1.4

STUDENT WORKSHEET

Use the following worksheet with the Nature's Mirror PowerPoint (1.1).

Name:___________________________________________ Date: __________________

Warm Up:
5 things I notice when I look at this painting are...

1. ____________________________________________________________________

2. ____________________________________________________________________

3. ____________________________________________________________________

4. ____________________________________________________________________

5. ____________________________________________________________________

Printmaking:

a) In the 15th century, artists developed a new technology called ___________________________ that required lots of talented artists to work together.

b) Artists used this method to make many ___________________________ of a work all at once so that more people could see them.

c) Because these prints were made at a time when many people could not read, artists used images to tell people ___________________________ from the Bible and ancient mythology.

d) They would paint these stories in a ___________________________ or landscape that looked like their hometown rather than where the story actually took place.

By making the stories look like they took place nearby, artists were able to teach viewers important lessons!
18th-Century Romanticism:

a) In the 18th century, people began to travel more and wanted to buy landscapes to remind them of the ___________________________ they had seen.

b) Later on, a style called ___________________________ became very popular. The goal of Romantic paintings was to show how awesome, great, _________________, and sometimes terrifying nature could be.

c) Artists did this so that the person looking at the painting could experience the same ___________________________ that they felt when they painted it. Some artists also tried to show nature in a way that is pleasant or nice to look at.

Mood and Tone:

a) Just like an author or a director, an artist might try to make the viewer feel a certain feeling towards the work. This is called ___________________________, or the creator’s attitude towards the topic.

b) ___________________________ is how the work makes you feel.

Tip: Remember, mood=me and tone=the other person. Think of a scary movie, the creator’s tone might be serious, gloomy, or sad. But the mood, how it makes you feel, might be scared, worried, or even annoyed!

Types of Realism:

a) In the 19th century, artists were also dedicated to painting real nature and its peacefulness rather than ___________________________ scenes.
b) However, their goal was to paint the scene as they saw it, from their **perspective** or ________________________________.

c) When two people look at the same landscape they often represent the same scene in different ways. They choose to ______________________________ or highlight different things and, if painting from memory, remember the scene in different ways. Everyone’s ______________________________ looks different.

**The Impact of Industrialism:**

a) Many people were moving to cities from the country during the 1800s to find work. This period was called the __________________________ Revolution.

b) Many machines were invented and many factories were started that created lots of __________________________ in the city rather than the country.

c) Though there were jobs, people had to work very hard for long hours. Their __________________________ was often dark, cramped, and unhealthy due to lots of __________________________ in the air made from burning coal. Many artists during this time tried to show cities as places where people suffered.

**The School of Tervuren:**

a) In the 1800s, many people moved to __________________________. This inspired some artists to want to paint landscapes more than other subjects.
b) In the country of _________________________, one group that felt this way was called “The School of Tervuren.” They focused on painting quiet and _________________ scenes of nature, often of fields and forests outside the town of Tervuren.

c) They thought nature offered an _________________ from the chaos and hard life found in cities. Because of this, they wanted to paint country life like it was: as calm, peaceful, and without many humans.

**Reality and Symbols:**

Artists use _________________ when they want to represent something without drawing or saying anything. For example, you might draw a heart to _________________ love.

Artists during this time often wanted to use nature to represent _________________.

**The Changing Use of Symbols:**

One Belgian artist, Fernand Khnopff, really liked to use _________________ to represent emotions and feelings.

He especially liked to paint scenes from his childhood from memory to create a feeling of nostalgia, or a _________________ for the past.

He also liked to use the mirror-like quality of _________________ to show reflectiveness, or deep thoughts especially about oneself.