



Character Artists and Historical Figures

Who do children meet in Creativity Express? A cast of artists, inventors, and innovators lead them through history, science, math, and of course art! Animation brings these characters to life, engaging children in the learning process.



Frederic Bazille (1841-1870)

Bazille was a French impressionist painter who frequently used figure painting. His friends included Claude Monet and Alfred Sisley, and due to his wealth, he helped less fortunate artists by allowing them to paint in his studio.

Napoleon Bonaparte (1804-1815)

Napoleon had a famous portrait of him painted depicting him on a horse, "Napoleon Crossing the Alps" by Jacques-Louis David. Though dramatic and well-painted, it is historically inaccurate as it glorifies his real crossing of the alps.



Giotto di Bondone (1266-1337)

Giotto di Bondone was one of the first artists who contributed to the Italian Renaissance. His best-known work is a fresco of the Virgin Mary and Christ and is regarded as one of the masterpieces of his era.

Michelangelo di Buonarroti (1475-1564)

Commonly known as Michelangelo, this Italian sculptor and painter is well-known for his work in the Sistine Chapel and his sculpture "David". He is considered as one of the masters of the Renaissance, alongside Leonardo da Vinci.





Mary Cassatt (1844-1926)

Mary Cassatt typically painted the intimate relationships of women and their children, and was at the frontline of the French impressionist movement. She studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, but later decided to teach herself due to the slow pace and patronizing attitude of the teachers.

Paul Cezanne (1839-1906)

Paul Cezanne was a French artist who bridged the Post-Impressionist and Cubist movements. His notable works include his portraits and his landscape, "Mont Sainte-Victorie seen from Bellevue".



Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)

Leonardo da Vinci was a widely talented artist, even considered the most diversely talented artist of all time. His works include the "Mona Lisa", as well as multitudes of inventions and scientific studies.

Salvador Dali (1904-1989)

Famous for his surrealist artwork, Salvador Dali was an eccentric multi-media artist. His best known work, "The Persistence of Memory", depicts clocks melting in a desert, and has influenced many artists after his time.



Edgar Degas (1834-1917)

Degas was a French artist who is associated with Impressionism. His paintings are known for portraying movement, and in his portraits, female nudity.

Paul Gauguin (1848-1903)

Until his death, Paul Gauguin's artwork was not well-appreciated, due to its experimental nature. However, he paved the way for post-impressionist painting, as he influenced several artists such as Pablo Picasso and Henri Matisse.



Francisco Goya (1746-1828)

Goya chronicled his time in Spain through portraits of those who held the crown and various wars. He was a court painter of the Spanish Crown and influenced future artists such as Manet and Picasso.



Katsushika Hokusai (1760-1849)

Hokusai was a Japanese artist famous for his painting "The Great Wave off Kangawa". His works depict traditional Japanese life and nature.



King Louis XIV (1643-1715)

Louis XIV was the subject of many famous portraits, and had the longest reign of any monarch in European history. He was in possession of the Mona Lisa for a time before it was handed down to Napoleon after the revolution, then taken to the Louvre.



Edouard Manet (1832-1883)

Not to be confused with Monet, Edouard Manet was a French painter who mixed Realism and Impressionism in his paintings. He is known for his paintings "The Luncheon on the Grass" and his portrait "Olympia".





Claude Monet (1840-1926)

Monet was a founder of the French Impressionist movement, and is best known for his painting "Water Lilies". His methods were influential in future impressionist paintings, including his technique of painting one scene at different times of day to capture the changes in light and seasons.

Berthe Morisot (1841-1895)

Morisot was a member of an Impressionist circle of painters in Paris. She is famous for painting her daily surroundings and experiences, which reflect what 19th-century females were able to do in their time period.



Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1726)

Though not an artist, Sir Isaac Newton is famous for his discovery of the color wheel. His insight into how colors mix has allowed future artists to understand the making of paintings.

Pablo Picasso (1881-1973)

Pablo Picasso was a painter and sculptor famous for co-founding the Cubist movement. His works were often commentary on the Spanish Civil War; his work "Guernica" depicted the Bombing of Guernica by the Spanish nationalist government.



Camille Pissarro (1830-1903)

Pissarro was a Danish-French Impressionist painter who is known for his detailed landscape and cityscape paintings. He was an inspiration for future impressionist painters such as Paul Gauguin and Vincent van Gogh.

Pierre-Auguste Renoir (1841-1919)

Renoir was an impressionist painter who explored beauty and feminine sensuality through his paintings. His works are often vibrant and colorful, with short brushstrokes that fuse into one another.



Rembrandt van Rijn (1606-1669)

Rembrandt was a Dutch painter and printmaker. He achieved success at a young age, but fell on financially hard times in his later years. He is famous for his self-portraits and classical compositions.

Georges Seurat (1859-1891)

Seurat is known as a Post-Impressionist and Neo-Impressionist painter. His famous work, "A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte", is made of dots of multi-colored paint and is representative of the Impressionist era.



Gilbert Stuart (1755-1828)

Gilbert Stuart was one of America's best portraitists; he was best known for painting George Washington. His portrait of Washington has appeared on the one-dollar bill for over a century.

Vincent Van Gogh (1853-1890)

Known for his bouts of mental illness that spurred his post-impressionist paintings, Van Gogh is regarded as one of the best artists of his time. His self portraits and his painting "Starry Night" are immediately recognizable.





Giorgio Vasari (1511-1574)

Vasari was an Italian painter, architect, and writer; he is famous for his biographies of Italian artists. He also painted religious-oriented frescos.

Johannes Vermeer (1632-1675)

Vermeer is famous Dutch painter known for his portraits and scenes of domestic life. His painting "Girl with a Pearl Earring" is considered one of his masterpieces.



James Abbott McNeill Whistler (1834-1903)

Whistler was an American artist based in Britain; he was the founder of Tonalism. In this art style, landscapes would have an overall tone or atmosphere with dark natural hues.

