



Painted Paper Art

Berthe Morisot

Flower

Bouquets

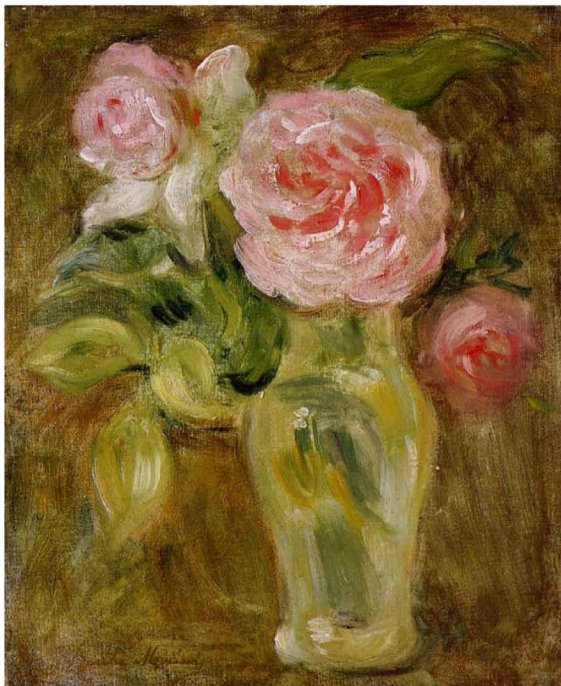
About the Artist

Berthe Morisot was born in Bourges, France on January 14, 1841. Her mother supported her daughter's dreams of becoming an artist by making sure she had the best art education. Berthe excelled artistically because she had such a supportive family. She would frequent the Louvre in Paris, and copy paintings created by master artists. She also developed a love for landscape, portraits, and still life painting.

During the 1860s, Berthe developed a close professional relationship with Edouard Manet and began submitting works to the Paris Salon. In 1874, she was invited to exhibit with the first exhibition of the Impressionists.



Berthe cultivated her artistic talents and achieved success at an early age with acceptance to the Paris Salon at age 23. Her art was often overlooked however, due to its feminine qualities such as her use of spontaneous and delicate brushstrokes.



Roses (1894)

She was often critical of her own work, and was not allowed in many of the places her male friends were allowed. This discrimination did not stop her drive to become an artist. For more than three decades she created paintings that have helped guide the direction of French art.

Berthe married Eugène Manet, the brother of Edouard Manet, and had one daughter named Julie. Julie was the subject of many of her mother's works and provided the inspiration for her paintings documenting women's lives.

Berthe Morisot died on March 2, 1895 in Paris France.

Supplies

Look for this icon
for hands-on
information and
helpful tips.



- ☐ 11" x 11" construction paper
- ☐ Tempera paint

- ☐ Medium round & $\frac{1}{2}$ " flat paintbrushes
- ☐ Painting placemat

I suggest using placemats to protect your tabletops. I always have placemats at the work tables so students can clean their brushes, instead of rinsing them in water, and keep the tables somewhat clean. I use 18" x 24" pieces of tagboard or an open manila folder to make the placemats. Both work great and when we are finished, we take those brushstroke laden placemats and use them for other projects.



Step 1

Creating the Outlines



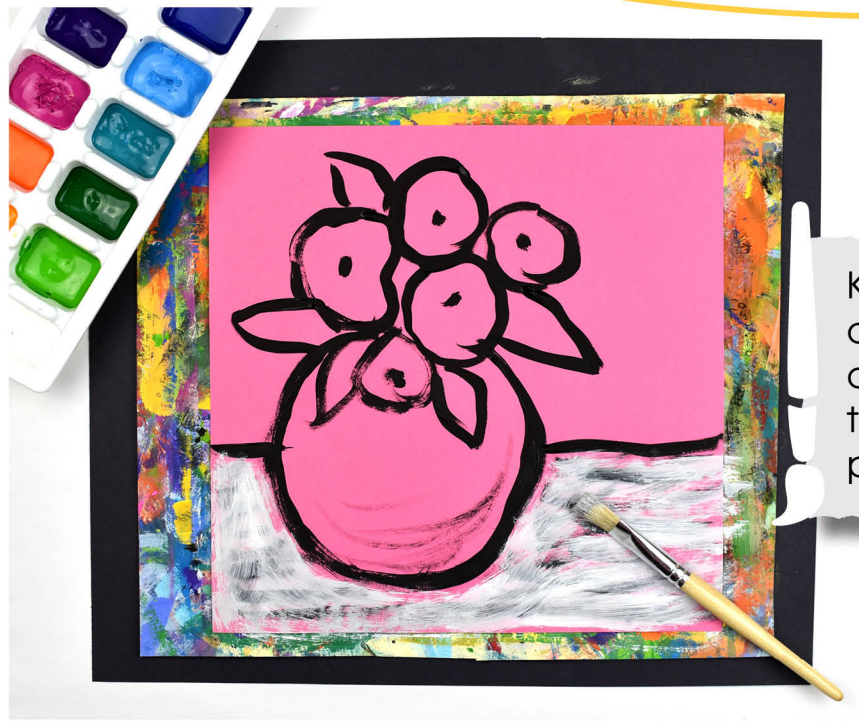
Use black tempera paint and a medium round brush to create a large vase on an 11" x 11" piece of colored construction paper. To help visualize the size of the vase, I suggest that students place their hand on the paper as a reference.

At the top of the vase add 5 to 6 circle shapes for flowers. Put dots in the center of each circle. Add a few leaves amongst the flowers.

Paint a horizontal line across the paper approximately half way up from the bottom edge. This line is the edge of the table. Make sure to keep the line on the outside of the vase. Do not paint across the vase.

Step 2

Adding the Table



Keep the paint on the tip of the brush to have more control over the paint and to create a “dry brush” painterly effect.



Clean any excess black paint off the brush by wiping it in the table top area of the construction paper.

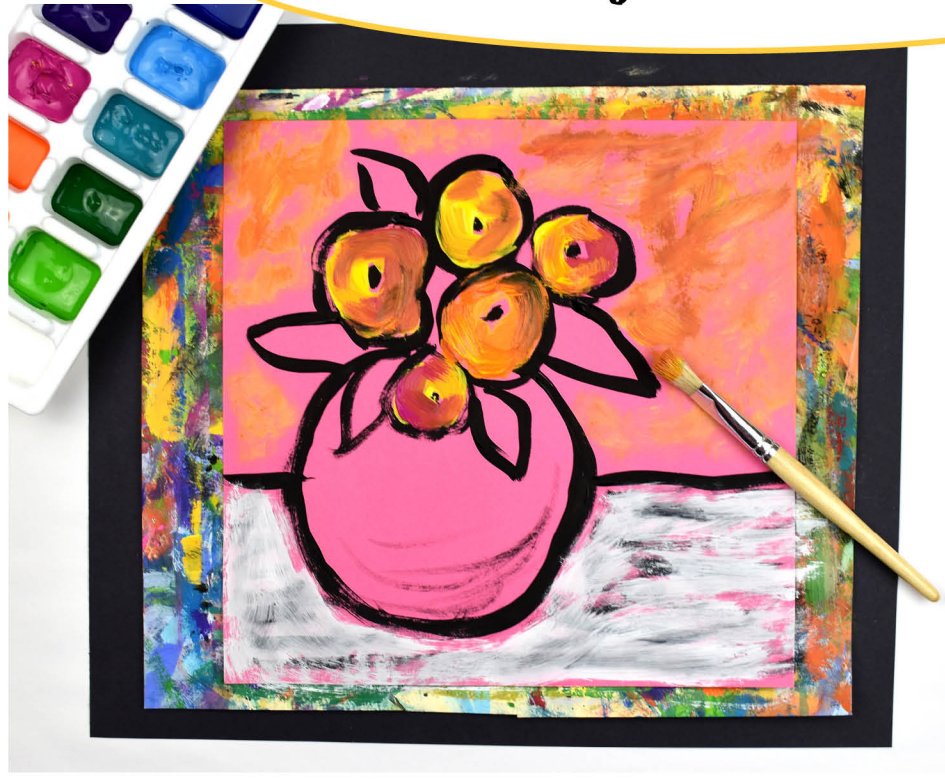
Use a $\frac{1}{2}$ " flat brush to mix white tempera paint with the black, creating a grey shade. Fill in the table top. Make sure not to add too much white. This will help the background paper color show through.

I am often questioned about which tempera paint I use. I buy Crayola and Dick Blick premium tempera paint. I usually mix paints to create various shades. Do not be afraid to try this with your students. They love mixing. I also pour small amounts in styrofoam egg cartons so as not to waste a lot of paint. This works great and saves on clean up time as well.



Step 3

Painting the Flowers



Continue with the $\frac{1}{2}$ " flat brush. Paint the flowers using bright warm colors such as yellow, orange, and magenta. Gently tap the brush into the paint (start with the lightest color first) and fill in the circles. Make sure to overlap the brushstrokes in a circular motion.

Add a small amount of white paint to the colors to create various tints of the original colors. Be sure not to over mix.

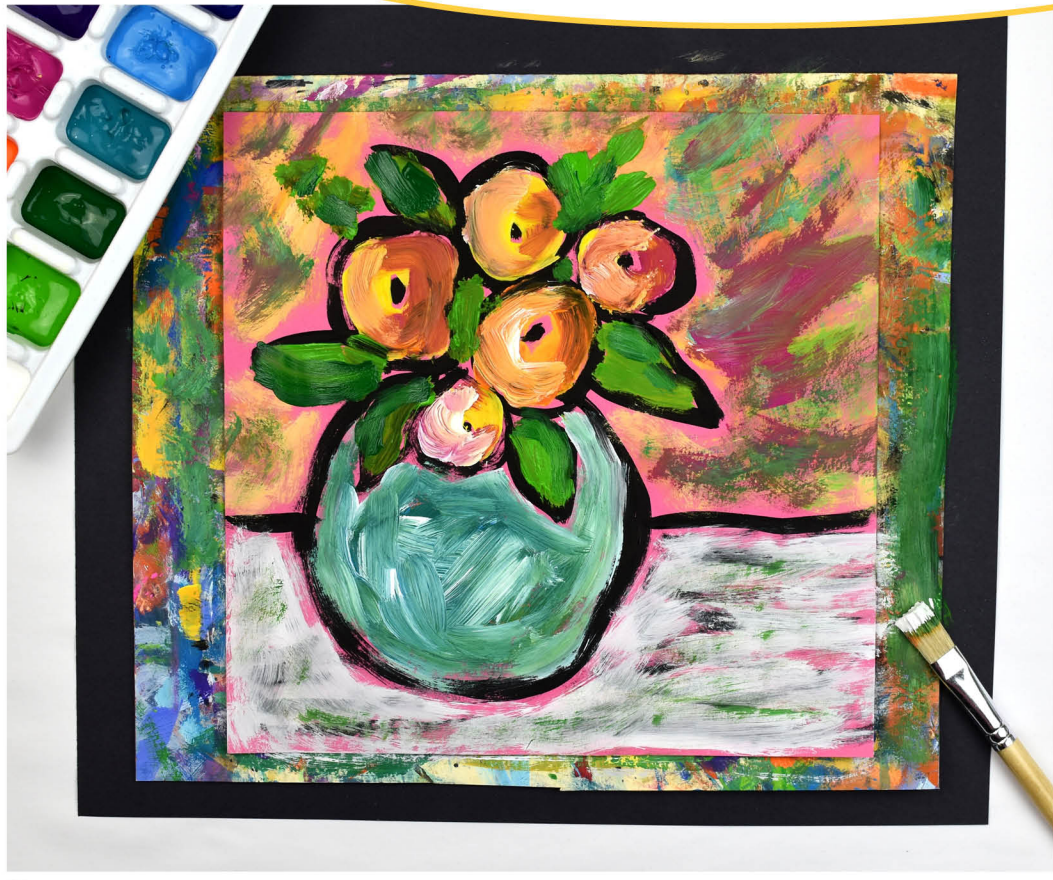
Wipe any excess paint off the brush onto the paper above the table line. This will establish the wall color.

When painting, always start with the lightest color first then progress to the darker colors. This will keep your colors from looking muddy. Make sure to clean your brush in between colors.



Step 4

Painting the Leaves, Vase & Wall



Continue with the $\frac{1}{2}$ " flat brush. Paint the leaves green. Start with light green and move onto dark green. Add a few flat brushstrokes to represent longer leaves in the background.

Choose one color for the vase and fill in with short, overlapping brushstrokes. Add some white to create a tint but don't over blend the colors.

Mixing white paint with any color will create a tint of that color. For example, mixing red and white will create pink.



Gallery

