



VISUAL ART VIRTUAL LEARNING

ART II: TRY IT OUT TUESDAY

MAY 19TH, 2020



LESSON: 05-19-2020

OBJECTIVE/LEARNING TARGET:

Having learned about Henri Matisse, students can explore further the art of “cut-outs” which he utilized late in life to create original and vibrant work of their own

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 TO LEARN
MORE ABOUT
HENRI MATISSE'S
PROCESS AND
PASSION:



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rLgSd8ka0Gs>

STUCK AT HOME...

I think we can all think of a time in our lives where we felt a bit stuck at home.

In your time at home, have you considered focusing on the good things, the vibrancy of life and the hope?

Matisse often did, even as he was stuck at home due to a cancer diagnosis, he would not let anything stop him from recreating the beauty of life in his work.

I personally find this very inspiring because I know that it can be easy to complain and wish circumstances were different...

Where do you see vibrancy in the world that you would like to create more of?

THE PROCESS

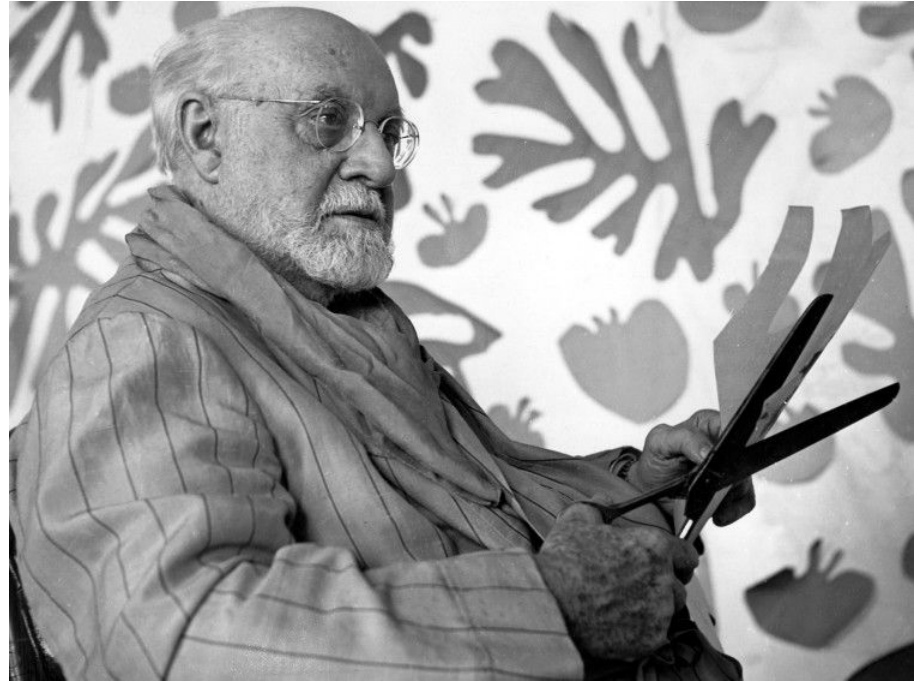
Paint

Cut

Pin

Trace

Mount



Follow this link to learn more about Matisse's process:

<https://www.moma.org/interactives/exhibitions/2014/matisse/the-cut-outs.html>

VOCABULARY

Cutouts- the process Matisse used of cutting shapes from painted papers to create arranged compositions

Installation Art- A modern movement characterized by immersive, larger-than-life works of art

Gouache- a method of painting using opaque pigments ground in water and thickened with a glue-like substance

MAKING CUT OUTS FROM HOME

Think about things that inspire you: people, places, patterns, things, activities...

Could you capture the essence of those things in a color? A shape? Or a pattern?

Sketch some ideas of what those things might look like, keep them simple organic and flowing.

Maybe you are worried that you do not have access to gouache or any paint for that matter... what else could you use?

DESIGNING YOUR OWN CUT OUTS

What you might need:

- ❖ Scissors or your hands for tearing
- ❖ Colorful Paper
 - Some ideas to color your own paper: use crayons, markers, paint or whatever you have to color your paper OR always check your recyclables maybe the old cereal box has a nice color or the magazine has a nice full color photo, use those things!
- ❖ Glue/Tape/Pins

What scale will you be creating on? Will you start small? Or are you thinking of covering a wall in your room with beautiful designs? (make sure you get permission first)

DESIGN CONTINUED

Matisse has left us with many wonderful techniques from which to learn.

- ❖ One of those being the technique of laying out our materials, arranging and rearranging the elements of the composition until we find a certain balance that we are happy with.
- ❖ Practice this technique until you are happy with your arrangement
- ❖ Once you are happy with your arrangement think about how you will mount your design and carefully do so.

Happy collaging!

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

This video shows Matisse hard at work in his studio during various steps of his process

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GN0okOq8Hyc>



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.



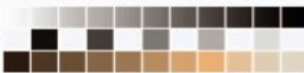
PROPORTION / SCALE

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.**

**abigail_gordon
@idschools.org**

(You may send examples to your own art teacher!)