



Art

Curriculum Guide

August 2018

Philosophy of Visual Art

Art is the process of making and interpreting visual reminders of God's handiwork in the world he created. God created us in His own image, being able to respond and appreciate the beauty of this world. Throughout the curriculum, the students will study the elements of art, as well as the principles of design. Students will also study art history, so they can understand art and speak knowledgeably about a work of art. Our art education will help students develop the ability to think clearly, critically, and creatively, while exposing them to a wide variety of mediums, styles, and subject matter. Students should be able to practice art in the following ways: production, fundamentals, aesthetics, exhibiting, observing and studying cultures and the history of art, as well as the artists that created the works. We will encourage the students to use their God-given abilities to the fullest to create works of art.

8th Grade Objectives

8.1 Art Vocabulary

The students will know:

1. Collage
 - a. Artwork made by pasting pieces of paper or other materials to a flat surface.
2. Design
 - a. The way art elements are put together in a work of art, also called composition.
3. Original
 - a. Artwork that looks very different from other artwork; not copied.
4. Portrait
 - a. A painting or drawing of a person.
5. Paint
 - a. A special colored liquid used to give color to something.
 - b. To make a picture using a brush and colored liquids.
6. Subject matter
 - a. All the objects seen in a work of art.

8.2 Elements of Art

The students will know:

1. Line
 - a. Different types of lines (/////, \\\\\\\ diagonal; llllll vertical; ===== horizontal)
 - i. Different qualities of lines (thick; thin; jagged; ~ ~ curved; dotted)
2. Texture--The way something feels to the touch or looks like it feels
 - a. Actual Texture (real)
 - b. Visual Texture (implied)
3. Shape
 - a. Organic
 - b. Geometric
4. Value
 - a. Lightness
 - b. Darkness
5. Color
 - a. Color Wheel-the color wheel is used to guide us in mixing colors.
 - b. Primary Colors on the Color Wheel

- c. Complementary Colors: Opposite colors on the color wheel. (The opposite of blue-violet is yellow-orange)
- d. Secondary Colors are created by mixing 2 primary colors.
- e. Intermediate Colors are created by mixing 2 secondary colors.
- f. Color Schemes:
 - i. Warm colors - red, orange, yellow
 - ii. Cool colors - blue, violet, green
 - iii. Neutrals - brown, black, white, gray
 - iv. Tints - a color mixed with white, making it lighter
- 6. Shades-the darkness or tone of a color; dark blue or very dark blue
- 7. Space
 - a. Background: The part of a work of art that looks farthest away from the viewer.
 - b. Foreground: The part of a work of art that appears closest to the viewer. This is often the most important part of the work.
 - c. Middle ground: The part of a work of art that appears midway between two things, such as the foreground and the background.
 - d. Overlap: One part (as a line, shape or color) covers some of another part.
- 8. Perspective: The technique of representing 3-D objects and depth on a 2-D surface.
- 9. Placement: The act of placing or arranging things in a composition/artwork.

8.3 Principles of Design

The students will know:

- 1. Repetition
 - a. The repeating of any object, shape, or design to create interest in a work.
- 2. Balance
 - a. Achieved in a work of art when opposite sides contain elements of equal balance.
 - b. Symmetric-Balanced
 - c. Asymmetric-Unbalanced
 - d. Radial-Same on each side Not the same on each side Balanced from the center/radiates outward
- 3. Variety
- 4. Rhythm
 - a. The arrangement of parts of an artwork. The artwork is created by using repetition....it creates a rhythm (as in music) throughout the artwork
- 5. Movement
 - a. This occurs when the artist uses elements to move the viewer's eye across the work.
- 6. Emphasis/Center of Interest

- a. Sometimes called emphasis, is the focal point of an artwork....the first thing you want people to notice in the work. It grabs the viewer's interest.
- 7. Contrast
 - a. This occurs when the viewer is meant to compare opposite things in the artwork to attract the viewer's eye. (Examples: big/small many/few dark/light
- 8. Variety
 - a. The artist uses a variety of the elements so the work is interesting/not dull.
 - b. The artist uses a variety of shapes, colors, etc.

8.4 Art History

The students will know:

- 1. Style
 - a. Cubism
- 2. Artists
 - a. Picasso
 - b. Romare Bearden

8.5 Art Appreciation

The students will know:

- 1. Description
 - a. A work of art from an objective point of view – its physical attributes, and formal construction.
- 2. Analysis
 - a. A detailed look at a work of art that combines physical attributes with subjective statements based on the viewer's reaction to the work.
- 3. Context
 - a. Historical, religious, or environmental information that surrounds a particular work of art and which helps to understand the work's meaning.
- 4. Meaning
 - a. A statement of the work's content. A message or narrative expressed by the subject matter.
- 5. Judgment
 - a. A critical point of view about a work of art concerning its aesthetic or cultural value.

8.6 Types of Visual Art

Students should also discuss observations of visual and expressive features seen in the environment (such as colors, textures, shapes, etc.)

The students will know:

1. Horizon Line - n. The point in a landscape painting where the sky appears to meet the ground.
2. Landscape - n. Artwork that shows an outdoor scene.
3. Painting - n. A painted picture.
4. Portrait - A painting or drawing of a person.
5. Sculpture - n. A 3 dimensional (3-D) piece of artwork formed from stone, clay, wood, metal, etc.
6. Still life - n. Artwork that shows non-living things such as books, candles, or the like.
7. Weaving - n. Artwork created by lacing together strands of materials such as yarn, thread or paper.

7th Grade Objectives

7.1 Art Vocabulary

The students will know:

1. Collage
 - a. Artwork made by pasting pieces of paper or other materials to a flat surface.
2. Original
 - a. Artwork that looks very different from other artwork; not copied.
3. Portrait
 - a. A painting or drawing of a person.
4. Paint
 - a. A special colored liquid used to give color to something.
 - b. To make a picture using a brush and colored liquids.
5. Subject matter
 - a. All the objects seen in a work of art.

7.2 Elements of Art

The students will know:

1. Line
 - a. Different types of lines (/////, \\\\\\\ diagonal; llllll vertical; ===== horizontal)
 - b. Different qualities of lines (thick; thin; jagged; ~ ~ curved; dotted)
2. Texture--The way something feels to the touch or looks like it feels
 - a. Actual Texture (real)
 - b. Visual Texture (implied)
3. Shape
 - a. Organic
 - b. Geometric
4. Value
 - a. Lightness
 - b. Darkness
5. Color
 - a. Color Wheel-the color wheel is used to guide us in mixing colors.
 - b. Primary Colors on the Color Wheel
 - c. Complementary Colors: Opposite colors on the color wheel. (The opposite of blue-violet is yellow-orange)

- d. Secondary Colors are created by mixing 2 primary colors.
 - e. Intermediate Colors are created by mixing 2 secondary colors.
 - f. Color Schemes:
 - i. Warm colors - red, orange, yellow
 - ii. Cool colors - blue, violet, green
 - iii. Neutrals - brown, black, white, gray
 - iv. Tints - a color mixed with white, making it lighter
 - v. Shades - the darkness or tone of a color; dark blue or very dark blue
6. Space
- a. Background: The part of a work of art that looks farthest away from the viewer.
 - b. Foreground: The part of a work of art that appears closest to the viewer. This is often the most important part of the work.
 - c. Middle ground: The part of a work of art that appears midway between two things, such as the foreground and the background.
7. Perspective: The technique of representing 3-D objects and depth on a 2-D surface.
8. Placement: The act of placing or arranging things in a composition/artwork.

7.3 Principles of Design

The students will be introduced to:

- 1. Repetition
 - a. The repeating of any object, shape, or design to create interest in a work.
- 2. Balance
 - a. Achieved in a work of art when opposite sides contain elements of equal balance.
 - b. Symmetric-Balanced
 - c. Asymmetric-Unbalanced
 - d. Radial-Same on each side Not the same on each side Balanced from the center/radiates outward
- 3. Rhythm
 - a. The arrangement of parts of an artwork. The artwork is created by using repetition....it creates a rhythm (as in music) throughout the artwork
- 4. Movement
 - a. This occurs when the artist uses elements to move the viewer's eye across the work.
- 5. Emphasis/Center of Interest
 - a. Sometimes called emphasis, is the focal point of an artwork....the first thing you want people to notice in the work. It grabs the viewer's interest.
- 6. Contrast

- a. This occurs when the viewer is meant to compare opposite things in the artwork to attract the viewer's eye. (Examples: big/small many/few dark/light)
7. Variety
- a. The artist uses a variety of shapes, colors, etc.

7.4 Art History

The students will know:

1. Style
 - a. Renaissance Art
2. Artists
 - a. Leonardo DaVinci (Mona Lisa, Last Supper)
 - b. Michelangelo (God creating Adam)
 - c. Raphael (School of Athens)
 - d. M.C. Escher (Drawing Hands)
 - e. Frank Lloyd Wright

7.5 Art Appreciation

The students will know:

1. Description
 - a. A work of art from an objective point of view – its physical attributes, and formal construction.
2. Analysis
 - a. A detailed look at a work of art that combines physical attributes with subjective statements based on the viewer's reaction to the work.
3. Context
 - a. Historical, religious, or environmental information that surrounds a particular work of art and which helps to understand the work's meaning.
4. Meaning
 - a. A statement of the work's content. A message or narrative expressed by the subject matter.
5. Judgment
 - a. A critical point of view about a work of art concerning its aesthetic or cultural value.

7.6 Types of Visual Art

The students will know:

1. Horizon Line
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5. Sculpture
 - a. A 3 dimensional (3-D) piece of artwork formed from stone, clay, wood, metal, etc.
6. Still life
 - a. Artwork that shows non-living things such as books, candles, or the like.

6th Grade Objectives

6.1 Art Vocabulary

The students will know:

1. Collage
 - a. Artwork made by pasting pieces of paper or other materials to a flat surface.
2. Original
 - a. Artwork that looks very different from other artwork; not copied.
3. Portrait
 - a. A painting or drawing of a person.
4. Paint
 - a. A special colored liquid used to give color to something.
5. To make a picture using a brush and colored liquids.

6.2 Elements of Art

The students will know:

1. Line
 - a. Different types of lines (/////, \\\\\\\ diagonal; IIIIII vertical; ===== horizontal)
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 - b. Primary Colors on the Color Wheel
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 - f. Color Schemes:

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 - iii. Tints - a color mixed with white, making it lighter
 - iv. Shades - the darkness or tone of a color; dark blue or very dark blue
- 6. Space
 - a. Background: The part of a work of art that looks farthest away from the viewer.
 - b. Foreground: The part of a work of art that appears closest to the viewer. This is often the most important part of the work.
 - c. Middle ground: The part of a work of art that appears midway between two things, such as the foreground and the background.
 - d. Perspective: The technique of representing 3-D objects and depth on a 2-D surface.

6.3 Art History

The students will know:

- 1. Style
 - a. Surrealism
 - b. Pop Art
- 2. Artists
 - a. Salvador Dali (Persistence of Memory)
 - b. Rene Magritte (Le Mariage Du Minuit)
 - c. Frida Kahlo (Self-portrait with thorn necklace)
 - d. Andy Warhol

6.4 Art Appreciation

The students will know:

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- 4. Meaning

- a. A statement of the work's content. A message or narrative expressed by the subject matter.

6.5 Types of Visual Art

The students will know:

1. Horizon Line
 - a. The point in a landscape painting where the sky appears to meet the ground.
2. Landscape
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4. Sculpture
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5. Still life
 - a. Artwork that shows non-living things such as books, candles, or the like.

5th Grade Objectives

5.1 Art Vocabulary

The students will know:

1. Collage
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 - a. A special colored liquid used to give color to something.
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5.2 Elements of Art

The students will know:

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 - iii. Middle ground: The part of a work of art that appears midway between two things, such as the foreground and the background.

5.3 Art History

The students will know:

1. Style
 - a. Egyptian Art
 - b. Cubism
 - c. Abstract Art
2. Artists
 - a. Mask of King Tut
 - b. Pablo Picasso--3 musicians
 - c. Stuart Davis--Combination Concrete

5.4 Art Appreciation

The students will know:

1. Description
 - a. A work of art from an objective point of view – its physical attributes, and formal construction.
2. Analysis
 - a. A detailed look at a work of art that combines physical attributes with subjective statements based on the viewer's reaction to the work.
3. Context
 - a. Historical, religious, or environmental information that surrounds a particular work of art and which helps to understand the work's meaning.
4. Meaning
 - a. A statement of the work's content. A message or narrative expressed by the subject matter.

5.5 Types of Visual Art

The students will know:

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3. Painting
 - a. A painted picture.
4. Sculpture
 - a. A 3 dimensional (3-D) piece of artwork formed from stone, clay, wood, metal, etc.

4th Grade Objectives

4.1 Art Vocabulary

The students will know:

1. Collage
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3. Portrait
 - a. A painting or drawing of a person.
4. Paint
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 - b. To make a picture using a brush and colored liquids.

4.2 Elements of Art

The students will know:

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 - e. Intermediate Colors are created by mixing 2 secondary colors.
 - f. Color Schemes:

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 - iii. Tints - a color mixed with white, making it lighter
- g. Space
 - i. Background: The part of a work of art that looks farthest away from the viewer.
 - ii. Foreground: The part of a work of art that appears closest to the viewer. This is often the most important part of the work.
 - iii. Middle ground: The part of a work of art that appears midway between two things, such as the foreground and the background.

4.3 Art History

The students will know:

1. Style
 - a. Asian
 - b. African
 - c. Abstract Art
2. Artists
 - a. William Johnson-Going to church
 - b. Georgia O'Keeffe-white trumpet flower, red poppies, black iris
 - c. African Masks
 - d. Asian Art-Japanese Lanterns, Cherry Blossoms

4.4 Art Appreciation

The students will know:

1. Description
 - a. A work of art from an objective point of view – its physical attributes, and formal construction.
2. Analysis
 - a. A detailed look at a work of art that combines physical attributes with subjective statements based on the viewer's reaction to the work.
3. Context
 - a. Historical, religious, or environmental information that surrounds a particular work of art and which helps to understand the work's meaning.
4. Meaning
 - a. A statement of the work's content. A message or narrative expressed by the subject matter.

4.5 Types of Visual Art

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