

# Seventh and Eighth Grade Fine Arts Activities

**Dear Parents and Students,**

**In this packet you will find various activities to keep a child engaged with the fine arts. Please explore these materials then imagine and create away!**

**Inside you will find:**

**Tiny Gallery of Gratitude...** Draw a picture relating to each prompt.

**Facial Expressions-** Practice drawing different facial expressions.

**Proportions of the Face-** Use this resource to draw a face with proper proportions.

**Drawing Eyes-** Draw eyes using simple shapes and lines.

**Drawing Noses-** Draw noses using simple shapes and lines.

**Portrait Drawing Proportions-** Use this reference to draw a self-portrait with proper proportions.

**Sneaker-** Design your own sneaker.

**Insects in a Line-** Follow the instructions to draw some exciting insects!

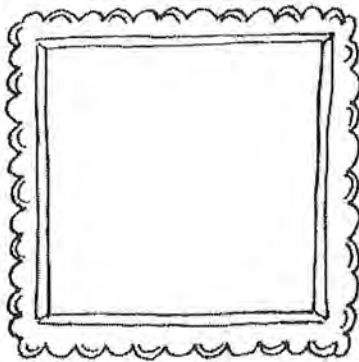
**Op Art Directions-** Follow these directions to create your own piece of op art.

**Robot Coloring Sheet-** Have fun.

**100 Silly Drawing Prompts-** Read these silly phrases and try to draw them. Giggle and have fun!

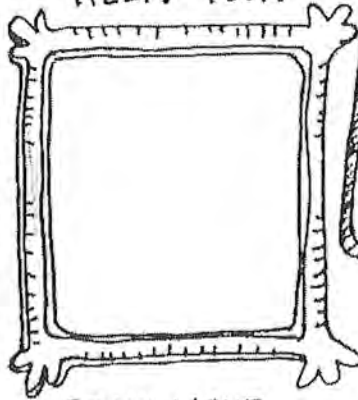
**Musician Biographies-** Take some time to learn about a few musicians and reflect on their lives and contributions to popular music.

# TINY GALLERY of GRATITUDE



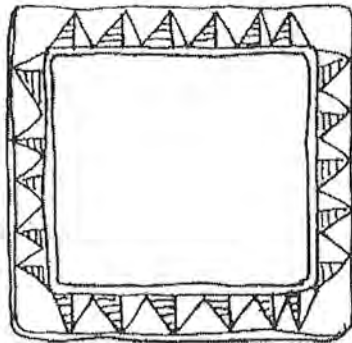
DRAW SOMETHING  
that makes you happy.

Draw someone who  
HELPS YOU.



DRAW A  
happy memory.

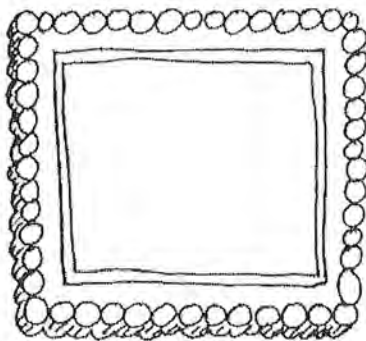
DRAW YOUR  
favorite place.



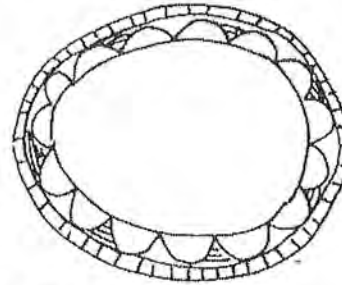
DRAW YOUR  
favorite food.

DRAW SOMETHING  
you are grateful for.

DRAW YOUR  
friends.

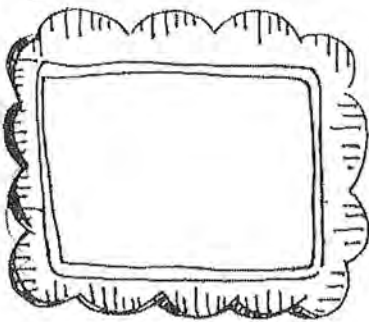
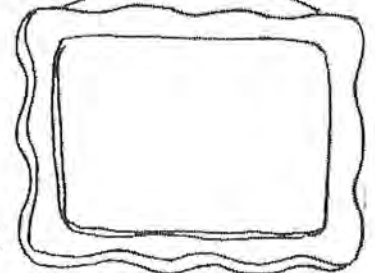


DRAW SOMETHING  
you like to do outside.

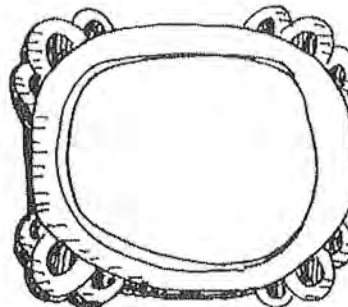
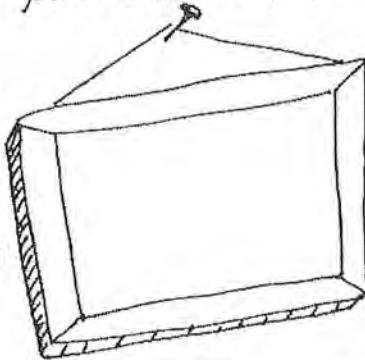


DRAW YOUR  
favorite feature.

DRAW YOUR  
favorite candy.

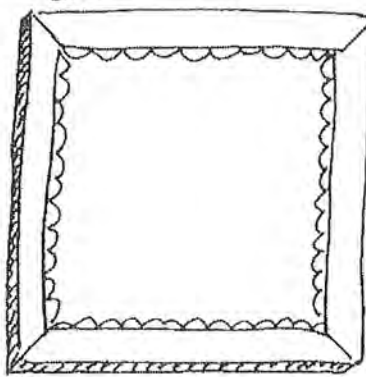
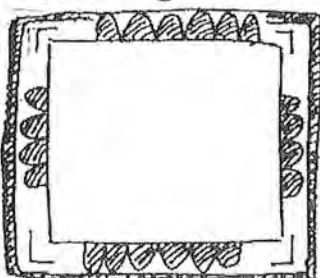
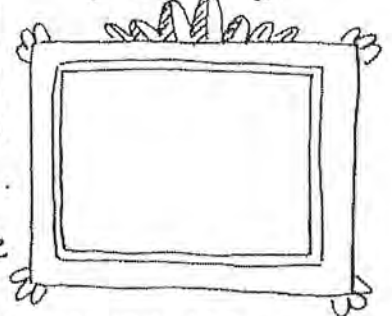


DRAW  
something  
that grows.

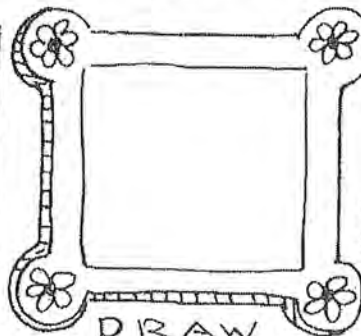


DRAW  
your favorite  
book.

DRAW  
your  
family.

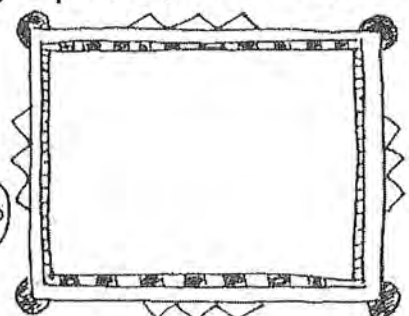


DRAW YOURSELF!

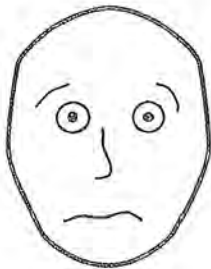


DRAW  
something  
that makes you  
SMILE.

DRAW YOUR  
favorite animal.



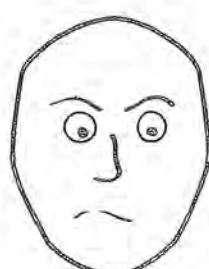
# FACIAL EXPRESSIONS: Our expressions tell people what we're feeling.



*Embarrassed*



*Bored*



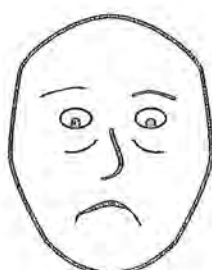
*Annoyed*



*Excited*



*Crying*



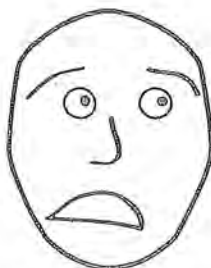
*Sad*



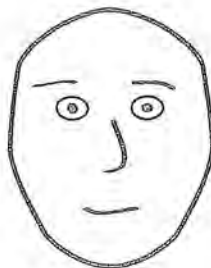
*Happy*



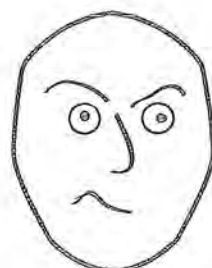
*Surprised*



*Scared*

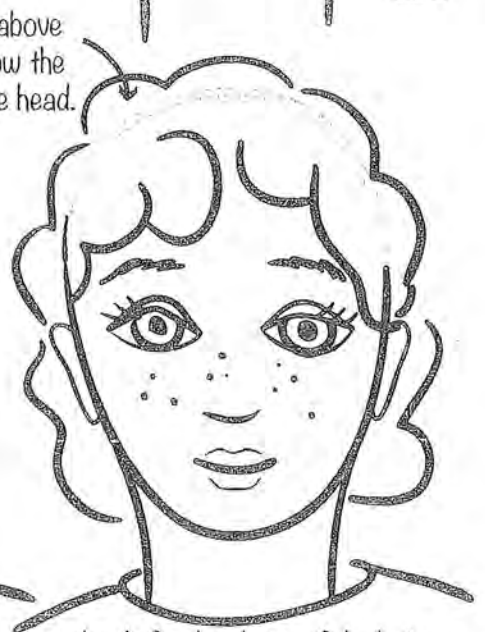
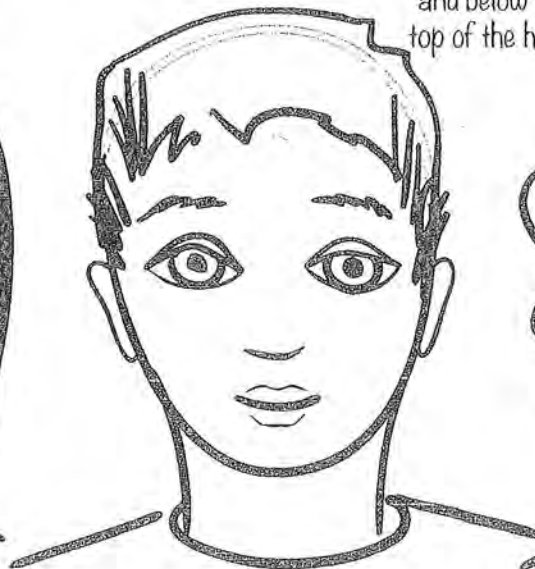
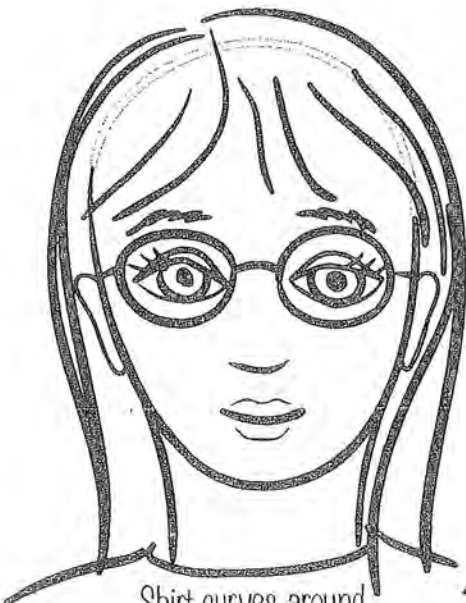
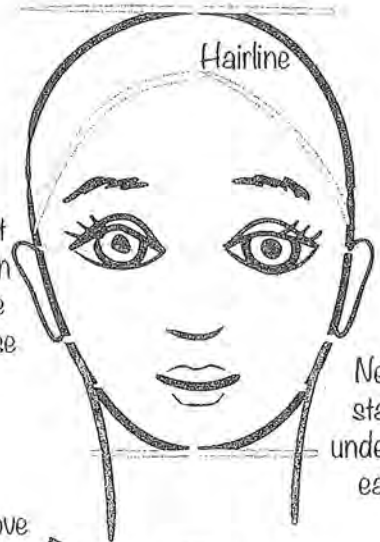
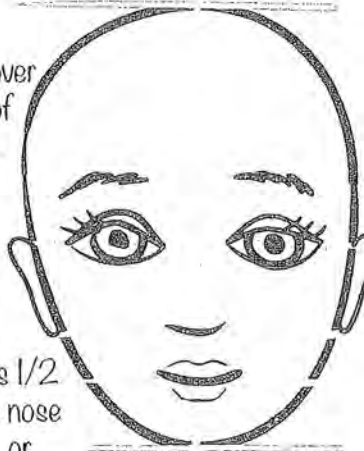
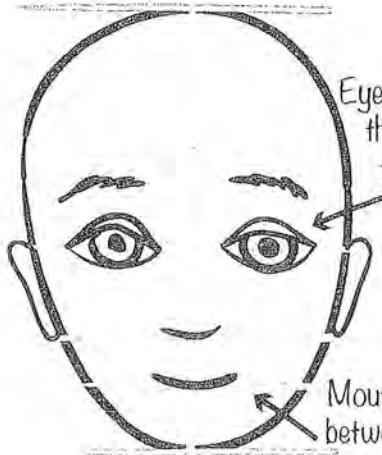
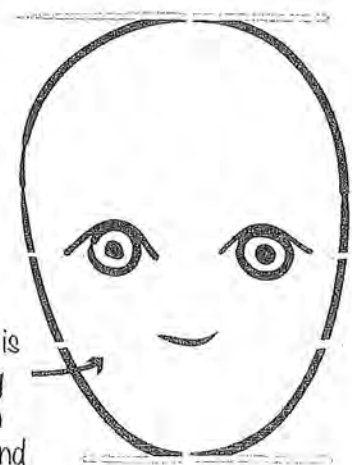
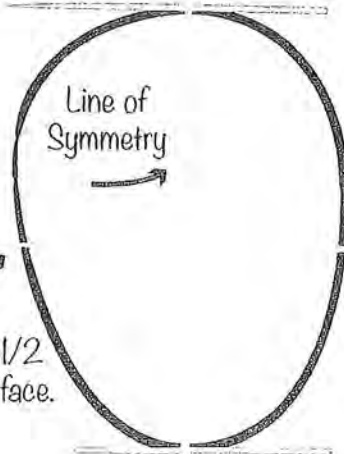
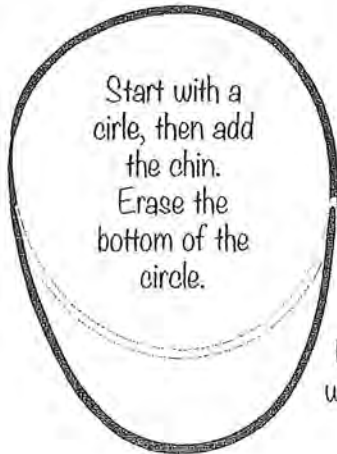


*Calm*



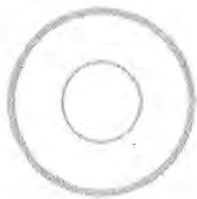
*Angry*

# Proportions of the Face

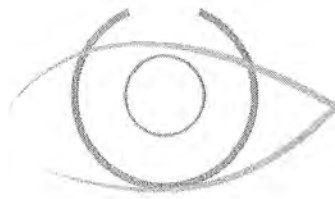


# DRAWING EYES

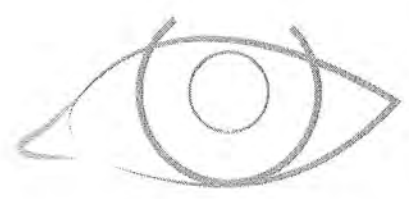
## USING SIMPLE SHAPES AND LINES



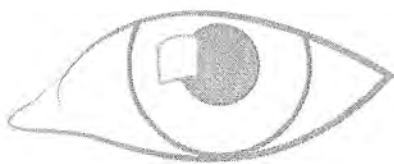
①



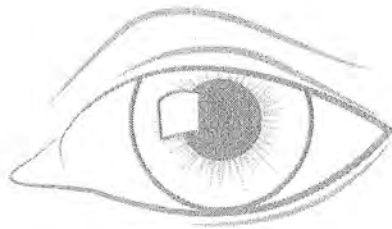
②



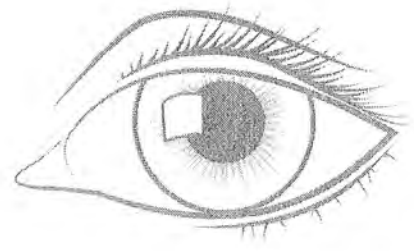
③



④



⑤

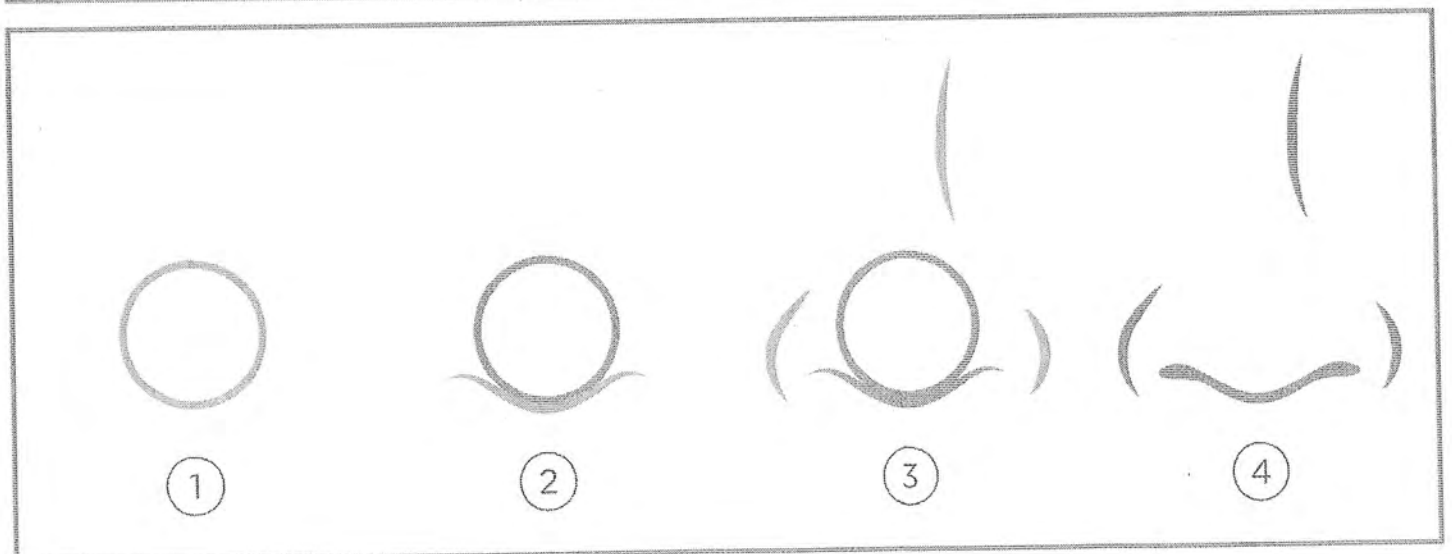
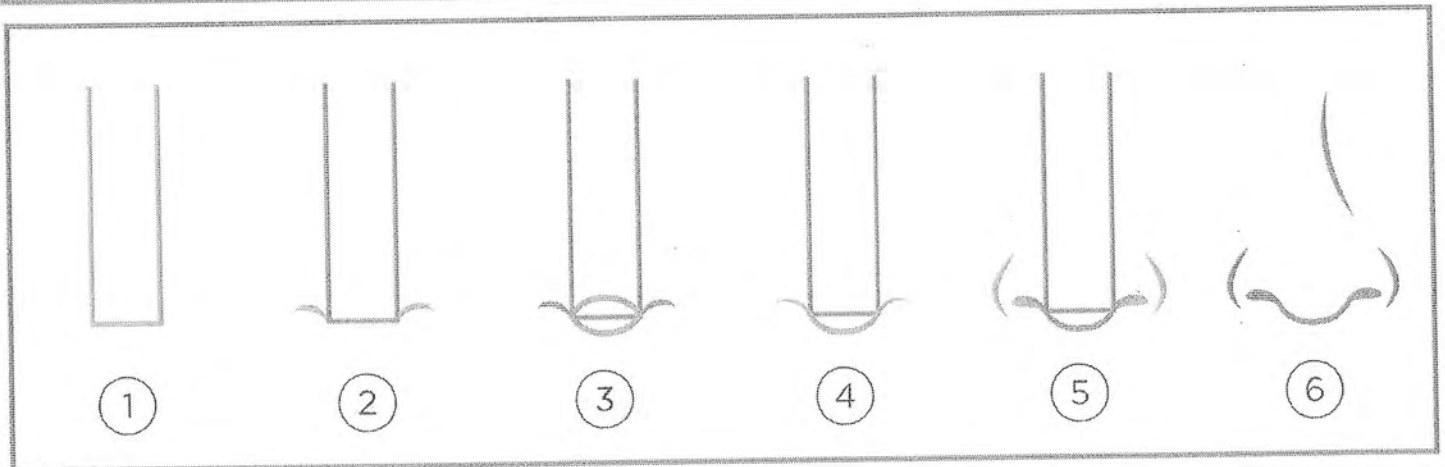
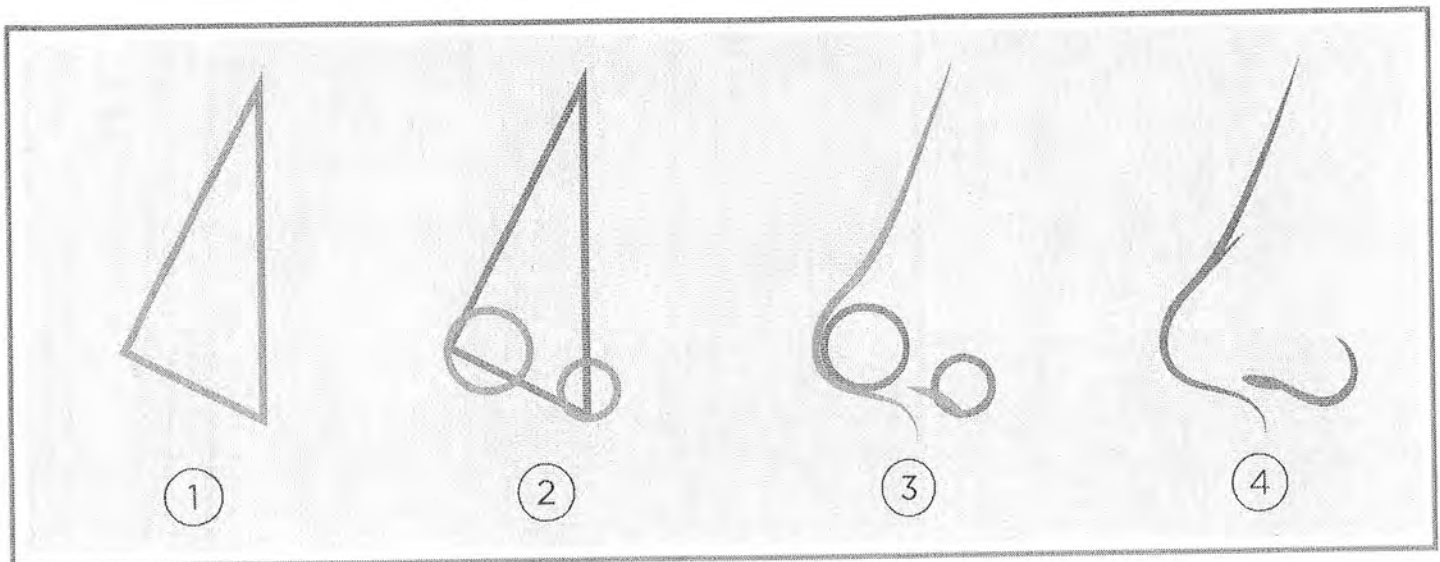


⑥

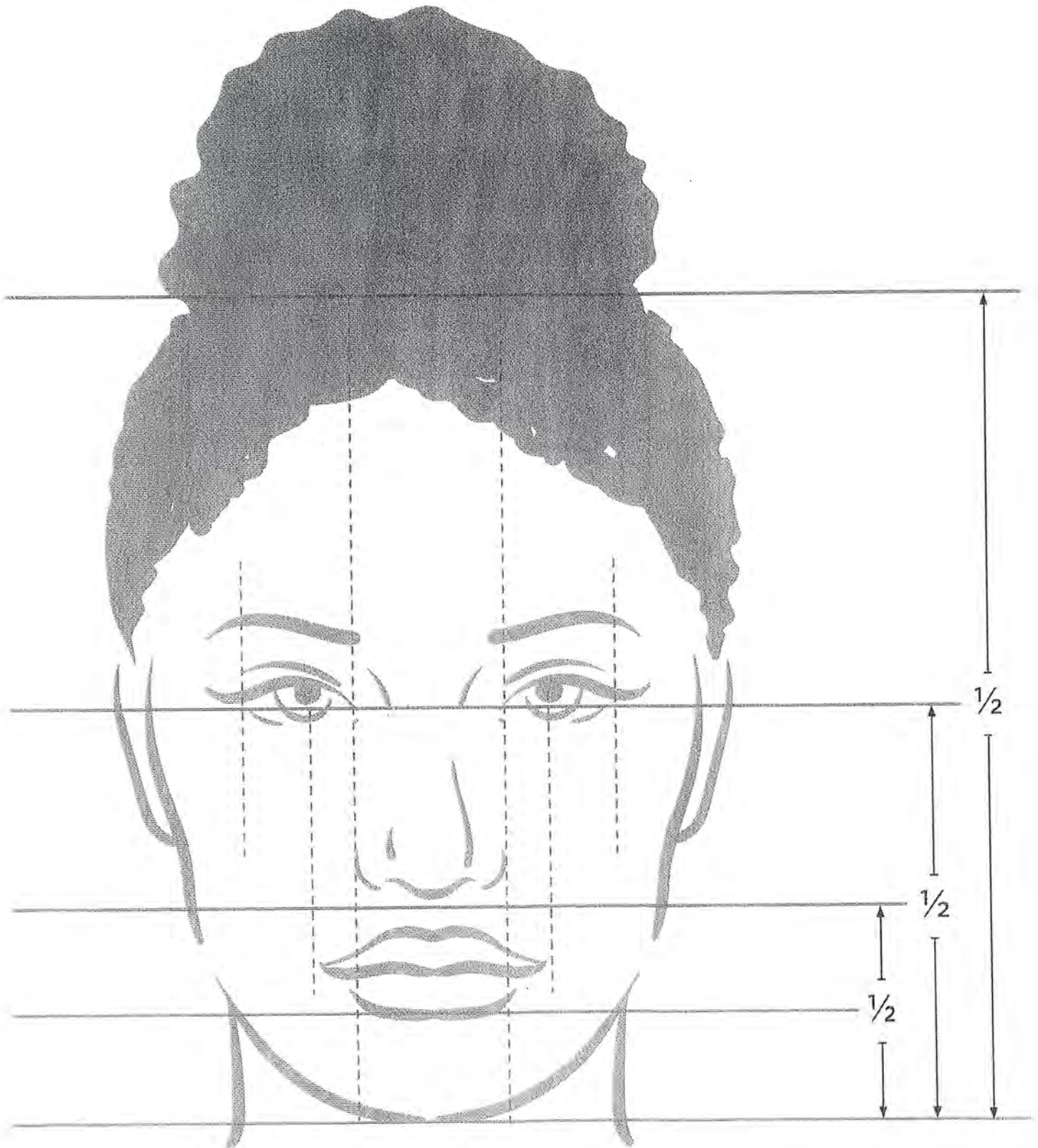


# DRAWING NOSES

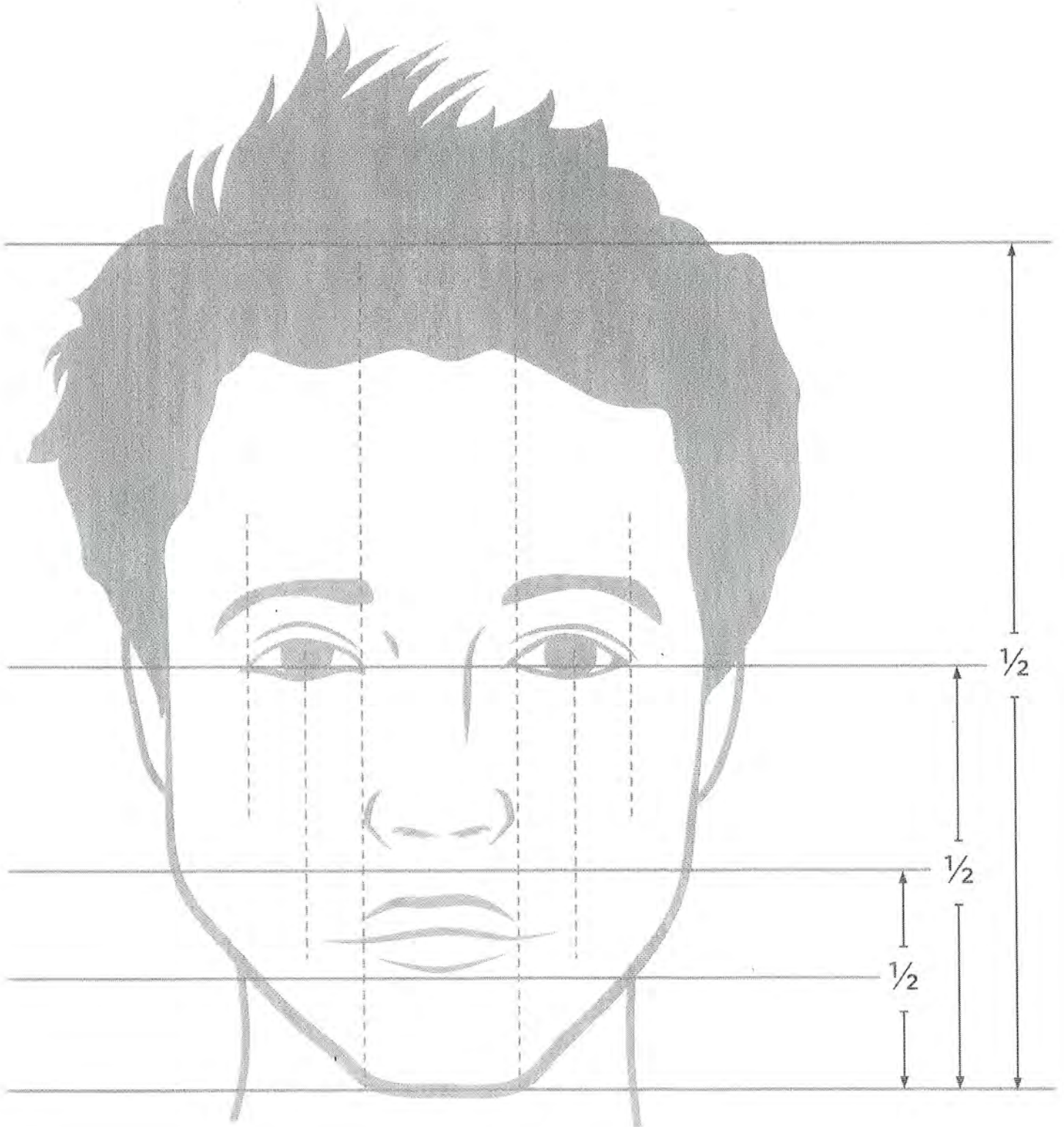
USING SIMPLE SHAPES AND LINES



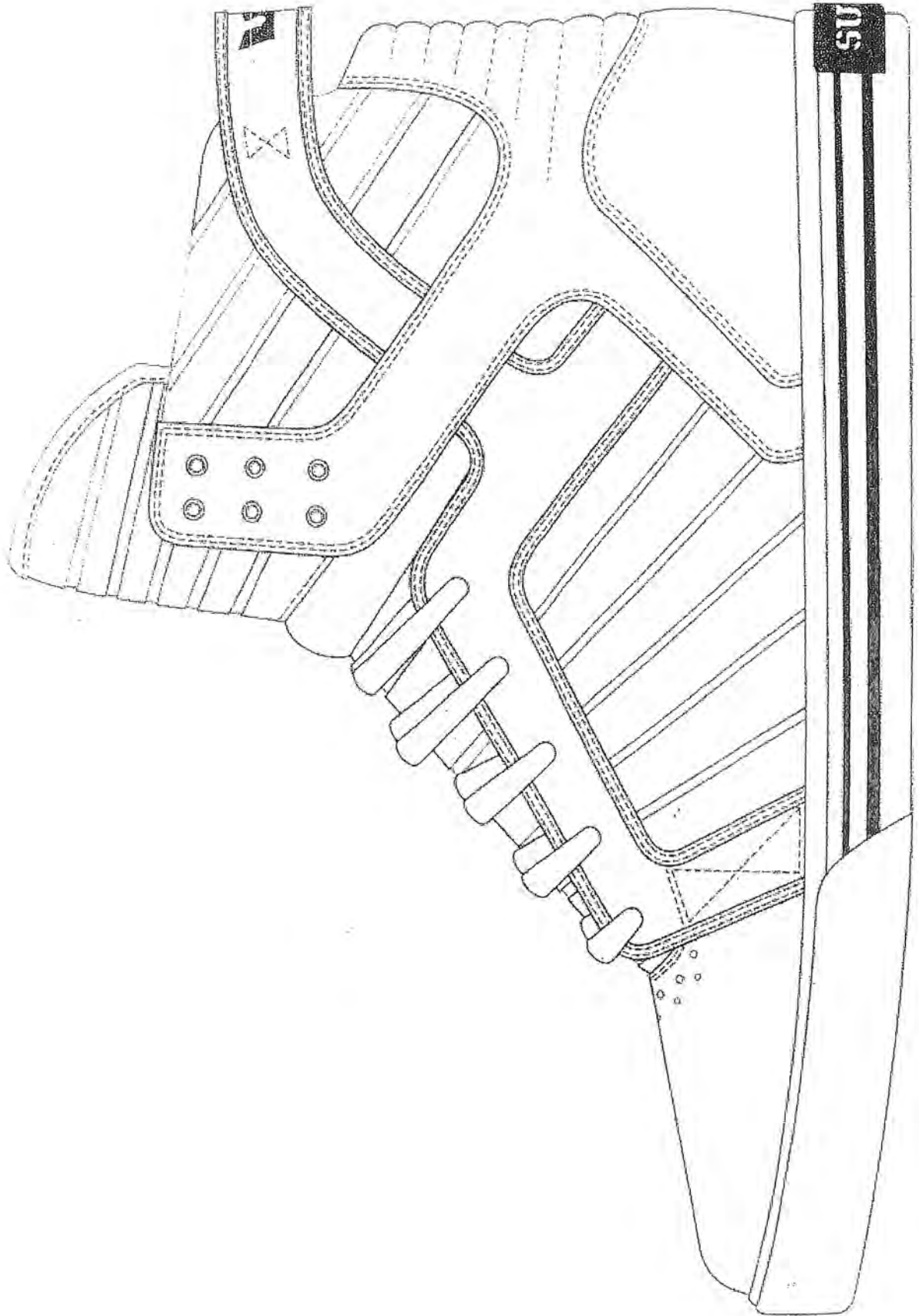
# PORTRAIT DRAWING PROPORTIONS



# PORTRAIT DRAWING PROPORTIONS



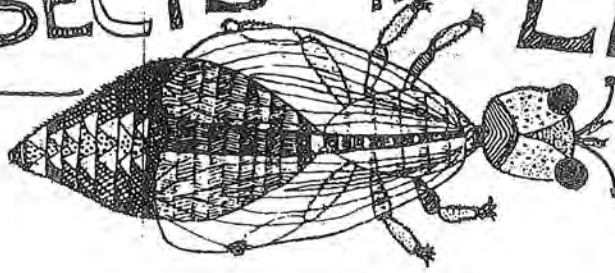




## HandOut

# INSECTS IN LINE

A. COOK



1. Use shapes to design six imaginary bugs. Be sure to vary the shapes of wings, bodies, legs and heads.

2. Draw the bugs with a pencil first. Don't just draw the bugs in a line—place them all over the paper.

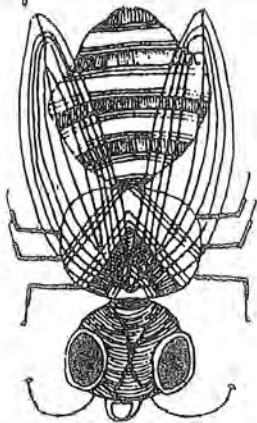


← Boring



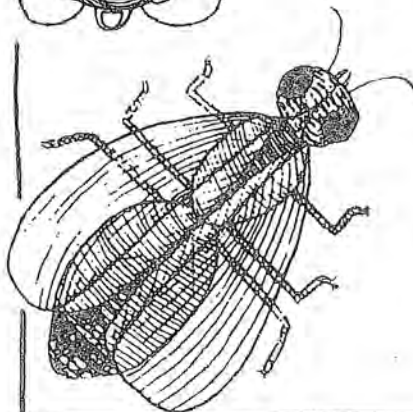
← Exciting

3. Outline your pencil lines with a black pen. Make up some different line designs to fill in the blank spaces of the insects' bodies.\*



4. Make the wings look see-through. Fill the wings with a design when part of the insect's body should show through from underneath.

Drawing simple lines in the wings will make it look like the bug is moving.

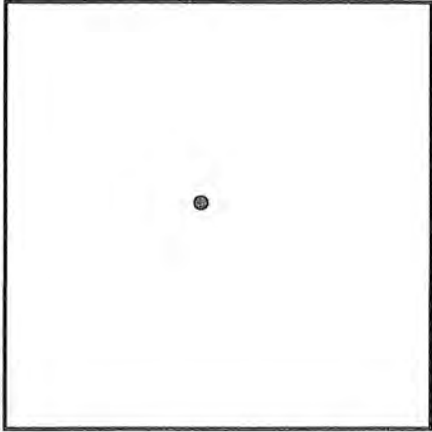


5. Fill your whole paper with insect drawings.

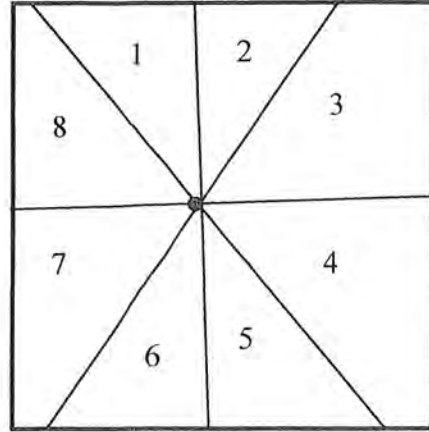
\* Refer students to the "Expressive Line Exercise" in the September 1992 issue of *SchoolArts*.

# OP ART DIRECTIONS

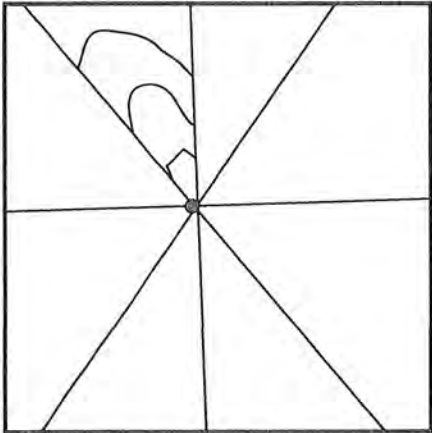
1.) Draw a dot in the middle of your paper.



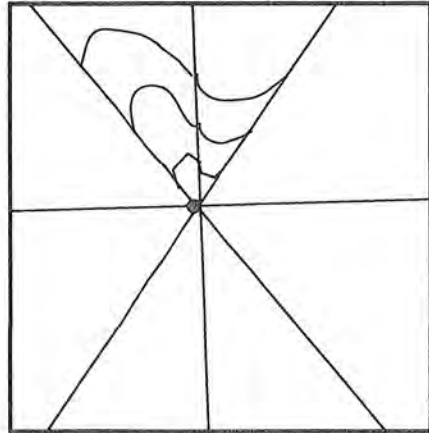
2.) Draw 4 lines that go through the dot to the edges of the paper. Very, very lightly with your pencil, number the sections 1-8.



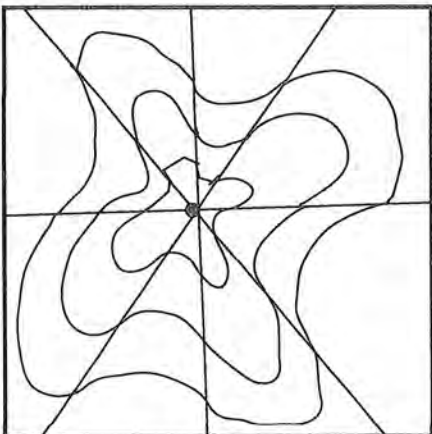
3.) Draw 3 curved lines in one of the sections.



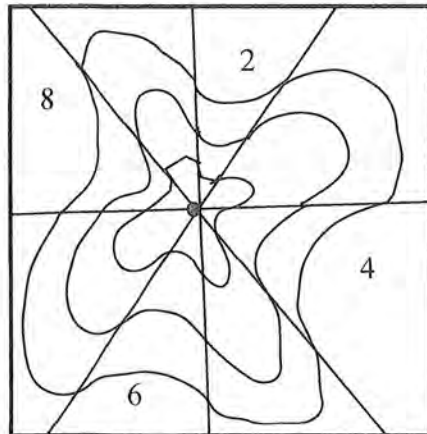
4.) In the next section, draw 3 curved lines that connect to the other lines, but curve the OPPOSITE way.



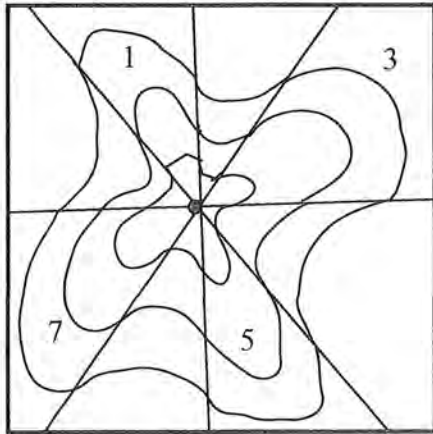
5.) Repeat this for each section, making sure the lines curve in opposite directions.



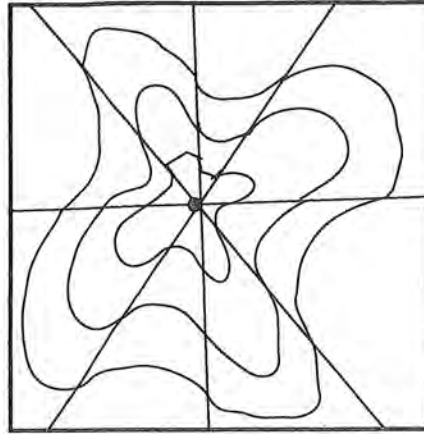
6.) With marker, color every other curved section in sections 2, 4, 6 and 8 with one WARM color.

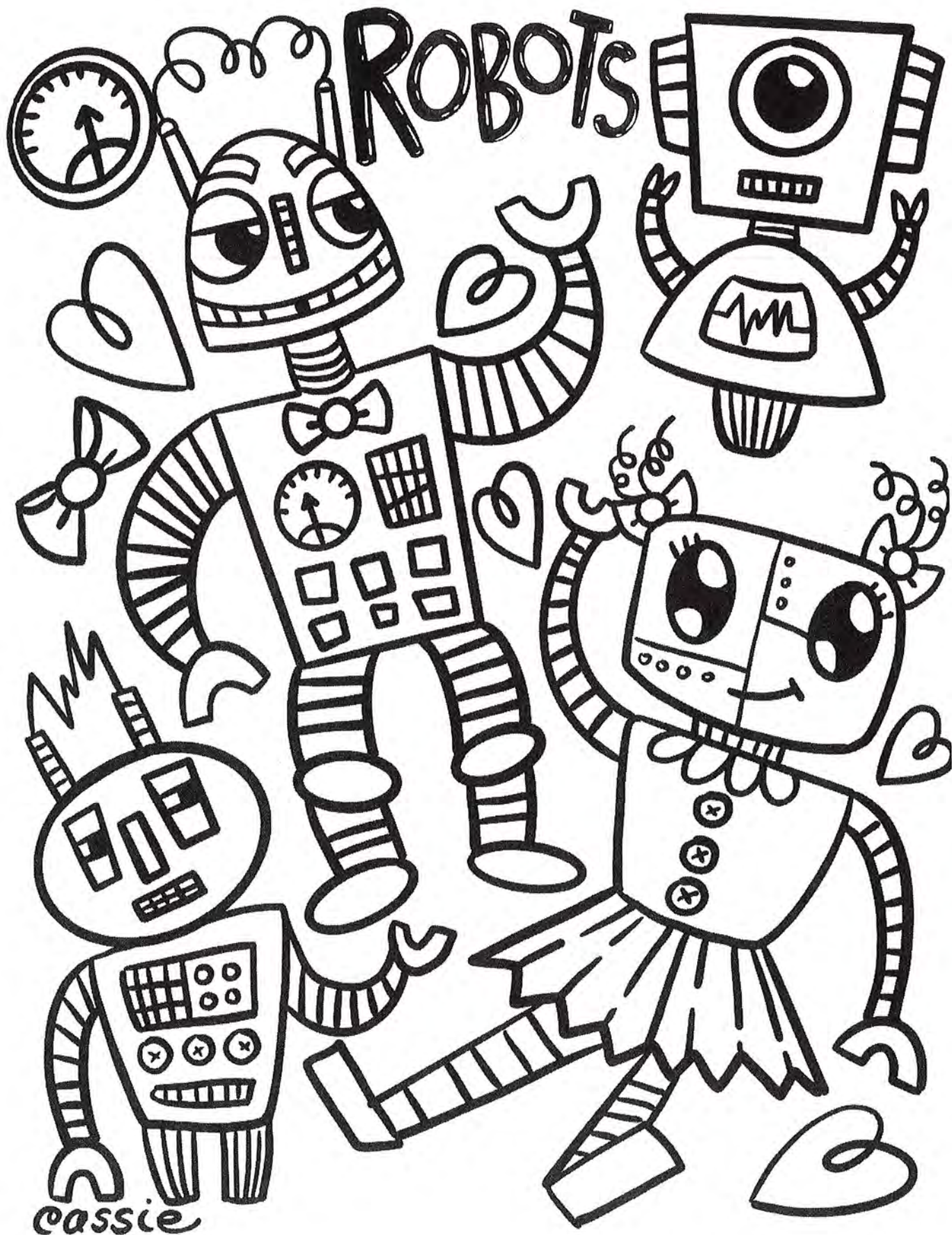


7.) With marker, color every other curved section in sections 1, 3, 5 and 7 with one COOL color. The colored sections should be opposite, so one marker section should not touch another marker section.



8.) In all remaining sections, shade the empty curved sections with a COLORED PENCIL that is the SAME COLOR as the section. Make each section darker at the edges and lighter in the middle.





@cassie

# 100

## SILLY DRAWING

### PROMPTS



#### ANIMALS

- Draw a llama surfing.
- Draw a fish swimming in something other than water.
- Combine two animals to create a new one.
- Draw a shark eating a cupcake.
- Draw a crab at a birthday party.
- Draw a seahorse in a blizzard.
- Draw a dinosaur crying.
- Draw an animal with arms for legs and legs for arms.
- Draw a pug on a treadmill.
- Draw a horse throwing a horseshoe.
- Draw a shark waterskiing.
- Draw a walrus in a beach chair.
- Draw a circus elephant standing on a ball.
- Draw a koala bear sitting on a trash can.
- Draw a lizard putting on lipstick.
- Draw a squirrel roasting a marshmallow.
- Draw an octopus with spoons for legs.
- Draw a mouse riding a motorcycle.
- Draw a flamingo doing ballet.
- Draw a butterfly eating a steak.
- Draw a cat chasing a dog.
- Draw a lobster dancing.
- Draw a cat playing a sport.
- Draw a chicken skydiving.



#### PEOPLE

- Draw your art teacher on an island.
- Draw a teacher eating pizza while dancing.
- Draw a person with fruit for hair.
- Draw a basketball player dunking a chicken.
- Draw a pirate in a hammock.
- Draw your teacher as a zombie.
- Draw your art teacher with a beard.
- Draw yourself with a super power.
- Draw a clown sneezing out flowers.
- Draw a person with donuts for eyes.
- Draw a cowboy in Antarctica riding a polar bear.
- Draw yourself as a fairy.





## FOOD

- Draw a piece of fruit in outer space.
- Draw a Pop Tart lifting weights.
- Draw a loaf of bread at a disco.
- Draw a rainstorm of sprinkles.
- Draw french fries on a rollercoaster.
- Draw a food eating another food.
- Draw a walking taco.
- Draw chicken wings flying.
- Draw a banana slipping on banana peels.
- Draw a cookie with googly eyes instead of chocolate chips.
- Draw a pineapple rollerblading.
- Draw a piece of asparagus snowboarding.
- Draw an annoying orange.
- Draw a donut riding a skateboard.
- Draw a turkey leg eating a turkey sandwich.
- Draw a cheeseburger wearing a dress.
- Draw a banana in pajamas.
- Draw a peanut butter and jelly sandwich on vacation.
- Draw an apple talking to your art teacher.
- Draw a hot dog flying.
- Draw a lemon making orange juice.
- Draw an ice cream cone eating a Popsicle.
- Draw a garden of lollipops.



## OBJECTS/PLACES

- Draw a super scary Valentine's Day card.
- Draw the strangest pair of glasses you can imagine.
- Draw a design for a \$3 bill.
- Draw a bicycle riding a bicycle.
- Draw a Ferris wheel on top of a mountain.
- Draw a pencil sharpener eating something other than a pencil.
- Draw a marker painting.
- Draw a sweater made out of candy.
- Draw a pair of shoes made out of flowers.
- Draw a bowl of cereal under the sea.
- Draw a crying crayon.
- Draw a cabin on top of a cloud.
- Draw your own version of Mount Rushmore.
- Draw a pair of scissors running.
- Draw a squirt gun squirting paint.
- Draw a mountain topped with glitter.
- Draw the Statue of Liberty eating pizza.
- Draw lightning striking the tallest building in the world.
- Draw a treasure chest in an underground cave.
- Draw the Eiffel Tower eating a baguette.





## MAKE BELIEVE

- Draw something other than a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.
- Draw a troll riding a unicorn.
- Draw what your imaginary friend would look like if we could see them.
- Draw a dragon breathing rainbows.
- Draw an alien driving a car.
- Draw an elf jumping on a trampoline.



## OTHER

- Draw an eye with tree branches for lashes.
- Draw a snowman sailing.
- Combine two holidays to make a new one.
- Draw a plant with a face.
- Draw the moon fighting the sun over a turkey sandwich.
- Draw a crime scene where a donut lost its donut hole.
- Draw a foot doing a handstand.
- Draw a stick figure falling.
- Draw something gross.
- Reinvent your favorite team's logo.
- Draw an emoji in real life.
- Draw a cactus in a milkshake.
- Draw the moon howling at a wolf.
- Draw a can of soda pouring out rainbows.
- Draw your name as an animal.





# Paul Robeson



**Paul Robeson was a famous African-American singer, actor, civil rights activist, and star athlete. He was known for his theatrical success, political activism, and his participation in the Harlem Renaissance.**

## **Early Life and Education**

- Paul Leroy Robeson was born on April 9, 1898 in Princeton, New Jersey.
- He was the youngest of five children of Reverend William Drew Robeson, who was a former slave, and Maria Louisa Bustill, who was born into an abolitionist Quaker family.
- In 1915, Robeson became the third African-American student to enroll at Rutgers University, in New Brunswick, New Jersey.
- He was the only black student in his batch.



# Paul Robeson

- He received a four-year scholarship in college and became a two-time All-American football player.
- He became a member of Phi Beta Kappa.
- He graduated as class valedictorian and moved to Harlem after graduation.
- From 1919 to 1923, Robeson attended Columbia Law School, where he met his wife Eslanda Cardozo Goode, the first African-American woman to be the head of a pathology laboratory in New York.



***Portrait of Paul Robinson***

## **Acting and Singing Career**

- Robeson briefly worked for a law firm but eventually left because of racism and pursued theater and music instead.
- Using his artistic and musical talents, Robeson began to promote African-American culture through his performances.
- He joined New York-based theater group Provincetown Players, and got a role in the play *All God's Chillun Got Wings* by Eugene O'Neill in 1924.

- He next starred in the title role of *The Emperor Jones* in the play's 1925 revival in New York and London.
- *The Emperor Jones* was adapted for a feature film in 1933 starring Paul Robeson.
- Besides his acting skills, Robeson had exceptional bass-baritone vocal talent.
- He performed his first vocal recital of Black Spirituals in 1925.
- One of the highlights in Robeson's career was his role as "Joe" in the musical play *Show Boat* where his rendition "Ol' Man River" is still considered the top standard now.



# Paul Robeson



***Paul Robeson in  
The Emperor Jones (1933)***

- He earned international praise for his performance of the title role in *Othello* in London in 1930 and on Broadway in 1943.
- He was the first African-American to star as *Othello* on Broadway.
- He continued to use his unique baritone voice to benefit social and labor movements and promote African culture.
- He sang for peace and social justice and toured throughout the United States, Europe, Africa, and the Soviet Bloc.

- In 1933, he donated the proceeds of “All God's Chillun Got Wings” to Jewish refugees fleeing Germany at the time of Hitler.
- Following the outbreak of the World War II, he premiered in Earl Robinson's *Ballad for Americans* in 1939.
- Robeson also acted in films, namely *Sanders of the River* (1935), *Show Boat* (1936), *Song of Freedom* (1936), and *The Proud Valley* (1940) with special appearances in the documentary *Native Land* (1942) and the film *Tales of Manhattan* (1942).

## **Political Activism**

- As Robeson's social and political awareness increased, he visited the Soviet Union in 1934.
- He developed leftist convictions.



# Paul Robeson

- During the 1940s, Robeson's international performing career was partnered with his political activism.
- He was active in advocating for peace and civil rights. He openly spoke out against racism.
- He performed and spoke at rallies and conferences in support of organized labor.
- In 1945, he was the head of an organization that urged President Truman to support an anti-lynching law.
- In 1950, the US State Department revoked his passport because he declined signing an affidavit denying membership in the Communist Party.
- He also got blacklisted after he appeared before the Joseph McCarthy's House Un-American Activities Committee.
- Robeson moved to Europe and traveled in countries in the Soviet Union.
- He got his passport back in June 1958 and returned to the United States in 1963.



***Earl Robinson and Paul Robeson at rehearsal for "Ballad for Americans"***

## Honors and Awards

- in 1945, Robeson was awarded the NAACP's Spingarn medal.
- In 1978, the United Nations General Assembly posthumously awarded Robeson's efforts to end apartheid in South Africa.
- In 1995, he was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame.
- He was awarded a Lifetime Achievement Grammy Award on the 100th year of his birth.
- You can see his star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame.



# Paul Robeson

## Autobiography and Death

- Robeson's autobiography entitled *Here I Stand* was published in 1958.
- Robeson went on his last concert tour to New Zealand and Australia in 1960.
- He retired in 1963 due to ill health and began to live privately.
- At 77 years old, Robeson died on January 23, 1976 in Philadelphia.





3. What do you think is one of the most important facts about Paul Robeson in this reading? Why?

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# Miriam Makeba



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**Zenzile Miriam Makeba, popularly known as Miriam Makeba and referred to as Mama Africa, is a South African singer, songwriter, civil rights activist, and United Nations goodwill ambassador.**

## **Early Life and Education**

- Miriam Makeba was born on March 4, 1932 in Johannesburg, South Africa.
- She was born to Caswell Makeba, a teacher, and Christina Makeba, a traditional healer.
- When Miriam was six years old, her father died.
- Her first name “Zenzile” was allegedly derived from the Xhosa word “uzenzile” meaning “you brought this on yourself”, which was uttered repeatedly by Miriam’s grandmother when her mother was giving birth.





# Miriam Makeba

- When Miriam was just an eighteen-day-old baby, her mother got arrested for selling homemade beer.
- Miriam spent her first six months as a baby in jail since her family could not afford to bail her mother out.
- At age 17, she was married and suffered an abusive marriage for two years until it ended.
- She gave birth to her only child, a daughter, Bongsi, in 1950.



## Career and Contributions

- Her first singing stint was for her cousin's band called The Cuban Brothers.
  - It was not until 1954 when she joined a jazz band called the Manhattan Brothers as a vocalist and recorded her debut single "Laku Tshona Llange" that her reputation in the musical world was established.
- She left the band in 1958 to form the all-female musical group The Skylarks where she sang a mix of jazz and traditional South African music.
  - In 1959, she accepted the role of the female lead in the musical King Kong, where she also reunited with band members of the Manhattan Brothers.
  - Also in 1959, Miriam joined African Jazz and Variety, and toured South Africa for 18 months.
  - In that same year, she made an appearance in "Come Back, Africa" which is a film about South Africans in the apartheid era.



# Miriam Makeba

- The musical style of the groups she joined was called mbuba.
- Mbuba is a vocal style that blended jazz, ragtime, Anglican church melodies, and indigenous style of rhythms.
- She received invitations to perform in Europe and the United States.
- She performed at the Village Vanguard in New York for four weeks.
- Makeba met American singer Harry Belafonte in London and became mentored by him.
- Makeba made a guest appearance at Harry Belafonte's concert in Carnegie Hall, which began her collaborations with the American singer: they released an album entitled Belafonte & Miriam Makeba in 1972; and Makeba performed with him at the Harry Belafonte Tribute at Madison Square Garden in 1997.
- She moved to the United States and lived in New York City.
- Her musical reputation was built on her jazz performances.
- Her South African citizenship was revoked in 1960 because her popularity as a musician drew attention to the anti-apartheid movement.
- She was not able to attend her mother's funeral in South Africa because of her exile.
- Her music was banned in South Africa.
- Her daughter Bongie joined her shortly afterwards in the US.
- In 1964, she gave her testimony against the apartheid at the United Nations General Assembly.
- She recorded her first solo album 'Miriam Makeba' with music label RCA Victor in 1960.



# Miriam Makeba

- Makeba was described to have an incredible vocal range and powerful stage presence.
- She became more and more popular in the United States at this time.
- In 1964, she released her second album 'The World of Miriam Makeba' with the same label.
- Miriam was popular among the whites because of her exoticness and among the blacks because of her representation.
- She sang in English and African languages such as Xhosa and Zulu.
- She never sang in Afrikaans which was the language of the apartheid government.
- She earned the moniker "Mama Africa" because she was a symbol not just of African music but African culture in the US.
- Her most popular song was "Pata Pata", which was released in 1967.
- She was married to Hugh Masekela from 1963 to 1968.



Copyright: RCA Victor

- Throughout her music career in the 1960s, she also became involved in the civil rights movement and the anti-apartheid movement.
- In March 1968, she married Stokely Carmichael, a black activist who was a key figure in the Black Panther Party, and her popularity in the US declined drastically.
- They moved to Guinea and Makeba did not return to the US until 1987.
- Makeba performed mostly in African countries.



# Miriam Makeba

- Makeba divorced Carmichael in 1978.
- She had both breast and cervical cancer, and she survived them.
- Her autobiography entitled 'Miriam: My Story' was published in 1988.
- Makeba returned to South Africa in 1990 after Nelson Mandela was released from prison.
- She performed her first South African concert in April 1991.
- She formed her charity organization Zenzile Miriam Makeba Foundation in 1995.
- She released a studio album entitled 'Homeland' in 2000.
- She retired from the music industry in 2005 but still continued to make appearances.

## Awards

- Her collaboration with Belafonte in 1965 earned her a Grammy award which was the first for an African singer.
- In 1968, Makeba received the Dag Hammarskjold Peace Prize.
- In 2001, she was awarded the Otto Hahn Peace Medal in Gold by the United Nations Association of Germany.

## Death and Legacy

- In 2008, Makeba died of a heart attack during a concert in Italy.
- Throughout her career, Makeba was able to produce 30 original albums.
- Upon her death, Nelson Mandela described her as "South Africa's first lady of song."
- In honor of Makeba, Mama Africa the musical was produced in South Africa and was performed in different cities such as Cape Town, St. Louis, and New York.
- In 2011, a documentary film about Makeba's life entitled Mama Africa was directed by Mika Kaurismäki.







# David Bowie **Facts**



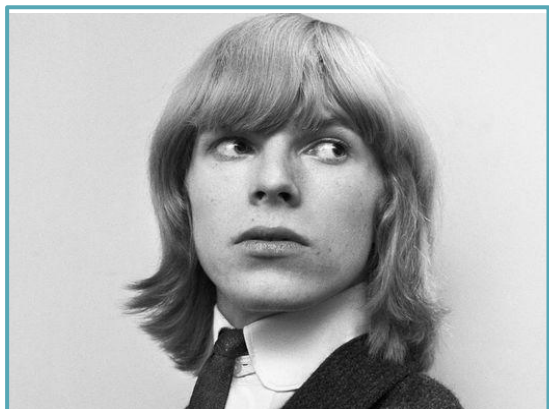
David Bowie, born David Robert Jones, was an English singer-songwriter and actor. He is considered one of the most influential musicians of the 20th century. His music and creative stage performances had a huge impact on pop music.

## EARLY LIFE AND BACKGROUND

- ★ David Bowie was born on January 8, 1947 in Brixton, South London.
- ★ At the tender age of 6, he was known as an intelligent child and a defiant fighter.
- ★ His teachers found his dancing very artistic and his balance remarkable for a child of 9 years.
- ★ Elvis Presley was one of the great influences in his studying of music, art, and design.
- ★ In 1962, he had to undergo a series of eye operations after getting into a fight with his friend, George Underwood. This left him with permanent damage in his left eye which changed the color of his iris.



# David Bowie Facts



David Bowie as a teenager

- ★ At the age of 15, Bowie formed his first band, the Konrads.
- ★ The Konrads played guitar-based rock and roll at weddings and local youth gatherings.
- ★ Bowie launched his professional career as a musician in 1963.
- ★ Bowie enrolled with the London Dance Centre in 1967 to study with dancer Lindsay Kemp.

## MUSIC CAREER

- ★ Success did not come easy for Bowie in the early years, which led him to participate in a local film called “Love you till Tuesday”.
- ★ This film highlighted several of his songs, including “Space Oddity”, which became a hit at the same time as the first moon landing.
- ★ Bowie promoted his third album, “The Man who Sold the World” by putting on a dress to capitalize his genderless look.
- ★ Bowie married Mary Angela Barnett in March 1970, they had a son Duncan, first known as Zowie in May 1971. They divorced in 1980.
- ★ In 1971, a pop influenced record called “Hunky Dory” came out and was followed by his creation of the flamboyant “Ziggy Stardust” persona stage show with backing band - The Spiders from Mars.
- ★ His breakthrough record came when “The Rise and Fall of Ziggy Stardust” and “The Spiders from Mars” climbed the charts, thanks to his performance of the single “Starman” on The Top of the Pops.



A variety of Bowie costumes displayed in the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame





# David Bowie Facts

- ★ In 1973, Bowie released his first number 1 album, "Aladdin Sane". It mixed hard rock with modern jazz.
- ★ "The Spiders from Mars" disbanded shortly thereafter.
- ★ The funky concept record "The Diamond Dogs" featuring the hit "Rebel Rebel" released just after the cover album "The Pinups" turned Bowie into the UK's best selling artist.
- ★ The elaborate stage shows for the tour that followed as well as the worsening state of Bowie's health lead to his cocaine addiction, which later featured in the documentary "Cracked Actor".
- ★ The release of the "Young Americans" album in 1975 featured a less glam rock and more soul-inspired sound with his first US hit, "Fame", a track written with John Lennon.
- ★ His next album, "Station to Station", featured the song "Golden Years" and introduced another alter ego, "The Thin White Duke". This persona resembled his character in the 1976 movie, "The Man who Fell to Earth".
- ★ Up next was a trio of albums recorded with Brian Eno, known as the Berlin trilogy beginning with 1977's "Low", this gentle rhythm and abstract album produced the UK hit, "Sound and Vision".
- ★ This was followed by a more pop-rock but still minimalist album called "Heroes". The title track became a Bowie signature tune.
- ★ In 1979, with his drug addiction now behind him, Bowie released "Lodger" which contained new wave and world music elements.



Cover photo of David Bowie's 1973 album "Aladdin Sane"



- ★ The 1980s "Scary Monsters and Super Creeps" featured the hit "Ashes to Ashes" which was accompanied by an iconic music video.

# David Bowie Facts

★ Bowie's career leapt to heights in 1983 with the success of the album "Let's Dance" and the music videos for the singles "Modern Love" and "China Girl".



China Girl music video

★ High sales continued with the dance inspired "Tonight", an album that featured the top ten hit, "Blue Jean".

★ In 1985, the music video duet with Mick Jagger, "Dancing in the Street" was debuted at "Live Aid".

★ Two years later, Bowie released the more techno based album "Never Let me Down" which featured the single "Day In Day Out".

★ Bowie took on a number of acting roles during the 80s, some of which included a Broadway production of "The Elephant Man" and the films "Absolute Beginners", "Labyrinth", and "The Last Temptation of Christ".

★ At the end of the 1980s, Bowie fronted a band called "Tin Machine" which recorded two studio albums, but they dissolved in 1992.

★ On 24 April 1992, Bowie married Somali-American model Iman, they had a daughter, Alexandria "Lexi" Zahra Jones, in August 2000.

★ Bowie then returned to his solo career with a jazzier album "Black Tie, White Noise" in 1993, closely followed by the soundtrack for the TV series called "The Buddha of Suburbia".

★ In 1995 Bowie brought industrial elements to the mix with the album "Outside".

★ He gained more critical and commercial success with the techno infused sounds of 1997's "Earthling".

★ 1990 saw the release of an album with more rock tracks entitled "Hours", followed by the critically and commercially acclaimed "Heathen" in 2002 and another successful record in 2003 called "Reality".



# David Bowie Facts

- ★ Bowie had to slow down after emergency heart surgery in 2004, so in the latter half of the decade, he only released a few songs and played a couple of gigs.
- ★ He continued to act while he released albums, some of his most notable film appearances include “Twin Peaks”, “Fire walk with Me”, “Mr Rice’s Secret”, “Zoolander”, and “The Prestige”.
- ★ A true chameleon of the music world, David Bowie has incorporated many different styles to make his own, with his distinctive voice and extravagant stage shows, he’s surely an artist who will continue to be influential throughout the ages.

## MUSIC CAREER

- ★ Bowie brought new styles and influence to the music in the 1970s especially in the genres of glam rock and punk rock.
- ★ He was not afraid to experiment and add new instruments to those traditionally used.
- ★ Bowie’s persona and music saw him loved by millions of people across a wide range of ages. His legacy is celebrated with a Hollywood Walk of Fame star and plaques around the world.
- ★ On January 8, 2016 Bowie released the album “Black Star” and he turned 69 years old.
- ★ Two days later, January 10, he died from liver cancer. It came as a shock to the world as he did not make his illness public.



Bowie performing on the Serious Moonlight Tour, 1983





3. What do you think is one of the most important facts about David Bowie in this reading? Why?

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