

Visual Art
Grade 5
Term 1

Contents

Line and Pattern	2
Drawing	2
What is a Line?	2
Uses of Line	2
What is Pattern?	3
Activity 2:	3
Colour is an Element of Art	4
The Colour Wheel	4
Icons	6
What are Icons?	6
Art Movement	6
Symbolism	7
Activity 3: The Dance of Life by Edvard Munch	7
Featured Artist	8
Edvard Munch	8
Visual Literacy	8
Activity 4:	8
Drop Caps	9
What is a Drop Cap?	9
The History of Drop Caps	9

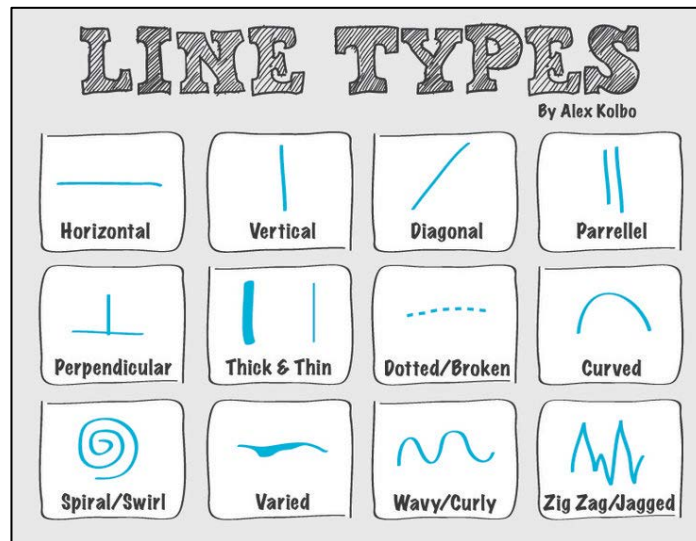
Line and Pattern

Drawing

When drawing, we need to LOOK carefully and OBSERVE the SHAPE, OUTLINE, SIZE and DETAILS of the object. We use LINE to draw.

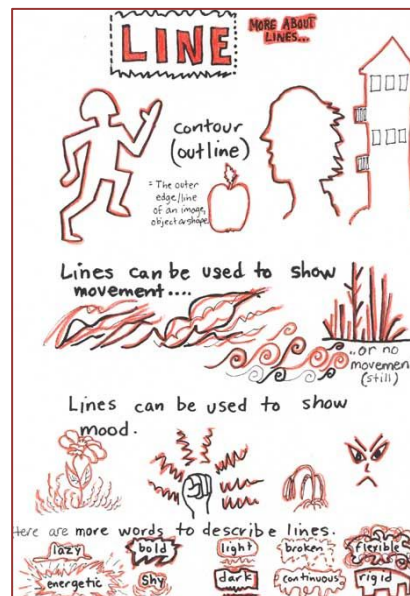
What is a Line?

A line is a thin mark on a flat surface drawn between 2 points. Line only has ONE dimension, e.g. Length.



Uses of Line

- Lines are used to write figures and letters and numbers.
- Lines are used to draw the outline of an object.
- Lines are used to show details and shade.
- Broken line is used to sketch.
- Lines can suggest many different feelings.



Activity 1: Vincent Van Gogh's 'Starry Night'



1. What makes the moon and stars stand out from the sky? (1)
2. What emotion does this picture convey? Give a reason for your answer. (2)
3. If you look at this picture for a while it looks like the sky is moving.
What element of art has the artist used to create this affect? (1)

What is Pattern?

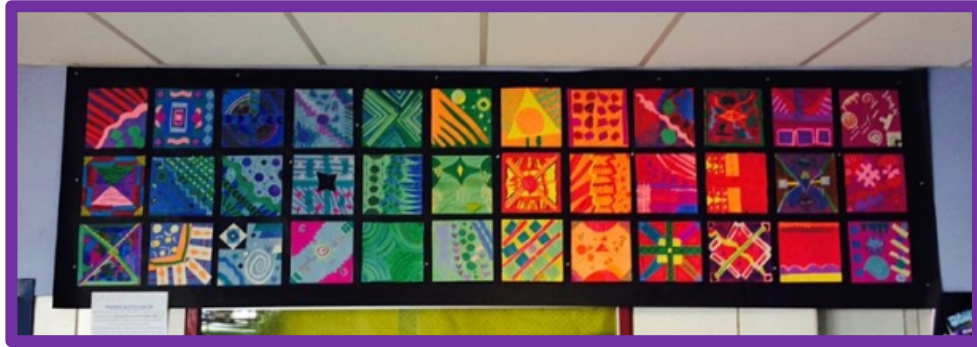
Pattern in art is made by repeating or echoing the visual elements of an artwork. You can create a pattern using anything; lines, shapes, images and colours to name a few.

Activity 2:

Experiment with different kinds of lines to fill in the gaps in the strands of the woman's hair. Try not to repeat a line pattern or design.



Colour

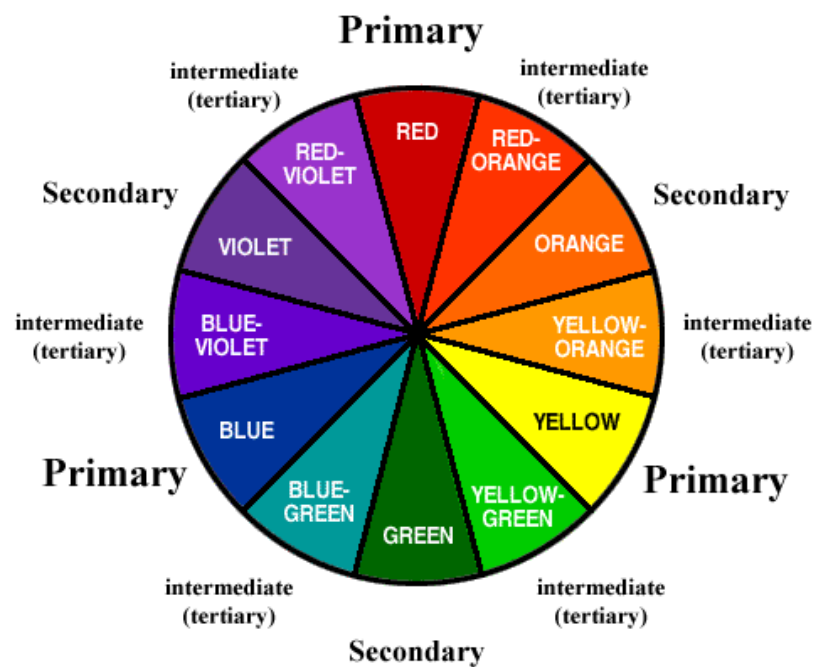


Colour is an Element of Art

Whenever we look, colour looks back at us. We respond to it so strongly that we use it to describe our feelings: “I saw red”, “Green with envy”, “Blue with cold”, etc.

Nature changes colour before our eyes. Look at a patch of grass in bright sunlight and then the same grass in shadow. In painting, colour makes us have an immediate feeling about the picture and establishes a particular mood.

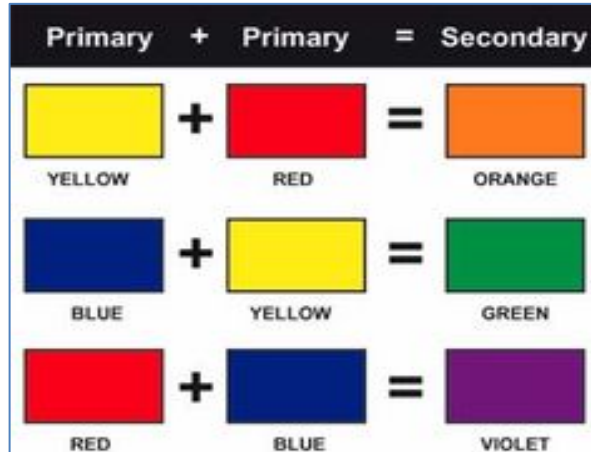
The Colour Wheel



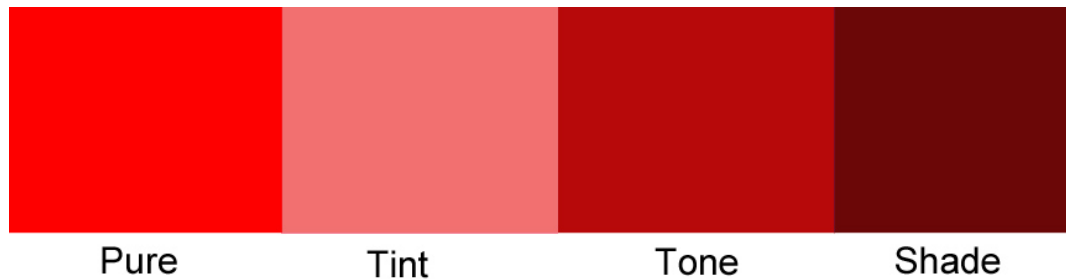
The 3 **PRIMARY** colours are **RED, BLUE** and **YELLOW**. They cannot be made by mixing two colours together.

When 2 Primary Colours are mixed together a **SECONDARY** colour is formed.

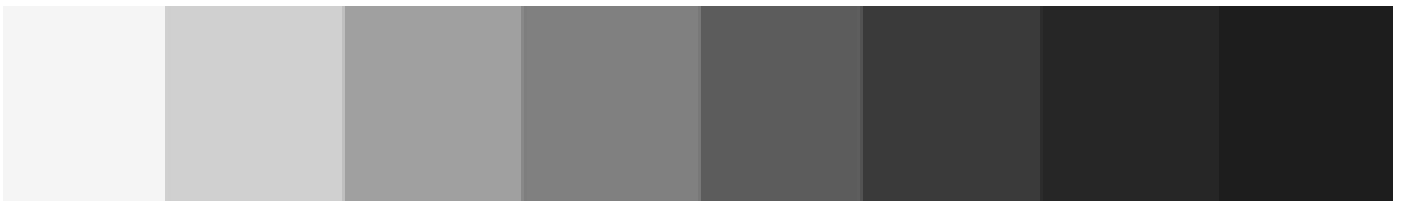
1. Red and Yellow = **Orange**
2. Blue and Yellow = **Green**
3. Red and Blue = **Violet/Purple**



To change the lightness or darkness of a colour, add either white or black to it. This will change the **TONE** of that colour.



TONE is another ELEMENT OF ART. It refers to the use of light and dark in an art work. **TONE** ranges from pure white through all the different greys to pitch black.



Tone can also be used in colour work. When white is added to colour, we say that we **TINT** the colour to make it lighter. When black is added to a colour, we add **SHADE** to that colour to make it darker. Warm colours like red, orange and yellow remind us of the sun. Cold colours like blue, green and purple remind us of water.



Icons

What are Icons?

An icon is a person or thing regarded as a representative symbol. They represent ideas or concepts in a single image.



Love



Peace

Icons can have different meanings depending on where you are from and how you were brought up. In art, an icon is used in an artwork to help the artist convey a message to the person viewing it.

Art Movement

An Art Movement is a style or way of doing art that spans over a period of time. An art movement can be subtly or distinctly different from another movement. These 'styles' are used to describe art practised by a group of artists within the same time period/ region. Some art movements are influenced by other and therefore show similarities, other art movements seem to defy their cousins because of limitations.

Symbolism

Symbolism was an artistic and literary movement that suggested ideas through symbols and emphasised the meaning behind forms, lines, shapes and colour. Symbolism emphasises emotions, feelings and ideas rather than realism. The Symbolist artists expressed their personal ideologies in their work and they all believed in the artist's power to reveal truth.

Activity 3: The Dance of Life by Edvard Munch

Look at the following picture and answer the questions that follow.



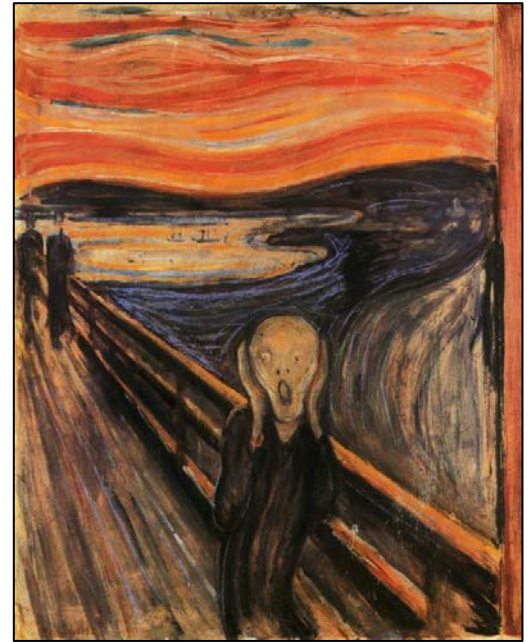
1. There are three women in the picture; the woman in white, the woman in red and the woman in black. What do you think these three women symbolise? (3)
2. The sun is in the background going over the horizon, what could this symbolise in the picture? (1)
3. What idea is this painting trying to convey? (1)

Featured Artist

Edvard Munch

Edvard Munch was a Norwegian painter and print-maker. He was born in Norway on 12 December 1863. His mother died when he was very young and he was raised by his father who suffered from mental illness. This would become an important influence in Munch's work.

A majority of the works which Edvard Munch created, were referred to as the style known as symbolism. This is mainly because of the fact that the paintings he made focused on the internal view of the objects, as opposed to the exterior, and what the eye could see.



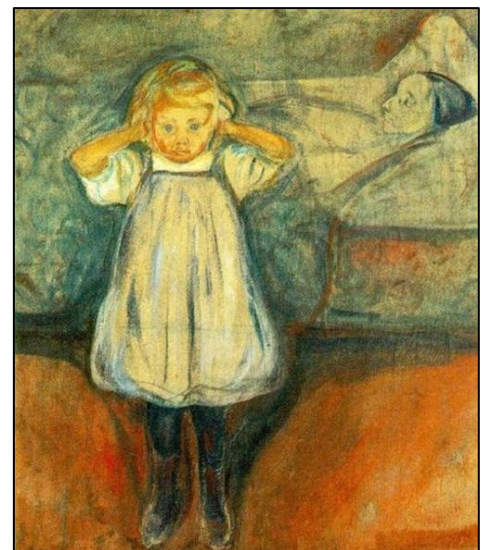
Visual Literacy

Visual literacy is the ability to 'read' a visual text. This can be a painting, sculpture, drawing or even a photograph. You will learn how to use the art elements you have learnt to help you analyse visual images.

Activity 4:

Look at the picture and then answer the questions.

1. What stands out most in this picture? Provide a reason from the picture to support your answer. (2)
2. What do you think is happening in this picture? (1)
3. Why do you think the girl is covering her ears? (1)
4. The title of this painting is 'The Dead Mother'. Does knowing this change what you thinking is happening in the picture? Explain your answer. (2)
5. How has the artist used warm and cool colours to enforce the message of life and death? (2)



Drop Caps

What is a Drop Cap?

The practice of using a large letter to mark the start of a text has been around for almost two thousand years. Illustrated caps increased usability by marking important passages and guiding readers through the text.

The History of Drop Caps

Historically, initial caps were not just decorative elements. Scribes used them to mark where a new section, a new idea, started in the text. This in turn helped “readers” find their place in a text.

Even as late as the 15th century, monks and scribes used initial caps to aid in visually “chunking” texts. Figure 1 shows a *manuscript* (lettered by hand) bible from 1407. The initial cap (*P* in the word *Petrus*) contains a picture of St. Peter, and is thus *historiated*; it relates to the text by showing a recognizable figure or scene. It is also *illuminated*; it is decorated with gold in order to bring the light of God to the reader.



Historiated caps not only helped mark the start of a new idea in the text, they acted as place markers for significant places in the text. Images related to the story served as memory aids for priests and monks who “read” the texts by flickering candle light.