

VISUAL ART VIRTUAL LEARNING ART II: TRY IT OUT TUESDAY

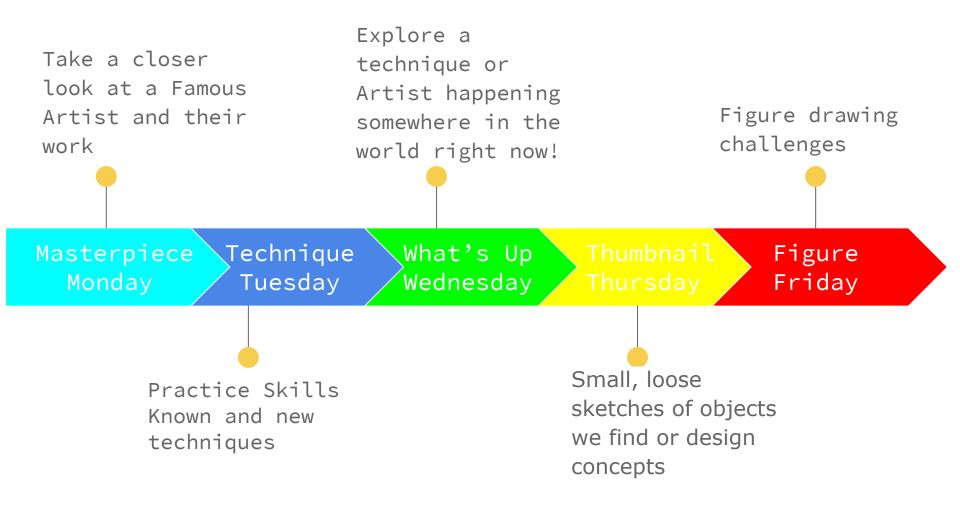
April 28th, 2020



LESSON: 04-28-2020

OBJECTIVE/LEARNING TARGET:

Having learned more about Pop Art yesterday, I can create an original piece of art while thinking about the influences of popular culture and consumerism in modern society.



FAMOUS POP ARTISTS

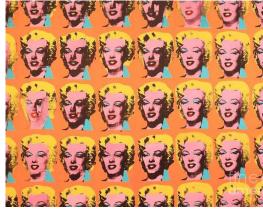
On the next few slides, I will highlight some of the most famous Pop Artists.

As you look at the next slides, think about...

- Which of the Artist's artwork appeals to you the most?
- What do you like about the Artist's work?
- If you were making a piece inspired by the Artist's work, what would the subject of your work be? (a portrait of someone famous, a comic, your favorite item from the grocery store...)

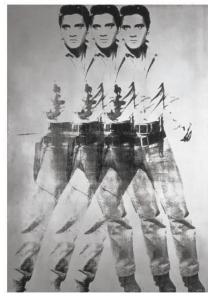
ANDY WARHOL





Marilyn Diptych, 1962

Since we previously talked about Andy, I will add his website again and some of his most famous pieces for reference. <u>https://www.warhol.org/</u>



Triple Elvis, 1963

American Artist 1928-1987





Campbell's Soup Cans, 1962

KEITH HARING

American Artist 1958-1990

Involved in art from an early age because of his father's interest in cartooning

Known as a Pop and Graffiti Artist

For more: <u>https://www.haring.com/!/abou</u>





Untitled (Dance) 1987



Best Buddies 1990



Boys Club Mural 1987

t-haring/bio

ROY LICHTENSTEIN

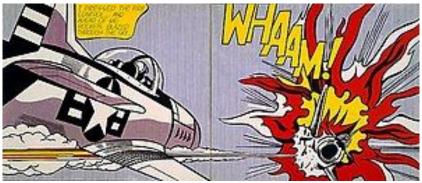
American Artist 1923–1997

Know for his comic-like style

Often used Ben Day dots in his work

For more: <u>https://lichtensteinfoundation.org/</u>





Whaam! 1963



Drowning Girl 1963

Girl with Ball (and close up) 1961

ACTIVITY

I have highlighted just a few famous Pop Artists, feel free to continue your research or choose one I did not show.

I want you to think about ways that you can make an idea of yours into Pop art.

Once you pick a subject, think about the elements of art and how you will use them to add to your work.

Will you use bright colors, bold lines, or maybe Ben Day dots? Why and what will these things add to your work?

POSTERS WE USE TO TEACH YOU...



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







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.



VALUE Value refers to

relative lightness and darkness and is perceived in terms of varvina levels of contrast.



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



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.



RHYTHM



refers to the suggestion of motion through the use of various elements.

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.



BALANCE

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





project ARTiculate



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



Grant Information, Teaching lessons & Resources: www.projectorticule More Alaska Art Resources: www.akartsed.org - www.akart.org

HOW TO SHOW US Your creations...

