

Cake Recipe

- **Ingredients:**

- 1/2 cup butter

- 1 cup sugar

- 1 tsp. vanilla

- 2 eggs

- 1 1/4 c. flour

- 1 tsp. baking powder

- **Procedure:**

- Mix butter and sugar. Add vanilla and eggs; mix well. Add flour and baking powder; mix well. Bake in 350 degree oven approximately 25 minutes.

Creating Art

- ⦿ Creating art is like baking a cake.
- ⦿ Ingredients = Elements of Art
- ⦿ Procedure = Principles of Design
- ⦿ To create an effective work of art, the artist must apply the Principles of Design to the Elements of Art

The **Elements Of Art** are the building blocks of art creation. They can be analyzed, organized, and manipulated by artists. They are the visual language of art.

The Elements of Art

● Line

● Color

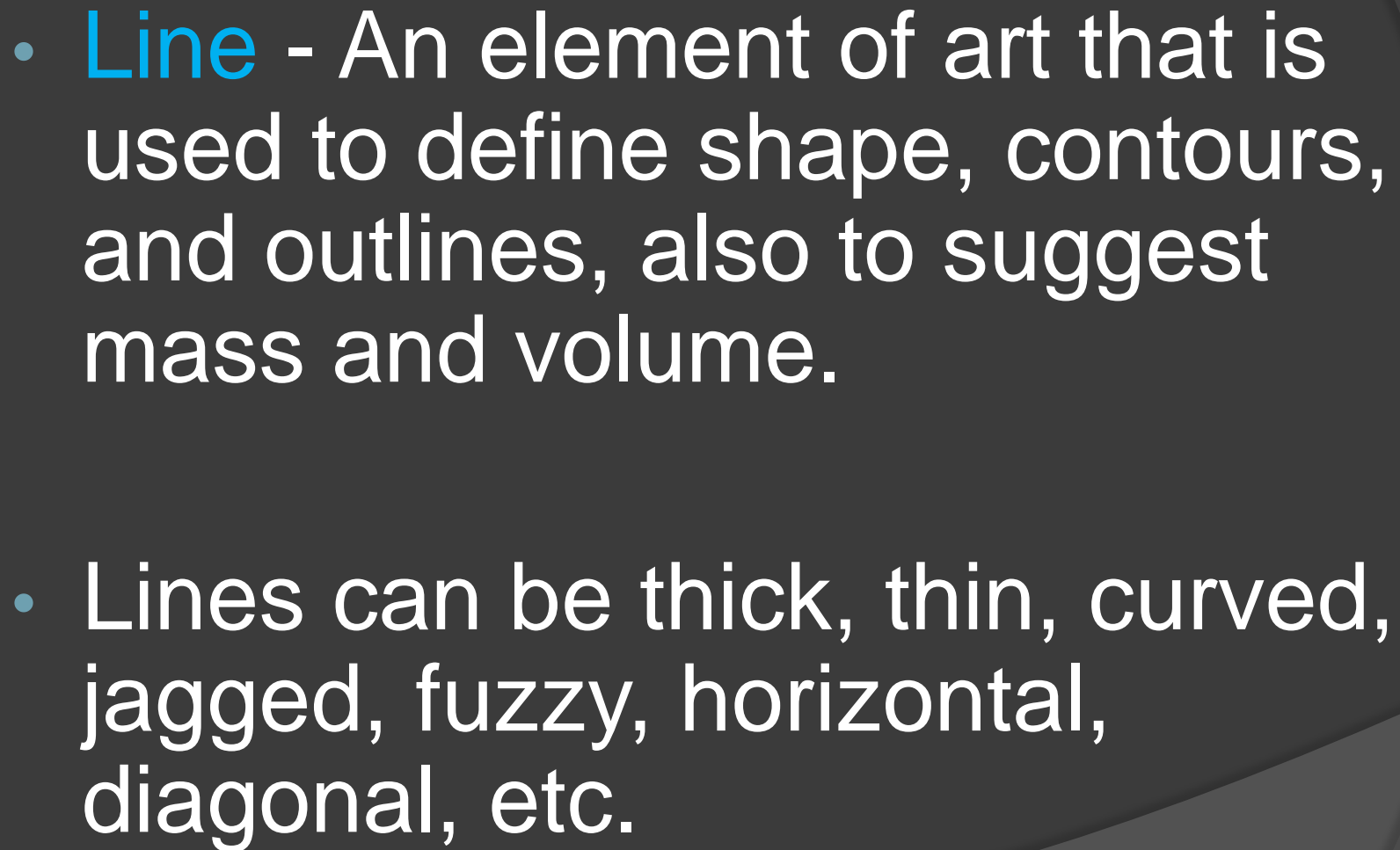
● Shape

● Space

● Texture

● Value

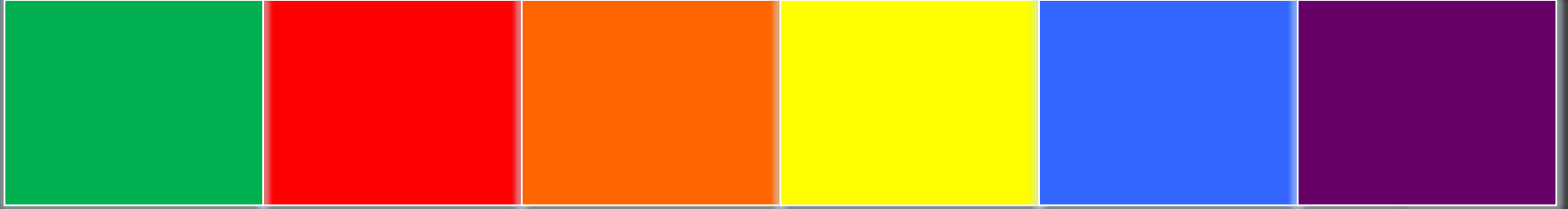
● Form

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- **Line** - An element of art that is used to define shape, contours, and outlines, also to suggest mass and volume.
 - Lines can be thick, thin, curved, jagged, fuzzy, horizontal, diagonal, etc.

What types of lines are in this painting?



Paul Cezanne. Bridge of Maincy. 1879.



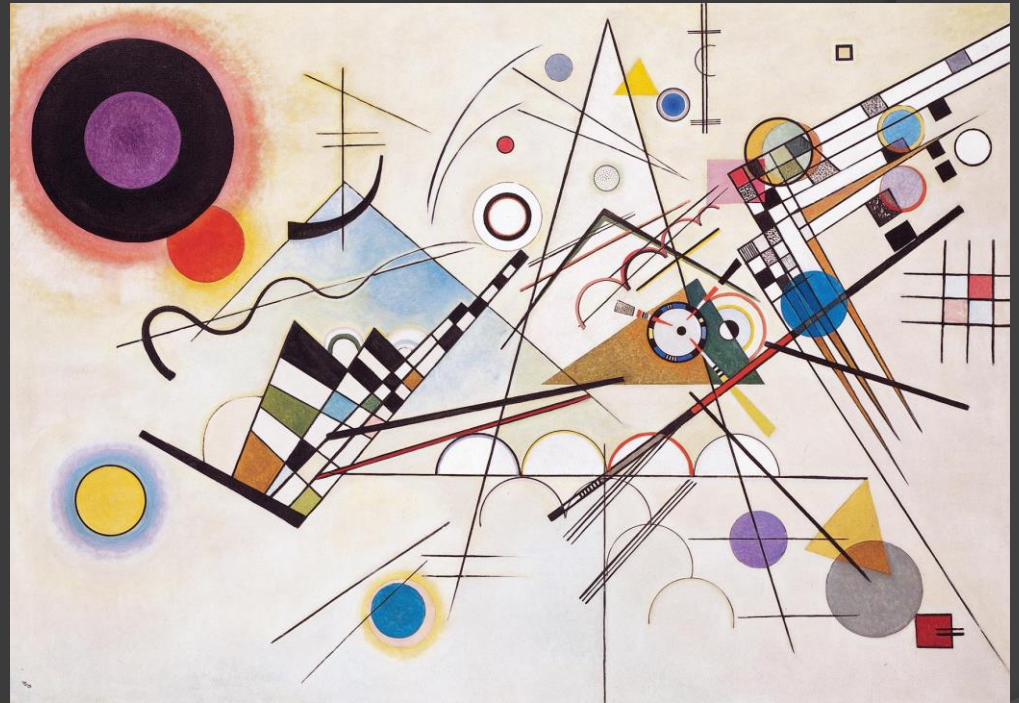
- **Color** – light that bounces off an object at different wave lengths.

Color is a HUGE topic. Some artists devote their lives to studying it. We will learn more about it later in the year.


Compare the way color is used in each painting.



Pablo Picasso.
Old Beggar with Boy.
1903.



Wassily Kandinsky.
Composition VIII.
1905.

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- **Shape** - a 2D area that has defined edges, has height and width, but no depth.

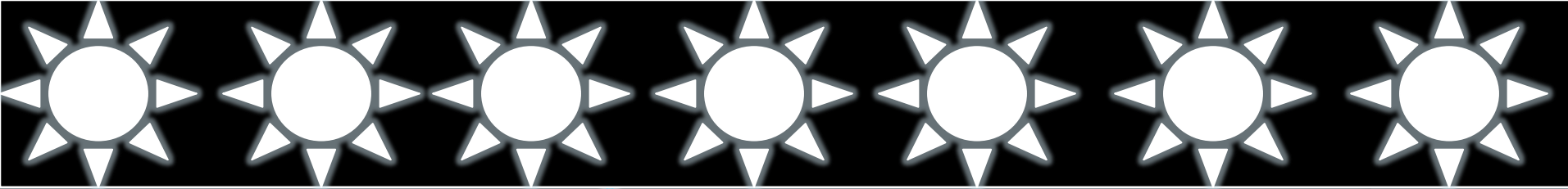
Describe the shapes you see in each of these paintings.



Vincent Van Gogh
Irises.
1889.



Pablo Picasso
Guitar.
1913.



- **Space** – the area around and within objects or forms.

How is space created in these paintings?



Raphael
School of Athens
1509



Banksy
Love Is in the Air
2003

- **Texture** – how something feels, or in a painting how something looks like it feels.

Examples: soft, rough, fluffy, slimy, prickly

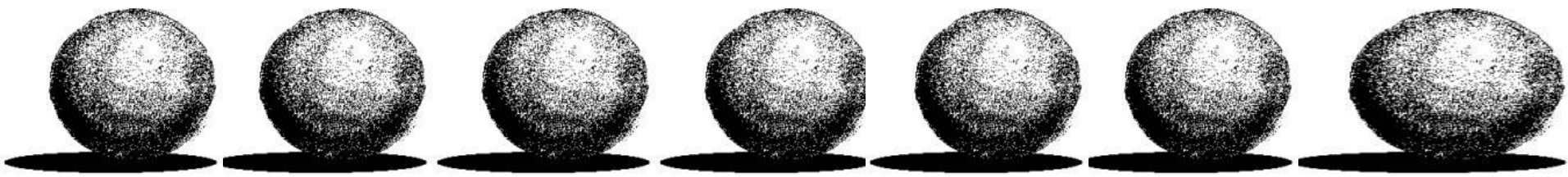


Vincent Van Gogh
Self Portrait with Straw Hat
1887

- **Value** - the range of lightness and darkness within a picture. Value is created by a light source that shines on an object, creating highlights and shadows.



Caravaggio
The Calling of St. Matthew
1599



- **Form** - Form is the three-dimensionality of an object. Shape is only two-dimensional; form is three-dimensional.
- You can hold a form or walk around a form. In drawing or painting using value can imply form.



Paul Cezanne
Still Life with Fruit
1879



Jeff Koons
Balloon Dog
1994-2000

◎ The **Principles of Design** are way to organize and arrange the Elements of Art.

- Rhythm
- Movement
- Contrast
- Balance
- Proportion
- Variety
- Emphasis
- Unity



Rhythm – visual movement created through repeating objects

Movement –
creates the look
or feeling of
action, guiding
the viewer's eyes
through a work of
art





Balance –
visually
equalized forces
in a work of art

Proportion – concerned with size relationships of one part to another.



Parts of a painting
can be IN
proportion or OUT of
proportion



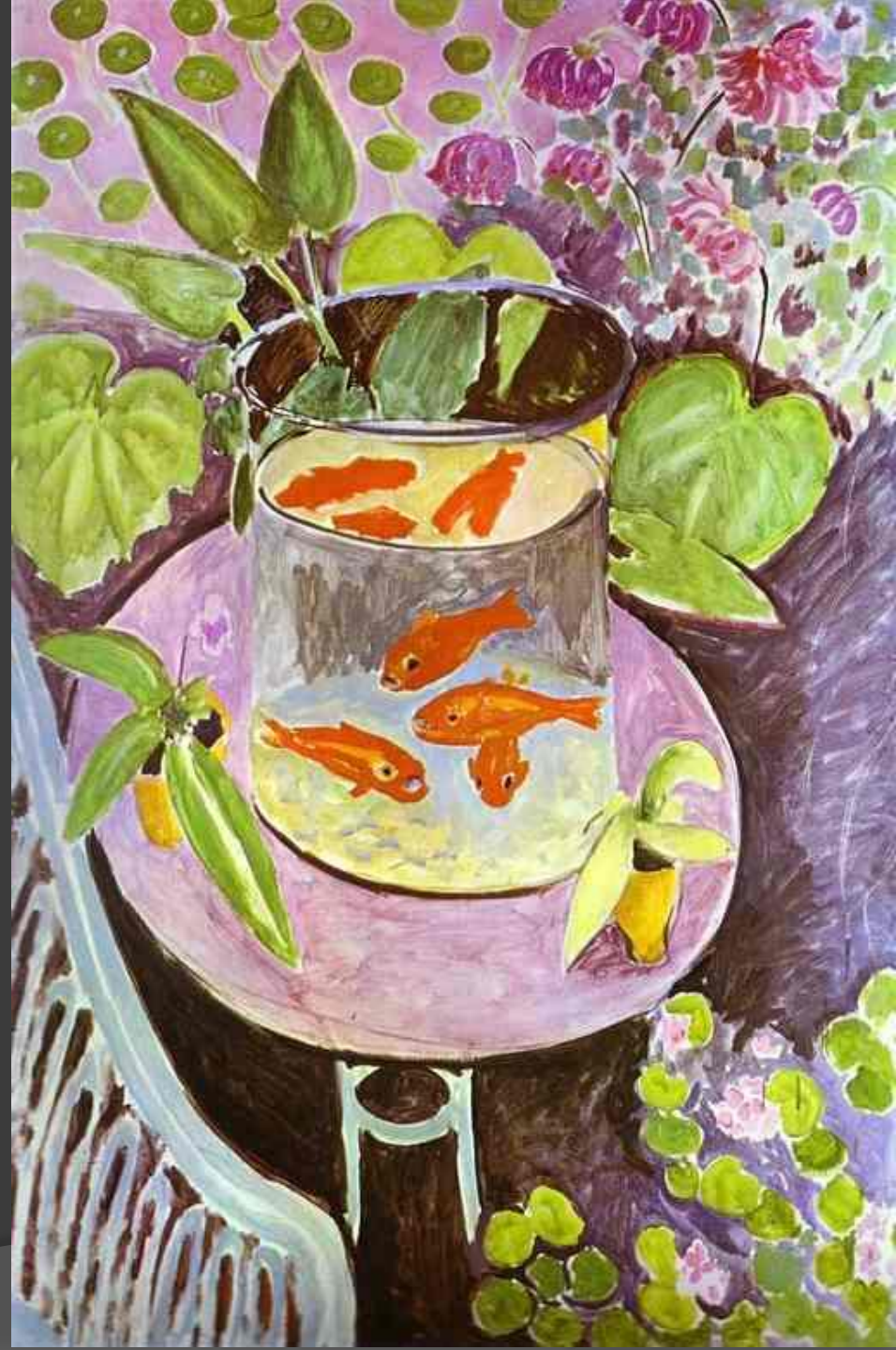


Emphasis –
one part of a
work dominates
the other parts

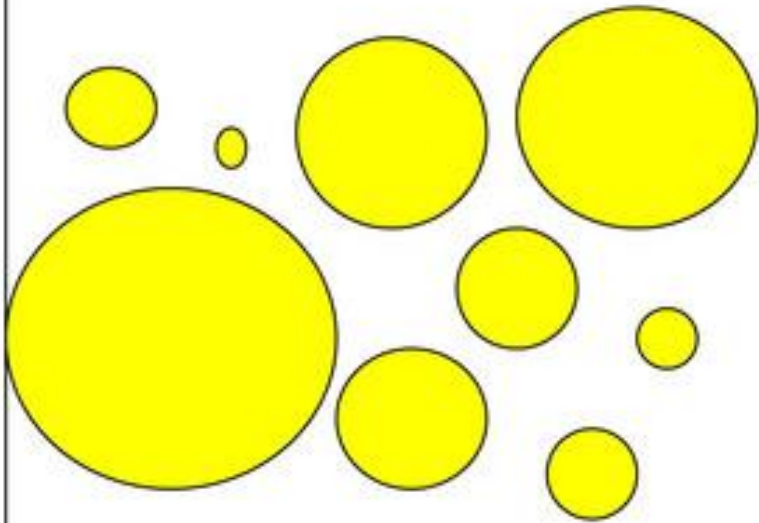
Variety – differences within a particular category or type



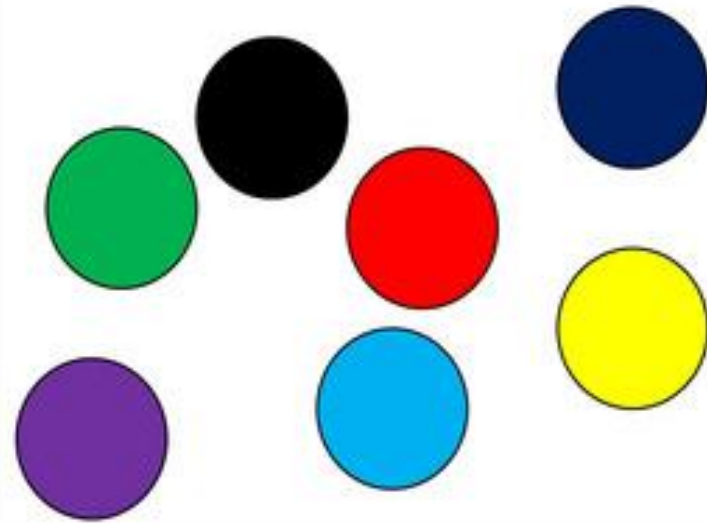
Unity – occurs when elements in a work of art seem to belong together.



UNITY & VARIETY



UNITY=SAME COLOR
VARIETY=DIFFERENT SIZES



UNITY=SAME SIZE
VARIETY=DIFFERENT COLORS

Contrast – occurs when two elements are different



Contrast = opposites

Emphasis = several things, one is most noticeable.

Contrast and Emphasis often work together.



Myth: Only artistically talented people can create great art.

Myth: Creating great art is a matter of luck.

Myth: You have to be able to draw to create great art.

Truth: Great art is carefully planned out using the elements and principles.

A planned arrangement using the elements and principles is called a **composition**.

Composition Tips

- ◉ Mentally plan how to use your **space**.
- ◉ Sketch your plan to establish placement and **proportion**.
- ◉ **Emphasize a particular part of the picture to establish a focal point.**
- ◉ **Create movement by planning a path that leads the viewer's eye throughout the composition.**
- ◉ **Use the entire space: draw large, fill the paper, let objects extend off the picture plane.**
- ◉ **Balance shapes and forms as well as colors and values in your picture.**
- ◉ **Use enough variety of shapes, colors and textures to be interesting, but not enough to be confusing.**