**Intro to Art**

Learn the elements of art and receive an introduction to art theory through fun and hands-on activities, that inspire creativity and expression.

Students will need to bring their own 7H-6B graphite pencils (Prismacolor, Master’s Touch and Artist’s Loft are great brands). A kneaded eraser. Water color set (Winsor & Newton, Prang or Artist’s Loft) and watercolor paint brushes. Basic Colored pencils. A multi media sketch book, spiral bound, 11x14. A pair or scissors.

We will cover a brief introduction to the elements of art; line, value, color, space, form, shape and texture. As we explore these elements through hands on activities, and creative exercises, we will learn about famous and iconic artists throughout history.  Some of the styles we will introduce are realism/naturalism, surrealism, expressionism, impressionism, pop art, abstract and cubism.

At the end of the 8 week session the students will use what they have learned to create their own self portrait. They will get to choose their favorite style of art and use the seven elements of art in their project.

**Week 1: Value / Realism**

Exercise: Value Chart

Theory and History:

What is Value - range of light to dark

**Realism** attempted to depict things as they actually are, which contrasted with the previously dominant aesthetic of romanticism. **Naturalism** attempted to depict things realistically, but focused on determinism, or the inability of people to resist their circumstances.

The difference between **Realism** and **Naturalism** in (say) painting, is twofold. First, **realism** tends to be concerned with content rather than method. ... In contrast, **naturalism** is all about "how" a subject is painted, rather than "who" or "what" it is.

**Naturalism** in **art** refers to the depiction of realistic objects in a natural setting. The Realist movement of the 19th century advocated **naturalism** in reaction to the stylized and idealized depictions of subjects in Romanticism, but many painters have used a similar approach over the centuries.

Iconic Artists - Thomas Kinkade, Arinze Stanley , Gustave Courbet, Agusta Savage

**Week 2: Color /Pop Art**

Exercise: Color wheel

Theory and History:

What is color? (Refer to chart)

**Pop art** is an [art movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art_movement) that emerged in the [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom) and the [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) during the late 1940s to the mid- to late-1950s.[1][2] The movement presented a challenge to traditions of [fine art](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fine_art) by including imagery from [popular](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Popular_culture) and [mass culture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mass_culture), such as [advertising](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Advertising), [comic books](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comic_books) and mundane mass-produced cultural objects.

Andy Warhol was an American artist, film director, and producer who was a leading figure in the visual art movement known as pop art

Yayoi Kusama is a Japanese contemporary artist who works primarily in sculpture and installation, but is also active in painting, performance, film, fashion, poetry, fiction, and other arts

**Week 3: Shape & Form / Abstract & Cubism**

Exercise: Shape collage

Theory and History:

What is Shape? (Chart)

What is Form? (Chart)

**Cubism** was a revolutionary new approach to representing reality invented in around 1907–08 by artists Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque. They brought different views of subjects (usually objects or figures) together in the same picture, resulting in paintings that appear fragmented and abstracted.

Abstract:art that does not attempt to represent external reality, but seeks to achieve its effect using shapes, forms, colors, and textures.

**Week 4: Line / surrealism**

Exercise: Lines that show movement

Theory and History:

What is Line? (Refer to chart)

**Surrealism** aimed to revolutionise human experience, rejecting a rational vision of life in favour of one that asserted the value of the unconscious and dreams. The movement's poets and artists found magic and strange beauty in the unexpected and the uncanny, the disregarded and the unconventional.

Iconic Artists: Salvador Domingo Felipe Jacinto Dalí i Domènech, 1st Marquess of Dalí de Púbol was a Spanish Surrealist artist renowned for his technical skill, precise draftsmanship and the striking and bizarre images in his work.

Frida Kahlo was a Mexican painter known for her many portraits, self-portraits, and works inspired by the nature and artifacts of Mexico. Inspired by the country's popular culture, she employed a naïve folk art style to explore questions of identity, postcolonialism, gender, class, and race in Mexican society.

**Week 5: Texture / Impressionism**

Exercise: creating texture with lines

Theory and History:

What is texture? (Chart)

**Impressionism** is a 19th-century [art movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art_movement) characterized by relatively small, thin, yet visible brush strokes, open [composition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Composition_(visual_arts)), emphasis on accurate depiction of light in its changing qualities (often accentuating the effects of the passage of time), ordinary subject matter, inclusion of *movement* as a crucial element of human perception and experience, and unusual visual angles.

Iconic Artists: Oscar-Claude Monet was a French painter, a founder of French Impressionist painting and the most consistent and prolific practitioner of the movement's philosophy of expressing one's perceptions before nature, especially as applied to plein air landscape painting

Berthe Marie Pauline Morisot was a painter and a member of the circle of painters in Paris who became known as the Impressionists. In 1864, Morisot exhibited for the first time in the highly esteemed Salon de Paris.

**Week 6: space / Expressionism**

Exercise: Using space to show depth, size, feeling - abstract and concrete.

Theory and History:

What is space? (Chart)

**Expressionism** is a modernist **movement**, initially in poetry and painting, originating in Germany at the beginning of the 20th century. Its typical trait is to present the world solely from a subjective perspective, distorting it radically for emotional effect in order to evoke moods or ideas.

Iconic Artists: Anita Catarina Malfatti is heralded as the first Brazilian artist to introduce European and American forms of Modernism to Brazil

Edvard Munch was a Norwegian painter. His best known work, The Scream, has become one of the most iconic images of world art. His childhood was overshadowed by illness, bereavement and the dread of inheriting a mental condition that ran in the family

**Week 7: Start Self portrait**

**Week 8: Portrait Day**