

State Learning Objective (S.L.O)

Key Concepts 6th Grade Art

YOUR FINAL EXAM is worth
20% of your final art average

Objective:

Define Composition

and

**The Elements of
Design**

foreground -appears closest to the viewer

background- is perceived furthest from the viewer.

middleground -located between both the foreground and background.



The Elements of Design -

basic ingredients used by the artist when producing works of art. Those elements are **shape, form, value, line, color, texture, and space**

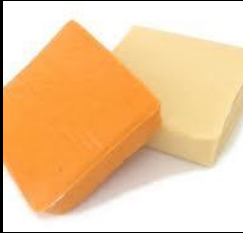
Ingredients? Like the things used to make your dinner?

Yes, kind of!!!!

**Let's say you will make a burger (or a beautiful piece of art) for dinner.
I will need certain parts ingredients (or the Elements of Design) on
hand to make it.**



(The Elements of Design)



(The Composition)





Line



Shape



Value



Form



Texture



Color



Space



Art terms: Art Medium, Media & tools

- **Medium** is the art material used to create artwork.
- **Media** is the plural for medium. More than one medium applied is referred to media.
- **Tools** refer to the object the artist uses to apply a medium.

The **medium** the artists used to create the sculpture below is rock.

The **tool** the artist used was a chisel.



Quiz Yourself!



Which MEDIUM does the artist use to create the artwork shown?

- a. Colored Pencil
- b. Pencil (graphite)
- c. Rock
- d. Clay
- e. Metal
- f. Paint

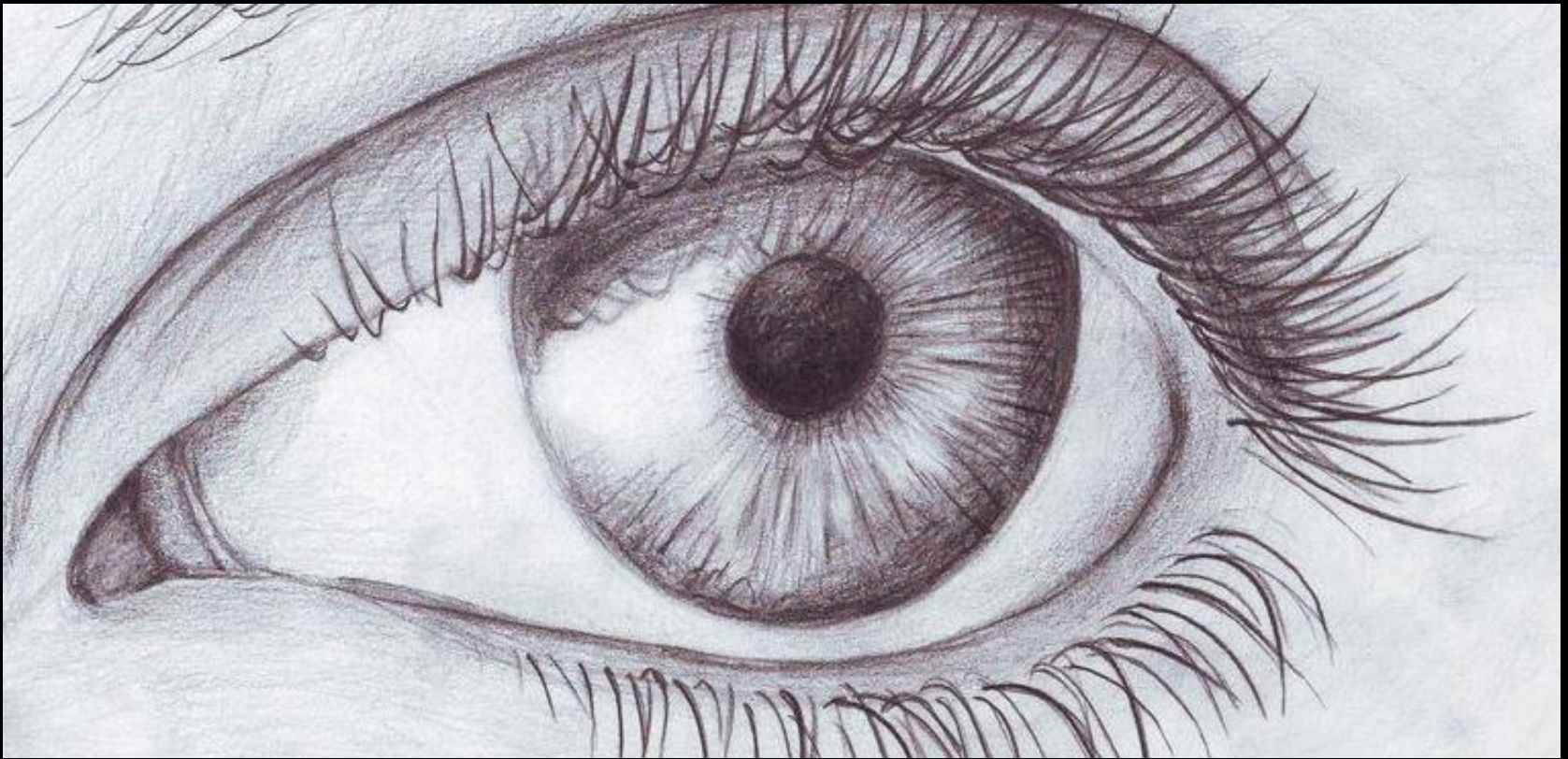
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Shape and Form

Artwork is either two-dimensional or three-dimensional

2D to 3D



Shape



2D

paintings, drawings, prints, and
photography

FLAT

Has **HEIGHT AND WIDTH** ONLY

Form

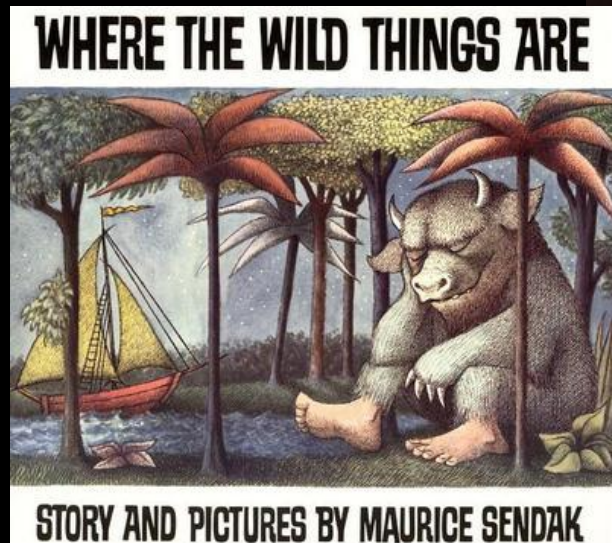


Sculpture-carving, casting,
and construction

HAS **HEIGHT, WIDTH** and

DEPTH

2 Dimensional Art Examples (Shape)



3 Dimensional Art Examples (Form)



How did the artist create this work? What Medium and tools do you think he/she/they used?

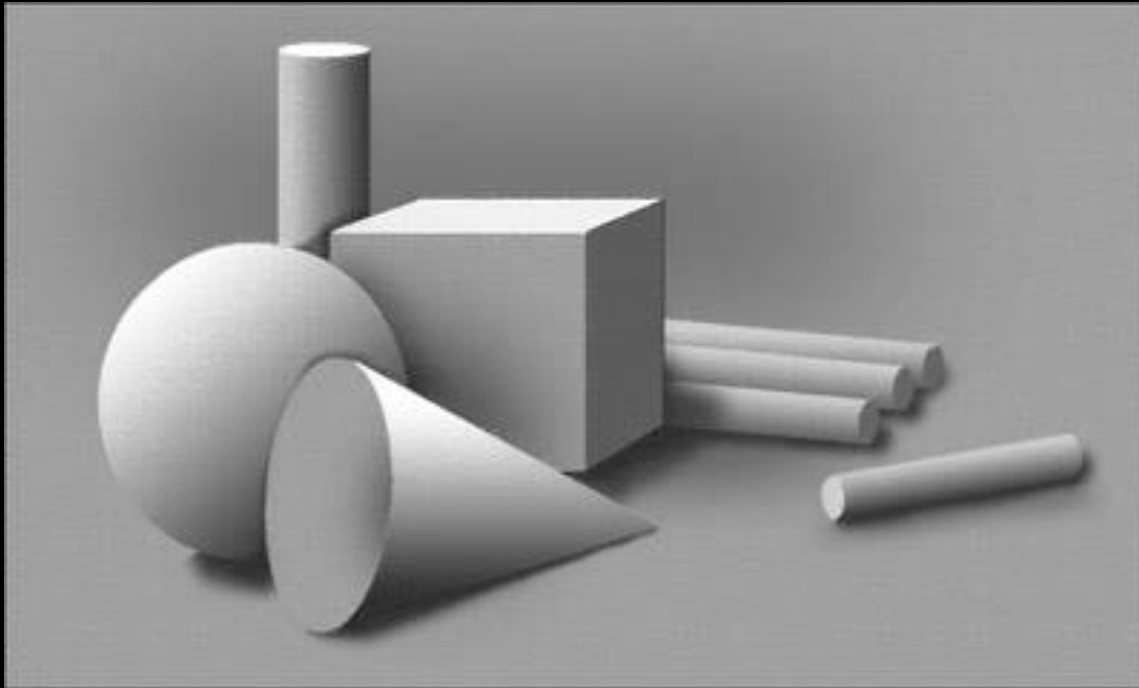
3 Dimensional Art Examples (Form)



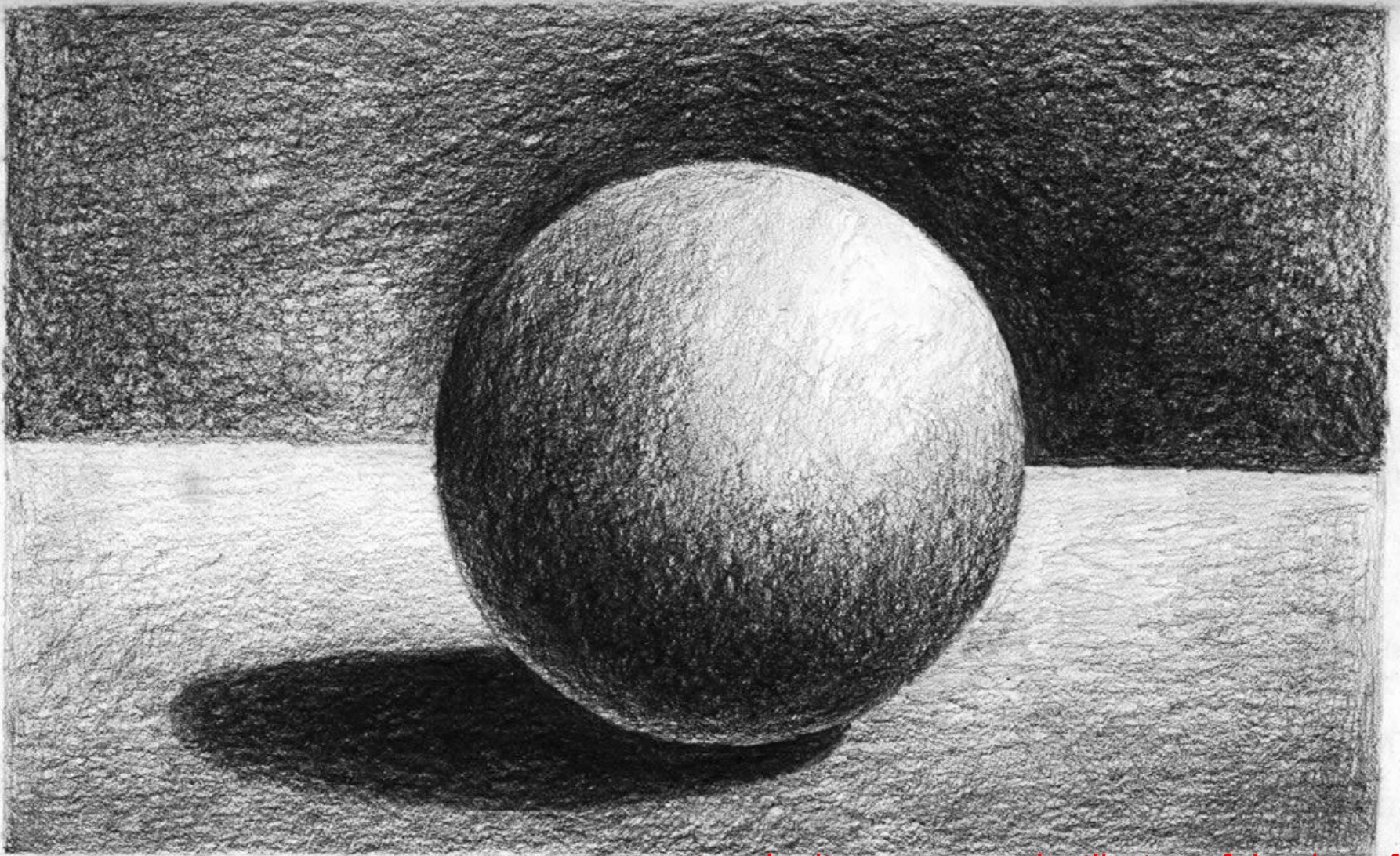
Rodin, *The Thinker*



Some 2D Art can look 3D!!!

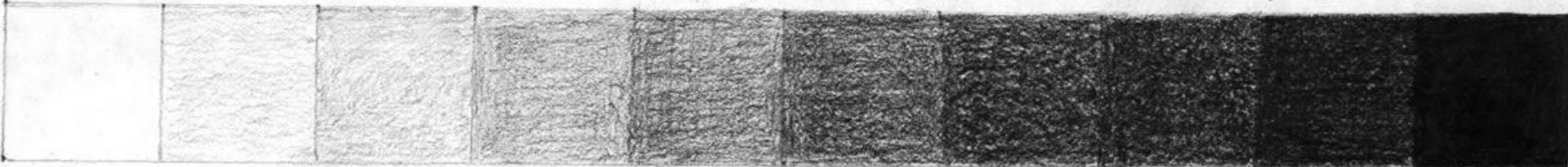


*****Value***** using shading to create the illusion of depth on flat surface (aka. Your paper)



V A L U E

using shading to create the illusion of depth on flat surface (aka. Your paper)



Shape *

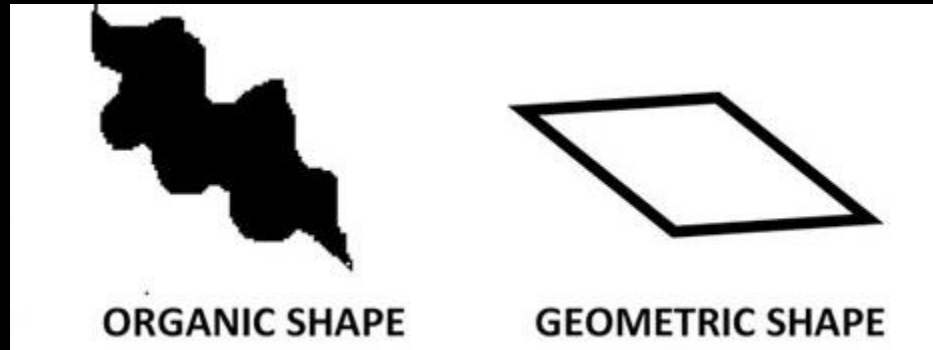
Definition: Shape is an enclosed space.

All two dimensional shapes break down into two basic categories: Organic and Geometric



SHAPE

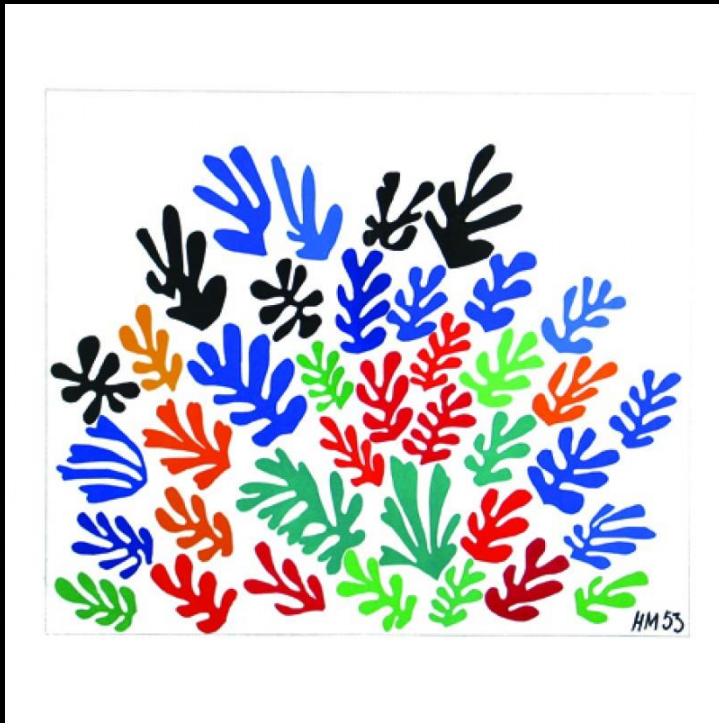
6th grade students should be able to identify Organic and Geometric Shapes



- ORGANIC SHAPE
 - Students must be able to explain how the artist use ORGANIC Shape?
- GEOMETRIC SHAPE
 - Students must be able to explain how the artist uses GEOMETRIC shape

Organic

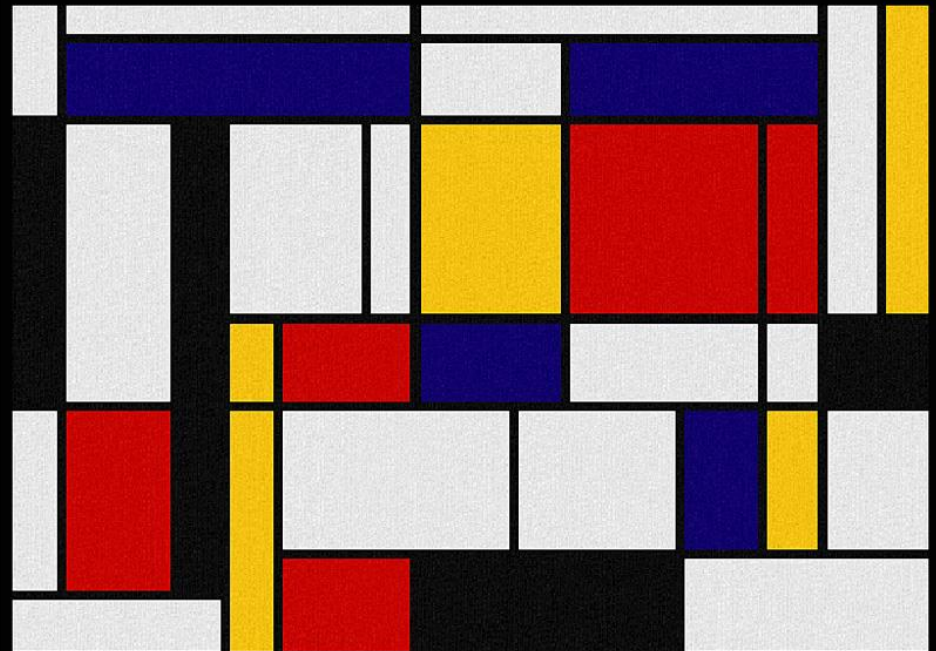
An irregular shape, or free flowing, rather than a regular mechanical shape.



Henri Matisse, *La Gerbe*, 1953

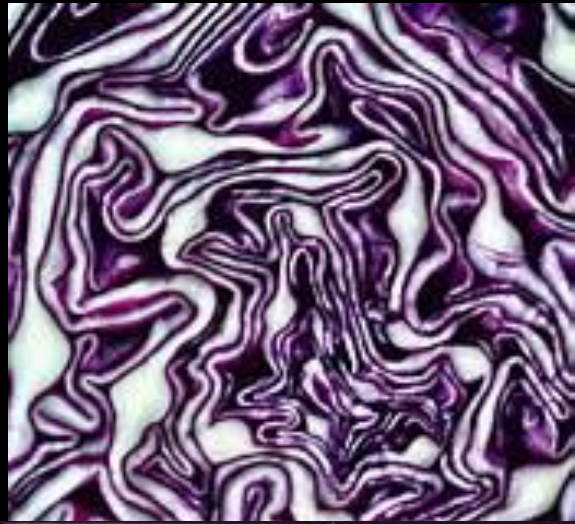
Geometric

Shapes that are created through use of mathematics. These shapes include Circle, Oval, Triangle, Square, Rectangle, Hexagon, Octagon and Pentagon.



Piet Mondrian, *Composition with Red, Yellow and Blue*. 1930

Are these shapes Organic or Geometric?

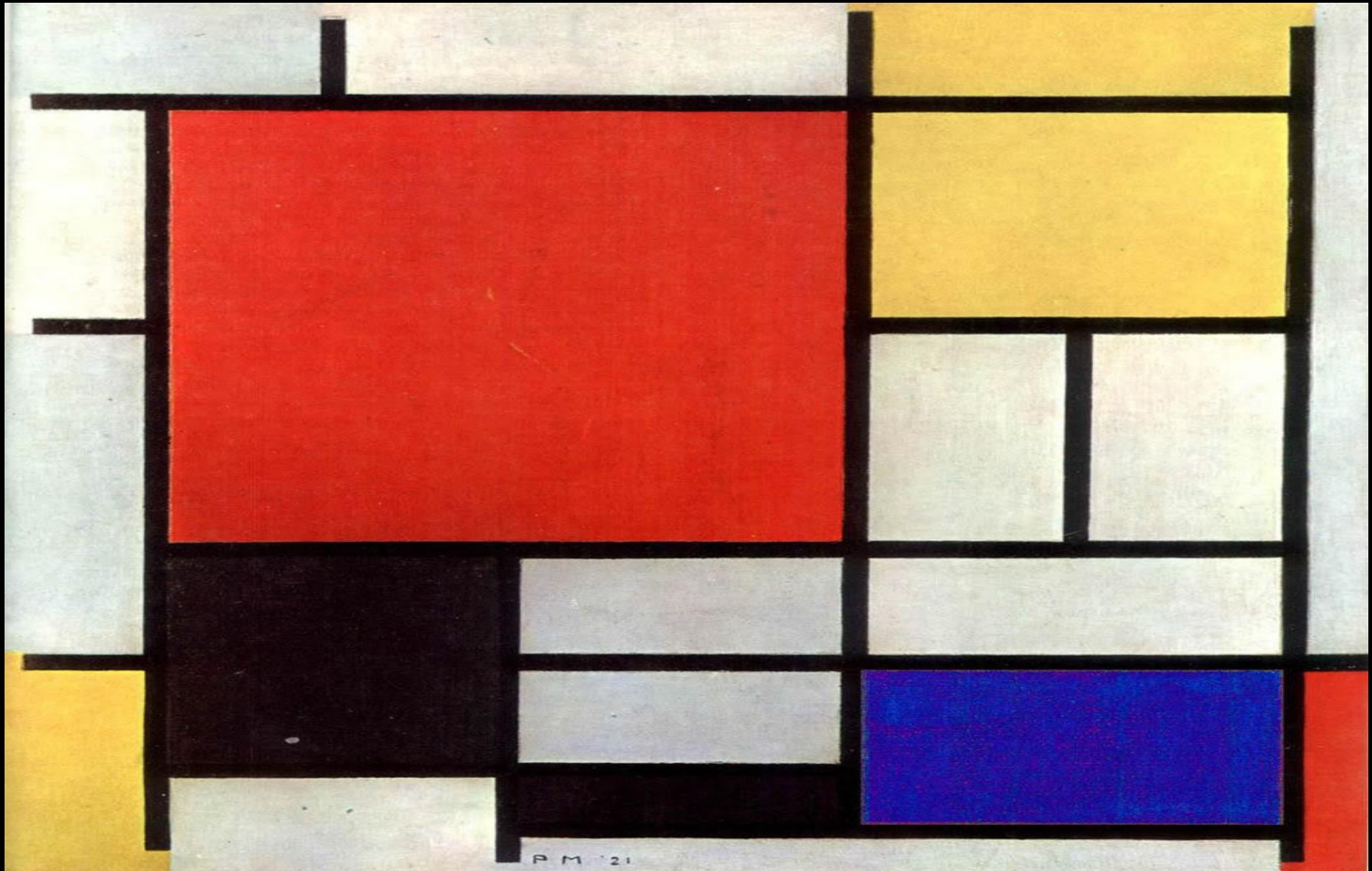




Joan Miro, Carnival of Harlequin,

Geometric Shapes in Art

Piet Mondrian painted lines that overlap creating squares and rectangles or geometric shapes



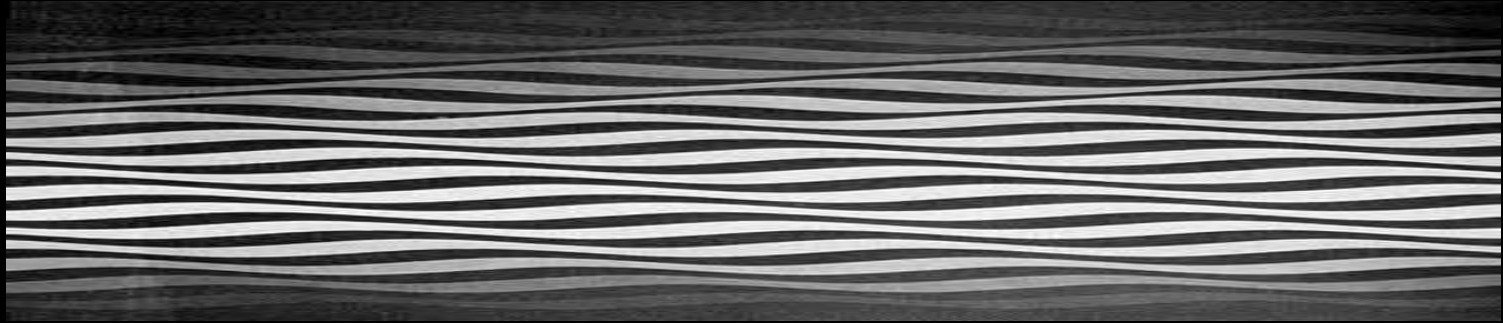
Piet Mondrian



Piet Mondrian

Line *

A mark made by a moving point that has length and direction. Often it defines a space, and may create an outline or contour, define a silhouette; create patterns, or movement, and the illusion of mass or volume. It may be two-dimensional (as with pencil and paper), three-dimensional (as with wire) or implied (the edge of a shape or form)





William DeKooning



Pablo Picasso

Line

...is a dot that went for a walk - Paul Klee



Weight-
Thick or Thin



Direction-
Horizontal, Vertical,
Diagonal



Type of Line-
Straight, zig-zag, broken, curved,
combined, loopy, etc.



Vincent VanGogh



Line can be used to show **texture**.

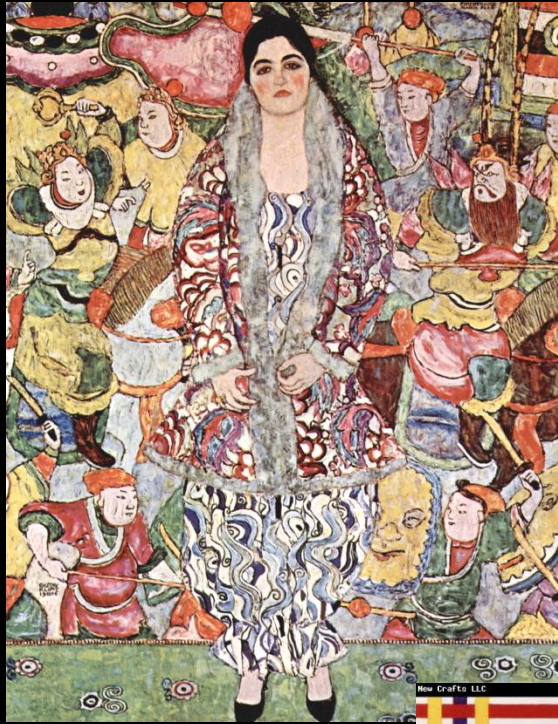


Lines.....

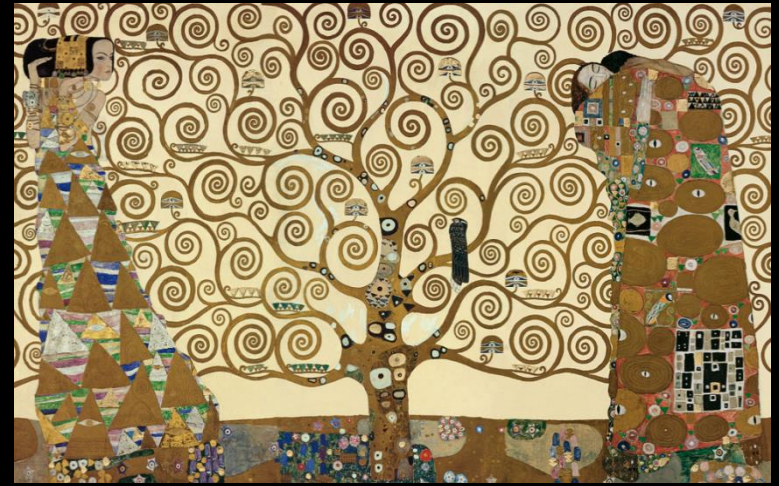
- can be enclosed to create a **shape**
- can depict a **mood**
- can define an **edge**
- can show **direction** or **movement**



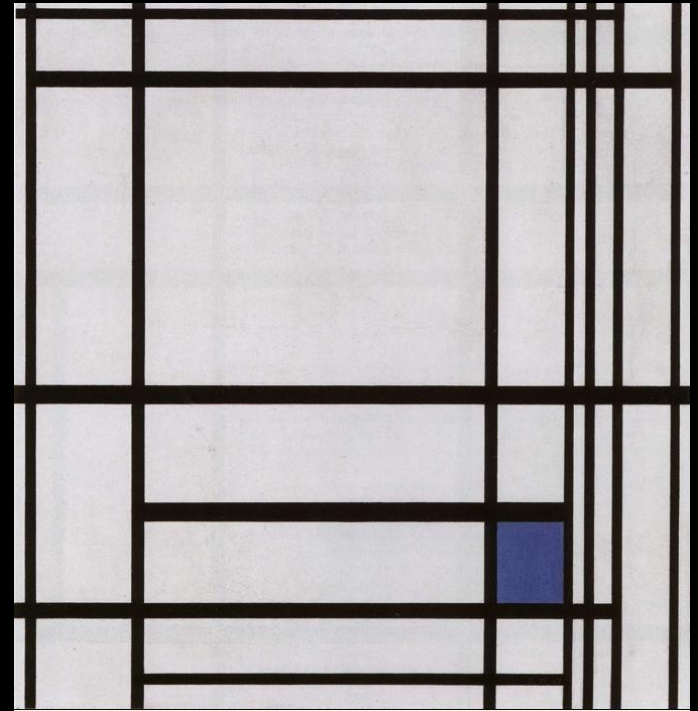
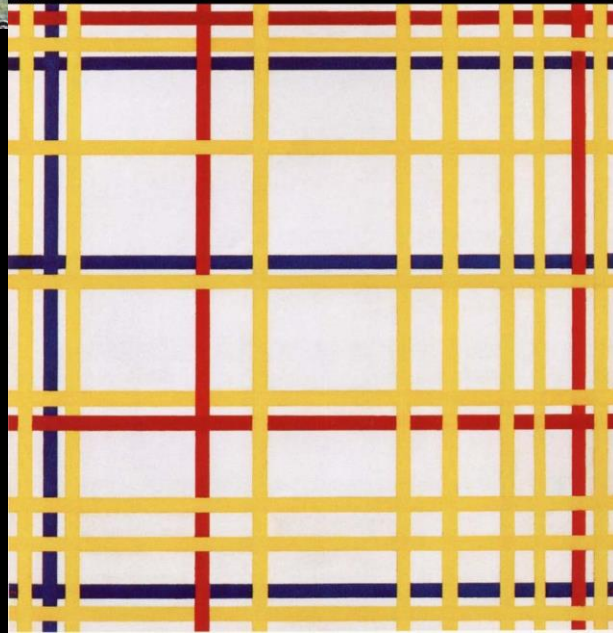
Line can be used to **shade** and add **shadow**.

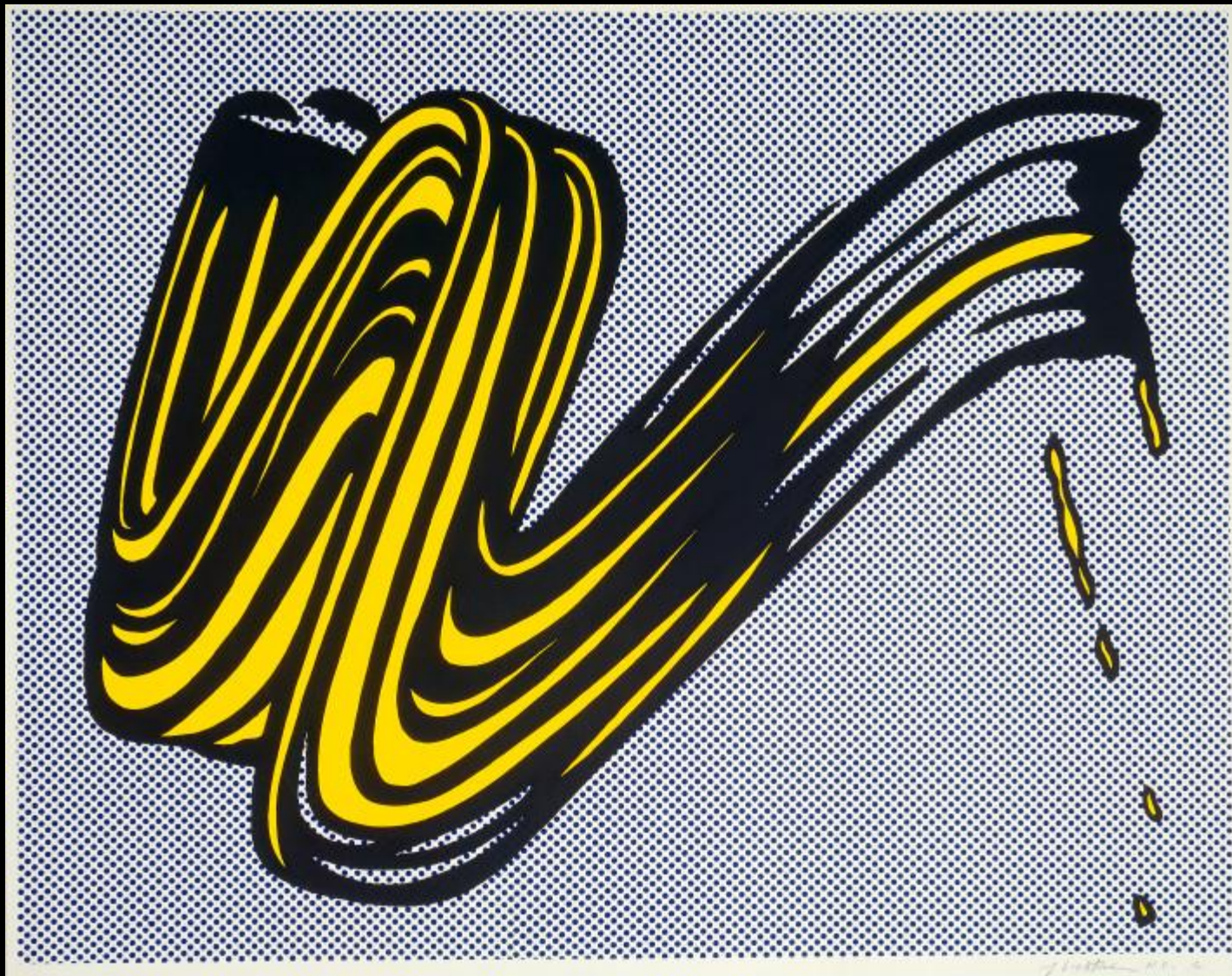


Gustave
Klimt



Piet
Mondrian





What type of line is this?

Now, look closely at these lines. Which group of words best describes them?

(1) Calm, serious, quiet OR (2) Energetic, fun, dynamic

Roy Lichtenstein, Pop Artist

American, 1923–1997

Brushstroke, 1965

What types of LINES do you see?
Where do you see the

following:

Long

Continuous

Straight

Diagonal

Vertical

Horizontal

Now, look closely at these lines.

Which group of words best describes them?

(1) Solid, serious, organized,
planned

OR

(2) Silly, energetic, dynamic,
in motion, chaotic



Charles Sheeler

American, 1883–1965

Classic Landscape, 1931

What types of LINES do you see?

Where do you see the following:

Straight

Short

Long

Zigzag

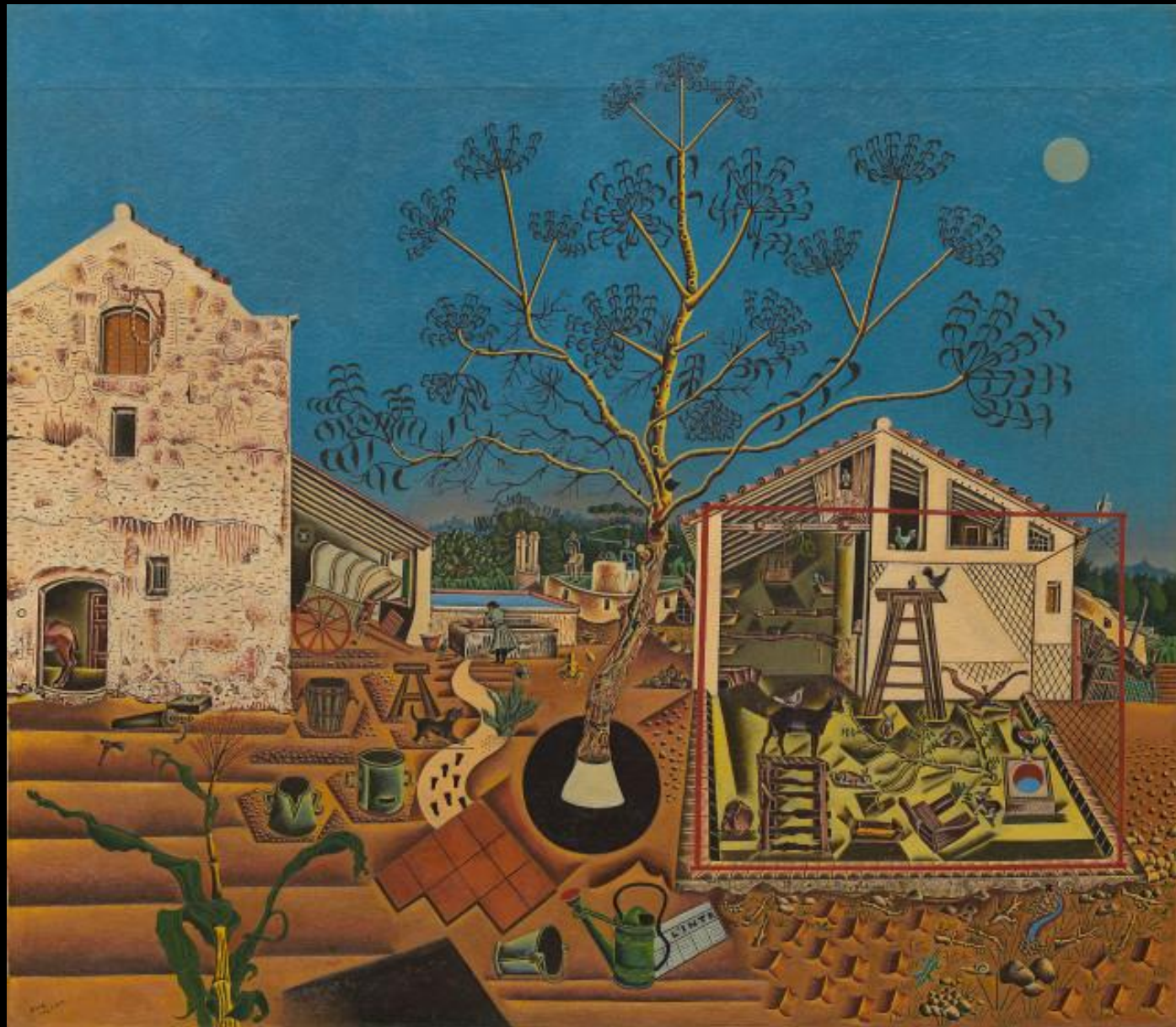
Curved

Look closely at these lines.
Which group of words best describes them?

(1) Busy, topsy turvy, active

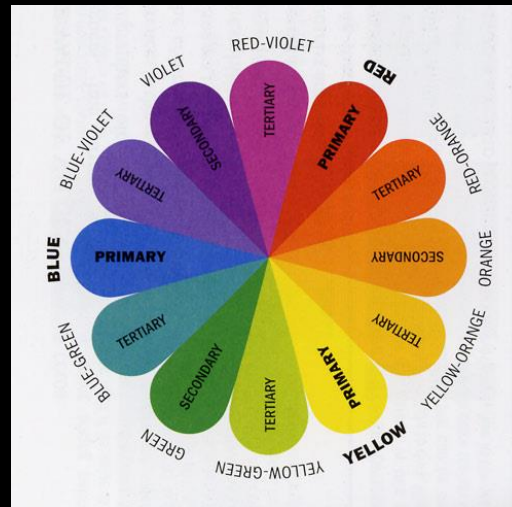
OR

(2) Serious, calm, quiet



Which of these works of art emphasizes LINE, why?





Color *

Produced by light of various wavelengths, and when light strikes an object and reflects back to the eyes.

6th grade students must be able to communicate *verbally and visually* the following vocabulary:

Color Wheel
Primary Colors
Secondary Colors
Complementary Colors
Warm and Cools schemes

The color wheel is an organized system for identifying colors and how they relate to one another.

When speaking or writing about art and the Elements of Design, please respond thoroughly!

Describe COLOR by asking yourself questions, like

What are the color relationships within the artwork?

Are they warm, cool, bright, dull, primary, secondary, tertiary, complementary?

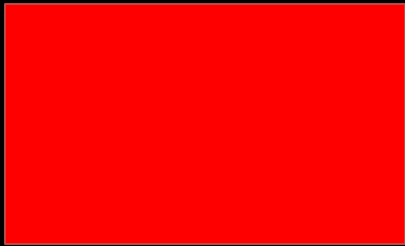
Where did the artist use which colors and where?



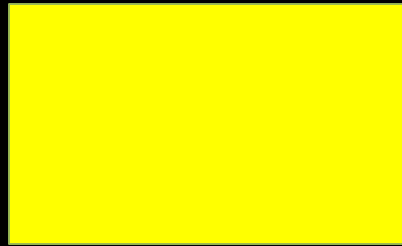
COLOR MIXING

Primary Colors:

The three main colors on the color wheel. ALLLLL COLORS CAN BE MADE BY MIXING PRIMARY!.



Red/Magenta



Yellow



Blue/ Cyan

Secondary Colors:

The three colors produced when two primary colors are mixed.



Orange



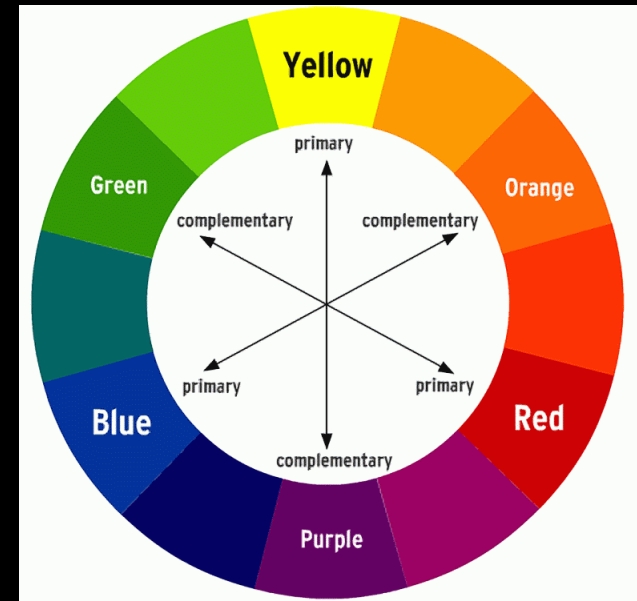
Green



Purple/violet

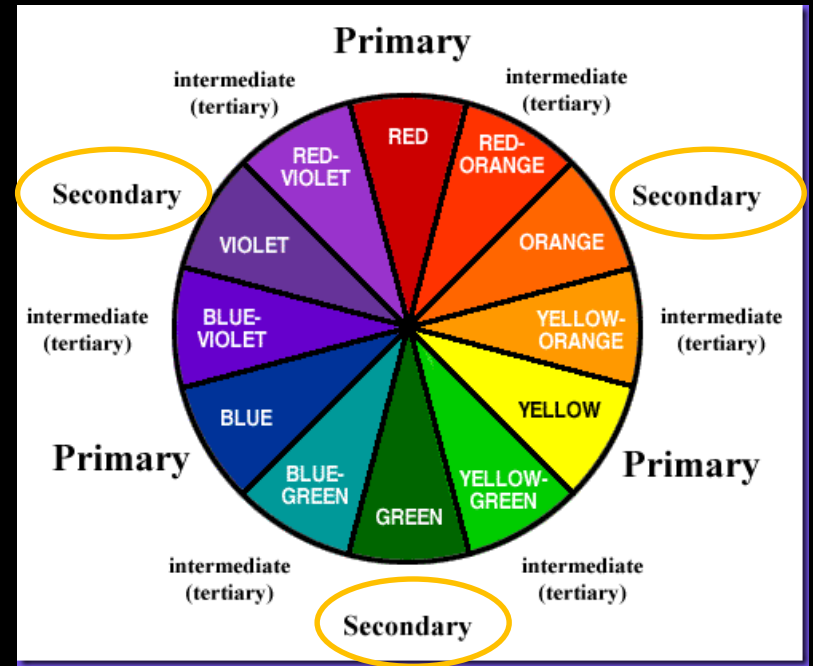
Primary Colors

The word “primary” is an adjective used to describe anything that occurs first, or is most important. It makes sense that we call these colors primary, since all other colors come from them!



Primary Colors - red, yellow, blue

Secondary Colors



Secondary Colors - orange, green, purple

• primary + primary = secondary

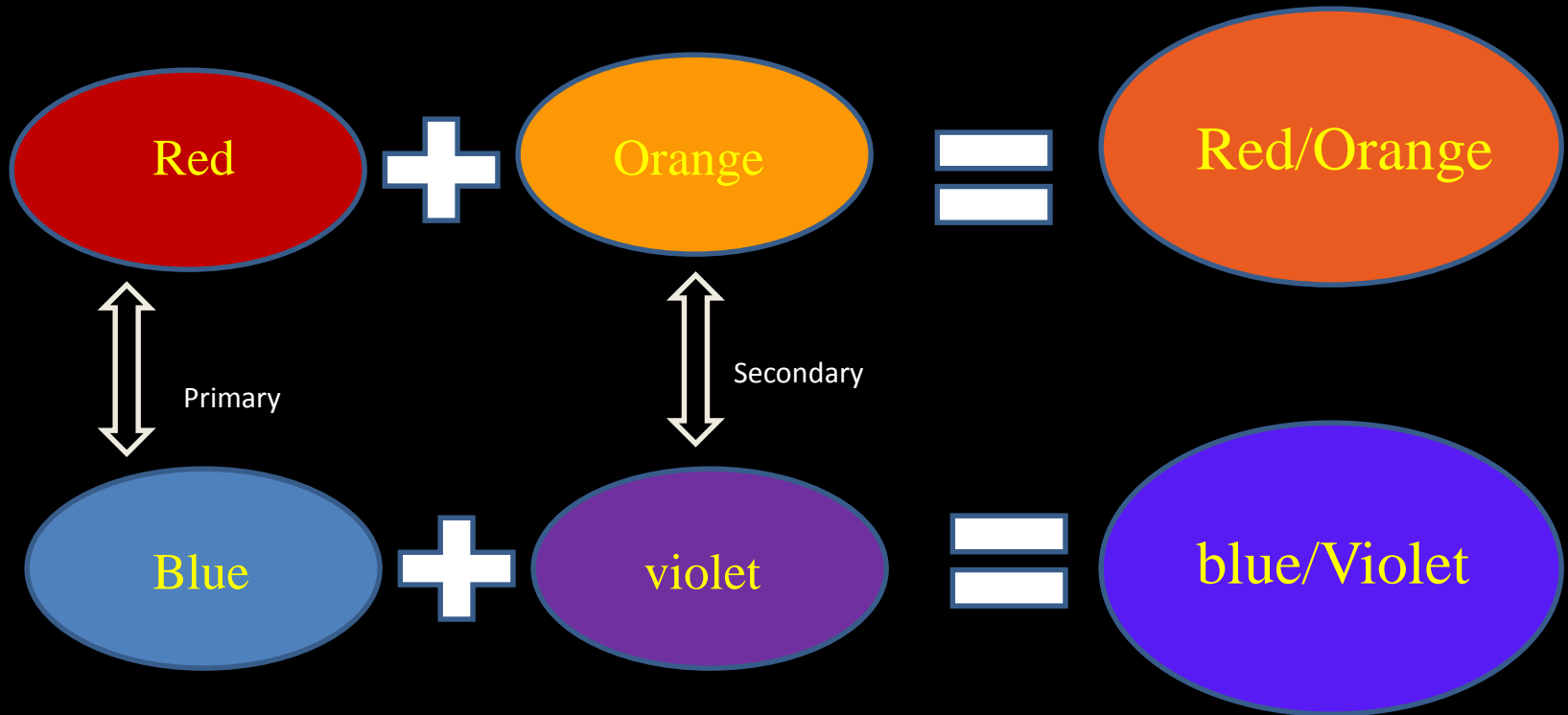
red + yellow = orange

yellow + blue = green

blue + red = purple

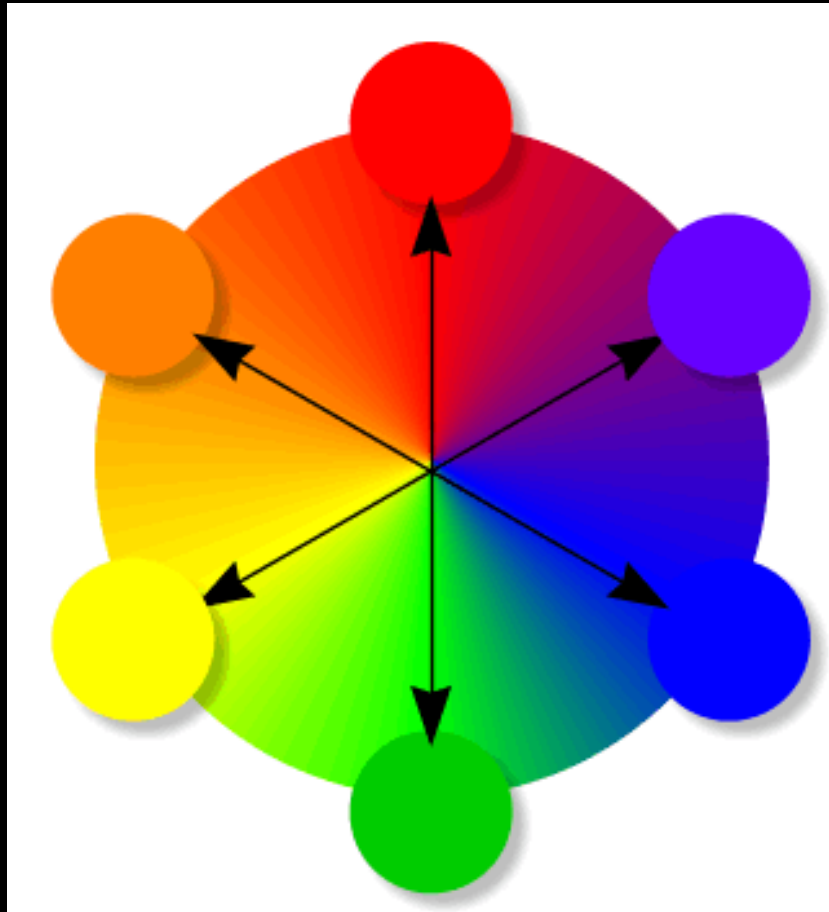
Tertiary Colors:

The colors produced when a primary is mixed with its secondary.



Complementary Colors:

Colors that are opposite on the color wheel



Red- Green

Yellow- Purple

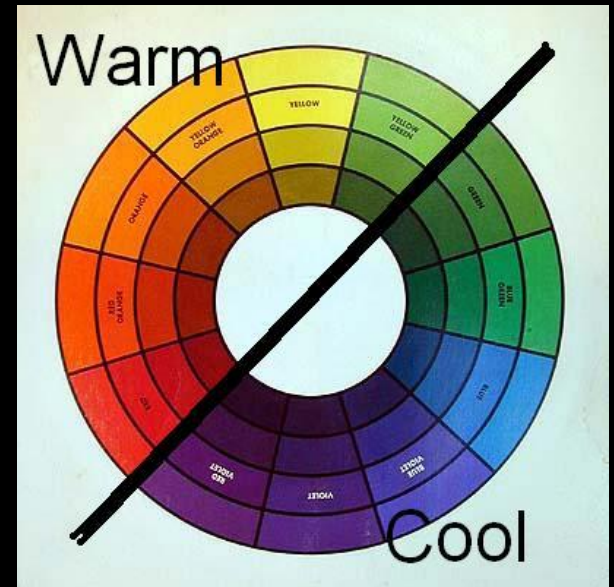
Blue- Orange

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZSvkAHvxWr4v>

Warm Color Scheme

Yellow, orange, and red are called warm colors.

- ❖ Appear hot like the sun or like fire
- ❖ Give feelings of excitement, activity or cheerfulness
- ❖ Appear to advance-they make body look larger
- ❖ Can give a nervous impression if overdone





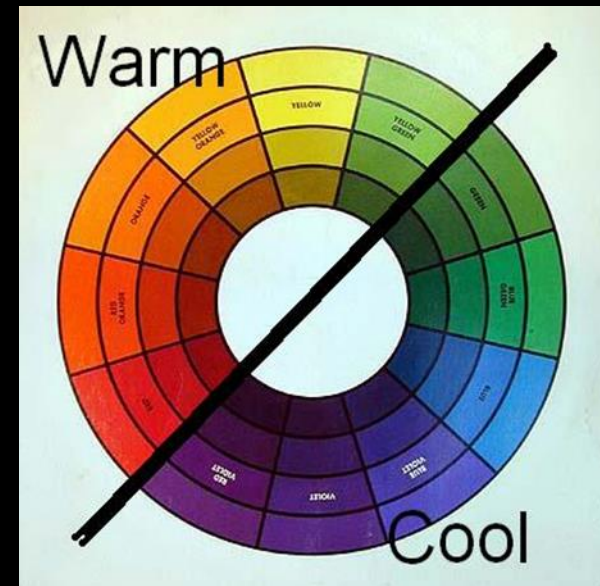
Warm
Color
Scheme



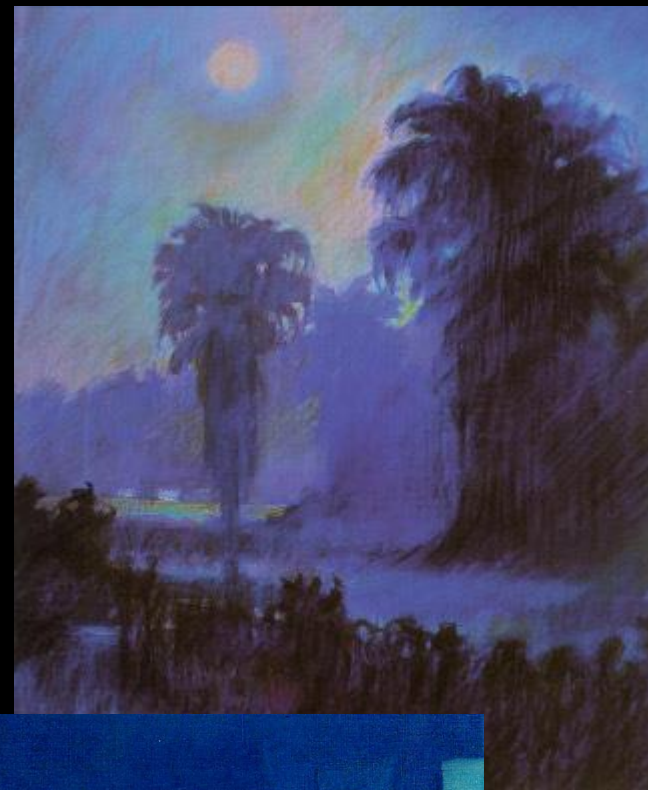
Cool Color Scheme

Blue, green, and purple are often labeled cool colors.

- ❖ Give feelings of quietness or restfulness
- ❖ Appear to recede and make body look smaller
- ❖ Can be depressing if overdone



Cool Color Scheme



Texture

An element of art, texture is the surface quality or "feel" of an object,, its smoothness, roughness, softness, etc. Textures may be **Actual** or **Implied**.



Actual textures can be felt with the fingers



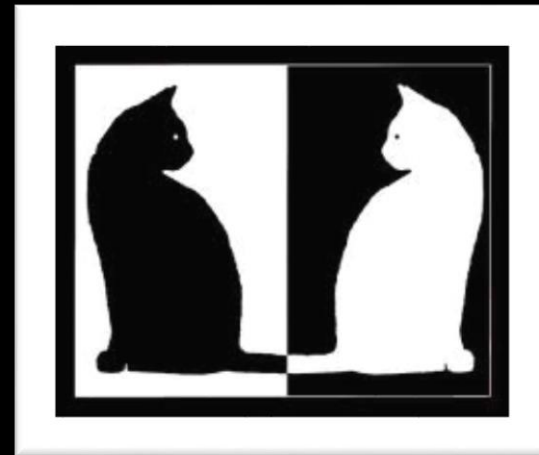
While simulated textures are suggested by an artist in the painting of different areas of a picture — often in representing drapery, metals, rocks, hair, etc.

Space

An element of art that refers to the distance or area between, around, above, below, or within things.



It can be described as two-dimensional or three-dimensional; as flat, shallow, or deep; as positive or negative; and as actual, or illusory.





Space: Typically in a piece of artwork, the main subject is considered positive space. Even though you can see the wall and the table in this piece, the positive space is the vase and flowers. The rest is considered negative space

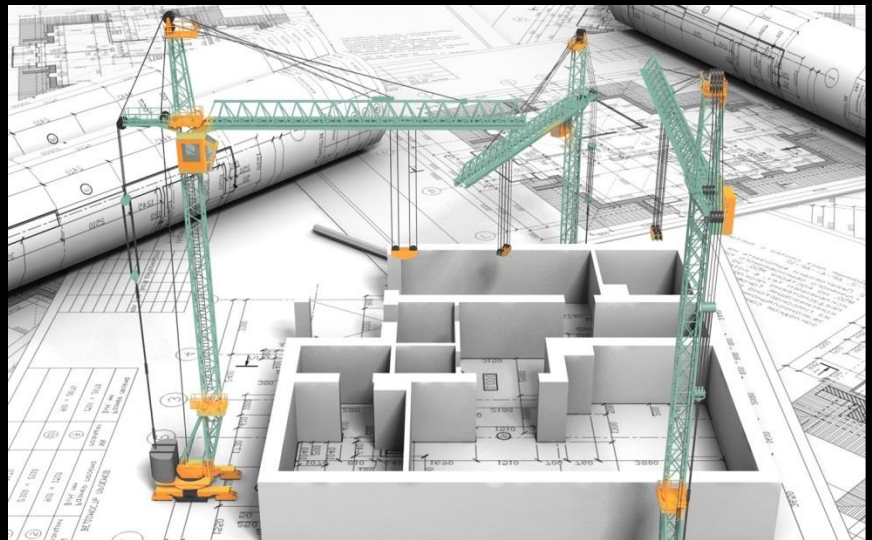
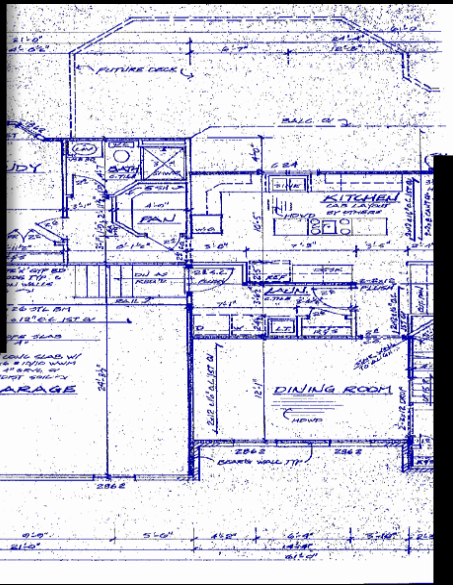
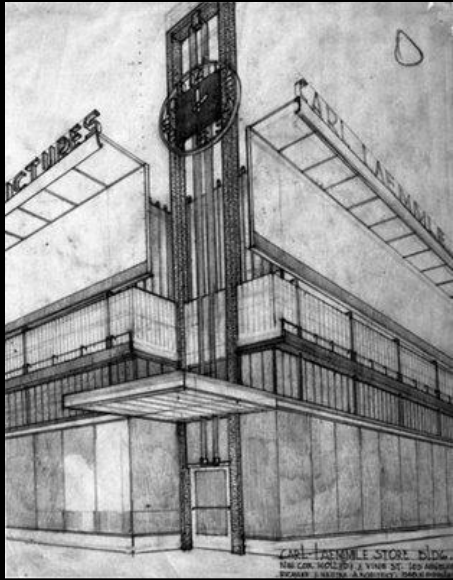
Careers in the Visual Arts

Architect

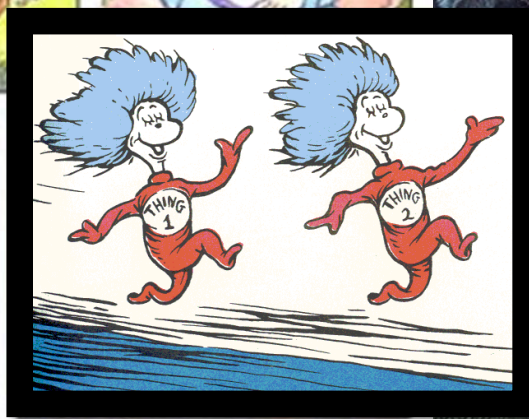
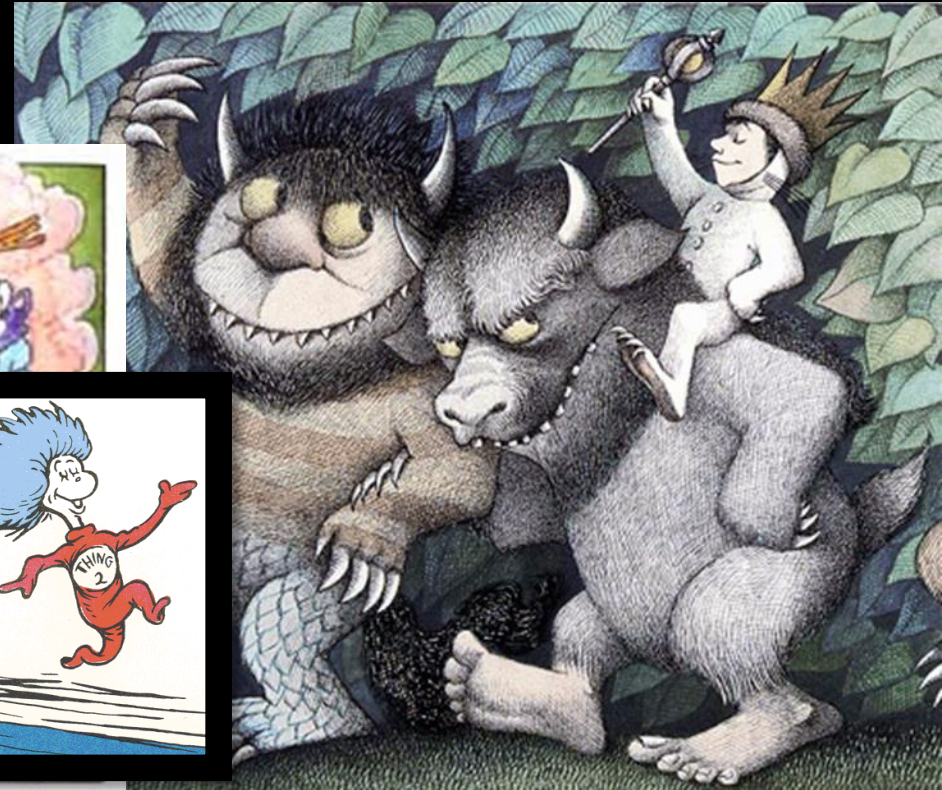
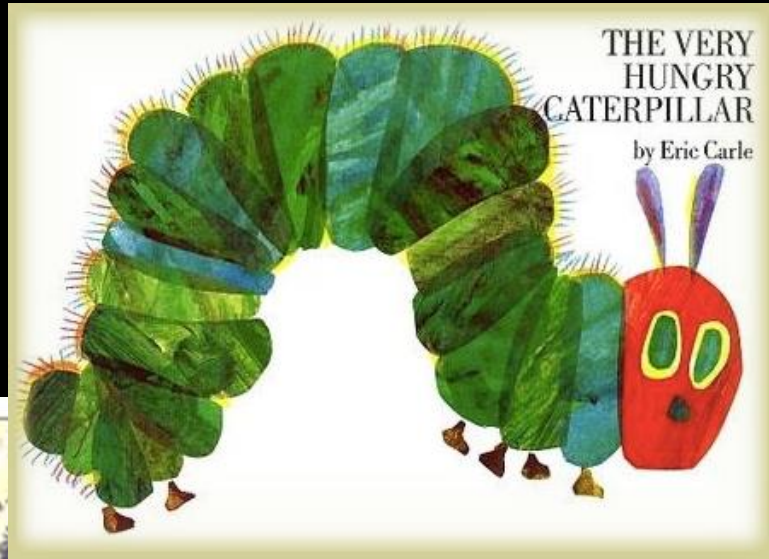
Illustrator

Graphic Designer

ARCHITECTS design buildings and other structures. In addition to considering the way these buildings and structures look, they also make sure they are functional, safe, economical and suit the needs of the people who use them.



ILLUSTRATORS provide a visual representation (illustration) that corresponds to the content of the associated text, like a story book or comic.



GRAPHIC DESIGNERS assemble together images, typography, or graphics to create a piece of design. A graphic designer creates the graphics primarily for published, printed or electronic media, such as brochures, websites and advertising.





Describe how the artist
uses shape



Describe how the artist
uses Color