

# Famous Artists

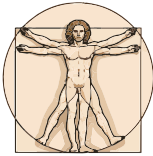


Periods, styles and what you can learn from them

★ **Important:** Learn from artists, but develop your own style.

## 1. Art history briefly explained

### Renaissance



Harmony, symmetry and the human figure at the center.

### Baroque



Drama, movement and decorative ornaments.

### Impressionism



Light, colors and the fleeting impression of the moment.

### Post Impressionism



Strong colors and personal expression beyond reality.

### Cubism



Breaking forms and seeing from new perspectives.

### Surrealism



The unconscious, dreams and the world of free thought.

## 2. Artists you should know

### Leonardo da Vinci



Observe everything with curiosity.

### Albrecht Dürer



Use the details.

### Rembrandt



Use light and shadow.

### Claude Monet



Capture impressions of the moment.

### Vincent van Gogh



Express emotions through color.

### Pablo Picasso



Be bold and experiment.

### Salvador Dalí



Let fantasy become reality.

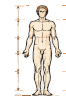
## 3. What you can learn from them

### Eye for observation



Look closely and discover more.

### Proportion figure



Learn the structure of the body.

### Light and shadow



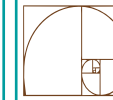
Understand volume through light.

### Color palette



Use colors consciously and purposefully.

### Golden ratio and composition



Create harmony and balance.

### Personal style



Find your unique expression.

### Expressive eye



Light makes gaze and mood speak.

### Observation and expression



Create harmony and balance.

## 4. Exercises for students and artists

### Choose an artist



Choose a period or an artist.

### Analyze colors



Analyze colors, shapes and techniques.

### Sketch ideas



Sketch your ideas in a sketchbook.

### Create your version



Turn your ideas into a creative piece.

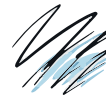
### Compare



Compare, reflect and keep learning.

## 5. Style features compared

### Line



From clear to dynamic. Lines shape forms.

### Color



Colors create moods and depth.

### Light



Light guides the eye and creates atmosphere.

### Expression



Expression makes art personal and lively.

## 5. Tools and Study Objects

### Sketchbook and pencils



For collecting, sketching and developing ideas.

### Watercolor set



For color effects, painted areas and loose studies.

### Brush jar



For different brushes and painting marks.

### Study card



A reference for observing, analyzing and drawing from life.

### Bust



A classic study object for form, light and proportion.

## Timeline: The major art periods

### Renaissance



approx. 1400 to 1600

### Baroque



1600 to 1750

### Impressionism



1860 to 1900

### Post Impressionism



1880 to 1910

### Cubism



1907 to 1930

### Surrealism



from 1920