

GREAT STUDIO PROJECTS IN ART HISTORY

Revised Edition

written & illustrated
by
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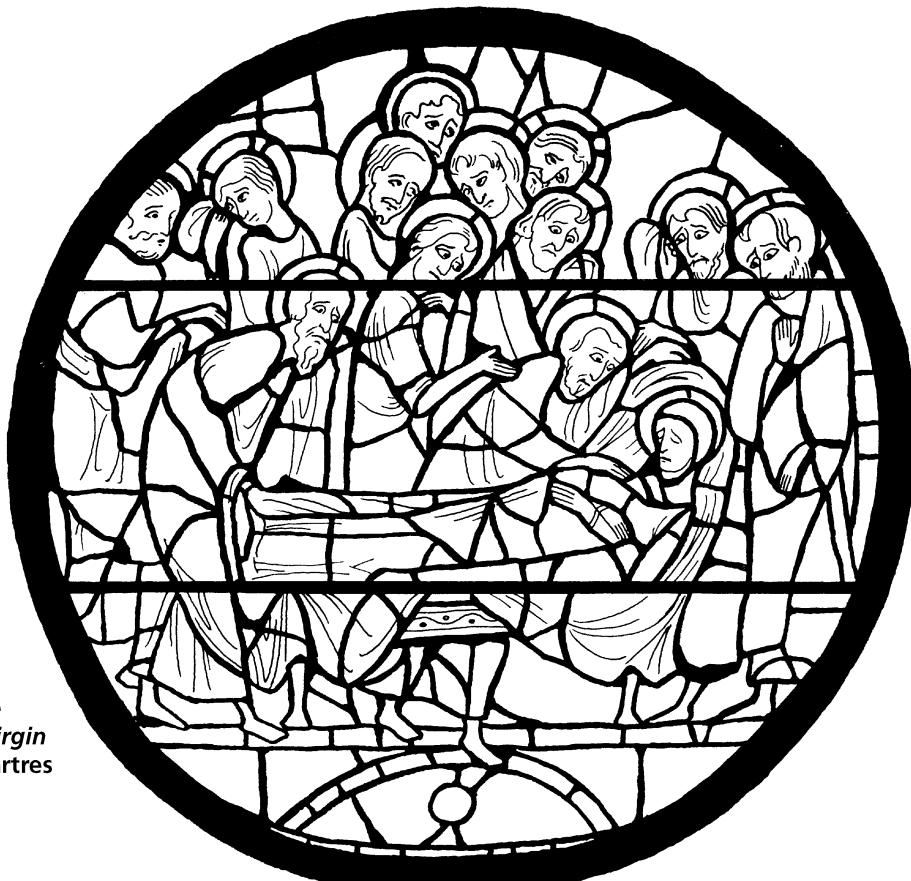
Name _____ Date _____

Project 20: Stained Glass Window

Materials	
For this activity you will need:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• tracing paper• a black felt-tipped pen• colored felt-tipped pens	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• scissors• a ruler• black construction paper• glue

The picture below duplicates a thirteenth-century stained glass window called *Death of the Virgin*. This window can be found in the Cathedral of Chartres, in France. Such windows were pieced together with colored glass. The glass was held in place by strips of lead. Details were then painted on the glass. Horizontal bars gave added support.

1. Trace the picture below on a sheet of tracing paper with a black felt-tipped pen, or create a circular design of your own.
2. Color your design with felt-tipped pens.
3. Cut a circular hole the size of your drawing in a sheet of black construction paper.
4. Paste your colored tracing behind the hole. Hang your “stained glass window” in a window so that the light can shine through it.



Drawing of the
Death of the Virgin
window at Chartres



Project 29: Africa: Ceremonial Masks

Materials

For this activity you will need:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • paper and a pencil • poster board • scissors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acrylic or poster paints, or colored felt-tipped pens • paintbrush |
|--|---|

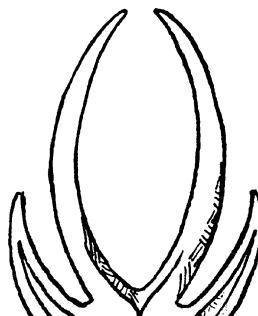
Many of the world's great museums display collections of beautiful African masks. They appear in art books and have been admired by such famous European artists as Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque. Many African masks were created for religious ceremonies. They represent animal gods and mythical monsters whose legends were to be acted and danced by the performers wearing them.

A selection of mask types from various regions of Africa is shown here.

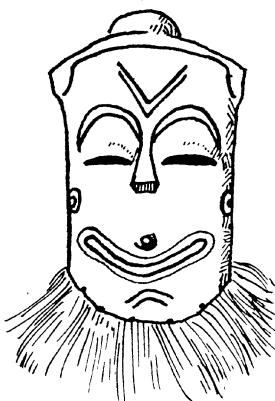
1. Choose a mask on this page or design a mask of your own.
2. Draw the outline of your mask on a piece of poster board.
3. Cut out the mask shape with scissors.
4. Paint the features of the mask.



Youre mask,
Côte d'Ivoire



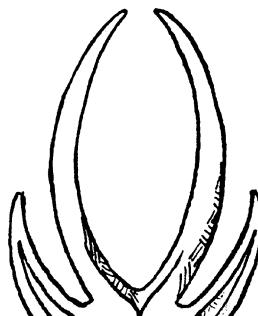
Bakwele antelope mask,
Republic of the Congo



Bakuba mask, Congo



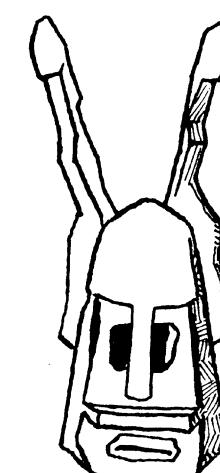
Yao mask, Mozambique



Bapunu mask, Gabon



Bafo mask, Cameroon



Dogon mask,
Burkina Faso



Bantu mask,
South Africa



Project 54: Pointillist Technique

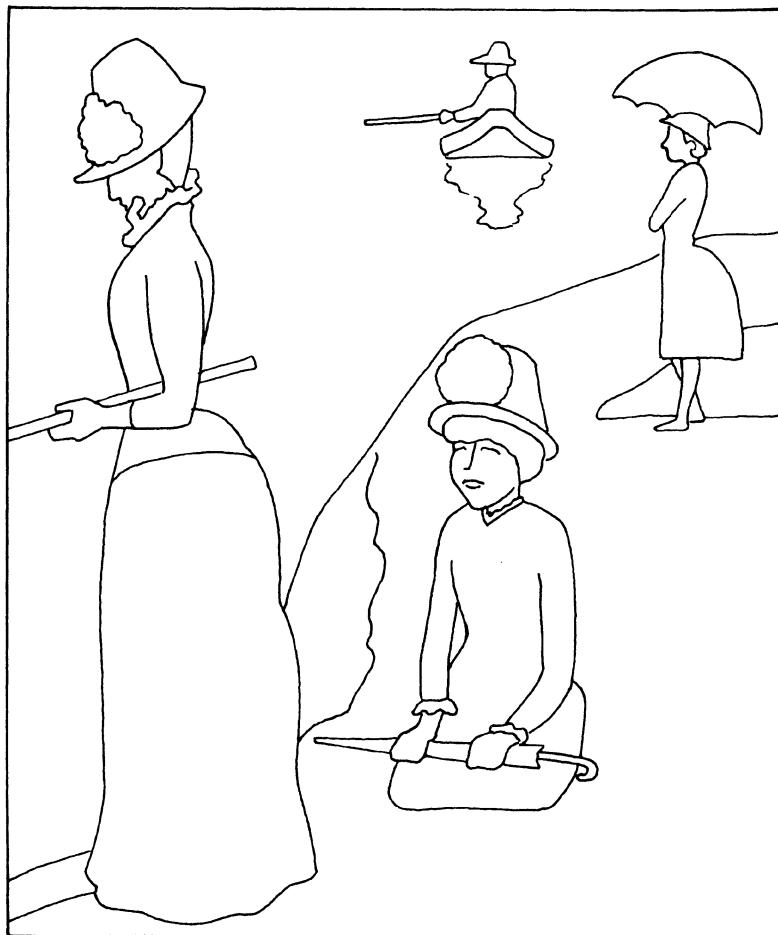
Materials

For this activity you will need:

- fine-point felt-tipped pens in many colors

A few French painters called Neo-Impressionists took Impressionism one step further. They reduced brush strokes to mere dots, calling their method *Pointillism*. When painting a color area, a green bush for example, these artists painted dots of not only shades of green, but also of blue and yellow. Together, the blue and yellow dots appeared green. To form orange, they painted dots of red and yellow. To form purple, they painted dots of blue and red. They also included contrasting dots, such as red with green, to give a color area more vibrancy. The dots did not always touch one another; some white canvas might be left around them.

Use this description of Pointillism to color the diagram below. This diagram copies a detail from Georges Seurat's (1859–1891) *Sunday Afternoon on the Grande Jatte*. Make color dots with the tips of fine-point felt-tipped pens.



Detail from *Sunday Afternoon on the Grande Jatte* by Georges Seurat

