



VISUAL ART VIRTUAL LEARNING

# ART II: MASTERPIECE MONDAY

MAY 18TH, 2020



LESSON: 05-18-2020

## OBJECTIVE/LEARNING TARGET:

Students will learn about the artist Henri Matisse, his many styles and his great contributions to the Art world

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

# HENRI MATISSE

Lived 1869–1954

Known by many as **“The Master of Color”**

Henri Matisse was a French  
Painter and Sculptor,  
Pronounced (On-ree Mah-tees)

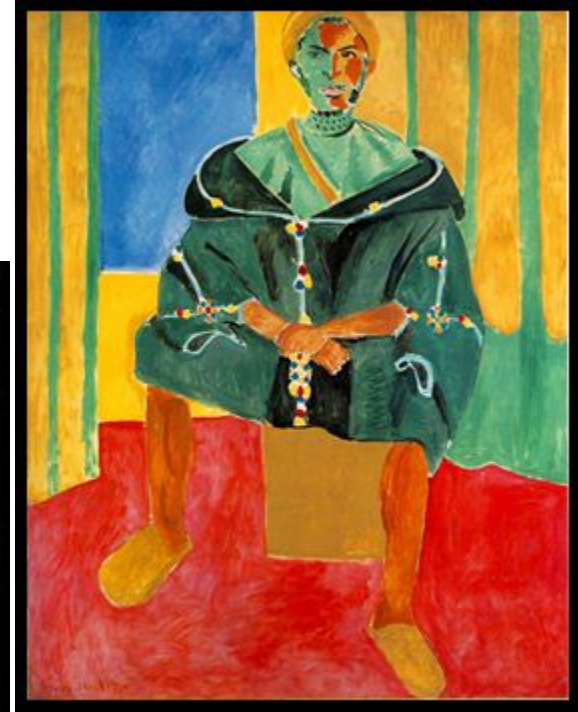


# WHY PAINTING?

- ❖ Before discovering his love for painting Henri was encouraged to study to be a lawyer by his father.
- ❖ When he was 21 years old, he had a bad case of appendicitis and had to be hospitalized.
- ❖ During his recovery in the hospital his mother brought him a box of paints to pass the time.
- ❖ He enjoyed working with the paints so much, he decided to end his career as a lawyer and become a painter.

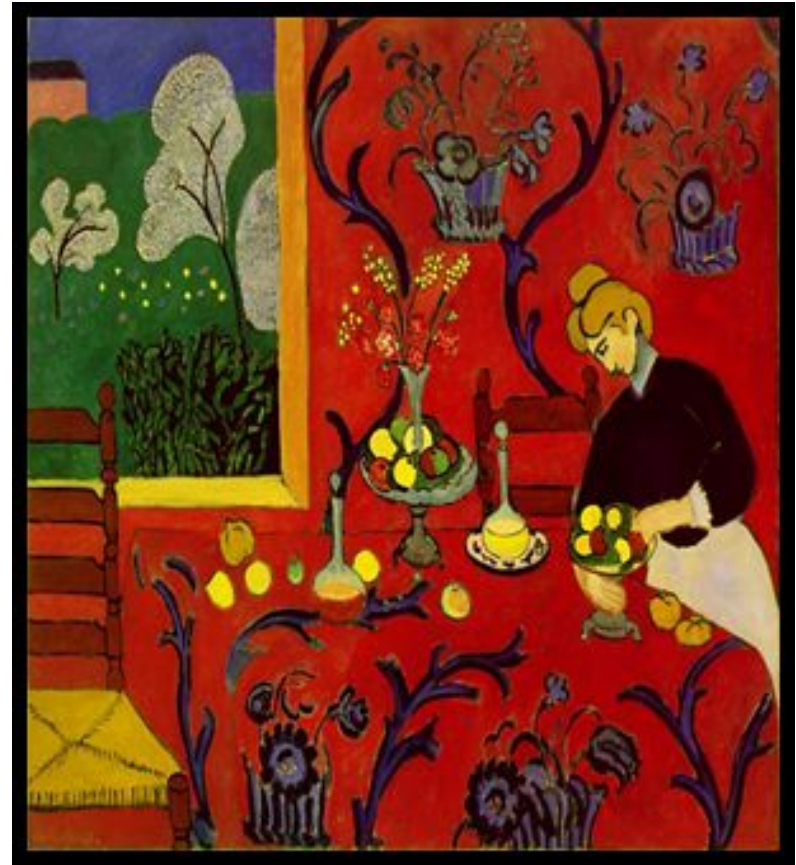
# THE JOY OF EXPLORATION

Throughout his schooling in Paris, Matisse experimented with countless different styles and art mediums trying to learn and experience all that he could. He even loved to befriend other artists who were just as experimental as him (like Picasso)



# THE FAUVIST STYLE

- ❖ In 1902, along with a group of other struggling artist's, Matisse helped to create a new art style called Fauvism. The word "Fauvism" is French for "Wild Beasts." Art critics called their style "Wild Beasts" because they used such wild colors it looked as if wild beasts created their paintings.
- ❖ Fauvism is a style in which a painter uses pure colors without any mixing, which appears to be more vibrant than you would normally see in real life.



# FAUVISM

Besides using pure colors, the Fauves also avoided details and distorted their shapes to create a sense of movement in their paintings.

Matisse loved working with brilliant colors so much, he was often called the “The Master of Color”.





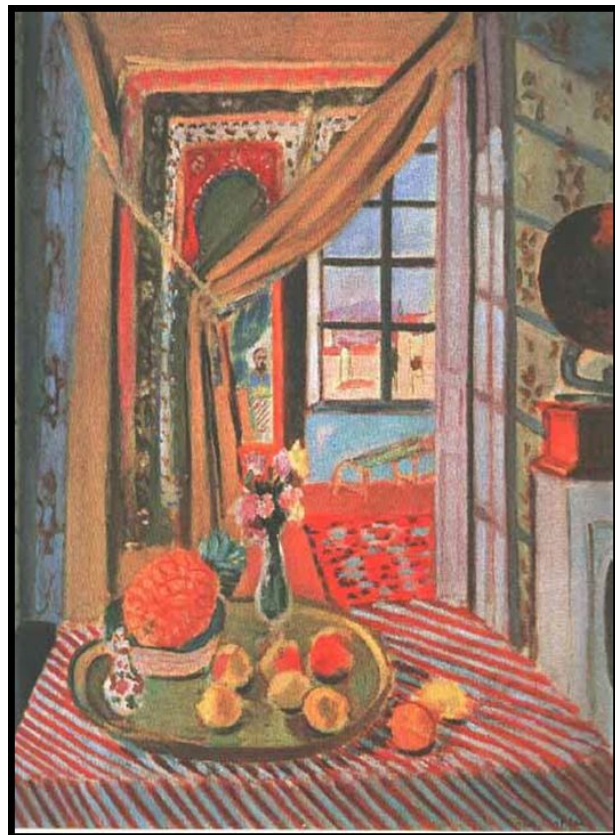
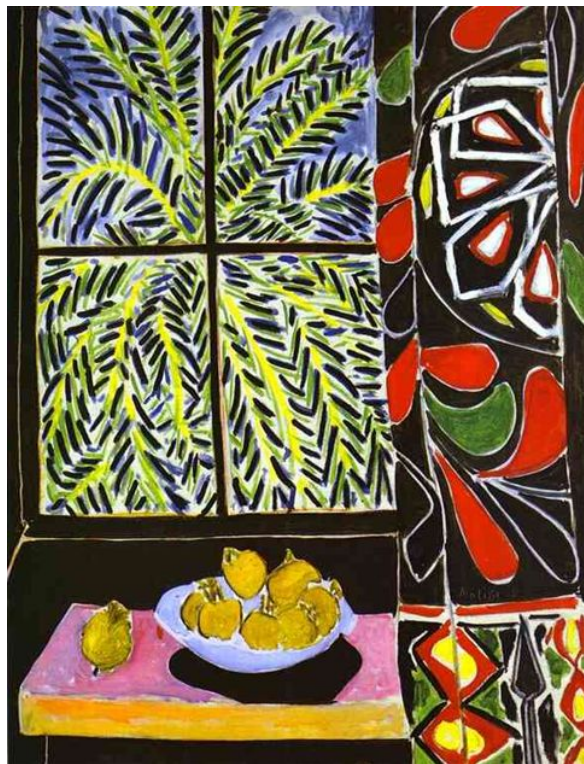
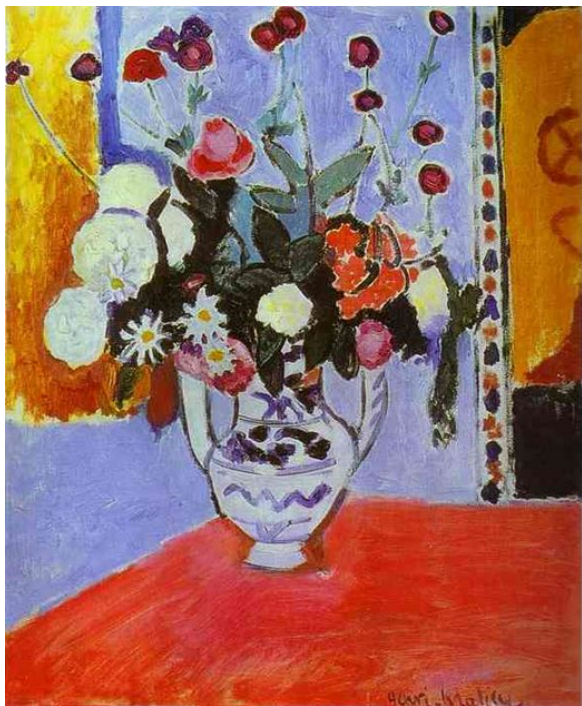
# THE BUILDING OF HIS LEGACY AND REPUTATION

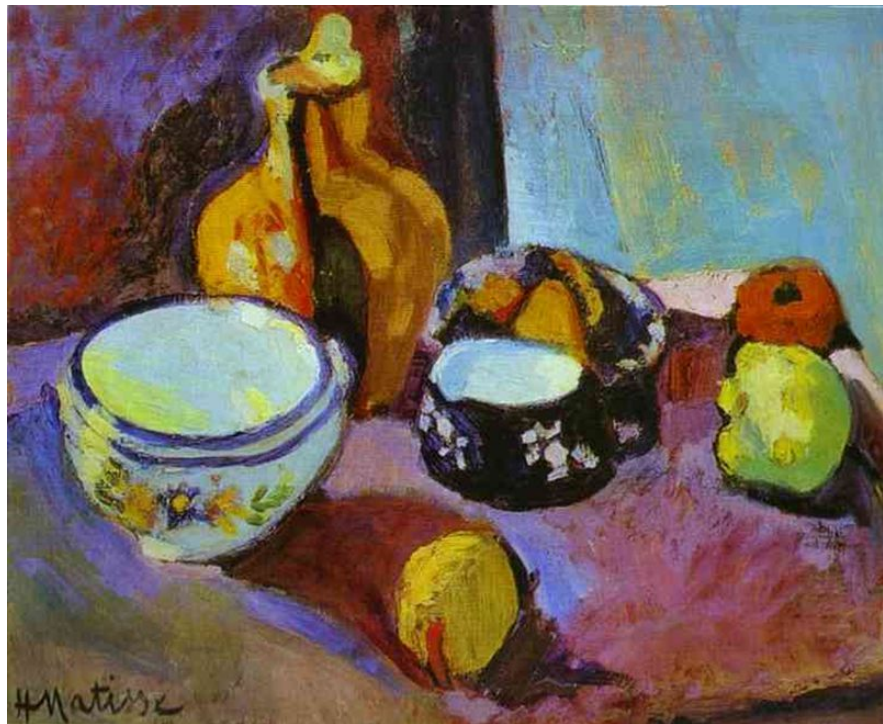
Although the Fauvist art movement was very shocking to people in 1905 when Matisse first displayed some of his early work in Paris, by the end of World War I much of Matisse's work was beginning to gain popularity world wide.

## **Some Characteristics Matisse is known for:**

- ❖ Bold forms
- ❖ Bright Colors
- ❖ His love of still lifes
- ❖ His tendency to use brilliant patterns in the background







# THE LATER LIFE OF MATISSE

Due to a cancer diagnosis in 1941 Matisse was no longer strong enough to stand and paint but he did not allow this to take away his creative outlet.

It was then that he turned to another form of artistic expression where he began to work on large paper cut-out designs.

Because he had an assistant he could work lying in bed or sitting comfortably in an armchair or his wheelchair.



# PAPER CUT OUTS

He used large scissors to cut out interesting geometric and organic shapes. Most were abstract and not very realistic.

Often times he would cut extremely large paper cut-outs for murals and wall decorations.



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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