

Where Eagles Soar

Unit Six

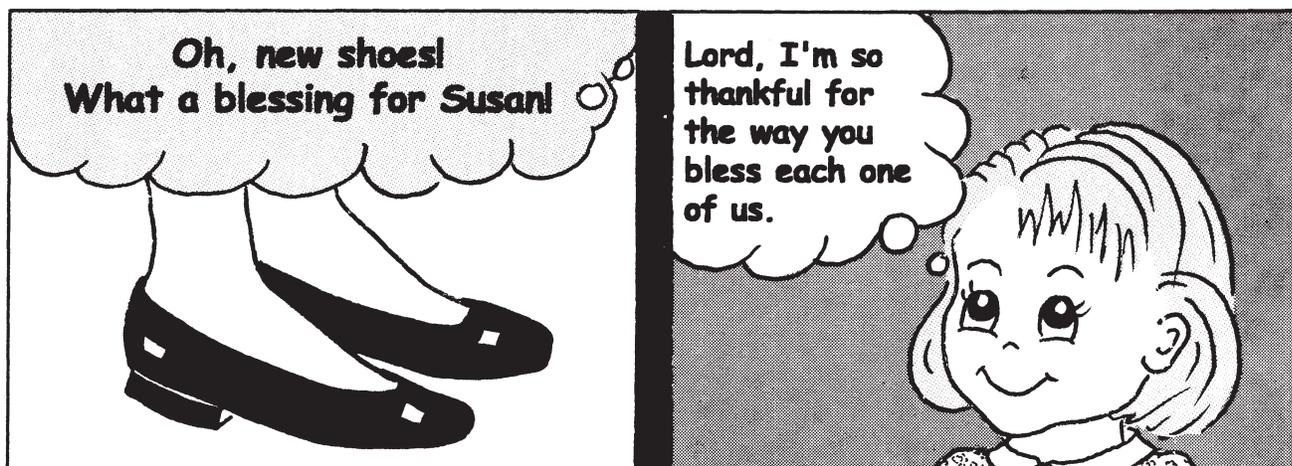


A. SCRIPTURE TALK

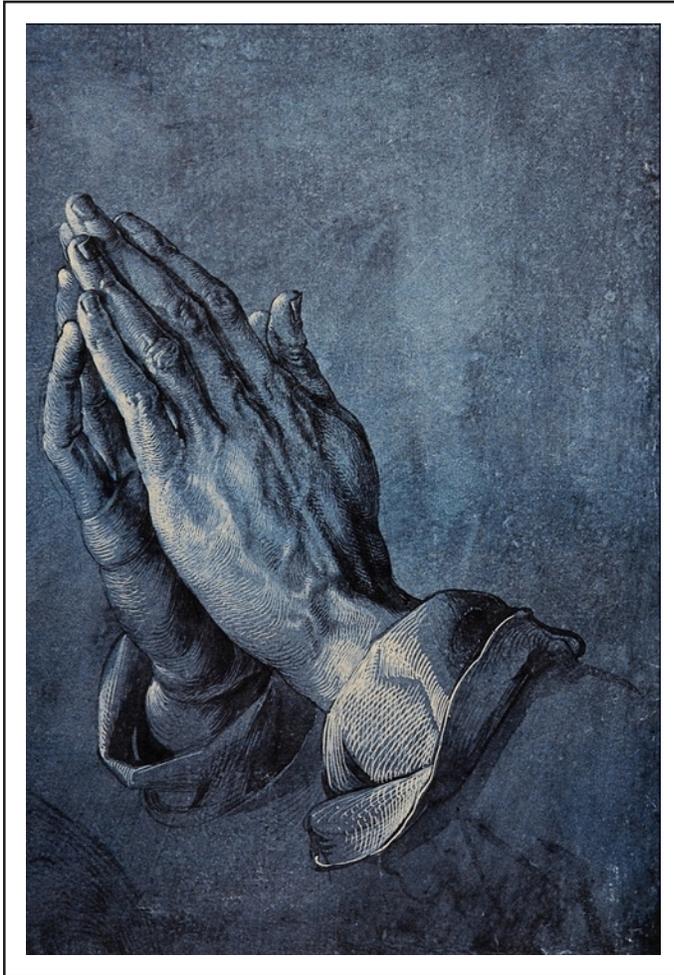
**“ . . . or one member be honoured,
all the members rejoice with it.”**

I Corinthians 12: 26b

How would you respond? Like this?



B. ALBRECHT DÜRER (1471-1528)



Dürer, “Study of Praying Hands,” 1508, Graphische Sammlung Albertina, Vienna

Albrecht Dürer was a German artist who lived and worked at the same time as Raphael, Michelangelo, and Leonardo. He not only was an artist, but he also wrote books on anatomy, geometry and painting. **Because of his numerous accomplishments, he was referred to as the “Leonardo of the North.”**

Although he has been compared to Leonardo because of his talents, his heart attitude was very different. Unlike the famous artists of the Renaissance, **Dürer held a deep respect for God.** His goal was not to glorify himself and his work, but to worship God and to spread the Gospel. In his diary*, he wrote of those who opposed the gospel as people who “want to make Gods out of men” and prayed that God would “preserve in us the right, true Christian faith.”

Much of Dürer’s work was done during the latter part of the Renaissance, yet he is known as a **Reformation artist.** Why?

*Francis A. Schaeffer, How Should We Then Live? Crossway Books, Wheaton, Illinois, 1993, pp. 95, 96

QUESTIONS

1. The Reformation was a time in history that came (before, after) the Renaissance.
2. The Reformation was a time when people returned to the truth of the _____.
3. Dürer was called “Leonardo of the North” because of his (talents, attitudes).
4. Dürer was known as a Reformation artist because of his (talents, attitudes).

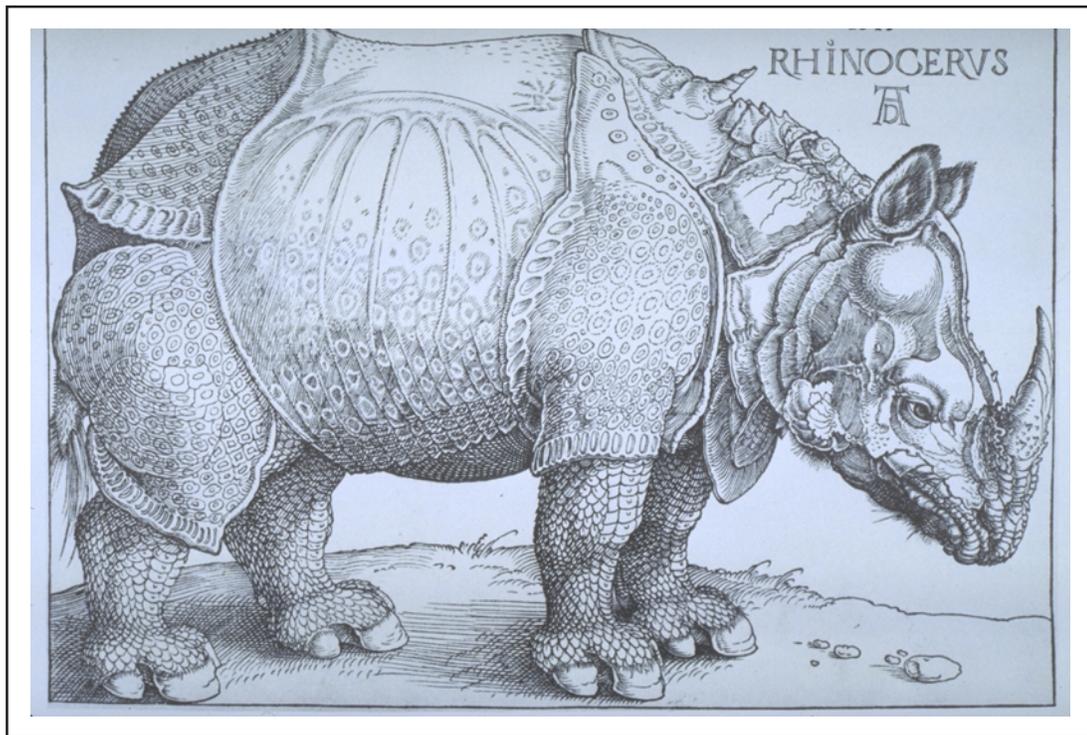
C. WOODCUTS AND ENGRAVINGS

Dürer's father, a goldsmith, wanted him to follow in his footsteps, and taught him how to be a goldsmith. But Dürer was exceptionally talented in drawing, and at the age of 15, he became the assistant to a painter.

His most outstanding achievements were his **woodcuts and engravings**. Woodcuts were done by drawing a design on a smooth block of wood and **cutting away the parts that were to remain white**. The **lines that formed the design were left untouched**, and the design stood out from the block as a relief. Ink was applied to the surface of the block and prints could be

made by pressing paper against the inked relief. **Some of the woodcuts he made were done for books, since unlimited numbers of prints could be made from a single woodcut.**

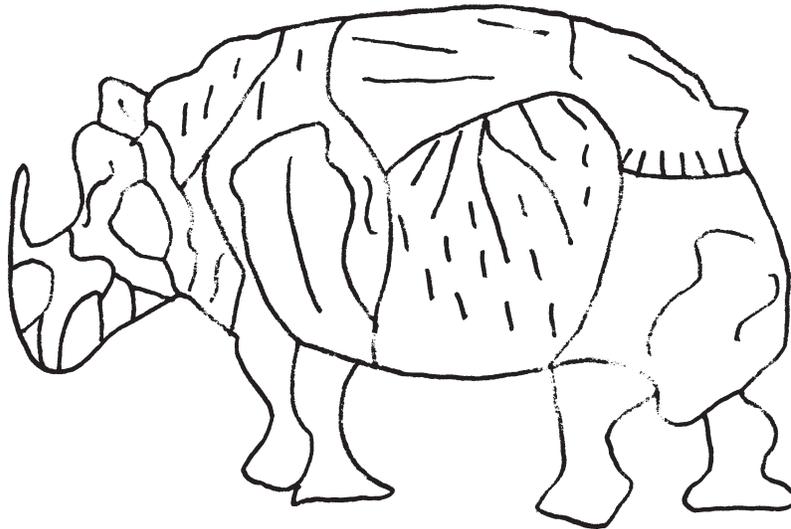
In an engraving, **lines are scratched into a metal plate**, which is usually made of copper. The plate is inked and then wiped clean. Paper and the plate are put through a press to transfer the ink from the grooves of the plate onto the paper. **The process is the opposite of a woodcut print, since the lines are recessed rather than raised from the surface.**



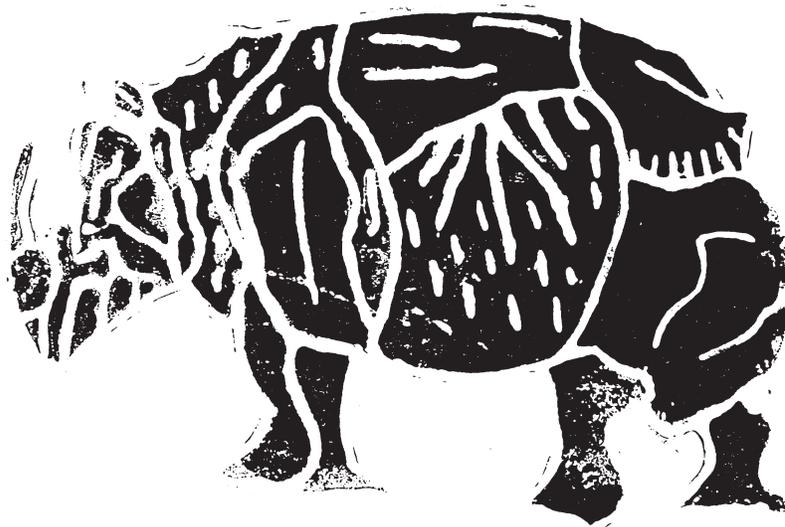
Albrecht Dürer, "Rhinoceros," 1515, Woodcut, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

D. A STYROFOAM PRINT

Next class we will make prints of our own using styrofoam. We will cut the image into the styrofoam by drawing deep grooves with our pencils. The lines will stay white and the rest of the image will be darkened from the ink. **In this class, we will prepare a drawing** that will be used for making the prints next class. The drawing might look something like this:



The print that we will make next week will look like this:



Unit-End Quiz

Name: _____

A. Answer the following questions by underlining the right answer:

1. Raphael is said to have been so gentle that even (birds, animals) loved him..
2. (*The School of Athens*, Durer's *Rhinoceros*) is an example of how art reflects the attitudes of society.
3. Leonardo and Michelangelo displayed an attitude of (encouragement, jealousy) toward each other.
4. When we insult someone else's work, we make ourselves look (more important, silly).
5. The best way do deal with jealousy is to (try harder to win, learn to be thankful).
6. When someone is honored, we should (rejoice, compete) with them.
7. Albecht Dürer was a German artist known best for his (paintings, woodcuts).
8. In a woodcut, the image is (raised above, cut below) the surface of the wood.
9. (*Value*, *Engraving*) refers to the amount of dark or light seen on the surface of an object.
10. *Modeling* is another name for (shading, engraving).
11. Soft pastel is (powdery, greasy).
12. The roughly textured surface of pastel paper is referred to as (glossy, tooth).
13. A piece of styrofoam prepared for taking a print is called a (bowl, plate).
14. Cutting a groove in the surface of a material is called (incising, inseting).

Unit-End Quiz

Name: _____

A. Answer the following questions using the word pool below:

| | | | |
|---------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Godly | raised above | cut below | learn to be thankful |
| oldest | youngest | rejoice | compete |
| shading | encouragement | powdery | paintings |
| animals | woodcuts | art | try harder to win |
| groove | values | modeling | more important |
| tooth | silly | jealousy | |

1. Raphael was the _____ of the three most famous Renaissance artists.
2. Raphael was so gentle that even _____ loved him.
3. *The School of Athens* is an example of how _____ reflects the attitudes of society.
4. Leonardo and Michelangelo displayed an attitude of _____ toward each other.
5. When we insult someone else's work, we make ourselves look _____.
6. The best way do deal with jealousy is to _____.
7. When someone is honored, we should _____ with them.
8. Albecht Dürer was a German artist known best for his _____.
9. In a woodcut, the image is _____ the surface of the wood.
10. Light gray and dark gray are two different _____ of gray.
11. Oil pastel is greasy, but soft pastel is _____.
12. The roughly textured surface of pastel paper is referred to as _____.
13. *Modeling* is another name for _____.
14. Cutting a _____ into the surface of a material is called incising.