

## VISUAL ART VIRTUAL LEARNING

## ART II: WHAT'S UP WEDNESDAY

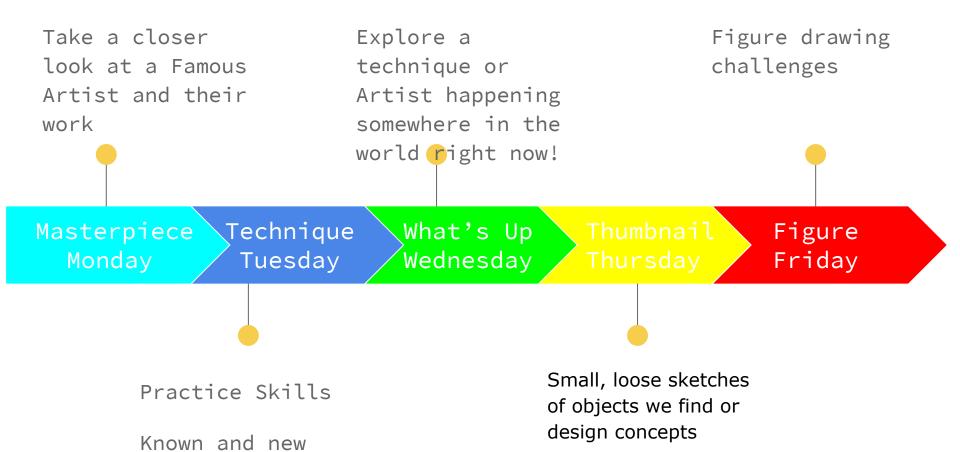
APRIL 8TH, 2020



LESSON: 04-08-2020

### OBJECTIVE/LEARNING TARGET:

I can compare and contrast works of art from different time periods, understanding historically and culturally relevant details.



techniques

## DIFFERENT ARTIST DIFFERENT TIMES

#### Hans Holbein the Younger

1497-1593



#### **Kehinde Wiley**

1977-present



## HANS HOLBEIN THE YOUNGER

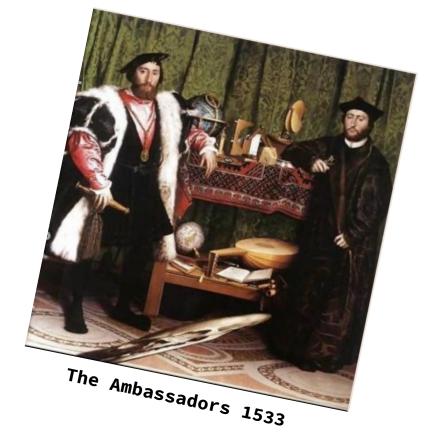
Northern Renaissance painter and printmaker from Germany.

Use <u>this link</u> to learn more about his life and see some of his portraits.

- What stands out to you about his style or work?
- Why do you think that he painted the people that he did?
- Do you like this style of painting?

## SOME OF HOLBEIN'S MOST FAMOUS WORKS





## KEHINDE WILEY

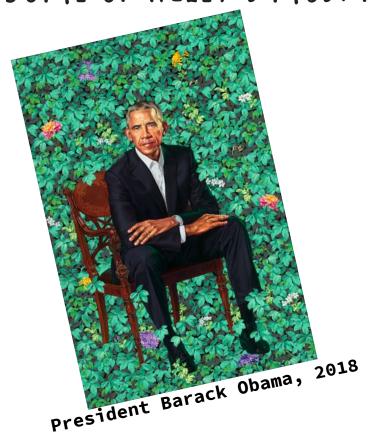
Contemporary
African-American
painter from Los
Angeles

- Who does Wiley paint?
- How is his work different from that of Holbein?



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vZkRszO8DKI

SOME OF WILEY'S MOST FAMOUS WORKS







Hans Holbein the Younger St. Adrian, ca. 1520-1522



Kehinde Wiley Saint Adrian, 2006

## THE ART OF COMPARISONS

Hans Holbein's work on the previous slide is a sculpture from the 16th Century whereas Wiley creates a modern twist with his work of the same title and subject which has a very similar pose.

- What do you think that Wiley is trying to say through his piece?
- Using the information that you have learned through these slides, videos, and websites, write about the similarities and differences you see between these two artist.

## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Saint Adrian by Kehinde Wiley is currently on view at our very own Nelson Atkins Museum of Art! The museum is closed right now but you can still follow this link to view the stunning work from home (scroll down on the page to read the Gallery Label for more information.)

https://kehindewiley.com/

https://www.hans-holbein.org/biography.html

## POSTERS WE USE TO TEACH YOU...

## ELEMENTS PRINCIPLES OF ART

#### LINE Line is the path of a point moving through space



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.

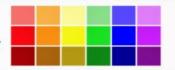
#### RHYTHM MOVEMENT

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.
           abigail_gordon
       (You may send examples to your own art teacher!)
          @isdschools.org
```