

# ART START

## What are Elements of Art?

*The Elements of Art are like the “building blocks” of art. They are actual, physical things that an artist uses to create a work of art.*

When people look at and consider works of art, these are often the specific things that they look for and what help to distinguish one artist from another.

# ART START

## Why are the Elements Important to Know?

*Knowing what the elements of art are enables us to*

*(1) describe what an artist has done*

*(2) analyze and interpret what is going on in a particular piece and*

*(3) communicate our thoughts and findings using a common language.*

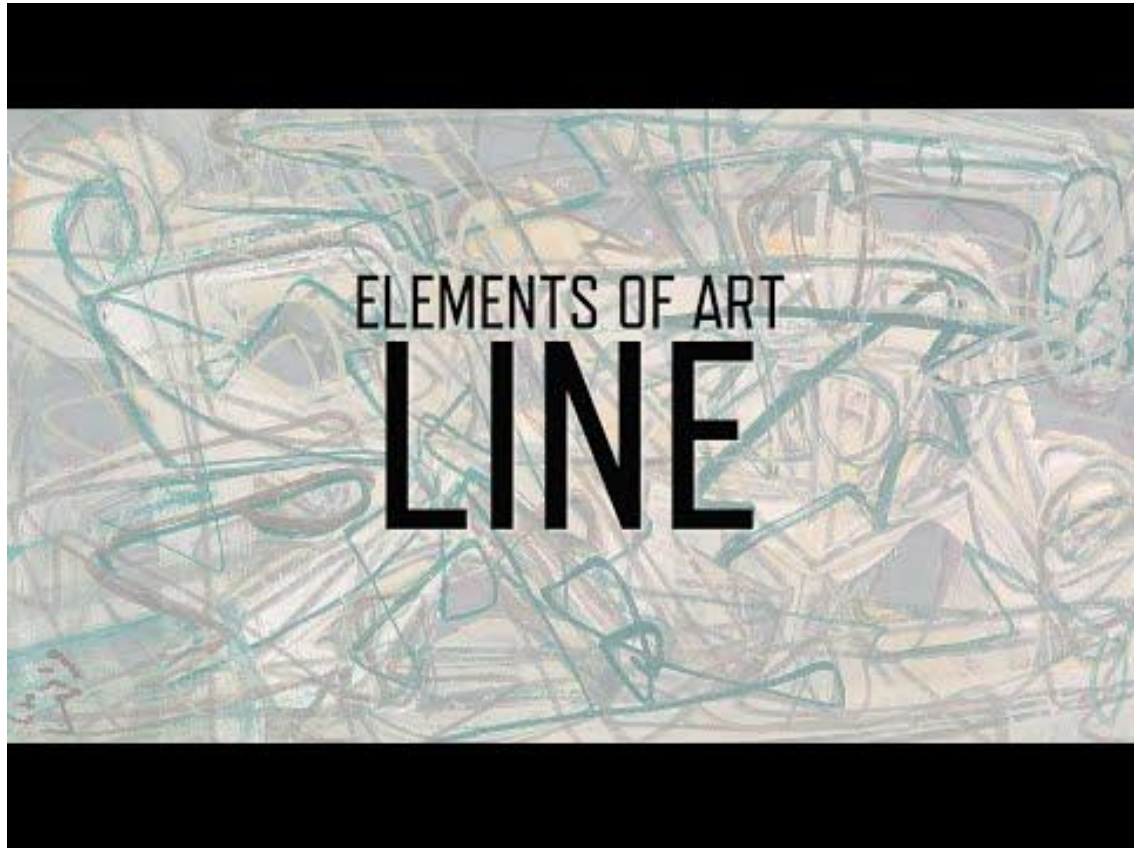
8

Thinking about the Elements comes in handy when writing about your work in your artist statements!

# ART START

After the video,  
write a short  
summary of what  
**LINE** means to  
you.

9



[https://youtu.be/wWW\\_UbrkBEw](https://youtu.be/wWW_UbrkBEw)

# ***Line:***

***A mark that is greater in length than in width, the path created by a tool.***

Lines can be used to define the edges of shapes or forms, but can also be used to create a specific style or to support an artwork's mood or message.

Lines are as unique as the individual artists who create them.

# ART START

## ***Contour Line:***

Lines used to create  
an outline

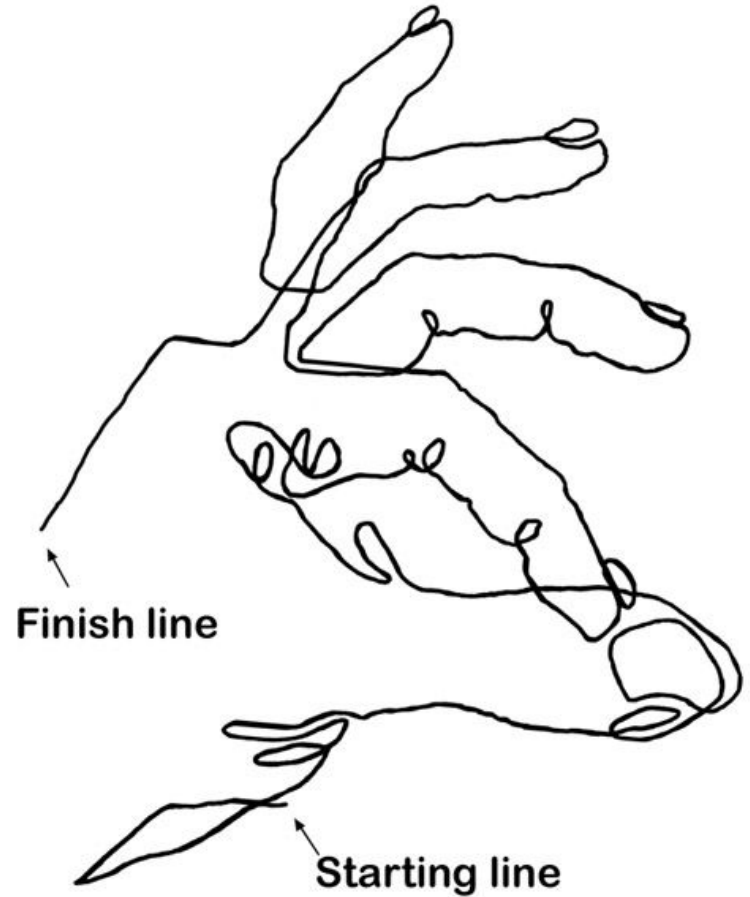
10



# ART START

***Blind Contour Line:***  
Without looking at your paper, draw a nearby object using one continuous line.

10



# ART START

Write a short  
summary of what  
***TEXTURE***  
means to you.



Video Link: <https://youtu.be/YoOb3JSDAUo>

1

1

# TEXTURE:

***The surface or feel of something.***

Texture can be REAL or IMPLIED.

Texture is one way that artists can connect to a viewer's senses and to help portray a mood or meaning, or it can be used as a way create an illusion of "realness"



# ART START

Make at least two observations about this work, specifically related to its use of **LINE** and **TEXTURE**

12



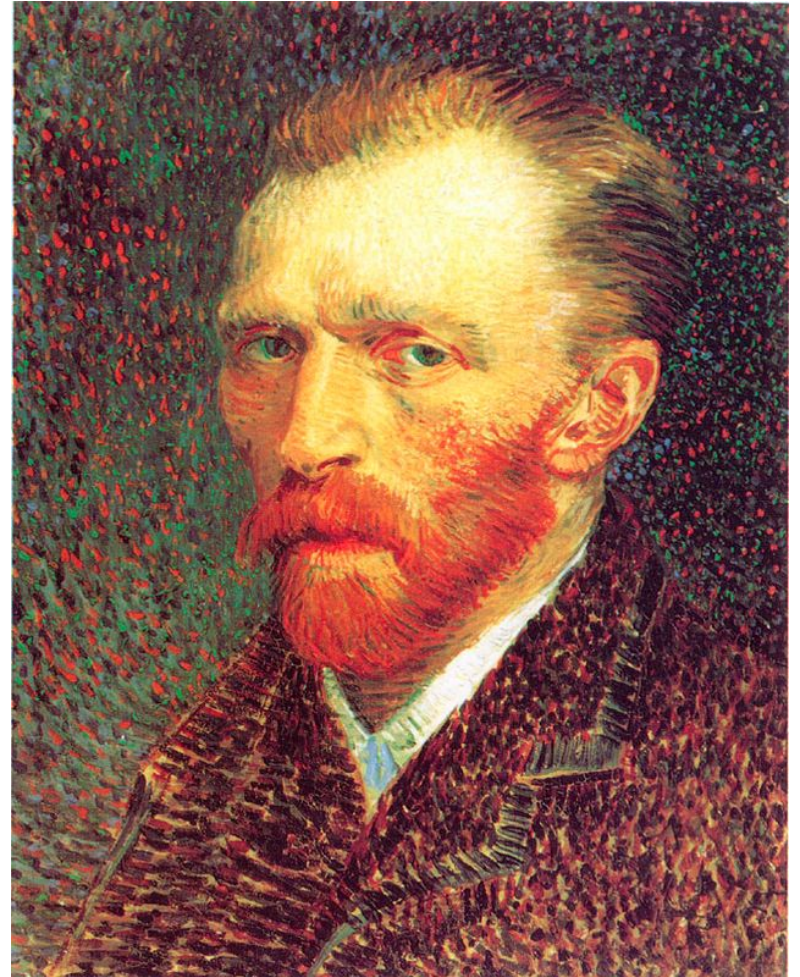
# VINCENT VAN GOGH-

*Starry Night Over the Rhone*

1853-1890

Post-Impressionist Painter

Impressionism: a style or movement in painting originating in France in the 1860s, characterized by a concern with depicting the visual impression of the moment, especially in terms of the shifting effect of light and color.



# ART START

Compare the **LINES** and **TEXTURES** in these two works  
*(make at least two comparisons)*



13

# ART START

Write a short  
summary of what  
**COLOR** means to  
you.

14



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wWW\\_UbrkBEw](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wWW_UbrkBEw)

# ***Color:***

## ***The reflection of light.***

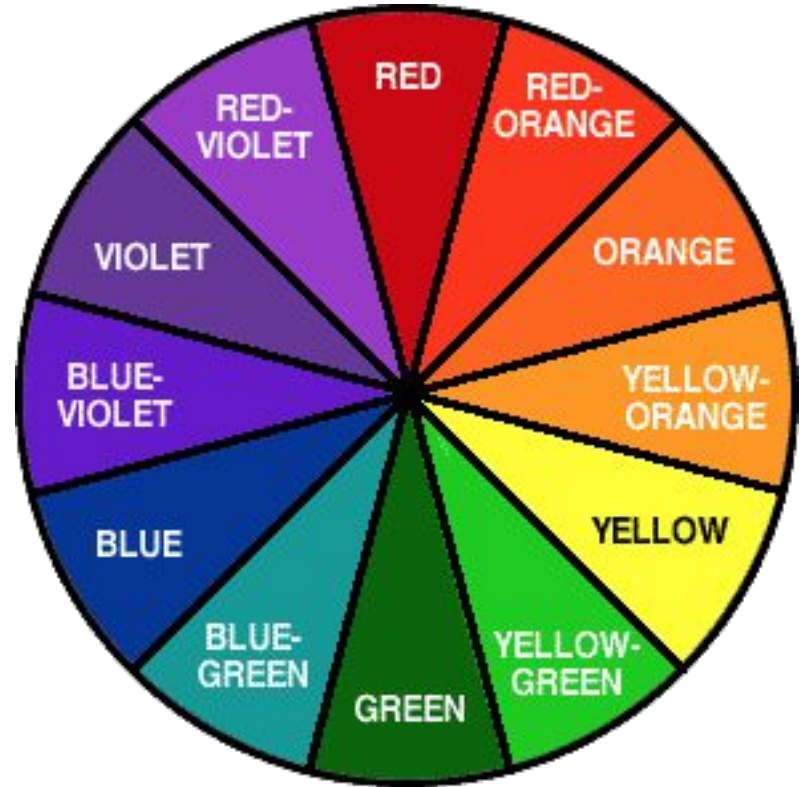
Different wavelengths of light are reflected off things and are then perceived by our brains as color.

Some people's brains see different kinds of colors. There are people who are colorblind or people who have Synesthesia, where their brains connect color with other senses.

Color is important because it creates an emotional mood or feeling in a work of art.

# ART START

1. List the WARM colors.
2. List the COOL colors.
3. List the PRIMARY colors.
4. List the SECONDARY colors.
5. List the TERTIARY (intermediate) colors.



## 1. WARM

Red-Violet

Red

Red-Orange

Orange

Yellow-Orange

Yellow

## 2. COOL

Yellow-Green

Green

Blue-Green

Blue

Blue-Violet

Violet

## 3. PRIMARY

Red

Yellow

Blue

## 4. SECONDARY

Orange

Green

Violet

## 5. TERTIARY

(Intermediate)

Red-Orange

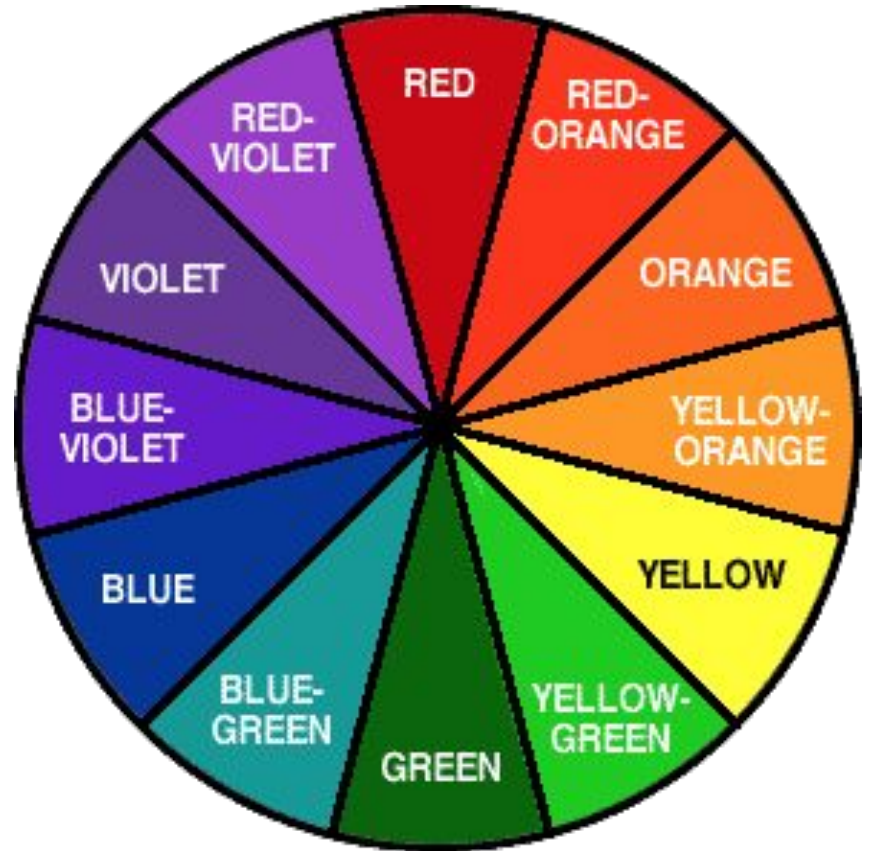
Yellow-Orange

Yellow-Green

Blue-Green

Blue-Violet

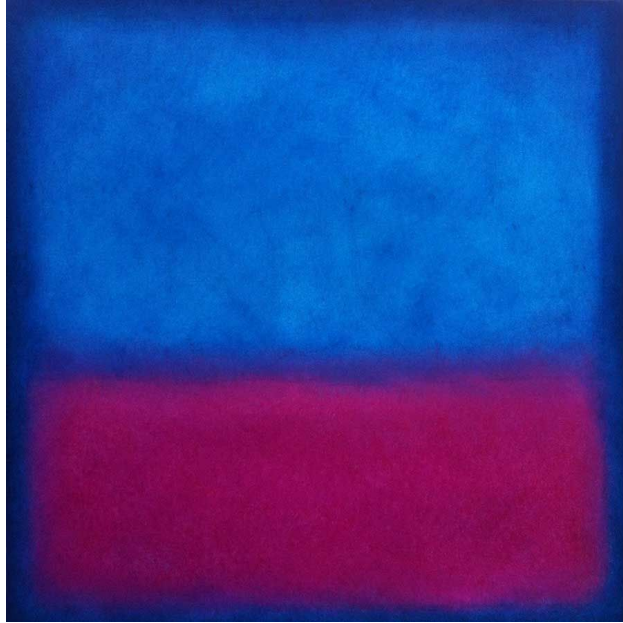
Red-Violet



# ART START

Compare the use  
of **COLOR** in  
these two works  
(*make at least two  
comparisons*)

16



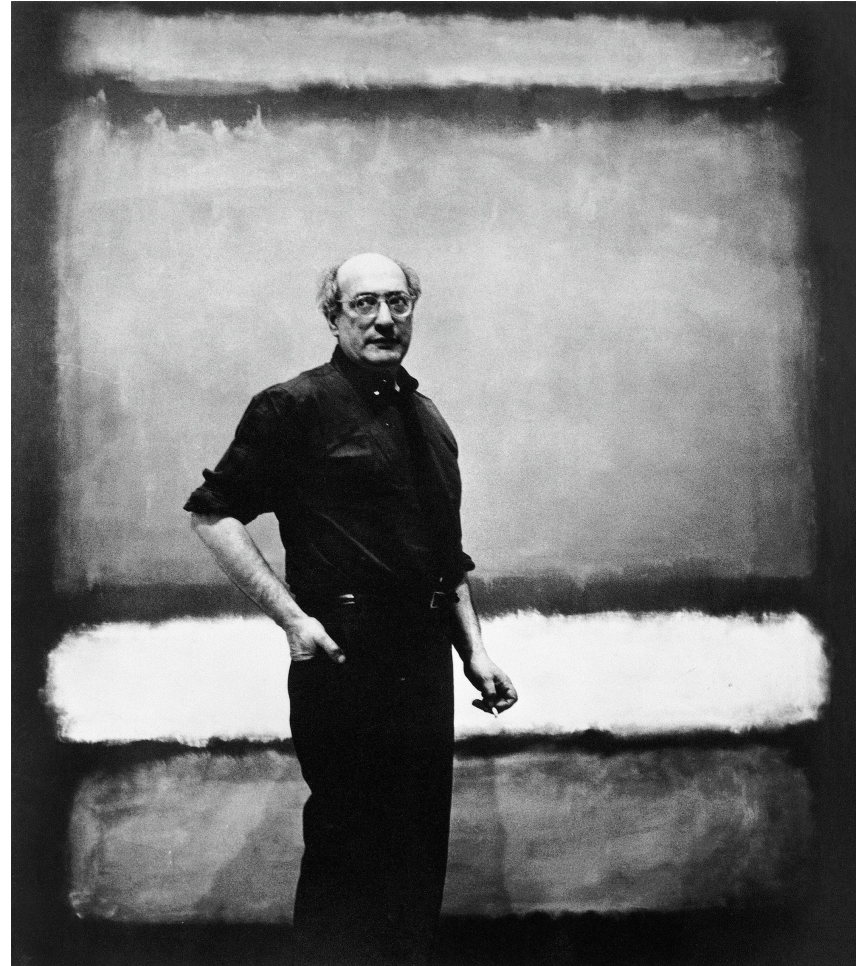


# MARK ROTHKO-

1903-1970

Russian-American Painter

**Color Field:** an art movement that places less emphasis on gesture, brushstrokes and action in favour of an overall consistency of form and process. In color field painting "color is freed from objective context and becomes the subject in itself.



# ART START

How do you think that **COLOR** controls the mood or feeling of this artwork?

17



# PABLO PICASSO-

*The Old Guitarist*

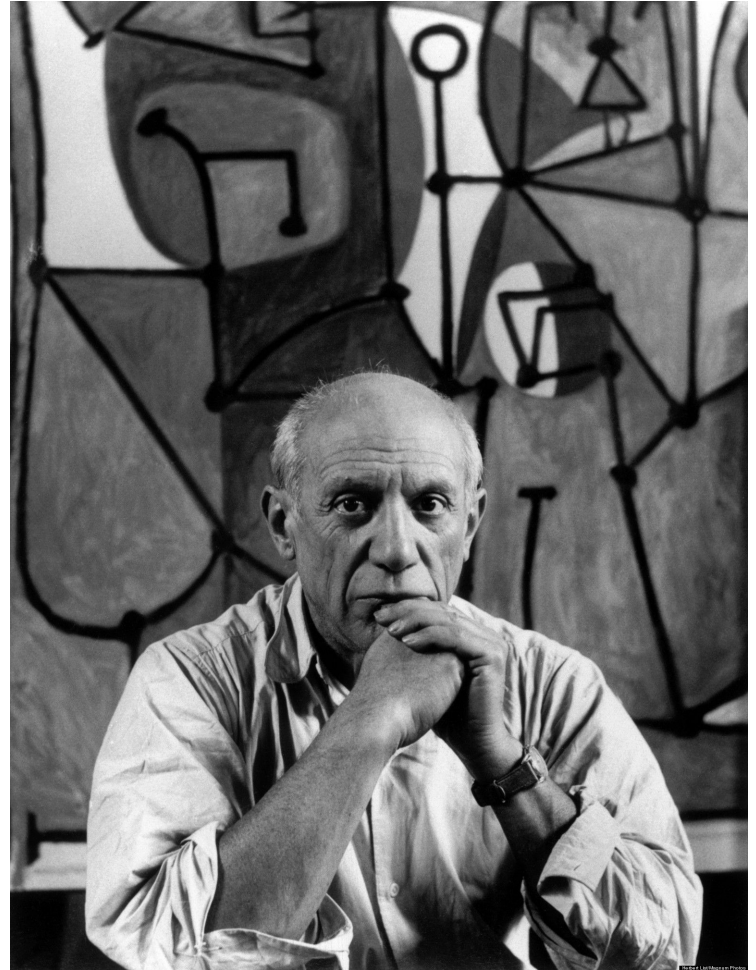
(Blue Period)

1881-1973

Spanish painter, sculptor, printmaker, ceramicist, and more!

Most commonly known as a Cubist painter.

**Cubism**: a style of artwork, objects are analyzed, broken up and reassembled in an abstracted form—instead of depicting objects from a single viewpoint, the artist depicts the subject from a multitude of viewpoints to represent the subject in a greater context



# ART START

## Aesthetics Review!:

Considering your own **Personal Aesthetics**, do you think this artwork is good? Why or why not?

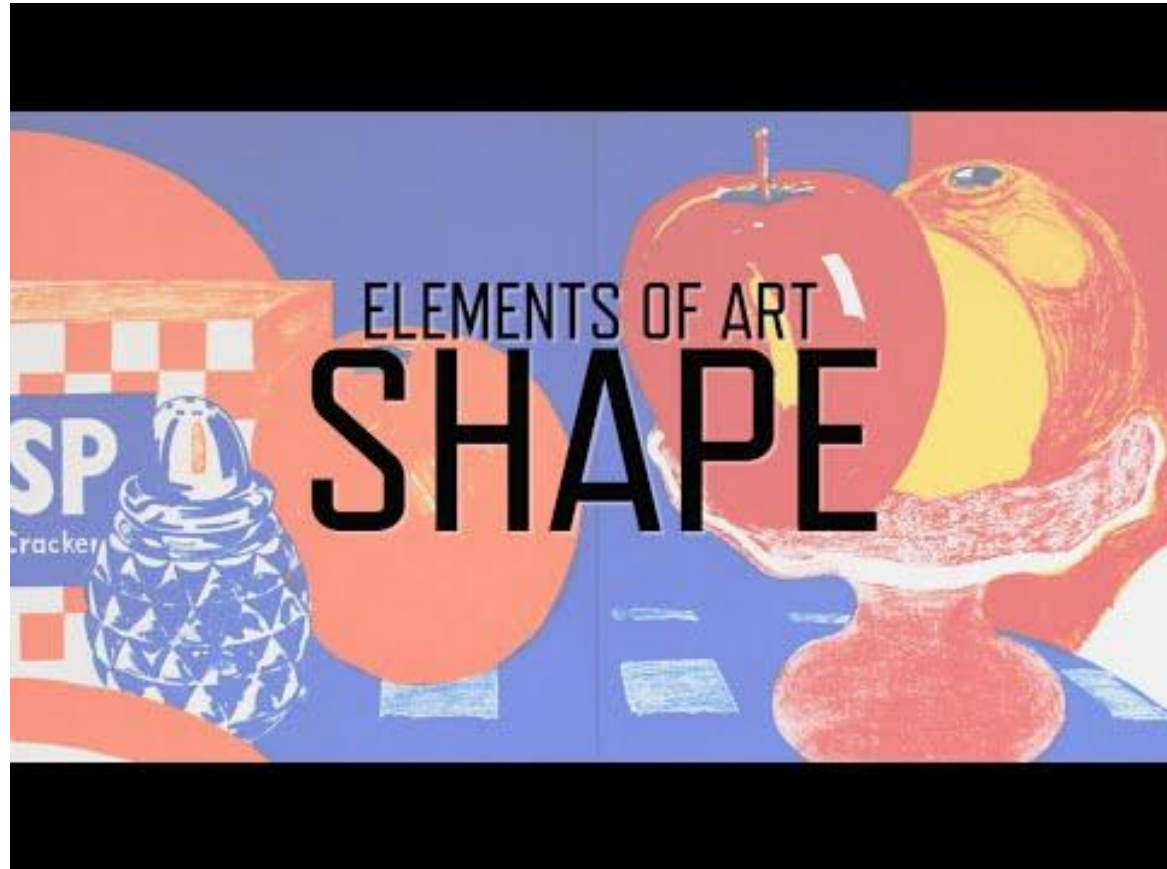


18

# ART START

Write a short summary of what **SHAPE** means to you.

19



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bJzGkZwkHt4>

# ***Shape:***

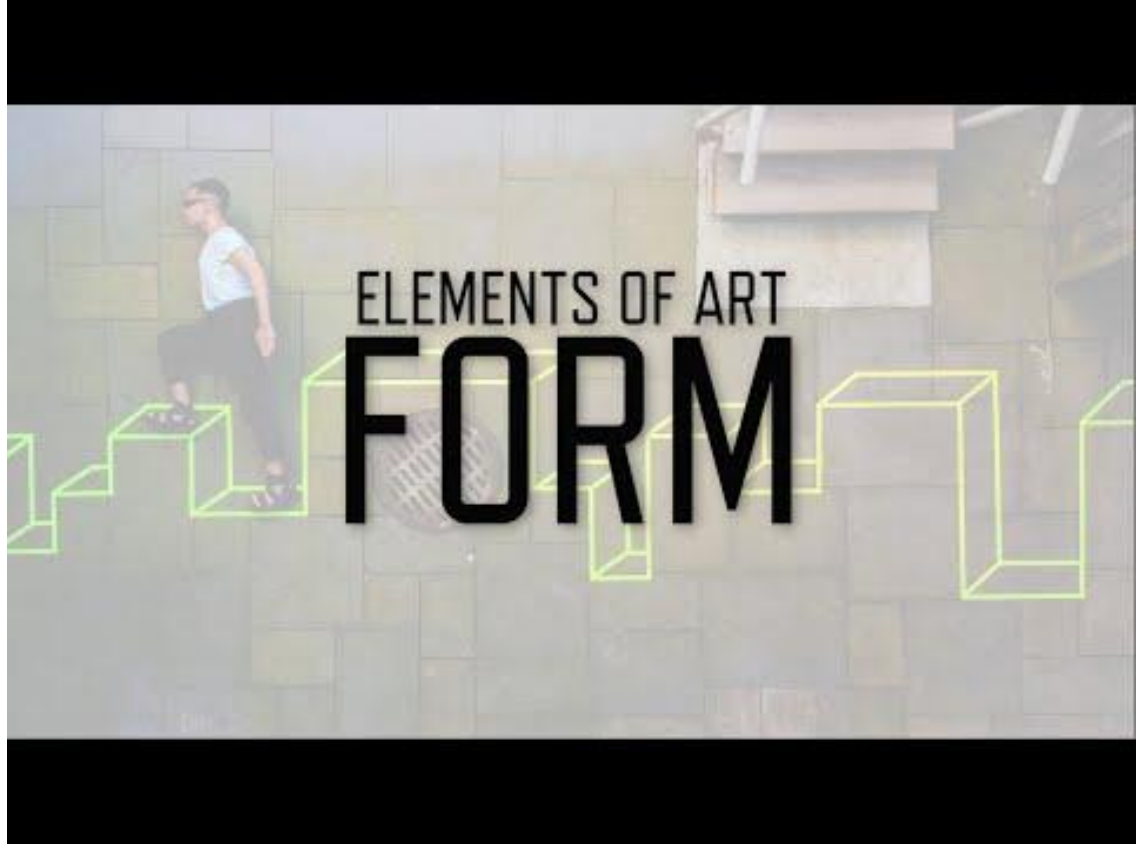
**Describing a closed line that is two-dimensional, flat, or defined by only height and width.**

Shape can be used to create images of recognizable objects or abstract objects.

# ART START

Write a short summary of what **FORM** means to you.

20



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9DIPs3T2dQk>

# ***Form:***

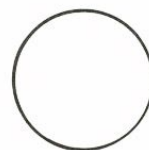
**Describing a closed line that is three-dimensional, has volume, or defined by height, width, and depth.**

Form is often created through the use of *Value*. Giving shapes highlights and shadows can give it a sense of implied depth, which creates a form.

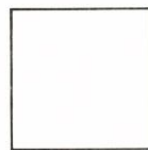


# ART START

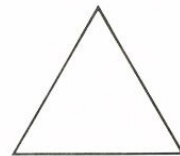
In your own words,  
what is the difference  
between **SHAPE** and  
**FORM**?



circle



square



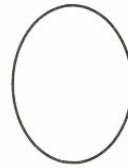
triangle



diamond



rectangle



oval



sphere



cone



cylinder



cube



pyramid



slab

# ART START

Make at least two observations about this artwork in terms of **SHAPE** and **FORM**.

22



# PABLO PICASSO-

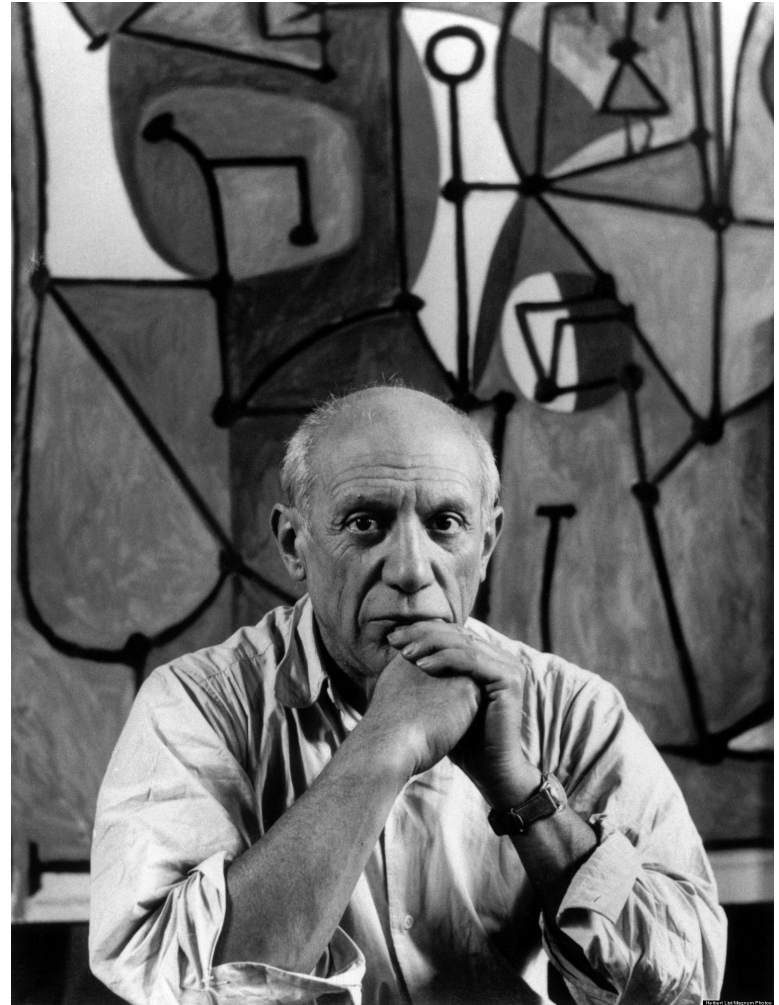
## *Woman in Hat and Fur Collar*

1881-1973

Spanish painter, sculptor, printmaker,  
ceramicist, and more!

Most commonly known as a Cubist painter.

**Cubism**: a style of artwork, objects are analyzed, broken up and reassembled in an abstracted form—instead of depicting objects from a single viewpoint, the artist depicts the subject from a multitude of viewpoints to represent the subject in a greater context



# ART START

Make at least two  
observations  
about this artwork  
in terms of  
**SHAPE** and  
**FORM.**

23



# ALEXANDER CALDER-

## *La Grande Vitesse, 1969*

1898-1976

American sculptor, painter, printmaker, jeweler

In the 60's Grand Rapids was going through a recession. The city officials decided to commission Calder to create a work for the center of town with the goal of attracting more visitors. Now Grand Rapids is known as an arts city and "The Calder" has become an icon representative of this!

**Mobile:** referring to a sculpture that is made with delicately balanced or suspended parts that move in response to touch or air currents.

**Static:** referring to a sculpture that has solid, unmoving parts.



# ART START

Write a short  
summary of what  
**SPACE** means to  
you.

24



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U11B\\_0FCn6o](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U11B_0FCn6o)

# ***Space:***

**Can refer to the areas in or around objects (Positive or Negative) or can refer to the illusion of depth.**

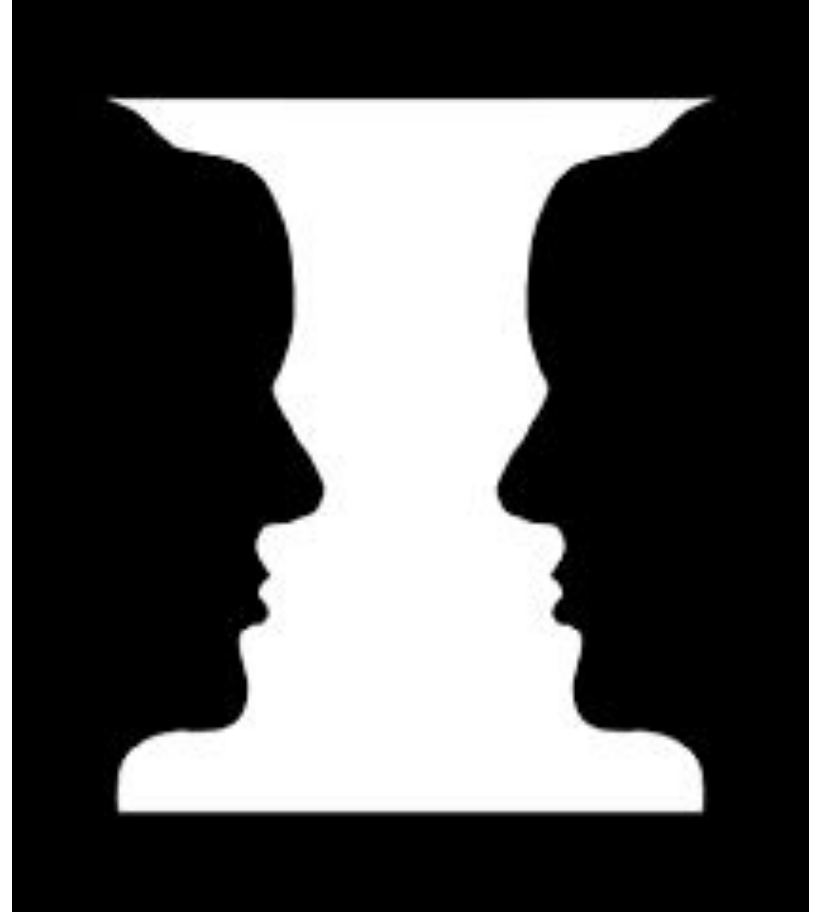
Space can be created by layering elements within an artwork, using value, etc.

# ART START

**Positive space:** the main focus of a work of art, the “subject”

**Negative space:** the background, or anything other than the subject.

25





# ART START

Make at least two observations about this artwork in terms of Negative and Positive **SPACE**.

26



# ART START

Identify something in the **FOREGROUND**, something in the **MIDDLE GROUND**, and something in the **BACKGROUND**.

27



# THOMAS KINKADE

## *Country Living Series*

1958-2012

American painter of popular realistic, pastoral, and idyllic landscapes

Kindkade is also known for his use of **mass marketing** for his work, creating large amounts of reproductions of his paintings.

While he was the most commercially successful artist in the 1990's, he was never well received by the artistic world.

**Kitsch**: art, objects, or design considered to be in poor taste because of excessive garishness or sentimentality, but sometimes appreciated in an ironic or knowing way.



# ART START

There are different ways of creating **SPACE** in a work of art...



Placement in relation to horizon



Smaller in distance  
Larger closer up



Darker closer up  
Lighter farther away



Overlapping

# ART START

How does this work create **SPACE**? Identify a specific detail to support each method:

- Overlapping
- Placement to horizon
- Darker up close, lighter far away
- Large up close, small far away



# DAVID HOCKNEY-

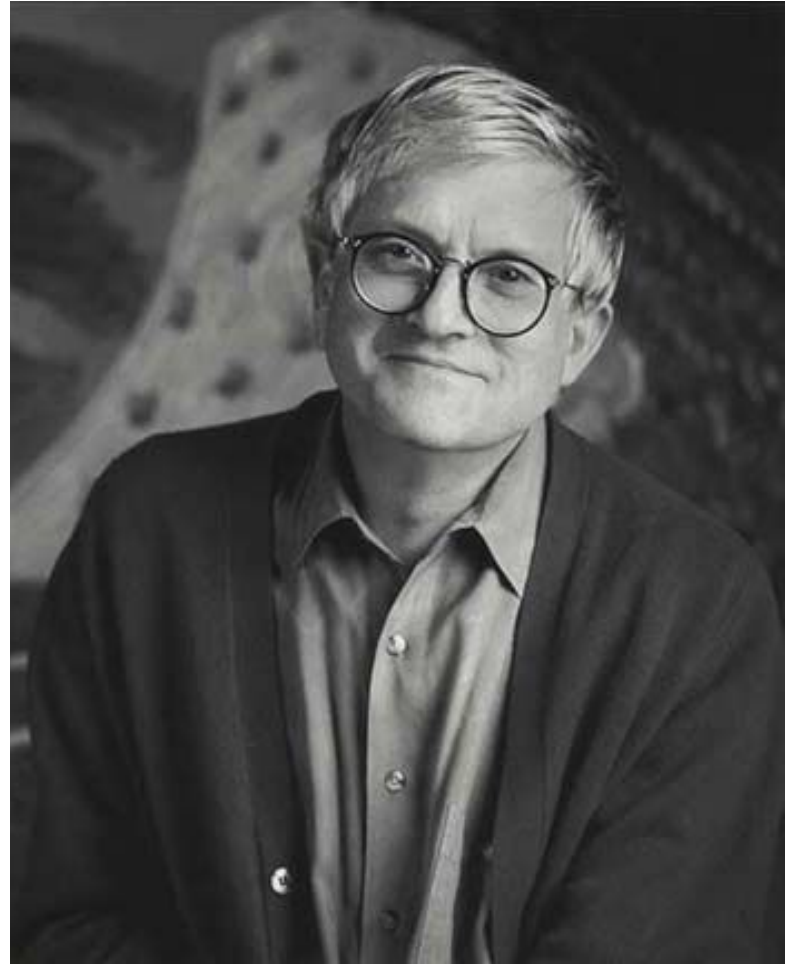
## *Garrowby Hill*

1937-Present

British painter

**Pop Art:** an art movement characterized by its use of images from popular culture, such as advertisements, comic books, or other popular objects.

Many of the works created during this movement also reflected the culture through its use of mechanical processes such as printing, so that they could be reproduced into a series.



# ART START

## Aesthetics Review!:

Considering **Contextual Aesthetics**, do you think this artwork is good or has value?

Why or why not?



# ART START

Write a short summary of what **VALUE** means to you.

31



<https://youtu.be/AAwYHNo31ZQ>



# ***Value:***

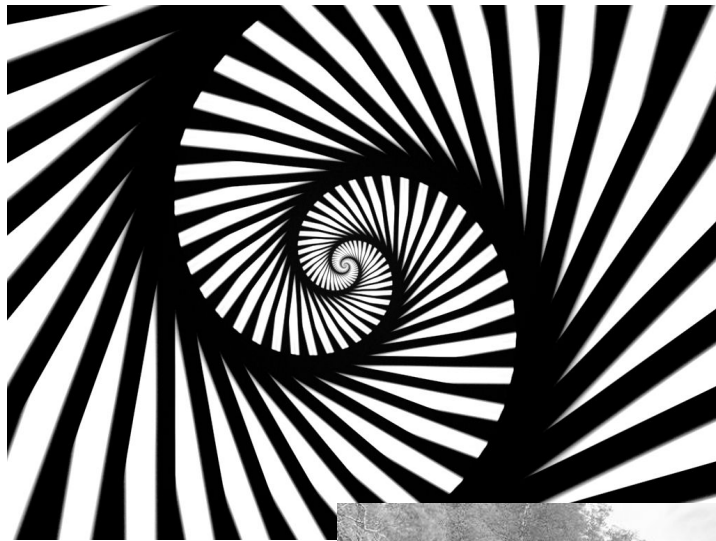
**The lightness or darkness of something.**

Value can be used to create the illusion of depth, to create textures, etc.

# ART START

**High Contrast:** a work containing little or no middle values. Instead, it has very dark values against very light values.

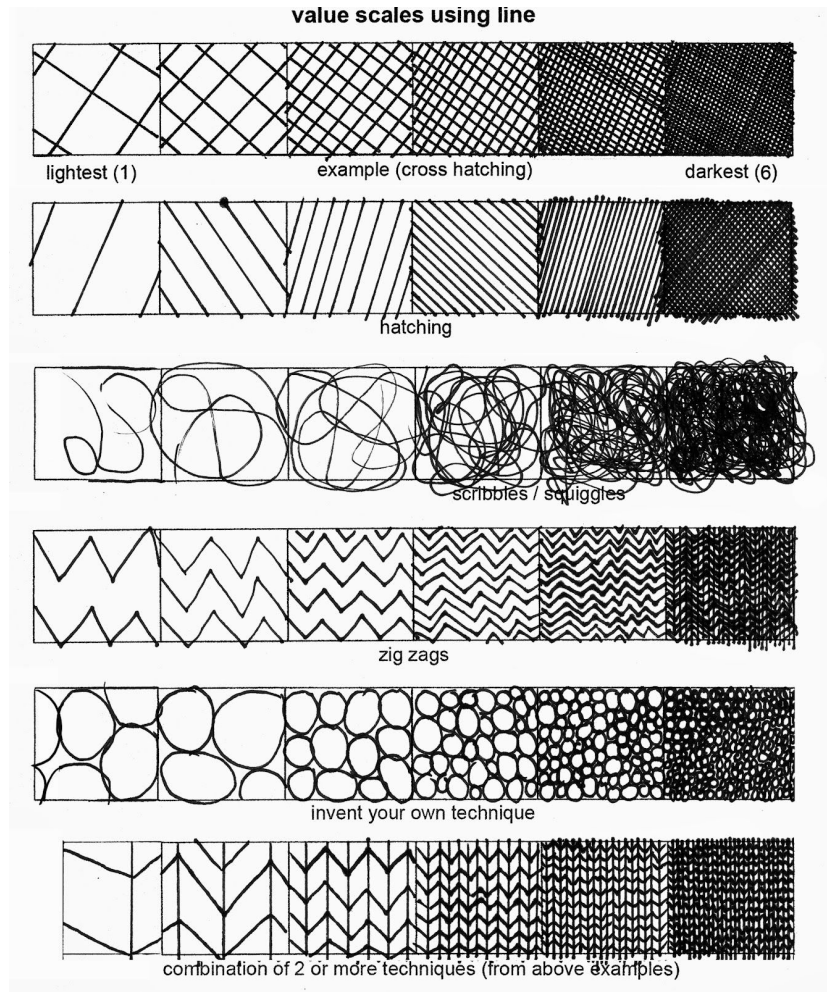
**Low Contrast:** a work containing mostly middle values.



# ART START

There are many different ways to create **VALUE** other than shading...

33



# ART START

Create two value scales using two different techniques



Lightest

Darkest

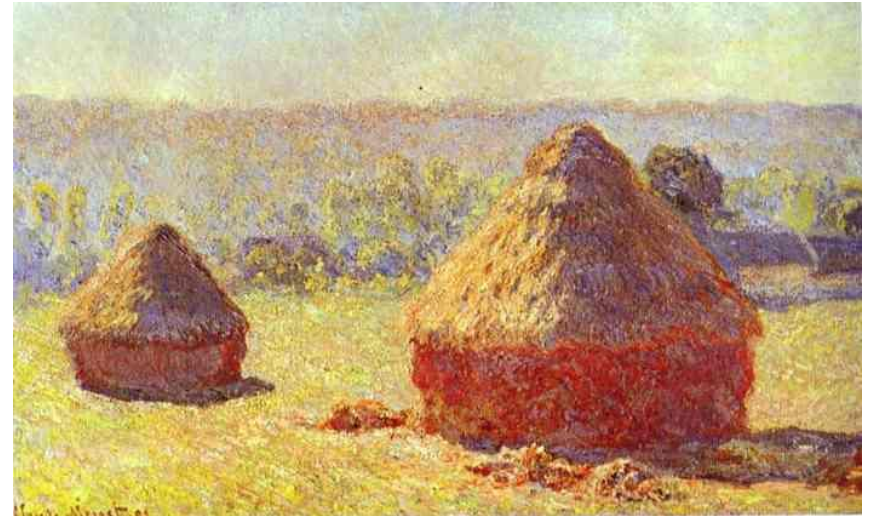


Lightest

Darkest

# ART START

Compare the **VALUES** in these two works.  
*(make at least two comparisons)*



# ART START

How would the feeling or mood of the painting change if the **VALUES** were darker?

35



# HENRI MATISSE-

*Striped Robe, Fruit, and Anemones*

1869-1954

French painter, sculptor, printmaker

**Fauvism:** an art movement characterized by its use of strong colors, shapes, and painterly qualities, rather than being realistic or representational.



# ART START

## Aesthetics Review!:

Considering **Formal Aesthetics**, do you think this artwork is good or has value?

Why or why not?





# KEITH HARING-

*Untitled*

1958-1990

American artist and social activist

Much of Haring's work was heavily political, expressing concepts of birth, death, sexuality, and war. Strongly inspired by the street culture of New York in the 80's.

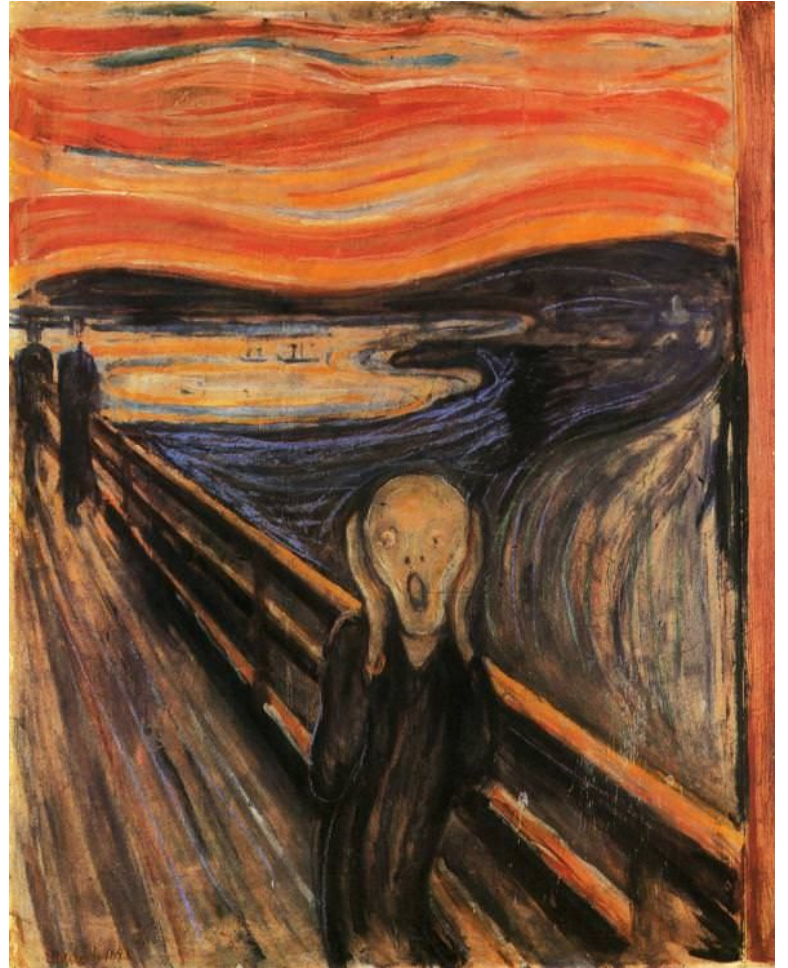


# ART START

Which **Art Elements** do you see in this work and why?  
(Pick at least two)

- Value
- Color
- Texture
- Shape
- Form
- Space
- Line

37



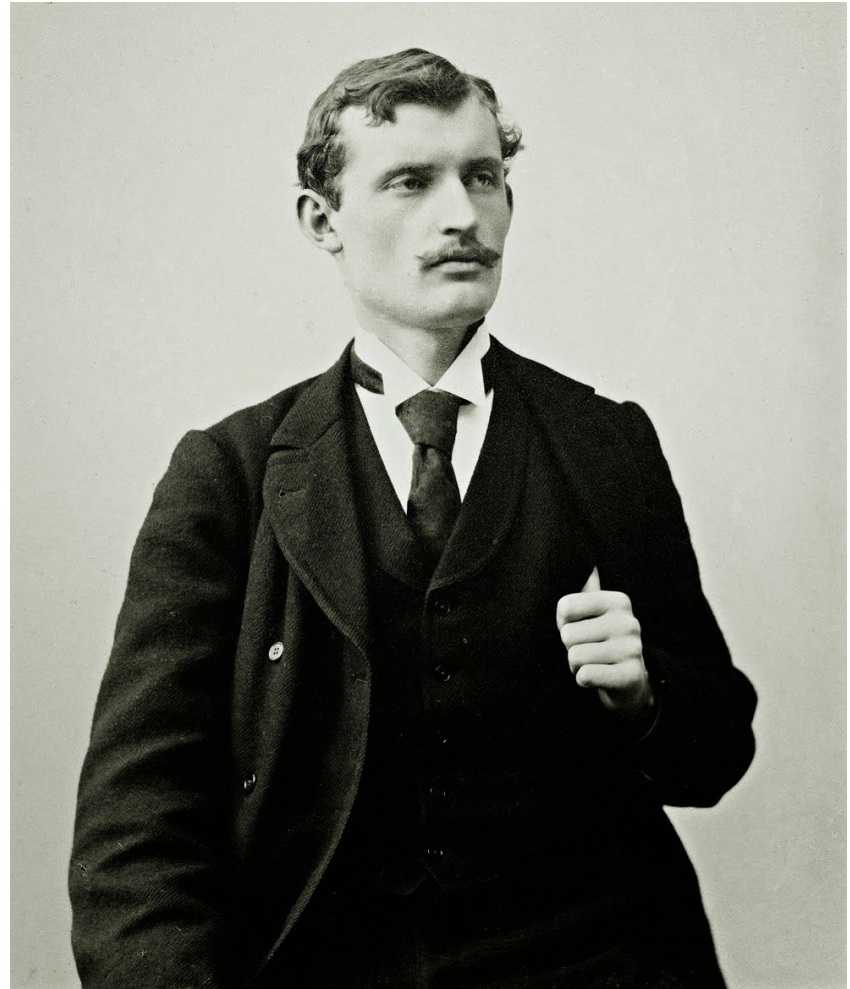
# EDVARD MUNCH-

*The Scream*

1863-1944

German Expressionist artist

**Expressionism:** art characterized by its focus on the emotional effects or moods created by the work.



# ART START

Pick **ONE Art Element** that you think best represents this work and explain why.

- Value
- Color
- Texture
- Shape
- Form
- Space
- Line

38



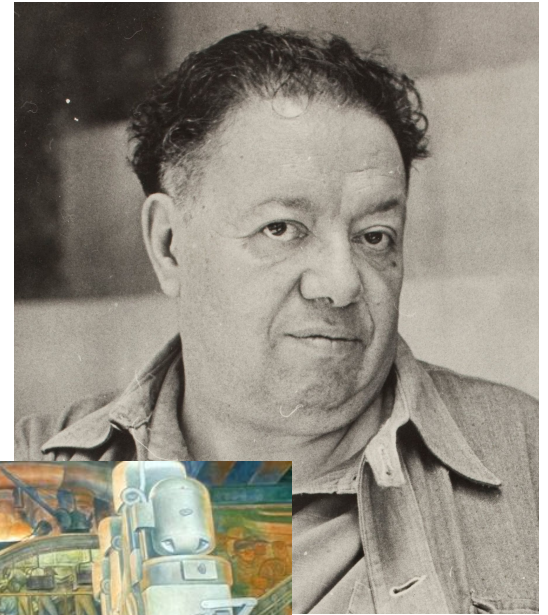
DIEGO RIVERA-

*The Flower Carrier*

1886-1957

Mexican artist

Known for his murals:  
*Detroit Industry*

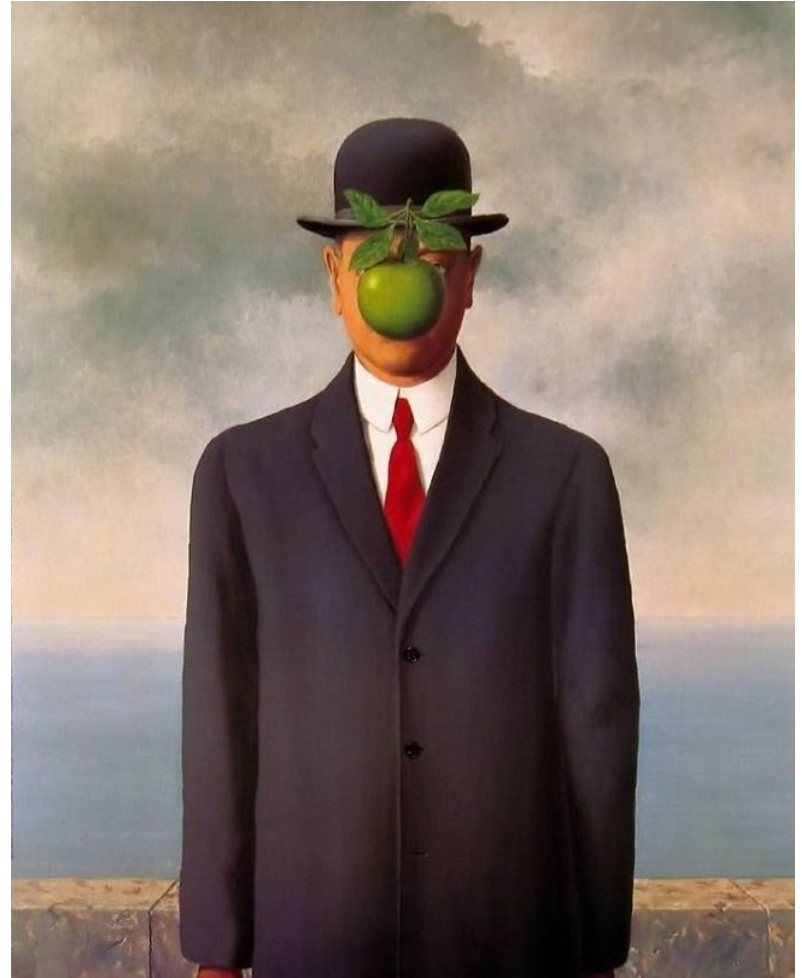


# ART START

Pick **ONE Art Element**  
that you think best  
represents this work and  
*explain why.*

- Value
- Color
- Texture
- Shape
- Form
- Space
- Line

39



# RENE MAGRITTE-

## *The Son of Man*

1898-1967

Belgian Surrealist artist

**Surrealism:** art characterized by its focus on expressing the thoughts or ideas of the unconscious mind. Very “dream-like” scenes.



# ART START

Which Element of Art do you think is the most important? Why?

Respond in COMPLETE sentences by RESTATING the question.

40

Line

Shape

Form

Color

Texture

Space

Value