

VOCABULARY NOTEBOOK ENTRY: proportion

DO NOW: Page 169, Picture 9-4

There are many kinds of contrast. Filmmakers, musicians, authors, and dancers all use contrast in their work. They may use it to add interest, to change the pace, or to develop or underscore a mood. Visual artists also use bold contrasts, which include the contrast of natural with manufactured materials, large with small, dark with light, rough with smooth, shallowness with depth. The contrasts may delight our eyes, set a mood, or make a statement that grabs our attention or even spurs us to action.

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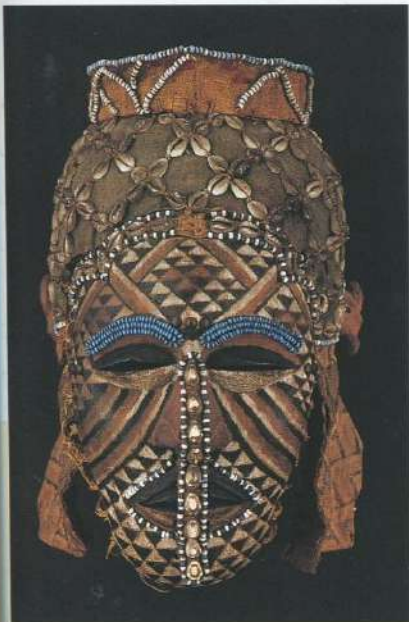


9-3 Ken Chu incorporates design contrasts, as well as contrasts in content, in this work of art.

Ken Chu (b. 1953). *I Need Some More Hair Products*, 1988. Acrylic on foamcore, 21" x 25" x 5" (53 x 63.5 x 12.7 cm). Courtesy of the artist.

9-4 This mask displays variety through contrast in texture and materials. What different textures and materials can you find?

Africa (Kuba). *Ngaandy a mwaash* (mask), 19th century. Wood, metal, paint, cloth, fibers, and shells, 13 1/2" high (34.3 cm). The Baltimore Museum of Art, gift of Alan Wertzburger.



9-5 Gabriel Metsu was a contemporary of fellow Dutch artists Rembrandt van Rijn and Jan Vermeer. Like them, he was fascinated with the effects of light. The contrast of light and shadow, as well as texture, plays an important role in his paintings.

Gabriel Metsu (1629-67). *Woman at Her Toilette*, c. 1658. Oil on panel, 24" x 21 1/2" (61 x 54.6 cm). Norton Simon Museum, Pasadena, California.

EXIT: Answer in a complete sentence: Describe the artist's use of proportion in today's Do Now Art Image.

7TH GRADE, WEEK 12, DAY 1---page 188

VOCABULARY NOTEBOOK ENTRY: birds-eye view, points of view, straight on view

DO NOW: Page 188, "San Francisco from Russian Hill"

Lesson 8

Cityscapes As Subjects

A city is an ever-changing collage of colors, forms, lines, shapes, and textures. No wonder many artists are fascinated with showing the urban skylines in cityscapes. Artists have many position choices, or **points of view**, from which to show urban life. Some may show tops of buildings, bridges, and trees from a **bird's-eye view**. Other artists may show a brightly lit city at night from eye level in a **straight-on view**.



Ray Strong. *San Francisco from Russian Hill*, ca. 1933–1934. Oil on canvas, 30 by 40 1/8 inches. Smithsonian American Art Museum, Washington, D.C.

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EXIT: Answer in a complete sentence: Describe the artist's use of proportion in today's Do Now Art Image.

8TH GRADE, WEEK 12, DAY 2---page 170**VOCABULARY NOTEBOOK ENTRY: repetition****DO NOW: Page 170, Picture 9-6**

Contrast

Contrasting Materials

When an artist or designer combines two or more distinct materials within a single design, he or she is using contrast. Look at the armchair in fig.9-7. The soft, thick fabric cushion is quite different from the rigid glass that forms the back and "legs." Furniture designers might combine metal, fabric, wood, and plastic to create contrast in their products. Architects often use steel, brick, concrete, wood, and glass. In the art classroom, you might choose to use paint and sand or balsa wood and cotton. The texture, color, and weight of the materials provide the desired contrast.



9-6 The small, individual sun-dried bricks of these ancient Native American dwellings contrast with the massive cliffs into which they are built.

Cliff Palace, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, about 1100. Photo by H. Ronan.



9-7 When this chair was exhibited in 1939 along with an accompanying glass table and sidebar, the ensemble was praised by critics for its "comfort, convenience, and delights." The public, however, found the glass furniture too heavy and fragile.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company (founded 1883). Armchair, c. 1939. Glass, metal, and fabric, 29 1/4" x 23 1/4" x 22 3/4" (74.3 x 59.1 x 57.8 cm). Carnegie Museum of Art, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Dupuy Fund 83.78.2.

Try it

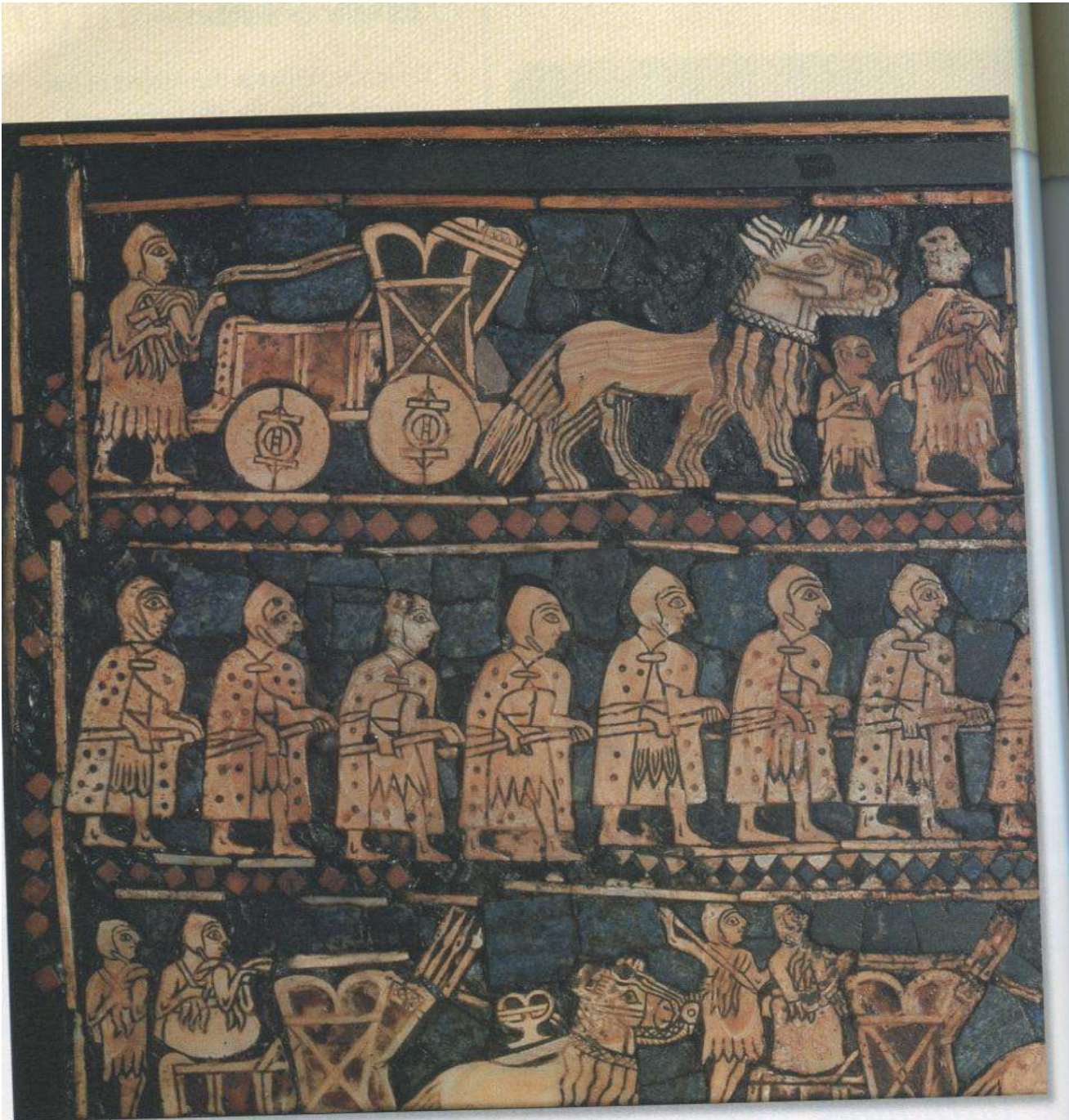
Use fabric scraps or found objects to create a collage or sculpture in which you vary the textures, shapes, and colors. Approach the project in one of two ways: either think of what you want to make, and then gather the necessary materials; or, gather interesting materials, and let them "tell" you what to make.

EXIT: Answer in a complete sentence: Describe the artist's use of repetition in today's Do Now Art Image.

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VOCABULARY NOTEBOOK ENTRY: repetition

DO NOW: Page 198, "The Standard of Ur"



Artist unknown, Mesopotamian. (Detail) *The Standard of Ur*, ca. 2500 B.C.
Wood, lapis lazuli, and shell, length 19 inches. The British Museum, London.

EXIT: Answer in a complete sentence: Describe the artist's use of repetition in today's Do Now Art Image.

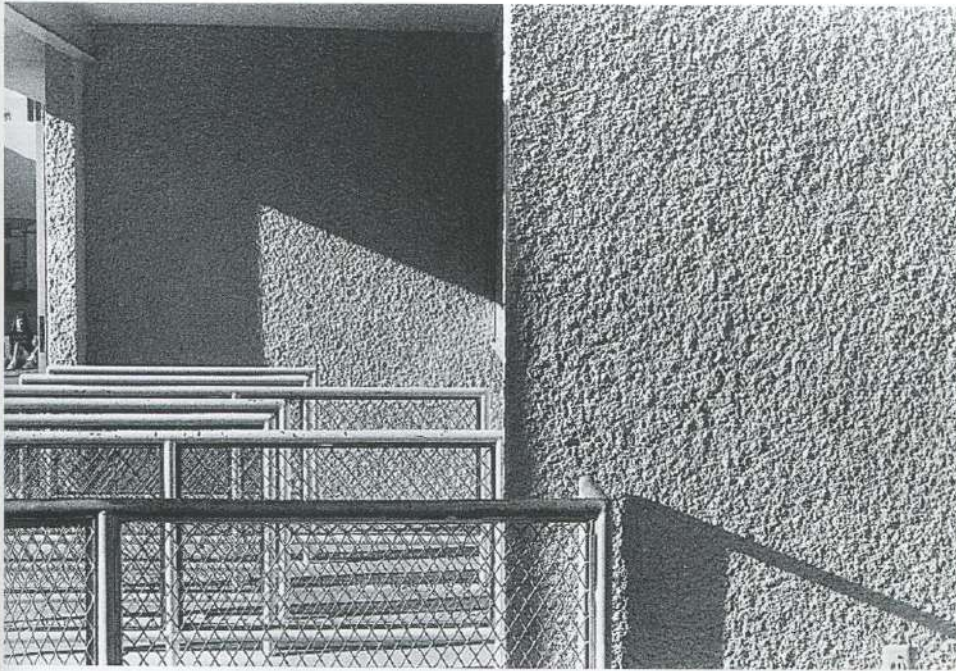
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VOCABULARY NOTEBOOK ENTRY: emphasis

DO NOW: Page 171, Picture 9-8

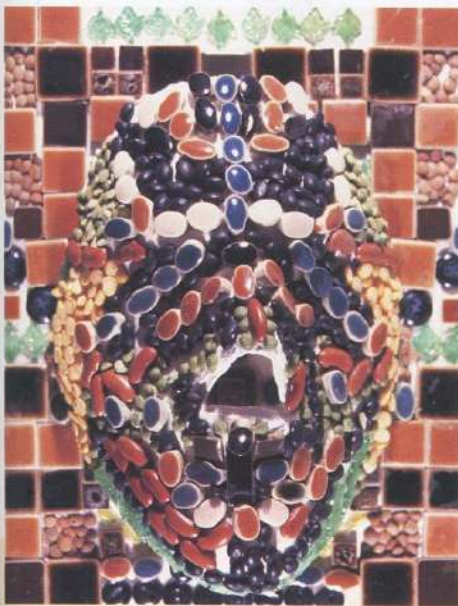
humans. Contrast might be shown by an arrangement of fresh flowers in a glass vase, or a photograph of telephone wires intermingled with tree branches. Even a statue designed for a park or garden displays a contrast between the manufactured object and its natural setting.

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9-8 This photograph captures the contrast in materials on the exterior of a school building. The rough expanse of the stucco wall contrasts with the smooth, regular parts of the fence and railing. How did the photographer make use of the afternoon light to exaggerate this effect?

Stucco walls with railings. Photo by J. Selleck.



9-9 What three pairs of contrasting words might describe this student work?

Derek Tremblay (age 17). *Derek's Face*, 1998. Beans and tiles, 6" x 7" (15.2 x 17.8 cm). Whittier Technical School, Haverhill, Massachusetts.

EXIT: Answer in a complete sentence: Describe the artist's use of emphasis in today's Do Now Art Image.

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VOCABULARY NOTEBOOK ENTRY: Paleolithic

DO NOW: Page 200, “Spotted Horses and Handprints”


Lesson 1

Prehistoric Styles

People began to communicate through artworks thousands of years before they began to write. The oldest known artworks are from the **Paleolithic** period, or Old Stone Age. Rock carvings found in caves near Cape Town, South Africa, show that humans have created artworks for more than seventy thousand years.

Prehistoric art, such as *Spotted Horses and Handprints*, was made before the start of written history. During this time, humans were hunters and gatherers. Animals were an important source of food. Their paintings often show horses, bison, and cattle. Cave paintings such as this may reflect a hunting event or ceremony. The stenciled handprints were likely made by blowing soot through a reed over a hand placed on the wall.

How do you think the spots on the horses were made?



Artist unknown, Paleolithic. *Spotted Horses and Handprints*, 15,000–10,000 B.C.
Pech-Merle Caves, Lot, France.

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EXIT: Answer in a complete sentence: Describe the artist’s use of emphasis in today’s Do Now Art Image.

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VOCABULARY NOTEBOOK ENTRY: balance

DO NOW: Page 172, Picture 9-10

Contrast

Line Contrasts

Lines are one of the basic elements of design (see Chapter 1). Combining different types of lines—short, bold lines with long, spidery ones or horizontal lines with vertical ones—within a single design is one way to achieve contrast. Look at Leonardo da Vinci's study of a young girl's face (fig. 9-10). The artist combined loose, curving lines with tightly drawn diagonals. He also created a contrast between the closeness of the lines at the center of interest and the openness of those farther from the subject's face.

Another way to achieve contrast with lines is by using different media, such as bold strokes of magic marker with lighter strokes of pastel crayon, or smooth gray pencil lines with textured lines of charcoal. In *Sneakers* (fig. 9-11), the student artist used thin black lines of pen and ink over large washes of ink. You've probably seen this popular combination in many children's-book illustrations.

9-10 Throughout the centuries, the great masters often used relatively few lines in the creation of sketches, which focused their attention on a particular design problem that they were trying to solve. What design problem do you think Leonardo da Vinci was exploring in this drawing?

Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519). Study for the angel's head in *The Virgin of the Rocks*, 1483. Silverpoint 7 1/4" x 6 1/2" (19.1 x 16.5 cm). Palazzo Reale, Turin, Italy. Alinary/Art Resource, New York.



EXIT: Answer in a complete sentence: Describe the artist's use of balance in today's Do Now Art Image.

VOCABULARY NOTEBOOK ENTRY: Mesolithic, Neolithic

DO NOW: Page 201 , “Beaker with Ibex Design”

Artist unknown, Neolithic. *Beaker with Ibex Design*, ca. 4000 B.C. Terra cotta, height 11 inches. Musée du Louvre, Paris.

What purpose could the artist have had for exaggerating the shapes of the animals?



A Giant Step Forward

The **Mesolithic** period, or Middle Stone Age (ca. 10,000–8000 B.C.), followed the Paleolithic period. Humans began to wander less and establish villages. Paintings and carvings from this period include human figures as well as animals.

By the New Stone Age, or **Neolithic** period (ca. 8000–3000 B.C.), humans were living in village-like communities. They were growing their own food and had domesticated animals. These early humans also developed functional artworks, such as pottery and weaving. The cup or beaker shown above shows how these artists also included animals in their designs. Objects such as this were likely used to hold food or water. Notice the artist's use of geometric lines and shapes. The artist used these elements to exaggerate the proportions of the animals.

Sketchbook Journal

Look closely at the simple shapes of the animals in the artwork. Then make your own simple sketches of animals, such as horses, lions, elephants, monkeys, and birds. Finally, draw some useful objects that you could decorate with these drawings.

EXIT: Answer in a complete sentence: Describe the artist's use of balance in today's Do Now Art Image.

VOCABULARY NOTEBOOK ENTRY: shape

DO NOW: Page 174 , Picture 9-14

Contrast

Using Shape, Form, and Size

Shape and form offer artists many opportunities for contrast. For instance, they might contrast rounded shapes with angular ones, or complex organic forms with simple geometric ones.



9-13 What contrasts in shape can you find in this work?

Mbuti (Zaire). *Bark cloth*, early-mid 20th century. Ground gardenia seed on barkcloth, 31" x 21" (78.7 x 53.3 cm). Courtesy of the Tambaran Gallery. Photo by Abby Remer, 1997.

9-14 The New York School refers to a group of New York artists who were important in directing the course of modern art from the 1940s to the 1960s. This image appeared on the catalog cover to an exhibition of some of their art. Can you describe the humor in the poster? How does the contrast of the rounded tube tops and the angular bodies of the buildings make the design more interesting? How would the design change if realistic building tops had been used?

Louis Danziger (b. 1923). *The First Generation: New York School*, 1965. Catalog cover for the New York School exhibition at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art.



EXIT: Answer in a complete sentence: Describe the artist's use of shape in today's Do Now Art Image.

VOCABULARY NOTEBOOK ENTRY: pictographs, cuneiform

DO NOW: Page 205, “Pictograph tablet from Jamdat Nasr, near Kish Iraq”

Artist unknown, Middle-Eastern. Pictograph tablet from Jamdat Nasr, near Kish, Iraq, ca. 3000 B.C. Clay. Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, England.



What kinds of geometric shapes can be identified in the pictographs?

From Art to Writing

People used pictures to communicate simple messages for thousands of years. Then the Sumerians in Mesopotamia invented a better system of writing. Their system began as **pictographs**, pictures that stand for words or objects. Over time, the pictures became simpler and gradually became symbols. The Sumerians created the symbols in soft clay tablets with a wedge-shaped reed. This type of writing is called **cuneiform**. The term comes from Latin and means “wedge form.” Many of these clay tablets, such as the one shown above, tell about business details.

Research

Three important civilizations rose and fell in Mesopotamia. Do research to learn about the Sumerians, Babylonians, and Assyrians. In your Sketchbook Journal, make notes and draw examples about the art styles of each culture.



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EXIT: Answer in a complete sentence: Describe the artist’s use of shape in today’s Do Now Art Image.
