

A close-up photograph of various art supplies on a wooden surface. In the foreground, a large number of black pencils with colorful erasers (pink, yellow, orange, red, grey, white, green, blue) are fanned out. To the left, a wooden pencil holder contains several brushes and pencils. In the background, there are small containers of red and yellow paint. A white jar of cream or glue is visible on the right. The background shows a piece of paper with some light-colored washes. A blue banner with white text is overlaid in the center.

The Basics of Visual Art

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A collection of art supplies is arranged on a wooden surface. In the foreground, several black pens with colorful caps (pink, yellow, blue, green) are fanned out. Behind them, a bundle of black pencils lies horizontally. To the left, a wooden pencil holder contains several brushes and pencils. In the background, there are several small plastic containers of paint in various colors (yellow, red, blue, white). The overall scene is well-lit, highlighting the textures of the wood and the various materials.

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What is art?

Art is a vital and persistent impulse of human experience.

Transcendence

Creation

Performance

Exhibition.

IT DEPENDS ON CULTURE! (Rbrnson. 2014)



What is Culture

A collection of art supplies including brushes, pencils, and paint containers on a wooden surface. The items are arranged in a way that suggests a creative workspace. The background is a warm, golden-brown color, possibly a wooden table or desk. The lighting is soft and focused on the art supplies.

- Way of life of a group.
- Symbolic communication.
- Skills.
- Knowledge.
- Attitudes.
- Values.
- Motives.
- Beliefs. (Rbremont. 2011)

What to know about art

Developing an artistic ability is a lot about practice and doing the same thing over and over. Good guidance is key and if one artwork does not work out you can always start again. Asking others for their opinion may be helpful as they may change your point of view. Remember it is all about trial and error and practice makes perfect (Curkovic, 2011)



Famous artists

Vincent Van Gogh

William Kentridge



(March 1853 – 29 July 1890) was a post-impressionist painter from Dutch his work is known to be beautiful, emotional honesty and bold color, had a big influence on 20th-century art. After years of painful anxiety and frequent bouts of mental illness, he died aged 37 from a gunshot wound, generally accepted to be self-inflicted (although no gun was ever found). Van Gogh began to draw as a child, and he continued to draw throughout the years that led up to his decision to become an artist. He did not begin painting until his late twenties, completing many of his best-known works during the last two years of his life. In just over a decade, he produced more than 2,100 artworks, consisting of 860 oil paintings and more than 1,300 water colours, drawings, sketches and prints.

(born 28 April 1955) is a South African artist known for his prints, drawings, and animated films. These are put together by animating a drawing, taking it out and changing, and filming it again. He continues this process meticulously, going each and every time drawing a quarter of a second to five seconds' screen time. A single drawing will be altered and filmed this way until the end of a scene.

(Shakyb, S. 2012)

Shakyb, S. 2012)

Famous artists

Leonardo Da Vinci

Paul Cézanne



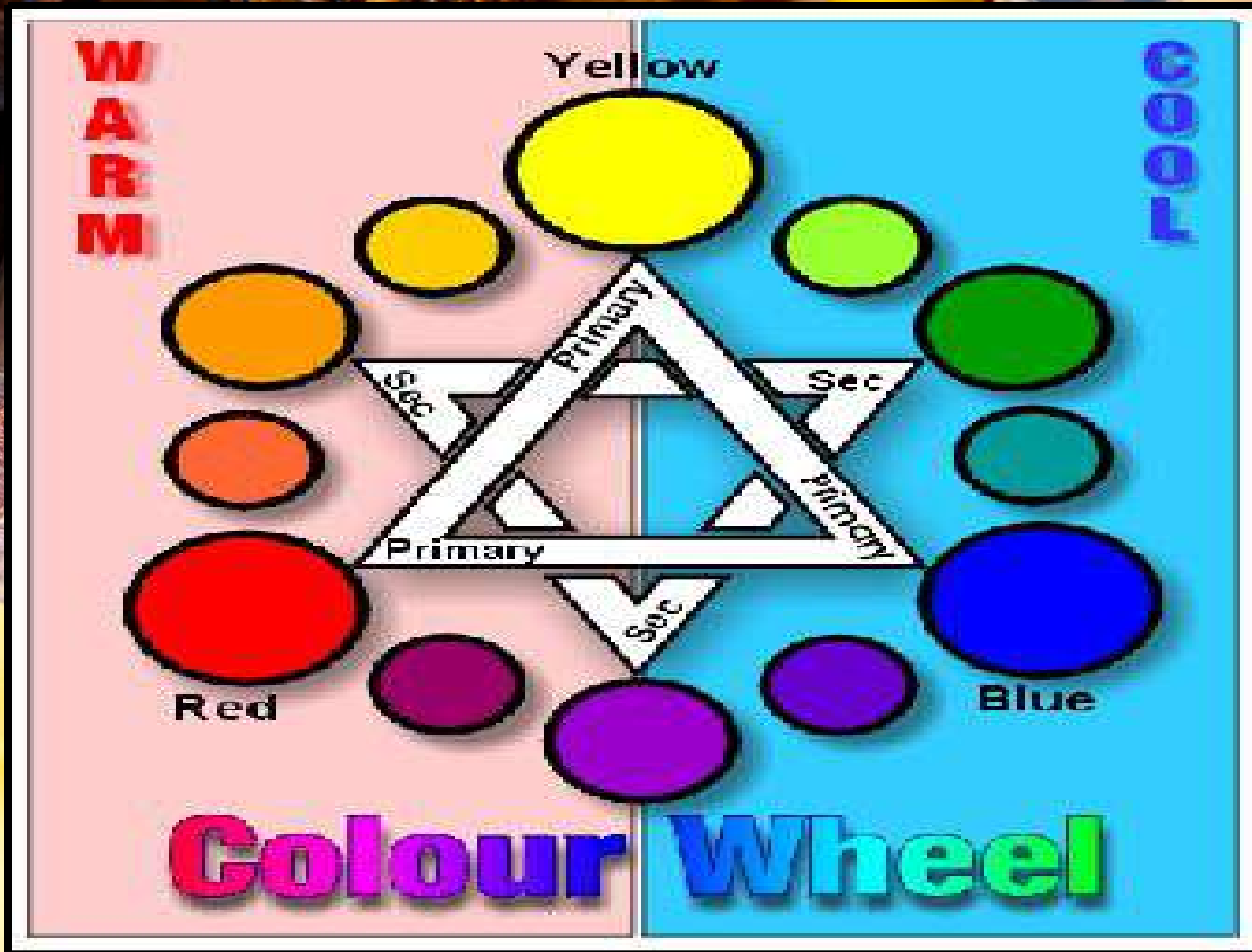
Leonardo di ser Piero da Vinci (April 15, 1452 – May 2, 1519) was an Italian Renaissance painter, sculptor, architect, musician, mathematician, engineer, inventor, anatomist, geologist, and writer. Leonardo was, and is, renowned primarily as a painter. Among his works, the “Mona Lisa” is the most famous and most parodied portrait and “The Last Supper” the most reproduced religious painting of all time. Leonardo's drawing of the Vitruvian man is also regarded as a Cultural Icon.

(1839–1906) was a French artist and Post-impressionist painter whose work laid the foundations of the transition from the 19th-century conception of artistic endeavour to a new and radically different world of art in the 20th century. Cézanne's often repetitive, exploratory brushstrokes are highly characteristic and clearly recognizable. He used planes of colour and small brushstrokes that build up to form complex fields. The paintings convey Cézanne's intense study of his subjects. Cézanne can be said to form the bridge between late 19th-century Impressionism and the early 20th century's new line of artistic enquiry

About the Colour Wheel

- The colour wheel consist of 3 primary colours: (Copones, 2014)
 - Blue
 - Red
 - Yellow
- When Mixing 2 of the primary colours you get secondary colours:
 - Blue + red = Purple
 - Red + Yellow = Orange
 - Yellow + Blue = Green
- Tertiary colours can be created by mixing secondary colours
- The colour wheel is one of the most important things to know when making art. As it helps the artist mixing colours, and having the correct amount of contrast when creating an art piece. In other words it helps you choose and mix the colours.

Colour Wheel



Painting Mediums

□ There are 2 main different types of paint:

- Oil based: Longer Drying period
Brushes has to be cleaned with turpentine after painting.
- Water based: Can be cleaned with water
Quick drying (Newspaper 2013)



About painting mediums

□ The main different painting mediums are:

- Acrylic paint (water based, thick gel like)
- Quash (water based, thick in container but very watery when used with water, strong in colour)
- Water Paint (very watery, as it is hard and has to be used with water, not very thick, dark colours)
- Oil Paint (Oil based, Very thick and solid colours unlike water colour)



Drawing mediums

□ The main drawing mediums are:

- Pen (colour and black/grey)
- Charcoal
- Chalk
- Pen/ink
- Pastels



What each drawing medium creates

Pencil (colour and black/grey)



Charcoal



Chalk



Markers



Pen and Ink



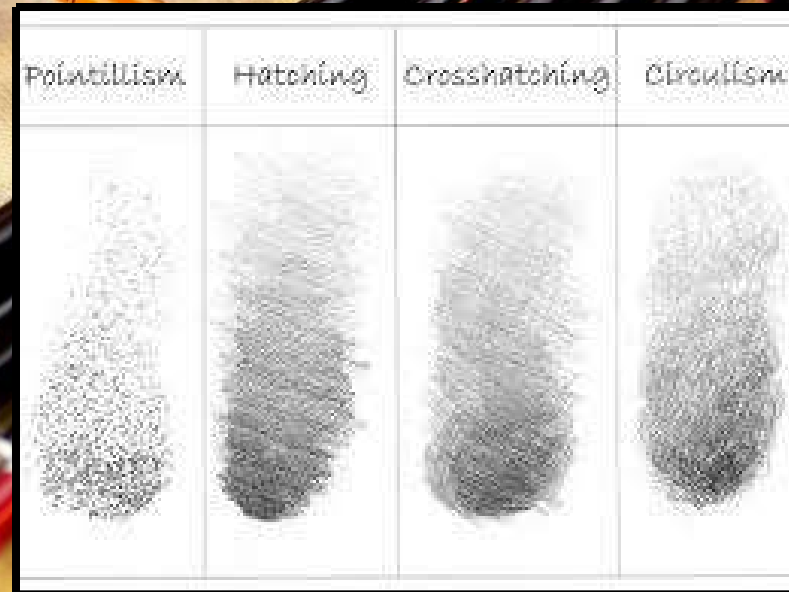
Shading

- ❑ Shading is when you go from dark to light or from light to dark by pressing harder on your pencil and gradually going lighter. (Nelson, 2013)
- ❑ Shadows of an object is also be done with shading as an artist will put shading where the light source makes the shadow.
- ❑ When using paint the light to dark or dark to light is created by:
 - Adding white = Tinting
 - Adding Black/darker colours = Tones

Drawing techniques

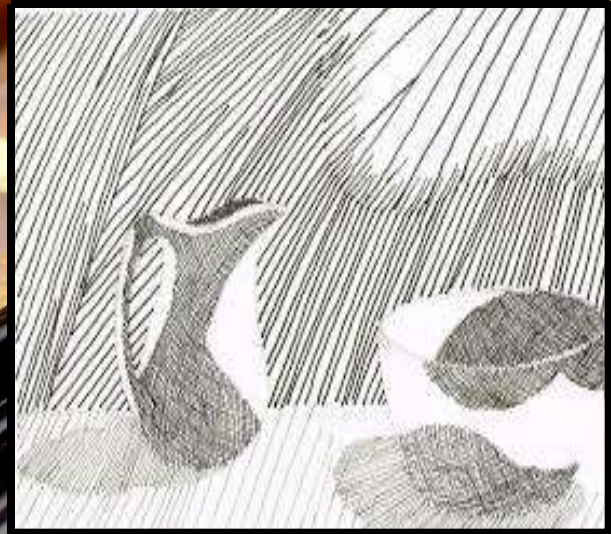
The 4 main drawing techniques are:

- Hatching
- Cross Hatching
- Dots
- Scribble



Hatching

Hatching involves drawing parallel lines. The distance between the lines determines the value and intensity of color. Lines that are close together show stronger value or more intense color. Create gradual changes in these properties by gradually drawing the parallel lines farther apart.



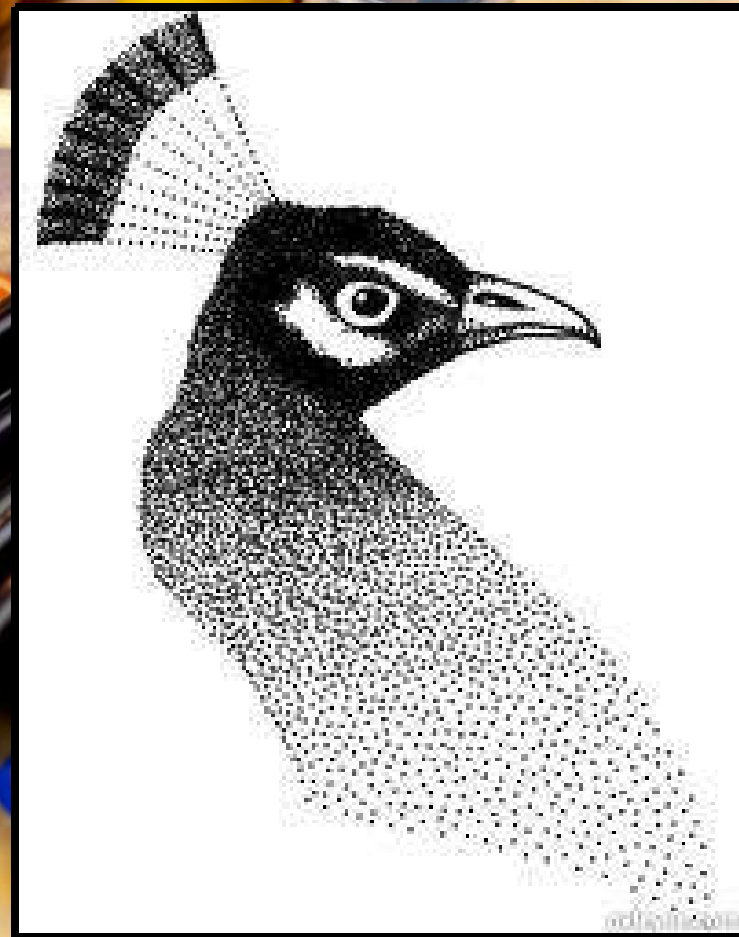
Cross Hatching

Cross-hatching is similar to hatching. However, lines are drawn so that they cross each other at angles. Again, the closer the lines are placed together the more intense the colors and values become.



Dots/ Stippling

Stippling is where you draw with dots in black and white or color. The closer the dots are placed together the darker the value or more intense the color. The faded affect is created by a slight change in value, gradually place the dots farther apart. This is a slow and detailed process which can add some interesting texture and subtle value to your drawings.



Scribble

Scribbling is a method of adding texture by making small circular motions with your pencil.

<http://chimama22-artisticjourney.blogspot.com/p/regular-and-colored-pencil-techniques.html>



A collection of art supplies including brushes, pencils, and paint containers on a wooden surface. The items are arranged in a somewhat chaotic but organized manner, with some brushes in a wooden holder and others scattered around. The background is a warm, golden-brown color, suggesting a wooden table or desk. The lighting is soft and even, highlighting the textures of the various materials.

Key Words

Value = The appearance of lights and darks found in a work of art. These range from black to white with numerous shades of gray in between.

Shading = Applying media more densely or with a darker shade for darker areas and less densely or with a lighter shade for lighter areas.

Linear = Refers to lines

Mixed Media = Art that is made with a combination of different materials.

Medium = A particular material along with its accompanying technique.

Aesthetics = Refers to an awareness of beauty or to that quality in a work of art or other manmade or natural form which evokes a sense of elevated awareness in the viewer.

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A collection of art supplies including brushes, pencils, pens, and paint containers on a wooden surface. The items are arranged in a somewhat chaotic but organized manner, with some brushes in a wooden holder and others scattered around. The background is a warm, wooden surface.

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