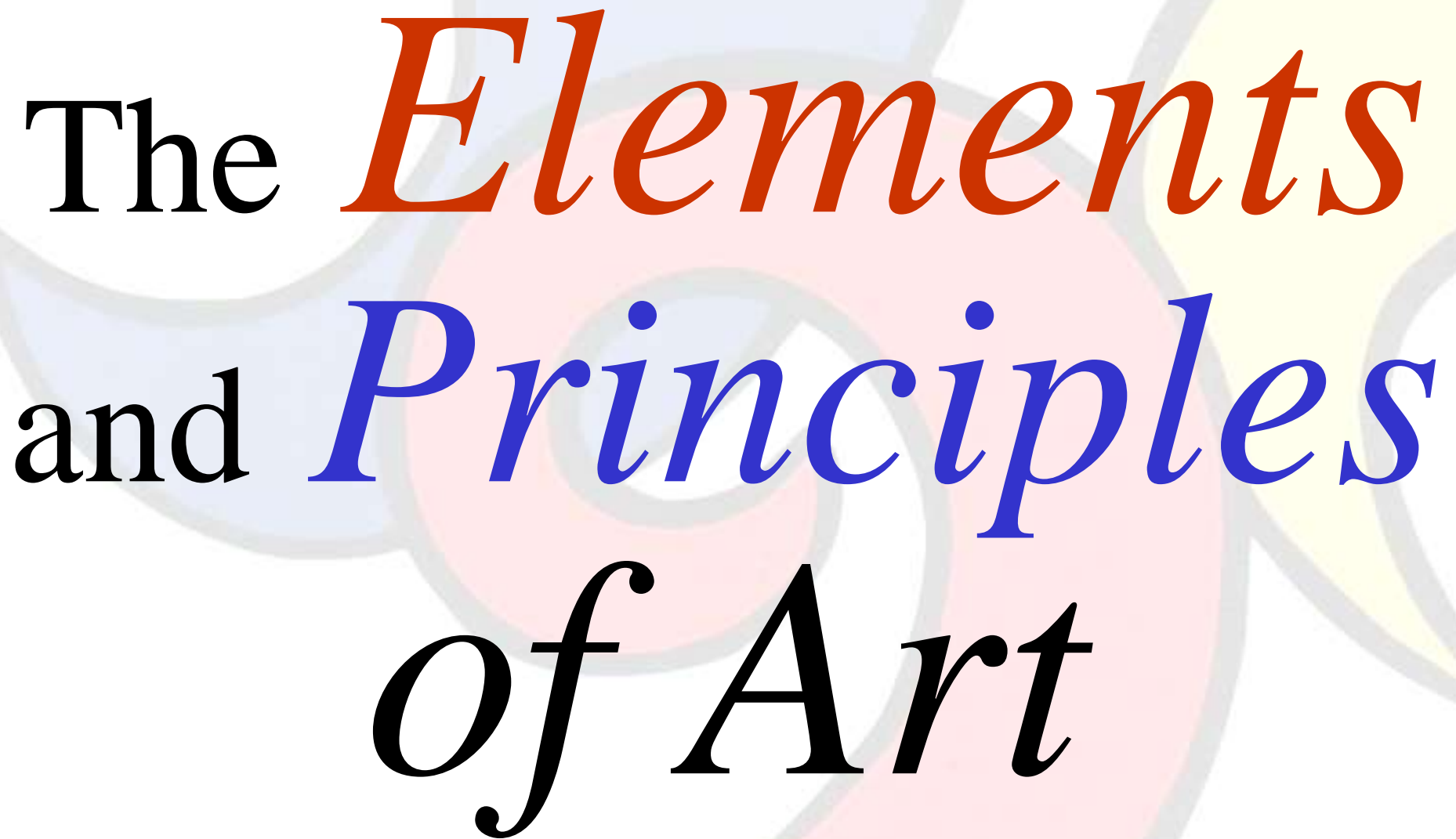


Bell Ringer: Write down every  
single detail you can about this  
painting.





The *Elements*  
and *Principles*  
*of Art*

# The Elements of Art

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The building blocks  
*or* ingredients of art.

# LINE

A mark with length and direction.

A continuous mark made on a surface by a moving point.



Gustave Caillebotte



Pablo Picasso

There are many different types of lines.



Sharp/jagged



Soft



Curvy



Straight



Feathery



Rough

# SHAPE

An enclosed area defined and determined by other art elements; 2-dimensional.



Joan  
Miro



*Fruit Displayed on a Stand, Gustave Caillebotte, 1881*

Gustave Caillebotte



# VALUE

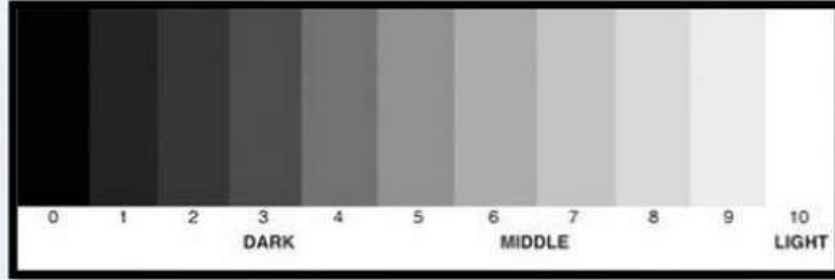
The lightness or darkness of a color.



MC Escher



Pablo Picasso



# FORM

A 3-dimensional object;  
or something in a 2-dimensional artwork that  
appears to be 3-dimensional.



Jean Arp

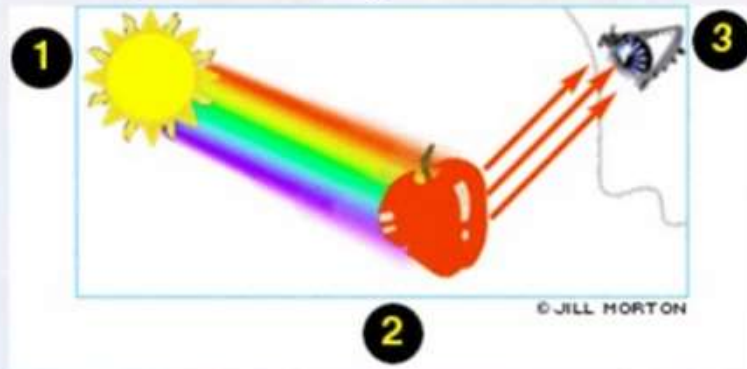


For example, a triangle, which is 2-dimensional,  
is a shape, but a pyramid, which is 3-dimensional,  
is a form.

Lucien Freud

# Color

Definition: Color is the element of art that is produced when light, striking an object, is reflected back to the eye.

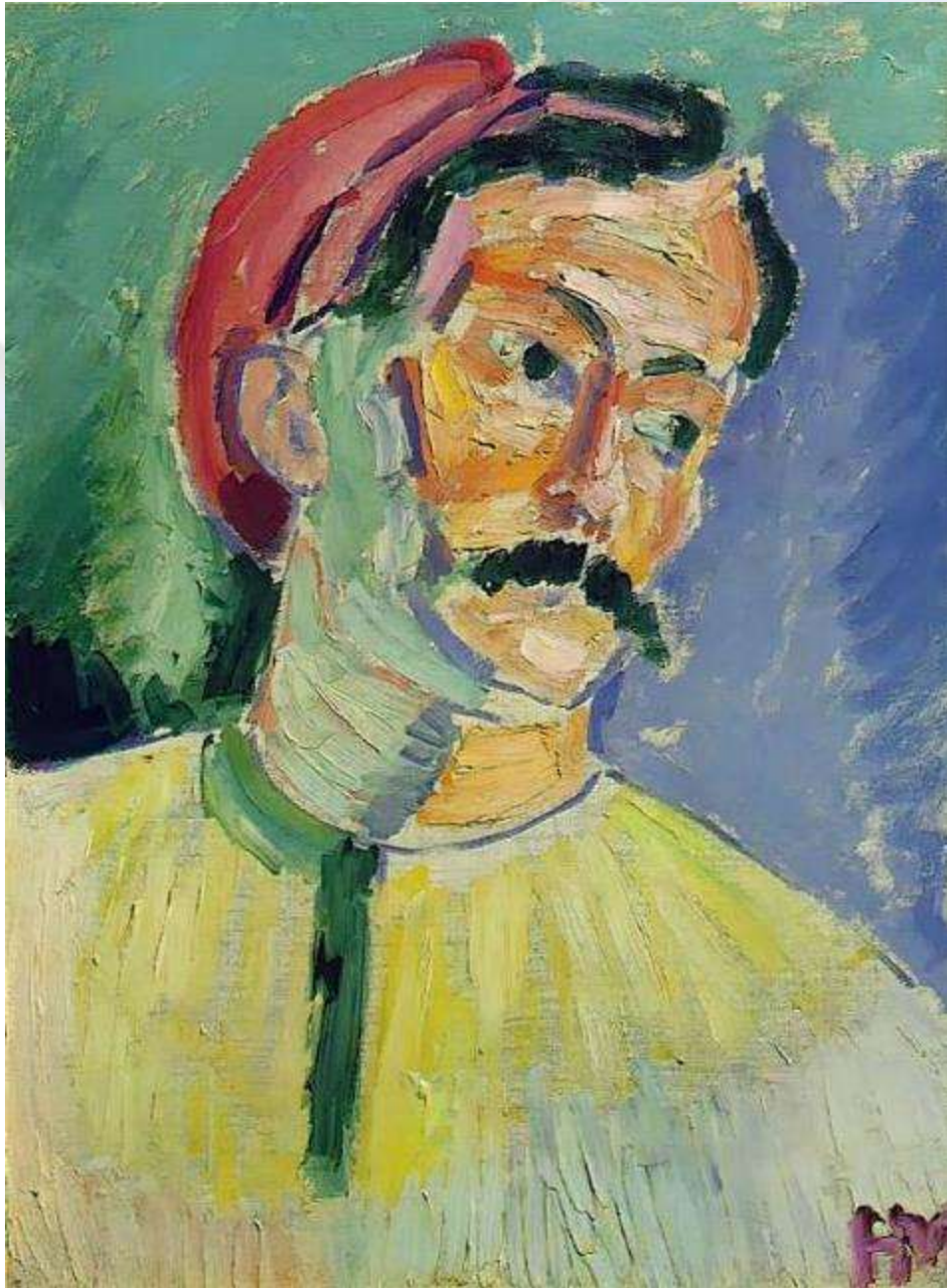


## Three Properties of Color

**Hue:** The name we give to a color

**Intensity:**  
How bright or dull a color is.

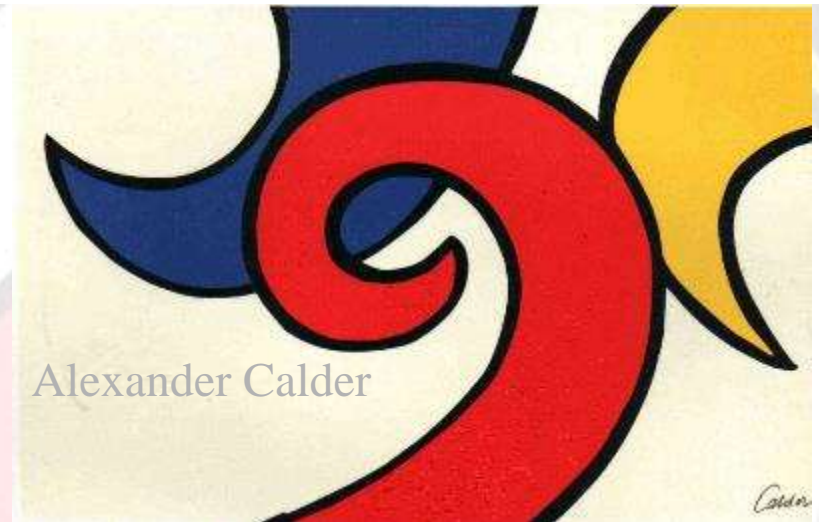
**Value:**  
Lightness or darkness.  
(To add white or black)



Henri Matisse

# COLOR

Consists of Hue (another word for color), Intensity (brightness) and Value (lightness or darkness).



Alexander Calder

# SPACE

**The distance or area between, around, above, below, or within things.**



C Foreground, Middleground and Background  
(creates DEPTH)



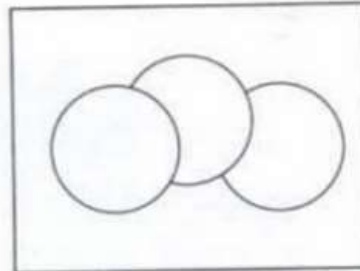
Positive (filled with something) and Negative (empty areas).

# Space

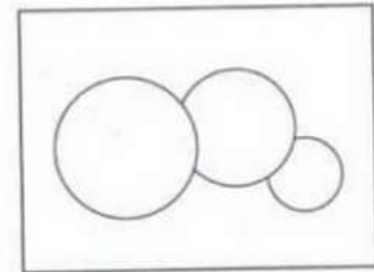
Definition: Space is The designed and structured surface of two-dimensional surface to create the illusion of depth.



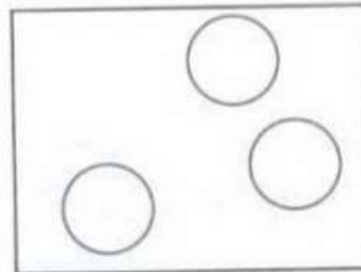
Outer space is not the same as artistic space, but it still has a lot of dimension.



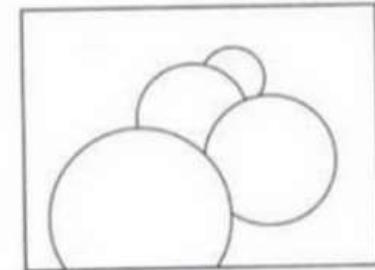
84 CLUES TO SPATIAL DEPTH.  
a Overlap.



b Overlap and diminishing size.

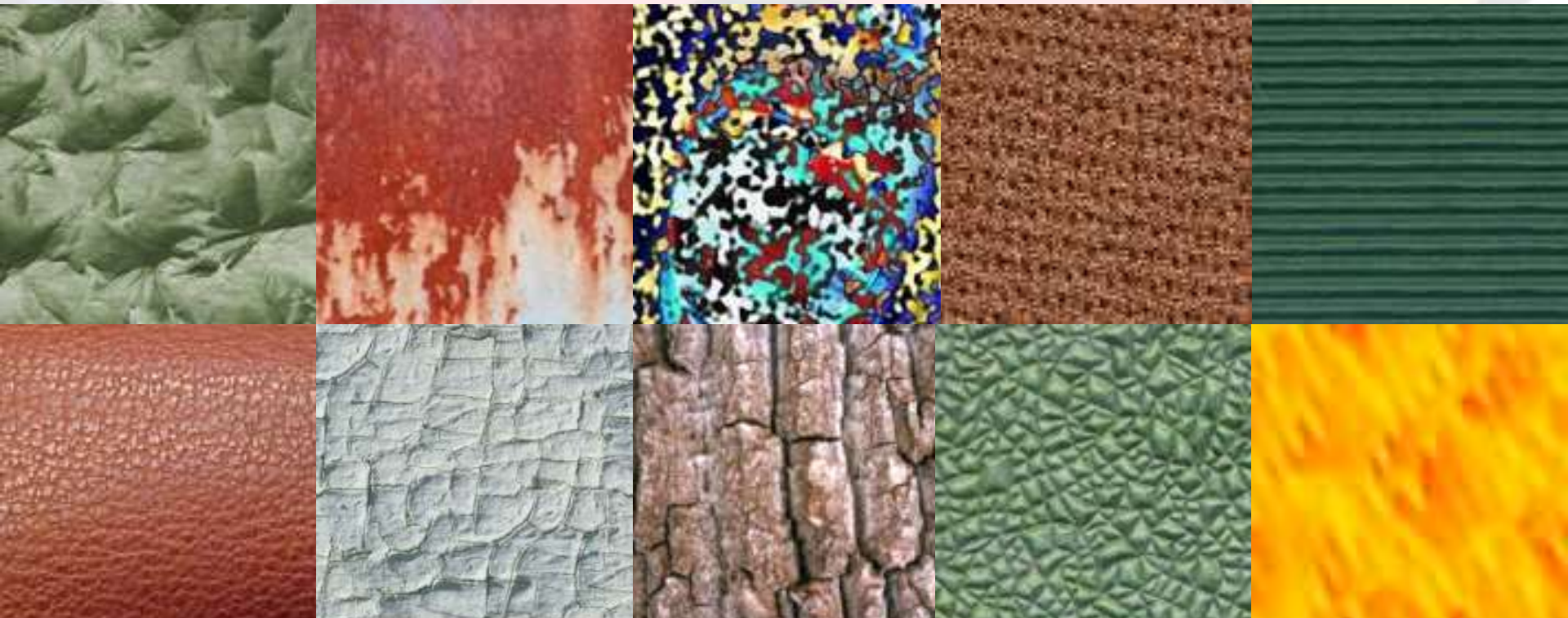


c Vertical placement.



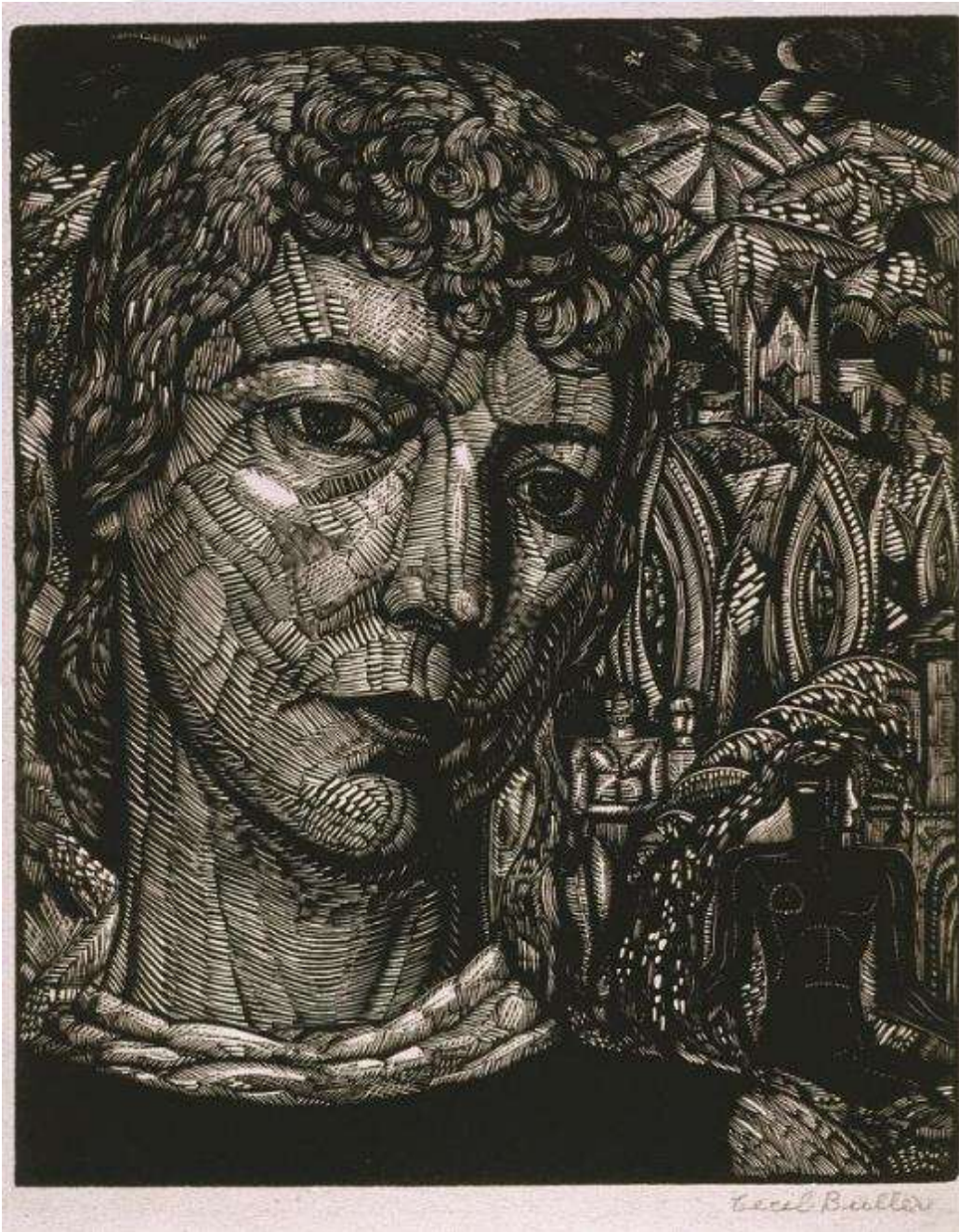
d Overlap, vertical placement, and diminishing size.

# TEXTURE



The surface quality or "feel" of an object, its smoothness, roughness, softness, etc. Textures may be actual or implied.





Cecil  
Buller

# The Principles of Art

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What we use to organize the  
Elements of Art,  
*or* the tools to make art.

# BALANCE

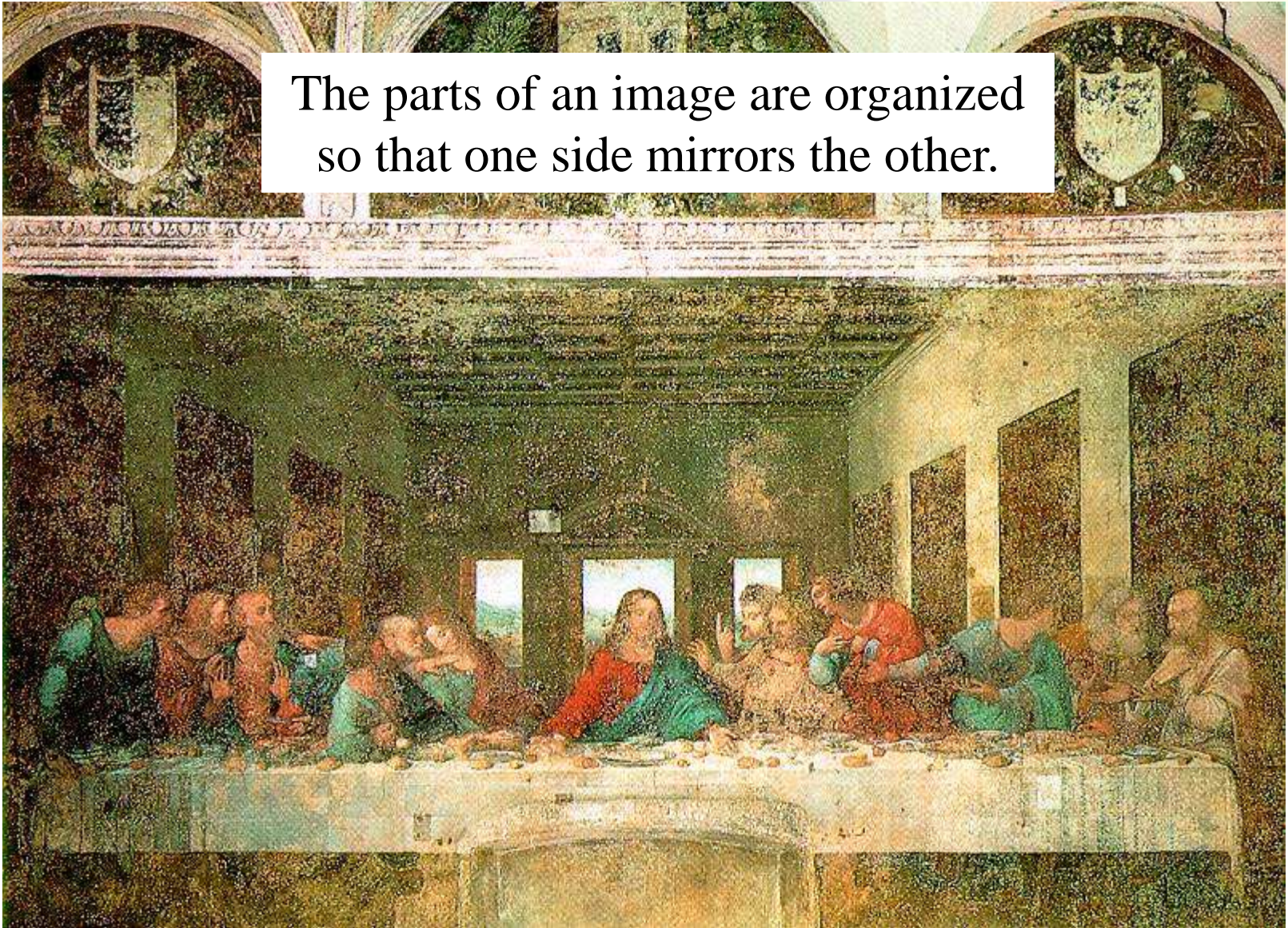
The way the elements are arranged to create a feeling of stability in a work.



Alexander Calder

# Symmetrical Balance

The parts of an image are organized so that one side mirrors the other.



Leonardo DaVinci

# Asymmetrical Balance

When one side of a composition does not reflect the design of the other.



James Whistler

# EMPHASIS

The focal point of an image, or when one area or thing stand out the most.

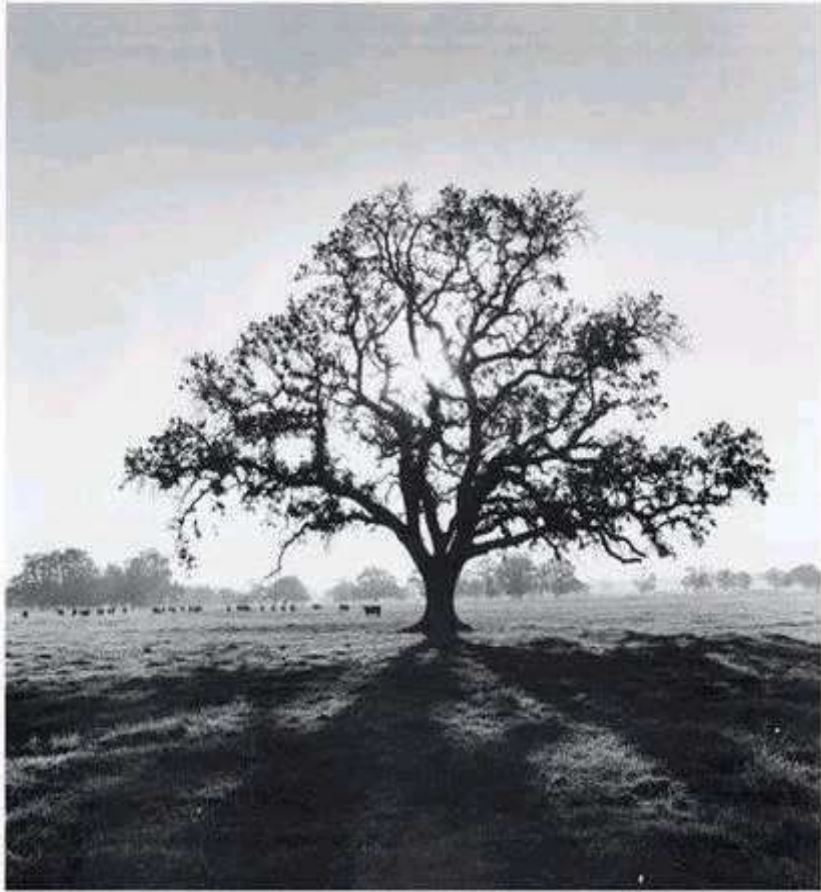


Jim Dine

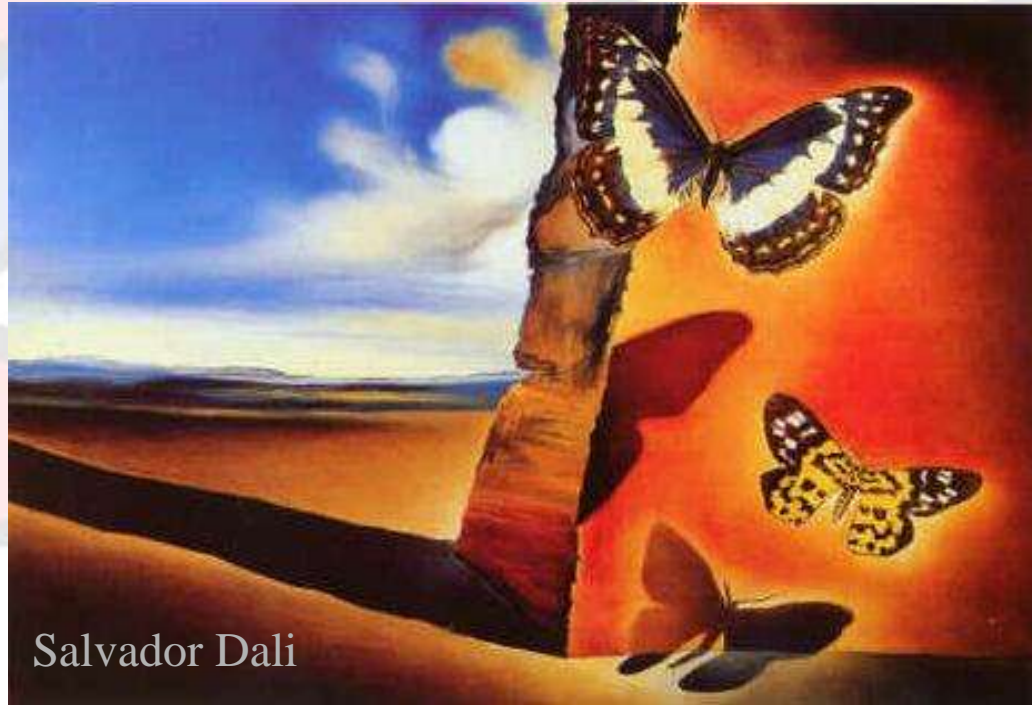


Gustav Klimt

# CONTRAST



Ansel Adams



Salvador Dali

A large difference between two things to create interest and tension.



Marcel  
Duchamp

The way your eyes  
move through the  
artwork.

**MOVEMENT**





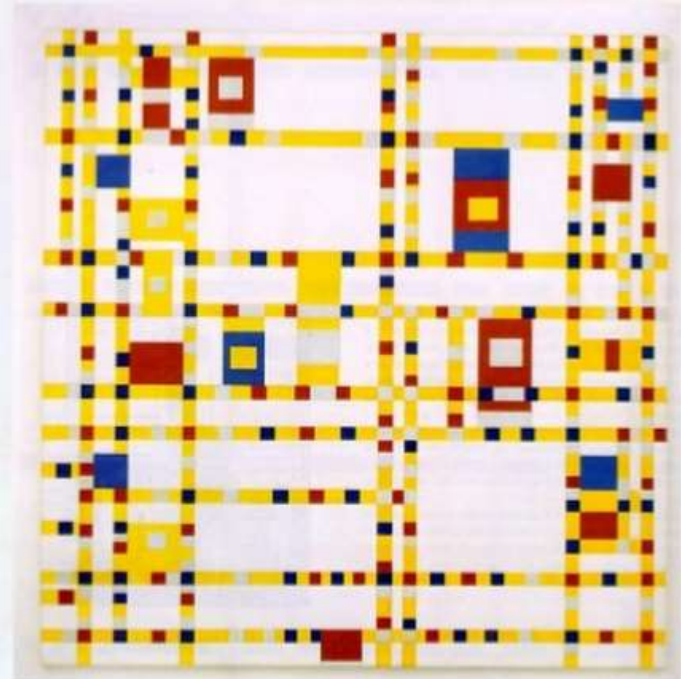
Vincent VanGogh

# Rhythm

Definition: When the regular repetition of particular forms or elements occurs in a work of art, that work is said to have rhythm. It suggests motion.



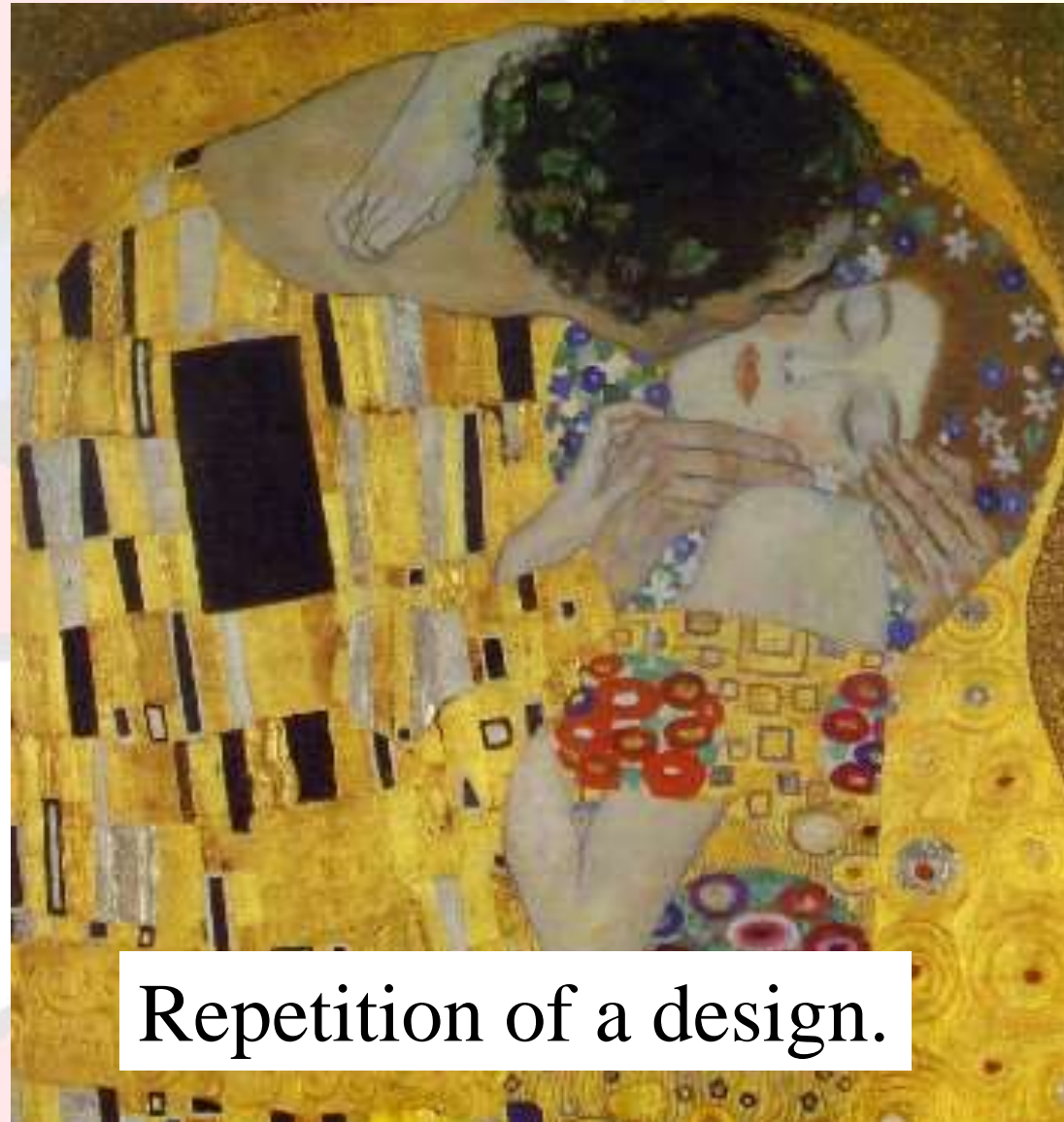
Repeating shapes in this fence photograph create rhythm



Piet Mondrian- Broadway Boogie Woogie

# PATTERN and Repetition

Gustav Klimt



Repetition of a design.

# UNITY

When all the elements and principles work together to create a pleasing image.



Johannes Vermeer



Marc Chagall

The use of differences and change to increase the visual interest of the work.

V A R I E T Y

# PROPORTION

The comparative relationship of one part to another with respect to size, quantity, or degree;  
**SCALE.**



Gustave  
Caillebotte

# Composition

the plan, placement or arrangement of the elements of art .



Just like a music composer, artists can create the effects they want by planning their composition.

# Subject Matter

- What the art is about; and the contents of the art.
- There are four main content subject matters: abstract, still life, landscape, portrait



# Medium/media

- The art supplies you use that creates the art.
  - Acrylic Paint
  - Graphite
  - Color Pencil
  - Charcoal
  - Ink
  - Pastel
  - Crayon... etc