

PEPPERDINE UNIVERSITY

Frederick R. Weisman Museum of Art

BACK TO BASICS

SELECTIONS FROM THE FREDERICK R. WEISMAN ART FOUNDATION

A Teacher's Education Packet for use in conjunction with the Frederick R. Weisman Museum of Art's exhibition.



Did you know?

- ◆ Anish Kapoor, the artist who created the large round stainless steel sculpture titled *Blood Mirror III* is the same artist who created the large silver “bean” sculpture in Chicago, titled *Cloud Gate*.
- ◆ Josef Albers painting, *Homage to the Square: Upon Arrival* may appear simple, but he was actually playing with human perception. When looking at this work, most people see various shades of red and burgundy, along with the black square. But actually, the outer square is pure ORANGE and the middle square is pure BROWN!

The Elements of Art

The Elements of Art listed below are known as the “building blocks” of an artwork. This exhibition is the perfect showcase of these elements. As you walk around the museum, how many of these elements can you find in the artworks?



Line

A mark made by a pointed tool such as a brush, pen or stick; a moving point.



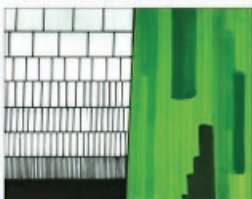
Shape

A flat, enclosed area that has two dimensions, length and width. Artists use both geometric and organic shapes.



Color

Is one of the most dominant elements. It is created by light. There are three properties of color; Hue (name,) Value (shades and tints,) and Intensity (brightness.)



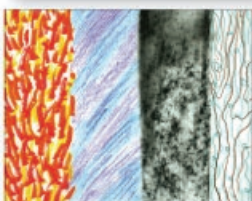
Value

Degrees of lightness or darkness. The difference between values is called value contrast.



Form

Objects that are three-dimensional having length, width and height. They can be viewed from many sides. Forms take up space and volume.



Texture

Describes the feel of an actual surface. The surface quality of an object; can be real or implied.



Space

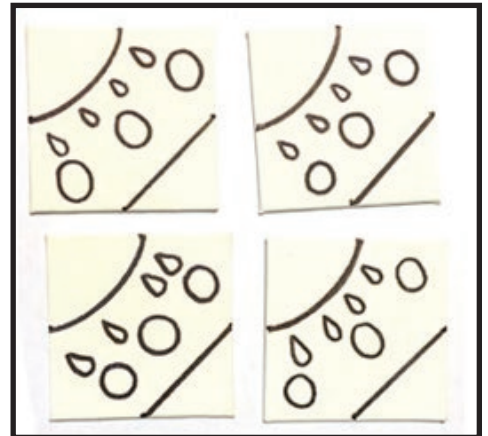
Is used to create the illusion of depth. Space can be two-dimensional, three-dimensional, negative and/or positive.

For the Classroom: Elements Kaleidoscope Tiles

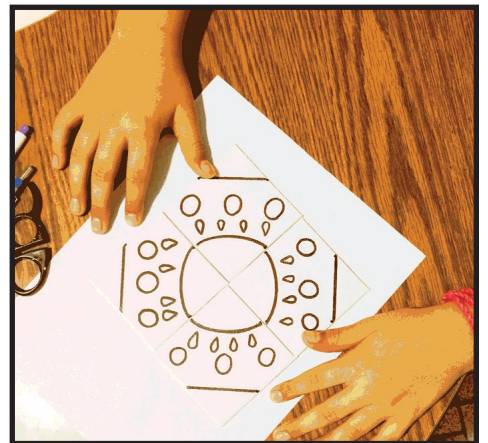


You Will Need:

- ◆ Pencils
- ◆ Scissors
- ◆ Rulers
- ◆ Markers
- ◆ Posterboard or thick paper



- ① Have students use rulers to measure and draw 4 identical squares, at least 4 inches x 4 inches tall on poster board.
- ② Cut out each square, keeping edges as straight as possible.
- ③ Think about the Elements of Art you learned about, specifically Line, Color, and Shape.
- ④ On each of the 4 squares, draw the same exact lines, colors and shapes in exactly the same way (see line drawing above).
- ⑤ Color in all shapes and space with colored markers of your choice. Now, as you spin your tiles, you will create a kaleidoscope as the sides and corners of your tiles create NEW shapes!



For the Classroom:

Art Analysis

Have students observe images of a selected artwork again, and then answer the following questions in groups:

- ◆ Who created this work of art?
- ◆ What colors does the artist use in this artwork?
- ◆ Select one color – where in the artwork is the color lighter and/or darker? Why do you think the artist uses lighter and darker gradations?
- ◆ List the Primary Colors you see in this artwork.
- ◆ Does the artist repeat any shapes or forms in the artwork? If so, name them.
- ◆ How does your eye move through the artwork? What does the artist want you to look at first?
- ◆ How does the artist accomplish this?
- ◆ In this artwork, do you see lines combined with other lines to create textures and patterns?
- ◆ What do you think the meaning of this artwork is? Why did the artist create it?
- ◆ Does this artwork appear to be 2D or 3D? Is it *actually* 2D or 3D?
- ◆ Would you want this artwork in your house? Why or why not?

