Art 1 EXAM Review

The 4 purposes of art: Communication, Functional, Entertainment, and Political or Social

The 7 elements of art: Basic building blocks of an artwork:

1. **Line**: a moving dot. Lines can vary in width, direction, curvature, & length.
   - **Implied line**: an edge that is not drawn, but suggested by a change in value, color, pattern, etc.

2. **Shape**: when a line encloses a space; Geometric or Organic
   - **Geometric**: Shapes that have straight lines and angles
   - **Organic**: Shapes that are smooth, natural, & curvy

3. **Form**: When space is added to a shape. 3 D objects have Height, Width, Depth

4. **Space**: distance in or around things. Positive & Negative space, overlapping, scale change

5. **Texture**: surface quality of objects.
   - **Actual texture** is how something feels (rough, smooth, bumpy).
   - **Implied texture** is how an artist creates the illusion of texture in drawings.

6. **Value**: Lightness & darkness of objects. Artists use shading to show the illusion of value. A value scale refers to black, white & all the gradations of gray in between. Types: smooth, hatching, cross-hatching, stipple, etc…
   - **Gradation**: gradual change from dark to light

7. **Color**: is made of light.
   - **Hue** = names of colors (red, yellow, etc.)
   - **Intensity** = brightness or dullness of a color

**Color Schemes** = color combinations (warm, cool, analogous, complementary, etc.)

**Primary Colors**: Red, Blue, Yellow. First colors, they make all the other colors and cannot be made by mixing other colors.

**Secondary Colors**: Green, Violet(purple), Orange. Created by mixing 2 primary colors.

**Intermediate colors**: primary and secondary mixed together: Red-orange, yellow-green, blue-violet etc.

**Complementary Colors**: colors across from each other on the color wheel; Do not blend easily

**Analogous Colors**: colors that are beside each other on the color wheel. Will blend easily.
**Visual Analog Project:** Black & White cut paper collage with an abstracted symmetrical object

**Visual Analogs** – an abstracted picture relating to something else

**Ernst Haeckel**- biologist, naturist, artist. We looked at his illustrations to draw our visual analogs

**Abstractions/ Abstract art:** Not realistic. Simplified shapes; Reduced to most basic elements

**Composition** - the way you divide & organize the space of an artwork

**Symmetrical balance:** when a composition is the same on both sides (mirror image).

**Asymmetrical balance**- when a composition is not the same on both sides. (yet still balanced)

**Design Multiplication Project:** Black & White sharpie design project. You created simple designs that overlap to create more complex designs.

**Figure / Ground Relationship**- relationship between the positive and negative spaces
Figure = the object (“positive space”)  Ground = background (“negative space”)

**Dynamic Equilibrium** – exciting asymmetrical balance

**Oil Pastel Project:** We studied Abstract Expressionism & made simple abstract designs.

**Abstract Expressionists:** Artists who express their emotions with designs and brilliant colors

**Shade**- Darkening a color with black or another dark color

**Tint**- Making a color lighter using white.

**Intensity**- The pureness, or saturation, of a color; how bright or dull a color is.

**Sgraffito**- scratching through a layer of oil pastel

**Fading**- gradual change in the value of a color

**Shading Techniques**-

- **Blending**- smooth shade using finger or shading tool.
- **Hatching**- drawing lines in one direction to create value.
- **Cross-hatching**- crossing the lines to create value.
- **Stippling**- using dots to show value.

**Roy Lichtenstein**- The artist that created a series of abstracted bull images.

**Stephen Gammel**- Illustrated the book series, *Scary Stories to Tell in the Dark*