



VISUAL ART VIRTUAL LEARNING

ART II: MASTERPIECE MONDAY

MAY 4TH, 2020



LESSON: 05-04-2020

OBJECTIVE/LEARNING TARGET:

I can reflect on the life and legacy of the famous artist
Rembrandt van Rijn

Take a closer look at a Famous Artist and their work

Explore a technique or Artist happening somewhere in the world right now!

Figure drawing challenges

Masterpiece Monday

Technique Tuesday

What's Up Wednesday

Thumbnail Thursday

Figure Friday

Practice Skills Known and new techniques

Small, loose sketches of objects we find or design concepts

REMBRANDT

1606–1669

Rembrandt is one of the most famous artists in history. Learn more about his life and work by viewing this video:



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AkSyndjj2XU>

DEFINING ART TERMS

Baroque- this refers to a period of artistic style which flourished from the 1600's to about 1750. Rembrandt's work is associated with this style of work

Chiaroscuro- method of arranging light and shadow in 2D art to create the illusion of 3D form. At times it is also referred to as modeling and shading (this technique was used widely by Baroque artists)

Etching- a printmaking process in which the artist must engrave into a surface (often metal) to produce the desired image. The process begins by adding a layer of wax, the image is scratched away and acid is poured over the exposed metal which eats away the image which will be used to create the print

PAINTER OR PRINTMAKER? HOW ABOUT BOTH!

As an artist, or even simply an art student, have you ever had people ask you what is your favorite medium to work with?

For many, it is easy to limit their answer to one mode of making art: drawing, painting, printmaking or ceramics...

Rembrandt, maybe like you, enjoyed more than one and was well known for both his *paintings* and his *etchings*.

THE NIGHT WATCH, 1642

This painting was recently restored in the Netherlands, learn more by viewing this short video:

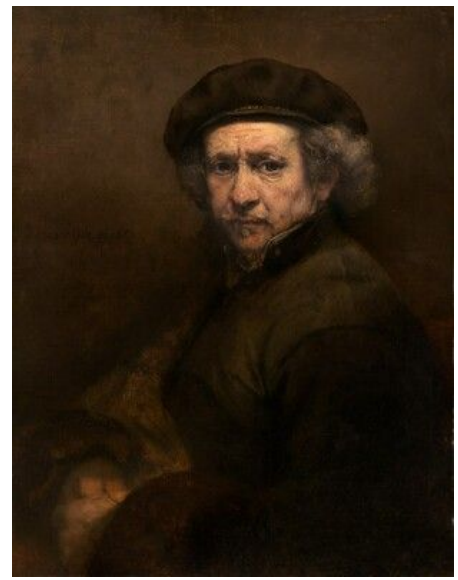
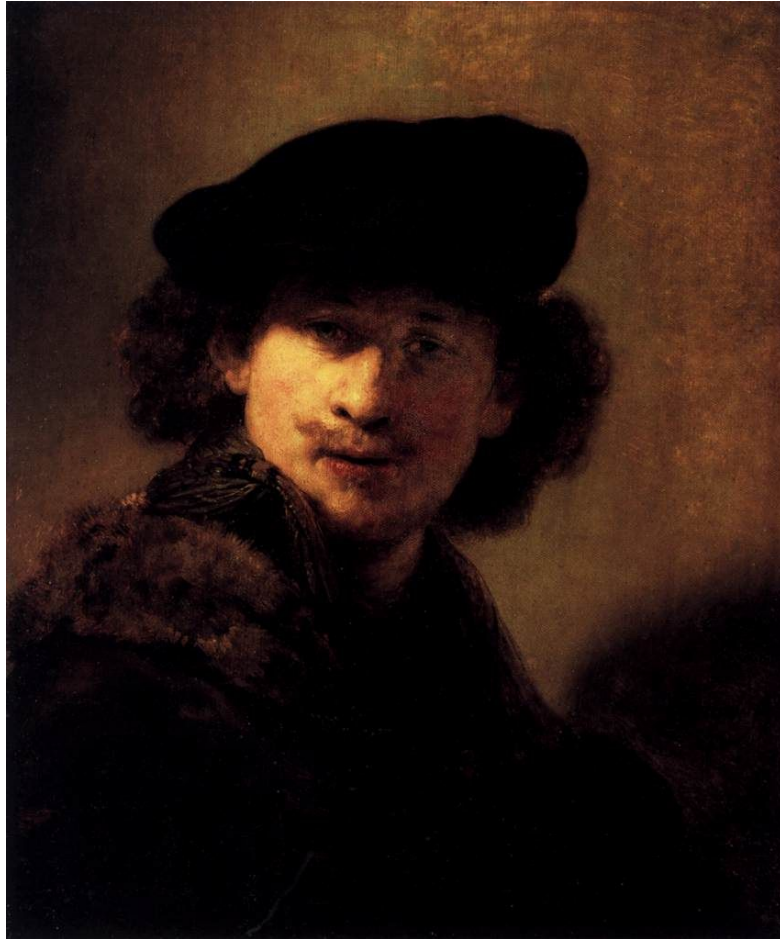
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ao5EsM-WhVY>



THE ANATOMY
LESSON OF DR.
NICOLAES TULP,
1632



SELF PORTRAITS



VIRGIN AND
CHILD WITH A
CAT, 1654
ETCHING



THE THREE TREES,

1643 ETCHING



SELF PORTRAIT IN A CAP, OPEN MOUTHED

1630 ETCHING

Check out the detail and lightness of his linework in this etching, which seems very different than the heaviness and brushwork of some of his paintings



WHIMSY

I have always been amazed at Rembrandt's ability to capture personality and whimsy (humor or playfulness) in his work. It is also fascinating to me that much of his work includes portraits of others, but also commonly of himself.

Do you see any commonalities between the whimsy of Rembrandt's self-portraits and "selfies" which are so easily found in today's society?

POSTERS WE USE TO
TEACH YOU...

ELEMENTS & PRINCIPLES OF ART

LINE

Line is the path of a point moving through space



PATTERN

Pattern refers to the repetition or reoccurrence of a design element, exact or varied, which establishes a visual beat.



SHAPE / FORM



Shape implies spatial form and is usually perceived as two-dimensional. Form has depth, length, and width and resides in space. It is perceived as three-dimensional.

RHYTHM / MOVEMENT

Rhythm or movement refers to the suggestion of motion through the use of various elements.



COLOR

Colors all come from the three primaries and black and white. They have three properties – hue, value, and intensity.



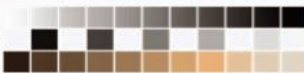
PROPORTION / SCALE

Proportion is the size relationship of parts to a whole and to one another. Scale refers to relating size to a constant, such as a human body.



VALUE

Value refers to relative lightness and darkness and is perceived in terms of varying levels of contrast.



BALANCE

Balance is the impression of equilibrium in a pictorial or sculptural composition. Balance is often referred to as symmetrical, asymmetrical, or radial.



TEXTURE

Texture refers to the tactile qualities of a surface (actual) or to the visual representation of such surface qualities (implied).



UNITY

Unity is achieved when the components of a work of art are perceived as harmonious, giving the work a sense of completion.



SPACE / PERSPECTIVE

Space refers to the area in which art is organized. Perspective is representing a volume of space or a 3-dimensional object on a flat surface.



EMPHASIS

Emphasis refers to the created center of interest, the place in an artwork where your eye first lands.



HOW TO SHOW US
YOUR
CREATIONS...

We'd love to see your
work!!!

Email your art teacher and
be sure to tag your
principal as well.

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