



ViSUAL aRT

for the elementary Classroom

Kerrian Neu

Grade 3 Color Supplemental Materials

- Piet Mondrian
- Georges Seurat
- Paul Cezanne

Piet Mondrian

(1872-1944) Holland

Piet Mondrian started as a landscape painter, but by 1906 he was beginning to turn his landscapes into flat geometric patterns. He believed that all paintings are made of lines and colors, and broke down aspects of nature into simple geometric shapes. Mondrian wanted to create balance and perfection in his art.

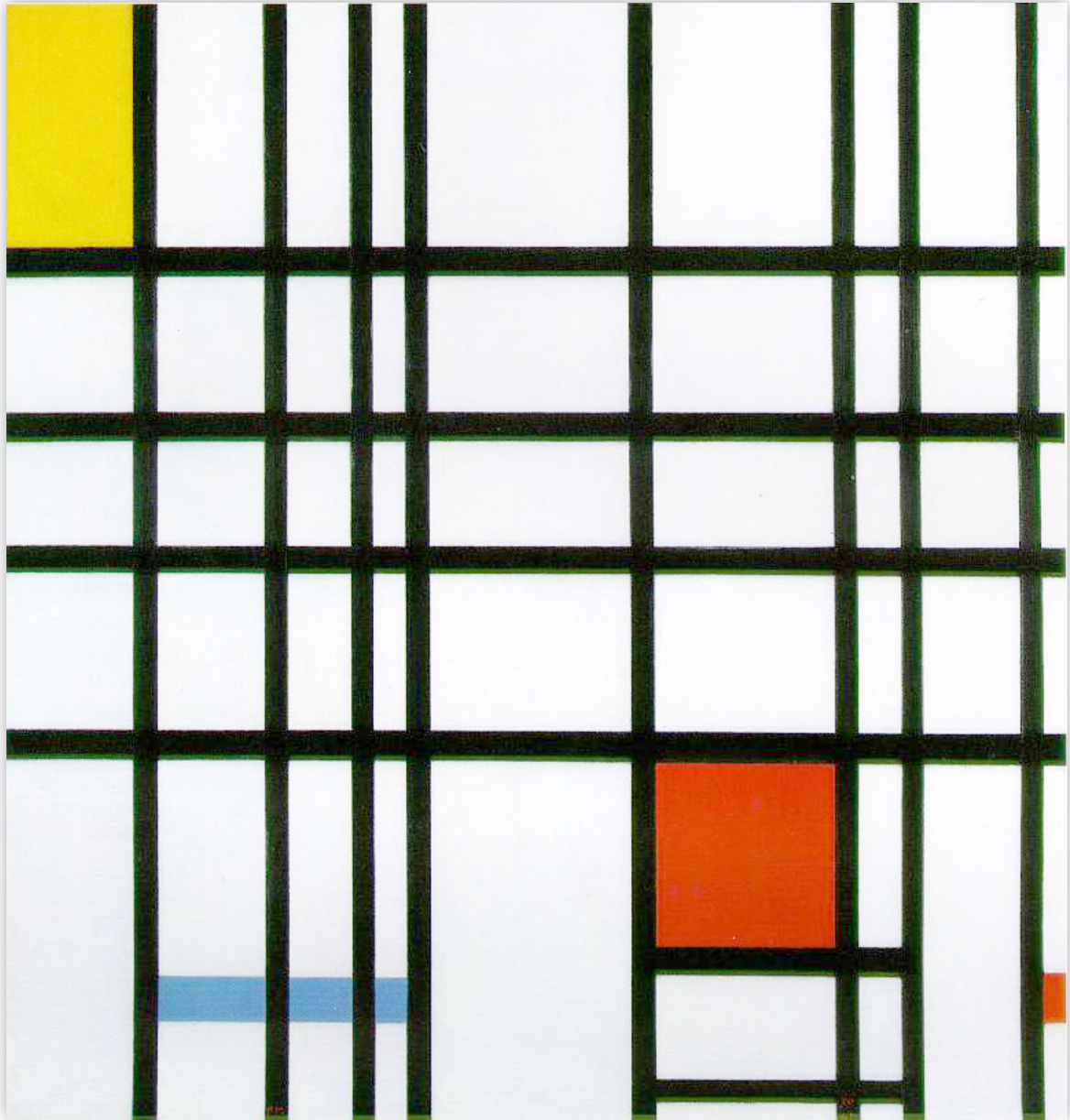
His main ideas that all art should try to adhere to are:

1. All paintings are composed of line and color.
2. Paintings must be as flat as the surface it is painted on.
3. The simpler the form, the more nearly it is universal. Hence, the simplest form of all, the rectangle, must constitute the sole form if painting is to achieve universality.
4. The only pure colors are the primary ones... Hence they alone may be used, each pure in itself.¹

Mondrian only used primary colors, (red, yellow, blue), primary values, (white, black, grey), and primary directions, (vertical, horizontal).

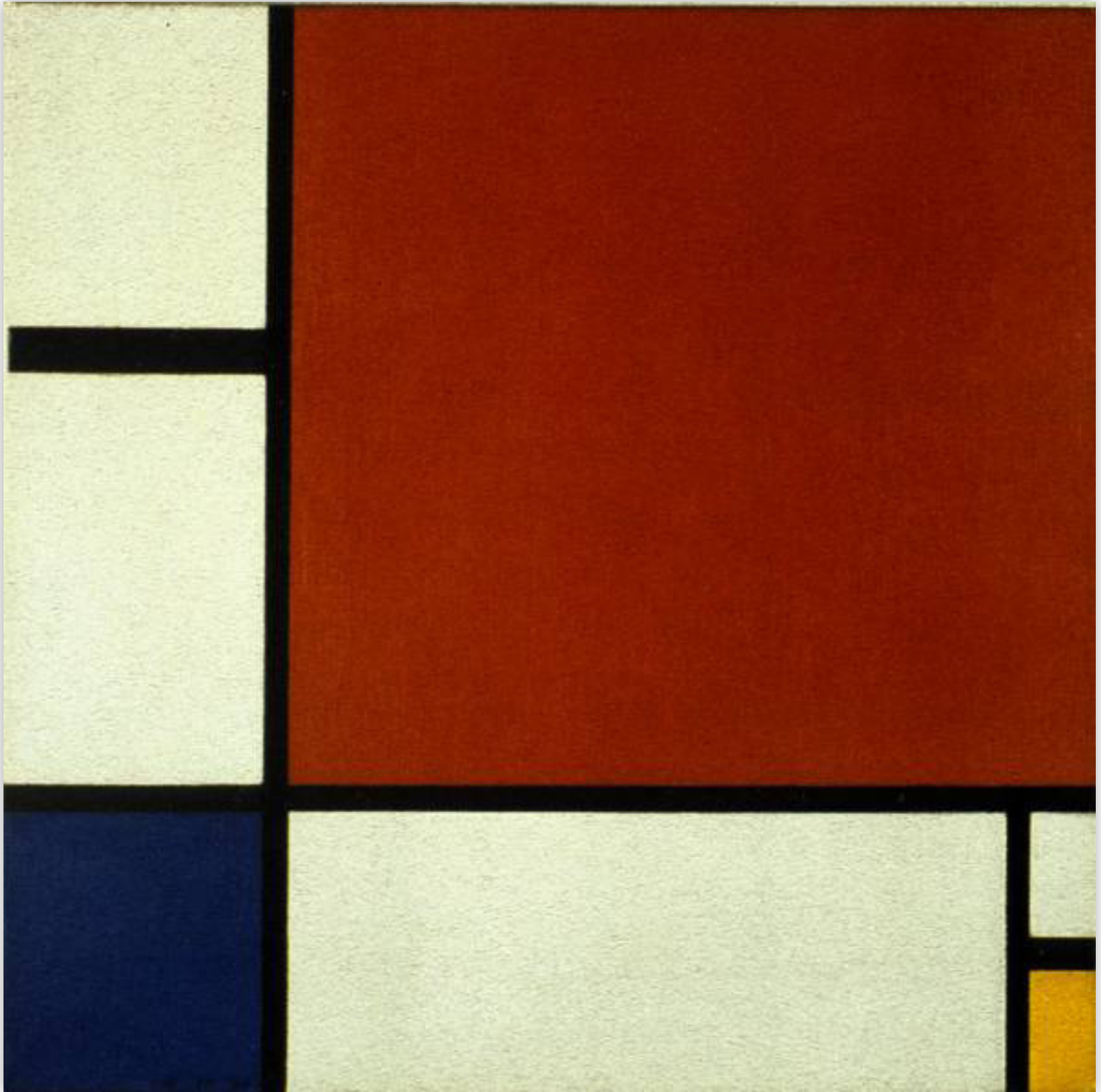
Piet Mondrian

Composition with Yellow, Blue and Red
(1937 - 1942). Currently held as part of the Tate Collection.



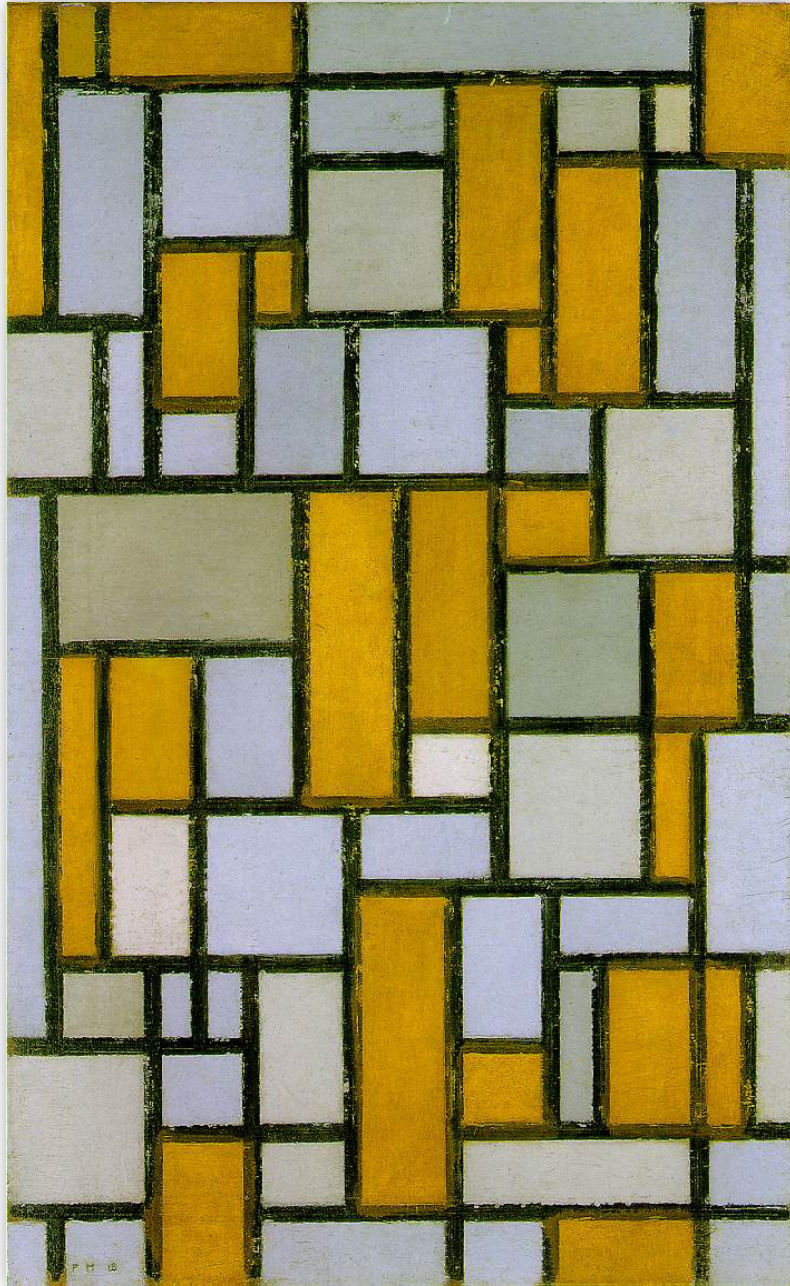
Piet Mondrian

Composition II in Red, Blue, and Yellow
(1930)



Piet Mondrian

Composition with Gray and Light Brown
(1918)



GEORGES SEURAT

(1859-91) France

Georges Seurat lived a short life, only 32 years, but he created major contributions to the art world. He began as an Impressionist painter (one who represents the visual character of subjects or landscapes without recreating reality). Seurat took Impressionism a step further, adding a scientific approach to his art. He created his art with dots of primary and secondary colors, making the viewer's eyes mix them into more complex colors. Seurat also emphasized horizontal and vertical lines to create depth and movement, but keeping a formal approach to his work. He painted shapes that formed representations of his subjects, using also flat patterns.

Georges Seurat

A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte
(1884-1886). Oil on Canvas. 81.7 in × 121.25 in. The Art Institute of Chicago.



Georges Seurat

Gray Weather, Grande Jatte
(1888). Philadelphia Museum of Art.



PAUL CEZANNE

(1839-1906) France

Color and the structure that color creates was the focus of Paul Cezanne. He aimed to not create realistic or photographic art with his paintings. Color was the most important art element for Cezanne. He believed that color dictates space, depth, shapes, light and dark, and distances.

Cezanne developed planes of color in his art. Warm colors to the front, and cool colors in the back. The combination and use of warm and cool colors indicate depth in his work.

Cezanne also distorted shapes to portray expression.

Accurate perspective was not his goal, as the subject of his art was not as important as his representation through use of colors and shapes.

Paul Cezanne

L'Esstaque

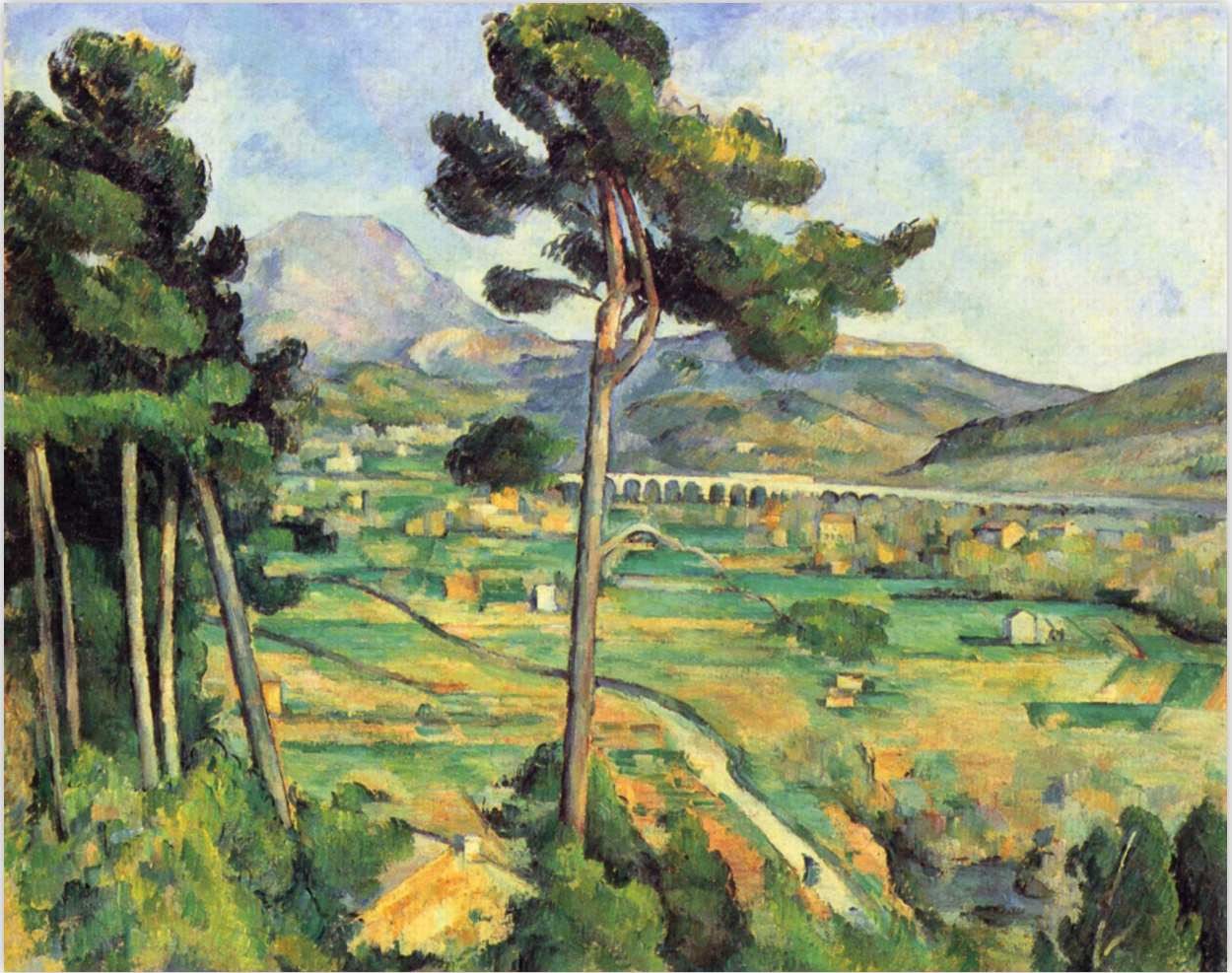
(1883-1885). Oil on Canvas.



Paul Cezanne

Mont Sainte-Victoire

(1882-1885). Oil on Canvas. Metropolitan Museum of Art.



Paul Cezanne

The House with Burst Walls

(1892-94). Oil on Canvas.

