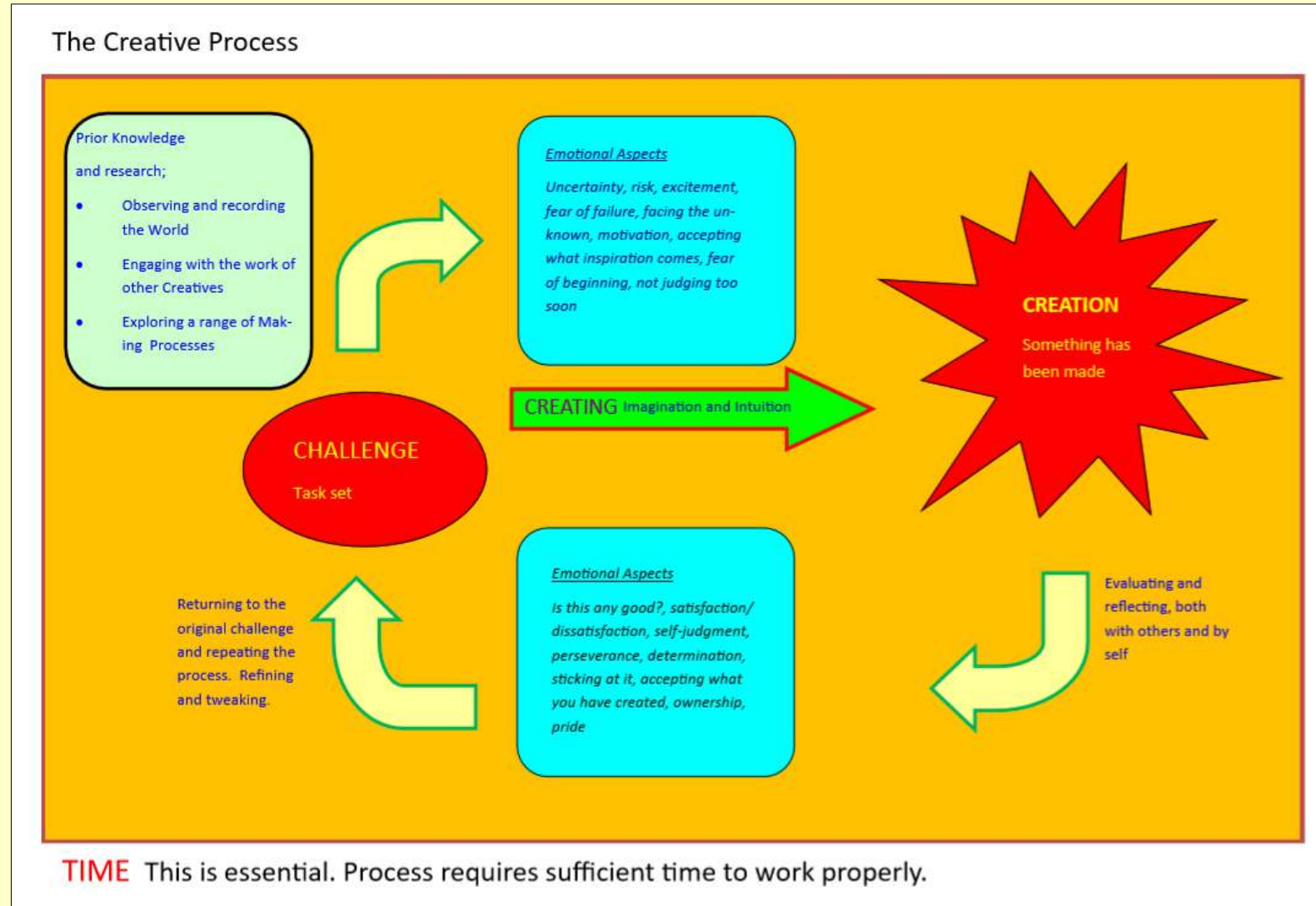


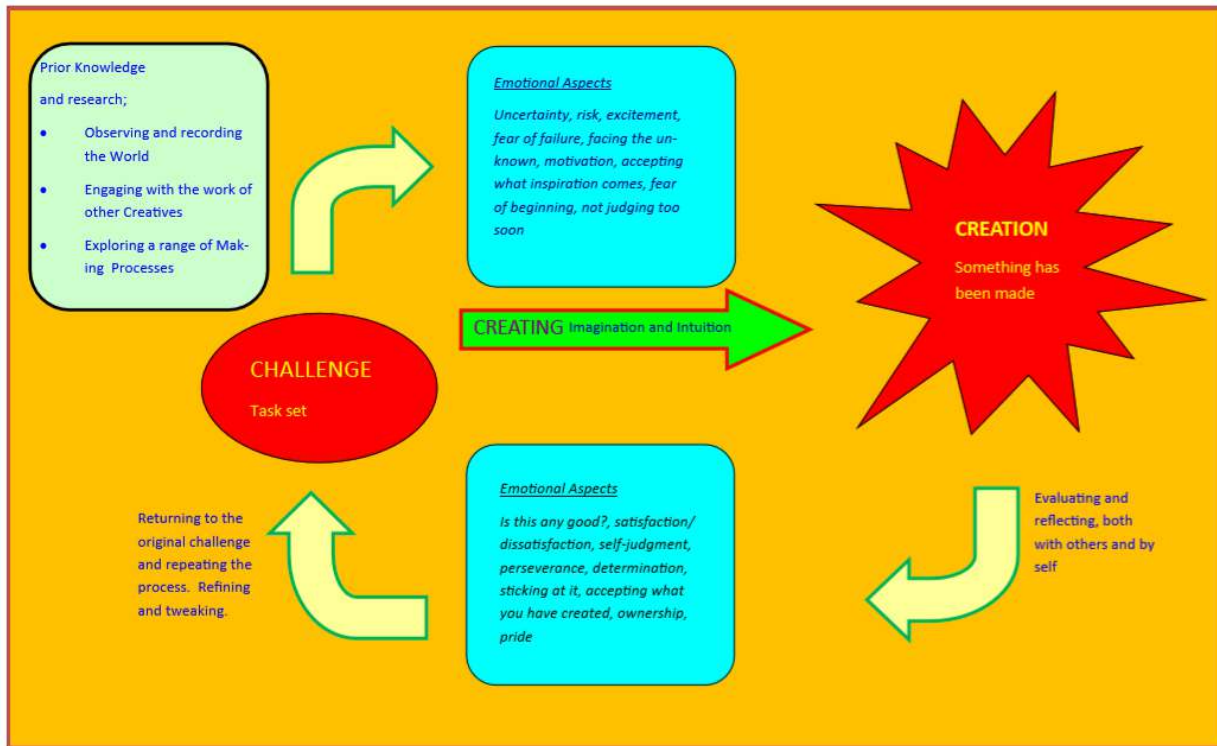
Some Stuff All Artists Need to Know

What are the stages of the Creative Process?



What are the stages of the Creative Process?

The Creative Process



TIME This is essential. Process requires sufficient time to work properly.

There are five parts to the Creative Process;

Before you start with your ideas;

- Observing and Recording the World
- Engaging with the Work of Other Creatives
- Exploring a Range of Making Processes

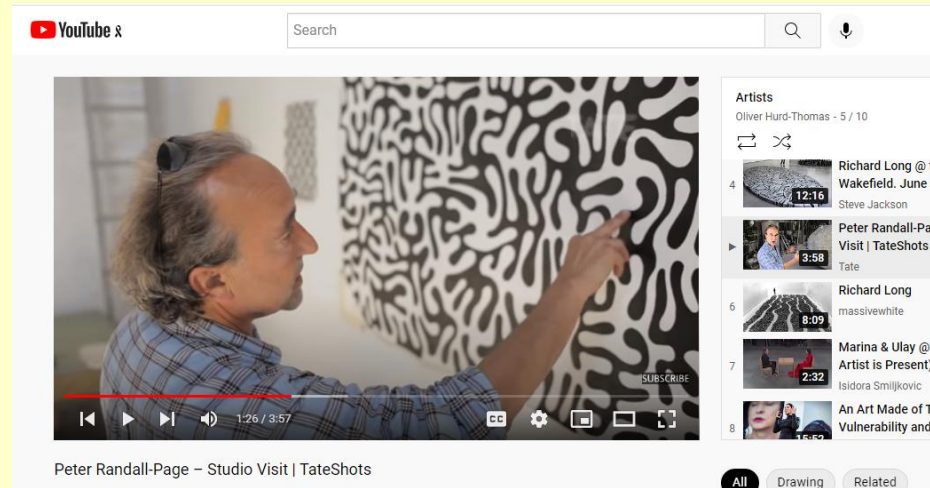
And then once you get going;

- Developing a Personal Idea
- Creating a Final Piece

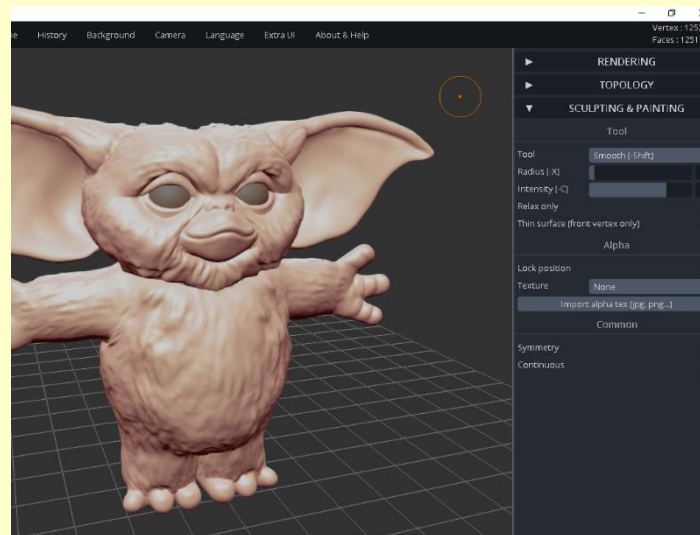
Observing and Recording the World



Engaging with the Work of Other Creatives



Exploring a range of Making Processes



Developing your Personal Idea - Now it is up to you!

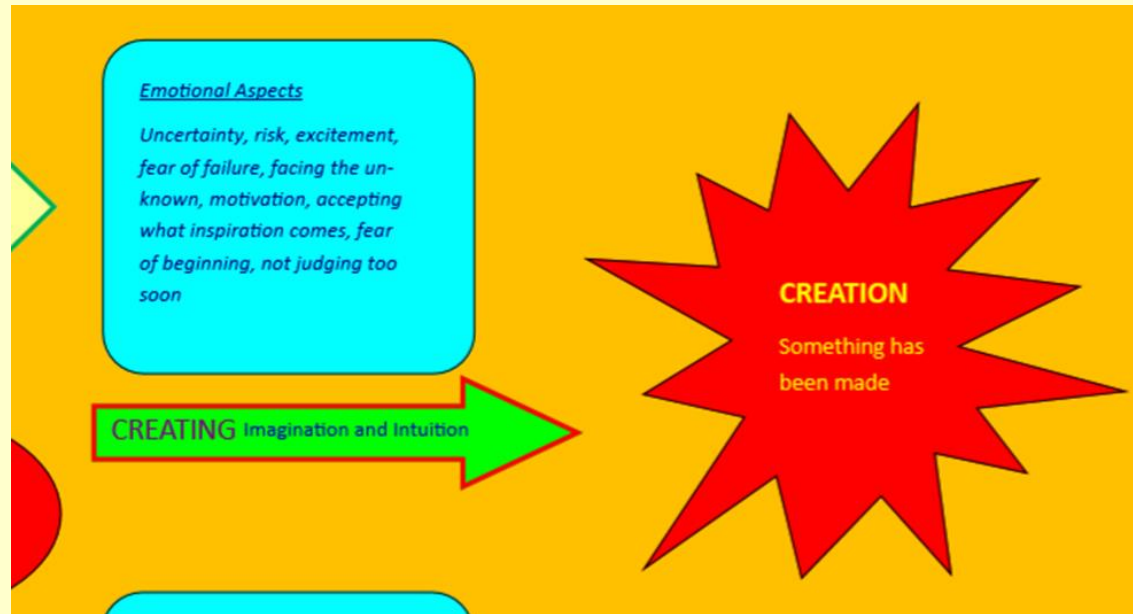
Emotional Aspects

*Uncertainty, risk, excitement,
fear of failure, facing the un-
known, motivation, accepting
what inspiration comes, fear
of beginning, not judging too
soon*

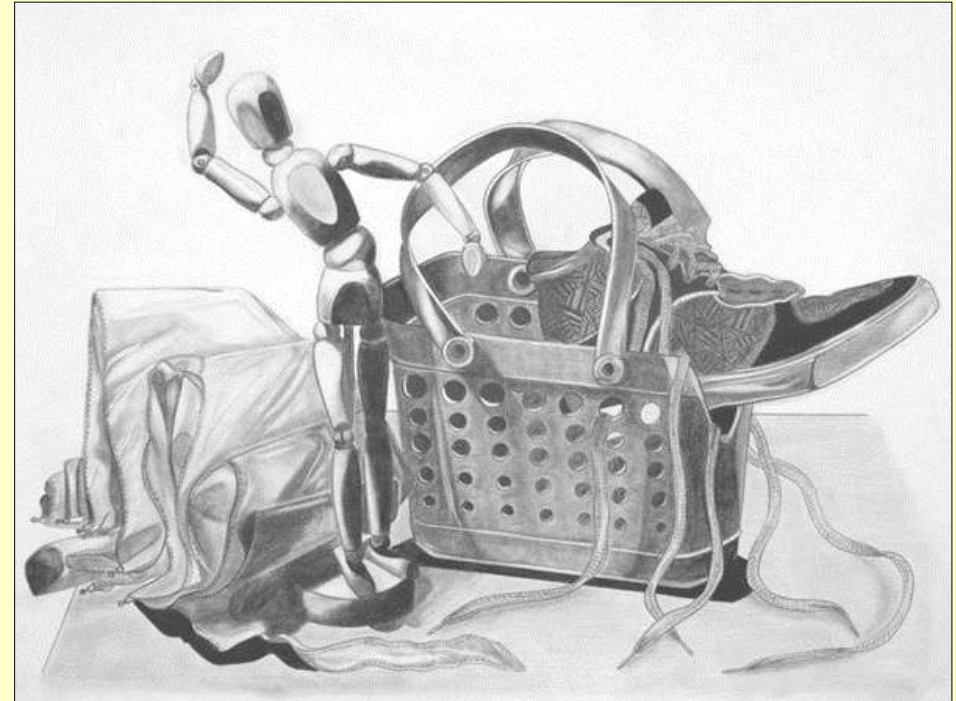
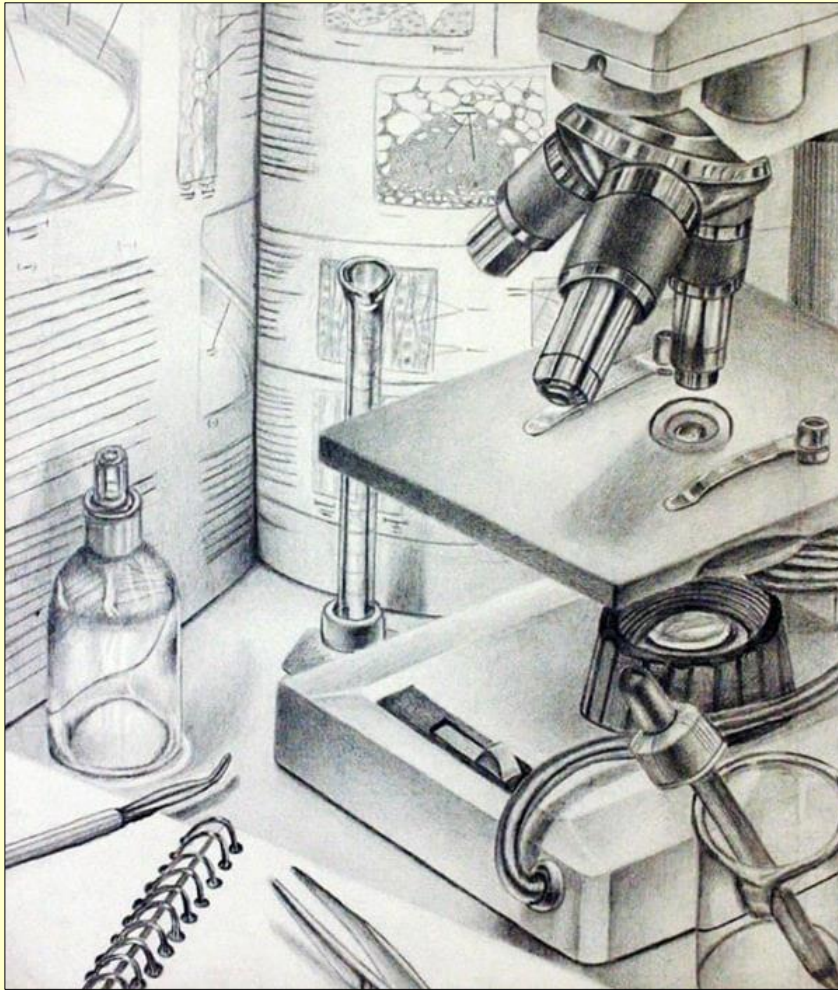
CREATING Imagination and Intuition



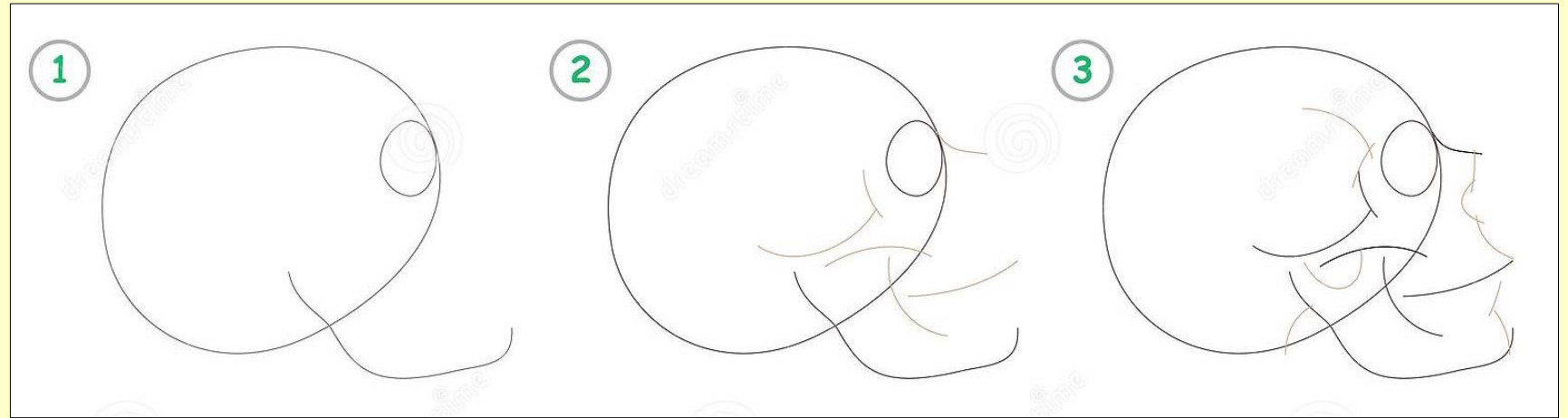
Creating your Final Piece – Risk-taking, Imagination, Intuition, Experimentation



What do you need to do to make a really good Observational Drawing?

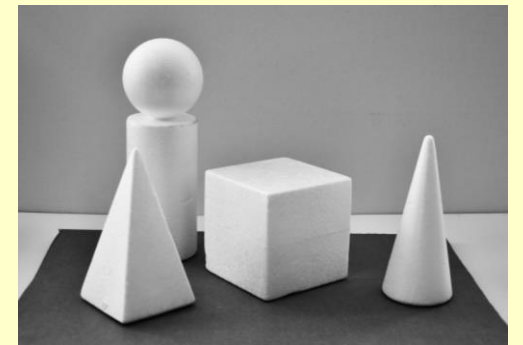


What do you need to do to make a really good Observational Drawing?

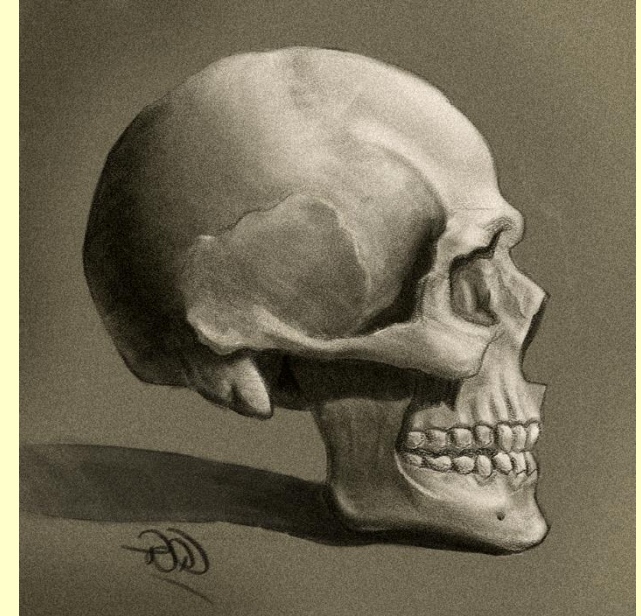
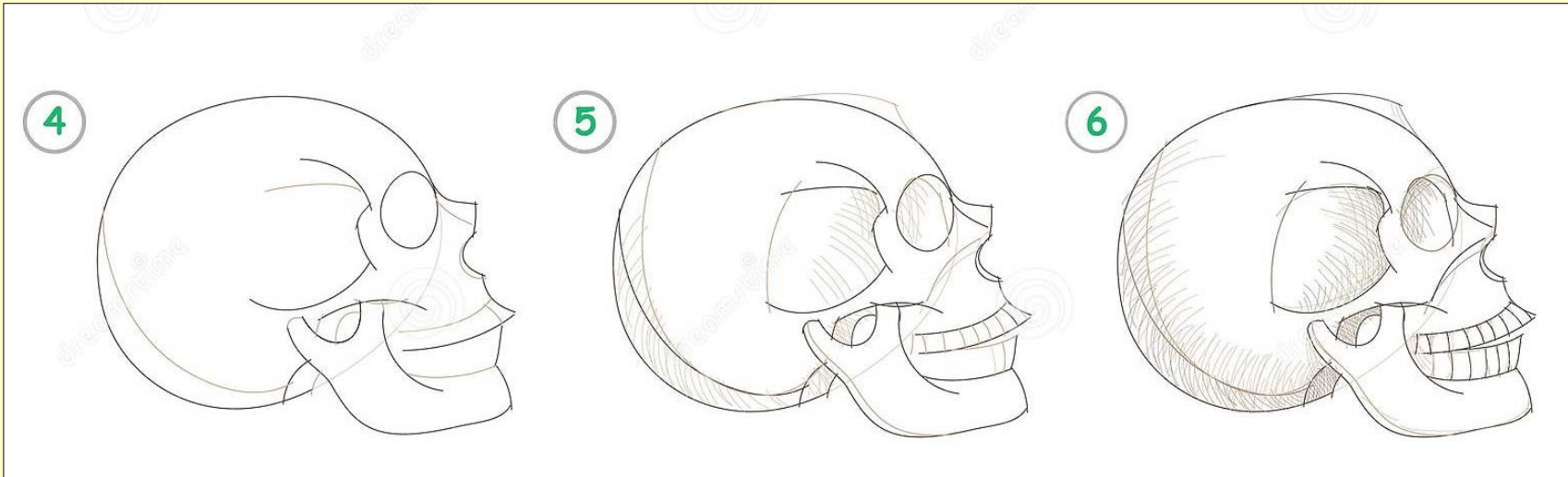


1. **Capture shape and proportion accurately.** Break the object down into simple shapes and lines first. Try to measure the size of each part in relation to the other parts around it.

Sometimes geometric shapes can be useful to draw the underlying structure of a form.



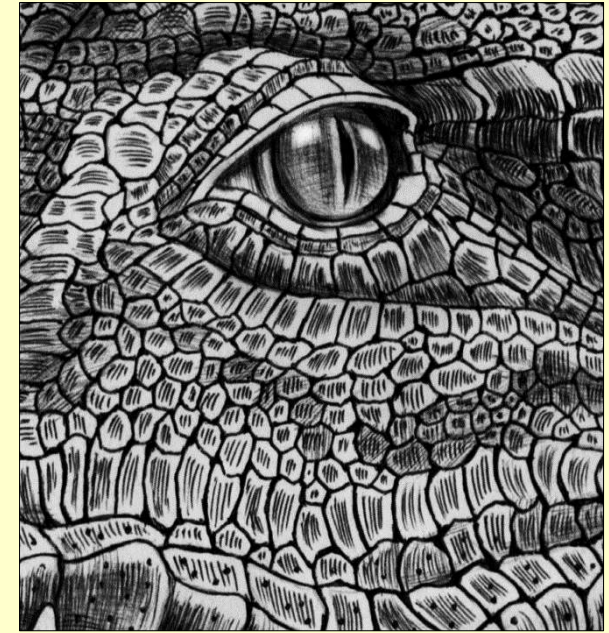
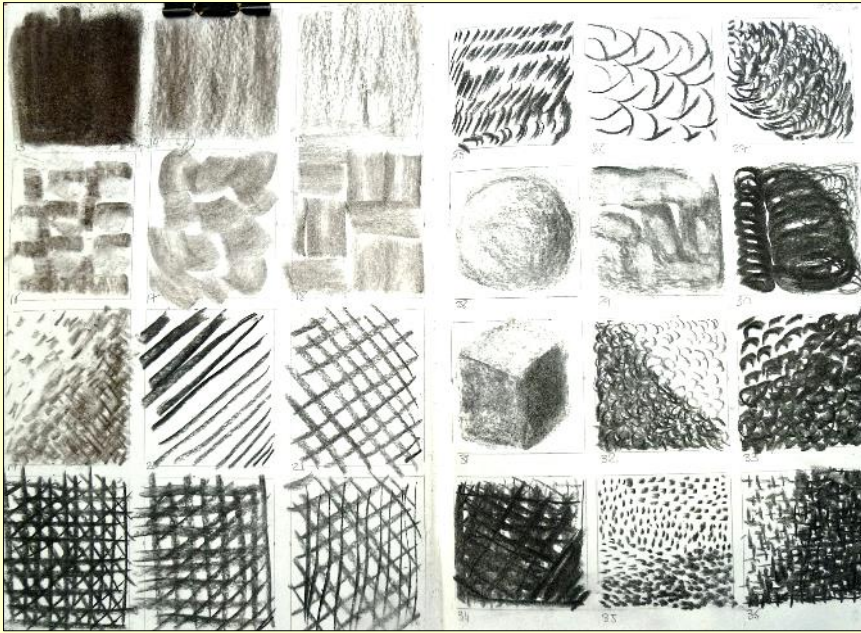
What do you need to do to make a really good Observational Drawing?



2. Add **TONE** to create a sense of volume and 3-D FORM.

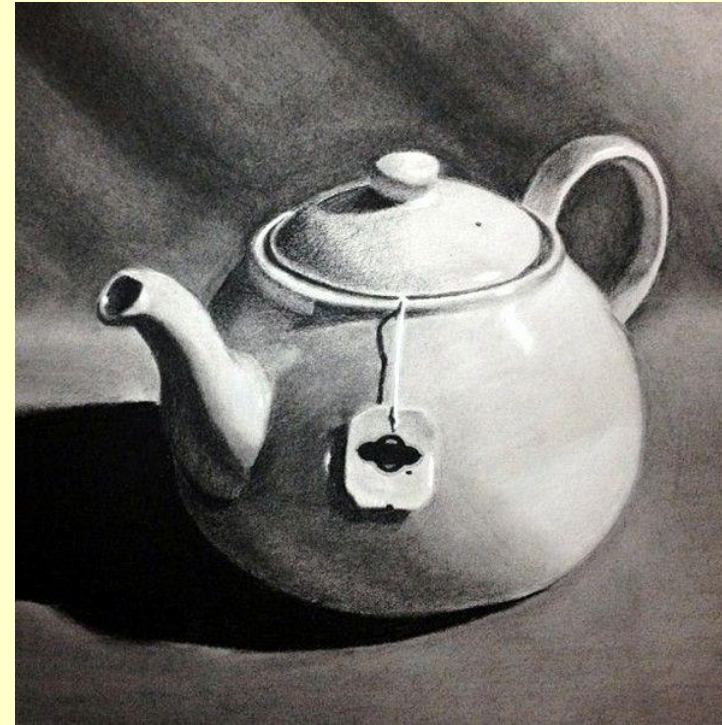
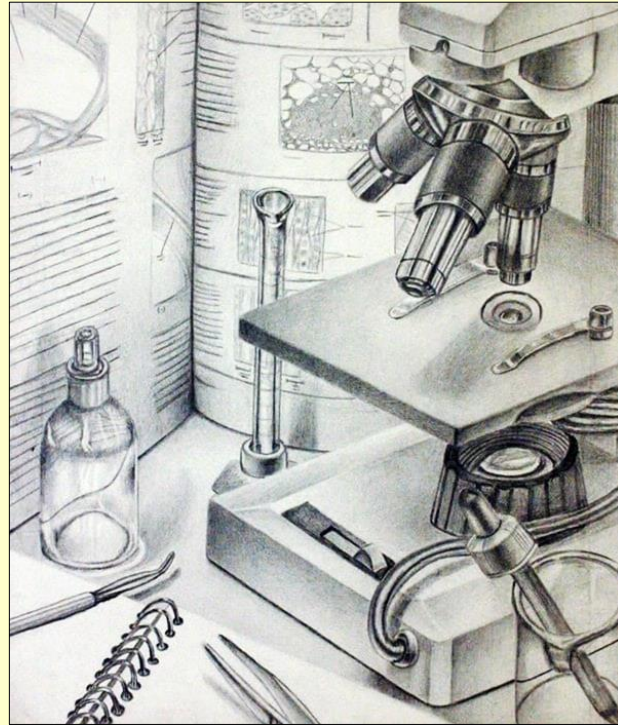
Notice shadows and highlights to help you do this. Using **DIRECTIONAL LINE** in your drawing marks will help support the feeling of 3-Dness.

What do you need to do to make a really good Observational Drawing?



3. Use **different types of marks** to create different surface **TEXTURES**.

What do you need to do to make a really good Observational Drawing?



4. Finally include the surface the object is sitting on, and the background, to **locate the object in space**. Shadows are really helpful with this bit too.

What are the FORMAL ELEMENTS of Art, Craft and Design ?



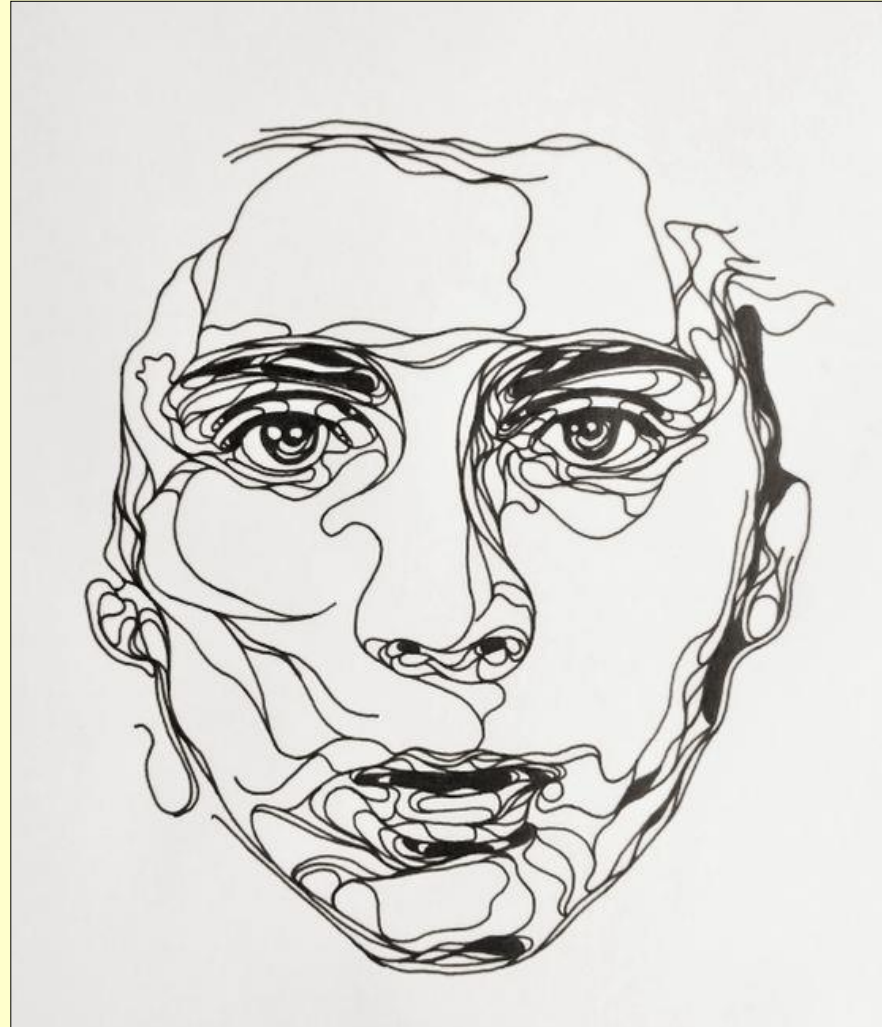
What are the FORMAL ELEMENTS of Art, Craft and Design?

The formal elements are the parts used to make a piece of art. The formal elements of art are;

**Line, Shape, Form, Tone, Texture, Pattern
and Colour.**

They are often used together, and how they are organised in a piece of art determines what the finished piece will look like.

What is LINE?



What is LINE?

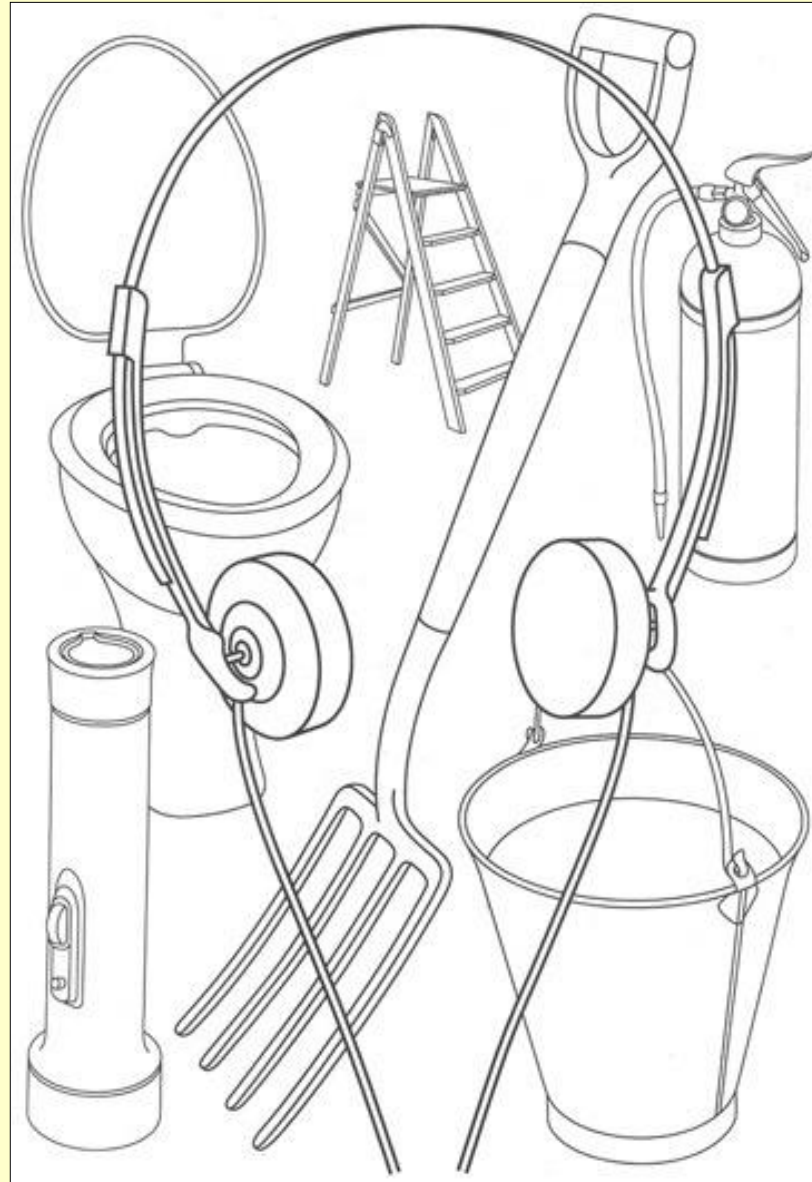
LINE is the path left by a moving point.

For example, a line can be made by a pencil or a brush dipped in paint.

A line can take many forms.

It can be horizontal, diagonal or curved. It can also change over its length, e.g. starting off curved and ending up horizontal.

What is SHAPE?



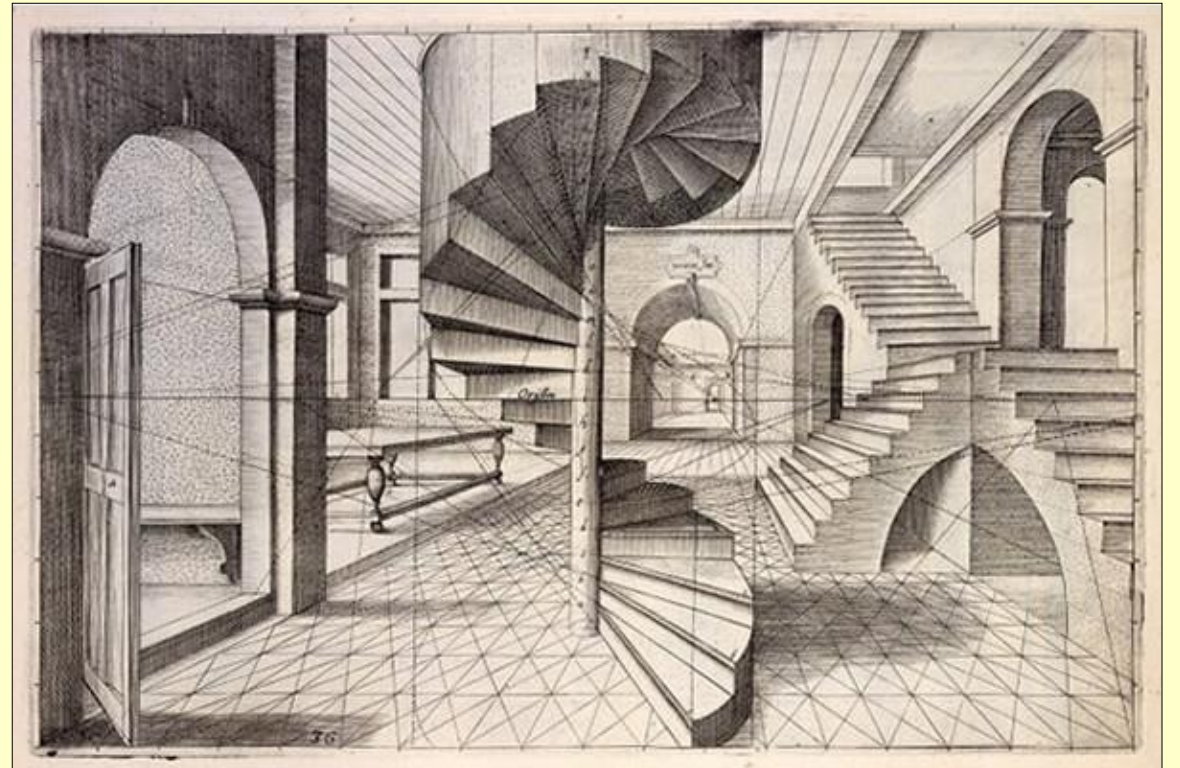
What is SHAPE?

A SHAPE is an area enclosed by a line.

*It could be just an outline or it could be shaded in.
Shapes can be either **geometric**, like a circle, square
or triangle, or **irregular**.*

*When drawing shapes, you must consider the size
and position as well as the shape of the area around
it. The shapes created in the spaces between shapes
are referred to as **negative space**.*

What is FORM?



What is FORM?

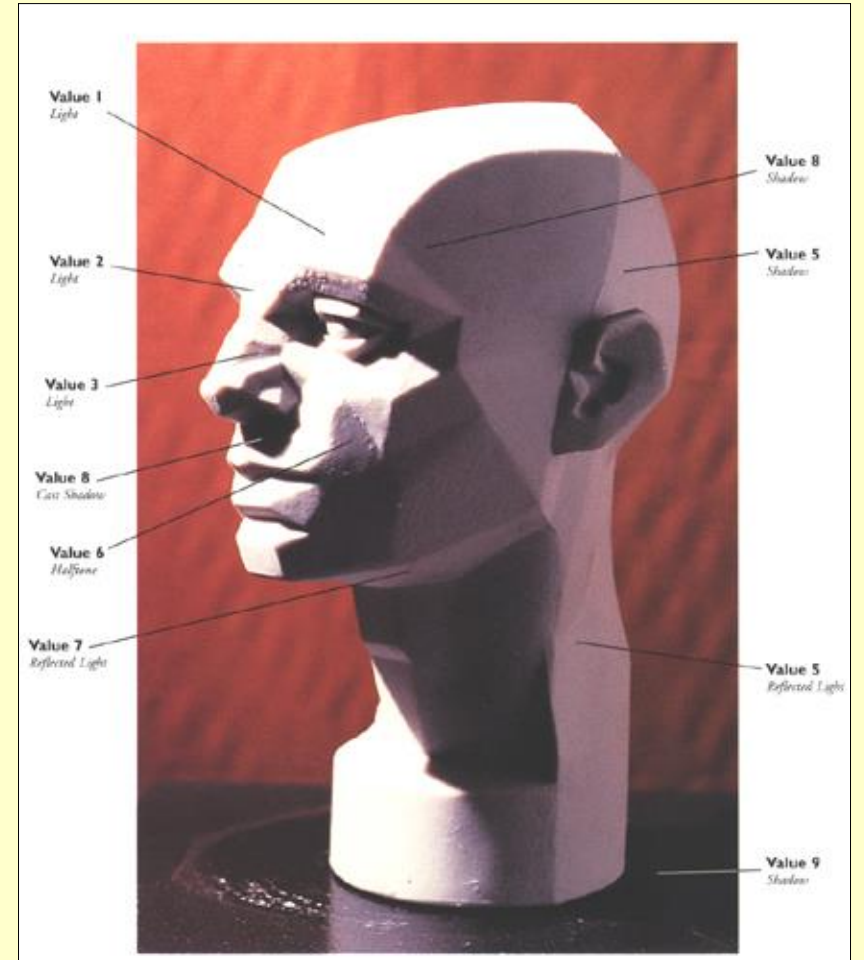
A FORM is a three dimensional shape.

Examples of man-made forms are cubes, spheres or cones.

Sculpture and 3D design are about creating forms.

*In 2D artworks, tone and perspective can be used to create
an illusion of form.*

What is TONE?



What is TONE?

TONE refers to the lightness or darkness of something.

This could be a shade or how dark or light a colour appears.

*Tones are created by the way light falls on a 3D object. The parts of the object on which the light is strongest are called **highlights** the darker areas are called **shadows**. There will a range of tones in between the highlights and shadows.*

*Sometimes people use the word **VALUE** instead of tone but it means the same thing.*

What is TEXTURE?



What is TEXTURE?

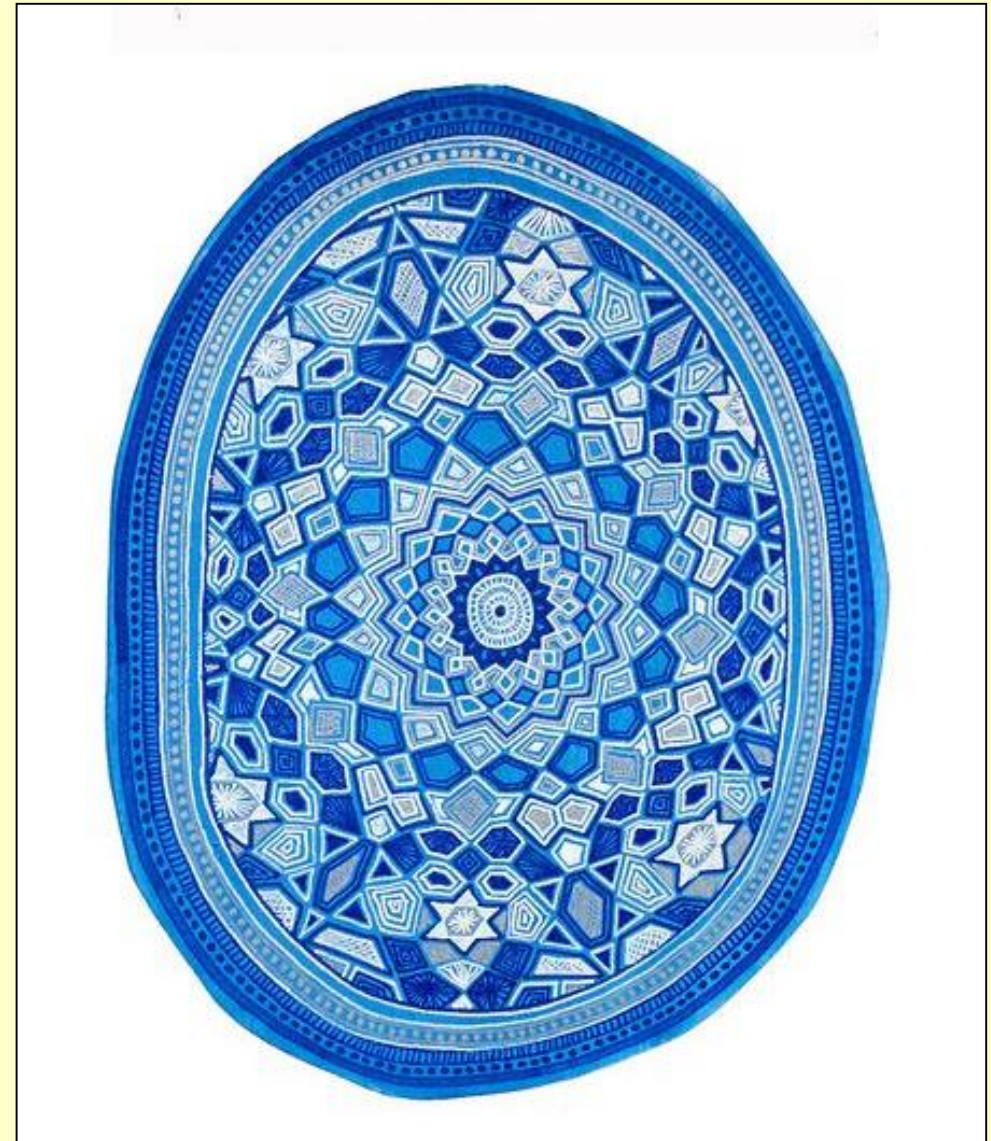
TEXTURE is to do with the surface quality of something, the way something feels or looks like it feels

There are two types of texture: actual texture and visual texture.

Actual texture really exists, so you can feel it or touch it.

Visual texture is created using marks to represent actual texture. It gives the illusion of a texture or surface but if you touched it, it would be smooth.

What is PATTERN?



What is PATTERN?

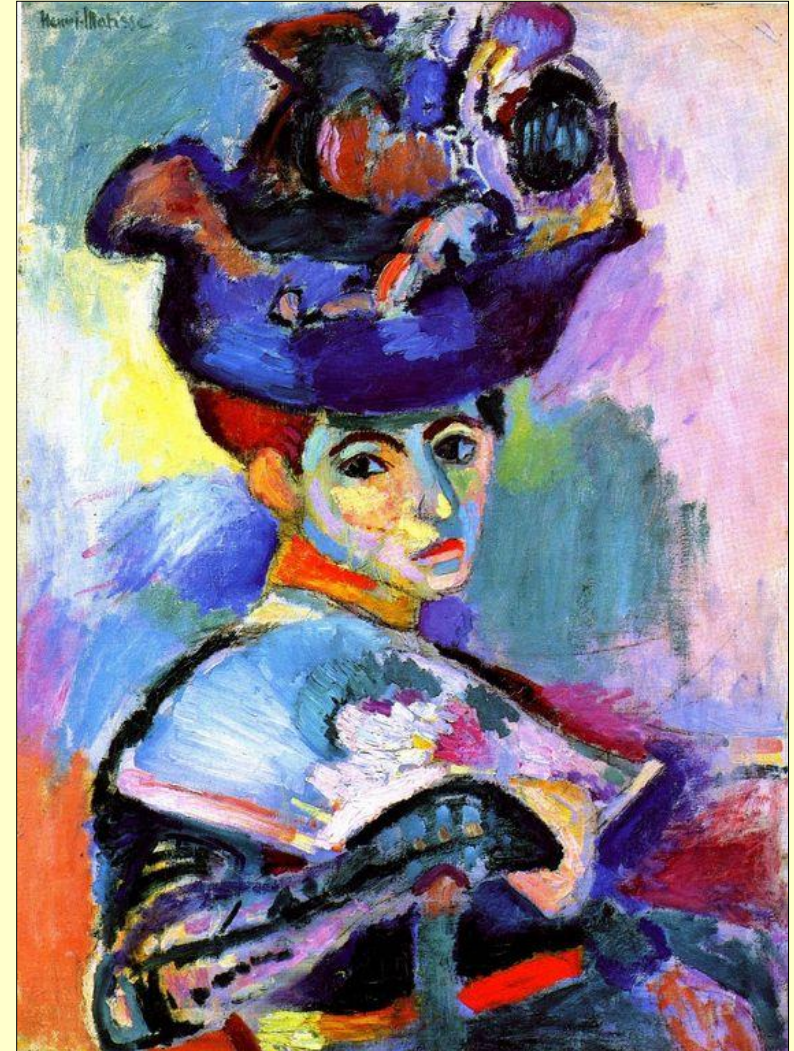
A PATTERN is a design that is created by the repetition of lines, shapes, tones or colours.

*The design used to create a pattern is referred to as a **motif**.*

Motifs can be simple shapes or complex arrangements.

Patterns can be man-made, like a design on fabric, or natural, as in the markings on animal fur.

How can we change and manipulate COLOUR?



How can we change and manipulate COLOUR?



1. By changing HUE.

The name of a colour is called its **HUE**.

We can change hues or create new hues by mixing them with other hues.

How can we change and manipulate COLOUR?

2. By changing its VALUE.



Tints and Shades

- To create a **tint** of a colour – ADD WHITE
- To create a **shade** of a colour – ADD BLACK

Sometimes people talk about changing the **tone** of a colour – this means the same thing as changing its **value**.

How can we change and manipulate COLOUR?

3. By changing its INTENSITY.

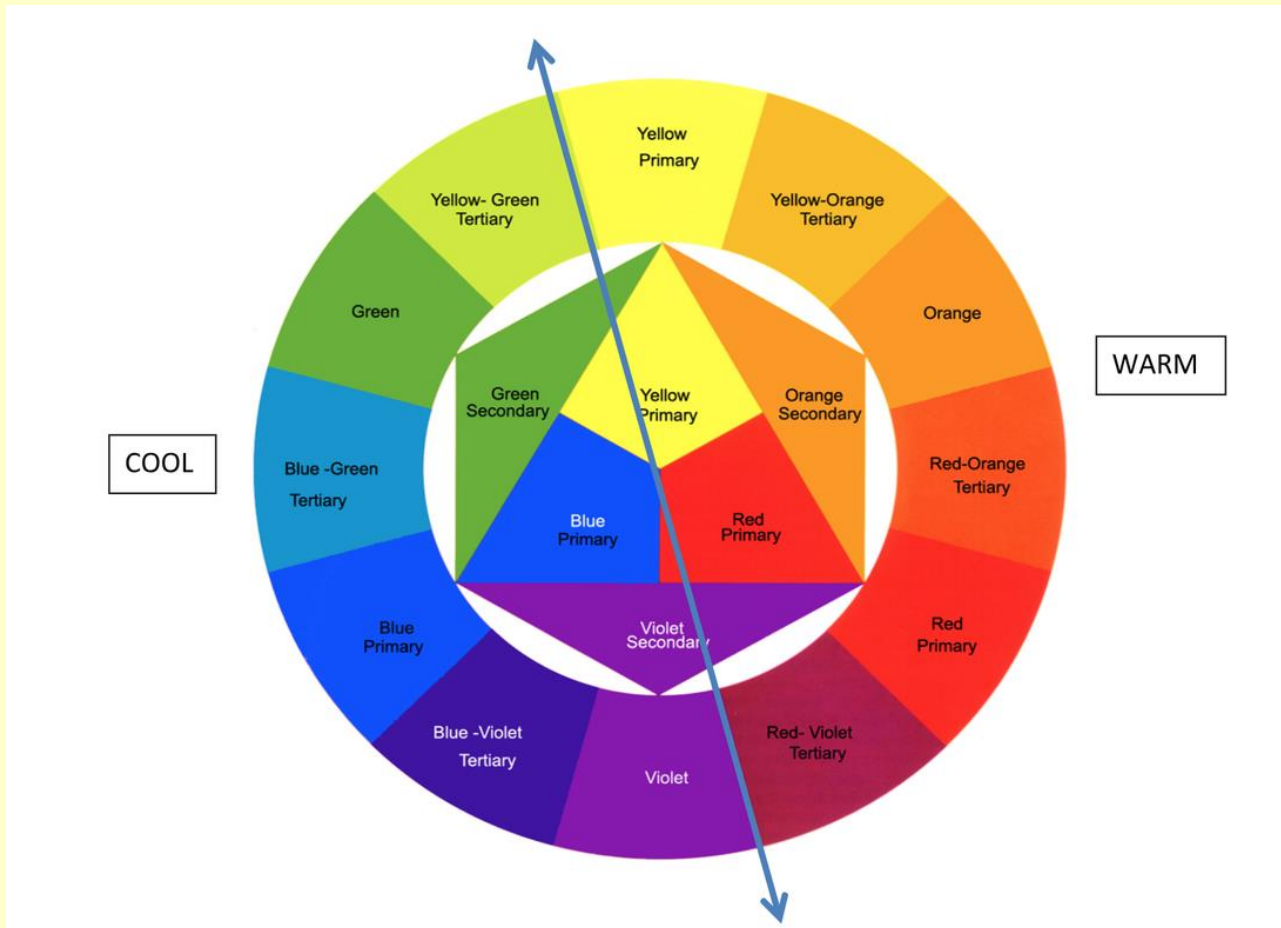


If you dilute a colour by adding water to it you will reduce its **INTENSITY**.

Sometimes people call this reducing the **SATURATION** of a colour. Pure hues have the strongest intensity/saturation.

How can we change and manipulate COLOUR?

4. By changing its TEMPERATURE.



Some colours are considered to be **WARM**, others **COOL**.

This may be because of their association with things in the world; fire for example is red and hot, water is blue and often cool.

How can we change and manipulate a COLOUR?

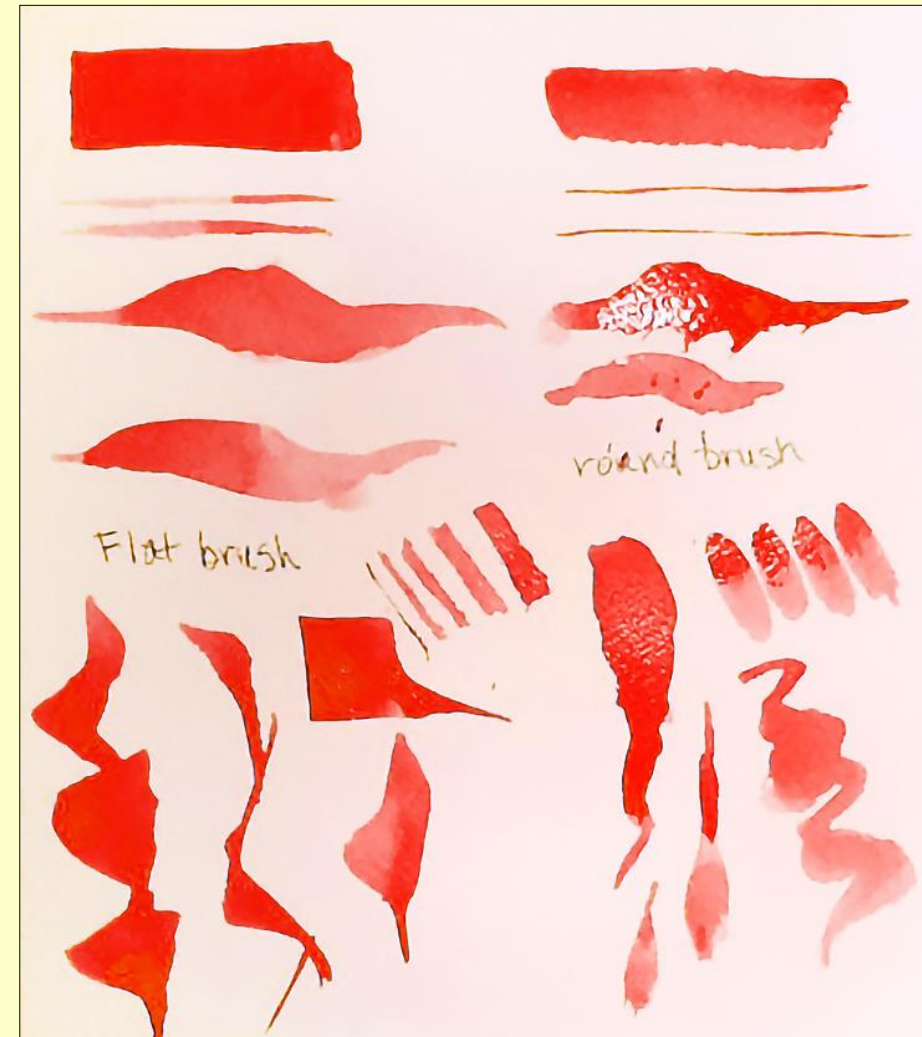
5. By changing the colours around it.



Colours look different depending on the colours next to them.

What are some of the basic techniques you need to consider when painting?

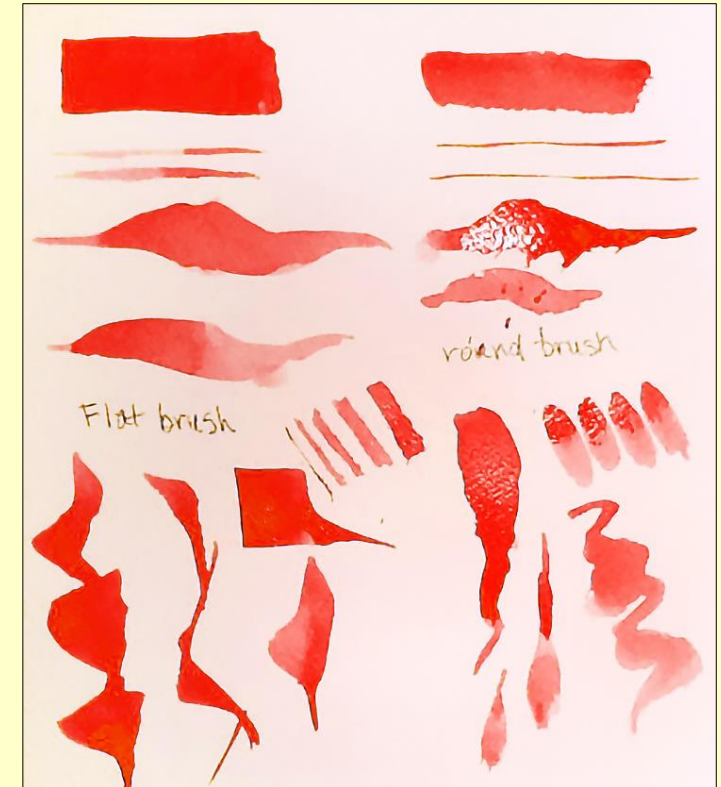
Series 620 Cats Tongue (Filbert)  -blending, natural petal shapes -strokes with soft rounded edges	Series 621 Fan Brush  -blending, texturing, softening -great for grass, foliage
Series 625 Angular Shader  -sharp edges, tight shading -floating, curved strokes	Series 630 Triangular Brush  -3-sided colour loading -continuous borders, multi coloured petals and leaves
Series 640 Dagger Brush  -long varied strokes, ribbons -borders, marbling effects	Series 650 & 660 Square Shaders  -decorative strokes, sharp edges -blends and floats colour, blocks
Series 656 Natural Hair Deerfoot Stippler  -stippling, texture, foliage -fur on animals and clothing	Series 665 & 675 Filbert & Square Comb  -special texture effects, multiple lines, hair, grass, wood graining
Series 670 Round Pointed Brush  -decorative stroke work, broad lines, thick to thin lines	Series 680 Glaze Brush  -broad square strokes, float and blend colour, basecoat, glaze
Series 690 Script Brush  -extra long stroke work, extra long lines and scrolling	Series 695 Liner Brush  -extra thin lines, small strokes -creating finest details, writing



What are some of the basic techniques you need to consider when painting?



- How to hold and load a brush.
- How to make different sorts of brushstroke.
- How to mix hues.
- How to change colour value, intensity and temperature.
- How to blend and bleed colour.
- How to use a wash and layer colour.

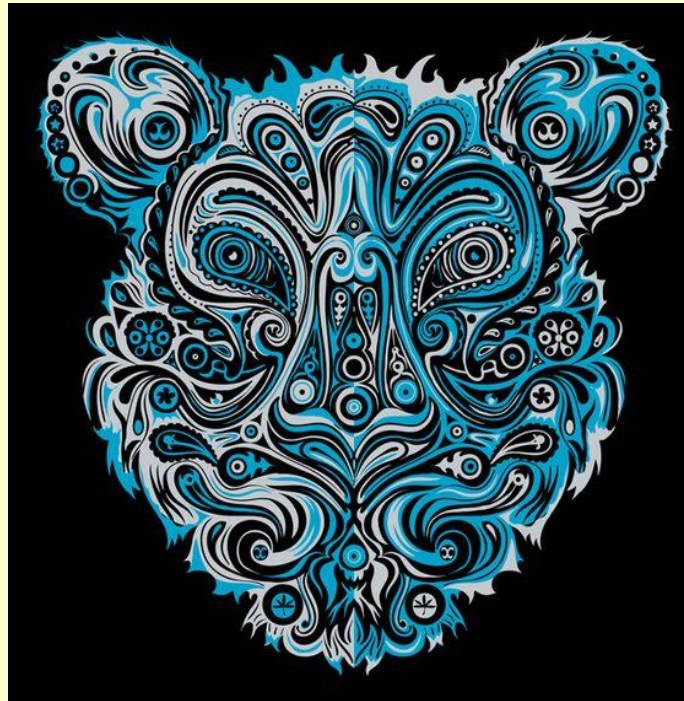


What do we mean when we talk about COMPOSITION in Art?



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COMPOSITION refers to how the artist has arranged the different parts of the artwork, usually within a border or frame. There are many different sorts of composition



Some compositions are SYMMETRICAL.

What do we mean when we talk about COMPOSITION in Art?

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Some compositions follow rules such as the RULE OF THIRDS.

What do we mean when we talk about COMPOSITION in Art?

COMPOSITION refers to how the artist has arranged the different parts of the artwork, usually within a border or frame. There are many different sorts of composition



Some compositions have a foreground, a background and a middle distance

How do you create a sense of Depth in your Drawings?



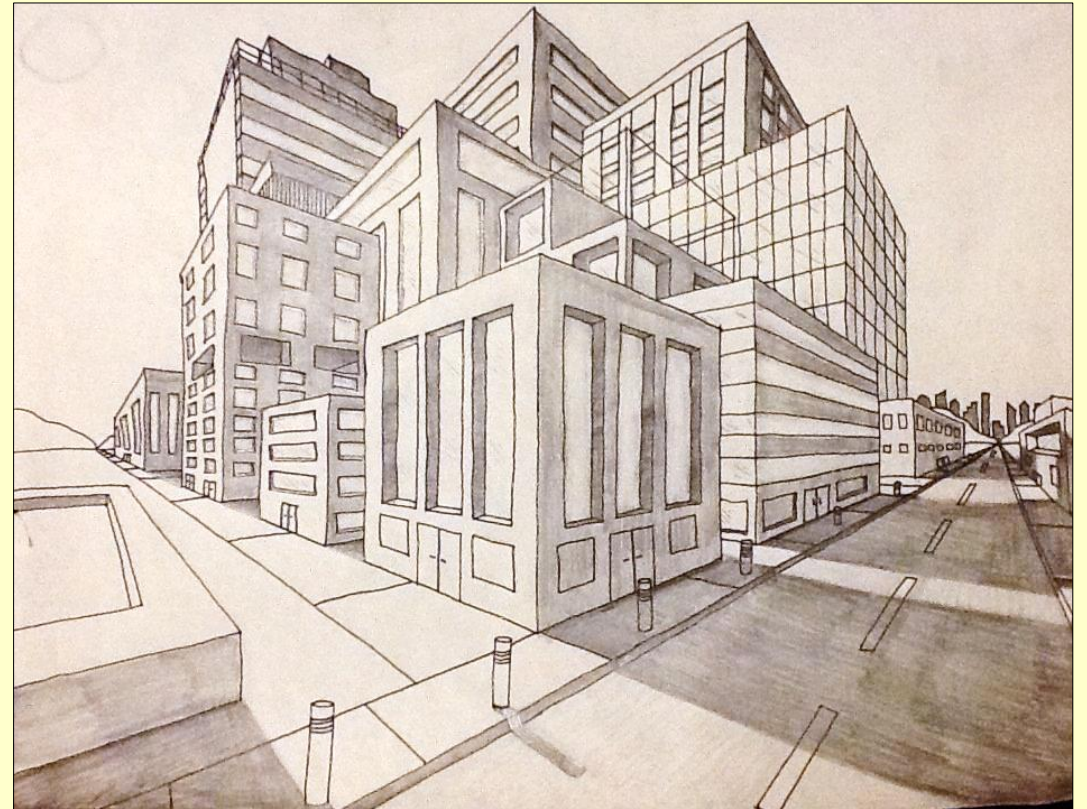
How do you create a sense of Depth in your Drawings?



Techniques to give an impression of depth;

1. **Overlap** objects.
2. **Changing size** – make things smaller as they get further away.
3. **Position of the object** – the lower in the frame the closer it appears.
4. **Increase detail** on closer objects.
5. **Contrast/value** – use greater tonal contrast on closer objects.
6. **Horizon** - include a line to show the horizon.

What is Perspective?



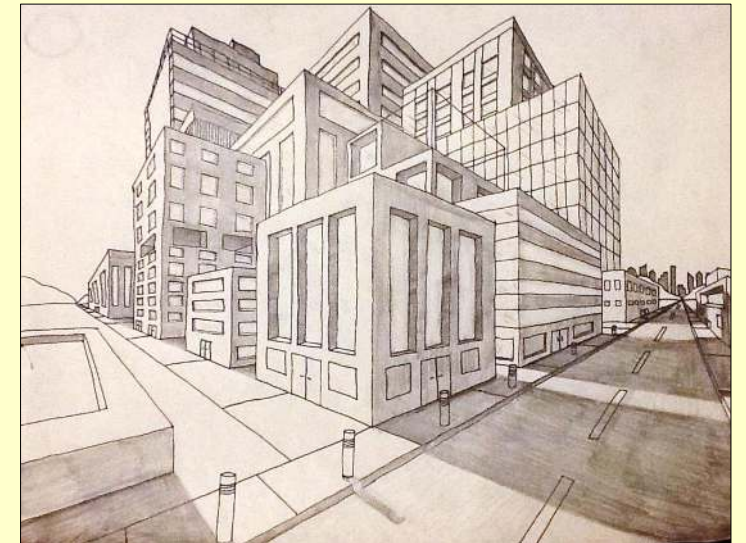
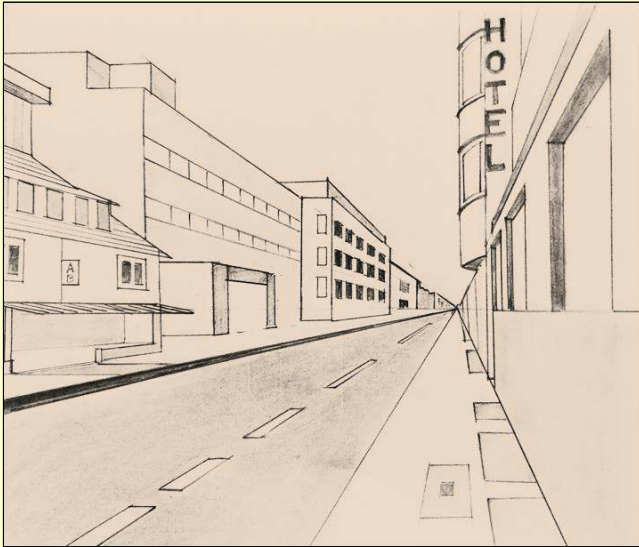
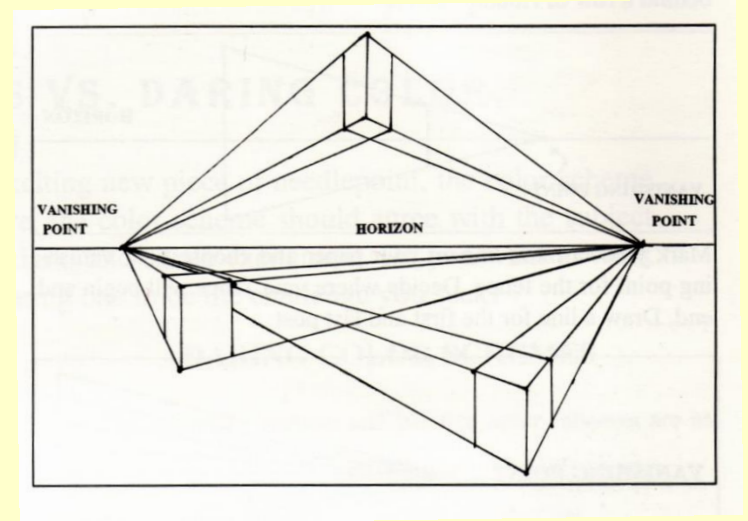
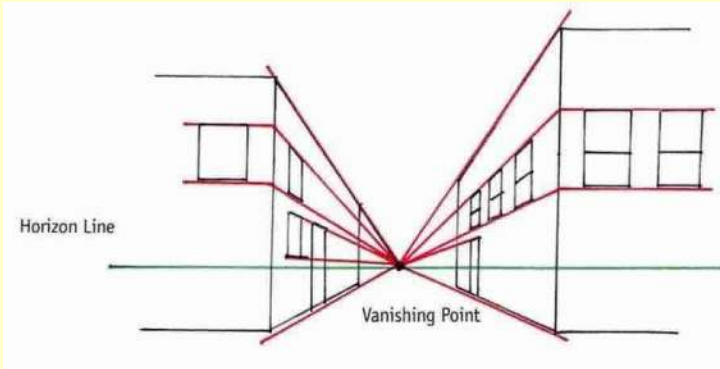
What is Perspective?

Perspective is the creation of the illusion of 3-D depth on a flat surface.

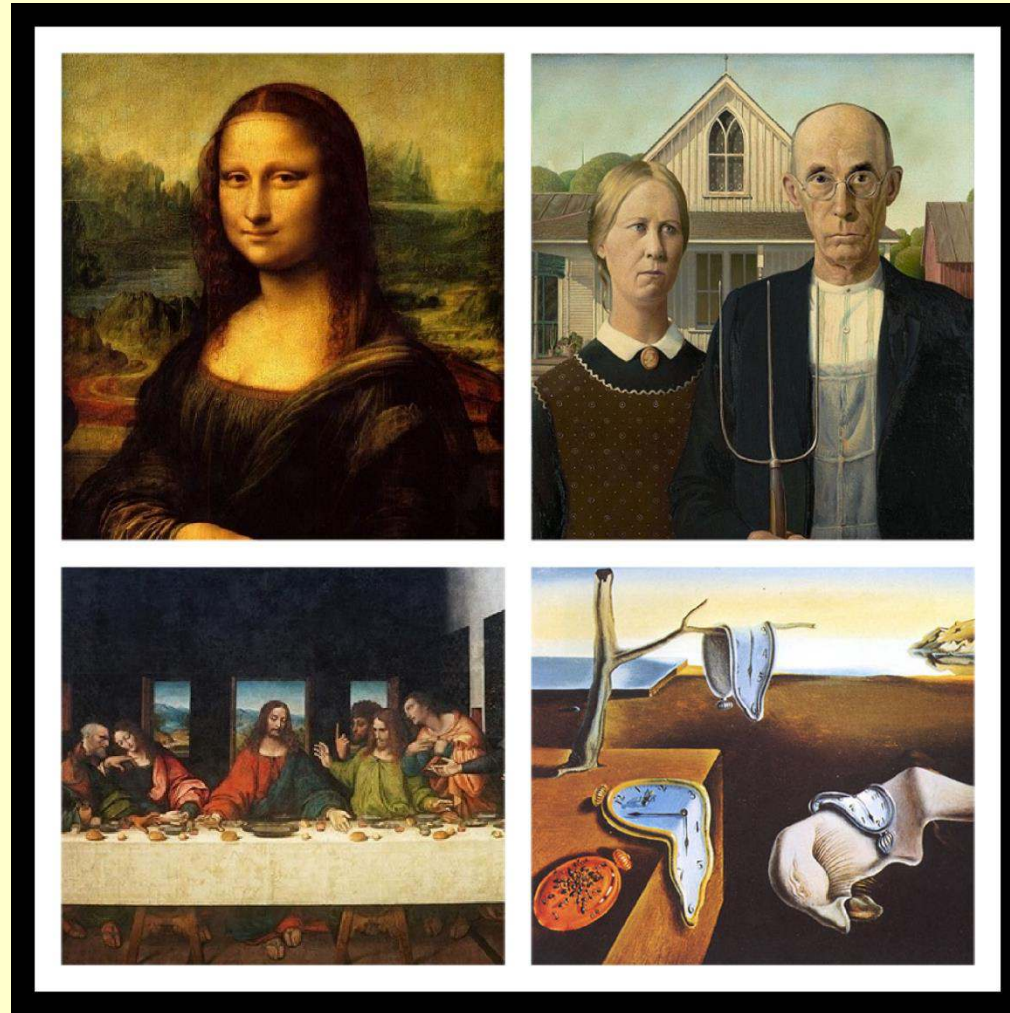
To create this we need to know where our horizon line is, and then use vanishing points and diagonal lines to create distance and depth.

Sometimes we can do this using a single vanishing point (**one-point perspective**).

Sometimes we can use two vanishing points (**two-point perspective**).



If you really want to understand a piece of Art what are the three most important questions you need to ask?



If you really want to understand a piece of Art what are the three most important questions you need to ask?

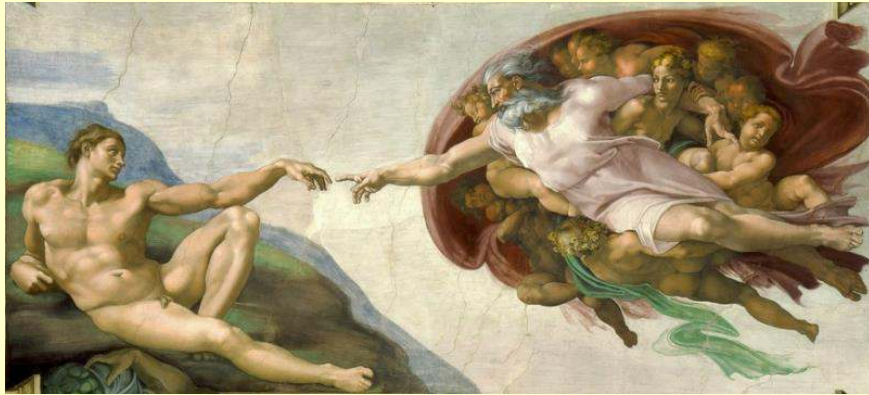


- 1. How did the artist make this piece of work?*
- 2. How can we describe and analyse what is happening in this piece using art language?*
- 3. What was happening in the world when this work was made, and why is this piece of art important?*

Before the Twentieth Century what was the purpose of most pieces of Art?



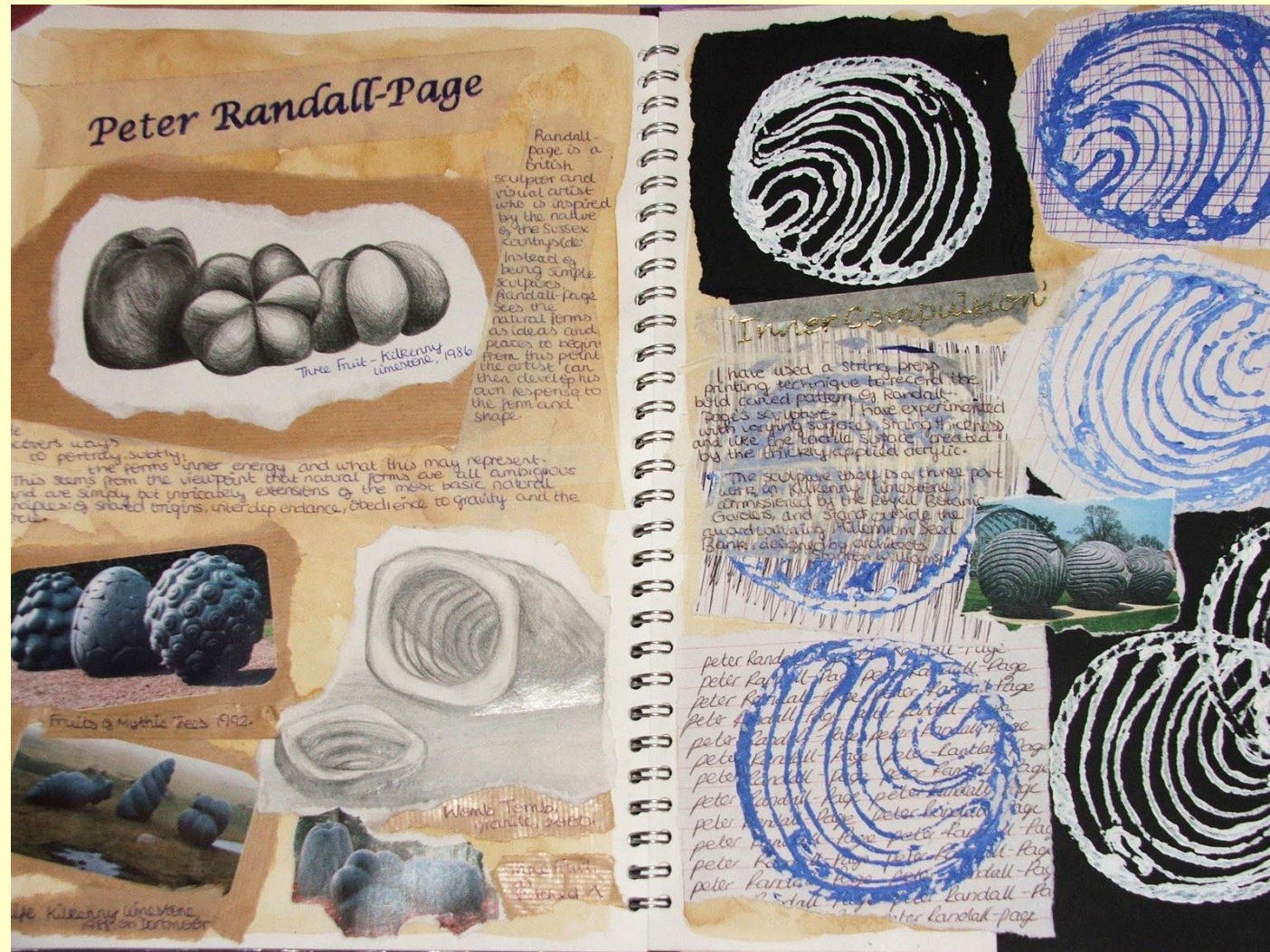
Before the Twentieth Century what was the purpose of most pieces of Western Art?



To tell **STORIES**.

These stories were primarily **REALISTIC** in appearance, often made use of **SYMBOLS**, and were usually made by powerful, wealthy white men for other powerful, wealthy white men.

What things do you need to consider when making research pages on different artists?



What things do you need to consider when making research pages on different artists?



1. Layout needs to be considered before beginning the double page.
2. Title/Background in the style of or matching the artist/artwork being studied.
3. Your own illustrations of the artist's work.
4. Written information and reflection on the artist in your own words.
5. Printed images of examples of the artist's work.