Drawing and and Painting

2.1

Reference Guide Welcome to Drawing and Painting 2, Semester 1!

This class addresses the basic elements and principles of art and how they are combined to create a piece. Please make sure to read all definitions of the vocabulary words.

You will practice using the various elements and principles of art. You will also apply what you have learned by analyzing those elements and principles within various pieces, including art you have created on your own.

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

Standard 1-Artistic Perception: Processing, analyzing, and responding to sensory information through the language and skills unique to a given art

Artists combine and organize the elements and principles of art in countless ways in order to communicate their ideas to viewers. These elements and principles should work together to create unity in an artwork and make it visually appealing. To fully understand an artwork, you need to understand a "visual vocabulary" and recognize how it is used.

Elements of Art

(Key Terms)

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

Descriptive Lines- Lines can be "described" as horizontal, vertical, angular, zigzag, spiral, broken, curving, and diagonal

Expressive Lines- Lines that seem to have an "emotional value"

Implied Lines- Lines that may not have been explicitly drawn, but that the composition of the work makes it appear that they are there

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

Hue- Name of a color

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

From the Italian Renaissance

Masaccio



Raphael



Design Principles (Key Terms)

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

Contrast- A way to combine elements to stress the differences between them

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

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- Rhythm is created by the placement of repeated elements that cause a visual tempo or beat

Unity- The look and feel of "wholeness" in a work of art

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

Art of the Modern Era

Pablo Picasso (sculptures)



"Femme Debout"

Alexander Calder (Sculptures)



L' Acrobate

Standard 2: Creative Expression: Creating, performing, and participating in the arts.

Key Terms

Medium- A material used by an artist to produce a work of art

Aerial Perspective- As objects get further away, they appear lighter in tone, less detailed and cooler in color

Curvilinear Shapes- Consisting of curved lines

Nonobjective Composition- Style of art in which natural objects are not represented realistically; abstract

Example of Nonobjective Art (Fanfare by Miriam Shapiro)



Self Portrait- A picture that an artist produces of himself

Example of Self Portrait (by Frida Kahlo)



Contour- Outline of a figure or object

Gesture Drawing- Quick sketch of a figure that depicts movement

Collage- An artwork made from objects that are glued down onto a surface.

Messages in the Media

Art can be a powerful tool when trying to persuade people to do (or not to do) something.

Anti-Drug Collage



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