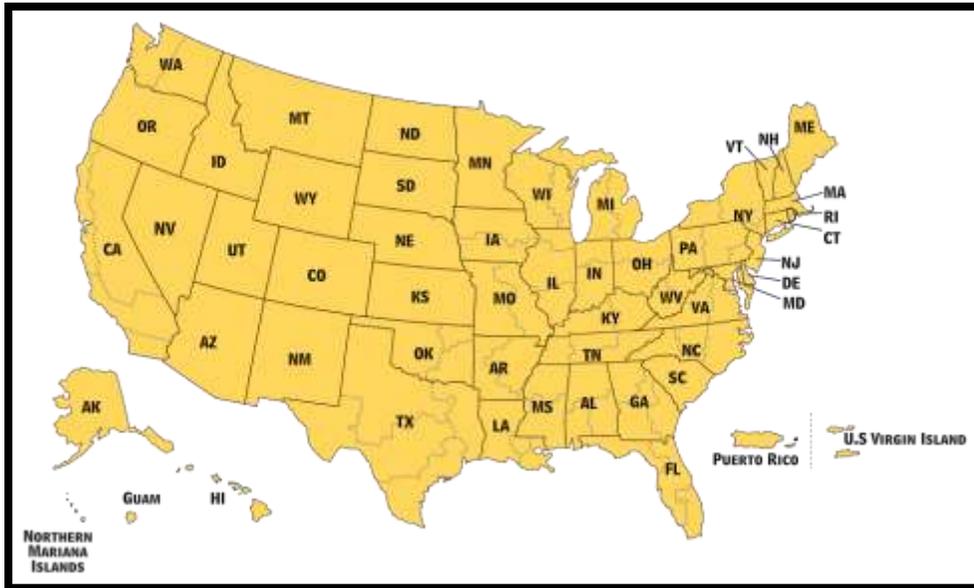
Vocabulary

- **Impressionist:** An art style featuring thin, visible brush strokes of color.
- **Driving:** The control and operation of a motor vehicle.
- **Profile:** An outline of something, especially a person's face, as seen from one side.
- **Passenger:** A traveler in a carriage or vehicle other than the driver.
- **Horse-drawn:** Pulled by a horse.
- **Carriage:** A wheeled vehicle for carrying people and items.

Artist

1. Mary Cassatt was born in 1844 in Pennsylvania. See her self-portrait.
2. Find Cassatt's state of birth (PA) on the map of the continental United States on the next page.
3. As an adult, Mary Cassatt spent much of her time in France. Find France on the map of Europe on the next page.
4. Cassatt captured moments in the lives of ordinary women and children, often featuring the bond between mother and child.
5. She painted in a style called 'Impressionism.' Impressionism originated in France in the 19th century.
6. Rather than rendering detailed, precise images, impressionists used visible brush strokes of different colors to create a gauzy 'impression' of scenes from everyday life.
7. Cassatt died in 1926 at the age of 82 in Paris, France.

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Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Woman, Little Girl, Man, Horse, Black Top Hat, Carriage, Wheel, Whip



Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Color the Painting

Complete page 19 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the painting?** The woman driving, the child, and the man in the back.
2. **What is the setting of the painting?** Outside, going down a road in a horse-drawn carriage.
3. **What are the people riding in?** A horse-drawn carriage.
4. **Who is driving the carriage?** The woman.

Lesson 15 Guide: Child in a Straw Hat by Mary Cassatt

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

Mary Cassatt painted many little girls in hats, oftentimes smiling and wearing expensive dresses and elaborate hairdos. In contrast, in 'Child in a Straw Hat,' a little girl wears a drab dress and a plain, wide-brimmed hat. Her straw-colored hair flows loose and looks mussed. Her mouth turns down, and her sad eyes look like they may tear up. She clasps her hands in front of her, as if she's being chastised. This work is impressionistic in nature.

Vocabulary

- **Impressionist:** An art style featuring thin, visible brush strokes of color.
- **Straw:** Dried stalks of grain.
- **Drab:** Lacking brightness or interest; drearily dull.
- **Plain:** Not decorated or elaborate; simple or ordinary in character.

Artist

1. Mary Cassatt was born in 1844 in Pennsylvania. See her self-portrait.
2. Find Cassatt's state of birth (PA) on the map of the continental United States on the next page.
3. As an adult, Mary Cassatt spent much of her time in France. Find France on the map of Europe on the next page.
4. Cassatt captured moments in the lives of ordinary women and children, often featuring the bond between mother and child.
5. She painted in a style called 'Impressionism.' Impressionism originated in France in the 19th century.
6. Rather than rendering detailed, precise images, impressionists used visible brush strokes of different colors to create a gauzy 'impression' of scenes from everyday life.
7. Cassatt died in 1926 at the age of 82 in Paris, France.

Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Little Girl, Straw Hat, Clasped Hands, Black and White Bow, Drab Dress, Mussed Hair



Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Color the Painting

Complete page 20 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the painting?** The little girl.
2. **What is the setting of the painting?** Probably inside, in front of a blank wall.
3. **What is the little girl doing?** Standing and clasping her hands together.
4. **What expression is on the little girl's face?** She looks a little sad.

Lesson 16 Guide: The Boating Party by Mary Cassatt

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

Mary Cassatt's 'The Boating Party' shows three people in a sailboat. A relaxed woman holds a tired looking, sprawled out child while a blue-sashed man in black rows. It is hard to tell how the man feels, as we only see his profile. The sail billows with the wind, and faint lines of white in the water may represent whitecaps. The land in the background looks far away.

Vocabulary

- **Sailboat:** A boat propelled by sails.
- **Sail:** A piece of material that catches the wind and propels a boat, ship, or other vessel.
- **Sash:** A long strip or loop of cloth worn over one shoulder or around the waist.
- **Oar:** A pole with a flat blade.
- **Whitecap:** A small wave with a foamy crest.
- **Shoreline:** The line along which a large body of water meets the land.

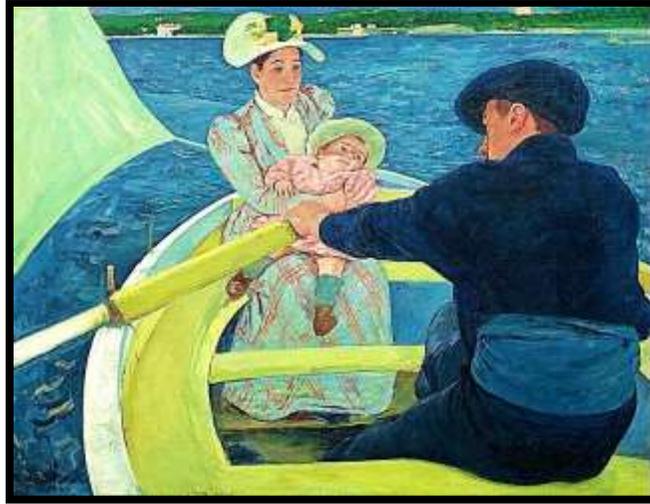
Artist

1. Mary Cassatt was born in 1844 in Pennsylvania. See her self-portrait.
2. Find Cassatt's state of birth (PA) on the map of the continental United States on the next page.
3. As an adult, Mary Cassatt spent much of her time in France. Find France on the map of Europe on the next page.
4. Cassatt captured moments in the lives of ordinary women and children, often featuring the bond between mother and child.
5. She painted in a style called 'Impressionism.' Impressionism originated in France in the 19th century.
6. Rather than rendering detailed, precise images, impressionists used visible brush strokes of different colors to create a gauzy 'impression' of scenes from everyday life.
7. Cassatt died in 1926 at the age of 82 in Paris, France.

Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Woman, Baby, Man, Shoreline, Lake, Sail, Oar, Sash, Waves, Building



Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Act Out the Painting - Take a Boat Ride

- One day this week, make believe something in your home is a boat, whether it is a couch, an old box, or a space under a table.
- Get inside the boat, and row through a windy lake. Be careful - the waves are getting big. Warn them not to fall in!

Activity 5: Color the Painting

Complete page 21 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the painting?** A woman, a baby, and a man.
2. **What is the setting of the painting?** Outside on a lake in a boat.
3. **What is the man doing?** He rows the boat.
4. **What is the woman doing?** She holds the baby and rides in the boat.

Lesson 17 Guide: The Child's Bath by Mary Cassatt

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

Mary Cassatt's 'The Child's Bath' shows a woman bathing a child. The towel-draped child sits on the woman's lap. The woman wraps one hand around the child's waist and gently washes the child's foot with the other hand in a basin of water. A white pitcher rests nearby. Like Van Gogh, Cassatt was influenced by Japanese art and prints. In this picture, an oriental rug is visible.

Vocabulary

- **Draped:** Arrange (cloth or clothing) loosely or casually on or around something.
- **Gentle:** Kind or tender.
- **Basin:** A bowl for washing.
- **Pitcher:** A container with a handle and a lip, used for holding and pouring liquids.
- **Oriental:** Characteristic of East Asia.
- **Rug:** A floor covering of thick woven material or animal skin, typically not extending over the entire floor.

Artist

1. Mary Cassatt was born in 1844 in Pennsylvania. See her self-portrait.
2. Find Cassatt's state of birth (PA) on the map of the continental United States on the next page.
3. As an adult, Mary Cassatt spent much of her time in France. Find France on the map of Europe on the next page.
4. Cassatt captured moments in the lives of ordinary women and children, often featuring the bond between mother and child.
5. She painted in a style called 'Impressionism.' Impressionism originated in France in the 19th century.
6. Rather than rendering detailed, precise images, impressionists used visible brush strokes of different colors to create a gauzy 'impression' of scenes from everyday life.
7. Cassatt died in 1926 at the age of 82 in Paris, France.

Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Woman, Child, Pitcher, Basin, Water, Rug



Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Color the Painting

Complete page 22 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the painting?** A woman and a little girl.
2. **What is the setting of the painting?** Inside, probably a room in a house.
3. **What is the woman doing?** Washing the little girl's feet in water.
4. **What type of container is the woman using to wash the little girl's feet?** The woman is using a basin to wash the little girl's feet.

Lesson 18 Guide: Baby Reaching for an Apple by Mary Cassatt

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

Mary Cassatt's 'Baby Reaching for an Apple' shows a woman encouraging a child's discovery of the world. A woman gently supports a baby while pulling down a branch of an apple tree to allow the child to examine and feel the fruit.

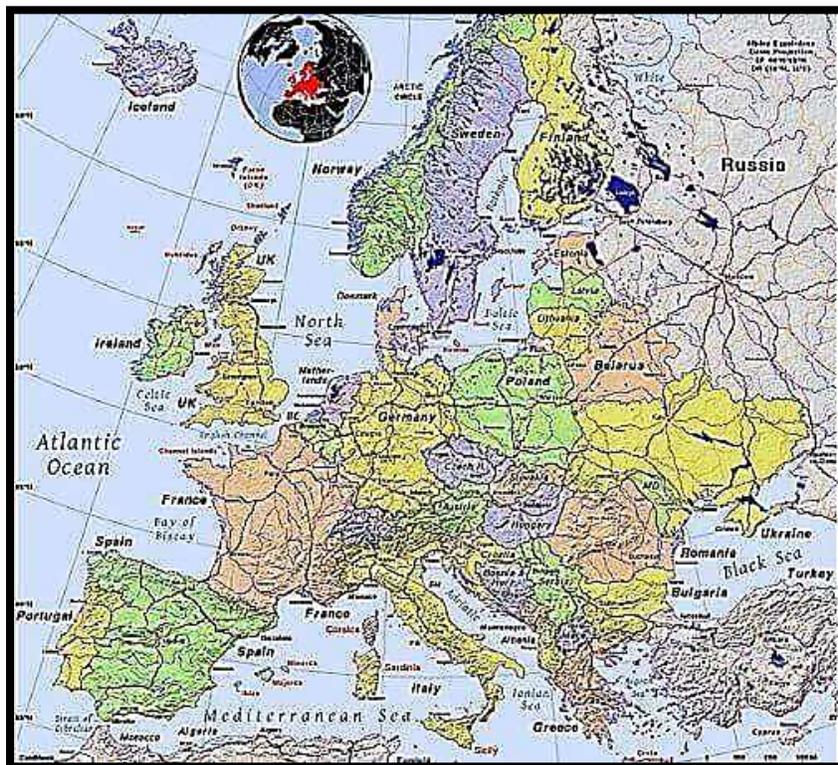
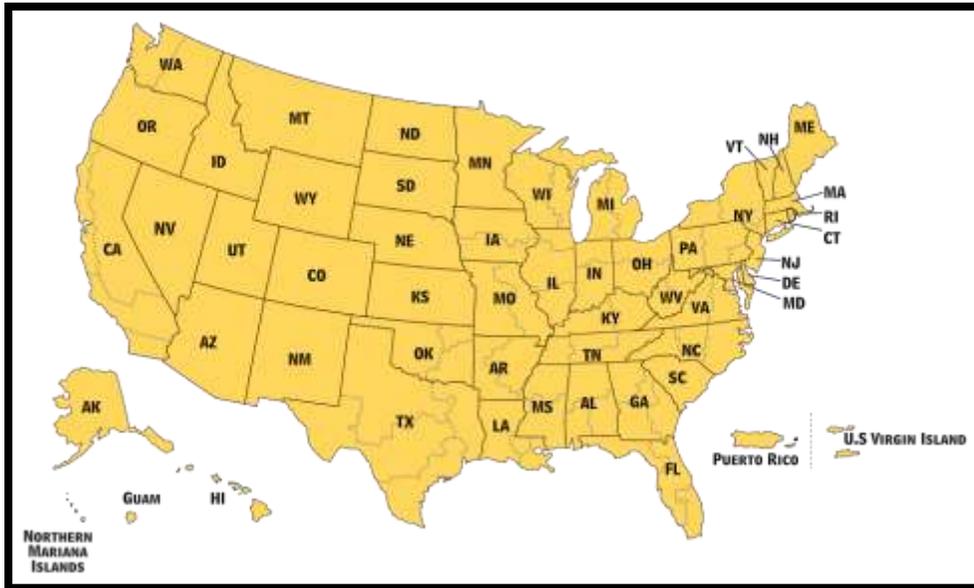
Vocabulary

- **Reach:** Stretch out arm to grasp something.
- **Branch:** A part of a tree that grows out from the trunk.
- **Leaf:** A flat, bladelike structure attached to a stem of a plant.
- **Apple Tree:** A tree which bears apples.

Artist

1. Mary Cassatt was born in 1844 in Pennsylvania. See her self-portrait.
2. Find Cassatt's state of birth (PA) on the map of the continental United States on the next page.
3. As an adult, Mary Cassatt spent much of her time in France. Find France on the map of Europe on the next page.
4. Cassatt captured moments in the lives of ordinary women and children, often featuring the bond between mother and child.
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6. Rather than rendering detailed, precise images, impressionists used visible brush strokes of different colors to create a gauzy 'impression' of scenes from everyday life.
7. Cassatt died in 1926 at the age of 82 in Paris, France.

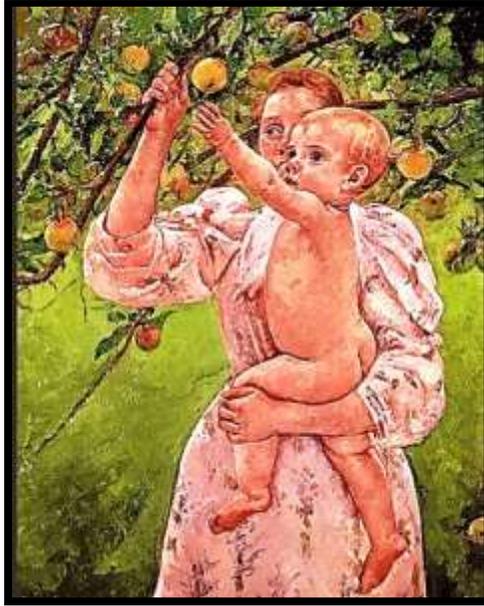
UNDER THE HOME KINDERGARTEN ART HISTORY GUIDE



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Woman, Child, Apple Tree, Apple, Leaves, Branches



Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Draw the Painting

- Look at the branches, leaves, and apples shown in the painting.
- Draw, color, and cut out some leaves and some apples.
- Draw an apple tree branch and paste on the leaves and the apples.

Activity 5: Color the Painting

Complete page 23 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the painting?** A woman and a baby.
2. **What is the setting of the painting?** Outside next to an apple tree.
3. **What are the woman and baby doing?** They look at an apple.

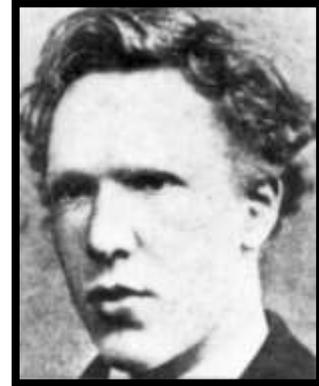
Lesson 19 Guide: Beach at Scheveningen by Vincent van Gogh

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

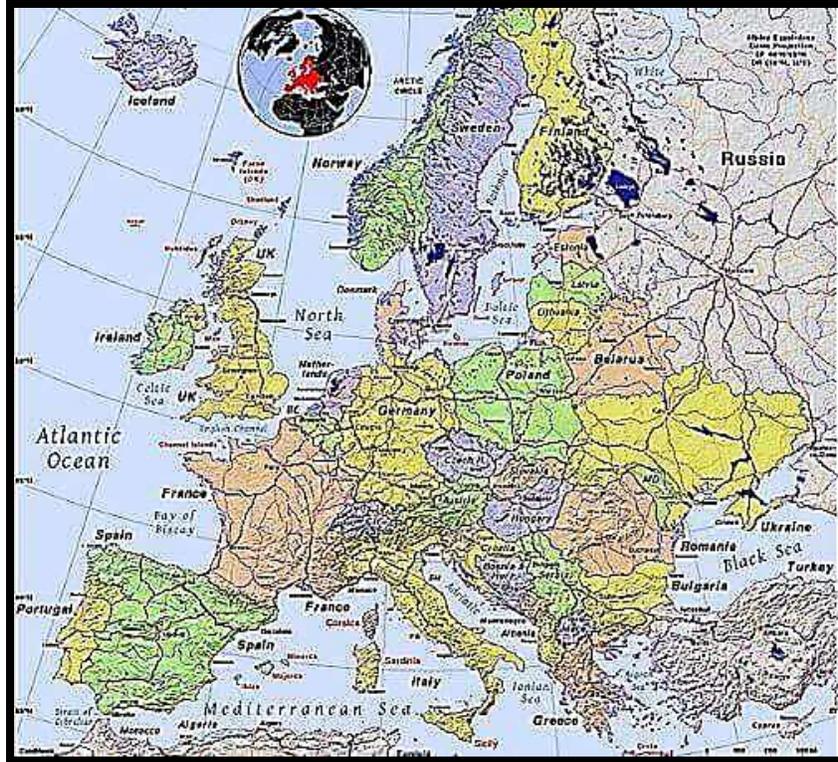
Vincent van Gogh painted 'Beach at Scheveningen in Stormy Weather 1882' outside on a windy day at the beach. Real grains of sand from that day are stuck in the paint. It depicts the sea outside a beach resort near The Hague, a city on the North Sea coast of the western Netherlands. In 2002, the painting was stolen from the Van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam in the Netherlands. Using a ladder, the thieves snuck past the security guards through the roof. Although the museum alarm went off, the thieves escaped. Two suspects were soon arrested and convicted, but the painting remained missing. In 2016, the painting was found in a house affiliated with organized crime near Naples, Italy.

Vocabulary

- **Grains** (sand): Small particles or pieces.
- **Resort**: A place that is a popular destination for vacations or recreation.
- **Coast**: The edge where the land meets the sea.
- **Beach**: A pebbly or sandy shore.
- **Sea**: The expanse of salt water that covers much of the earth.

Artist

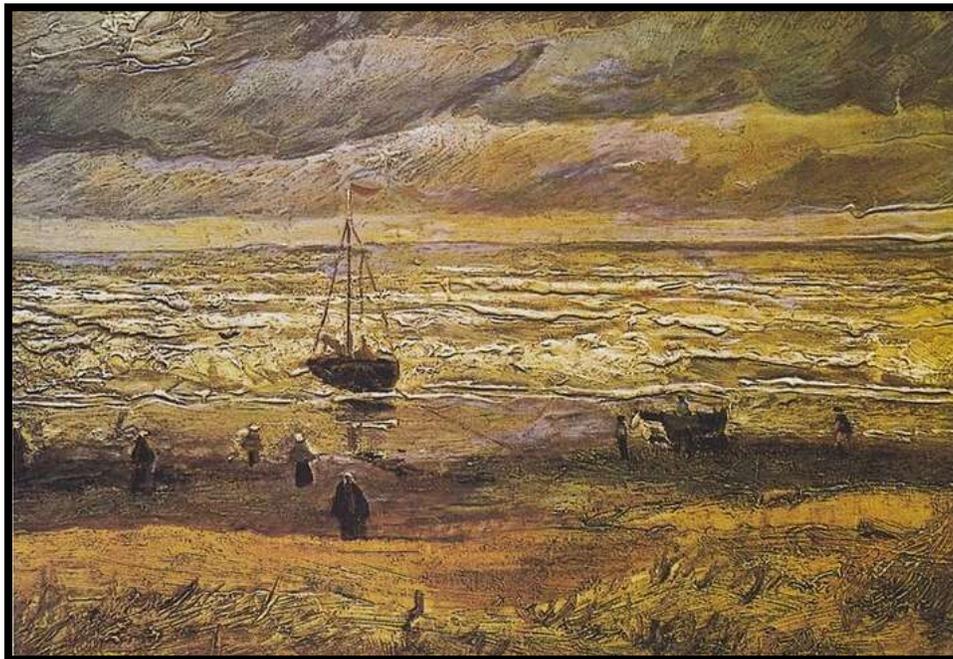
1. Vincent van Gogh was born on March 30, 1853 in Groot-Zundert, Netherlands.
2. Find Van Gogh's country of birth on the map of Europe on the next page.
3. Van Gogh mostly taught himself how to paint. Van Gogh stated, 'Painters understand nature and love it, and teach us to see.'
4. Although he is famous now and his works are worth millions of dollars, he was poor and unknown while alive. Van Gogh had a tough time in life. He suffered from mental illness and spent time in an asylum.
5. Van Gogh is reputed to have cut off his own ear, although some historians now 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.
6. Van Gogh died in 1890 at the age of 37 in Auvers-sur-Oise, France.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Boat, Red Flag, Beach, Water, People, Horse and Carriage, Clouds, Beach Vegetation



UNDER THE HOME KINDERGARTEN ART HISTORY GUIDE

Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Color the Artist

Complete page 24 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Activity 5: Color the Painting

Complete page 25 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the painting?** People on the beach and in the sailboat. From their attire, they are most likely fishermen and laborers.
2. **What is the setting of the painting?** Outside on a beach next to a sea.
3. **What are the people doing?** From their attire, they look more like laborers than beachgoers relaxing and enjoying the water.

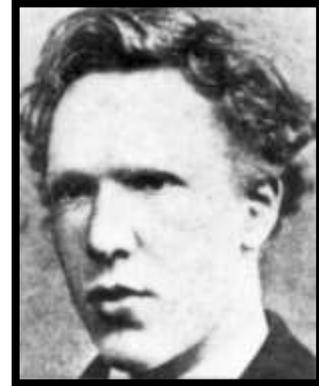
Lesson 20 Guide: A Girl in the Woods by Vincent van Gogh

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

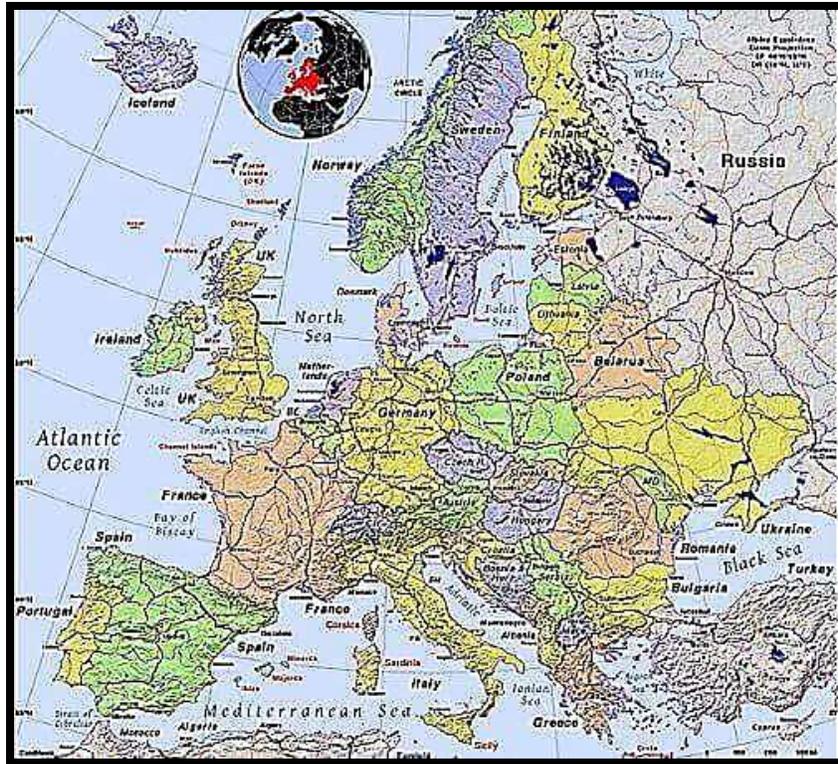
In Vincent van Gogh's own words, 'A Girl in the Woods' features '...some large green beech trunks on a stretch of ground covered with dry sticks, and the little figure of a girl in white. There was the great difficulty of keeping it clear, and of getting space between the trunks standing at different distances - and the place and relative bulk of those trunks change with the perspective - to make it so that one can breathe and walk around in it, and to make you smell the fragrance of the wood.'

Vocabulary

- **Beech (tree):** A large tree with smooth gray bark, glossy leaves, and the beechnut fruit.
- **Trunk:** The main woody stem of a tree.
- **Roots:** The part of a plant that attaches it into the ground.

Artist

1. Vincent van Gogh was born on March 30, 1853 in Groot-Zundert, Netherlands.
2. Find Van Gogh's country of birth on the map of Europe on the next page.
3. Van Gogh mostly taught himself how to paint. Van Gogh stated, 'Painters understand nature and love it, and teach us to see.'
4. Although he is famous now and his works are worth millions of dollars, he was poor and unknown while alive. Van Gogh had a tough time in life. He suffered from mental illness and spent time in an asylum.
5. Van Gogh is reputed to have cut off his own ear, although some historians now 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.
6. Van Gogh died in 1890 at the age of 37 in Auvers-sur-Oise, France.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Trees, Trunks, Roots, Girl, Hat, Dress, Sticks



UNDER THE HOME KINDERGARTEN ART HISTORY GUIDE

Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.

Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Color the Painting

Complete page 26 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the painting?** A girl wearing white.
2. **What is the setting of the painting?** Outside in the woods.
3. **What is girl in the woods wearing?** A white dress and hat.
4. **Why do you think the girl is in the woods?** Answers will vary.

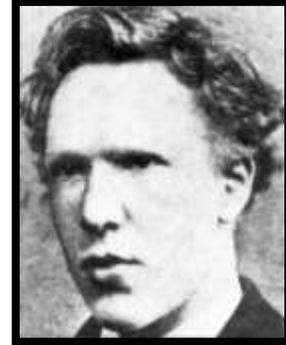
Lesson 21 Guide: Flowering Plum Tree by Vincent van Gogh

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

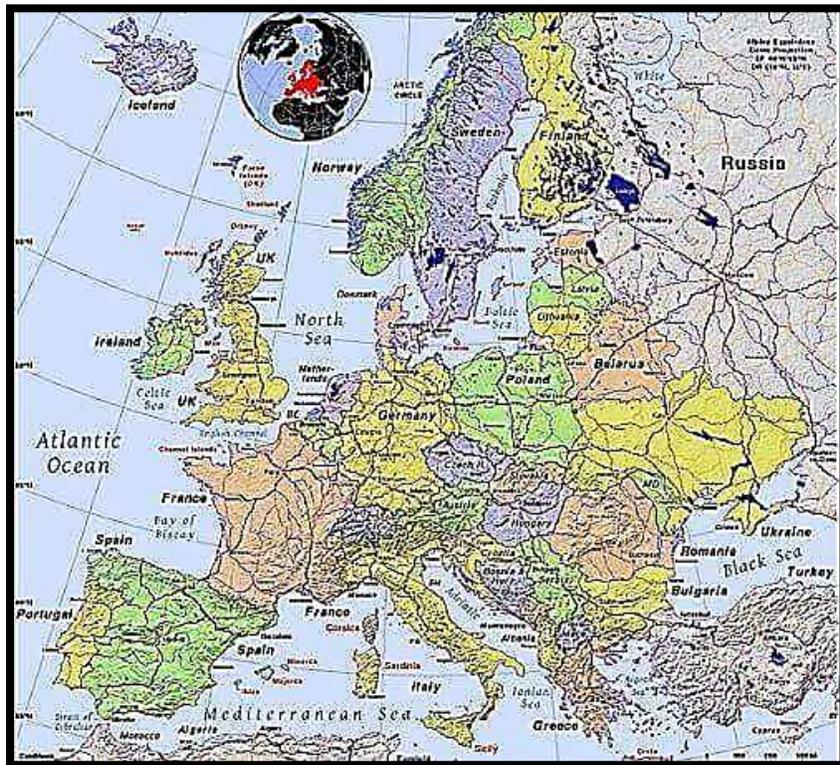
Japonaiserie is the term Vincent van Gogh used to express the influence of Japanese artwork. Van Gogh collected hundreds of Japanese wood-block prints called ukiyo-e prints. 'Flowering Plum Tree' is based on a Japanese wood-block print by artist Hiroshige. The painting shows a flowering plum tree in an orchard. In the background, we see figures milling beyond a black fence. Because plum trees bloom amid winter to herald the upcoming spring, plum blossoms represent strength and endurance. The Japanese-looking characters framing the artwork are purely decorative and mean nothing.

Vocabulary

- **Japan:** An island country in East Asia.
- **Japanese:** Relating to Japan or its language, culture, or people.
- **Plum:** An oval fleshy fruit that is purple, reddish, or yellow when ripe.
- **Orchard:** A piece of land planted with fruit trees.
- **Blossom:** A flower or a mass of flowers on a tree or bush.
- **Endurance:** The capacity of something to last or to withstand wear and tear.
- **Decorative:** Serving to make something look more attractive.

Artist

1. Vincent van Gogh was born on March 30, 1853 in Groot-Zundert, Netherlands.
2. Find Van Gogh's country of birth on the map of Europe on the next page.
3. Van Gogh mostly taught himself how to paint. Van Gogh stated, 'Painters understand nature and love it, and teach us to see.'
4. Although he is famous now and his works are worth millions of dollars, he was poor and unknown while alive. Van Gogh had a tough time in life. He suffered from mental illness and spent time in an asylum.
5. Van Gogh is reputed to have cut off his own ear, although some historians now 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.
6. Van Gogh died in 1890 at the age of 37 in Auvers-sur-Oise, France.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Trees, Trunks, Blossoms, Fence, People, Buildings, Japanese-like Characters



Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Color the Painting

Complete page 27 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **What is the setting of the painting?** Outside in an orchard.
2. **What type of trees did Van Gogh feature in the painting?** Plum trees.
3. **Which season does the painting feature?** Winter, because plum trees bloom amid winter to herald the upcoming spring.

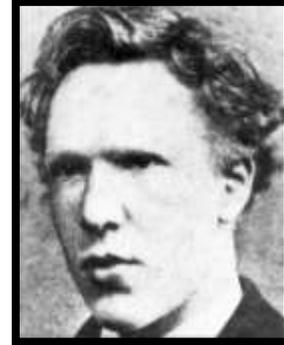
Lesson 22 Guide: The Starry Night by Vincent van Gogh

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

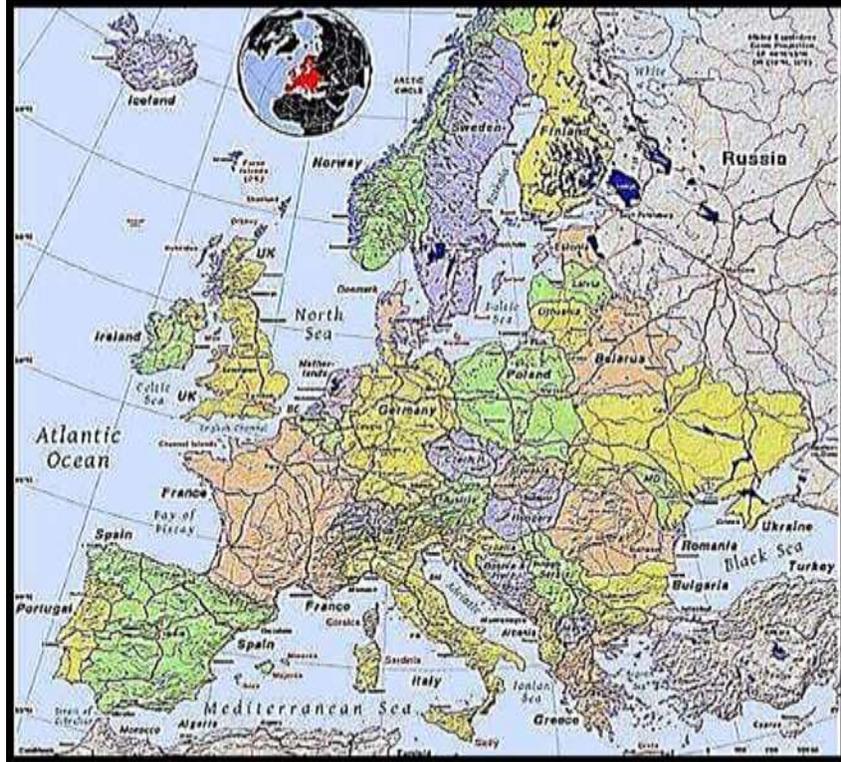
Vincent van Gogh painted 'The Starry Night' based on the window view from his room in an asylum. Celestial swirls of haloed light shine from the night sky, including a crescent moon, stars, and Venus. A church steeple points upwards from amidst the sleepy village nestled underneath. A twisted cypress tree licks the sky like flames in the foreground. Cypress trees are associated with mourning and death, perhaps because they die when cut back too aggressively.

Vocabulary

- **Cypress:** A type of evergreen tree.
- **Celestial:** Relating to the sky or outer space.
- **Crescent:** The curved shape of the waxing or waning moon.
- **Venus:** The second planet from the sun, between Mercury and Earth.
- **Steeple:** A tall tower of a church or other building.
- **Village:** A group of houses and buildings in a rural area.

Artist

1. Vincent van Gogh was born on March 30, 1853 in Groot-Zundert, Netherlands.
2. Find Van Gogh's country of birth on the map of Europe on the next page.
3. Van Gogh mostly taught himself how to paint. Van Gogh stated, 'Painters understand nature and love it, and teach us to see.'
4. Although he is famous now and his works are worth millions of dollars, he was poor and unknown while alive. Van Gogh had a tough time in life. He suffered from mental illness and spent time in an asylum.
5. Van Gogh is reputed to have cut off his own ear, although some historians now 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.
6. Van Gogh died in 1890 at the age of 37 in Auvers-sur-Oise, France.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Stars, Crescent Moon, Church, Cypress Tree, Houses, Hills



UNDER THE HOME KINDERGARTEN ART HISTORY GUIDE

Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Explore the Painting

- One clear night this week, go outside and look at the stars in the sky.
- Draw the night sky that you see.

Activity 5: Color the Painting

Complete page 28 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **What is the setting of the painting?** Outside in the night overlooking a small village.
2. **What do you see in the night sky of the painting?** Stars, a crescent moon, and the planet Venus.
3. **What types of buildings do you see in the town?** A church and houses.
4. **What other things are in the painting?** A cypress tree and hills in the background.

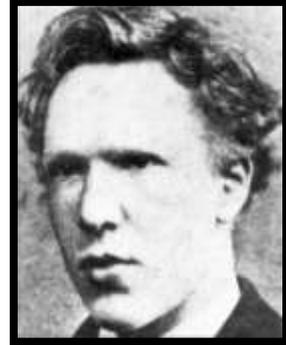
Lesson 23 Guide: Wheat Field with Crows by Vincent van Gogh

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

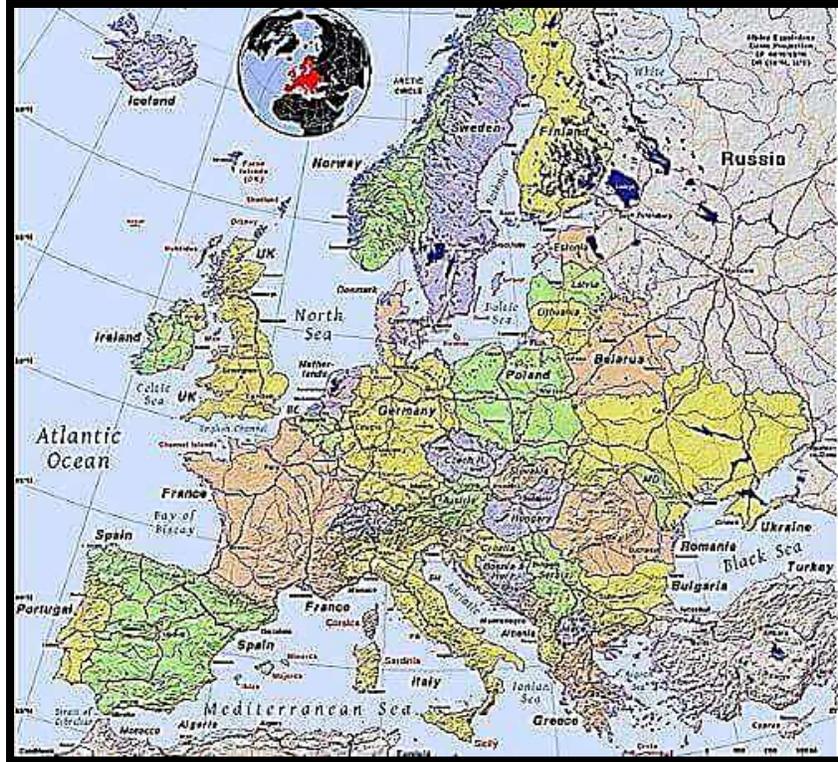
Vincent van Gogh's 'Wheat Field with Crows' shows three paths cutting through a golden field of wheat. A turbulent sky churns in shades of blue above. A murder of crows soars over the wheat, although it is unclear whether they are flying toward or away from the viewer. Crows have been called 'messengers of death' and associated with change and magic. In ancient Egypt, crows were a symbol of undying love, because they are monogamous by nature.

Vocabulary

- **Crow:** A large bird with mostly glossy black feathers.
- **Wheat:** A cereal plant, the grain of which is ground to make flour.
- **Field:** An area of open land.
- **Path:** A way or track laid down for walking or made by continual treading.
- **Murder:** A group of crows.

Artist

1. Vincent van Gogh was born on March 30, 1853 in Groot-Zundert, Netherlands.
2. Find Van Gogh's country of birth on the map of Europe on the next page.
3. Van Gogh mostly taught himself how to paint. Van Gogh stated, 'Painters understand nature and love it, and teach us to see.'
4. Although he is famous now and his works are worth millions of dollars, he was poor and unknown while alive. Van Gogh had a tough time in life. He suffered from mental illness and spent time in an asylum.
5. Van Gogh is reputed to have cut off his own ear, although some historians now 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.
6. Van Gogh died in 1890 at the age of 37 in Auvers-sur-Oise, France.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Crows, Wheat, Clouds, Sky, Three Paths



Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Color the Painting

Complete page 29 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **What is the setting of the painting?** Outside in a wheat field.
2. **What do you see in the sky of the painting?** Crows flying, some clouds.
3. **How many paths do you see cut through the wheat?** Three.
4. **Which way do you think the crows are flying?** Answers vary, but the crows are either flying toward or away from the viewer.
5. **Look at the three paths. If you had to take one, which would you take?** Answers vary.

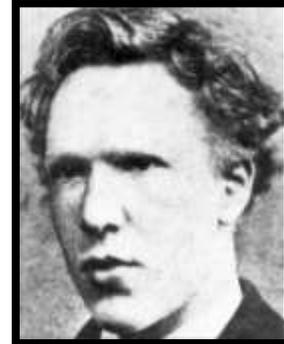
Lesson 24 Guide: Memory of the Garden at Etten by Vincent van Gogh

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

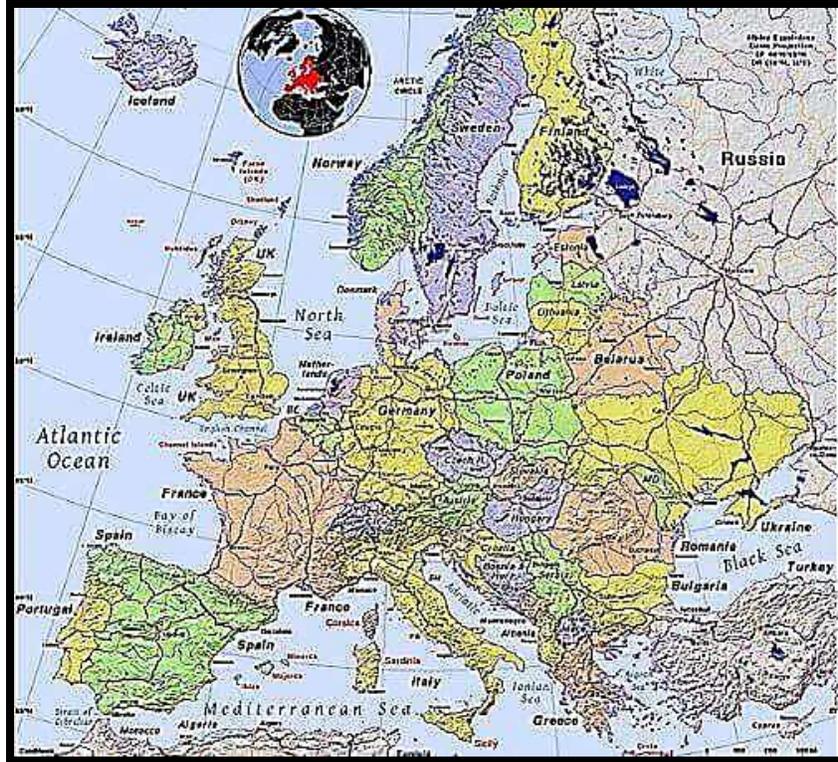
Vincent van Gogh's 'Memory of the Garden at Etten (Ladies of Arles)' depicts his mother and sister walking through a flower garden in his childhood town of Etten-Leur, Netherlands. His mother wears a blue and red checked shawl, and his sister wears a green and orange checked shawl and carries a red parasol. Another woman tends the flowers in the background. Further back are round flower beds.

Vocabulary

- **Garden:** To care for.
- **Shawl:** A piece of fabric worn by women over the shoulders or head.
- **Parasol:** A light umbrella used to give shade from the sun.
- **Tend:** To care for.
- **Flower Bed:** A garden plot in which flowers are grown.

Artist

1. Vincent van Gogh was born on March 30, 1853 in Groot-Zundert, Netherlands.
2. Find Van Gogh's country of birth on the map of Europe on the next page.
3. Van Gogh mostly taught himself how to paint. Van Gogh stated, 'Painters understand nature and love it, and teach us to see.'
4. Although he is famous now and his works are worth millions of dollars, he was poor and unknown while alive. Van Gogh had a tough time in life. He suffered from mental illness and spent time in an asylum.
5. Van Gogh is reputed to have cut off his own ear, although some historians now 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.
6. Van Gogh died in 1890 at the age of 37 in Auvers-sur-Oise, France.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Flowers, Shawls, Parasol, Trees, Paths, Flower Beds, Bushes



Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Color the Painting

Complete page 30 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **What is the setting of the painting?** Outside in a garden.
2. **What types of plants do you see in the painting?** Flowers, bushes, trees.
3. **Which of Van Gogh's relatives are in the painting?** His mother and sister.

Lesson 25 Guide: The Banjo Lesson by Henry Tanner

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

In 'The Banjo Lesson,' Tanner humanizes a stereotype in his time of black people as entertainers, particularly as caricatures playing banjos. In this painting, an elderly man teaches his young grandson how to play the banjo. He cradles his small grandson in his lap, and both are intent on their roles as teacher and pupil. Their surroundings are modest, and although the grandfather may not be able to shower his grandson with financial riches, he shares his rich knowledge and appreciation of music.

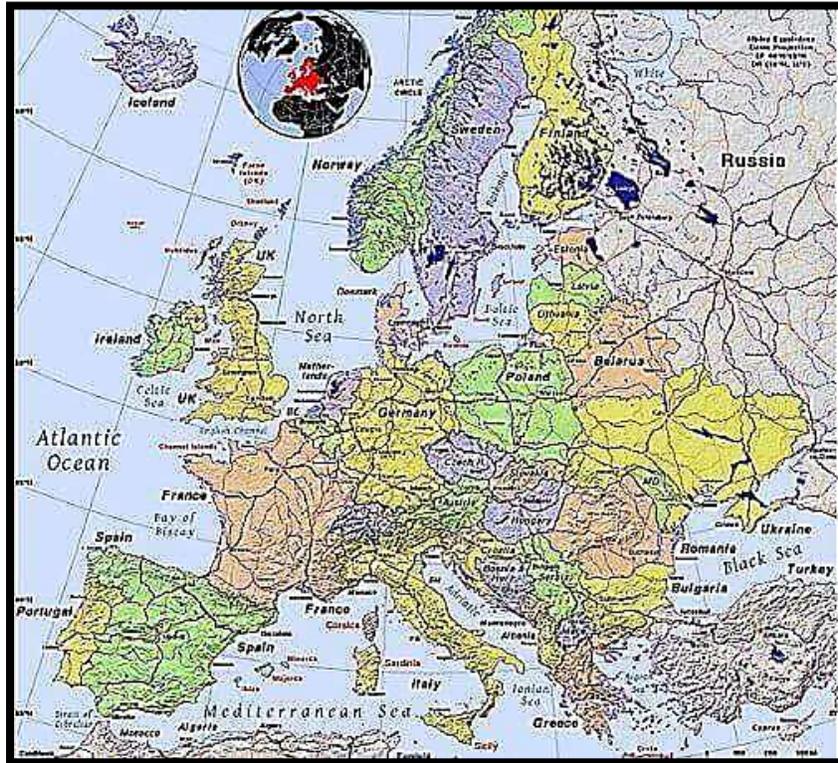
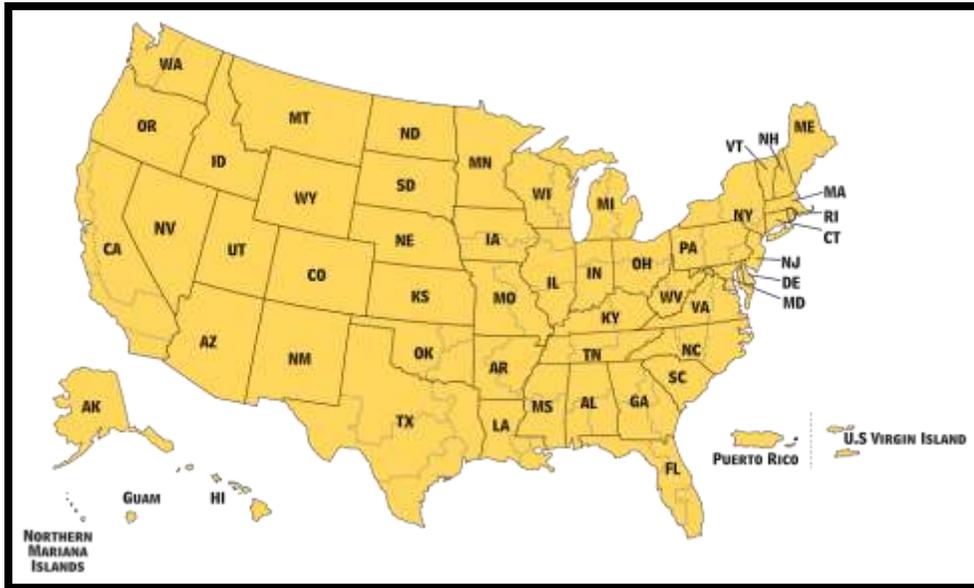
Vocabulary

- **Banjo:** A stringed musical instrument with a long neck and a round body.
- **Lesson:** A period of learning or teaching.
- **Stereotype:** A widely held but oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.
- **Caricature:** Exaggerations used to make someone or something comic or grotesque.
- **Pupil:** A student in school.

Artist

1. Henry Ossawa Tanner was born in 1859 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
2. Find Tanner's state of birth (PA) on the map of the continental United States on the next page.
3. His father was a bishop in the African Methodist Episcopal Church. His mother was born a slave, but escaped through the Underground Railroad to the North.
4. He studied art at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, where he was the only black student. As a painter, Tanner was considered a realist, painting things as they are collectively perceived.
5. Tanner suffered mental anguish from the racism he experienced in America, which he described in his autobiography. Consequently, he left America for Paris, France, where he lived for the remainder of his life. Find France on the map of Europe on the next page.
6. He died in 1937 in Paris, France at the age of 77.

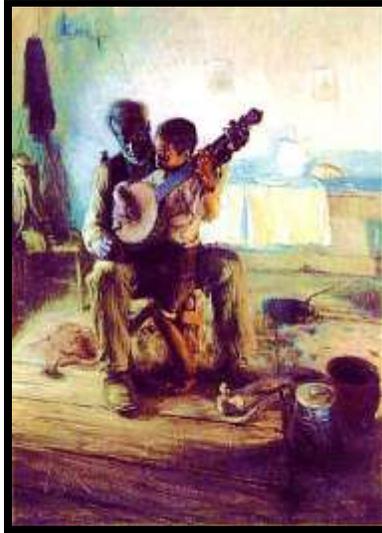
UNDER THE HOME KINDERGARTEN ART HISTORY GUIDE



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Pitcher, Dishes, Banjo, Chairs, Table, Hat, Wood, Coffeepot



Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Color the Artist

Complete page 31 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Activity 5: Color the Painting

Complete page 32 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Activity 6: Hear the Sounds of the Painting

Listen to the banjo playing in the online video.

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the painting?** A man and his grandson.
2. **What is the grandfather doing?** Teaching his grandson to play the banjo.
3. **What is the grandson doing?** Learning to play the banjo.
4. **What is the setting of the painting?** Inside a house.
5. **What instrument do you see in the painting?** A banjo.
6. **What else do you see in the house?** Chairs, a table, a white pitcher, some dishes, a hat, some wood, a pan, a coffeepot, some pictures on the wall.

Lesson 26 Guide: The Young Sabot Maker by Henry Tanner

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

Sabots are shoes constructed from a single block of wood. They were often worn by peasants in France and Britain between the 16th to 19th centuries. In 'The Young Sabot Maker,' Tanner shows a man teaching his apprentice how to construct the wooden shoes. The hardworking apprentice hollows out one of two wooden shoes propped up on a homemade table made of branches and a log, while the master looks on from the corner of the workshop. Additional shoes and countless wooden shavings litter the floor beneath. Shoes are everywhere, hanging from the ceiling and stacked against the wall.

Vocabulary

- **Sabot:** Shoes constructed from a single block of wood.
- **Peasant:** A poor farmer who owns or rents a small piece of land for growing crops.
- **Hollow:** Having a hole or empty space inside.
- **Apprentice:** A person who is learning a trade from a skilled employer.
- **Workshop:** A room or building in which goods are manufactured or repaired.

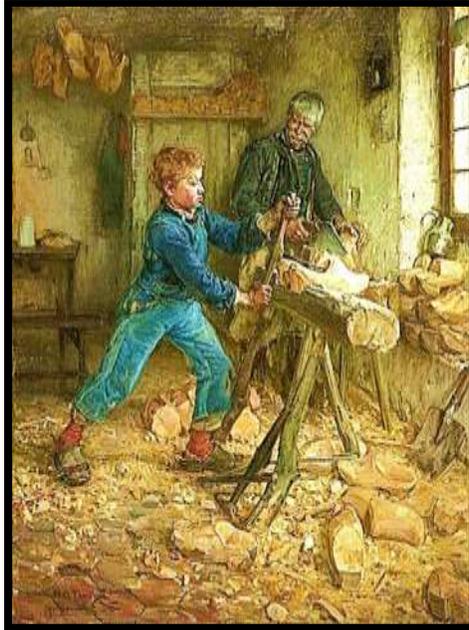
Artist

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4. He studied art at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, where he was the only black student. As a painter, Tanner was considered a realist, painting things as they are collectively perceived.
5. Tanner suffered mental anguish from the racism he experienced in America, which he described in his autobiography. Consequently, he left America for Paris, France, where he lived for the remainder of his life. Find France on the map of Europe on the next page.
6. He died in 1937 in Paris, France at the age of 77.

Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Master, Apprentice, Shoes, Homemade table, Shovel, Log, Branches, Wooden Shavings, Workshop



Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Color the Painting

Complete page 33 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the painting?** A sabot maker and his young apprentice.
2. **What is the sabot maker doing?** Watching his apprentice work.
3. **What is the apprentice doing?** Hollowing out a wooden shoe.
4. **What is the setting of the painting?** A workshop.
5. **How many wooden shoes do you see in the painting?** It's hard to tell, but certainly more than a dozen.

Lesson 27 Guide: The Annunciation to the Shepherds by Henry Tanner

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

Annunciation means 'an announcement.' In 'The Annunciation to the Shepherds,' Tanner painted the glowing angel, Gabriel, hovering above the ground and announcing the news of the birth of the baby Jesus to a group of humble shepherds. The shepherds appear to be in awe of the angel. The dim light of the small fire is insignificant compared to the holy light of the angel.

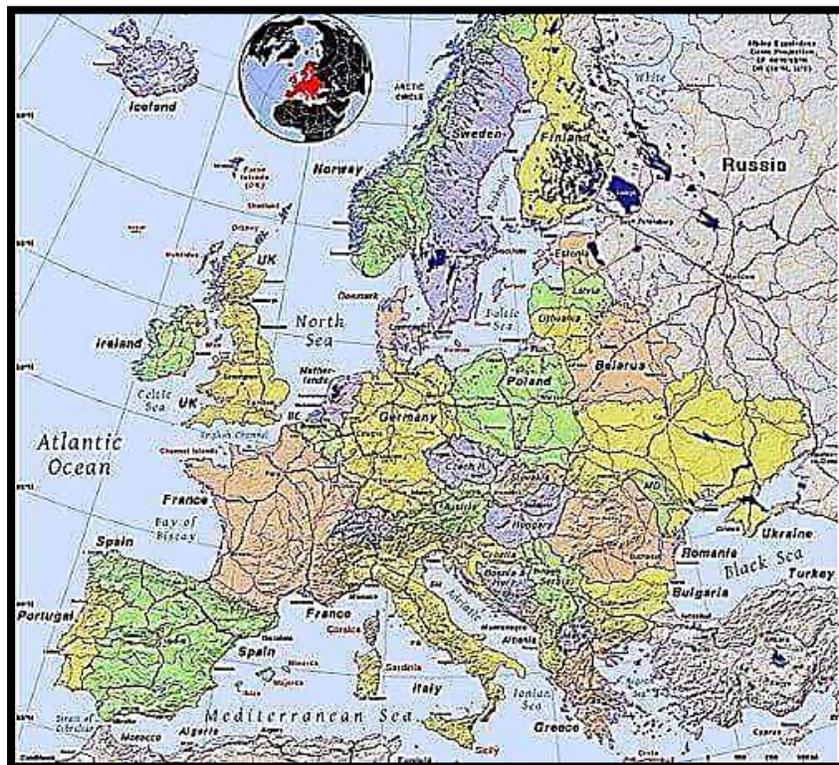
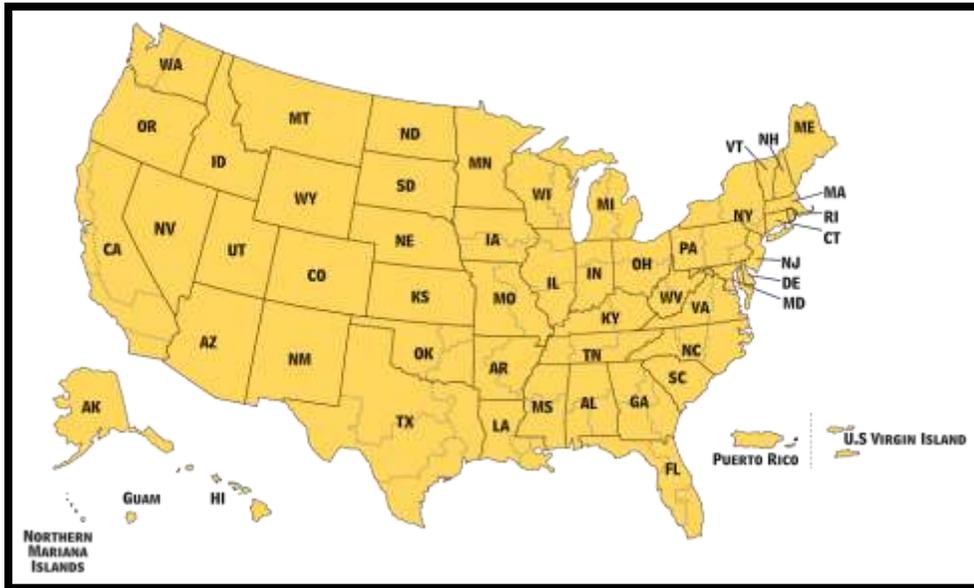
Vocabulary

- **Annunciation:** An announcement.
- **Shepherd:** A person who tends sheep.
- **Gabriel:** An angel in the Christian, Jewish, and Muslim faiths who acts as a messenger of God.
- **Holy:** Sacred, devoted, and spiritual.

Artist

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UNDER THE HOME KINDERGARTEN ART HISTORY GUIDE



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Angel Gabriel, Halo, Shepherds, Fire Pit, Gate



Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Color the Painting

Complete page 34 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the painting?** The angel Gabriel and the shepherds.
2. **What is Gabriel doing?** Telling the shepherds about the birth of the baby Jesus.
3. **What are the shepherds doing?** Watching in awe while listening to Gabriel.
4. **What is the setting of the painting?** Outdoors in a fenced enclosure next to a structure.

Lesson 28 Guide: The Disciples See Christ by Henry Tanner

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

In 'The Disciples See Christ Walking on the Water,' Tanner depicts a story from the New Testament of the Bible. The story tells of the miracle of Jesus walking on the Sea of Galilee in front of his devout followers, the disciples. The disciples were afraid at first, thinking Jesus a spirit, but Jesus told them not to be afraid. Jesus joined his disciples in the boat, and they continued their journey to the shore.

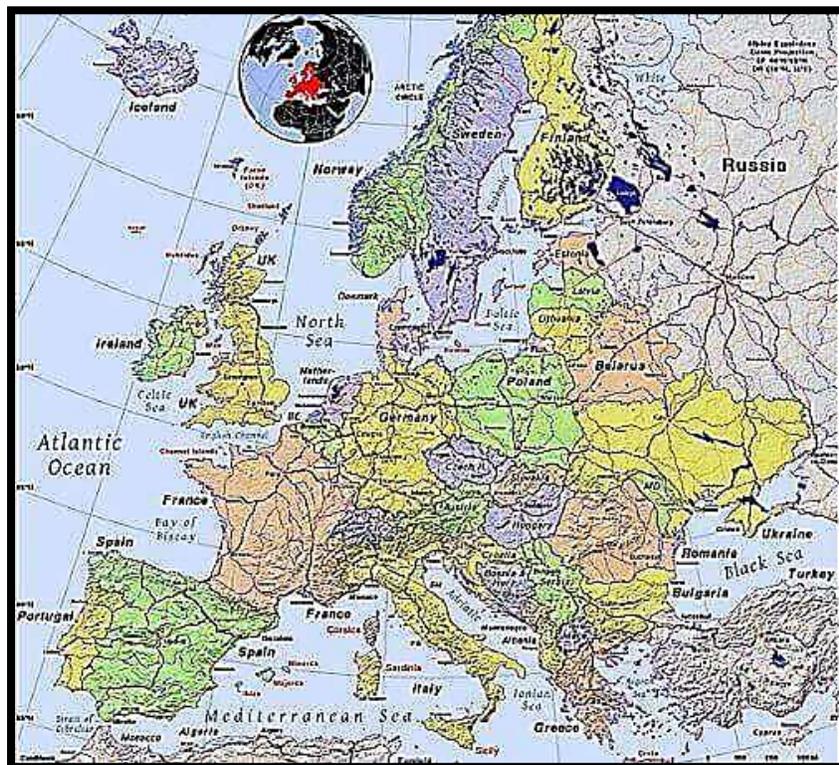
Vocabulary

- **Disciple:** A follower or student of a teacher, leader, or philosopher.
- **Bible:** A copy of the Christian or Jewish scriptures.
- **New Testament:** The second part of the Christian Bible, recording the life and teachings of Jesus and his earliest followers.
- **Devout:** Having deep religious feeling or commitment.

Artist

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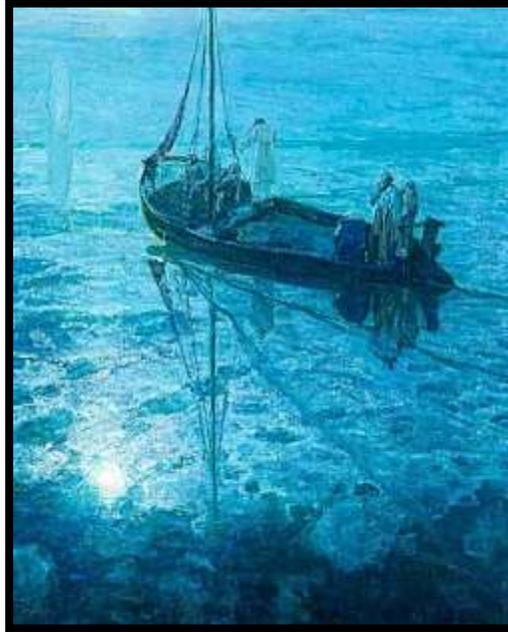
UNDER THE HOME KINDERGARTEN ART HISTORY GUIDE



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Jesus, Disciples, Boat, Mast, Sea, Reflection of Boat, Reflection of Moon



Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Map the Story

- The Sea of Galilee, also known as Lake Tiberias, is a freshwater lake located in Israel.
- Find Lake Tiberias on the online map.

Activity 5: Color the Painting

Complete page 35 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the painting?** Jesus Christ and his disciples.
2. **What is the setting of the painting?** On the Sea of Galilee.
3. **What is Jesus doing?** Walking on the sea.
4. **What are the shepherds doing?** Crossing the sea in the boat.

Lesson 29 Guide: The Arch by Henry Tanner

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

The Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile (Triumphal Arch of the Star) is a famous Parisian monument that honors soldiers that died in French wars. The names of the soldiers and their battles are inscribed on the monument surfaces. The 'star' is formed by the 12 roads that radiate out from the central monument. In 'The Arch,' Henry Ossawa Tanner shows the monument glowing out of the night and illuminating the crowd milling below.

Vocabulary

- **Arch:** A curved structure.
- **Triumph:** A great victory or achievement.
- **Monument:** A statue, building, or other structure erected to commemorate a famous or notable person or event.
- **Honor:** Regard with great respect.

Artist

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6. He died in 1937 in Paris, France at the age of 77.

Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Triumphal Arch of the Star, The Crowd of People



Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Color the Painting

Complete page 36 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the painting?** People walking near the arch.
2. **What is the setting of the painting?** Outdoors in front of the arch.
3. **What time of day is featured in the painting?** Night.

Lesson 30 Guide: Lions in the Desert by Henry Tanner

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

In 'Lions in the Desert,' Tanner shows lions camouflaged by a desert landscape. At first only one or two lions catch the eye, but upon closer examination, three lions appear. Tanner painted 'Lions in the Desert' while he was in the Middle East. He didn't actually see any lions while painting, but later added them back in his studio.

Vocabulary

- **Desert:** A dry, barren area of land.
- **Landscape:** A wide view of an area of countryside or land.
- **Camouflage:** Hide or disguise the presence of someone or something.
- **Middle East:** Region in western Asia and northeast Africa that includes the nations on the Arabian Peninsula, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Turkey (dictionary.com).

Artist

1. Henry Ossawa Tanner was born in 1859 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
2. Find Tanner's state of birth (PA) on the map of the continental United States on the next page.
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6. He died in 1937 in Paris, France at the age of 77.

Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Three Lions, Sand Dunes, Sky, Clouds, Mane



Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Act Out the Painting

- One day this week, pretend to be lions stalking through the desert dunes.
- The dunes are very steep, so they have to climb up and up and up (perhaps up a couch, with the couch as the dune).
- It's very hot, so they are probably panting.

Activity 5: Color the Painting

Complete page 37 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the painting?** The lions.
2. **How many lions are in the painting?** Three.
3. **What is the setting of the painting?** Outdoors in a desert.

Lesson 31 Guide: Sunday on the Island of La Grande Jatte by Georges Seurat

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

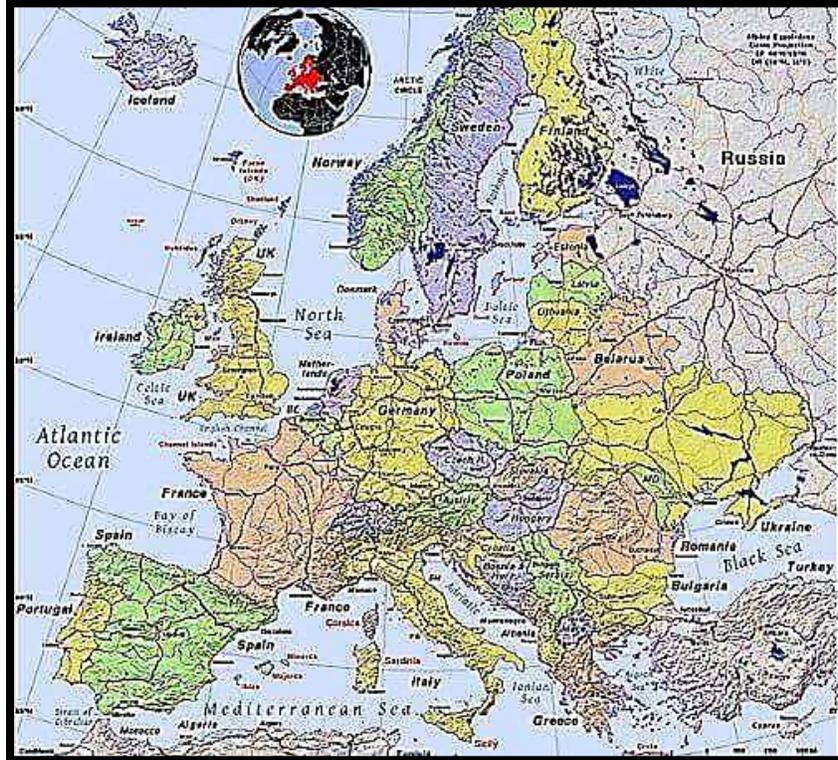
'Île de la Grande Jatte' translates to 'Island of Big Bowl.' The island is located on the river Seine at the gates of Paris. On Sundays, wealthy Parisians escaped the hot city to the cool, breezy riverfront of the island. Georges Seurat's 'Un dimanche après-midi à l'Île de la Grande Jatte (A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte)' features 3 dogs, 8 boats, and 48 people. Men, women, and children lounge on the grass and enjoy the river view, some in the shade and some in the sun. Many women hold parasols to shield their faces from the sun. One small girl in white looks directly at the painter/viewer. A lady holds a monkey on a leash. Two soldiers stand at attention. One lady extends a pole and fishes riverside. Sailboats drift over the river. A group of men wield paddles to propel a racing boat through the river. Seurat applied pointillism to create the painting.

Vocabulary

- **Pointillism:** A technique of painting using tiny dots of colors, which blend in the viewer's eye.
- **Seine:** A river that flows through Paris, France.
- **Paris:** The capital of France.
- **Parisian:** Of or relating to Paris.
- **Riverfront:** The land along a river.
- **Parasol:** A light umbrella used to give shade from the sun.
- **Leash:** A strap for restraining and guiding an animal.

Artist

1. Georges Seurat was born in 1859, in Paris, France.
2. Find Seurat's country of birth on the map of Europe.
3. Seurat pioneered the painting technique of pointillism. In pointillism, artists apply many small dots of color close together such that they blend together when viewed from a distance.
4. In 1891, Seurat died at the age of 31 of an unknown illness in Paris.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Ladies, Men, Children, Boats, Dogs, Monkey, Seine, Parasols, Shadows



Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

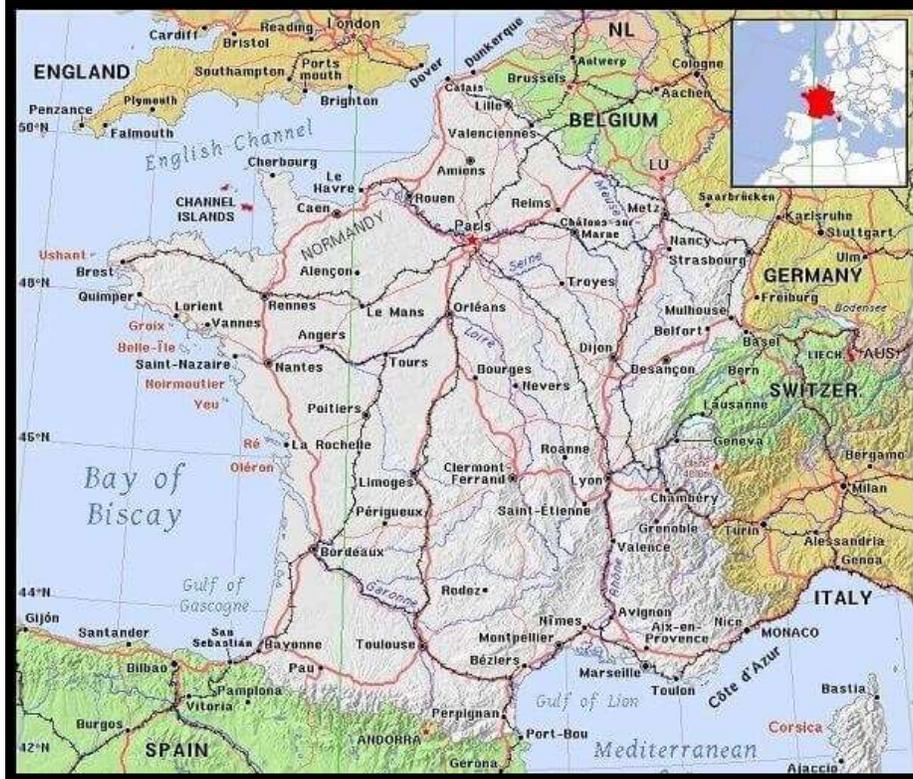
After studying the painting, narrate the scene in the painting aloud using your own words.

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Map the Story

- Ile de la Grande Jatte is located on the river Seine at the gates of Paris.
- Study the map below and find Paris, capital of France, and the Seine river.



Activity 5: Color the Artist

Complete page 38 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Activity 6: Color the Painting

Complete page 39 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the painting?** People enjoying a day on the riverfront.
2. **What is the setting of the painting?** On an island outside Paris, France.
3. **What does one lady have on a leash?** A monkey.
4. **What other type of animal is in the painting?** Dogs.

Lesson 32 Guide: Sunday at Port-en-Bessin by Georges Seurat

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

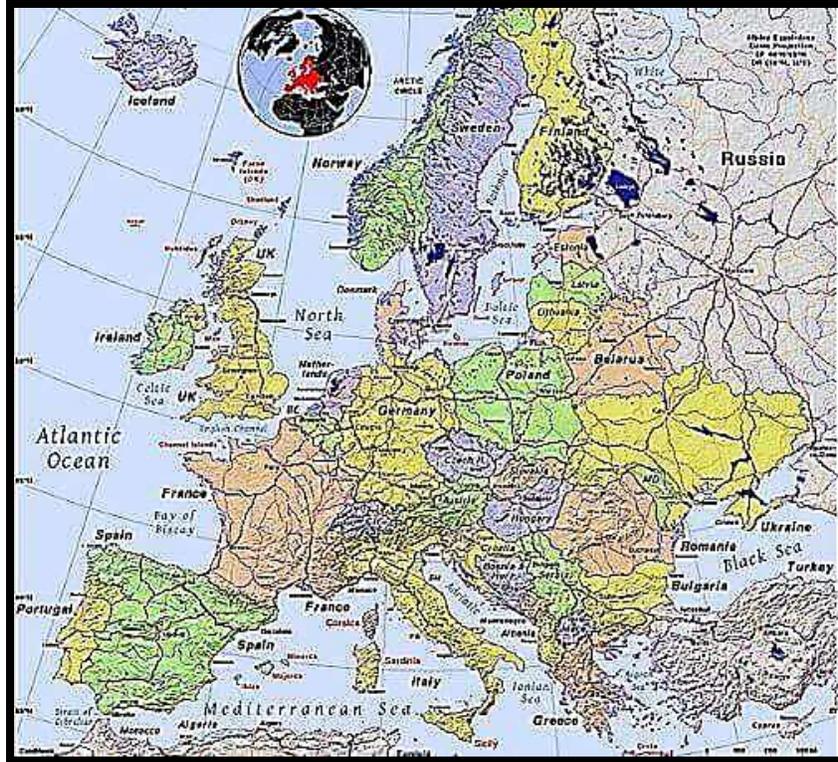
Georges Seurat often ventured to the coast to paint in the summertime. Port-en-Bessin is a small village on the Normandy coast. Normandy is a coastal region in northern France, just north of Paris, abutting the English Channel. 'Port-en-Bessin, un dimanche (Sunday at Port-en-Bessin)' features a view of a harbor. Several blue, white, and red French flags whip in the sea breeze over a collection of sailing vessels. People stroll on a bridge over the water in the distance. Seurat employed pointillism to create this painting.

Vocabulary

- **Pointillism:** A technique of painting using tiny dots of colors, which blend in the viewer's eye.
- **Village:** A group of houses and buildings in a rural area.
- **Harbor:** A place on the coast where vessels may find shelter from rough waters.
- **Vessel:** A ship or large boat.

Artist

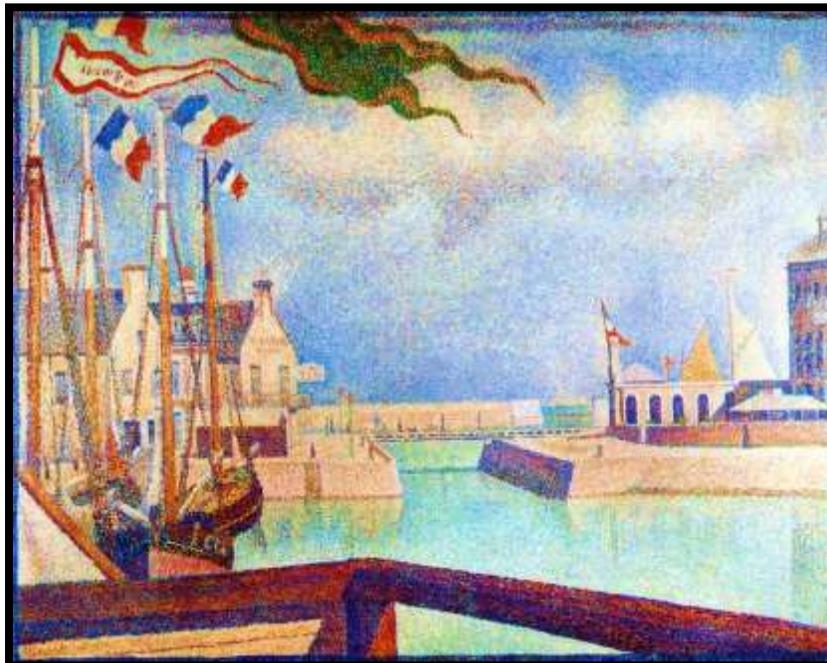
1. Georges Seurat was born in 1859, in Paris, France.
2. Find Seurat's country of birth on the map of Europe.
3. Seurat pioneered the painting technique of pointillism. In pointillism, artists apply many small dots of color close together such that they blend together when viewed from a distance.
4. In 1891, Seurat died at the age of 31 of an unknown illness in Paris.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Flags, Boats, Bridge Over the Water, Buildings, Water, Sky, Clouds, People



Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Use the Painting Technique

- One day this week, make a picture entirely out of dots.
- Recite the word pointillism a couple of times while making the picture to cement the term.

Activity 5: Color the Painting

Complete page 40 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **What is the setting of the painting?** Outdoors at a sea port.
2. **How many flags do you see?** At least eight.
3. **Does the painting show a calm day or a windy day? How do you know?** It is a windy day. The flags are flying in the wind.

Lesson 33 Guide: The Eiffel Tower by Georges Seurat

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

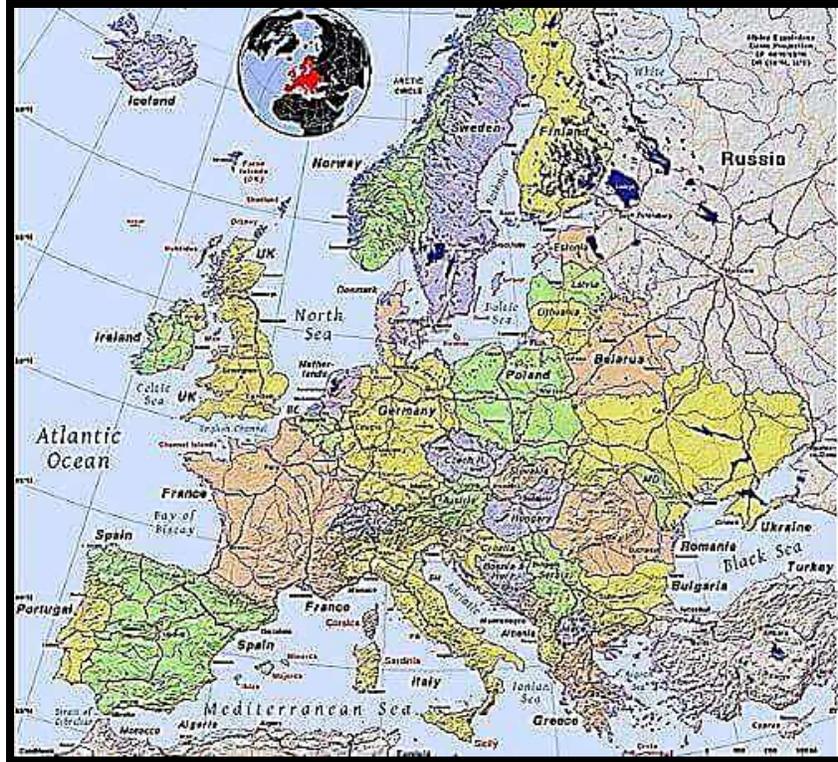
Georges Seurat's 'La tour Eiffel' (The Eiffel Tower) shows the incomplete Eiffel Tower just before its official 1889 unveiling in Paris, where it served as the grand entrance to the World Fair. The Eiffel tower has become the most visited fee-based tourist attraction in the world. Constructed of wrought iron, it is eighty-one stories tall and the tallest building in Paris. Seurat employed pointillism while painting 'La Tour Eiffel.'

Vocabulary

- **Iron:** A strong, hard silvery-gray metal.
- **Wrought Iron:** A tough, malleable form of iron suitable for shaping with heat or rolling.
- **Pointillism:** A technique of painting using tiny dots of colors, which blend in the viewer's eye.
- **Unveil:** Remove a veil or covering from.
- **Tourist:** Someone who travels and visits a site or attraction.

Artist

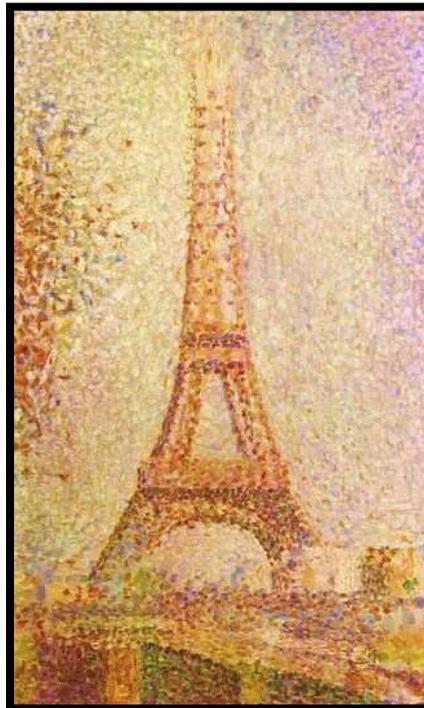
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Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Eiffel Tower, Sky, Tree



Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.

Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Act Out the Painting

- Pretend to be the Eiffel Tower.
- Clasp your hands together, raise them straight over your head, and widen your stance.

Activity 5: Color the Painting

Complete page 41 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Review Questions

1. **What is the setting of the painting?** Outside near the Eiffel Tower.
2. **Where is the Eiffel Tower?** Paris, France.
3. **What is a tourist?** Someone who travels and visits a site or attraction.
4. **What is the tallest building in Paris, France?** The Eiffel Tower.

Lesson 34 Guide: The Can-can by Georges Seurat

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

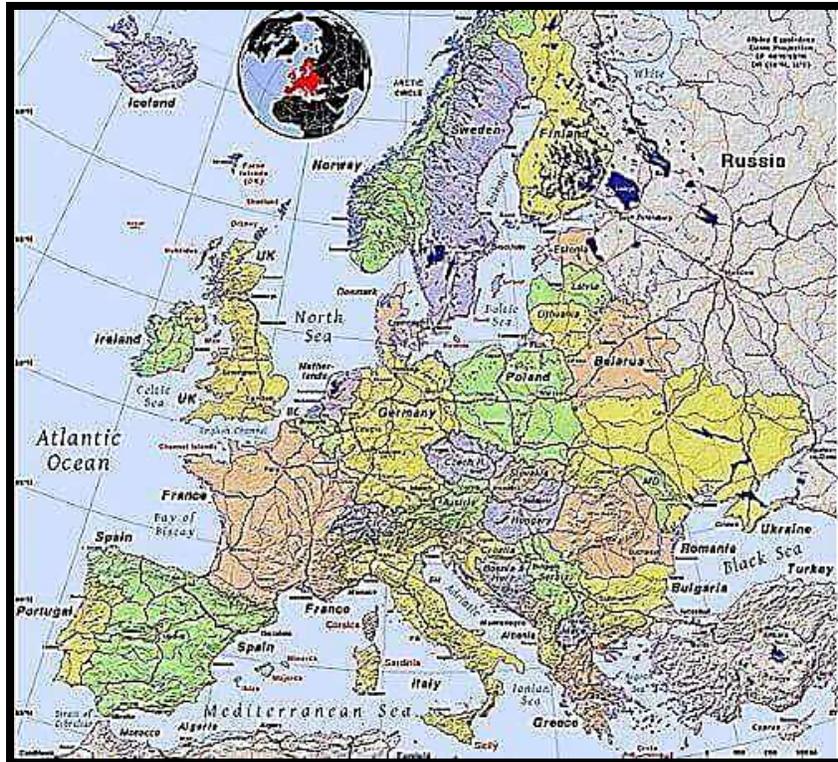
Georges Seurat's 'La Chahut' (English - The Can-can) invites us to attend a 19th century evening at 'La Moulin Rouge' cabaret in Paris, France. With a red windmill on its roof, the Moulin Rouge (English - Red Mill) is a landmark in Paris. 'La Chahut' shows dancers kicking their pointed feet into the air. Below the stage watch the conductor, musicians, and a few of the audience members. When Seurat painted this work, the Can-can was scandalous due to the high kicks and other gestures of the dance. Seurat used his technique of pointillism to create 'La Chahut.'

Vocabulary

- **Pointillism:** A technique of painting using tiny dots of colors, which blend in the viewer's eye.
- **Windmill:** A building with sails or vanes that turn in the wind.
- **Cabaret:** Entertainment held in a nightclub or restaurant.
- **Can-can:** A lively, high-kicking stage dance.
- **Conductor:** A person who directs a performance.
- **Musician:** A person who plays a musical instrument.
- **Audience:** The group of spectators or listeners at a public event.
- **Scandalous:** Causing public outrage by a perceived offense.

Artist

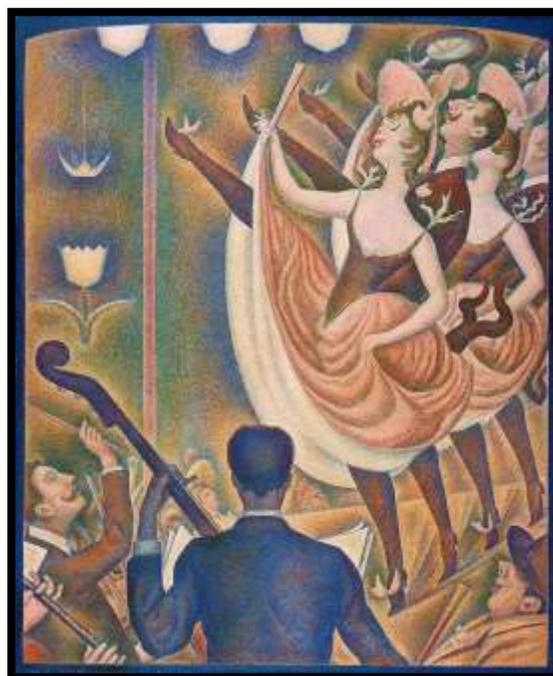
1. Georges Seurat was born in 1859, in Paris, France.
2. Find Seurat's country of birth on the map of Europe.
3. Seurat pioneered the painting technique of pointillism. In pointillism, artists apply many small dots of color close together such that they blend together when viewed from a distance.
4. In 1891, Seurat died at the age of 31 of an unknown illness in Paris.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Dancers, Musicians, Audience, Conductor



Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Color the Painting

Complete page 42 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Activity 5: Act Out the Painting

- One day this week, listen to the video below and instruct children to kick their legs out in time to the beat.
- Play the roles of the conductor, the dancers, and the audience.

Review Questions

1. **What is the setting of the painting?** A cabaret.
2. **Who are the characters in the painting?** Dancers, musicians, and the audience.
3. **What is happening in the painting?** The dancers kick their legs and the musicians play music. The audience enjoys the show.

Lesson 35 Guide: The Circus by Georges Seurat

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

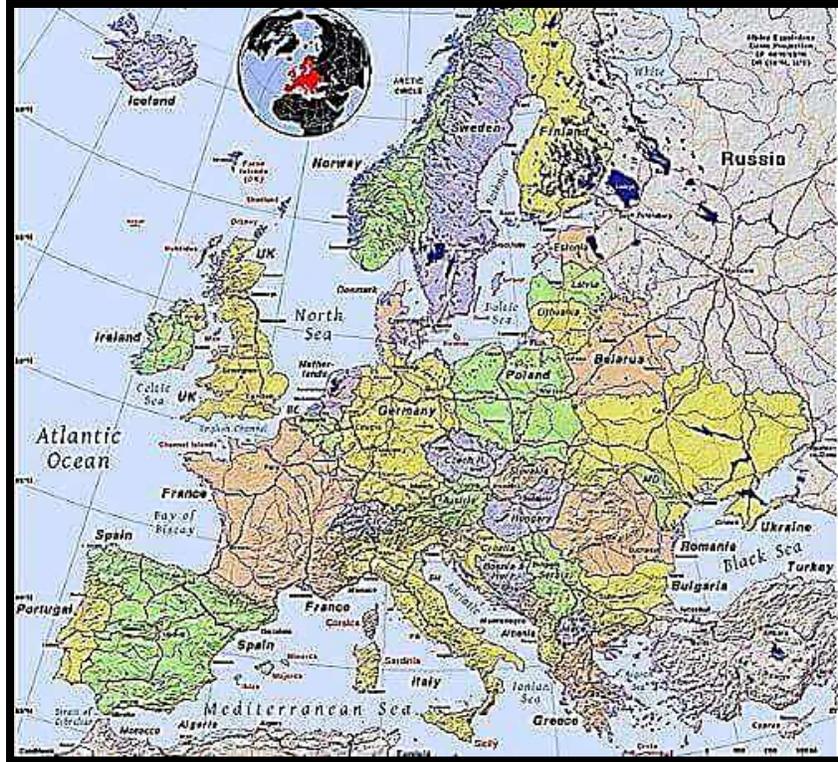
Georges Seurat's 'The Circus' captures the essence of a 19th century Parisian circus. A daring lady in gold teeters on one leg atop a wild-eyed, galloping horse. Clowns with red-horned hair and white makeup jeer and perform acrobatics. A dashing ringleader in a black tuxedo holds a whip and manages the spectacle while an orchestra plays in the balcony above. Below the orchestra sits a group of tuxedo-wearing men. To the bottom left, ladies in hats and men in suits watch the show. The top left holds the cheap seats, evident from the casual attire of the audience. Unlike today's circuses, although a few children are present, most audience members are adults. Seurat did not finish 'The Circus' before he died. In some places, the white background and blue-lined grid underlying the painting can be seen. 'The Circus' offers another example of pointillism.

Vocabulary

- **Pointillism:** A technique of painting using tiny dots of colors, which blend in the viewer's eye.
- **Ringleader:** A person who initiates or leads an activity.
- **Tuxedo:** A man's dinner jacket.
- **Orchestra:** A group of instruments, especially playing classical music.
- **Audience:** The group of spectators or listeners at a public event.

Artist

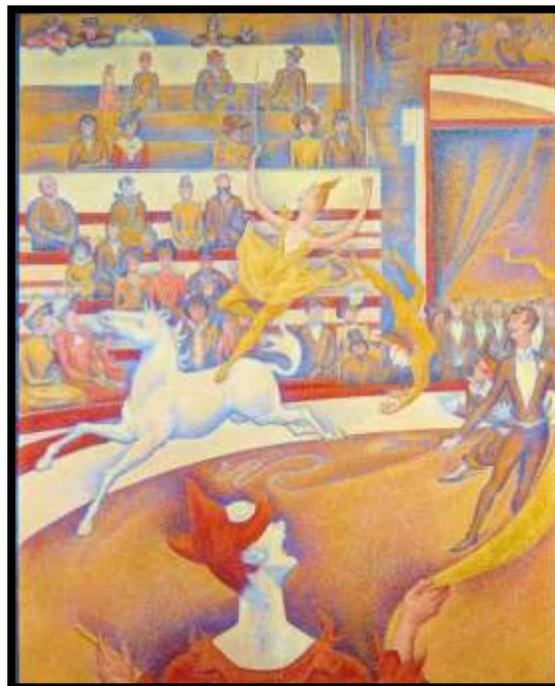
1. Georges Seurat was born in 1859, in Paris, France.
2. Find Seurat's country of birth on the map of Europe.
3. Seurat pioneered the painting technique of pointillism. In pointillism, artists apply many small dots of color close together such that they blend together when viewed from a distance.
4. In 1891, Seurat died at the age of 31 of an unknown illness in Paris.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Ringleader, Tuxedo, Orchestra, Audience, Horse, Clown, Musicians



UNDER THE HOME KINDERGARTEN ART HISTORY GUIDE

Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Color the Painting

Complete page 43 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Activity 5: Act Out the Painting

- One day this week, hold your own circus outside.
- Use stuffed animals or pretend to be the circus animals yourselves.
- Pretend to be the lady balancing on the horse, a silly clown, the ringleader, or an audience member cheering on the show.

Review Questions

1. **What is the setting of the painting?** A circus.
2. **Who are the characters in the painting?** The circus performers, the musicians, and the audience members.
3. **What is happening in the painting?** The circus performers and musicians are performing/playing. The audience enjoys the show.

Lesson 36 Guide: Fishing in the Seine by Georges Seurat

Directions

Study the painting for one week.

Over the week:

- Look at the painting.
- Read the synopsis.
- Study the vocabulary words.
- Read about the artist.
- Practice reciting the names of the artist and the painting.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.



Synopsis

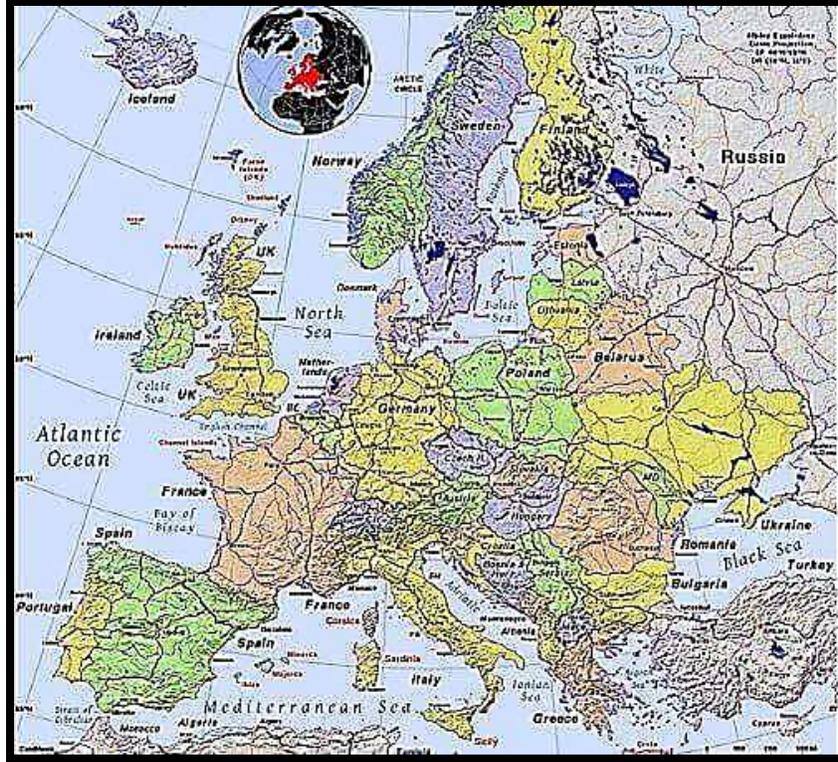
Georges Seurat's 'Fishing in the Seine' shows men fishing in the Seine river, which flows through Paris, the capital city of France. Four men fish from the shore, and two more fish from a boat.

Vocabulary

- **Pointillism:** A technique of painting using tiny dots of colors, which blend in the viewer's eye.
- **Paris:** The capital of France.
- **Seine:** A river that flows through Paris, France.
- **Shore:** The land along the edge of a sea, lake, or other large body of water.

Artist

- Georges Seurat was born in 1859, in Paris, France.
- Find Seurat's country of birth on the map of Europe.
- Seurat pioneered the painting technique of pointillism. In pointillism, artists apply many small dots of color close together such that they blend together when viewed from a distance.
- In 1891, Seurat died at the age of 31 of an unknown illness in Paris.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

During the week, study the painting and find the following: Boats, Seine, Shore, Water, Fishermen, Fishing Poles



Activity 2: Narrate the Painting

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

Activity 3: Complete Vocabulary Activities

- While studying the vocabulary words, point them out in the painting.
- Define each of the vocabulary words in your own words.

Activity 4: Color the Painting

Complete page 44 of 'Art History Coloring Pages for Kindergarten.'

Activity 5: Act Out the Painting - Go Couch Fishing

- One day this week, color and cut out some fish.
- Make fishing poles out of pencils and some string.
- Pretend to go fishing over the side of your couch.
- One person tapes or ties the 'fish' to the end of the fishing line and pulls on the line.
- Others can then reel the fish in.

Review Questions

1. **Who are the characters in the painting?** People fishing in boats and on the shore.
2. **What is the setting of the painting?** The river Seine.
3. **What do the people hold in their hands?** Fishing poles.

References

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