

ART
is what
you can get away
With,
- Andy Warhol

One eye sees,
the other feels.

Paul Klee

**Every child
is an artist**

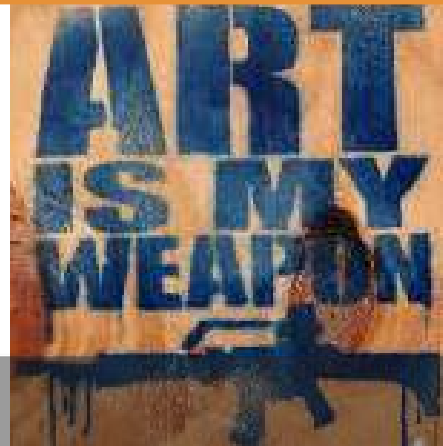
the problem is staying an artist
when you grow up

WHAT IS ART?

**"Creativity takes courage."
— Henri Matisse**



Students, write your response!



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Line



Different tools make different kinds of **lines**.

Shape



Shapes come in many types and sizes.

Color



Every **color** can be bright, dull, dark, or light.

Value



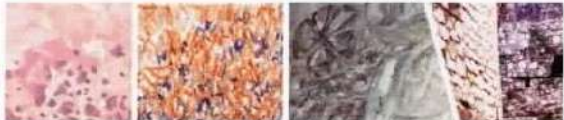
Value refers to dark and light in painting or drawing.

Form



Form is three-dimensional, and takes up space.

Texture



Texture is how a surface of something feels or looks.

Space



We use illusions to make **space** in art.

Balance



Balance is the comfortable arrangement of things in art.

Contrast



Contrast is the difference between elements in an artwork.

Emphasis



Emphasis is the creation of a focal area in a work of art.

Movement



Movement is how we get around in a work of art.

Pattern



Pattern decorates surfaces with planned, repeated units.

Rhythm



Rhythm is the repetition of shapes, lines, and forms.

Unity



Unity means that all is in **harmony**. **Variety** adds interest.

INTRODUCING **LINE**



Learning about the elements of art?

**Begin by discovering lines in works of art.
Look closely at the types of lines in this
drawing.**

How many different lines do you see here?

**Notice length, direction, width, distance
from each other, etc.**



Students, enter a number!

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LINES & MOOD

Rhythmic horizontals evoke feelings of restfulness, sleepiness, laziness, joyous calm.

Horizontal lines suggest calm, repose, immobility.

Verticals often communicate a sense of height because they are perpendicular to the earth, extending upwards toward the sky.

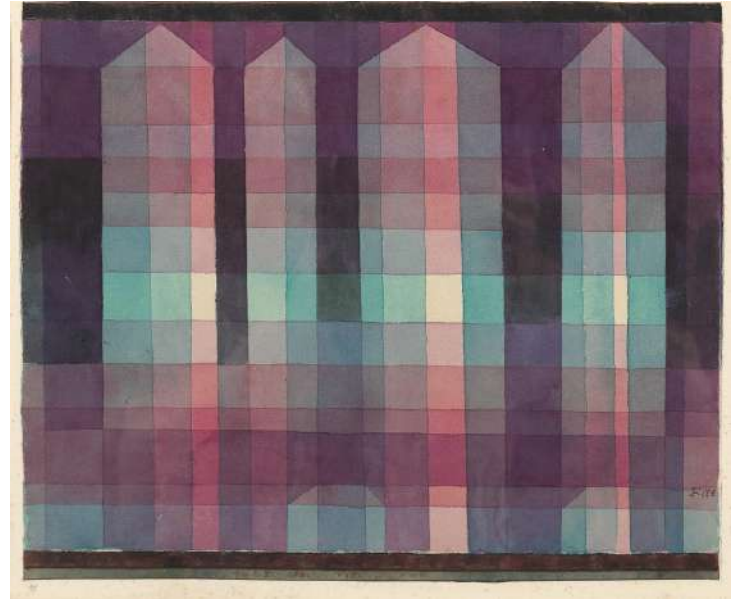
Horizontal and vertical lines used in combination communicate stability

Diagonals suggest instability, movement, action.

Vibrating lines suggests nervousness, shyness, timidity.

Curved lines do vary in meaning. Soft, shallow curves suggest comfort, safety, familiarity, relaxation. They recall the curves of the human body, and therefore have a pleasing, sensual quality.

Angular and conflicting lines suggest violence, unrest, hate and confusion



WHAT DO THE LINES TELL YOU ABOUT THE MOOD OF THIS PAINTING?



Students, write your response!

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LEARN MORE!



Students browse: zevendesign.com/mood-lines-giving-designs-attitude/#:~:text=Lines%...

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LIST ONE THING YOU FOUND INTERESTING FROM THE WEBSITE



Students, write your response!

SHAPE

A shape is an element of art. Specifically, it is an enclosed space, the boundaries of which are defined by other elements of art (i.e.: lines, colours, values, textures, etc.). Shapes are limited to two dimensions: length and width.

Geometric shapes:

- Circles, rectangles, squares, triangles and so on - have the clear edges one achieves when using tools to create them.
- Most geometric shapes are made by humans, though crystals are also considered to be geometric despite the fact that they are made in nature.



Students choose an option



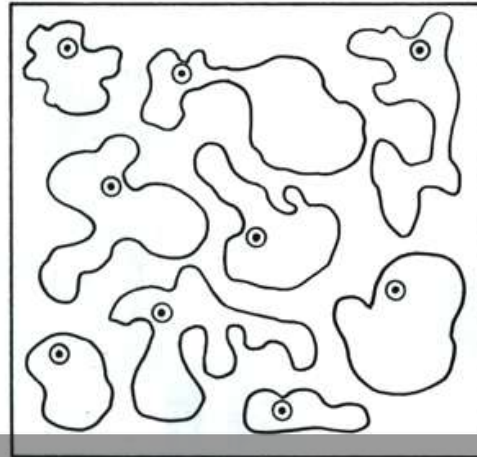
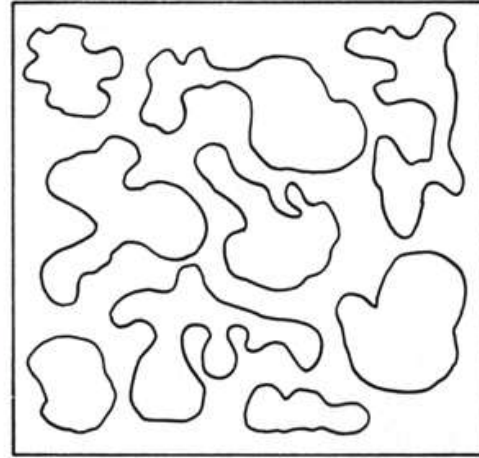
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SHAPE

Organic shapes:

- Organic shapes have a natural look and a flowing and curving appearance.
- Organic shapes and forms are typically irregular or asymmetrical.
- Organic shapes are associated with things from the natural world, like plants and animals.



Students choose an option

FORM

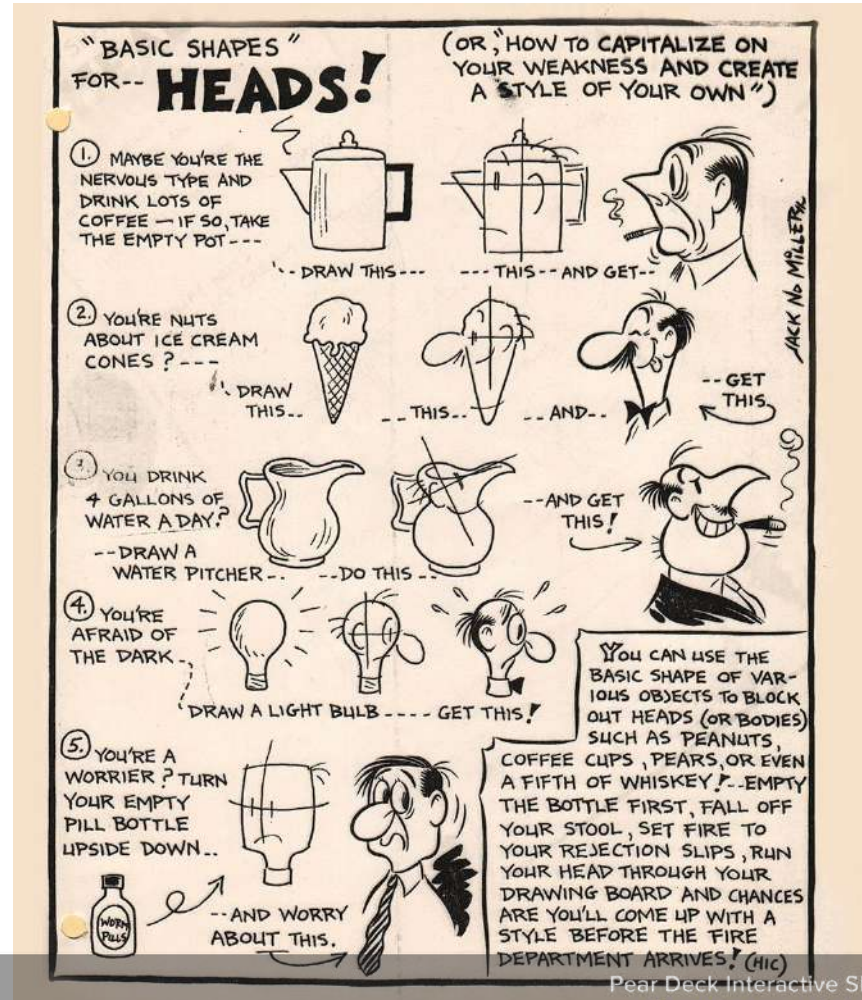
In the visual arts, **shape** is a **flat**, enclosed area of an artwork created through line, texture, colour or an area enclosed by other shapes.

A **form** refers to a 3-D (**three-dimensional**) composition or object within a three-dimensional composition.

What is the difference between form and shape?



Students, write your response!



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TEXTURE

Refers to how something **feels** or **looks** like it would feel if you could touch it.

There are two kinds of texture----->

Implied Texture:

When an artist paints or draws a texture but it is artificial.



Real Texture:

How something actually feels, such as a sculpture



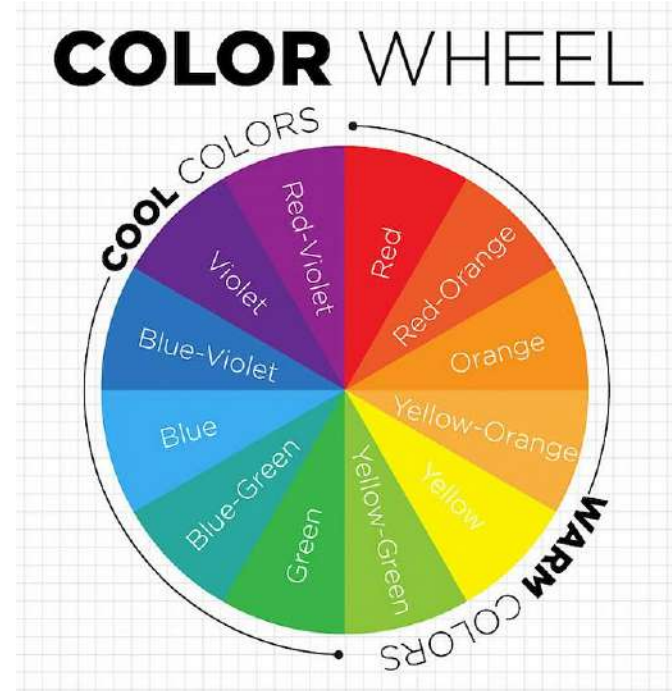
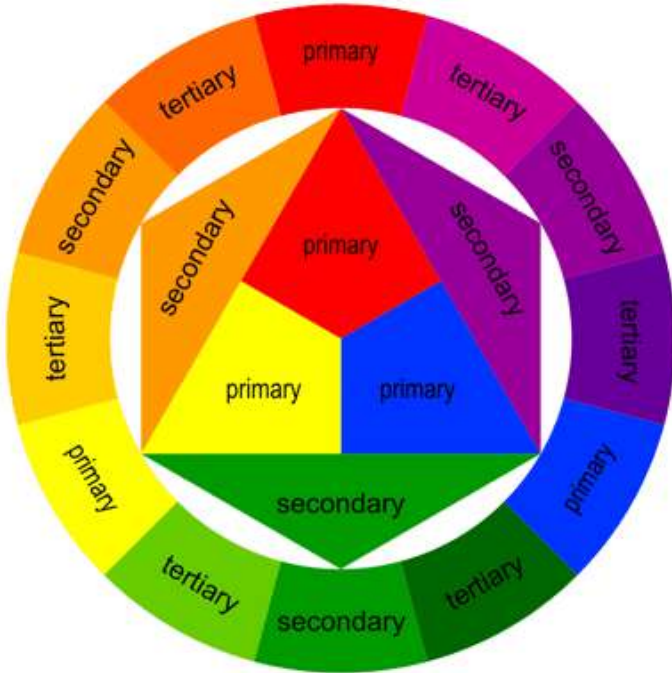
What are some ways artists might use implied texture?



Students, write your response!

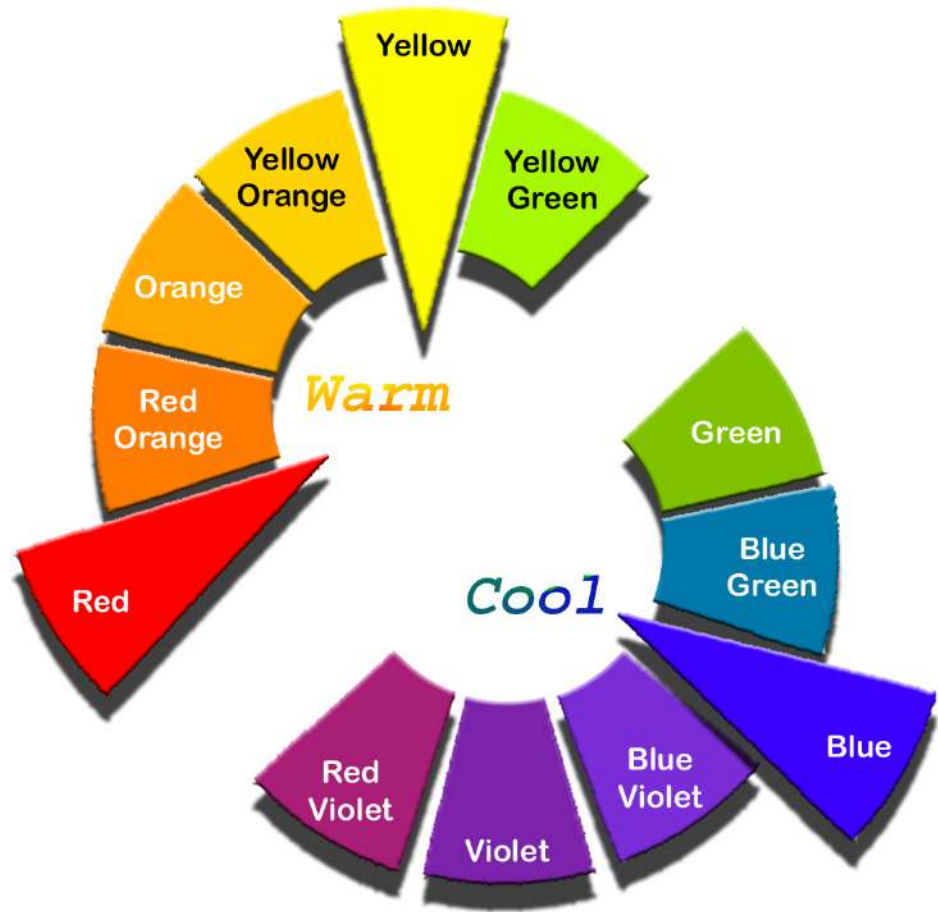
COLOR

Color is the element of art derived from reflected or absorbed light.
Color adds interest and mood to a work of art.



WARM AND COOL COLOR

- **Warm colors** — such as red, yellow, and orange; evoke warmth because they remind us of things like the sun or fire.
- **Cool colors** — such as blue, green, and purple (violet); evoke a cool feeling because they remind us of things like water or grass.



WHICH PAINTING BELOW USES MOSTLY WARM COLORS?



Students, drag the icon!

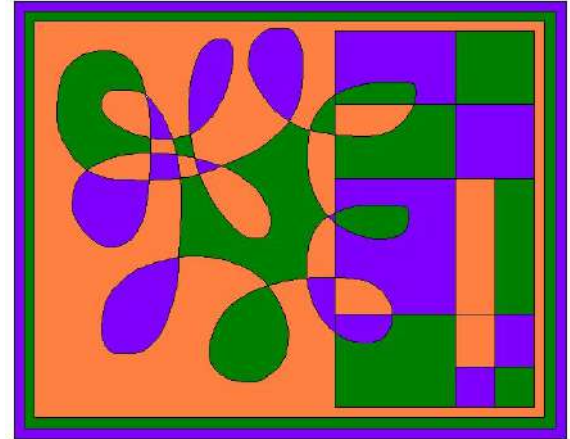


PRIMARY, SECONDARY & TERTIARY COLOR

Primary colors – are the 3 pigment colors that can not be mixed or formed by any combination of other colors. All other colors are derived from these 3 hues.

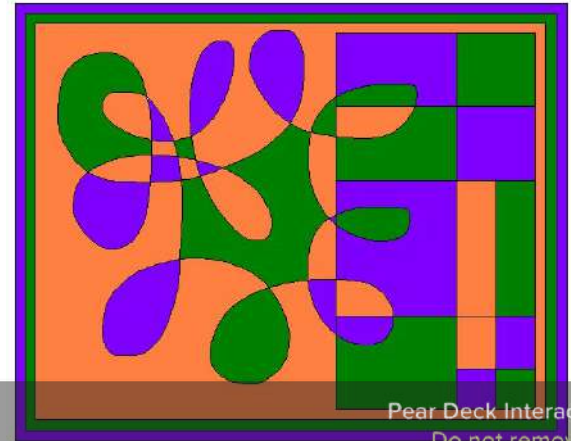
Secondary Colors – These are the colors formed by mixing the primary colors.

Tertiary Colors – These are the colors formed by mixing a primary and a secondary color. That's why the hue is a two word name, such as blue-green, red-violet, and yellow-orange.



PRIMARY, SECONDARY & TERTIARY COLOR

What is a Tertiary Color?



Students, write your response!

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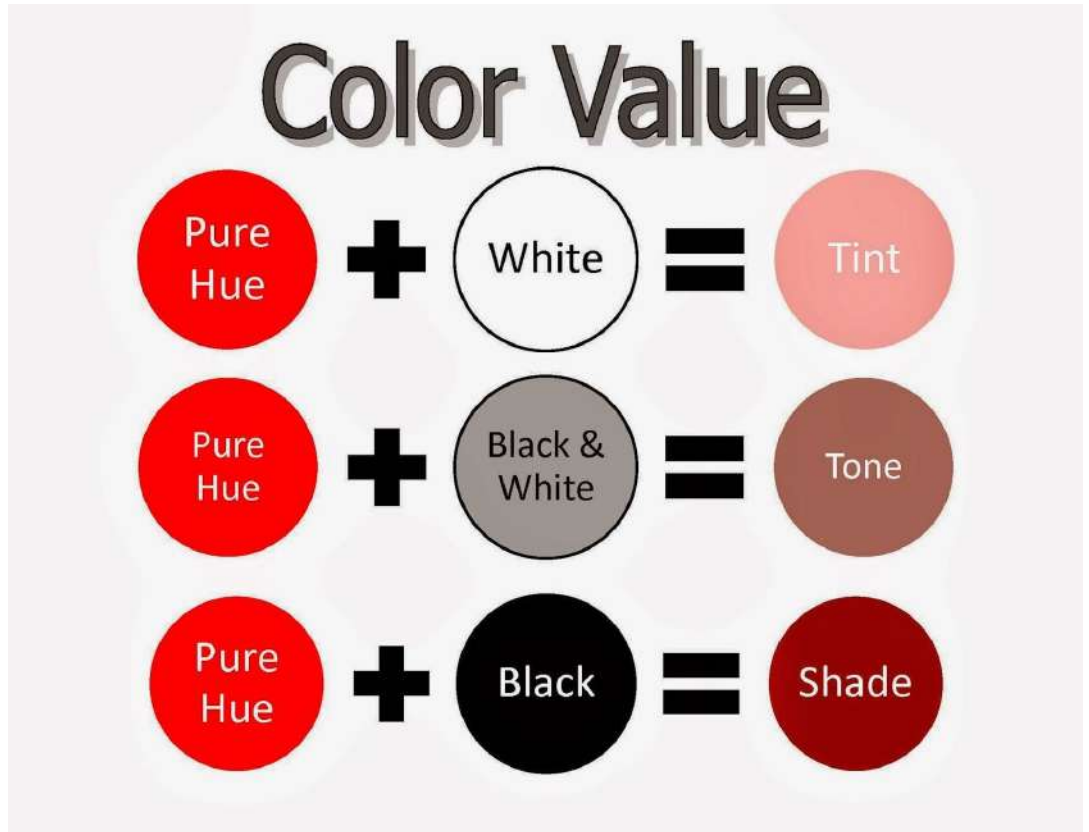
TINTS, SHADES & TONES

COLOR

Tints – Adding white to pure color

Shades – Adding black to pure color

Tones – Adding gray to pure color



TINTS, SHADES & TONES

COLOR

How are tints,
tones and shades
made?



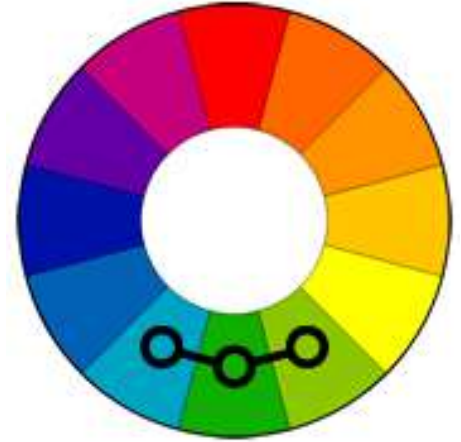
Students choose an option

COLOR SCHEMES



Complementary Colors:

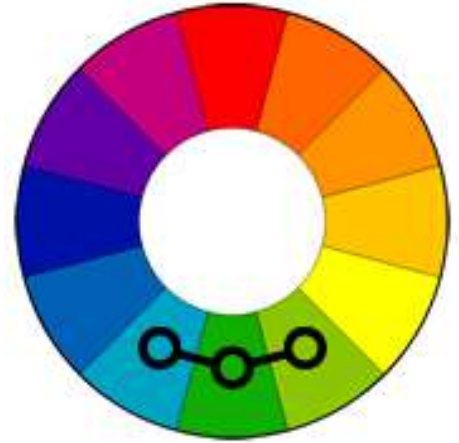
Red and Green, Blue and Orange, Purple and Yellow — located directly across from each other on the color wheel. Complementary colors rarely look good when used together because, when used together, they become extremely vibrant and have heavy contrast, especially if they are of the same value. Complementary colors are useful when you want to make something stand out. However, complementary colors are really bad for text.



Analogous Colors:

Red and Orange, Blue and Green, etc. — located right next to each other on the color wheel. They usually match extremely well, but they also create almost no contrast. They're good for very serene, peaceful designs and artwork where you want viewers to feel comfortable.

COLOR SCHEMES



When would you, as an artist, want to use Analogous colors in your work?

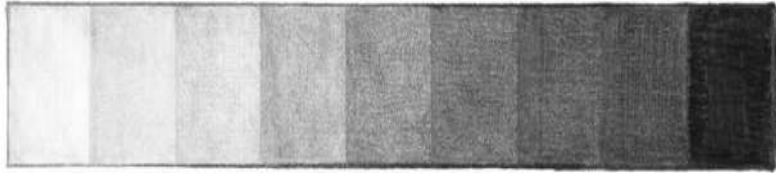


Students, write your response!

VALUE

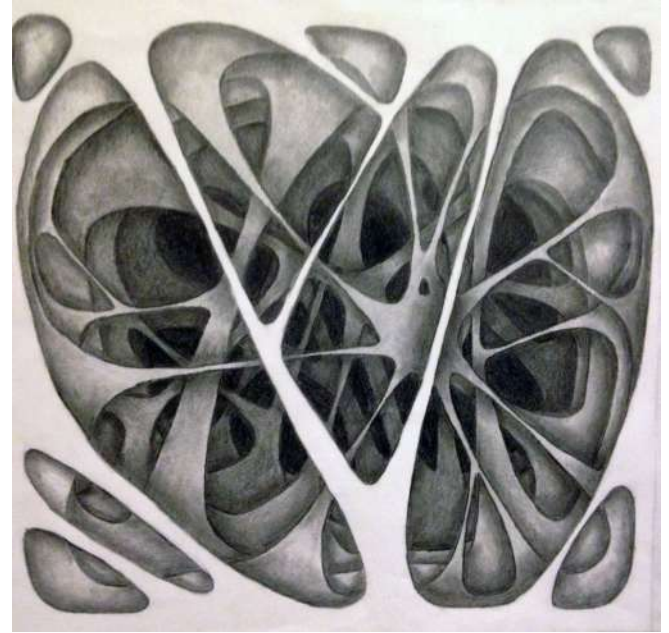
Value refers to the **lightness or darkness** of an object.

The degree of lightness or darkness. The effect of light and shade in a picture.



VALUE

Which drawing shows the best use of value?

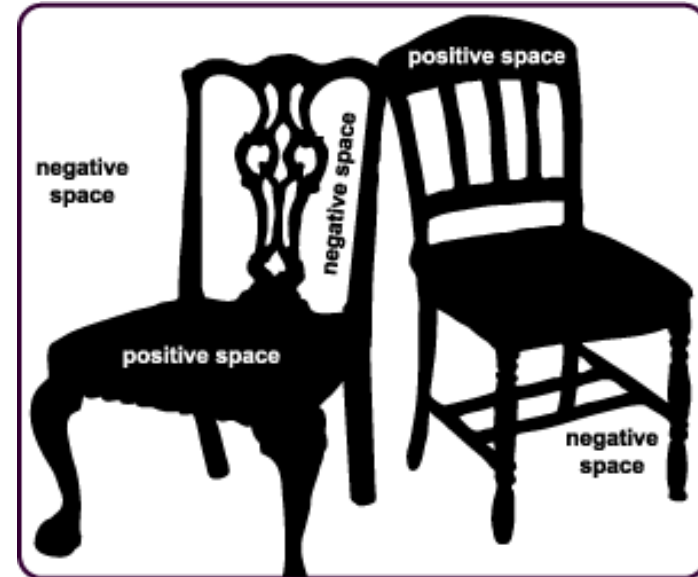
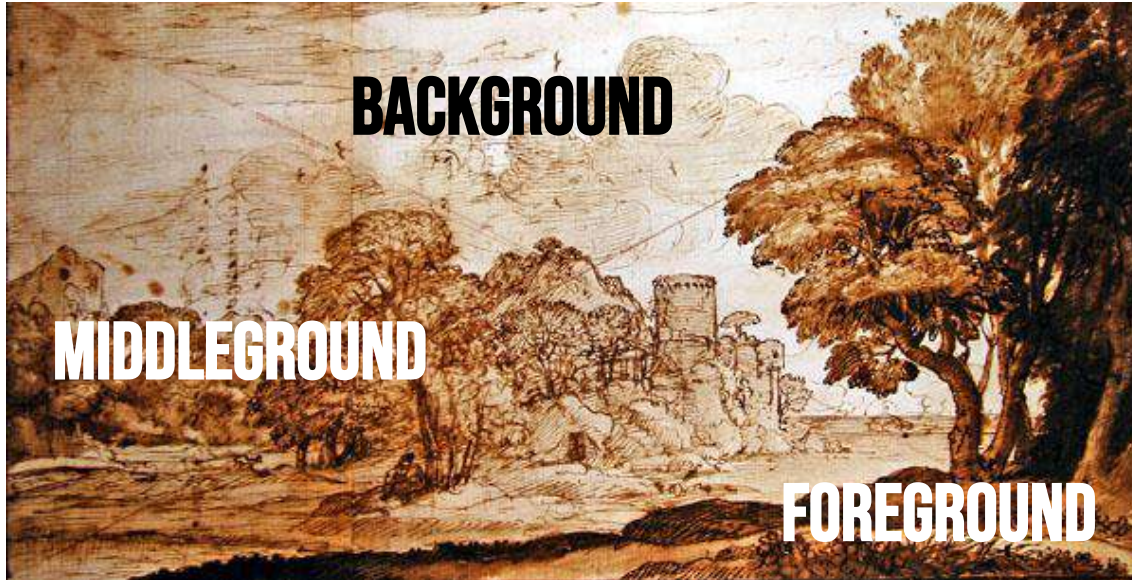


Students, drag the icon!



SPACE

The element of art that refers to the emptiness or area around or within objects. Positive space refers to the part of the artwork that takes up space. Negative space is the area around that object. This element of art also refers to the "parts" of the picture... Foreground, Middleground and Background!



SPACE

WHERE IS THE FOREGROUND IN THE PAINTING?



Students, draw anywhere on this slide!

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BALANCE

Balance: Is an art and design principle concerned with the arrangement of one or more elements in a work of art so that they appear symmetrical (even) or asymmetrical (uneven) in design and proportion.



Symmetrical Balance: Refers to **balance** that is achieved by arranging elements on either side of the center of a composition in an equally weighted manner. **Symmetrical balance** can be thought of as 50/50 **balance** or like a mirror image. In other words, the image would look the same on either side of the center.



Asymmetrical Balance: Is when you have two dissimilar sides of a design and have positioned visual weight unequally, and yet you've still achieved a sense of **balance**.

BALANCE

Is this artwork symmetrical or asymmetrical?



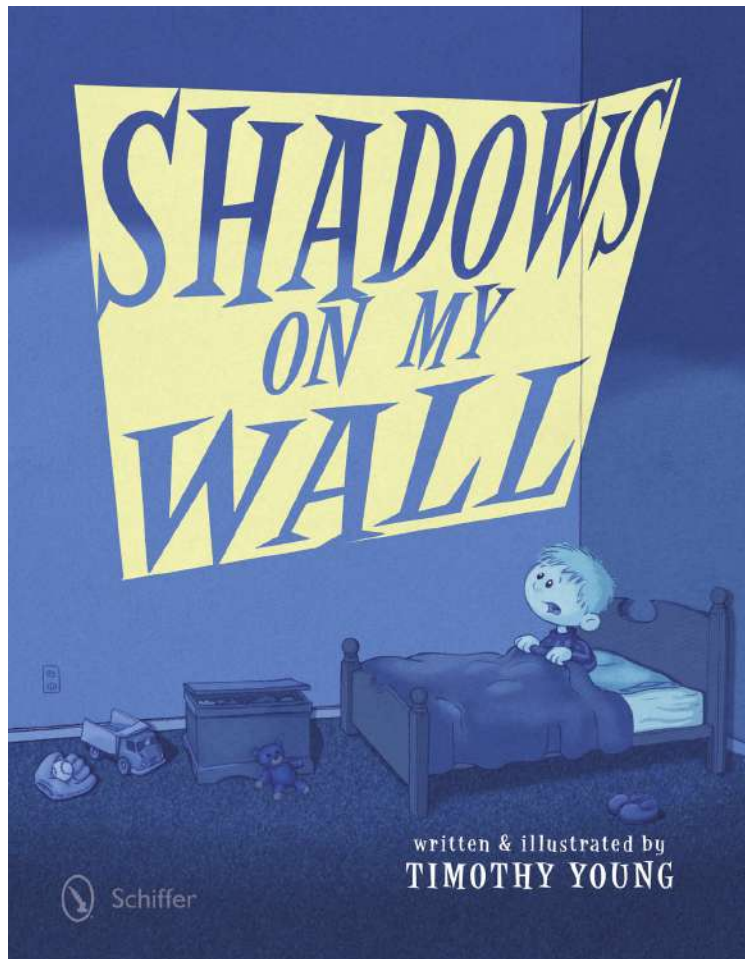
Students, write your response!

CONTRAST

Contrast is a principle of design. When defining it, art experts refer to the arrangement of **opposite elements** (light vs. dark colors, rough vs. smooth textures, large vs. small shapes, etc.) in a piece so as to **create visual interest**, excitement and drama.

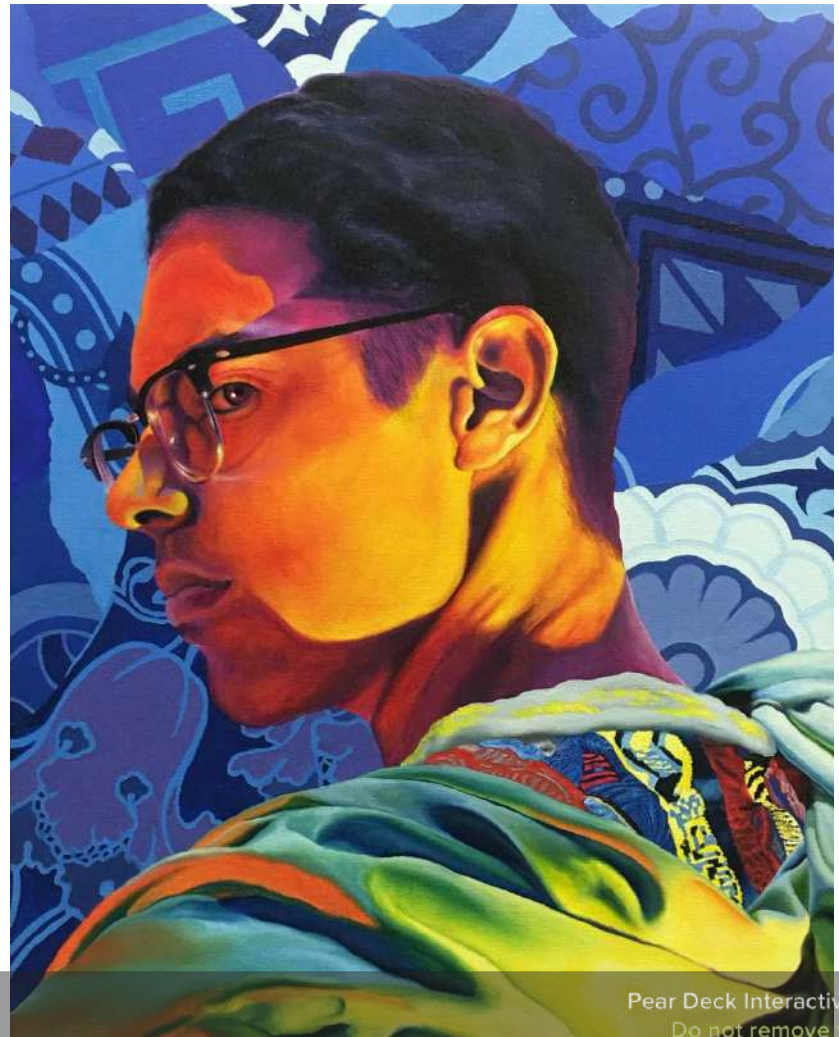
The colors white and black provide the greatest degree of contrast. Complementary colors also highly contrast with one another.

An artist can employ contrast as a tool, to direct the viewer's attention to a particular point of interest within the piece.



CONTRAST

How did the
artist use
contrast in
this
painting?



Students, write your response!

EMPHASIS

Emphasis is the principle of art that helps the audience put the story of a painting together in their own minds. Any object or area of emphasis is called a focal point. The focal point is meant to be the part of an artwork to which the viewer's eyes are first attracted.



EMPHASIS

**Where is the
emphasis or focal
point in this
artwork?**



Students, draw anywhere on this slide!

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PATTERN

Pattern is a combination of shapes or elements **repeated** in a recurring and regular arrangement.



PATTERN

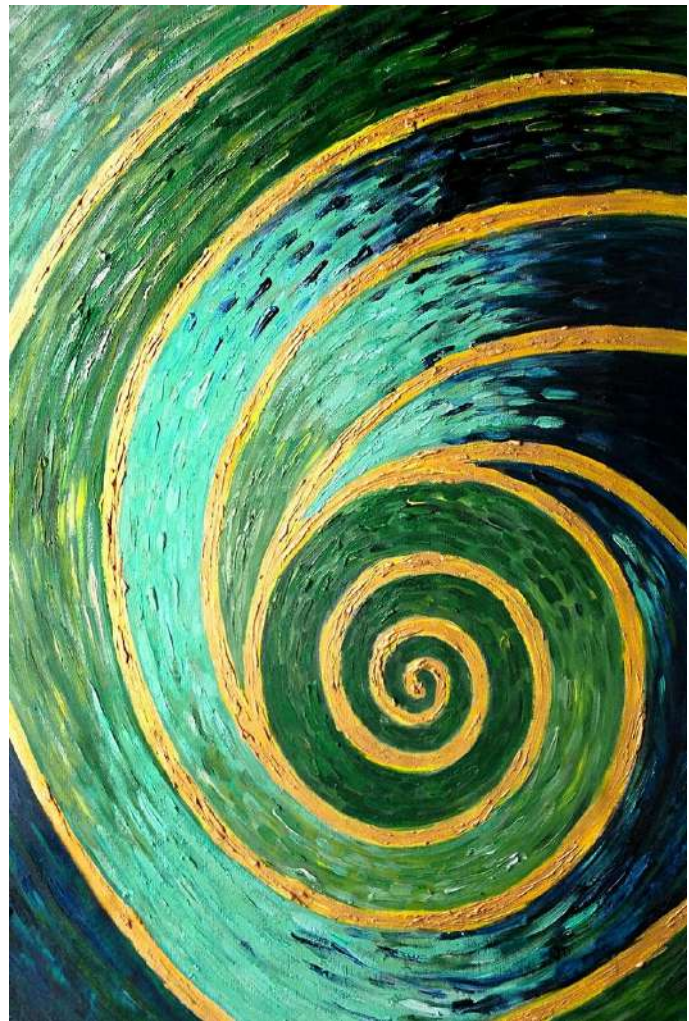
What is pattern?



Students, write your response!

RHYTHM

Rhythm: a movement in which some elements recur regularly. Like a dance it will have a flow of objects that will seem to be like the beat of music.



RHYTHM

How does this artist incorporate rhythm into the work?



Students, write your response!

MOVEMENT

Movement: Is the path the viewer's eye takes through the artwork, often to a focal area. It can be directed along lines, edges, shapes and color. Movement is closely tied to rhythm.



What is the difference between Rhythm and Movement?

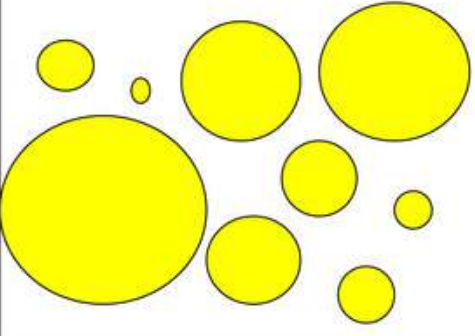
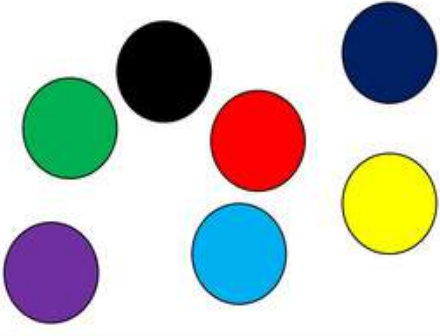


Students, write your response!

UNITY

Unity is what pull design elements together and show relationships.

A good balance between unity and variety must be established to avoid a chaotic or a lifeless design.

UNITY & VARIETY	
	
UNITY=SAME COLOR VARIETY=DIFFERENT SIZES	UNITY=SAME SIZE VARIETY=DIFFERENT COLORS

Unity can be achieved by:

proximity



similarity



continuity



alignment



UNITY

What did the artist do to effectively use both unity & variety in this work?



Students, write your response!

List the Seven Elements of Art



Students, write your response!

List the Seven Principles of Design



Students, write your response!