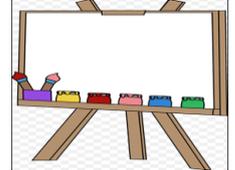




Art Activity

Still Life - Georges Seurat



Please, stay safe and ask a grown up to supervise you

Resources/ things you need

- A piece of paper and pencil
- Paint
- Cotton buds (or wrong end of a pencil, round pen lid, paint brush to 'dot' with).
- A flower or piece of fruit to paint

What to do

- 1) Sketch your subject outline with your pencil
- 2) Once you have your outline, using your paint mix your first colour and begin to fill your picture with dots
- 3) Remember to use light and shade tones to create the 3D effect
- 4) Don't be afraid to experiment with using different colours to help build in your light and shade - look at the Eiffel Tower below, Seurat used yellow in the light blue sky to brighten it, and dark blue to help create shade

Background and the link to learning

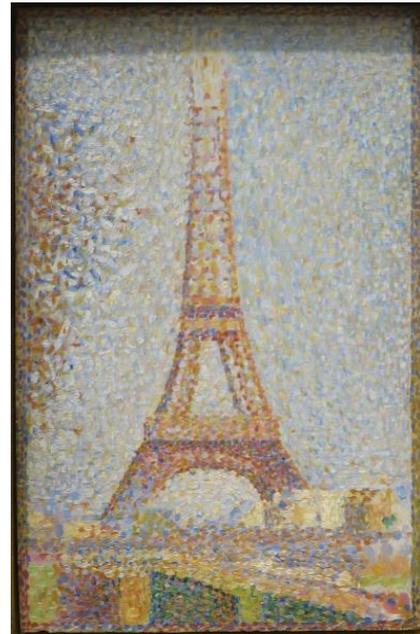
Georges Seurat was a French artist. He is best known for devising the painting techniques pointillism (which we are focusing on here) and chromoluminarism (also known as divisionism), which is very similar separating the colours out into dots/patches which interact optically, focusing on colour theory.

Pointillism is a more technical version of chromoluminarism. Rather than being focused on colour theory, pointillism is more focused on the technique of the brushwork in applying the paint to paper. The technique relies on the ability of the eye and mind of the viewer to blend the colour spots into a fuller range of tones.

It's good to explore different techniques in art! Take a look on the next page for an 'up close' example of how pointillism looks.

Picture - Example of pointillism

'The Eiffel Tower, 1889'



Link to other similar activities

- 1.) Draw the same picture but colour in this time using 'Ben-Day dots'.
Now become an art critic! How does pointillism compare to pop art Ben-Day dots? Which do you prefer using? Why? Likes? Dislikes? How does using the different styles change your artwork? Did you approach your art work in a different way depending on the style? Why do you think this may be? (Remember! There is no right or wrong answer when evaluating art. Be reflective and honest in your thinking).
- 2.) Take your new art critiquing skills and look Seurat, or another artists', work. What do you think and feel about their work? Likes/ dislikes? Does it make you feel anything? Or perhaps it reminds you of memory you have?

3.) Have a go exploring colour mixing using pointillism - (here as example taken from another school)



Pointillism Up Close

'Parade du Cirque'

