Louisville Middle School Mrs. Villers

Line

 A mark with length and direction. Varies in length, width, and curvature. Can be 2D, 3D, or implied.



Sketch (late 1800s) Alphonse Mucha



Color

Another word for "hue"
 which is the common name
 for color. There must be light
 to see color.



Launch Pad (1970) Alma Thomas



Homage to the Square: Apparitio (1959)

Joseph Albers

Shape

 A flat figure created when actual or implied lines meet to surround a space.



Hodgkin's House (1928) Edward Hopper



Form

 Any 3D object (cube, sphere, pyramid, etc.) Has height, width, and depth.



Blue Balloon Dog (2002) Jeff Koons



David (1501-04) Michelangelo

Value

 The lightness or darkness of a surface.



Self Portrait (1976-77) Chuck Close Watercolor on paper on canvas



Texture

 The way an artwork feels or appears to feel (implied).



Cloud Gate (2008) Anish Kapoor





Dominion of Light (1954) René Magritte

Space

 The empty or open area between, around, or within objects.

> School of Athens (1509) Raphael

Now it's your turn...

 In your sketchbook (or on a lose leaf of white unlined paper) you will create an interactive and illustrated look at the elements of art.

In the Mountains (1867)
Albert Bierstadt

The Assignment...

- If you are working in your sketchbook: Fold a page in your sketchbook in half length wise (hot dog). If you are working on a lose leaf of white paper: Fold into third creating a "door" (like examples on the right).
- Create 7 even rows.
 Use a ruler and divide into equal sections.
- Cut on the lines halfway through the paper to create flaps.
- In each section write an element and use a "font" that illustrates the element.
- On one half of the inside, neatly write the definitions.
- On the other half of the inside, create a small illustration of the element in action.
- (They do no have to be the Art History examples I included on the PowerPoint. Simplify!)
- Ink with ultra fine sharpie & color with colored pencil.



