

***Drawing
and
Painting***

1.2

***Reference
Guide***

Welcome to Drawing and Painting 1, Semester 2!

Please make sure to read all timelines and definitions of vocabulary words before starting your work.

The first set of assignments addresses the historical and cultural significance of art. Next, exercises #5-10 are designed to help you judge a given piece based on the elements, principles and theories of art. Finally, you will be asked to think about the different careers that may be available within the field of art. A final project will also be required.

You will be graded on neatness, accuracy, creativity and thoughtfulness, so please do careful work.

Standard 3: Historical and Cultural Context: Understanding historical contributions and cultural dimensions of a given art.

Throughout history, artists have painted what they experience. Art is often a reflection of culture. Social norms, religious beliefs, types of government, and living conditions in general can all be reflected through art. People can, and have, learned about ancient civilizations through examination of drawings, writings, sculptures and architecture. The following timeline gives some insight as to the major historical contributions and cultural dimensions of art.

Art Periods/ Movements	Features	Period Sample	Historical Events
Stone Age (30,000 B.C.–2500 B.C.)	Cave painting, fertility goddesses, megalithic structures		Ice Age ends (10,000 B.C.–8,000 B.C.); New Stone Age and first permanent settlements (8000 B.C.– 2500 B.C.)
Mesopotamia (3500 B.C.– 539 B.C.)	Warrior art and narration in stone relief		Sumerians invent writing (3400 B.C.); Hammurabi writes his law code (1780 B.C.); Abraham founds monotheism

**Egyptian
(3100 B.C.–
30 B.C.)**

**Art with
an
afterlife
focus:
pyramids
and tomb
painting**



**Narmer
unites
Upper/Lower
Egypt (3100
B.C.);
Rameses II
battles the
Hittites
(1274 B.C.);
Cleopatra
dies (30
B.C.)**

The timeline shows that art is a reflection of what was important in life during a given time period. Cave paintings during the Stone Age showed images of hunters capturing their prey, which tells us about their method of survival. The Sumerians used stone to create carvings of their warriors in battle, which helps us to understand how empires were created. And the Ancient Egyptians showed their dedication to their religious beliefs with glorious tributes to the afterlife.

Standard 4: Aesthetic Valuing: Responding to, analyzing, and making critical assessments about artwork.

Vocabulary Review

Elements of Art

Hue- Name of a color.

Intensity- Color's brightness and purity.

Value- Lightness or darkness.

Line- A continuous mark made on a surface by a moving point. Lines can be used to show the edges of objects and define them. Lines can suggest movement in all directions and thus show certain feelings.

Texture- How things feel or look as if they would feel.

Shape- A two-dimensional area set off by another art element, such as color or line.

Space- The distance or area around things. Space can be three-dimensional, as in a sculpture or building. Space can also be used to create an illusion in a two-dimensional painting or drawing.

Principles of Art

Balance- Way of combining art elements to add a feeling of equilibrium or stability.

Emphasis- Way of combining elements to stress the differences between those elements and to focus the viewer's attention on an important part of the design.

Harmony- Way of combining similar elements to accent their similarities.

Variety- Way of combining elements in ways that increase visual interest.

Movement- Way to create the look and feeling of action and to guide the viewer's eye through an artwork.

Rhythm- Principle that is related to movement. Rhythm is created by the placement of repeated elements that cause a visual tempo or beat.

How to Analyze Art Using Art Criticism Operations

To identify aesthetic qualities, a critic often performs four operations: *description*, *analysis*, *interpretation*, and *judgment*.

Key Terms

Description- describe everything seen in the work that is immediately identifiable.

Analysis- considers the work's design qualities (How well it is organized).

Interpretation- identify the artwork's expressive qualities (The meaning, mood, or idea that is communicated).

Judgment- decide whether or not the work is successful.

Examine an Artwork Following the Art Criticism Operations.

Description (describe everything in the work that is immediately identifiable)	Analysis (describe how well the piece is organized)	Interpretation (describe the meaning mood or idea that is communicated)	Judgment (decide if the work is successful)

Theories of Art

When art critics examine works of art, they search for the art's **aesthetic qualities**. These qualities help them understand artworks and serve as the criteria for judgments regarding the works.

Key Terms

Aesthetics- Identifying clues within artworks that can be used to understand and judge those works.

Imitationalism- Focuses on the realistic presentation of the subject matter—the work should appear lifelike.

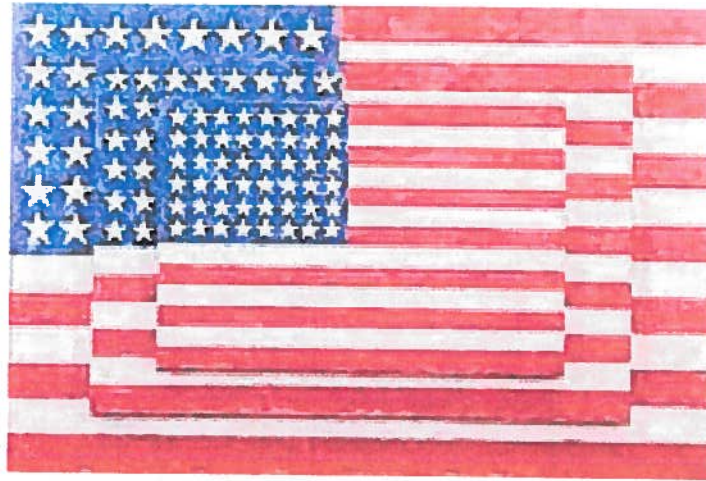
Formalism- Judges a work based on the organization of the elements of art through the use of the principles of art.

Emotionalism- Argues that a work's success depends on how well it communicates a mood, feeling, or idea.

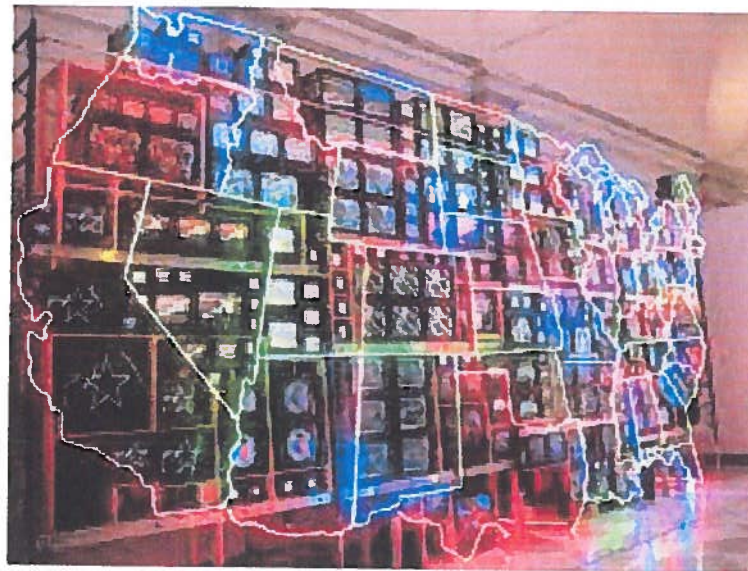
Theory or Theories Most Prominent

Imitationalism	Formalism	Emotionalism

Jasper John's *Three Flags*

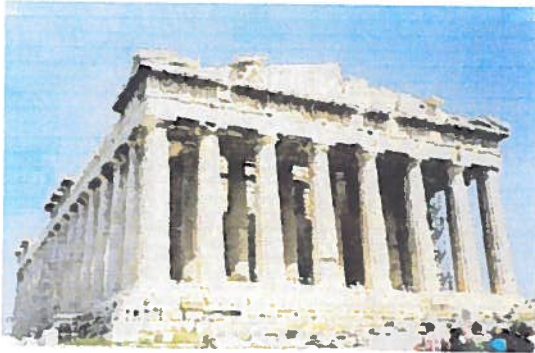


Nam June Paik's *Electronic Superhighway*



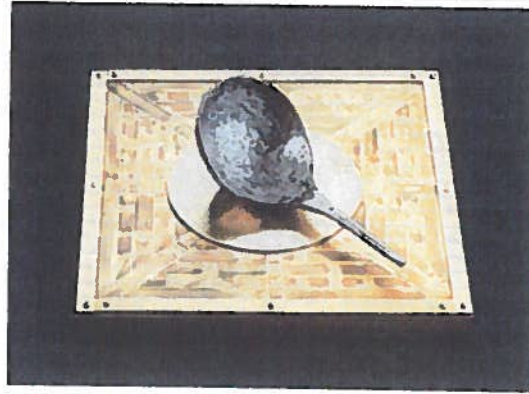
Standard 5: Connection, Relation, Applications:
Connecting and applying what is learned in a given art form to learning in other art forms, subject areas and careers.

Art is not just a reflection of cultural views, but of advancements during a given time and in a given place. Artists often created images of buildings, people and inventions of their time. The timeline gives several examples. The Parthenon is a reflection of Greek architecture in 447 B.C. The statue of Augustus is a tribute to the predecessor of Julius Caesar. The Ancient Chinese compass, with its square design representing earth and inner disc symbolizing Heaven, was an instrument used to navigate the seas.

Art Periods/ Movements	Features	Period Sample	Historical Events
Greek and Hellenistic (850 B.C.–31 B.C.)	Greek idealism: balance, perfect proportions; architectural orders(Doric, Ionic, Corinthian)		Athens defeats Persia at Marathon (490 B.C.); Peloponnesian Wars (431 B.C.–404 B.C.); Alexander the Great's conquests (336 B.C.–323 B.C.)
Roman (500 B.C.– A.D. 476)	Realism. Most of their sculptures were of the rich, famous, and powerful of Rome.		Julius Caesar assassinated (44 B.C.); Augustus proclaimed Emperor (27 B.C.); Diocletian splits Empire (A.D. 292); Rome falls (A.D. 476)

**Indian,
Chinese, and
Japanese(653
B.C.-A.D.
1900)**

**Serene,
meditative
art, and
Arts of the
Floating
World**



**Silk Road opens
(1st century
B.C.); Buddhism
spreads to
China (1st-2nd
centuries A.D.)
and Japan (5th
century A.D.)**

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