

INTRODUCING ART

FRENCH ARCHITECTURE/ SCULPTURE THE EIFFEL TOWER THE STATUE OF LIBERTY

1. Alexandre Gustave Eiffel, a French structural and aeronautical engineer, designed and built the Eiffel Tower in Paris, France for the 1889 World Fair. It is 984 feet tall.
2. For years the Eiffel Tower was the world's tallest structure. It was a military observation station during World War 1. Since 1953, it has been used to transmit television programs.
3. Eiffel also designed the structural framework that supports the copper covering for the Statue of Liberty.
4. Please refer to the fact sheet attached for further information.

QUESTIONS

Describe what you see.

What is the name of this structure?

Who do think designed this tower?

Where is this located? Has anyone ever been to see this structure?

(If so have them describe what it was like and what the view was like)

How many levels do you see.

Why do you think this was built and what has it been used for in the past?

Gustave Eiffel also designed another important structure as a gift for our country from France. Does anyone know what it is called? (The Statue of Liberty)

REFER TO THE INTRODUCING ART PAGE ON THE STATUE OF LIBERTY FOR INFORMATION AND THE ATTACHED WORLD BOOK ARTICLE. QUESTIONS FROM THE INTRODUCING ART PAGE MAY BE USED OR YOU MAY USE THE FOLLOWING QUESTION SEQUENCE.

QUESTIONS

Describe what you see and look closely since this will be quite familiar to you. Look for details. What do you think it is made from? How do you think it was made since it is hollow and you can go inside and up into the torch?

Who knows the name of this statue? (They will be surprised to know the real name).

What was the reason for this statue and who designed it?

This statue is a symbol. What do you think she stands for?(Explain why they think that)

She has seven spikes on her crown that stand for something. What do you think that might be? (the light of liberty shining on the seven seas and the seven continents)

What do you think the tablet stands for? (Declaration of Independence)

What do you think the broken chain stands for?(tyranny or unjust rule)

This sculpture looks like sculptures made of marble from another culture from ancient times. Who might that be? (Greeks)

We might consider this structure to be architecture like the Eiffel Tower because

people can go inside and see a museum and eat at a restaurant. Do you think this is architecture or sculpture?

FASCINATING FACTS

Alexandre Gustave Eiffel designed and built the Eiffel Tower in Paris, France for the 1889 World Fair. For his work, he received the Legion d'honneur award.

The tower cost over a million dollars to build, but the French government only paid for about a quarter of the cost. Alexandre Gustave Eiffel put up the rest of the money needed to complete the structure. In return, he received part of the admission fees paid by visitors for the first twenty years. Over four million visitors go to see the Eiffel Tower each year.

The Eiffel Tower rests on four arched columns that are set into masonry piers. Each provides a 350-square-foot base for support. The base of the tower is quite

large, containing 38,000 square feet of floor space. That is about the same size as a room 195 feet long and 190 feet wide! Seven thousand tons of iron were used to construct the 984-foot tower.

The famous tower contains three large platforms. Four restaurants were built on the lowest platform for the 1889 World Fair. Visitors must walk up a spiral staircase from the third platform to reach the top of the tower. From the top, they can see for 50 miles on a clear day.

Besides being a tourist attraction, the Eiffel Tower has been used as a radio broadcasting station, a meteorological observatory and an aerodynamic research center.

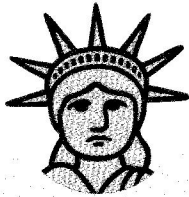
INTRODUCING ART

FREDERIC AUGUSTE BARTHOLDI

1. Bartholdi was born in 1834 in Colmar, France.
2. He studied art and architecture in Paris.
3. On a trip to Egypt he was heavily influenced by the size of the Egyptian pyramids and monuments.
4. He enjoyed creating sculpture which glorified his nation and the friendship of France and the United States. Several sculptural works are located in this country.
5. He is known for working on a colossal scale. His masterpiece - "The Statue of Liberty"

Title: "The Statue of Liberty"

1. Where is this sculptural work located? Hint: New York Harbor What was the intention of the artist when he created this work?
2. The statue's real name is "Liberty Enlightening the World". What symbolic meaning does this title hold? What would you name this work of art? **One idea:** It was given in friendship to the USA by France. Consider these things: The statue was paid for by donations from the people of France. Americans paid for the pedestal. Symbolic meaning: Friendship takes effort from two sides. It must first be offered. Then it must be accepted and supported by the party it was intended for. Perhaps this was one way to 'Enlighten the World'. Hint: Try to lead the children to make these statements.
3. What is the focal point of this work? Why does she face out to sea? For what reason was she placed in the New York Harbor? There was plenty of room on the western prairie. Why not there? Why does the crown and the lamp light at night? Hint: Focal point is the head.
4. There are two types of sculpture. Which type is this work? Why would the artist have chosen to shape it in this way?
 - a. **Relief Sculpture** is that which is flat against another object such as a building. It is not meant to be seen from the back.
 - b. **Sculpture in the Round** is sculpture that is meant to be viewed from all sides. This type of sculpture often sits on a pedestal. What is a pedestal and why is it necessary?
5. Sculptors have practical problems to consider when creating their works of art. What type of material should be used. They must consider location: Interior or Exterior. What is the name of the metal used on the "Statue of Liberty"? Hint: **Copper**. Interior structure and exterior metal were major decisions when planning this work of art. Why? Why was copper a good choice? Why not sand stone? or Marble? Hint: Elements would have eroded these away very quickly.
6. **Repousse** is a process of shaping metal by hammering it into a mold. The copper skin on the statue is only 3/32" thick. The repousse technique gives the statue its unique sculptural qualities. What sculptural qualities make her seem like a real person? Hint: Drapery and folds of her gown are soft and flowing; the expression of her face is very human; the position of her body is graceful and lacking a rigidity that the iron girders might have suggested. **Hint:** Check Western Art Time Line and the Print on Greek sculpture "Winged Victory" Many similarities to Greek Sculpture. Also the statue on the dome of the U.S. Capital Building is influenced by Greek Sculpture.
7. **Alexandre Gustave Eiffel**, the French engineer who designed the Eiffel tower, designed the supporting structure for the "Statue of Liberty" What similarities do you see in these structures? Do you think Eiffel was an artist? Why or Why not? What did Eiffel have to consider as he designed these structures?
8. Is the "Eiffel Tower" art? Is the "Statue of Liberty" art? Why or why not? What makes something a work of art? Symbolic meaning? Materials used? Placement? Realism? Hint: This is getting you into art philosophy. Children love to give their views on such questions as the above. You only need to guide them and prod them on to explore the ideas in more depth. If this is uncomfortable just skip these questions. However-- this is fun to do.
9. **This work of art is sculptural and architectural.** Why? Hint: It is a museum, a building which is populated with people who visit the statue. It has steps, a restaurant, etc. It is also a sculptural work which when viewed from a distance does not take on the appearance of a building. It sits on a pedestal.



DATE TO REMEMBER

Statue of Liberty: Dedication Anniversary (October 28th) The statue of *Liberty Enlightening the World*, a gift to America from France, made its New York debut on this date in 1886. Here are some fun statue stats you can share with your kids: the structure is so large that it had to be shipped in 350 separate pieces ◊ The seven rays in the statue's crown represent the seven seas and the seven continents ◊ The statue's mouth is 3 feet wide, while her nose measures 4½ feet long ◊ If Lady Liberty wore real shoes, she'd need an American woman's size 879 ◊ In strong winds, her torch can sway as much as 5 inches. Learn more about this impressive national icon at www.statueofliberty.org.

FamilyFun

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