



VISUAL ART VIRTUAL LEARNING

ART II: MASTERPIECE MONDAY

APRIL 27TH, 2020



LESSON: 04-27-2020

OBJECTIVE/LEARNING TARGET:

I can reflect on the Pop Art movement in the 1950's-60's and its relevance today.

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

BEGIN BY
VIEWING THIS
VIDEO ABOUT
POP ART:



<https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/what-is/pop-art>

POP ART

Pop Art flourished in the 1950's and 1960's

“Young artists felt that what they were taught at art school and what they saw in museums did not have anything to do with their lives or the things they saw around them every day. Instead they turned to sources such as Hollywood movies, advertising, product packaging, pop music and comic books for their imagery.” Tate. “Pop Art – Art Term.” *Tate*, www.tate.org.uk/art/art-terms/p/pop-art.

CENTRAL IDEAS OF POP ART



Mass Production- producing large quantities of standardized products often using assembly lines.

Consumerism- a social and economic order that encourages the acquisition of goods.

Commercialism- combining ideas and practices of both manufacturing and consumption in the interest of making a profit.

Popular Culture- culture based on the tastes of ordinary people rather than the educated elite.

ART AS A REFLECTION

Art is often a reflection of society.

Do you believe that statement to be true in regards to Pop Art? Why or why not?

Are the influences of Pop Art still seen in today's society?

If so, where have you seen them?

If you were creating Pop Art for today's society, what key people, products, or ideas would you choose to focus on?

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6qr7cdpGDRo>

<https://www.tate.org.uk/art/art-terms/p/pop-art>



Roy Lichtenstein

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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