

Drawing
and
Painting

1.1

Welcome to Drawing and Painting 1, Semester 1!

This class addresses the basic elements and principles of art. Please make sure to read all definitions of the vocabulary words before beginning your work.

The course consists of 2 parts. First, you will practice using the various elements and principles of art. Next, you will 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)

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.

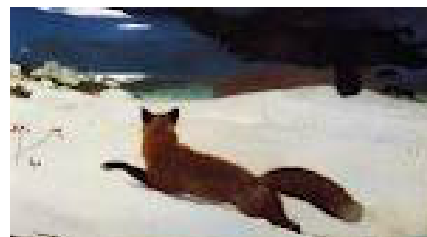
Shape- A two-dimensional area set off by another art element, such as color or line.

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.

Georgia O'Keefe



Winslow Homer



Principles of Art (Key Terms)

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.

Alberto Giacometti (Sculptures)



Three Men Walking



Cat

Nancy Graves (Sculptures)



Visage



Whiffle Tree

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

Key Terms

Artists can produce their work in a variety of ways. Printmaking, photography, video, and digital media allow artists to create multiple images of a work. The following key terms provide a brief overview of different options available to artists.

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

Relief Printing- The image to be printed is raised from the background.

Intaglio Printing- Ink is forced to fill lines cut into a metal surface.

Lithography- The image to be printed is drawn on a surface with a special greasy crayon.

Screen Printing- Paint is forced through a screen onto paper or fabric.

Photography- Images are recorded as light on frames of film and can then be transferred to paper.

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

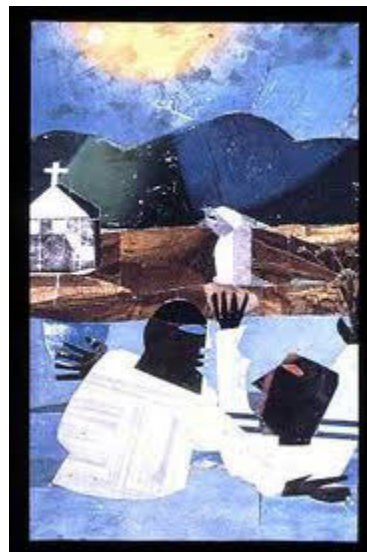
Collage- An artwork made from objects that are glued down onto a surface.

Barbara Kruger and Romare Bearden were two artists that used a mixed media style to create works of art that addressed social issues. Here are some examples of their work.

Kruger



Bearden



Choosing Subject Matter

The subject that an artist chooses depends on the time and place in which they live. They can be influenced by their own experiences, interests, or attitudes. They may also choose subjects based on society and culture. Throughout history, artists have discovered subjects for their paintings in the real world of people, places, events, and imaginary worlds within themselves. Examples of subjects may include: people, landscapes, and natural environments.

Works Cited

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