

4. Find **Suprematist Composition: White on White** by Kazimir Malevich.

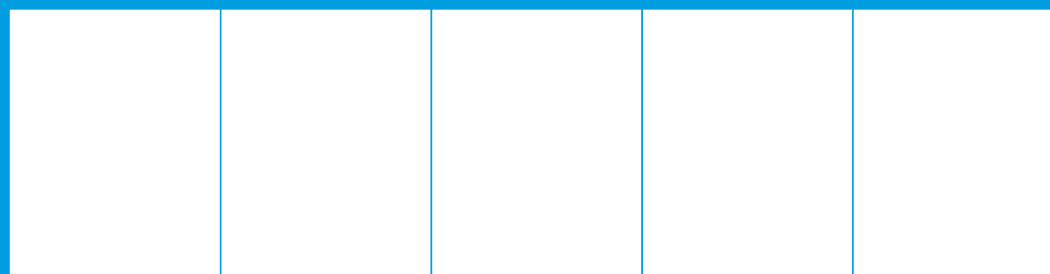
Look closely at the painting. Share three things you notice with your friend or family member.

Though this painting is subtitled *White on White*, the whites in the painting are different. Can you find a cooler, bluish white in the painting? Where do you notice a warmer, yellowish white?

Malevich believed that color and texture were so important that nothing else was needed to make a painting complete.

The two whites the artist used in this painting have different values. The value of a color is how light or dark it is.

Look at the values of gray below. Using your pencil, try to re-create them in the empty boxes. (Hint: use the side of your pencil and experiment with pressing gently and firmly.)



5. Find **Broadway Boogie Woogie** by Piet Mondrian.

A few years before he painted *Broadway Boogie Woogie*, Mondrian moved to New York City.

Mondrian liked the tall buildings, square city blocks, and flashing colored lights of Times Square.

He also liked boogie-woogie jazz music and was thinking about jazz's offbeat rhythm when he made this painting.

In the space below, draw a picture of what comes to mind when you think of New York City. Consider what colors you would use to represent this place. When you get home, add those colors to your drawing.



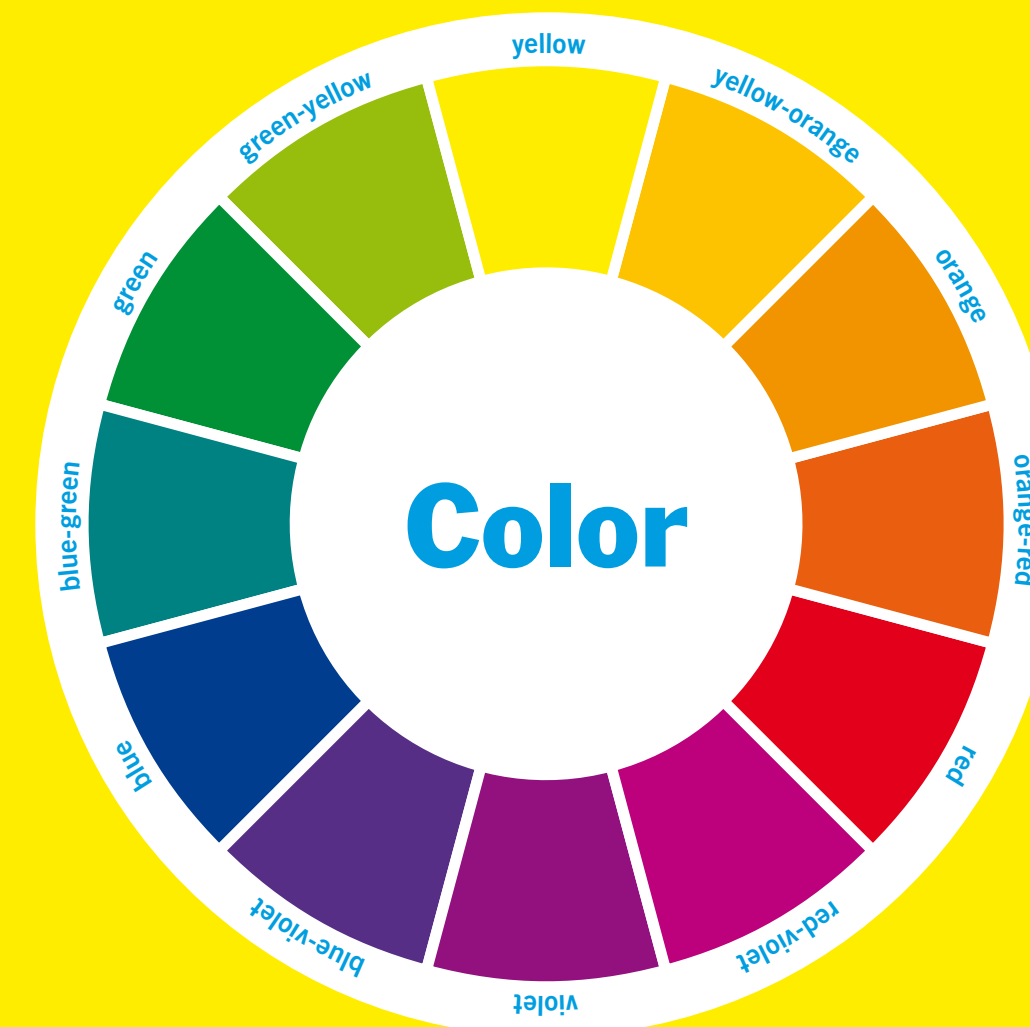
Yellow, red, and blue are primary colors. Primary colors are those we use to make other colors. Toward the end of his career, Mondrian painted mostly with primary colors, plus white, gray, and black.

Look around. All of the works in this gallery are by Mondrian. What do you notice that is the same? What is different?

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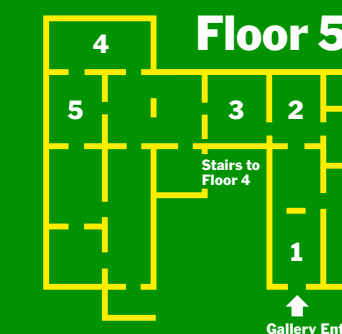
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Family Activity Guide



Look around. Color is everywhere. It occurs naturally—for example, in flowers and birds' feathers. Things can also be given color, with paint or dye. Artists use color to represent what they see or to express a feeling or idea.

Find the Painting and Sculpture Galleries on the fifth floor to explore some of the different ways artists use color.



This Family Activity Guide offers questions for guided looking, activities, and suggestions for further exploration. Please note that not all works are on view at all times. For information on Family Programs at MoMA, please visit MoMA.org/family.

1. Find **Evening, Honfleur** by Georges-Pierre Seurat.

Begin by taking five steps back from the painting. What color does the sand appear to be? Now look closer (but not too close). What colors make up the sand?

Seurat painted many dots of color next to each other. From a distance, your eyes blend these dots into different colors and forms.

Blue, green, and violet are cool colors. Find them on the color wheel. Seurat used cool colors to paint the water. What other colors make up the water?

Red, yellow, and orange are warm colors. Find them on the color wheel. Where do you see warm colors in the painting?

Look at other paintings nearby. What is different about the frame around *Evening, Honfleur*?

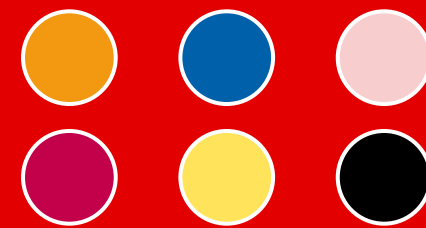
2. Find **Four Panels for Edwin R. Campbell** by Vasily Kandinsky.

This artist often made paintings while listening to music.

Sometimes, Kandinsky used colors and lines to represent, or show, the different sounds he heard.

For example, red might represent the strong sound of a trumpet.

Search the paintings for one of the colors below. Using an imaginary paintbrush, create a movement and sound for that color.



Did your paintbrush move quickly or slowly? Was your color loud or soft? Now look for the other colors.

“Play” all of the colors of one painting. How might the other paintings sound?

3. Find **The Red Studio** by Henri Matisse.

Check off the objects you can find in this painting.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> clock | <input type="checkbox"/> wall |
| <input type="checkbox"/> painting | <input type="checkbox"/> plant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> plate | <input type="checkbox"/> glass |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sculpture | <input type="checkbox"/> table |
| <input type="checkbox"/> chair | <input type="checkbox"/> picture frame |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dresser | |

Which of these objects are just red? Which are painted using more than one color? What do the objects painted with many colors share in common?

Look closely at the blue-gray lines that form the furniture.

Matisse first made the studio in his painting blue-gray. Then, unhappy with the color, he changed it to red.

The lines that you see are the first layers of paint peeking through.

Matisse said:

“Where I got the color red—to be sure, I do not know that . . . I find that all of these things, flowers, furniture, the chest of drawers, only become what they are to me when I see them with the color red.”

Matisse’s studio was actually white and had many windows. Do you see any windows in *The Red Studio*?

Matisse’s studio was a special place for him. Think of a place that is special to you and describe it to the person with you. Then draw a picture of it here. If you could make this place only one color, which color would you choose? When you get home, add color to your drawing!