

ELEMENTS OF ART

The building blocks of an artwork: **colour, line, shape, form, value, texture, and space**. They are the visual tools artists use when creating art.

Elements focused on this term:

COLOUR: Colour is organised by the Colour Wheel and is made up of 3 properties; hue, value and intensity. Hue is the name of the colour itself. Value is hue's lightness (white added) or darkness (black added). Intensity is brightness of the hue.

LINE: Line is a mark on a surface that defines a shape or an outline. It can create a texture. Types of line include vertical, horizontal, diagonal, contour, accurate, expressive and more.

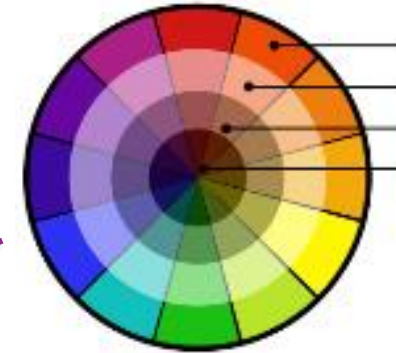
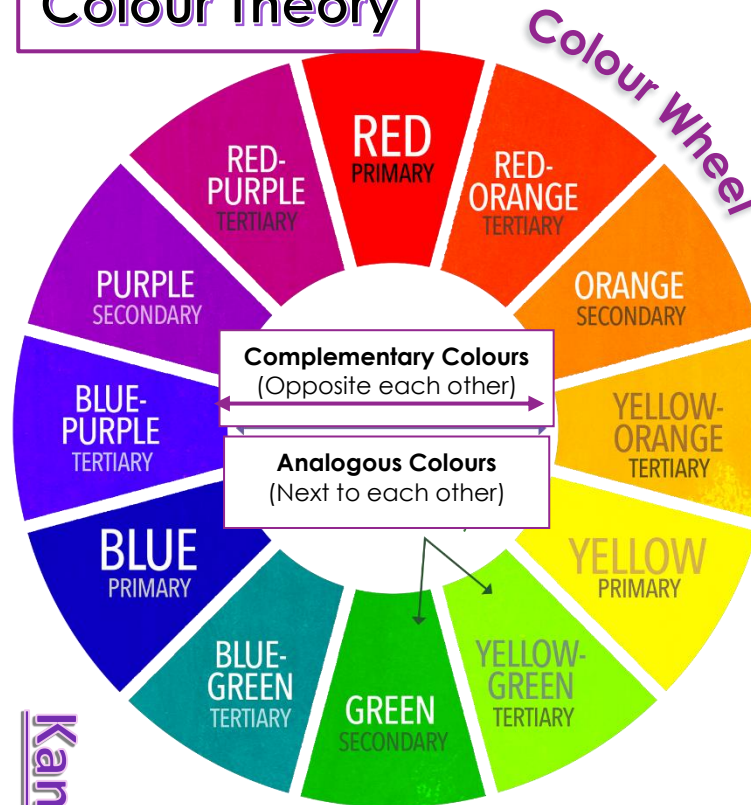
SHAPE: Shape and form define objects in a space. Shape is 2-dimensional, height and width, and defined by lines.

SPACE: Space can refer to an artists' use of area within their work and is also described as composition. Space can also be used to create depth.

SKILLS Pencil Crayon Skills to Practice

- Always apply pencil crayon with a light pressure and build up in layers.
- When layering each layer should be in a different direction to create a flat colour.
- Use short, controlled pencil strokes to keep your work neat.
- Show a change in tone by using a heavier pressure and applying more layers.
- Use analogous colours when using colour blending

Colour Theory



Hue (main colour)

Tint (colour plus white)

Tone (colour plus grey)

Shade (colour plus black)

cool colours

warm colours

Mnemonic: a system such as a pattern of letters or associations which help to remember something.

The order of the colour wheel:

RED	Raging
ORANGE	Orangutans
YELLOW	Yell
GREEN	Get
BLUE	Bananas
PURPLE	Please

Key Vocabulary.

You need to be confident in using these words when discussing art.

Colour, shape, space, line, analogous, complementary, hue, composition, abstract, mnemonic

Abstract Art: Uses the visual language of **shape, colour and line** to create a composition which is non-figurative; it is not an object or representational. It can be an expression of mood or feelings.



SKILLS Painting Tips – Using Watercolour

- Use a watercolour wash by adding water to your palette first and then add colour. Your paint should not be thick.
- When mixing colours always start with the lightest colour first.
- Use the edge of your paintbrush to paint neat lines.



Wassily Kandinsky Kandinsky was the pioneer of Abstract Art. Many of his artworks were inspired by music and his art can be seen as visualising (or painting) the feelings that music creates. For Kandinsky, colours had value in themselves not connected to the subject matter of a painting. Kandinsky came up with his own connections: for example yellow is of the sound of the flute, highlights movement towards the viewer and corresponds to a triangle. Whereas the colour blue represents tranquility, sadness, movement away from the viewer, a circle and the sound of the cello.

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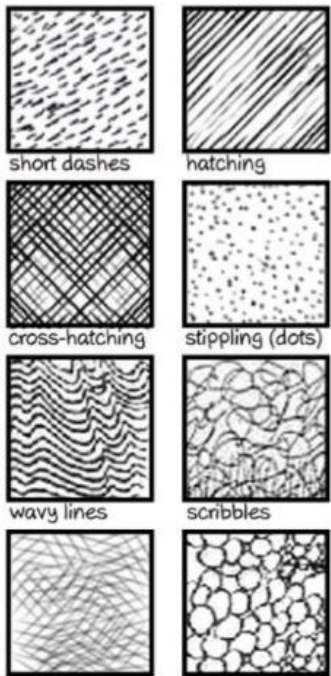
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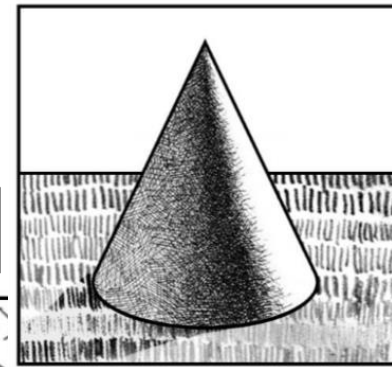
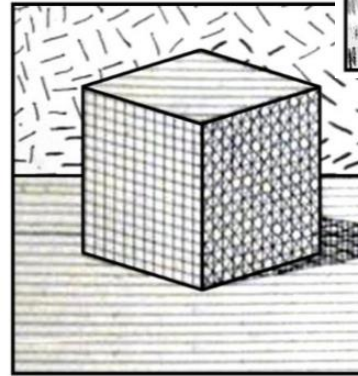
TEXTURE: Texture describes the feel of a surface. This can either be how it feels or appears.

FORM: Forms are 3 dimensional shapes which have volume. Forms and shape define objects in space.



Texture

Form



Key Vocabulary.

You need to be confident in using these words when discussing art. **Mark-making, Line, Texture, Form, 3 dimensional, Tone, Scale, Composition, Observation, Post-impressionism**

SKILLS Tips for Drawing and Painting Texture

- Texture can be described as organic or structured. Pick the right texture for the surface you are trying to draw. Is it rough, smooth, spongy, spikey, bumpy, etc.
- Be controlled when drawing or painting texture, use small strokes.
- Pencil/paint strokes close together will make a denser so darker toned texture, further away will make a lighter toned texture.

Post-impressionism: Post-impressionism is a term applied to painting styles of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, after Impressionism. Post-impressionists continued using vivid colours, thick application of paint, distinctive brushstrokes and real-life subject matter, like in Impressionism, but they aimed to portray more emotion and expression in their paintings.

Vincent Van Gogh Van Gogh was a Dutch Post-impressionist painter who influenced 20th century art. In just over a decade, he created about 2,100 artworks, including around 860 oil paintings, most of which date from the last two years of his life. They include landscapes, still-lives and portraits. His art is characterised by bold colours and dramatic, impulsive and expressive brushwork. He was not successful and his suicide at 37 came after years of mental illness, depression and poverty.

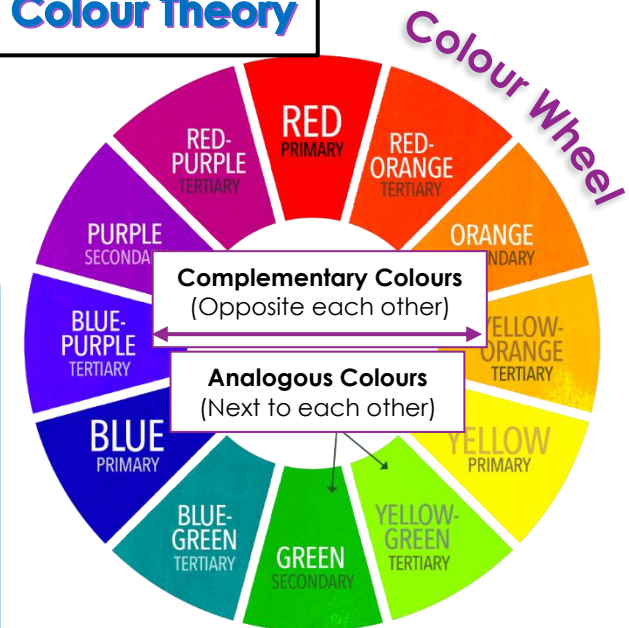
Vincent Van Gogh



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- Apply a light pressure to paint thin lines.

Colour Theory



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Elements focused on this project:

LINE: Line includes how you use line to draw, the pressure, care and accuracy used.

SHAPE: A shape is flat and has an area; shapes define objects in space. A 3D shape is known as a form, as it has an area.

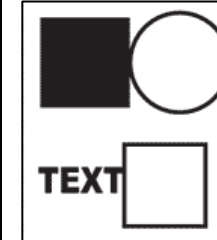
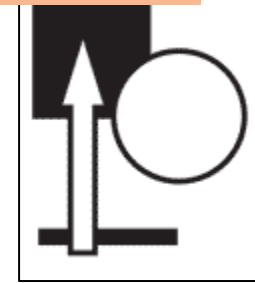
SPACE: Composition is how you choose to fill the space and choose to arrange your artwork

Key Vocabulary. You need to be confident in using these words when discussing art.

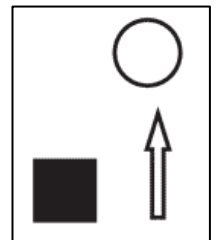
Cubism
Observational Drawing
Composition
Shape
Space
Viewpoint
Line
Form

Space (composition)

GOOD LAYERING

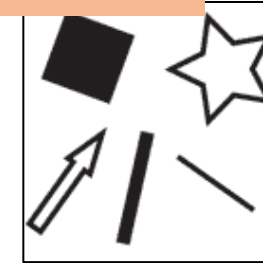


Avoid touching



Avoid isolation

GOOD ANGLES



Avoid all objects upright

TECHNIQUE: Collage

Collage is the use of papers and materials cut out, arranged and glued to create a piece of artwork.

Remember:

- Cut paper with care; don't snip!
- Think about space, layering and balance when arranging your collage
- Arrange ALL of your pieces before gluing

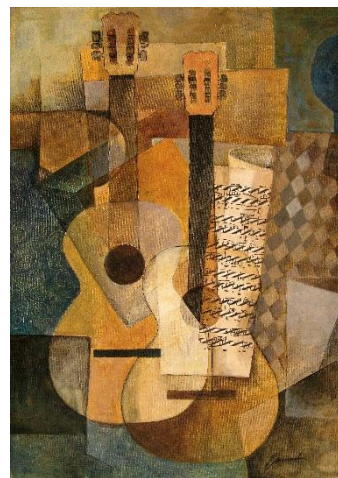
SKILLS Drawing from observation

- Remember to look at the image, draw what you see not what you *think* it looks like
- Draw the basic shapes first, then add details
- Always draw lightly, it shows control and mistakes are easier to erase
- Keep trying, practice really does make perfect

Pablo Picasso:

Pablo Picasso (1881-1973) is regarded as one of the most influential artists of the 20th century. A painter and sculptor, he is best known as the co-founder of Cubism.

Pablo Picasso



CUBISM: Cubism was a revolutionary new approach to representing reality invented in around 1907–08 by artists Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque. They brought different viewpoints and perspectives of subjects (usually objects or figures) together in the same picture. This resulted in paintings that appear fragmented. Collage was a technique first used by Picasso and Braque to create some of their artworks.

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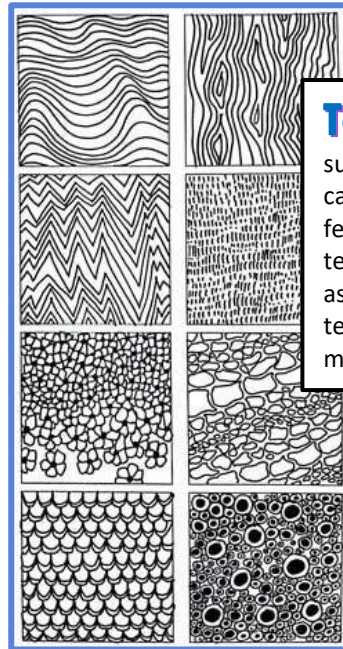
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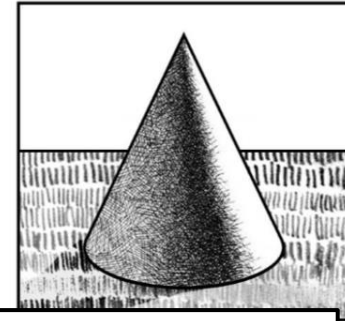
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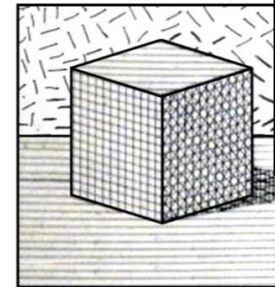
Texture: Describes the surface quality of an object. This can be actual texture; this can be felt, and artists can create actual texture by adding materials such as sand to their paint. Visual textures are created using mark-making to represent a texture.



Key Vocabulary.

You need to be confident in using these words when discussing art during this project:

Mark-making
Texture
3D form
Observation



Form: Refers to recording 3 dimensional objects. Form can be created by applying texture and tonal values to line drawings.

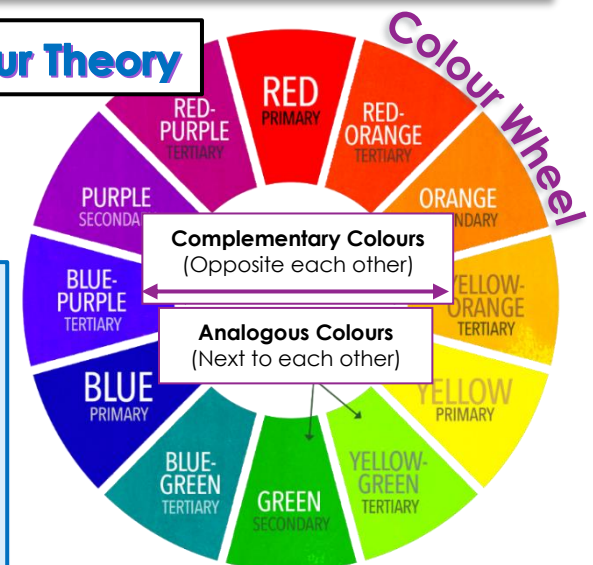
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Colour Theory



Vincent Van Gogh



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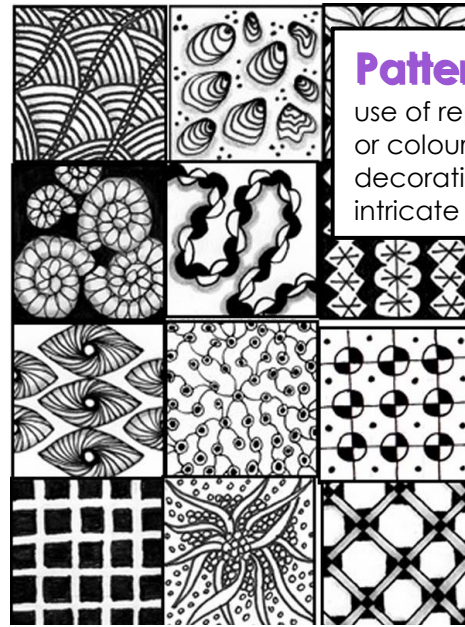
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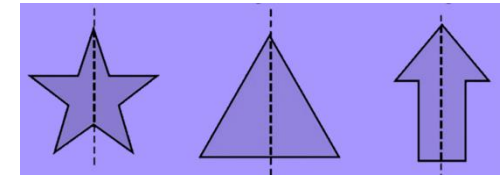
LINE: Line defines the edges of shapes and forms. It is what we use to draw, how we make marks. Lines vary in length, width, can be straight or wavy.

PATTERN: Patterns are created by repeated lines, shapes or colours.

FORM: Forms are 3 dimensional shapes which have volume. Forms and shape define objects in space.



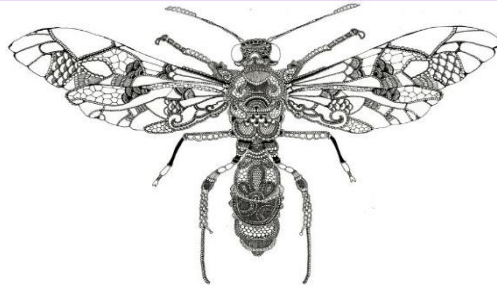
Pattern: Pattern is the use of repetitive line, shapes or colour to create a decorative design. Pattern is intricate and purposeful.



Symmetry: Line symmetry means a mirror image; one side is the mirror image of the other.

SKILLS Drawing from observation

- Remember to look at the image, draw what you see not what you *think* it looks like
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What is an Illustrator? An illustrator is an artist who creates two-dimensional images for various companies and industries, such as fashion design, children's books, magazines, medical manuals, web sites, technical designs, and advertising. Illustrators use various techniques to create their artwork and often have a distinctive style.

Key Vocabulary.

You need to be confident in using these words when discussing art during this project:

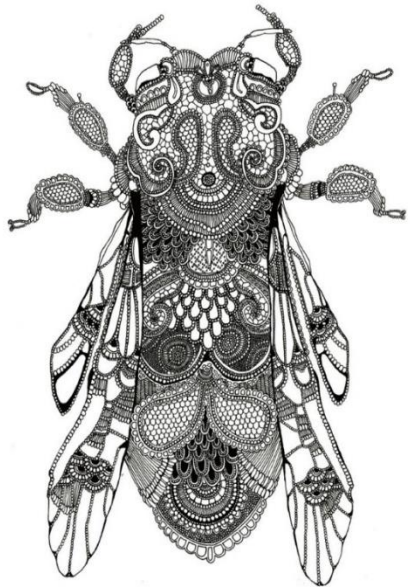
Line
Pattern
Symmetry
Observational

Rosalind Monks

Rosalind Monks is a British born Artist, Illustrator and Free spirit who was brought up in Switzerland. Rosalind uses lines to create patterns within shapes of insects, birds and other animals. She combines different lines together to make patterns. Rosalind's illustrations can be found on a wide variety of products; her distinctively bold designs can be found across the Alps as the graphics on Faction skis, on the OZED sunglasses adorning French beach goers and as stand-alone art pieces decorating the walls of various establishments across the globe.



INSECT PROJECT



PROJECT THEME: African Masks

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Culture

Culture: The ideas, customs and social behaviour of a particular people or society.

The traditional African mask is worn during celebrations, dances and festivities and ritual ceremonies commemorating social and religious events. They play a very significant spiritual and functional role in the community.

Key Vocabulary

You need to be confident in using these words and concepts when discussing art for this project:

Composition, symmetry, tonal value.

By the end of this unit of learning all students will be able to

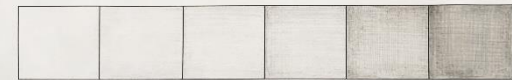
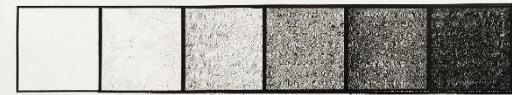
- 1.To understand and apply the formal skills of Form (observational drawing)
- 2.To understand tonal value and apply using pencil, pen and other media.
- 3.To gain an understanding of African Tribal Cultures and their use of masks and pattern.

DEVELOPING TONAL VALUE

SKILL: Shading

Use **pencil**. Show light to dark **tonal values**.

Do this by increasing your pressure and layers for darker tones.

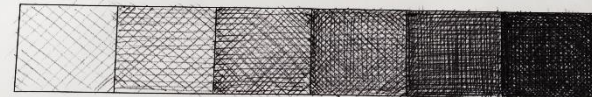
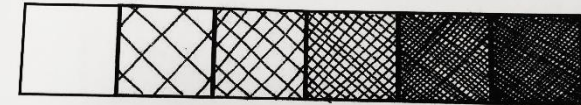


Draw

SKILL: Cross-hatching

Use **biro pen**. Show light to dark **tonal values**.

Do this by increasing the closeness of lines and the layers.



Composition

Composition: This means the layout of your artwork. Specifically where shapes and lines are placed in order to create balance and fill the space effectively.

TECHNIQUES: Biro, Pencil, Pencil crayon.

Remember: You can create different tonal values by using different pressure. Harder pressure = darker tonal value
Lighter pressure = lighter tonal value. You can also build up tonal value using layers, this is most effective.

Symmetry