

Creating at home

Art

Use this guide and resources to help you create *Art* at home. You can bring your art into school or upload it to Seesaw.



Types of Art

Landscape art is a term that covers depiction of natural scenery such as mountains, valleys, trees, rivers and forests, landscape from Dutch landscape = patch of cultivated ground.

Seascape is a view or representation of the sea or seashore.

Still life is a work of art depicting mostly inanimate subject matter typically common place objects i.e.. Food, flowers, plants, rocks, shells. Natural or manmade e.g.. Drinking glasses, books, vases, jewellery, coins, pipes.

Abstract Art uses form, colour and line to create a composition which may not be influenced by the real world.

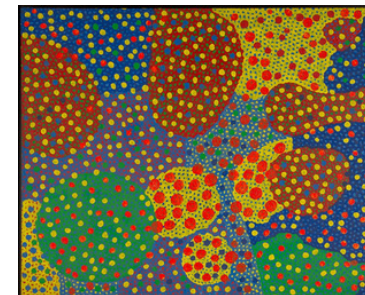
Representational is when an artist representing something real such as a forest or human body using shapes and colour. These might give the general idea of the original but may not look exactly like it.

Non-representational is when the artist uses shape, form or colour that makes no attempt to represent something.

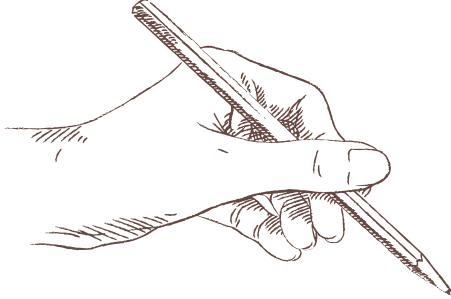
Pure Abstract is work expressing something the artist feels rather than what they can see.

Portrait is a painting, photograph or sculpture which is a representation of a person in which the face and its expression is prominent.

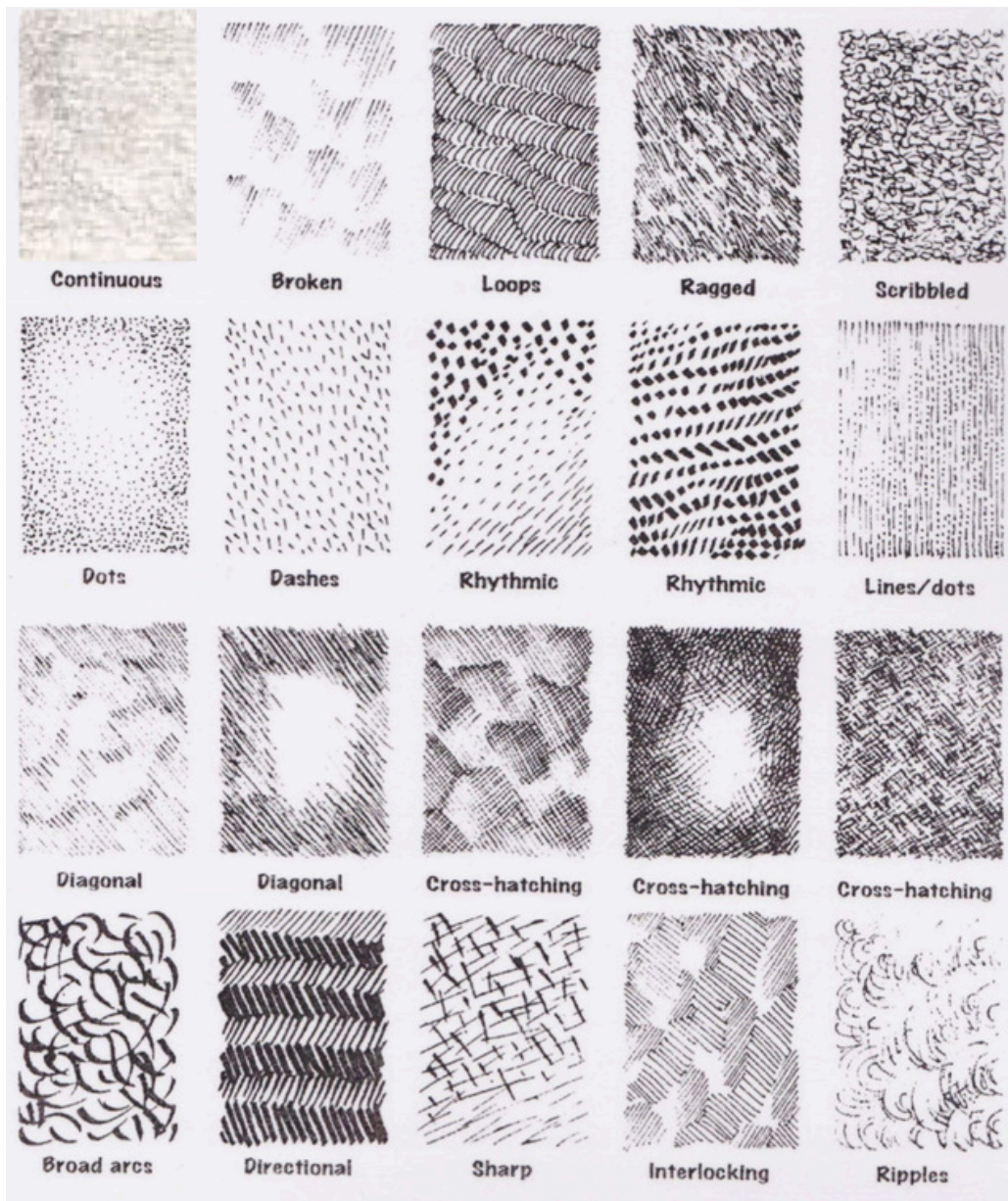
Cityscape is an artistic representation of the physical aspects of a city or urban area e.g.. Buildings. Urban areas are towns and cities where lots of people and buildings are.



Can you identify the types of art?
Do you recognise any of the art?
Can you name any of the artists?

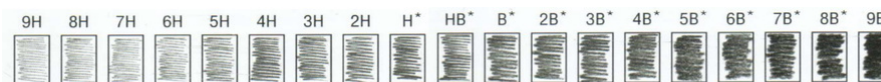


Drawing



When using a pencil, H stands for hard and B stands for black.

B pencils are softer, so they are darker.



You can use these different types of mark making to create texture, tone and make something appear 3D.

You can use pencils, pens and biro to create this effect.

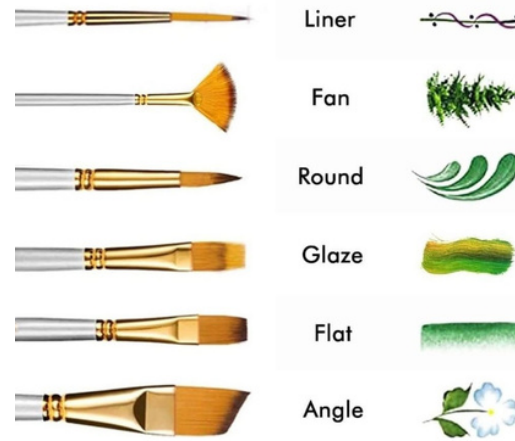


This can be done with different colours.

Or with oil pastels.















Painting



Choosing the right brush is very important.

You can use poster paint or acrylic paint to create these effects in your art.

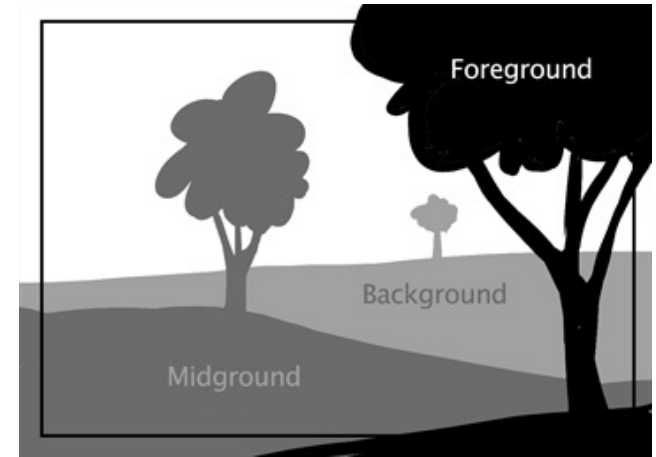
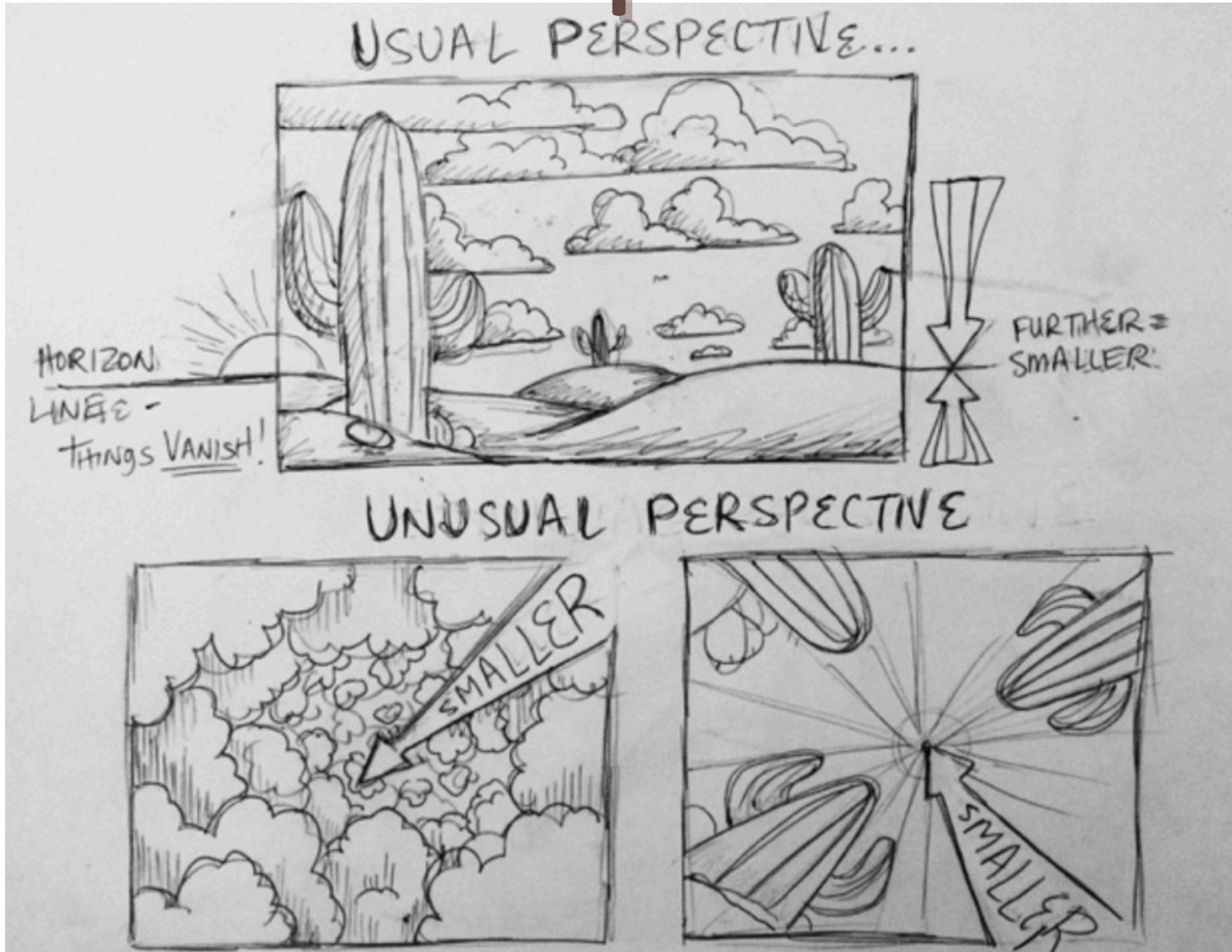
		
Wet into Wet Paint your paper with water, then drop in your wet color. Let it spread.	Wet onto Dry Paint directly onto dry paper. You will likely have some hard edges.	Dry Brush Use very little water. Your brush stroke should appear scratchy.
		
Flat Wash Paint an even area of color. Pre-mix enough of the color ahead of time.	Graded Wash Create a gradient (light to dark) by mixing in more water as you go.	Blending Blend between two colors. Wiggle your brush and use your paper towel to help.
		
Glazing Apply a transparent layer of color. Let it dry. Apply another transparent layer on top.	Lift Out Lift paint off a dried section by using a clean wet brush. Wipe the paint on a paper towel.	Salt Paint with watercolor then sprinkle it with salt. Let it dry and brush off the salt.
		
Feather Out Use a wet brush to fade the edges of your paint. Circular motions are helpful.	Splatter Flick your wrist to splatter the paint, or drag your fingers over the bristles.	Resist Draw with a crayon or oil pastel and paint over it.

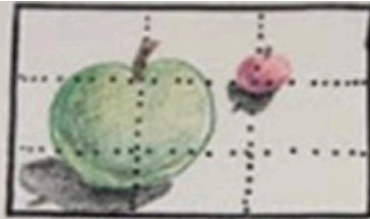


If you use water colours, don't forget to use the 2 pot method. 1 pot of clean water and 1 pot for mucky water.

Composition

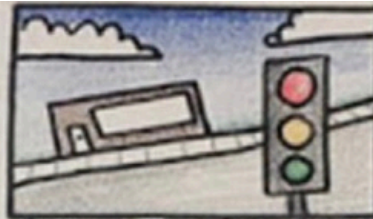
Composition is very important. It is the way we put our art together or arrange it.





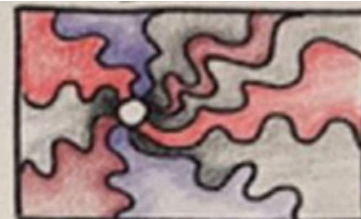
RULE OF THIRDS

Things that fall on the grid of THIRDS create more interesting composition. Emphasis should be on intersection.



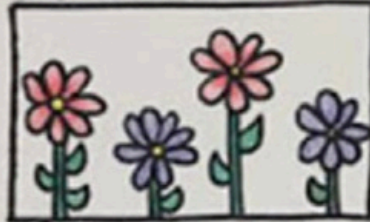
BALANCING PARTS

Using Symmetrical, Asymmetrical, or Radial balance



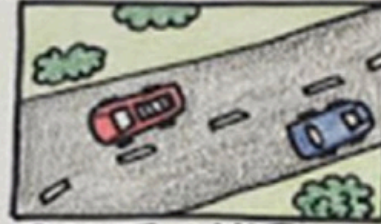
LEADING LINES

Using lines to move viewer's eyes around or lead to a focal point.



REPETITION

Using patterns or repeating elements



POINT OF VIEW

Choose alternative viewpoints. Make it a dynamic closeup? Birds Eye? Worms Eye?



BACKGROUND

What is going on in the background? Set the scene



DEPTH

Objects closer are LARGE! farther away are smaller.



FRAMING

Use objects to frame your focal point & lead viewer's eye in



CROPPING

USE the full page, but zoom in on subject matter for an extreme closeup



ODD NUMBER

Sets in odd #s are more interesting.



OVERLAPPING

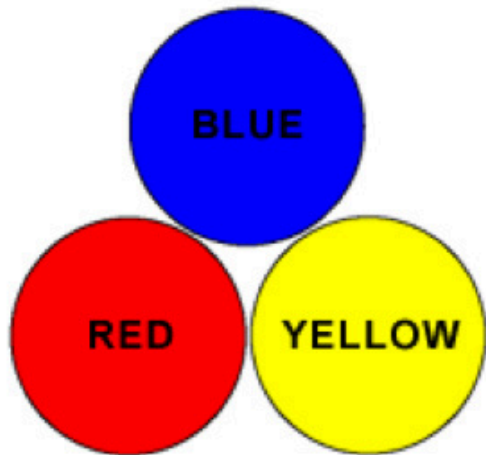
Overlapping objects create the illusion of Depth & creates visual interest.



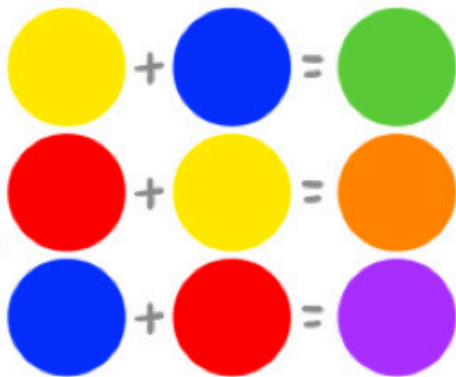
EMPHASIS

Focal points are essential to successful art. Think about scale, position, and color to bring Emphasis.

Primary Colours



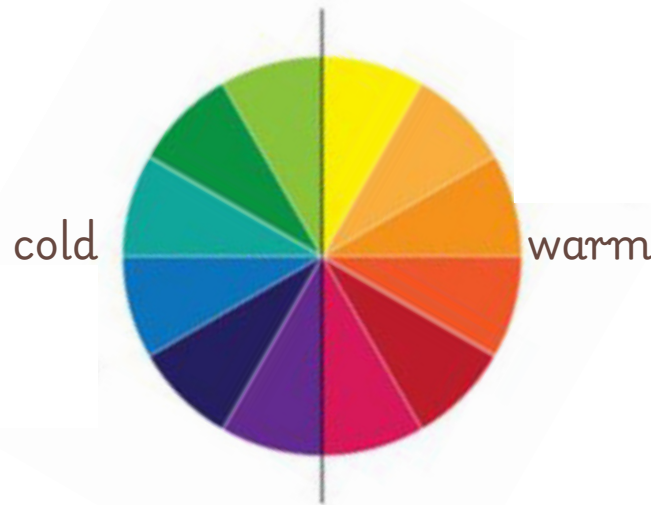
Secondary Colours



Mix Brown



Colour



Tints

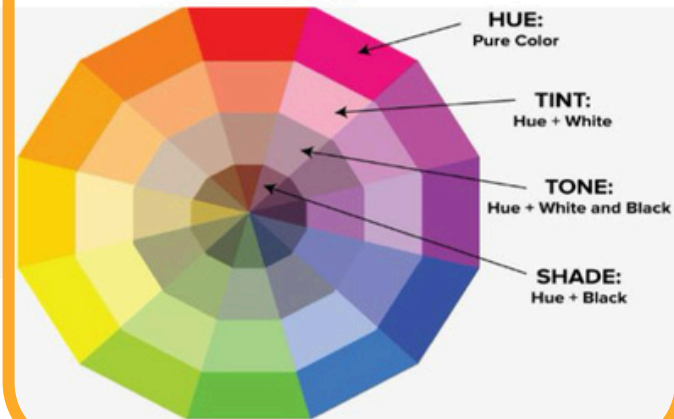
Adding white

Tone

Adding white and black

Shade

Adding black



Complementary colours



We can't wait to see
what you create!

Remember, you can bring your art
into school or upload it to Seesaw.

ART IS FOR
EVERYONE.

