



Bancroft Elementary School
Art Appreciation Program

Presents

“Water Lily Pond”

by

Monet

1840-1926

Lesson Summary:

- *This lesson introduces Impressionism and the leading artist of the movement, Claude Monet.*
- *In the project the students will paint a garden scene inspired by Monet’s Garden in Giverny using crayon resist watercolor technique*

VOLUNTEER CHECKLIST

Lesson Information

Artist:	Claude Monet (1840-1926)
Art Title:	"Water Lily Pond"
Period or Style:	Impressionism
Art Element:	Color
Project/Medium:	Painting of Monet's Garden

Prep-work Required

Discussion:	Familiarize yourself with current lesson details
Art Activity:	none

Presentation Materials

Electronic Images:	"Impression-Sunrise"; "4 paintings of "Grain stacks", "Giverny-Bridge over Pool of Water Lilies"; "Water lilies: Morning"	On "thumb" drive in art cabinet
Lesson Plan:	Monet	In folder
Background Info Books:	<u>Getting to Know the World's Greatest Artists</u> <u>Monet's Garden</u>	On Bookshelf

Activity Materials

Watercolor paper	1 sheet per student
Liquid watercolors in blues and greens	In plastic cups
Water bowls/cups	Enough for 2 students to share
Oil Pastels	1 clear tub per table
Pencils, brushes	One per student

MONET LESSON PLAN

Lesson Objectives:

- To introduce students to the life of French artist, Claude Monet, an important Impressionist painter.
- To explore his use of the art principle of color.
- To familiarize students with Impressionism.

Presentation Timing

It is important that you KEEP THE ARTIST DISCUSSION SIMPLE. Remember to spend 20% on the discussion portion and 80% on the art activity.

Impressionism

- Beginning in the 1870's in Paris a group of artists from different backgrounds came together to establish a new method of painting.
- The group enjoyed depicting real-life, everyday scenes and landscapes and preferred to work outdoors and used bright colors.
- They were more interested in painting the shades of light rather than precision drawing.
- They were labeled the Impressionists since their paintings gave an 'impression' of the subject rather than a clear representation.
- The paintings may look like a dabs of color close up but as you step back the scene becomes apparent. It is like seeing a scene in a passing glance.
- They used quick brushstrokes and dabs of unmixed color, which would build up and mix optically on the canvas.
- Instead of using just light and dark tones to give depth and solidity they also liked to use complementary colors together like **red/green, yellow/purple** and **blue/orange**. **This gave their pictures more sparkle. For instance, they might color the shadows of warm orange and yellow sunlight a contrasting blue and violet.**

Claude Monet

- As a child Claude often liked to go outside and watch the play of sunlight on objects. He also liked to draw comic type drawings and caricatures.
- Monet was the leader of the Impressionist movement and showed the first Impressionist painting-"Impression-Sunrise" (show) which is from where the label of their movement came.
- He was the most persistent of the Impressionists, painting the same subjects at various times of the day. He watched the light change from moment to moment, through daybreak and hot noon until twilight, growing blue and violet, blurring the edges of the objects.
- He recorded the change of light on a given object hourly. As the sun went through the sky, he replaced the canvas with a fresh one each hour. Each day he ended with eight or ten canvases, each with an hour's work on them. The next day he continued on each canvas at the same intervals. This he did, day after day, until they were finished.
- He also would paint the same scene during different seasons, like his study of the haystacks. (Show Haystacks)
- He also loved painting outside in all weather and loved to paint when it had just snowed. He never just showed snow as pure white but like water how it picked up reflected colors from the land and sky. He might use pale contrasts of blues and pinks and yellows with the white. (Refer to winter grain stacks)
- At his home in Giverny, France he developed a large garden, which included ponds, and water lilies and he would paint this many times. (Show Bridge-Giverny)
- In his later paintings he painted his garden almost exclusively and rarely showed the sky. (Show Waterlilies: Morning)
- Claude Monet died in Giverny in 1926.

Art Activity

- Students look at the sample art project while listening to instructions. Emphasize that the student's art will look different and unique because their personality will show in their own piece.
- They will be inspired by the beautiful garden of Monet's in Giverny as he was.
- Hand out a piece of watercolor paper. Have them write their name and room # on the back.
- Have the students start by drawing a bridge with a green oil pastel, add white and black lines with oil pastels for shadows and highlights.
- Next step is to add lilies, show the students a shape of a lily pad and have them draw different color lilies and lily pads underneath the bridge using oil pastels. Encourage students to add some water rings or other interesting lines using white oil pastel.
- Now it's time to paint. Put liquid watercolors in different shades of greens and blues on the tables. (You can add some water to the watercolors)
- Have the kids dip a clean brush into clean water and paint all over the paper to prepare it for liquid watercolor. This technique is called Wet on Wet.
- Swirl blue and green paint around the page, oil pastels drawings will repel watercolor, so students can safely paint over it. This technique is called crayon resist
- Load the artwork onto the drying rack starting from the bottom up.
- Return the following day and store safely until the end of the year for their portfolios