ART 5 For Young Catholics





SECOND EDITION

Seton Press

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ART 3 VIDEOS

Find optional craft tutorial videos for each project throughout the book online with your Seton enrollment! See your lesson plans for access instructions.



For enrollment information, visit setonhome.org/admissions

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
List of Materials	3
Household Supplies	3
Lesson 1: Beauty in Art	4
Lesson 2: Let's Draw a Picture	6
Lesson 3: Art Portraying the Story of Creation	10
Lesson 4: Mixed-Media Creation Project	12
Lesson 5: Nature in Art	16
Lesson 6: Let's Paint a Landscape	19
Lesson 7: Seasons in Art: Autumn	24
Lesson 8: Printmaking Autumn Trees	27
Lesson 9: The Liturgical Year	31
Lesson 10: Making a Liturgical Wheel	35
Lesson 11: Mosaics	38
Lesson 12: Creating a Mosaic	41
Lesson 13: Patron Saints of Artists	44
Lesson 14: Draw a Portrait of Your Patron Saint	46
Lesson 15: Seasons in Art: Winter	50
Lesson 16: Painting a Snowy Village	53
Lesson 17: The New Testament in Art	56
Lesson 18: Painting the Parable of the Sower	59
Lesson 19: The Old Testament in Art	65
Lesson 20: Drawing Moses and the Tablets in a Simple Folk-Art Style	69

Lesson 21: Stained-Glass and Rose Windows	74
Lesson 22: Making a Rose Window	78
Lesson 23: Icons	82
Lesson 24: Making an Icon	85
Lesson 25: Prayer in Art	87
Lesson 26: Drawing a Dove	90
Lesson 27: Springtime Blooms in Art	94
Lesson 28: Monet-Style Spring Garden Painting	98
Lesson 29: Fresco Painting	101
Lesson 30: Create a Fresco	104
Lesson 31:Images of Our Lady	107
Lesson 32: Honor the Blessed Mother in a Collage	110
Lesson 33: Pointillism	113
Lesson 34: Pointillism in Summer	117
Lesson 35: Self-Portraits	121
Lesson 36: Create a Self-Portrait	126
Templates for Projects	133
Image Attributions	147



The words in the box on the right were written by Pope Francis as a prayer for artists. Art and artists are very important to Catholic people, because we are created by God to be creative. God has given each of us a desire for beauty and order, and He wants us to embrace true beauty and to reject things that are contrary to it. That is why people pay special attention when building churches and other sacred spaces, such as shrines, to make them very beautiful and pleasing.

When we learn about art and how to create different art projects, it is important to always do our best and to strive for beauty. Creating something requires being patient and working hard. Think about when your mom or dad cooks dinner. It takes time to gather all the ingredients, to prepare them, to get everything on the stove or in the oven, and then to prepare the table for eating. This is a kind of creation, and it takes time and effort every day.

In the year 1508, Pope Julius II asked a sculptor named Michelangelo to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. The Sistine Chapel was built between 1471 and 1483. It is in the Apostolic Palace, where the popes live, and it is a very important place of worship. It is

also where all the cardinals assemble to select a new pope

when the previous pope dies. That the Sistine Chapel be as beautiful as possible is important to emphasize the beauty of our Catholic Faith.

Michelangelo was a sculptor. Although he could also paint and draw, he had never done anything like this before. But Pope Julius was adamant that Michelangelo should be the one to paint the ceiling. It was very difficult work. Michelangelo had to learn the art of fresco painting (which we will learn about later in this book). He often had to bend his head and neck backward to paint on the curve of the ceiling, which was very painful. He encountered

The arts give expression to the beauty of the faith and proclaim the Gospel message of the grandeur of God's creation.

When we admire a work of art or a marvel of nature, we discover how everything speaks to us of Him and of His love:

That artists of our time. through their creativity, may help us discover the beauty of creation.

- Pope Francis (August 2017 Prayer Intention)



The Sistine Chapel

many setbacks while working on the project. But each day, Michelangelo worked very hard and tried his best to create something truly beautiful. After four long years, the ceiling was completed. Today, more than 600 years later, it is still considered one of the greatest works of art ever painted, and it was all done for the glory of God.

Perhaps it is within you to be a great artist, sculptor, musician, or poet. All these things are artistic, and all are gifts from God.

Activity 💉

Michelangelo wasn't the only artist to paint beautiful ceilings. This page shows one of the magnificent ceiling paintings in the Church of St. Ignatius in Rome.

Ask your mom or dad to tape a piece of drawing paper under a table, perhaps your kitchen table. Then try drawing a simple picture of a house with a pencil while lying down on your back or sitting, but with the paper over your head. Try to imagine how difficult it was for Michelangelo and other artists like him to paint on ceilings!

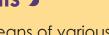


Lesson 1



Read through the directions before beginning.

Materials 🎺



- Dried beans of various colors
- Clear glue
- Stiff cardboard (a piece of a box would work)
- Foam brush
- Pencil
- Round object to make circles (plate, bowl, etc.)
- To make the project a little easier, place your beans into a bowl or small plate.

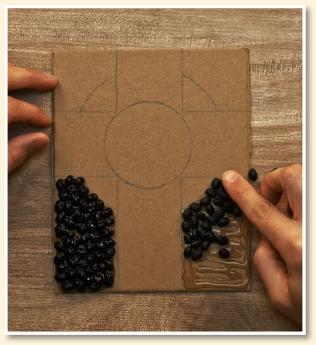


For this project you may make a mosaic of a cross (or something else of your own choosing). Using an object to make circles (such as a small bowl, a plate, or a jar lid), make a few circles on your cardboard. You could also choose to make squares or triangles. Keep it simple.

In this example, the artist made a cross by making two rectangles using a ruler. He also traced two circles using a bowl and jar lid for additional decoration.



Taking your clear glue, spread it evenly across your cardboard. Using one of the types of beans, start filling in the cardboard.



As you finish a section, gently brush a large amount of glue over the beans that you have stuck down.



When one section is finished, change your beans and do the next section.





When you have completed your mosaic, let it dry for a few hours.

NOTE: For smaller hands, it might be easier to brush a generous amount of glue on the cardboard, drop a few beans, and gently slide them into place.

If you enjoy making mosaics, try making them with pebbles from your garden or broken shells from the beach. Use your imagination.

"Whatever your task, work heartily, as serving the Lord and not men, knowing that from the Lord you will receive the inheritance as your reward; you are serving the Lord Christ" (Colossians 3:23-24).

STAINED-GLASS AND ROSE WINDOWS

Stained-glass windows have been an important part of Catholic culture for centuries as a means of teaching the Faith and inspiring devotion. These colorful, **luminous** works of art have adorned cathedrals, churches, and **mausoleums**, transforming sacred spaces to reflect the glory of God and the mysteries of the Catholic Faith.

Words to Know

Luminous – bright or shining; shedding light.

Mausoleum – a building housing a tomb or tombs.

Contemplation – deep, reflective thought.

Preservation – the act of caring for something to keep it in good condition for the future.

Mullion – a vertical bar between panes of glass in a window.

In medieval times, these windows served multiple purposes. First, stained-glass windows served to teach people who could not read (which was most of the population at that time) about Biblical stories and the lives of saints. Second, they inspired **contemplation** and prayer through their beauty.

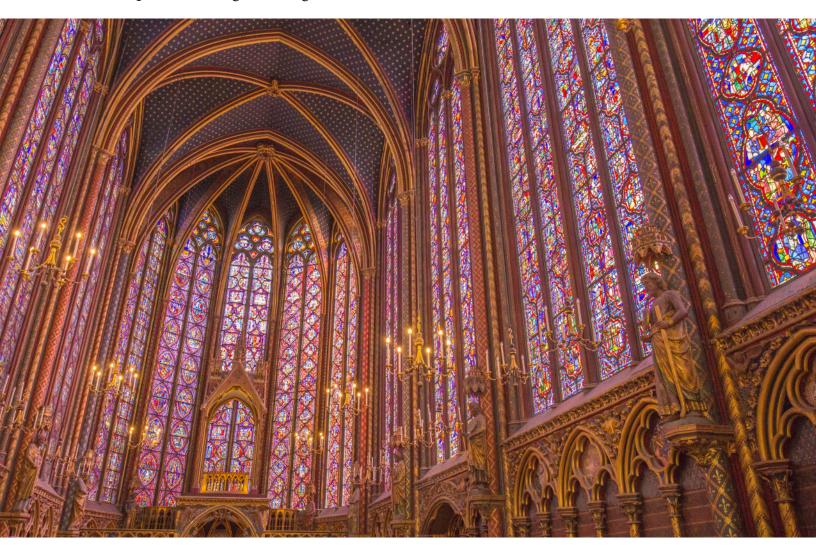
Third, the light that filtered through them symbolized the light of Christ shining into the world. The importance of light in the Catholic Church is deeply rooted in the Bible. In the Gospel of John, Jesus refers to Himself as the "Light of the world" (John 8:12). This was often depicted using stained-glass windows, in which natural light, passing through colored glass, created a heavenly atmosphere within a Catholic church or cathedral.



Prophet Windows at Augsburg Cathedral: Hosea, Moses, Daniel, Jonah, and David

Augsburg Cathedral, located in Bavaria, Germany, is home to some of the oldest surviving stained-glass windows in the world, dating back to the late 11th and early 12th centuries. These windows, known as the "Prophet Windows," show figures of Old Testament prophets. They are remarkable for their age, artistry, and **preservation** of early medieval stained-glass techniques.

The Prophet Windows at Augsburg Cathedral demonstrates the early use of stained glass to tell Biblical stories and depict religious figures, providing an example for the more decorative and complex stained-glass designs that would follow in churches built later.



Upper Chapel of Sainte-Chapelle in Paris, France

Sainte-Chapelle, a chapel in Paris, France, is a beautiful example of stained glass. Built in the mid-13th century by King St. Louis IX, this chapel was originally constructed to house the king's relics of the Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ, including the Crown of Thorns. The upper chapel, where the stained glass is most prominent, is a masterpiece of light and color. It features fifteen towering windows, depicting more than 1,100 scenes from the Bible, from Genesis to the Passion of Our Lord.



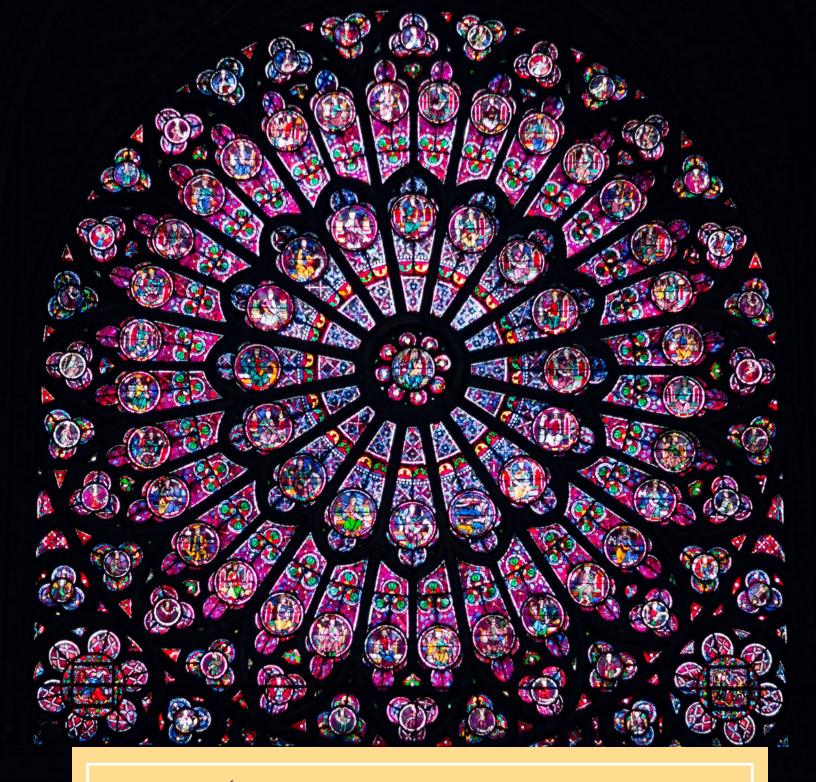
Lower Chapel of Sainte-Chapelle, Paris

Notre-Dame Cathedral in Paris is renowned for its three rose windows. *Rose windows* are round glass windows that are divided into sections by stone **mullions**. They are also sometimes referred to as *wheel windows*. These windows, constructed in the 13th century, are among the most famous in the world, symbolizing the Virgin Mary (to whom the cathedral is dedicated) and the majesty of God.

Besides being beautiful works of art, the rose windows of Notre-Dame also carry deep meaning. Their circular shape is a symbol of eternity. The imagery within the windows, which includes saints, prophets, and scenes from the life of Christ, serves to educate and inspire the faithful.

Did You Know...

Rose windows are also called Catherine windows in honor of St. Catherine of Alexandria, who was martyred on a spiked wheel.



Activity 💉

Does your church have stained-glass windows? Spend some time at each window and prayerfully think about what the artist was trying to teach. If a window portrays a saint, see if you can find any symbols in the window that are associated with that saint.

MAKING A ROSE WINDOW (TWO VERSIONS)

VERSION 1

Cut out Template 22-1 from the back of this book and center it under your glass. Tape down your glass so it does not move. Trace the template using the black puffy paint. Let the paint dry for at least 3 hours. Make sure it is thoroughly dry before proceeding.

- Pick out a few colors to paint your stained glass. The rose windows in Notre-Dame Cathedral have a lot of blue to honor the Blessed Mother, but you can choose whatever colors you like.
- Add clear glue to the inside of each segment of your stained glass, then apply an equal amount of paint on top of the glue, mixing it with your paintbrush. Combining the glue and paint in this way helps the paint adhere to the glass, and gives it a smoother surface.
- Allow your glass to dry for 24 hours. Display on a small easel.

Materials Version 1

- A piece of glass from a picture frame
- Black puffy paint with a fine tip
- Several colors of tempera paint
- Clear glue
- Template 22-1 (see back of book)

