These cards are photographs of artworks created by people from different cultures and time periods.

• Look up! See the silhouettes, or shapes, that circle the Learning Center. Match each card to its silhouette.

• Read and discuss the information on the back of the cards.
13 Century

*Tile*

Composite body, underglaze and luster painted
7 inches wide

**Match this artwork to its silhouette in the Learning Center.**

The words on this tile describe fasting before the banquet of Paradise in a language called Naskh.

Can you see the letters inscribed on the tile?
1860 – 1870  
**Navajo, Native American**  
**Wearing Blanket**  
Wool  
69 x 48 inches  
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

**Match this artwork to its silhouette in the Learning Center.**

Navajo women were famous for the blankets they wove with wool from their own sheep. This type of design was called an “Eye-Dazzler.”

Why do you think they called it that?
1920
Piet Mondrian
Composition in Red, Yellow and Blue
Oil on canvas
Municipal Museum, Amsterdam

Match this artwork to its silhouette in the Learning Center.

Mondrian reduced everything to geometric shapes in his paintings.

How would you paint a landscape only using geometric shapes?
c. 1940
Constantin Brancusi
Bird in Space
Brass
59 inches high
Guggenheim Museum, New York

Match this artwork to its silhouette in the Learning Center.

Brancusi simplified his subjects into abstract forms.

Can you see the bird in this sculpture?
1950
Jackson Pollock
*One (Number 31, 1950)*
Oil and enamel paint on canvas
106 x 210 inches
Museum of Modern Art, New York

**Match this artwork to its silhouette in the Learning Center.**

This artist worked in a style that was called Action Painting.

Do you get a feeling of movement when you look at the canvas?
1960
Alexander Calder
Four Red Systems
Painted sheet metal mobile
77 x 71 x 71 inches
Louisiana Museum of Modern Art, Humlebæk, Denmark

Match this artwork to its silhouette in the Learning Center.

Calder was the first artist to make sculptures that hang in the air and move. They are called mobiles.

What shapes would you use to make a mobile?
1964
Louise Nevelson
Painted wood

Match this artwork to its silhouette in the Learning Center.

This artist is known for her stacked box sculptures.

Can you see repeating wood shapes? What are those shapes?
1972 – 1976
Christo
Running Fence, Sonoma and Marin Counties, California
Woven and synthetic fabric
18 feet high, 24 1/2 miles long in Northern California

Match this artwork to its silhouette in the Learning Center.

This artist, with his wife Jean-Claude, has expanded our notion of what art is. They often wrapped entire buildings in fabric, or, as in this case, work with the landscape.

Can you think of a project you might do with fabric?
1984
Nancy Graves
Tarot
Bronze with polychrome patina and enamel
88 x 49 x 20 inches
Minneapolis Institute of Art

Match this artwork to its silhouette in the Learning Center.

This artist often cast elements of nature in bronze like branches and leaves.

Can you see pieces of nature in this sculpture?
Barbara Kruger uses techniques from her background as a magazine designer and gives her opinion about the things that happen around us.

What would your opinion be about shopping?
1990
Joan Mitchell
Wind
Oil on canvas
102 x 157 inches

Match this artwork to its silhouette in the Learning Center.

This artist lived for many years in Giverny where Claude Monet painted the water-lilies.

Look for Monet on the Timeline. Can you see any similarities between the two artists?