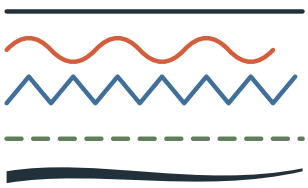
poster

The 7 Elements of Art

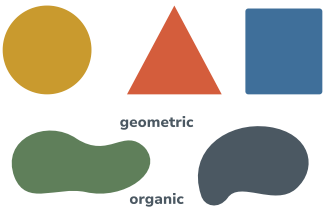
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The seven elements of art are the building blocks of every drawing, painting, sculpture and design.



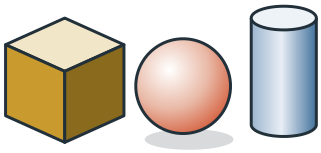
Line

A mark that moves from one point to another: straight, curved, zigzag, broken, thick or thin.



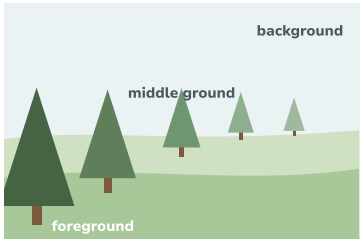
Shape

A flat, closed area with height and width. Geometric shapes have exact edges; organic shapes are free-form.



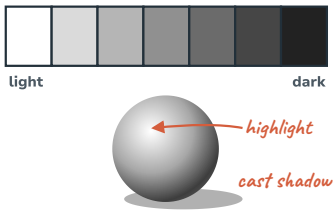
Form

An object with height, width and depth. Shading makes a flat shape look like a form.



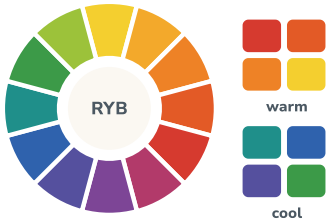
Space

The area around, between and inside things. Overlap, size and placement show near and far.



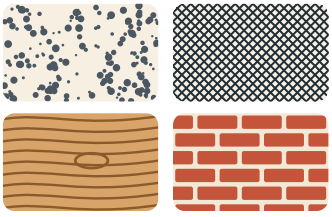
Value

How light or dark something is. A value scale runs from white to black.



Color

Hue (the color's name), value (light or dark) and intensity (bright or dull).



Texture

How a surface feels, or looks like it would feel: rough, smooth, bumpy, soft.

Remember them

Look at any artwork and name one element you see. Then ask: which element did the artist use the most?

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poster

Principles of Design

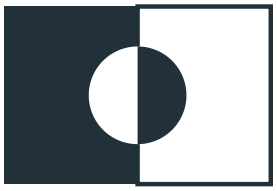
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The principles of design describe how artists arrange the elements of art. Lists vary a little from book to book; these eight are the most common.



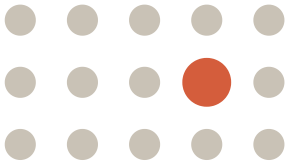
Balance

Visual weight spread evenly: symmetrical, asymmetrical or radial.



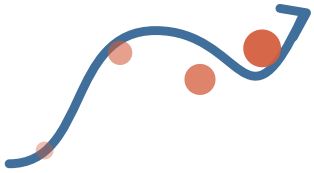
Contrast

Big differences side by side: light and dark, big and small, rough and smooth.



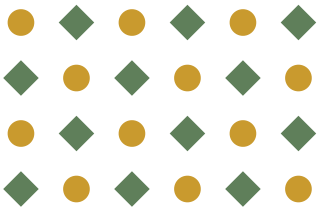
Emphasis

The focal point: the part your eye goes to first.



Movement

The path your eye follows through the artwork.



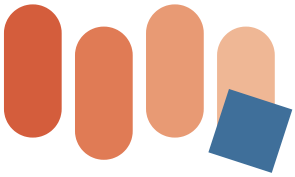
Pattern

A shape, line or color repeated in a regular, planned way.



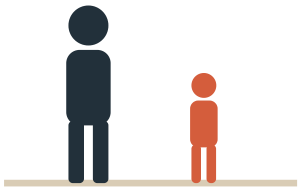
Rhythm

Repetition with changes, like a beat in music.



Unity and variety

Parts that belong together, with enough difference to stay interesting.



Proportion

How the sizes of parts compare with each other and with the whole.

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element 1

Line Sampler

Name _____

Date _____

Fill each box with that kind of line. Press hard, press lightly, go fast, go slow. Then use only lines to draw a pet, a plant or your shoe in the big box.

STRAIGHT	CURVED	ZIGZAG	WAVY
SPIRAL	DOTTED OR BROKEN	THICK AND THIN	CROSSHATCHED

DRAW WITH LINES ONLY

Which lines feel calm? Which feel busy or excited?

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element 5

Value and Shading

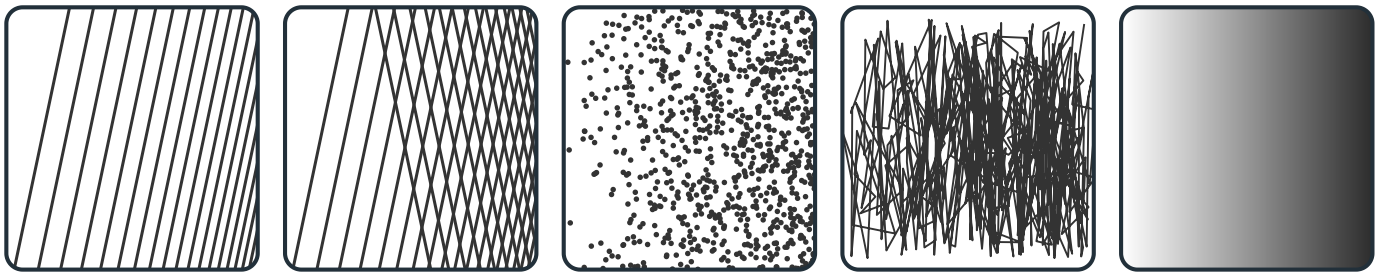
Name _____

Date _____

Value scale. Leave box 1 white. Press harder in each box until box 7 is as dark as your pencil goes. Box 4 should sit halfway.

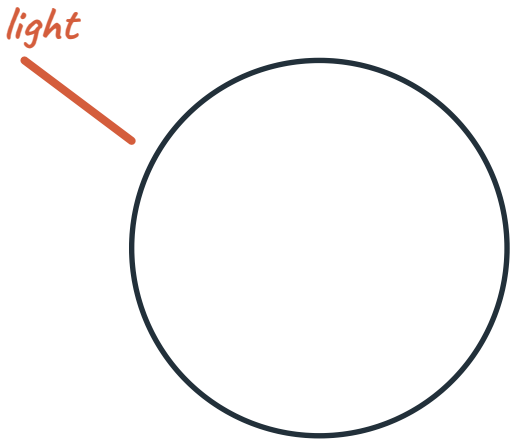
1 white	2	3	4 middle	5	6	7 darkest

Five ways to shade. Copy each technique in the empty box under it, light on the left, dark on the right.



Hatching	Cross-hatching	Stippling	Scribbling	Blending

Shade a sphere. The light comes from the top left. Leave a small highlight, darken the side away from the light (the core shadow), keep a thin lighter edge at the bottom (reflected light) and add a cast shadow on the table.



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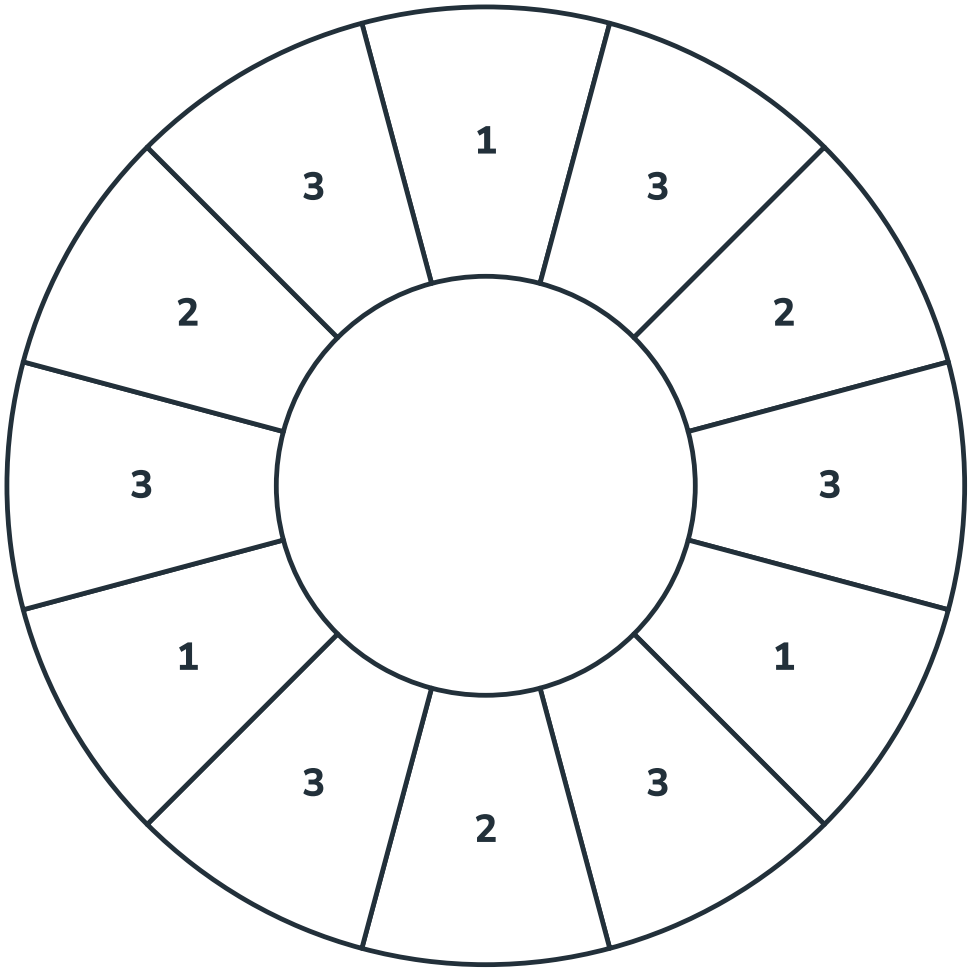
element 6

Make a Color Wheel

Name _____

Date _____

Color the wheel with paint, crayons or colored pencils. Start with the three primaries (1), mix the secondaries (2) between them, then the tertiaries (3) between those.



1 PRIMARY
Red, yellow, blue. They can't be mixed from other paint colors.

2 SECONDARY
Orange (red + yellow), green (yellow + blue), violet (blue + red).

3 TERTIARY
A primary + its neighbor: red-orange, yellow-orange, yellow-green, blue-green, blue-violet, red-violet.

Colors straight across from each other are **complementary**. Draw a line between each pair. Which pairs look loudest side by side?

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element 6

Tints, Tones, Shades and Mixing

Name _____

Date _____

Pick one color for the first box of every row. Then add a little more white, gray or black in each box to the right. Keep the steps even, like a value scale.

Tints
add white

Tones
add gray

Shades
add black

Mix it yourself. Paint the two colors in the first boxes, mix them, paint the result.

red	+	yellow	=		orange
yellow	+	blue	=		green
blue	+	red	=		violet
red	+	green	=		complements mix to a brown or gray
your choice	+	your choice	=		name your new color

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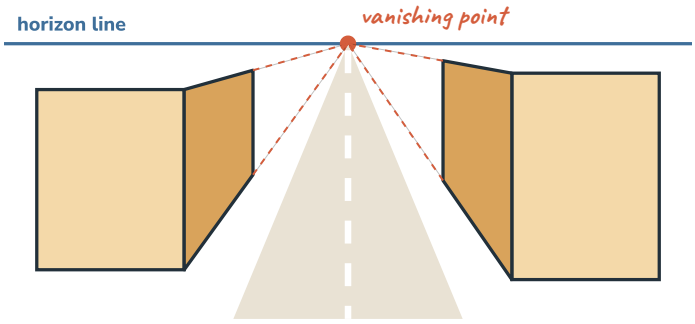
drawing

One-Point Perspective

Name _____

Date _____

In one-point perspective, every line that goes back into the picture meets at one point on the horizon line. Roads, hallways, train tracks and rows of trees all work this way.



1. Draw a horizon line and put one vanishing point on it.
2. Draw a square or rectangle anywhere: the front of a box.
3. Connect each corner to the vanishing point with light lines.
4. Draw the back edge parallel to the front, then erase the extra lines.

YOUR TURN: DRAW A STREET, A HALLWAY OR A ROOM

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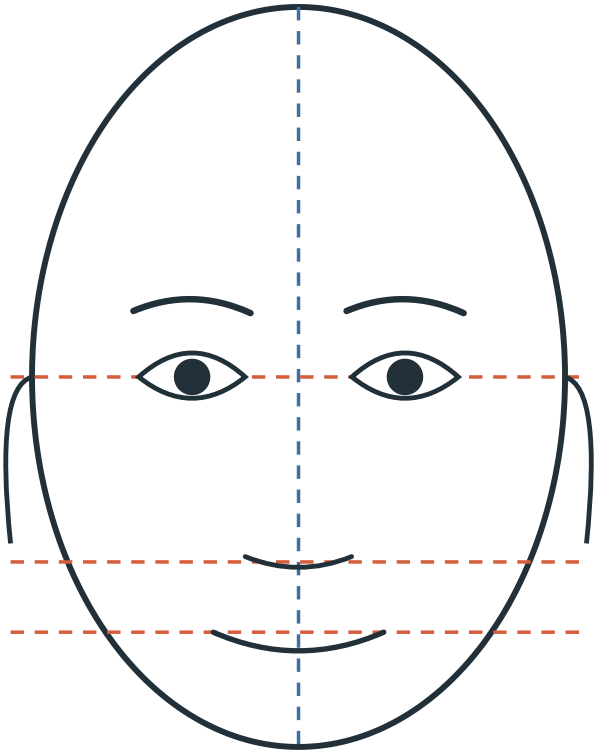
drawing

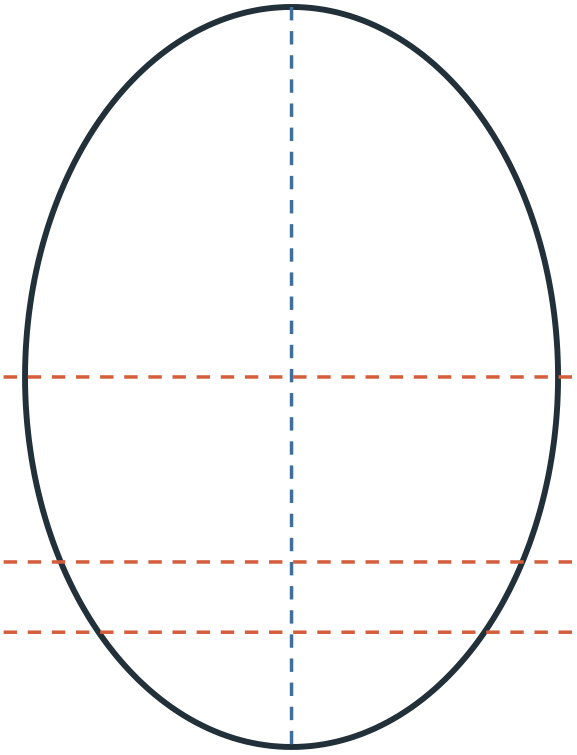
Drawing Face Proportions

Name _____

Date _____

Most faces follow the same rough plan. Use the guide on the left, then draw a face (yours in a mirror, or a friend's) in the practice oval.





- The eyes sit about halfway between the top of the head and the chin.
- The space between the eyes is about one eye wide.
- The bottom of the nose is about halfway between the eyes and the chin.
- The mouth is about a third of the way from the nose to the chin.
- The tops of the ears line up with the eyes, the bottoms with the nose.

LOOK CLOSELY

Real faces vary. Notice where your model's face is different from the plan: that is what makes a portrait look like one person.

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art appreciation

Looking at a Work of Art

Name _____

Date _____

Title of the artwork: _____ Artist: _____ Date: _____

Art educator Edmund Burke Feldman's four steps move from what you see to what you think.

1. DESCRIBE
What do you see? List only facts: people, objects, colors, shapes, setting.

2. ANALYZE
How did the artist use the elements and principles? What is the focal point?

3. INTERPRET
What do you think it is about? What mood or feeling does it give? Why?

4. JUDGE
Is it successful? Would you hang it in your home? Give reasons.

Quick version: See, Think, Wonder (a thinking routine from Project Zero at the Harvard Graduate School of Education)

I SEE
What do you notice?

I THINK
What do you think is going on?

I WONDER
What questions do you have?

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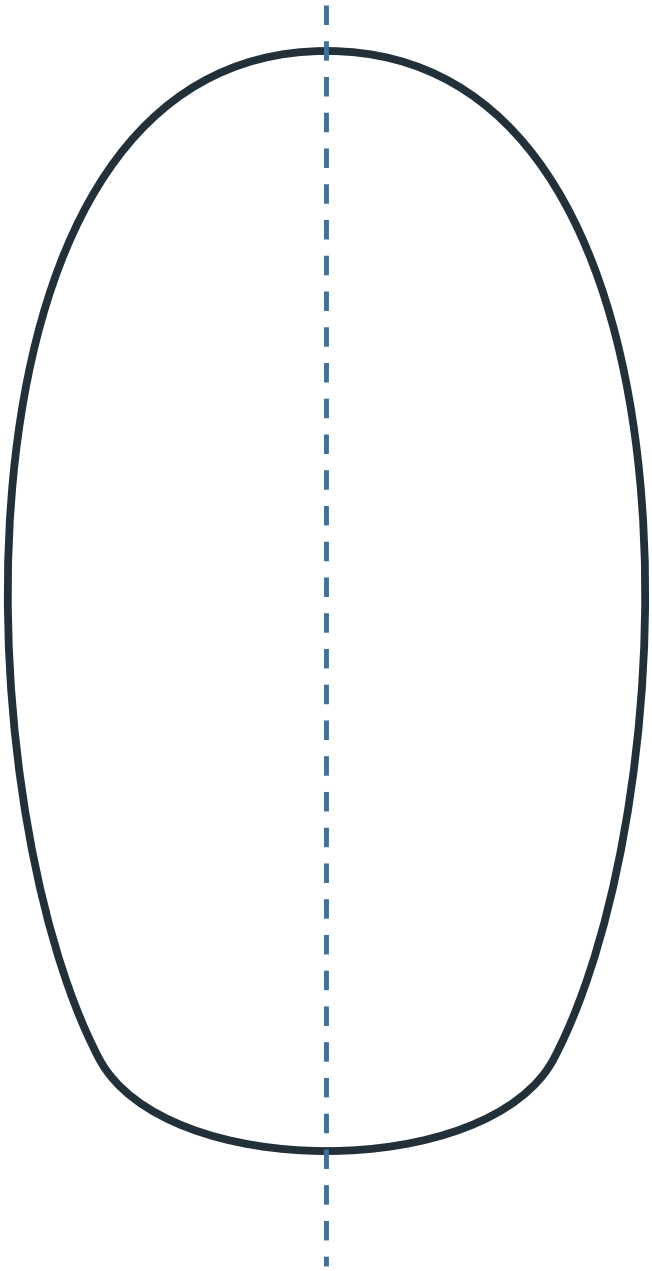
design

Symmetry Mask Design

Name _____

Date _____

Design an original mask that tells something about you. Draw one half, then mirror it on the other side of the center line so both sides match. Use pattern (repeated lines, triangles, dots) and exaggerate one feature: bigger eyes, a longer nose, a tall forehead.



SAMPLE HALF



CHECKLIST

- ☐ Both halves match
- ☐ At least two patterns
- ☐ One exaggerated feature
- ☐ Colors chosen on purpose

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for teachers

Art Lesson Plan

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LESSON TITLE	
GRADE / AGES	
TIME	
ELEMENT OR PRINCIPLE	
OBJECTIVE	Students will be able to ...
VOCABULARY	
MATERIALS	
ARTIST OR ARTWORK TO LOOK AT	
STANDARDS	Creating ☐ Presenting ☐ Responding ☐ Connecting ☐
WARM-UP (5 MIN)	
DEMO (10 MIN)	
WORK TIME	
CLEAN-UP	
SHARE AND REFLECT	
ASSESSMENT	
NOTES FOR NEXT TIME	

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