

- DAY 1:** The Silver Teapot, A Strict Schoolmaster
 - Retelling: Model a retelling of events in order so far.
- DAY 2:** Climbing the Rigging, Two Young Apprentices
 - Retelling: Have the student retell events in order so far.
- DAY 3:** Boy Bell Ringers
 - Retelling: Have the student retell events in order so far.
- DAY 4:** From Silver to Iron, Will Indians Attack Boston?
 - Retelling: Have the student retell events in order so far.
- DAY 5:** Review – Practice the first stanza of "Paul Revere's Ride."

ART

- A Harbor in Moonlight* by Claude-Joseph Vernet (Rococo) – K

At the age of only 14 years old, **Claude-Joseph Vernet** (1714-1789) helped his father in the most important parts of his work as a decorative painter. He soon left for training in Rome, and it was this voyage by sea that impressed upon him a love of the beauty of the sea.

Vernet was able to show the atmosphere and blend it with the scene so beautifully and classically. He was in Rome for twenty years painting views of seaports, storms, calms, and moonlights. He was especially popular with aristocrats.

By royal command, he returned to Paris for awhile and was commissioned to complete a series of marine paintings.
- Starry Night* by Vincent van Gogh (Post Impressionism) – K

Vincent van Gogh was born the son of a preacher in 1853 in Holland. He pursued a career in art for most of his life; he was never considered successful, though he worked tirelessly for days, sometimes without stopping to eat! Even though he painted over 800 works, only one painting sold during his lifetime. Van Gogh's works are characterized by large, sweeping brush strokes using paints in a VERY THICK amount. Sometimes he would stroke the paint on with a knife, almost like working with clay. Van Gogh also painted still-lives of fruits (lemons and pears) and of flowers (irises and sunflowers). Today, several of his paintings rank among the most expensive in the world! Other painters that lived during van Gogh's lifetime were Jean-Francois Millet, Paul Gauguin, Camille Pissarro, and Claude Monet.

In the painting *Starry Night*, van Gogh's distinctive brush strokes are swirled around the stars and throughout the night sky. This picture is one of the most well-known images in art. It has been replicated numerous times.
- Children's Games*, 1560, by Pieter Bruegel (Renaissance) – 1st

For a biography of **Pieter Bruegel**, see Week 3.

Bruegel loved to paint common people doing common things. Look closely at the children in this European town. There are more than 230 children playing about ninety different games. Which games do children still play today?
- The Night Watch* by Rembrandt van Rijn (Baroque) – 2nd

Rembrandt van Rijn (July 15, 1606 - October 4, 1669) was born in Leiden, Holland. His family made sure he had an excellent education even though they were not well-to-do, as his father was a miller. He studied at the Latin School before attending the University at Leiden at only 14 years old. He soon quit to study art because his university classes didn't interest him.

Rembrandt studied first with a local artist, then moved to Amsterdam, the capital, to study with a master. In only six months, Rembrandt learned everything, and at 22 years old was very well respected as a painter and began teaching art. He married a woman with connections to a successful art dealer. This advanced Rembrandt's career because he met wealthy people who wanted their portraits painted. He also continued to teach.

During this period, Rembrandt painted many paintings. His religious and mythological works were also very popular. His masterpiece, *The Blinding of Samson*, was done around this time.

Though Rembrandt was very successful in his career, his personal life was marked by tragedy. His wife and three of his children died. He was known for living an extravagant lifestyle and had to sell all his possessions, including his house, to pay his debts, forcing him into personal bankruptcy. None of these personal problems seemed to affect his work. In fact, he continued to paint well-liked masterpieces such as *Bathsheba at Her Bath* and *The Jewish Bride*.

Rembrandt died at the age of 63.

The Night Watch is the title of this week's art piece, but it isn't the official name given to the painting. It is only how the painting became known in the 18th century. Originally it was called *The Company of Captain Frans Banning Cocq and Lieutenant William van Ruytenburch preparing to march out*. The painting was commissioned by Captain Banning Cocq and seventeen of his civic guard, all of whom are pictured in the painting. Each of the seventeen and Captain Banning Cocq paid the equivalent of 100 dollars each to be pictured; the drummer boy Rembrandt did free of charge. The picture is one of the most famous paintings in all the world and is colossal in size (11.91 ft x 14.34 ft). The use of light and motion was unique for this time period.

Interestingly, during the World Wars, the painting was rolled up and hidden inside a steel canister. It has also endured being slashed and having acid thrown on it while on public display at a museum.

MUSIC

Piano Sonata No. 14 in C-Sharp Minor, "Quasi una fantasia,"
opus 27, No. 2, "Moonlight": I. Adagio Sostenuto by Ludwig van Beethoven

Beethoven named this **sonata** "sonata in the manner of a fantasy." Five years after his death, a German music critic and poet thought the music went well with the way the moon reflects on Lake Lucerne in Switzerland. People liked his description, and the nickname "Moonlight Sonata" caught on.

It is played softly, and has a sad melody played against a steadily moving accompaniment.

- After listening to this piece, what do you think of its nickname? Does the music remind you of the moonlight reflecting on water?

Ludwig van Beethoven (December 16, 1770 - March 26, 1827) exhibited musical talent at a very young age. He took music lessons from his father, and had his first public concert at the age of six. He attended a Latin school, but did not do well in his classes, struggling with sums and spelling his entire life. At 16, Beethoven quit school and went to Vienna to play piano for his hero, Mozart, who was considered the greatest composer alive. After hearing Beethoven play, Mozart was very impressed. Beethoven studied music under Joseph Haydn, but it was not long before he began composing on his own and earning a lot of money and fame. He proved himself proficient composing for all instruments. It wasn't long, though, before he began losing his hearing. Beethoven's most notable works were written in the last ten years of his life while he was completely deaf. He is considered the greatest composer of all time.

SCIENCE, KNOWLEDGE, & CULTURE

- Study horses this week. Learn these names and meanings: *stallion*, *mare*, *filly*, *colt*, *gelding*.
- Learn these terms and meanings: *gallop*, *canter*, *trot*.
- Learn about caring for a horse. What is required? What do horses eat? What is the difference between a wild horse and a domesticated horse?
- If possible, ride a horse! Strongly consider at least one semester or year of "hippotherapy" (also horse therapy, therapeutic riding, equine therapy) for your student(s). americanhippotherapyassociation.org