

Travel through Time: Animals in Art

900

900  
Horses come into wider use as draft animals in Europe with the introduction of the work collar

925

911  
A treaty establishes the Viking dukedom of Normandy in northern France

932  
Printing is used for the first time to reproduce Confucian classics of the fifth century BC

950

950  
Rise of Chimú state in Peru

972  
Kyoto's five-story Daigo pagoda is completed after twenty-nine years of construction

975

975  
Arabs introduce modern arithmetical notation in Europe

983  
Eric the Red establishes the first Viking colonies in Greenland

Remove Travel through Time from each SchoolArts issue. Laminate. Trim. Assemble with next month's timeline for a continuing chronology. Overlap, using dotted line as a guide.



Guatemala, Atlantic Slope, Chama, Jaguar Man, Late Classic. University of Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia. (Neg. #S4-70140)

**T**his small, hollow pottery whistle was made by pressing wet clay into a mold. The face looks like a jaguar, but the body is dressed in human clothes. The figure stands like a human. The idea of animals acting like humans is found in many ancient stories around the world.

The people of the region in southern Mexico and northern Central America, including present-day Honduras, Belize and Guatemala were once part of a large and powerful civilization called the Maya. Their "golden age" was from about AD 300 to 900.

In addition to a complex picture writing system and an accurate 365-day solar calendar, the Maya were also known for their love of music and dance. Whistles like this one could have been made by the hundreds for children or for use by adults to accompany dances or religious ceremonies. ▲

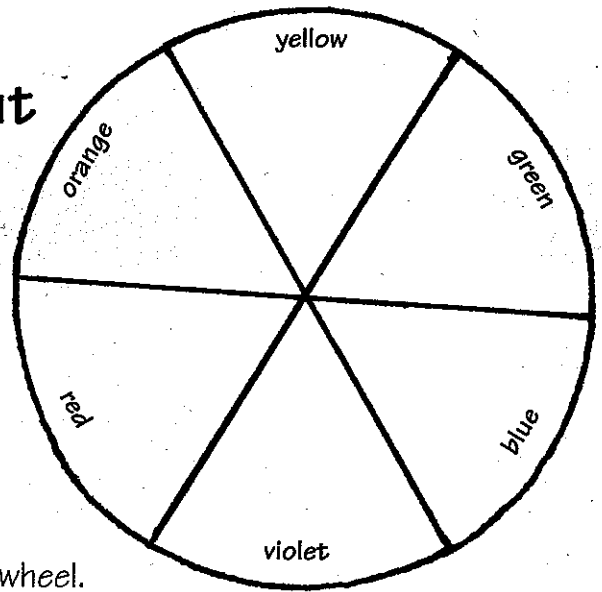
# Mayan Pottery Whistle

Whistles are found in burials of many ancient civilizations. How do you think they were used in the daily life of ancient cultures? Who uses whistles today? What purposes do they serve? How is this Guatemalan whistle different from the whistles we buy in shops today?

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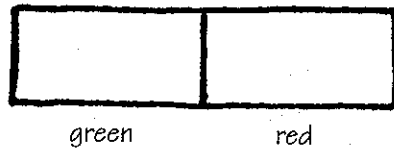
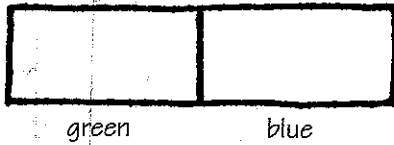
# HandOut The Color HandOut

Color is one of the six design elements. It is often the most noticeable element in a work of art. You can complete this HandOut by coloring in the exercises with colored pencils.



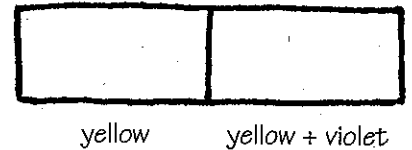
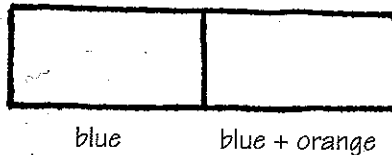
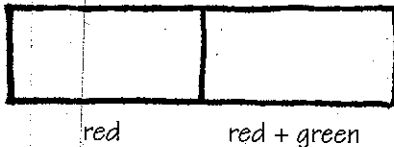
The **primary colors** are red, yellow and blue. The **secondary colors** are orange, violet and green.

**Complementary colors** are opposites on the color wheel. Placing complementary colors next to each other enhances them.

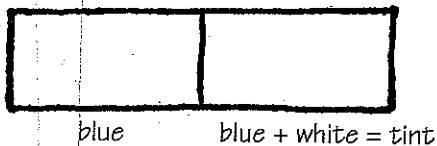


Which green looks brighter?

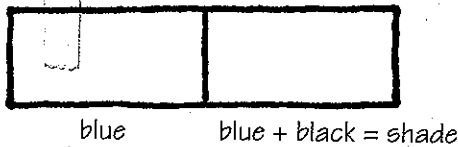
**Intensity** refers to the brightness of a color. To lower the intensity of a color, mix it with its complement.



A **tint** is any color plus white.



A **shade** is any color plus black.



**Warm colors** are red, yellow and orange. **Cool colors** are blue, green and violet.

**Analogous colors** are colors that sit side by side on the color wheel and have a common hue. For example, orange, yellow and green are analogous because they all have yellow in common.

Look at color in art by Henri Matisse, Helen Frankenthaler, Mark Rothko, Piet Mondrian, Paul Gauguin, Franz Marc.

Study Expressionism, Fauvism and Impressionism for examples of the language and meaning of color.