



SHARE our artists

Erasmus+ project  
SHARE 2019-2022



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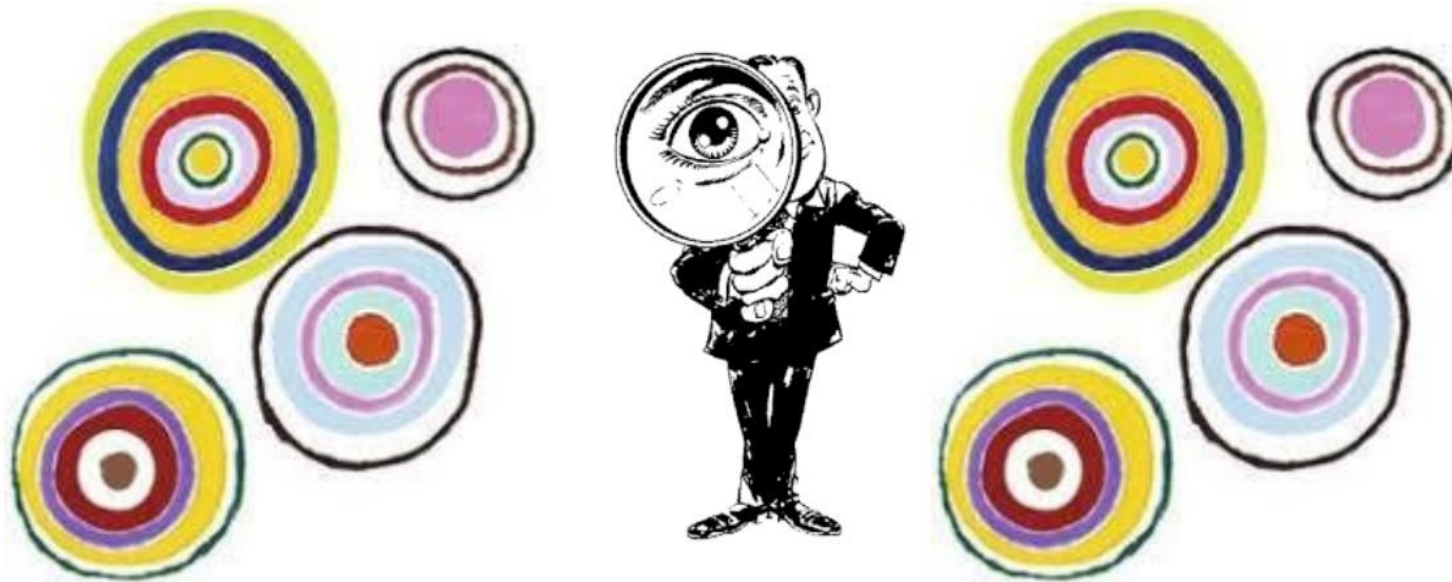
**Erasmus+ project**  
**2019-1-FR01-KA229-062516-1**  
**SHARE 2019-2022**



Écoles maternelle & primaire  
**Ste Catherine -  
St Joseph Liffré**

# Who is Robert Delaunay ?

Qui est Robert Delaunay ?



Circles  
des cercles...



Circles  
des cercles...



Concentric circles  
des cercles concentriques...



Robert Delaunay is a french painter born in 1885 in Paris.  
With his wife Sonia Delaunay, he created a mouvement called « orphisme »  
where colours and forms are essential.

Robert Delaunay est un peintre français né en 1885 à Paris. Avec sa femme Sonia Delaunay, il a créé un mouvement appelé « orphisme » où les couleurs et les formes sont essentielles.



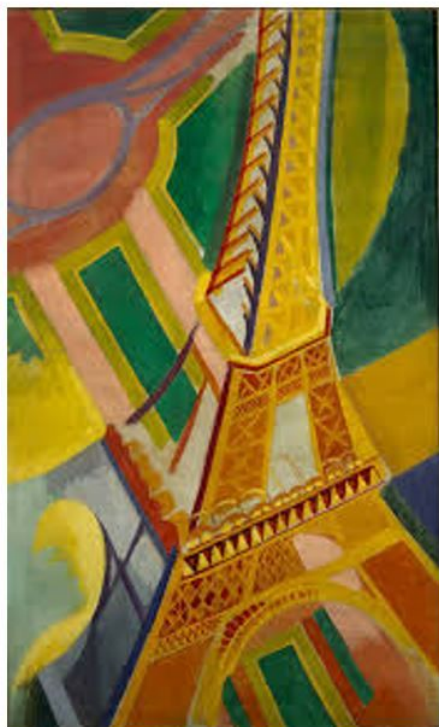
One of his famous painting : « Disques simultanés »





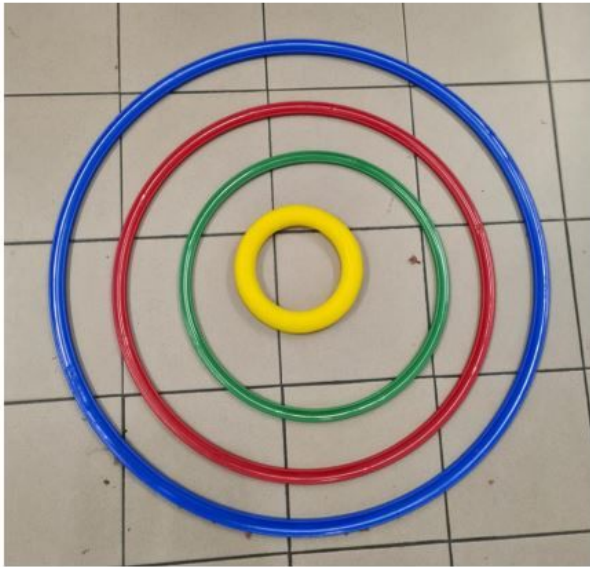
He loved the Eiffel Tower that he painted many times. He died in 1941.

Il aimait la Tour Eiffel qu'il a peint à plusieurs reprises. Il est mort en 1941.



# Robert Delaunay at school

Robert Delaunay à l'école





With chalks under the covered playground  
A la craie sous le préau





With black pen  
Au feutre noir





**Notebooks cover**  
Couvertures pour les cahiers





**Posters for the hallway**  
Affichages pour l'entrée



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**Who is Robert Delaunay ?**

Qui est Robert Delaunay ?

**Who is his wife ?**

Quel est le prénom de sa femme?

**Who are his friends ?**

Qui sont ses amis ?

**Which french monument did he like ?**

Quel monument français aimait-il ?

**Who is Robert Delaunay ?** *a french painter*

Qui est Robert Delaunay ?

**Who is his wife ?** *Sonia*

Quel est le prénom de sa femme?

**Who are his friends ?** *Guillaume Apollinaire  
and Vassily Kandinsky*

Qui sont ses amis ?

**Which french monument did he like ?**

Quel monument français aimait-il ?

*The Eiffel Tower*



# SHARE

2019-1-FR01-KA229-062516\_3

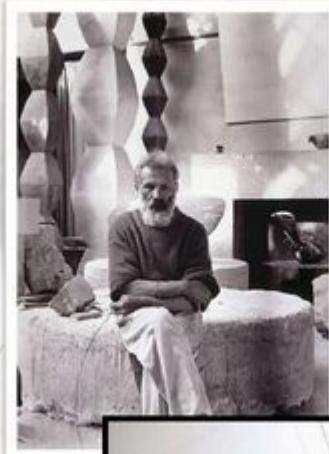


"Work like a slave, command like a king, create like a god."



# CONSTANTIN BRÂNCUȘI

Constantin Brâncuși was a Romanian sculptor, painter and photographer, born in 1876 in Hobîța village, Gorj county. Considered one of the most influential sculptors of the 20th-century and a pioneer of modernism, Brâncuși is called the patriarch of modern sculpture.



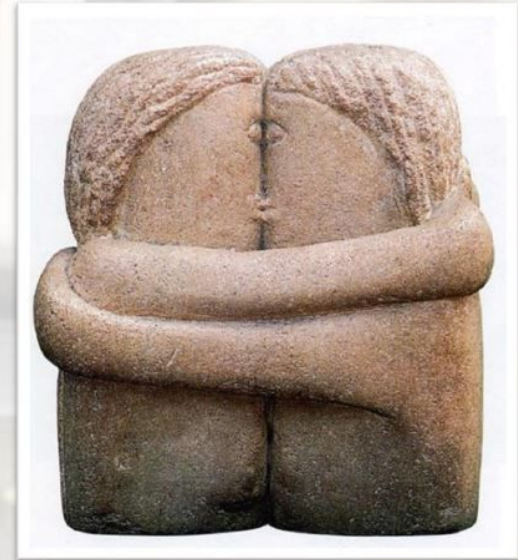
Workshop of Brâncuși in Paris



Brâncuși started his artistic work in Craiova and made his career in France. He left Romania on foot to France.

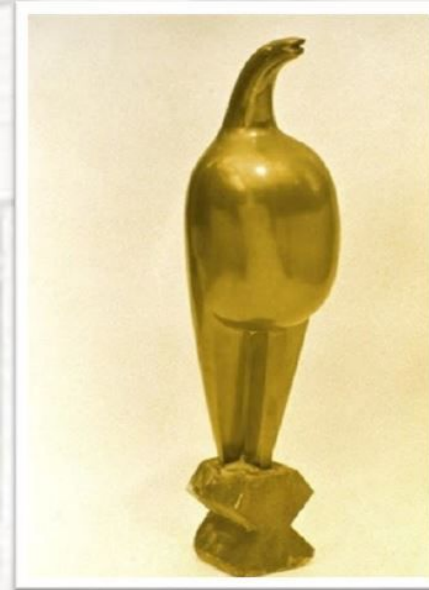
His most important sculptures are:

- **THE KISS:** Brâncuși created many versions of The Kiss, further simplifying geometric forms and sparse objects in each version, tending each time further toward abstraction. His abstract style emphasizes simple geometrical lines that balance forms inherent in his materials with the symbolic allusions of representational art.

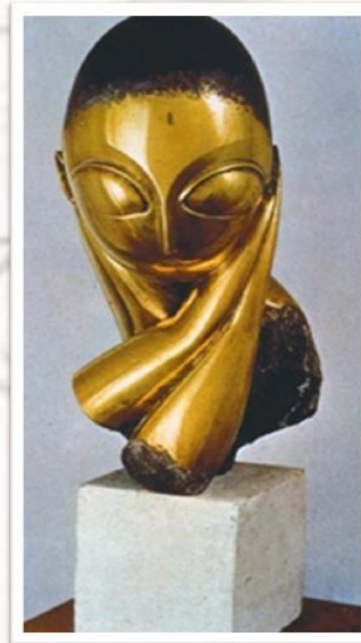




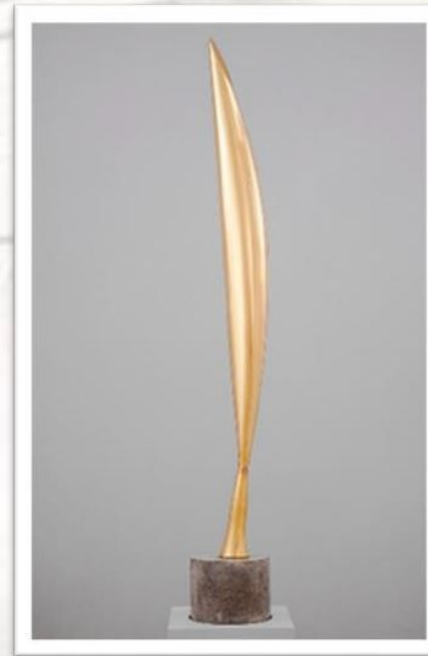
- ***THE WISDOM OF THE EARTH:*** The sculpture shows a woman focused on herself suggesting a philosophy of Brâncuși prior to Christianity. It was made in 1907 and classified in the "Treasure" category of the National Cultural Heritage, initially exhibited in 1910 at the National Museum of Art of Romania.



- **THE MASTER BIRD:** The word “maiastra” means “master” or “chief” in Brancusi’s native Romanian, but the title refers specifically to a magically beneficent, dazzlingly plumed bird in Romanian folklore. Brancusi’s mystical inclinations and his deeply rooted interest in peasant superstition make the motif an apt one.



- **MADemoiselle POGANY:** In Paris in 1910, Brâncuși met this sculpture's subject, the Hungarian painter Margit Pogány. She requested him make her portrait. Brancusi carved her likeness in marble from memory. A bronze cast was then made from the marble original. Seven years later, Brancusi created a second version of her portrait, both in marble and, as seen here, in bronze. Not unlike a caricaturist, Brancusi has simplified, and therefore emphasized, his subject's features: large, almond-shaped eyes; severe brows; a slender nose; an ornate chignon of hair; and the demure gesture of hands resting against a chin.



- **BIRD IN SPACE:** Sixteen examples of the Bird in Space (*L'Oiseau dans l'espace*) sequence, dating from 1923 to 1940, have been identified. The streamlined form communicates the notion of flight itself, rather than describing the appearance of a particular bird. A vestige of the open beak of the *Maiastra Bird* is retained in the beveled top of the tapering form, a slanted edge accelerating the upward movement of the whole.



It is an homage to the Romanian heroes of the First World War.

The ensemble comprises three sculptures, on an axis 1.3 km (3/4 mile) long, oriented west to east:

- ***The Table of Silence***
- ***The Gate of the Kiss***
- ***The Endless Column***

The ensemble is considered to be one of the great works of 20th-century outdoor sculpture.

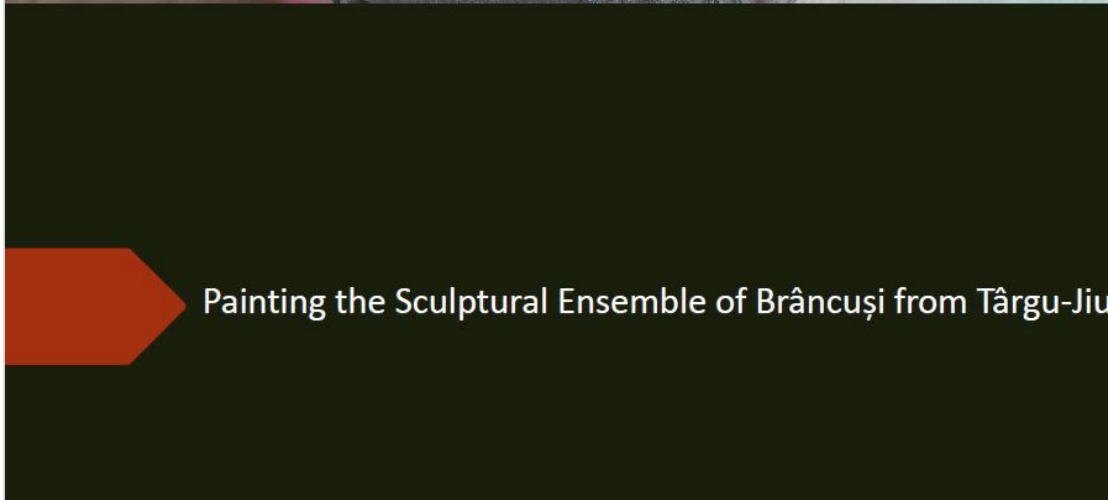
➤ ***THE SCULPTURAL ENSEMBLE OF CONSTANTIN BRÂNCUȘI AT TÂRGU JIU : The Path of the Heroes***

The National Museum of Modern Art in Paris (Center Pompidou) has an important number of works by Brâncuși. In 1951 he applied for French citizenship, obtained it a year later, and thus left everything to France.



## ACTIVITIES WITH CHILDREN ABOUT CONSTANTIN BRÂNCUȘI





Solving puzzle with Brâncuși



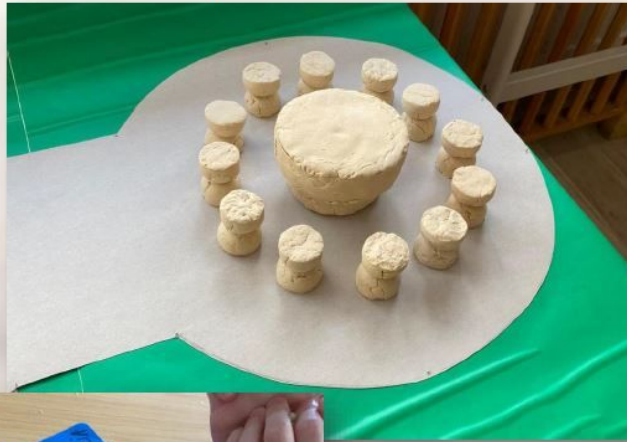
Confection of Brâncuși's operas at practical activities



Drawing about Brâncuși



Modeling Brâncuși's works from plasticine



The background of the slide features a faded image of Constantin Brâncuși's studio in Iași, Romania. On the left, there is a portrait of Brâncuși. In the center and right, various stone sculptures are visible, including a large, rectangular structure with circular motifs and several smaller, rounded forms. A vertical decorative element on the right side consists of a series of overlapping, light-colored, shell-like shapes. On the left side, there are thin, dark, curved lines resembling reeds or grass. A dark red arrow points to the right from the left edge of the slide.

## QUIZ ABOUT CONSTANTIN BRÂNCUȘI:

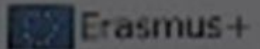
1. WHO IS CONSTANTIN BRÂNCUȘI?
2. WHERE HE MADE HIS CARRIER?
3. WHICH ARE HIS MOST IMPORTANT SCULPTURES?
4. WHERE WE CAN FIND MANY OF HIS WORKS?

## QUIZ RESULTS:



1. WHO IS CONSTANTIN BRÂNCUȘI? ... *a Romanian sculptor, painter and photographer*
2. WHERE HE MADE HIS CARRIER? ... *in France*
3. WHICH ARE HIS MOST IMPORTANT SCULPTURES? ... *The kiss, The wisdom of the earth ,  
The master bird, Mademoiselle Pogany, Bird in space, The Path of the Heroes*
4. WHERE WE CAN FIND MANY OF HIS WORKS? ... *at The National Museum of Modern  
Art in Paris (Center Pompidou)*





# Project SHARE



Amadeo de Souza-Cardoso  
artista nacional/local artist

# Biografia/ Biography

Amadeo Ferreira de Souza-Cardoso nasceu a 14 de Novembro de 1887, em Manhufe, freguesia de Mancelos, concelho de Amarante.

Em 1905, Amadeo parte para Lisboa com a intenção de seguir o curso de Arquitetura na Academia de Belas-Artes. É na Capital que desenvolve a atividade de desenhador e sobretudo de caricaturista.

Pertencente à primeira geração de pintores modernistas portugueses, Amadeo de Souza-Cardoso destaca-se entre todos eles pela qualidade excepcional da sua obra e pelo diálogo que estabeleceu com as vanguardas históricas do início do século XX. "O artista desenvolveu, entre Paris e Manhufe, a mais séria possibilidade de arte moderna em Portugal num diálogo internacional, intenso mas pouco conhecido, com os artistas do seu tempo". A sua pintura articula-se de modo aberto com movimentos como o cubismo o futurismo ou o expressionismo, atingindo em muitos momentos – e de modo sustentado na produção dos últimos anos –, um nível em tudo equiparável à produção de topo da arte internacional sua contemporânea.

No ano de 1918 uma doença de pele impede Amadeo de pintar. A 25 de Outubro morre bruscamente em Espinho, vítima da epidemia “pneumónica” que assolou a Europa no final da Guerra.

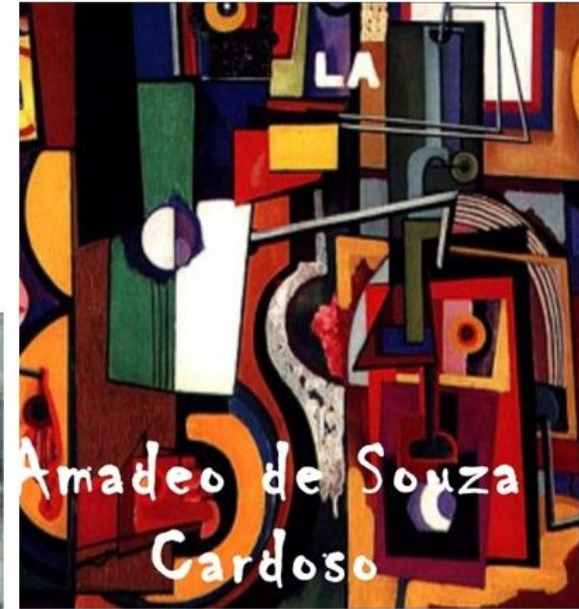


Amadeo Ferreira de Souza-Cardoso was born on November 14, 1887, in Manhufe, parish of Mancelos, municipality of Amarante.

In 1905, Amadeo left for Lisbon with the intention of following the Architecture course at the Academia de Belas-Artes. It is in the capital that he develops his activity as a designer and above all as a caricaturist.

Belonging to the first generation of Portuguese modernist painters, Amadeo de Souza-Cardoso stands out among all of them for the exceptional quality of his work and for the dialogue he established with the historical avant-garde of the early 20th century. "The artist developed, between Paris and Manhufe, the most serious possibility of modern art in Portugal in an international dialogue, intense but little known, with the artists of his time". His painting is openly articulated with movements such as Cubism, Futurism or Expressionism, reaching in many moments - and in a sustained way in the production of the last few years -, a level that is comparable to the top production of international contemporary art. .

In the year 1918 a skin disease prevents Amadeo from painting. On October 25, he died suddenly in Espinho, victim of the “pneumonic” epidemic that devastated Europe at the end of the war.



#### Obras/ Works of Art

Considerado o Picasso português, estas são algumas obras de arte com utilização de formas e cores.

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Considered the portuguese Picasso, these are some works of art using shapes and colours.

**Pintar sem cores/ Paint without colours**  
Exhibition in Universo das Memórias



**HÁ FALCÕES NO UNIVERSO**

"Les Faucons", de Amadeo de Souza-Cardoso, bem como outros desenhos do artista, patentes no Universo de Memórias João Carlos Abreu, foi o mote para se entrar em diálogo sobre a vida e a obra deste autor.

Como representar o movimento? Como "pintar" sem cores?

A importância da linha e dos padrões visuais na composição de uma imagem.

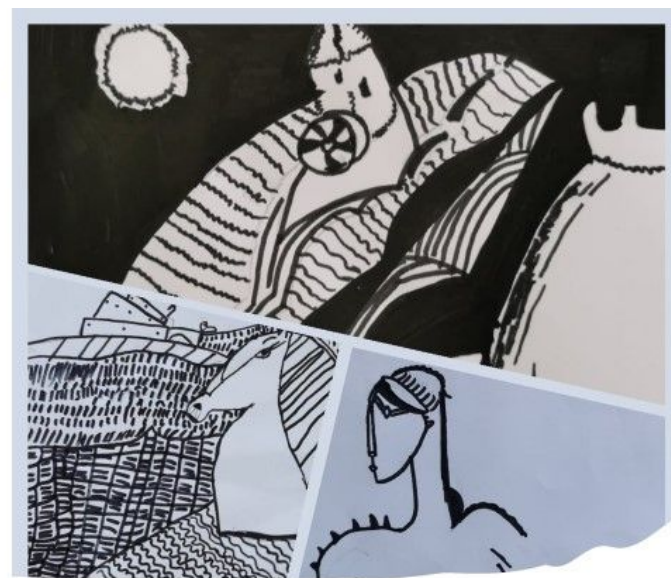
**THERE ARE HAWKS IN THE UNIVERSE**

"Les Faucons" by Amadeo de Souza-Cardoso, as well as other drawings of the artist, part of the collection in the Universo de Memórias João Carlos Abreu, was the reason to talk about the life and work of this Portuguese painter.

How to represent movement? How to "paint" without colours?

The importance of tracing and visual patterns for the composition of an image.





Desenhos baseados nas obras do artista – Pintar sem cores, após pesquisa na internet e Power Point

Draws based on artist work art – paint without colours, after doing research on internet and Power Point



## QUIZZ

What's the surname of Amadeo? \_\_\_\_\_

In what year was he born? \_\_\_\_\_

Where was he born? \_\_\_\_\_

Where did he studied? \_\_\_\_\_

Did he paint with colours? \_\_\_\_\_

Did he painted without colours? \_\_\_\_\_



## QUIZZ

What's the surname of Amadeo? **Souza-Cardoso**

In what year was he born? **In 1887**

Where was he born? **Amarante city**

Where did he studied? **Lisbon and Paris**

Did he paint with colours? **yes**

Did he painted without colours? **yes**

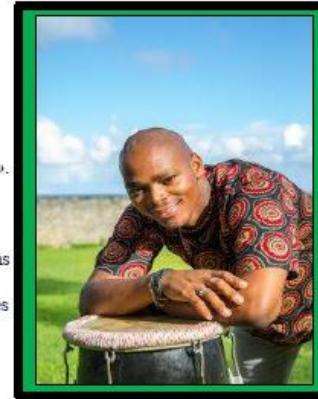
EB1/PE Ribeiro Domingos Dias  
Work done by 3rd and 4th grade students



# Loïc EMBOULÉ

Originaire de Petit-Bourg, Loïc Emboulé est l'enfant du pays Guadeloupe. Son nom est associé à la musique traditionnelle Gwo-Ka et aussi à une musique alternative mélangeant le Gwo-ka et ses rythmiques dérivées (zouk & balades créoles) ; à des sonorités caribéennes nouvelles (ka-koustik). Il est l'auteur, le compositeur et l'interprète de titres tels que « *Chanté sa, Kaporal, Mwen anvi, déprésyon, Faya, Konsé- kans, Fo nou ban nou lamen* ».

Influencé par son oncle Jean Claude Emboulé, un artiste reconnu en Guadeloupe pour la qualité et la diversité de sa musique, il trouve ses racines dans le Gwoka et le moderne ka. A l'âge de 18 ans il quitte la Guadeloupe pour rejoindre Montpellier pour ses études. Il y découvre des sonorités européennes au contact de plusieurs artistes héraultais, espagnols etc. A son retour en Guadeloupe, il intègre le groupe « Alliance Kréyol » en qualité de chanteur, au sein duquel il fait ses premiers concerts.



Dans le même temps, Loïc rencontre Marc Giorgi, un grand « maître ka ». Cette rencontre sera capitale pour son avenir musical. Loïc devient son élève et apprend les fondements de la musique Gwo-ka (le chant, le boula, le marquage). Dès lors, il quitte le groupe « Alliance Kréyol » pour sa passion, le Gwo-ka, et commence à développer ses qualités d'auteur-compositeur. Par la suite, il rencontre Mario Giorgi et travaille de nouvelles mélodies basées sur des rythmiques ka, accompagnées de guitares acoustiques.

Nos élèves interpréteront cette chanson en présence de l'artiste : <https://youtu.be/G0Uslv9uyvA>

Originally from Petit-Bourg, Loïc Emboulé is the native of the country Guadeloupe. Its name is associated with traditional music Gwo-Ka and also to an alternative music mixing the Gwoka and its derivative rhythms (zouk & Creole walks); to new Caribbean sounds (ka-koustik). He is the author, the composer and performer of titles such as "Chanté sa, Kaporal, Mwen anvi, déprésyon, Faya, Konsékans, Fo nou ban nou lamen."

Influenced by his uncle Jean Claude Emboulé, an artist recognized in Guadeloupe for the quality and diversity of its music, it has its roots in Gwoka and modern ka. At the age of 18 he left Guadeloupe to join Montpellier for his studies. There, he discovered European sounds through contact with several artists Hérault, Spanish etc. On his return to Guadeloupe, he joined the group "Alliance Kréyol" as singer, in which he made his first concerts.

At the same time, Loïc meets Marc Giorgi, a great "ka master". This meeting will be crucial for his musical future. Loïc becomes his student and learns the fundamentals of Gwo-ka music (singing, boula, marking). From then on, he left the group "Alliance Kréyol" for his passion, the Gwo-ka, and began to develop his qualities as a songwriter. Subsequently, he met Mario Giorgi and worked on new melodies based on ka rhythms, accompanied by acoustic guitars.

Our students will perform this song in the presence of the artist : <https://youtu.be/G0Uslv9uyvA>