



VISUAL ART VIRTUAL LEARNING

ART II: MASTERPIECE MONDAY

APRIL 13TH, 2020



LESSON: 04-13-2020

OBJECTIVE/LEARNING TARGET:

Who is Antoni Gaudí and what has he contributed to the Arts?

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

ANTONI GAUDÍ: 1852-1926

- Born in the Catalonia region of Spain
- Early in his life he worked in a textile mill
- Both Utopian and Socialist ideals were important to him
- He studied at the Barcelona Higher School of Architecture, graduating in 1878 with (you guessed it) a degree in Architecture
- Gaudí's style was known for incorporating natural forms into his buildings and into daily life
- He is often associated with the movement of art called Art Nouveau
- His work is very well received and celebrated today but in its time was often considered too “fantastical and backwards”

<https://www.theartstory.org/artist/gaudi-antoni/life-and-legacy/>

ANTONI GAUDÍ



<https://mymodernmet.com/antoni-gaudi-architecture>

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ART VOCABULARY

- **Aesthetic experience:** deep involvement or deep attraction to a work of art
- **Aesthetic judgement:** values used in judging a work of art involving reasons for finding a work of art beautiful or satisfying
- **Art Nouveau:** a movement in art history beginning in the early 1890's, French for "new art." Designs (whether they be architectural, furniture or sculptures) often drew inspiration from shapes found in nature and attempted harmony and flow throughout the whole work
- **Mosaics:** images made with small pieces of colored marble, glass or tile set into cement



<https://parkguell.barcelona/en>

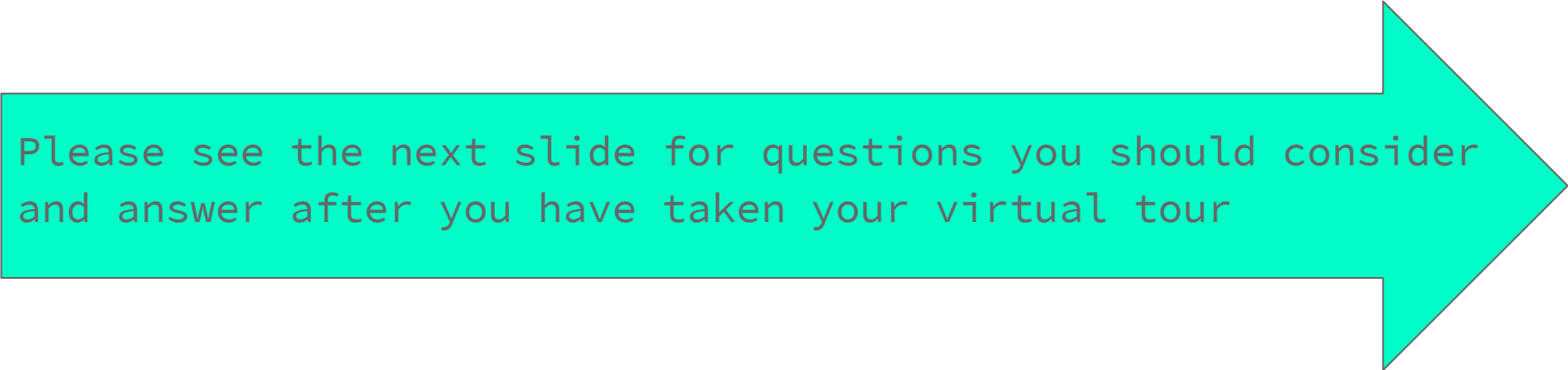
ANTONI GAUDÍ.
SERPENTINE BEACH,
GUELL PARK,
BARCELONA.
1900-1914



ACTIVITY

I would like you all to take a Google Arts and Culture Virtual Tour through some of Antonio Gaudí's architecture using the link below:

<https://artsandculture.google.com/story/discover-the-unique-architecture-of-antoni-gaudi/iQLiJvHIVcEzlw>



Please see the next slide for questions you should consider and answer after you have taken your virtual tour

ACTIVITY QUESTIONS

As you tour his work, remember the art vocabulary from the previous slides.

- Where do you see organic and free-flowing shapes and forms that are common in the Art Nouveau style?
- After looking at more of his work, why do you think that Gaudí's style was shocking to some in its time?
- Think about your personal Aesthetic, does Gaudí's work fit into that? Why or why not?
- What was Antonio Gaudí's impact on Arts?

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Today seven of Gaudí's buildings in Barcelona are listed by UNESCO as World Heritage Sites. UNESCO is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, check out their website! <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/320/>

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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