

# Bell Ringer1/13/14

What are different categories of subject matter?  
(Subject Matter: What the artwork is about?)

## Standard:

VAHSDRCU.1b

Compares the ways in which the meaning of a specific work of art has been affected over time because of changes in interpretation and context.

## EQ:

What is a Portrait?

# Bell Ringer1/14/14

What is the difference between a portrait & a self-portrait?

Standard: <same>

VAHSDRCU.1b

Compares the ways in which the meaning of a specific work of art has been affected over time because of changes in interpretation and context.

EQ:

What is a Self-Portrait?



# Bell Ringer1/15/14

Name as many artists as you can that created self-portraits.

Standard: <same>

VAHSDRCU.1b

Compares the ways in which the meaning of a specific work of art has been affected over time because of changes in interpretation and context.

EQ: <same>

What is a Self-Portrait?

# Bell Ringer1/16/14

Create a chart with 2 columns and 25 rows  
Label one column “Artist” and the other “Media.”  
We will fill in this chart today.

Standard: <same>

VAHSDRCU.1b

Compares the ways in which the meaning of a specific work of art has been affected over time because of changes in interpretation and context.

EQ: <same>

What is a Self-Portrait?



# Bell Ringer1/17/14

Describe what you see in this work. --->

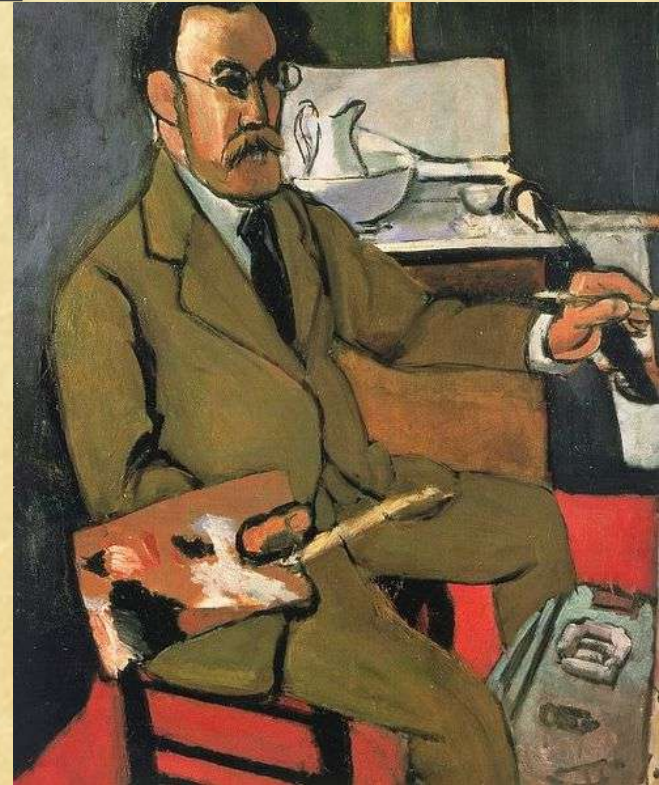
Standard: <same>

VAHSDRCU.1b

Compares the ways in which the meaning of a specific work of art has been affected over time because of changes in interpretation and context.

EQ: <same>

What is a Self-Portrait?



Henri Matisse

*Portrait du peintre*

1918

Oil on Canvas

65 x 45 cm

Museum of Henri Matisse



# Bell Ringer

1/21/14

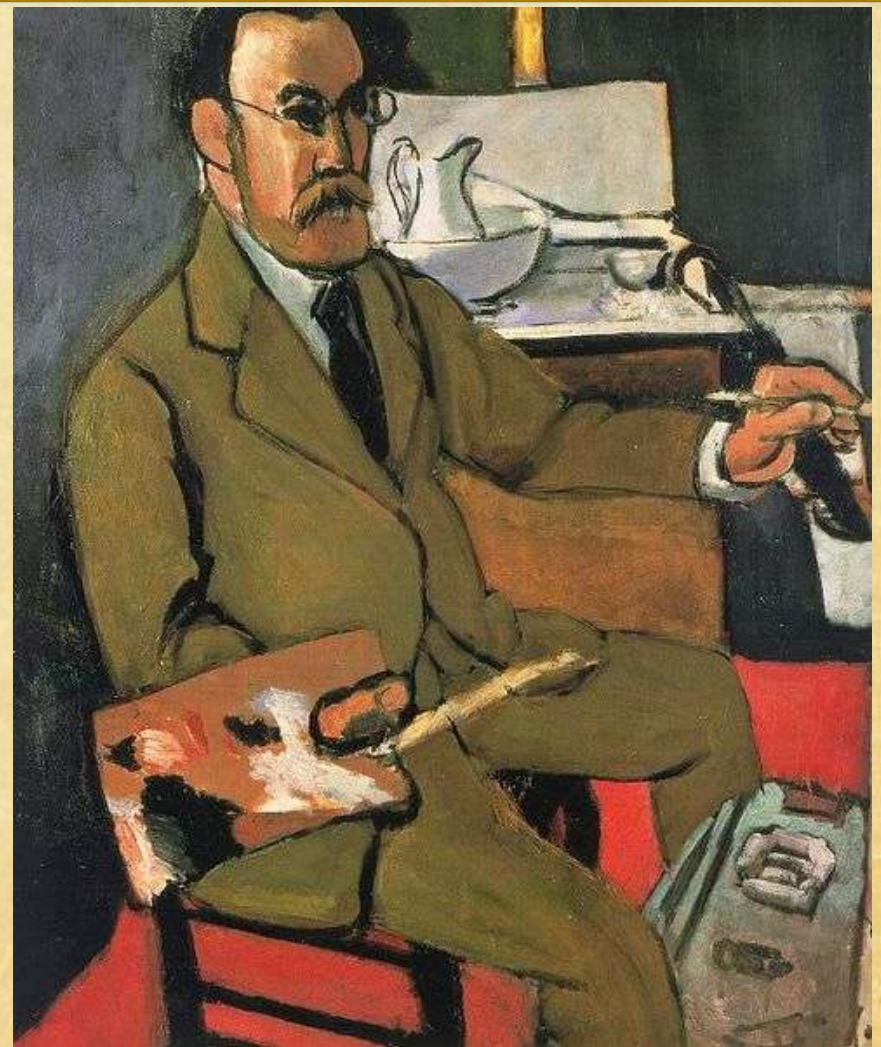
Analyze what you see in this work. --->

Analyze means using knowledge of Art such as the Elements & Principles of Art.  
(At least 4 of each)

Standard: <same>  
VAHSDRCU.1b

EQ: <same>

What is a Self-Portrait?



Henri Matisse

*Portrait du peintre*

1918

Oil on Canvas

65 x 45 cm

Museum of Henri Matisse



# Bell Ringer

1/22/14

Interpret what you see in this work. --->

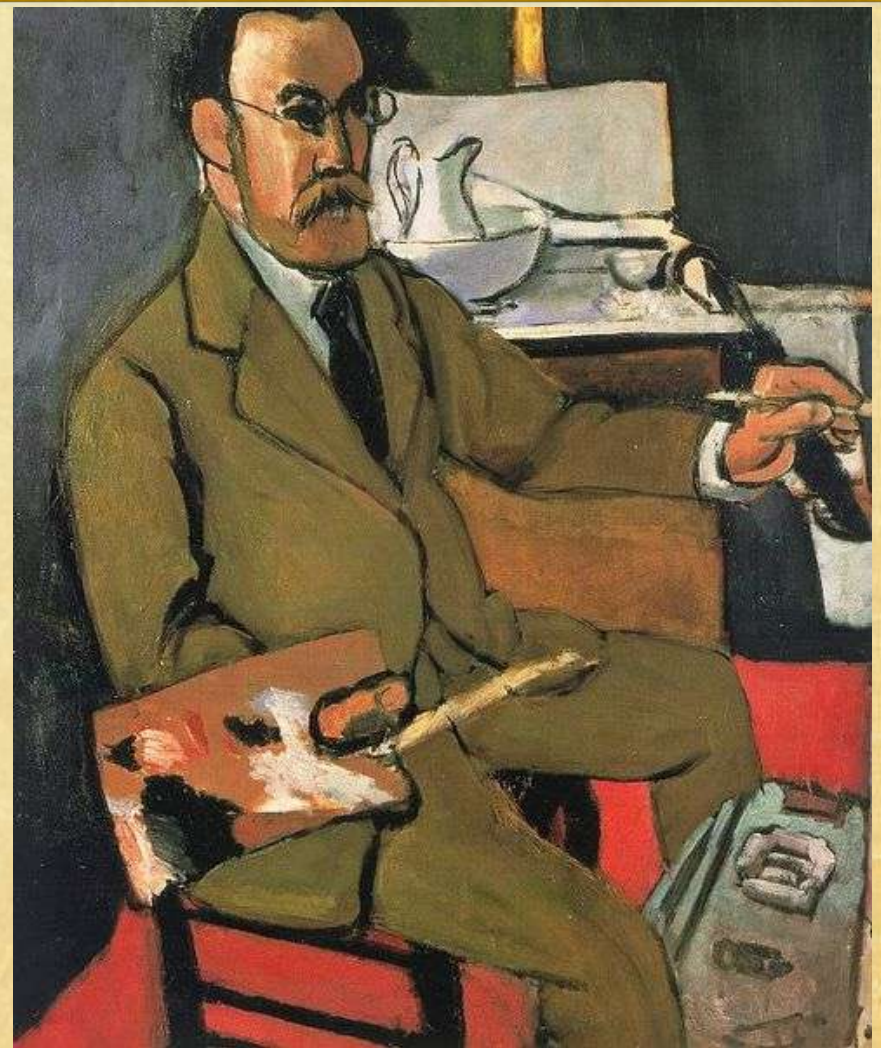
Interpret means explain what you think the work means; what was the artist trying to convey. You can mention mood, feelings or emotions as well.

Standard: <same>

VAHSDRCU.1b

EQ: <same>

What is a Self-Portrait?



Henri Matisse

*Portrait du peintre*

1918

Oil on Canvas

65 x 45 cm

Museum of Henri Matisse



# Bell Ringer

1/23/14

Judge this art work. --->

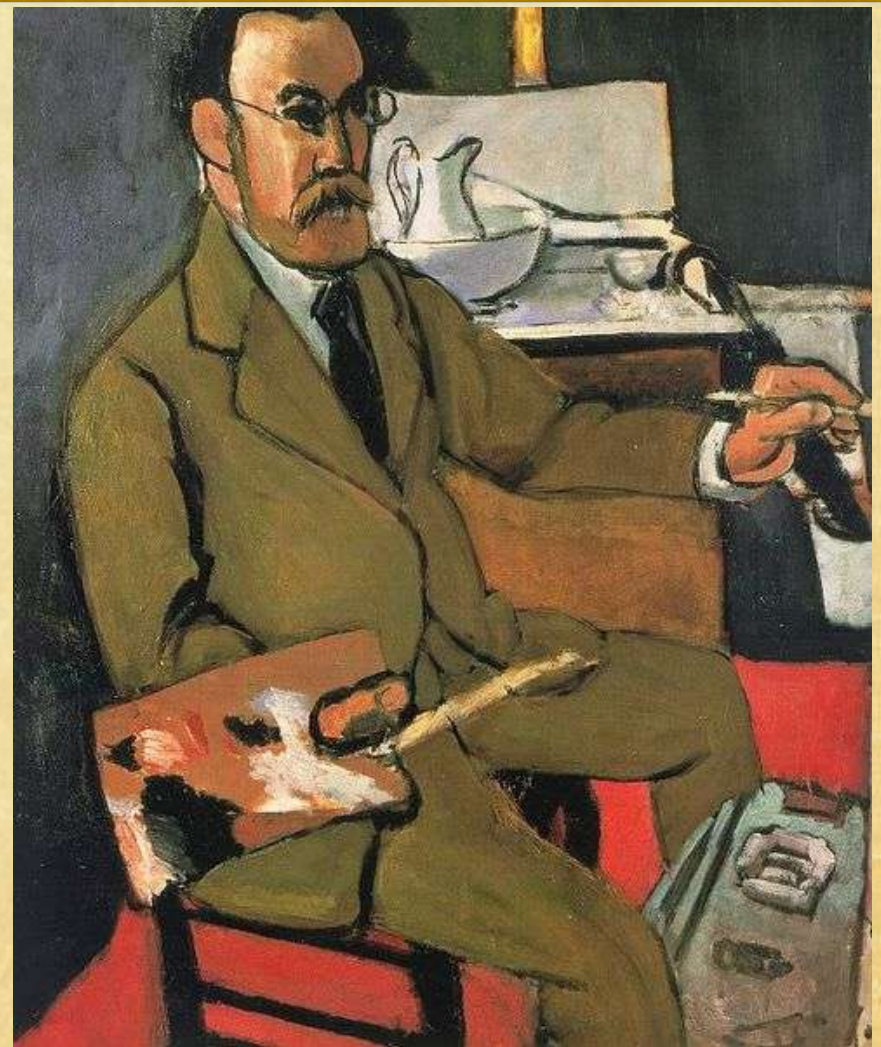
Do you think this work worthy of merit? What about it (to you) makes it worthy of merit – NOT just why you “like it” or “hate it.” Give specific examples.

Standard: <same>

VAHSDRCU.1b

EQ: <same>

What is a Self-Portrait?



Henri Matisse

*Portrait du peintre*

1918

Oil on Canvas

65 x 45 cm

Museum of Henri Matisse



# Bell Ringer

1/27/14

You will be entering a contest through Triarco (art supply company)... all you have to do is draw an ear!

Grab the three sheets on the front of the middle table and follow directions.

## Standard:

VAHSDRPR.2i

Manipulates a variety of observation tools to create accurate proportions.

## EQ:

What is proportion?

# Bell Ringer

## 2/3-7/14

You will be entering a contest through Triarco (art supply company)... all you have to do is draw an ear!

Grab the three sheets on the front of the middle table and follow directions.

**Standard: <same>**

VAHSDRPR.2i

Manipulates a variety of observation tools to create accurate proportions.

**EQ: <same>**

What is proportion?

2/7/14 – What is gridding?



# Bell Ringer

2/10/14

What does Monochromatic mean?

Standard: <same>

VAHSDRPR.2i

Manipulates a variety of observation tools to create accurate proportions.

EQ: <same>

What is gridding?

# Bell Ringer

2/11/14

If I wanted to triple the size of a 4x6" image, what would the new size be?

Standard: <same>

VAHSDRPR.2i

Manipulates a variety of observation tools to create accurate proportions.

EQ:

How do you enlarge an art work?



# Bell Ringer

2/12/14

What is Gesso?

Standard: <same>

VAHSDRPR.2i

Manipulates a variety of observation tools to create accurate proportions.

EQ:

What is the process for beginning a painting?

# Bell Ringer

2/13/14

What is tempera paint?

Standard: <same>

VAHSDRPR.2i

Manipulates a variety of observation tools to create accurate proportions.

EQ: <same>

What is the process for beginning a painting?

\*\*\*SKETCHBOOK CHECK TOMORROW!



# Bell Ringer

2/24-25/14

What are the rules for Painting?

Standard: <same>

VAHSDRPR.2i

Manipulates a variety of observation tools to create accurate proportions.

EQ: <same>

What is Gesso?

# Bell Ringer

2/26/14

What is a TINT?

Standard:VAHSPAPR.3f

Differentiates and applies high key, low key, full range of value to create specific effect and mood.

EQ:

How do you make a tint of red?



# Bell Ringer

2/27/14

What is a SHADE?

Standard:VAHSPAPR.3f

Differentiates and applies high key, low key, full range of value to create specific effect and mood.

EQ:

How do you make a shade of red?

# Bell Ringer

2/28/14

What type of Paint are we currently using on our Self-Portrait Painting?

Standard:VAHSPAPR.3f

Differentiates and applies high key, low key, full range of value to create specific effect and mood.

EQ:

What are the different types of Paint?

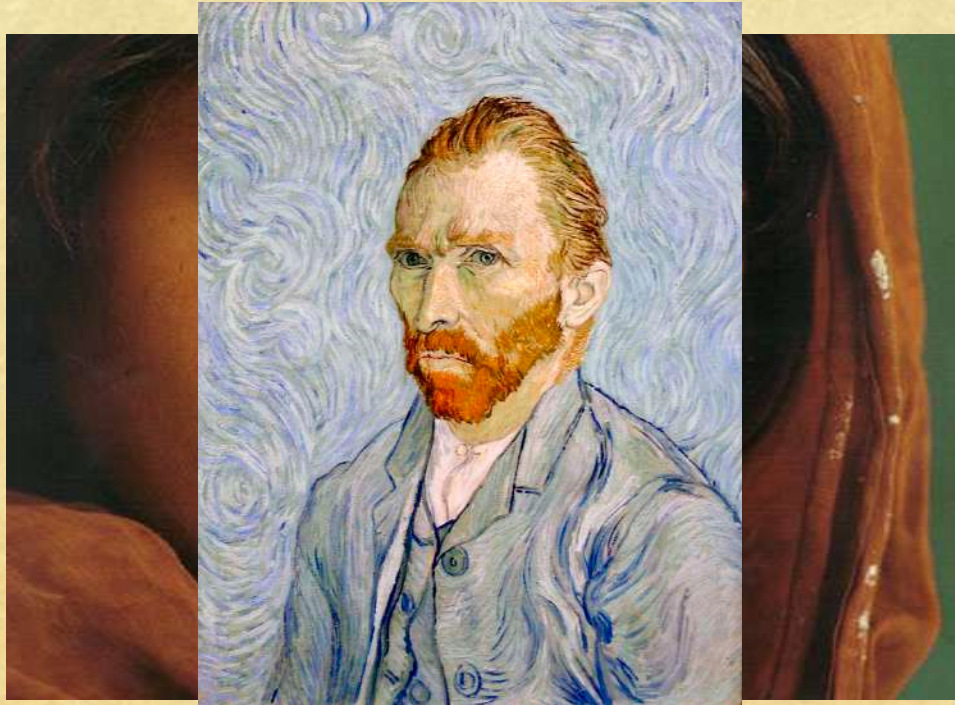




# A History of Portraiture



# What Is A Portrait?



A portrait is a painting, photograph, sculpture, or other artistic representation of a person, in which the face and its expression is predominant.

The intent is to display the likeness, personality, and even the mood of the person.



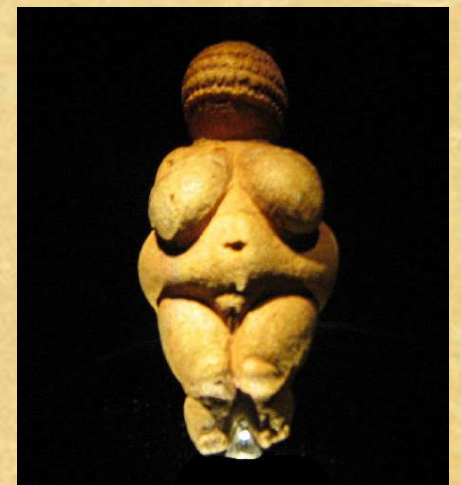
# Cave Painting

- ◆ Among the first incidences of representative art in human history is the cave paintings found on the walls of the Lascaux caves
- ◆ As humans are not central to the content of these paintings, prehistoric times are not considered to be the birthplace of portrait artistry



# The Venus of Willendorf

- ◆ The first humans to be represented in art as the central subject of a work are pregnant women, or fertility Goddesses
- ◆ Discovered in Austria outside the town of Willendorf, The Venus of Willendorf is one of the oldest sculptural works ever discovered
- ◆ The piece dates from about 22,000 BC, even earlier than the Lascaux paintings





# Egypt

- ◆ It was in Egypt, where living Pharaohs were given God-like status, that historic portraiture began
- ◆ Images of Deities and Pharaohs were painted and carved in places of spiritual importance, such as temples, tombs, and palaces
- ◆ Frontalism, the technique utilized by Egyptian painters who rendered human subjects, stressed the importance of the Pharaoh's profile
- ◆ In frontalism, the subject's body faces forward, but his head is turned to the side, with the eye on the viewer's side being fully visible.



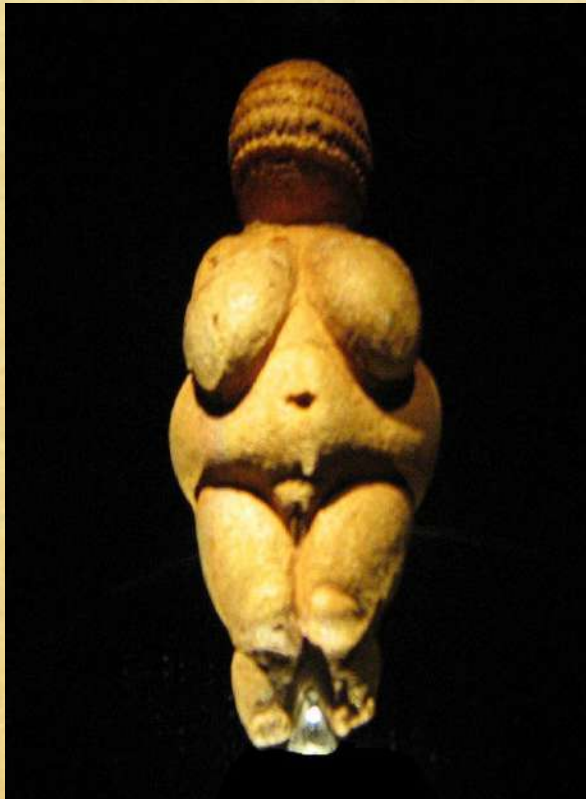
# Greece



- ◆ Venus de Milo, is an ancient Greek statue and one of the most famous works of ancient Greek sculpture
- ◆ The date of origin is estimated at being sometime in the second century B.C
- ◆ It is believed to depict Aphrodite (Venus to the Romans) the Greek goddess of love and beauty and fertility



**22,000 B.C**



**150 B.C**



# Medieval Civilisations

- ◆ The Medieval period in the Western World was a time of intense religious control.
- ◆ The church had more centralized power than some nations, and certainly had a greater influence on the art of the time.
- ◆ Of portraiture, Jesus, Mary and Joseph were preferred subjects, alongside saints, church leaders, and angels.



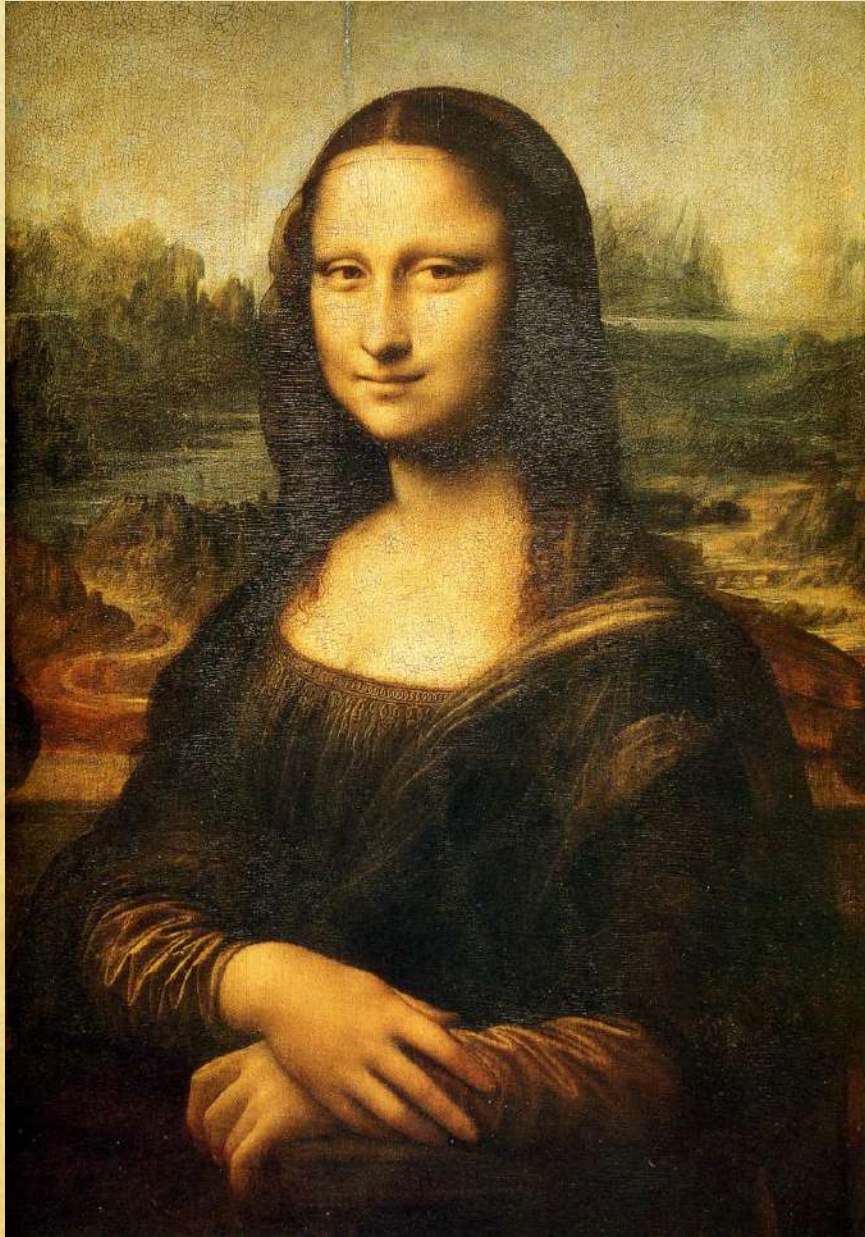


# Renaissance

- ◆ The driving mood of the French and Italian renaissance was that of 'humanism', a new emphasis on the perfection of the human form
- ◆ Southern Europe became a fruitful environment for portraiture, and its style became the basis for portraiture in the following two and a half centuries.







**Mona Lisa**  
**Leonardo Da Vinci,**  
**1503-06**  
**Oil on poplar**  
**73x53cm**  
**Louvre, Paris**



# Baroque and Rococo

During the baroque and rococo periods (17th century and 18th century, respectively), portraits became even more important.

In a society dominated increasingly by secular leaders in powerful courts, images of opulently attired figures were both symbols of temporal power and wealth

Flemish painters Sir Anthony van Dyck and Peter Paul Rubens excelled at this type of portraiture.

Also during these periods, artists increasingly studied the facial expressions that accompanied different emotions and they emphasized the portrayal of these human feelings in their work.



**Van Dyck**  
Self Portrait With A  
Sunflower



**Rubens**  
The Artist and His First Wife,  
Isabella Brant, in the  
Honeysuckle Bower



# Neoclassicism, Romanticism, and Realism

In the late 18th century and early 19th century, neoclassical artists depicted subjects attired in the latest fashions, which were derived from ancient Greek and Roman clothing styles.

Romantic artists, who worked during the first half of the 19th century, preferred to paint exciting portraits of inspired leaders and agitated subjects, using lively brush strokes and dramatic, sometimes moody, lighting.

The realist artists of the mid-19th century created objective portraits depicting ordinary people.



**Ingres**  
Madame Rivière



**Delacroix**  
Liberty Leading The  
People



**Courbet**  
Portrait of Jo

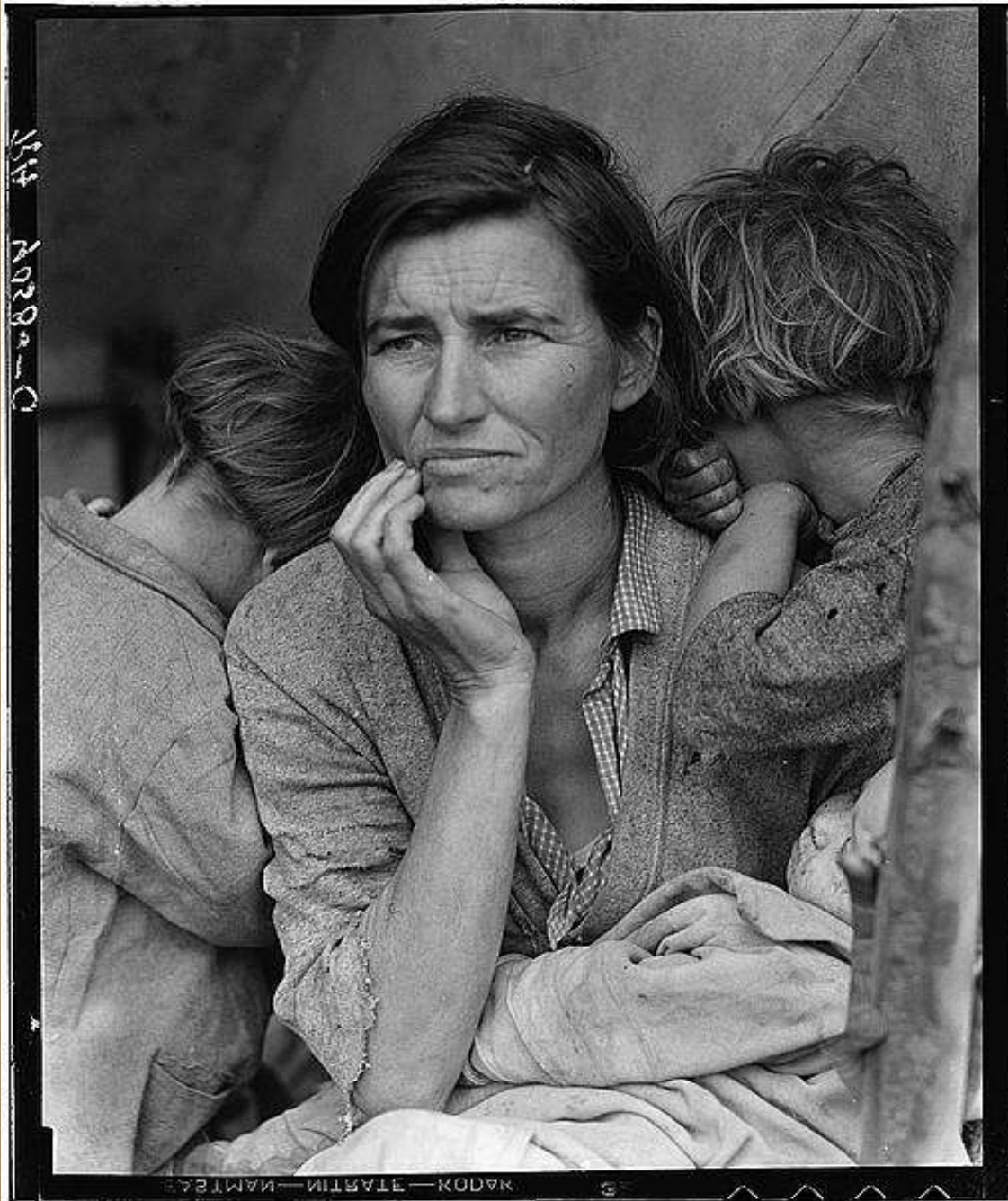


# Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century





Dorothea Lange  
Migrant Mother, 1936







**Andy Warhol, Marilyn Monroe, 1967**



**Marcus Harvey, Myra Hindley, 1995**





David LaChapelle.