

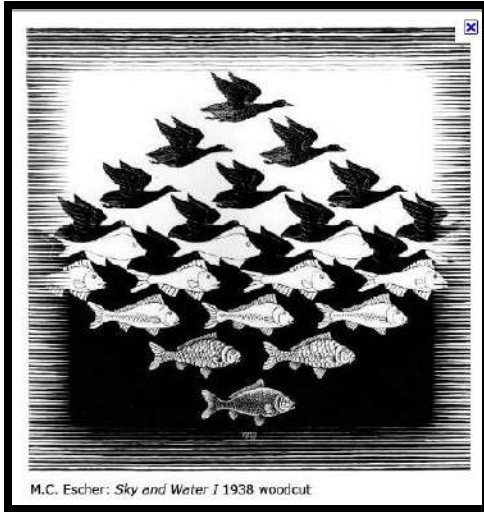
Liberty Pines Academy



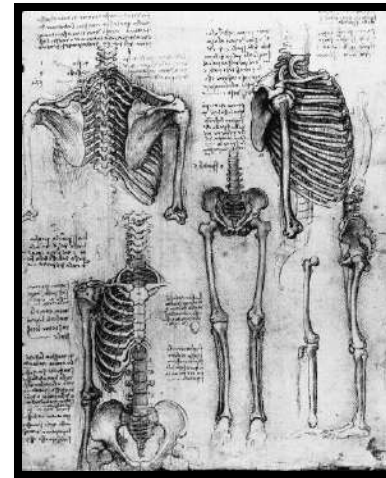
**10901 Russell Sampson Rd.
Saint Johns, FL 32259**

Meet the Artist

Self Portrait & Drawing



M.C. Escher: *Sky and Water I* 1938 woodcut



Frida Kahlo





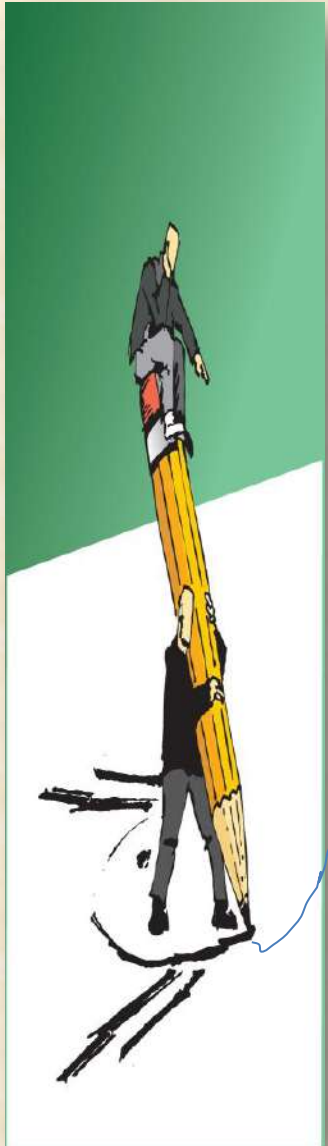
Rembrandt (RHEM-BRANT)

WHAT IS



a Drawing?

A drawing is a picture on paper by making lines using pencils, charcoal, colored markers or pastels.

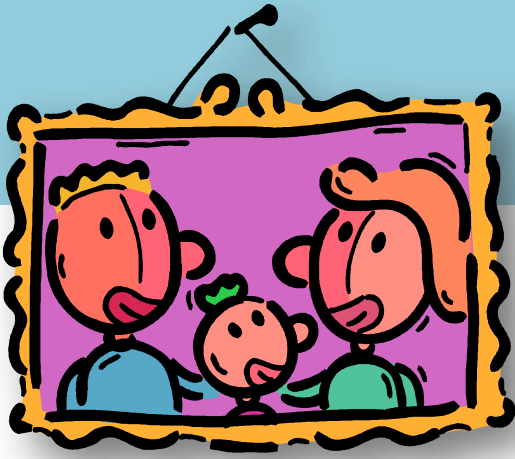


The picture can be of places, animals, objects or people.

WHAT IS



A portrait



A portrait is a drawing, painting, photograph, sculpture or any kind of art form of a person, usually showing the face or head and shoulders.

Class, what is a self-portrait?

When an artist creates a portrait of himself it is called a self-portrait.

Let's meet the artist...



Rembrandt (RHEM-BRANT)

Rembrandt (RHEM-BRANT)

1606 - 1669



Rembrandt was one of the greatest artists of all time.

He lived and painted in Holland.

His father owned a windmill.



Holland

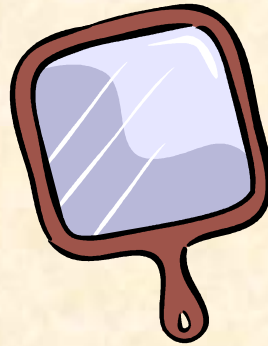
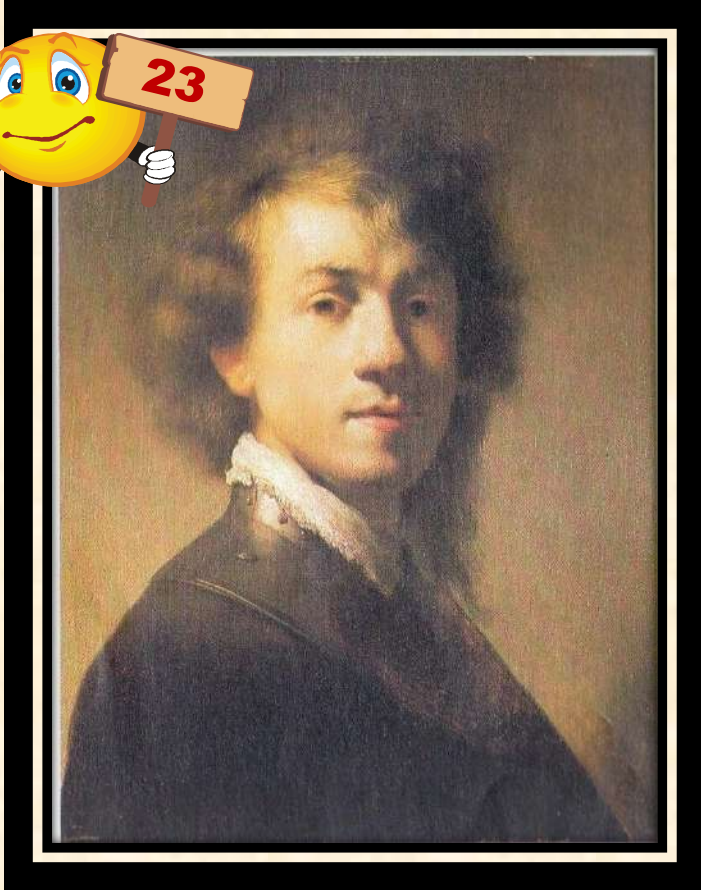


There are only a few people in history who are so famous that they're known by their first names and Rembrandt is one of them.

Rembrandt (RHEM-BRANT)

Self Portrait - 1629

Rembrandt was 23 years old.



Self Portrait - 1658

Rembrandt was 53 years old.



Rembrandt liked to paint portraits of his family and using a mirror he painted many self-portraits.

Rembrandt (RHEM-BRANT)

Rembrandt's Mother - 1631



Bearded Man in Furred Oriental Cape and Robe - 1631

Rembrandt used his family and relatives as models. On the left is his mother reading the Bible and his father is on the right wearing a furry cape and hat.

Rembrandt (RHEM-BRANT)



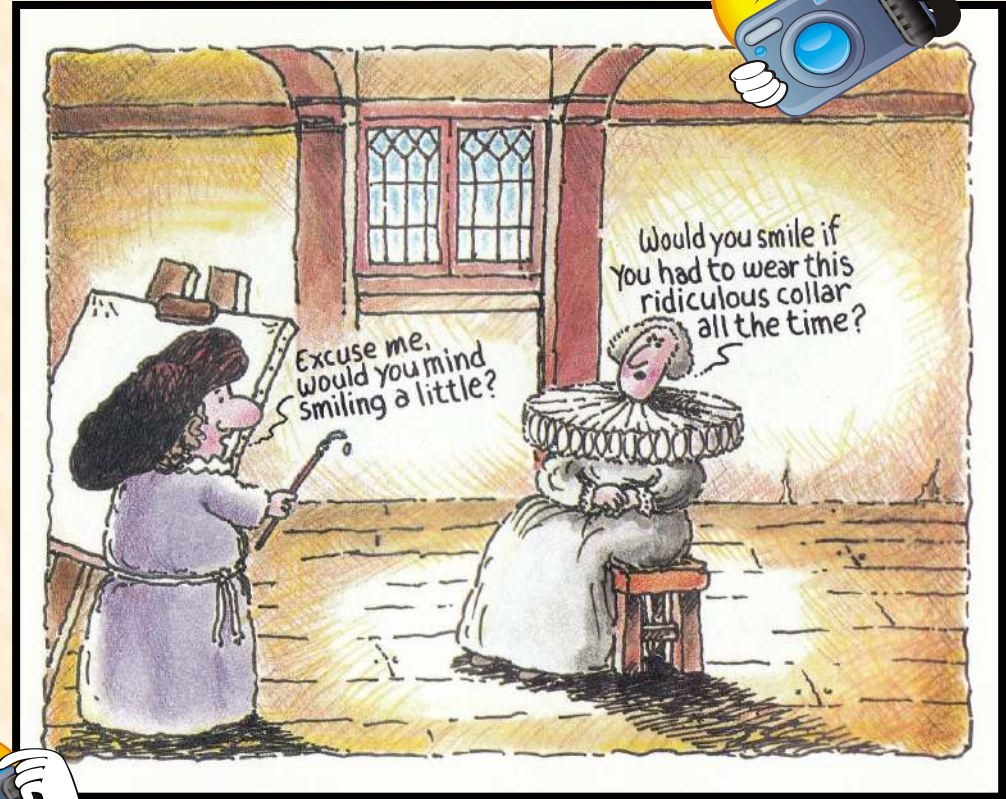
Rembrandt liked to use strong lighting and would show half a person's face with bright sunlight falling on it, and the other half in deep shadow.

This is Rembrandt's son, Titus, doing homework. He looks as if he's stuck on a math problem or daydreaming, just like children do today.



Titus at a Desk. 1655

Rembrandt (RHEM-BRANT)



Because there weren't any cameras in Rembrandt's time, many people wanted their pictures painted.

Portrait of a Lady - 1635

Rembrandt (RHEM-BRANT)



A group of soldiers had Rembrandt paint a portrait of them to hang in their clubhouse. Rembrandt wanted it to look more natural and not as stiff as other portraits of his day. So he placed everyone standing around talking and getting ready to go for a march.

The Night Watch -1642

But...

Rembrandt (RHEM-BRANT)



This made the men angry, especially the people who paid to be in the painting. They all wanted to be the same size.

Rembrandt (RHEM-BRANT)

This is probably Rembrandt's greatest portrait.



The Syndics of
the Draper's Guild
1662



Rembrandt painted the group of men looking right at you. It's almost like you walked in during their meeting and they stopped to see what you wanted.

Rembrandt (RHEM-BRANT)



The Mill - 1650

Rembrandt is best known for his paintings of people, but he also did paintings in which the scenery is the most important part of the picture. These paintings are called landscapes.



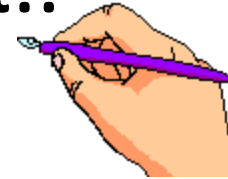
Rembrandt (RHEM-BRANT)



The most important thing to remember about his paintings are his people. Look at them closely and forget about the funny clothes, or where they stand. They almost seem like people you may know today. He made the people seem alive and even more real than a photograph.

Rembrandt Art Project

Now you are going to make your own
Rembrandt art!!

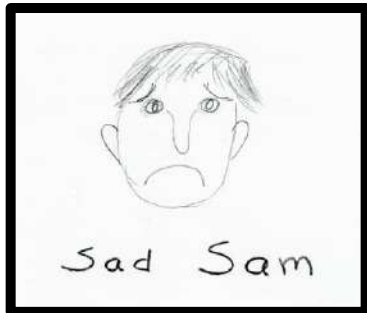


Make a Self Portrait



OR

Making Different Faces

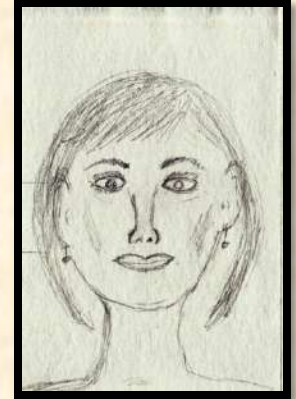
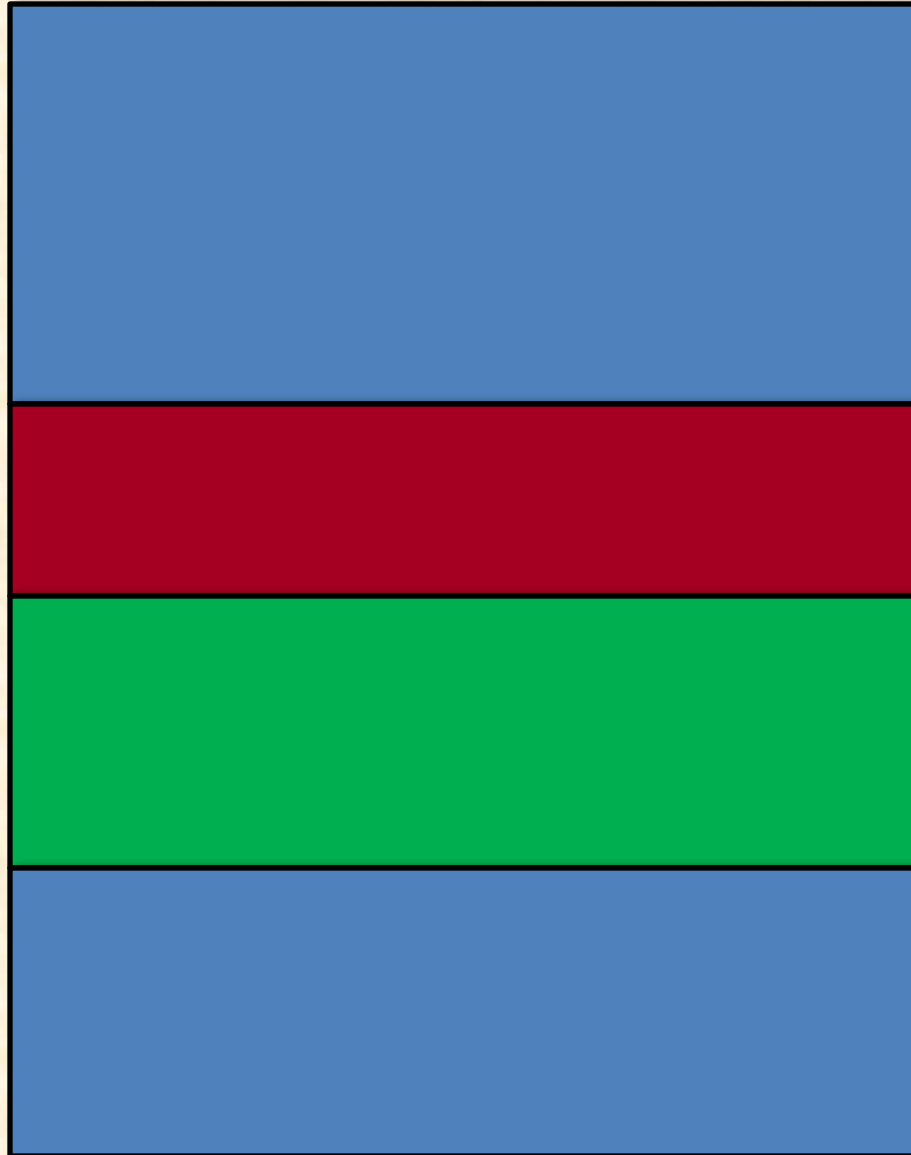


Divide your Face into 3 parts

EYES

NOSE

MOUTH





Rembrandt

Make a Self Portrait

Materials Provided:

Mirrors
Self Portrait Form
Tissue Paper

Materials Provided by Teacher / Volunteer:

Pencils
Erasers
Colored pencils or Markers or Crayons
Glue (stick)



Process:

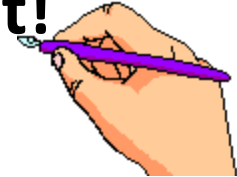
1. In the classroom: hand out self portrait form and artist slip. Have students glue the artist slip on the shiny side and write their names and date on this side.
2. Hand out mirrors. Have students look into the mirror and study their faces. If possible prop mirrors up.
3. Tell the students to notice their eyes, eyebrows, and mouth. Look at their shapes and outline their features using their fingers to notice how they curve.
4. Follow the drawing and folding instructions on the previous slides to complete.

Rembrandt

Make a Self Portrait



Now let's make our own self portrait!



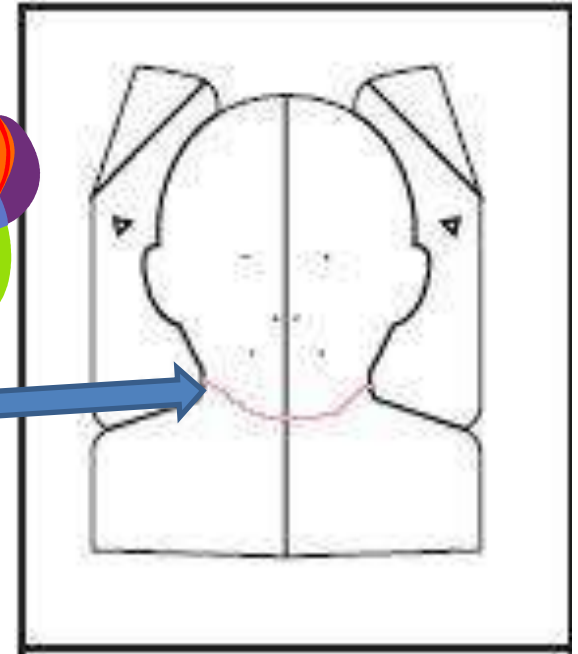
Glue the artist slip on the shiny side of the form and write your name.

Now turn the form over to the non-shiny side.

Look in the mirror and notice your chin.

Draw a chin like the pink 1/2 circle in the picture.

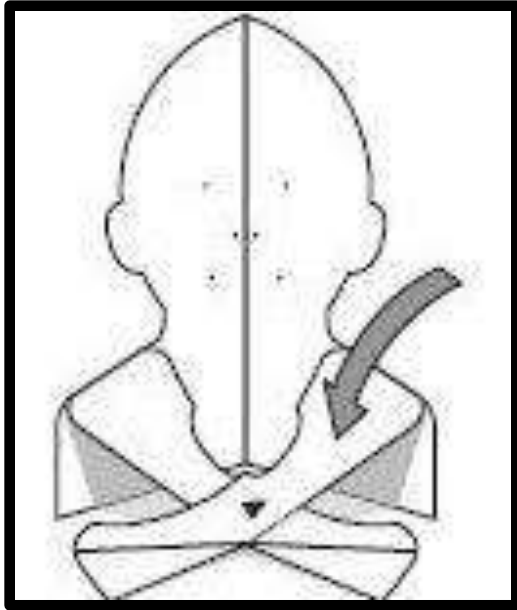
Find the 6 tiny pin holes on the face and put a very *light* pencil dot on the pin holes.



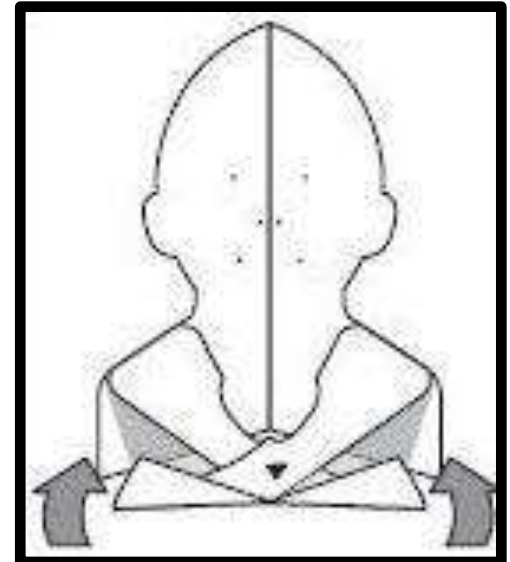
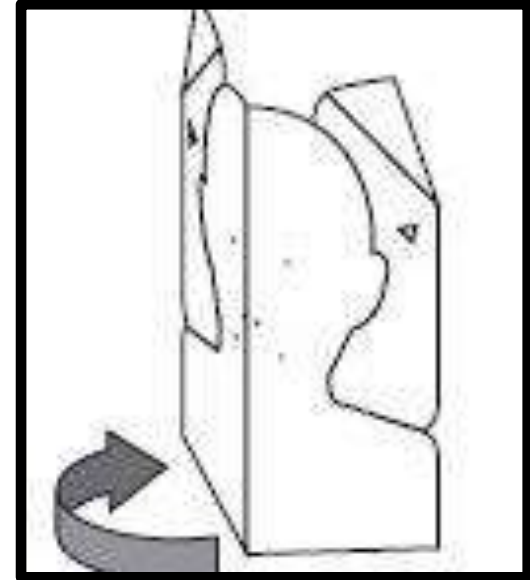
Rembrandt

Make a Self Portrait

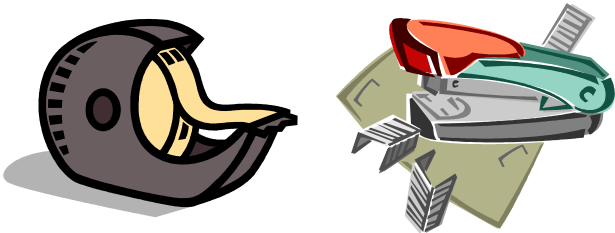
1. To make your self portrait stand up, *gently* fold the form in half along the dotted lines.



2. *Gently* detach the arms from the head along the dotted line and fold behind your form. Have an adult staple or scotch tape the arms together at the arrows or triangles in the middle of the arms.



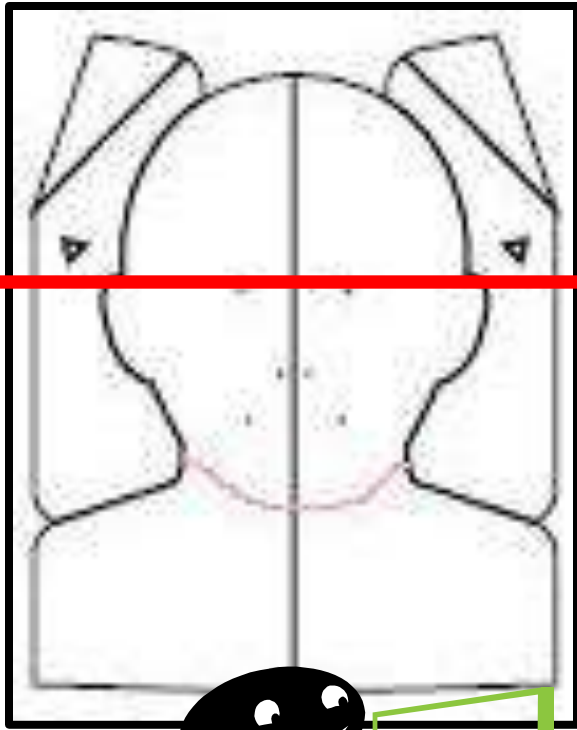
3. Fold the bottom flaps up along the dotted line.



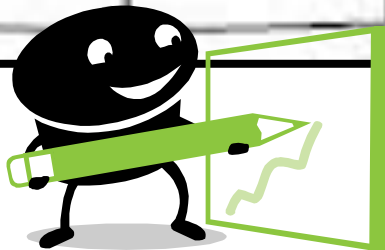
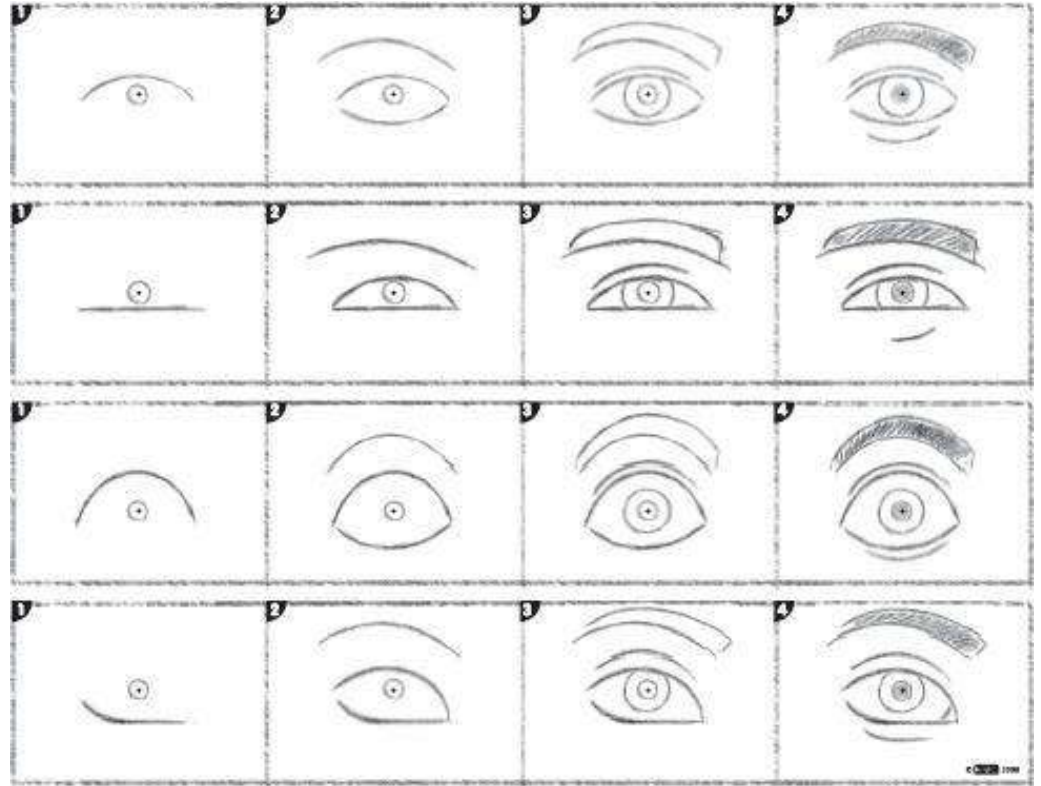
Rembrandt

Make a Self Portrait

Your eyebrows or the top of your eyes are in line with the top of your ears.



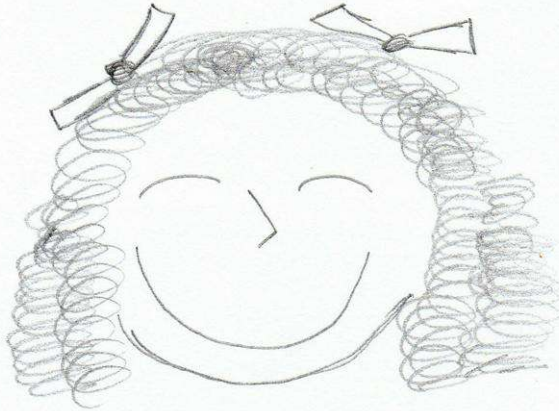
Look at the eyes ↓ and find the one which matches your eyes on the form.



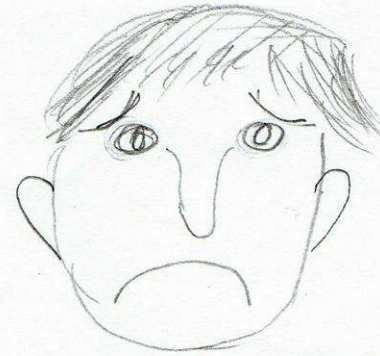
Now draw your eyes and eyebrows.



Rembrandt Making Faces Art Project



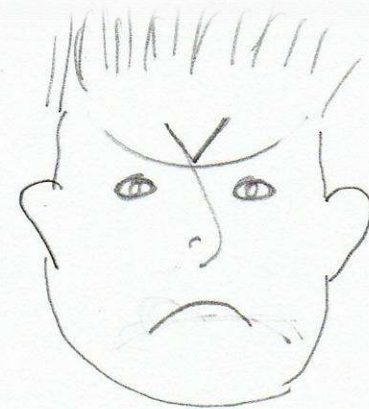
Happy Harriet



Sad Sam



Proud Paul



Angry Arnold



Rembrandt

Making Faces Art Project



Materials Provided:

Drawing Paper

Mirrors



Materials Provided by Teacher / Volunteer:

Pencils

Crayons, colored markers (optional)

Glue (stick)



Process:

1. **Before you go to the classroom**, divide the drawing paper into 4 equal quarters with a pencil / pen and ruler.
2. **In the classroom:** hand out paper and artist slip. Have students write their names and date on the back of drawing paper and glue artist slip on the back.
3. Hand out mirrors. Have students look into the mirror and study their faces. If possible prop mirrors up.
4. Tell the students to notice their eyes, eyebrows, and mouth. Look at their shapes and outline their features using their fingers to notice how they curve.
5. Tell them to think of their faces in 1/3's: 1/3 of the way down are your eyes; 2/3 of the way down is your mouth.
6. Tell them that the space between their eyes (corner to corner) is as wide as their eye.



Rembrandt

Making Faces Art Project



Process continued:

7. In one quarter of the paper, have them start drawing their face without any special expression, just gazing calmly ahead. Tell them to **draw with their eyes and not their brain.**
8. Next, the students can try to draw an expression on another quarter. Tell them to look into the mirror as if they are angry. Tell / ask them to notice how their face is different from the first drawing. Draw the angry face. Tell them it might feel funny to make faces at themselves, but they should remember they are artists just like Rembrandt , and this is a great way to practice!
9. Have them draw different expressions. Some examples are:

Angry

Surprised

Fear

Sad

Joyful

Worried

Disgusted

Frustrated

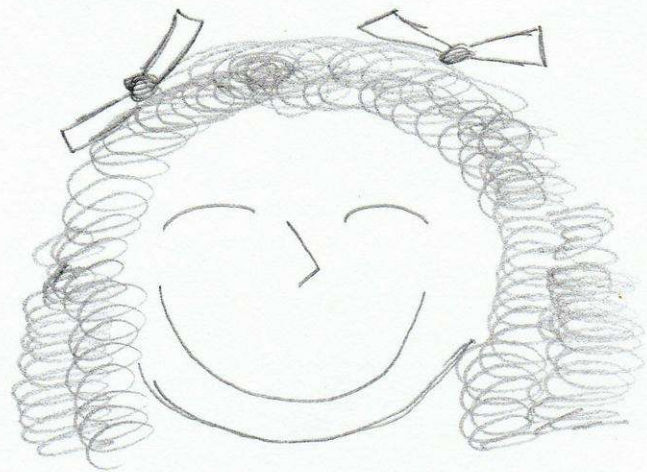
Confused

Tired

Shy

Frightened





Happy Harriet



Sad Sam



Proud Paul



Angry Arnold



The teaching of the arts and the humanities in our school is essential to all of us.

Our ability to communicate effectively, the growth and vitality of our cultural heritage, all depend upon understanding and appreciating The pivotal role of the arts and the humanities in developing a truly literate society.

~Andrew Haiskell, Chairman

President's Committee on Arts & the Humanities

Chairman of the Board, Time, Inc.