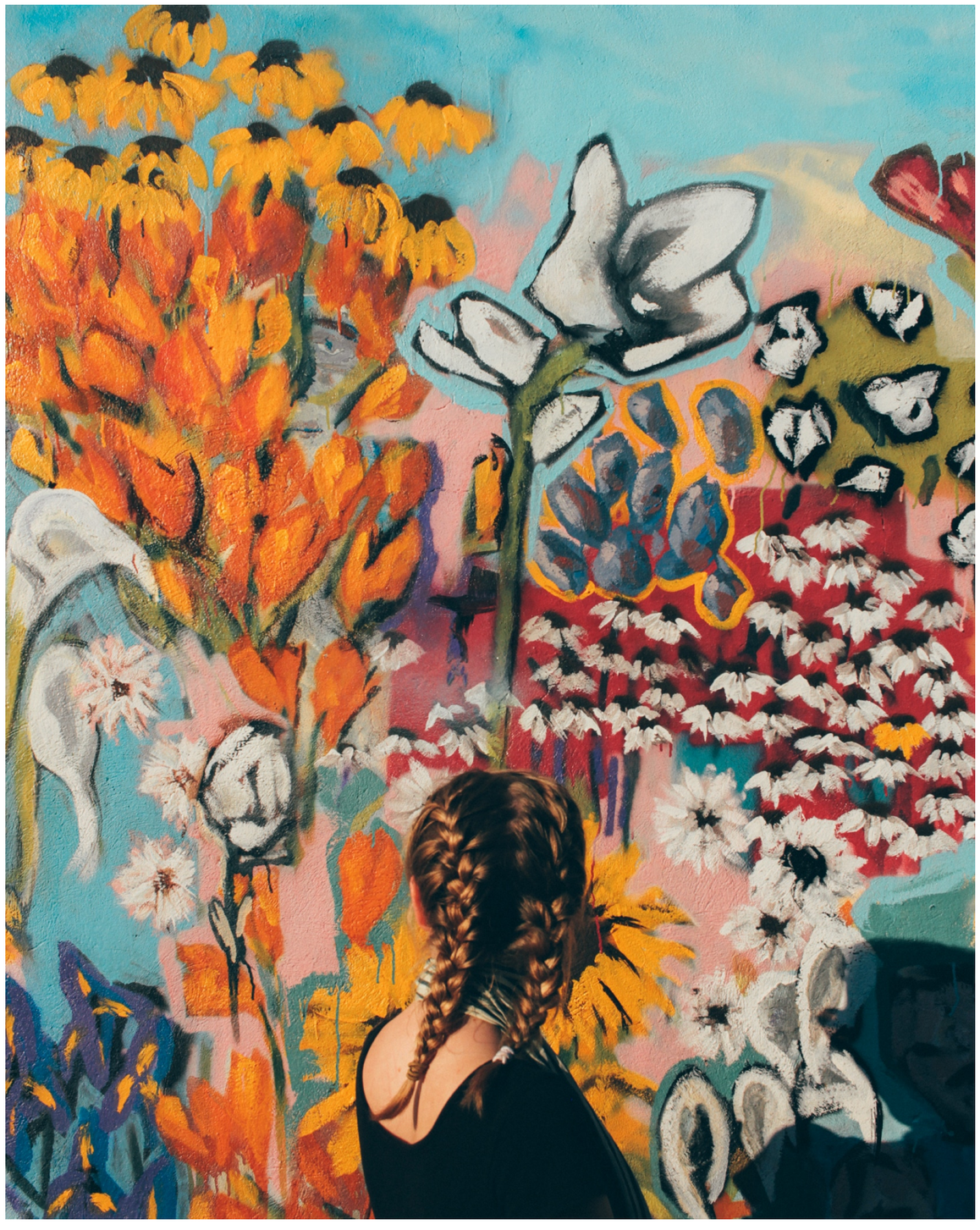
ART

ASSIGNMENT #3: FAUVISM

Elements & Principles of Art- Color, Value, Unity



REVIEW: ELEMENTS OF ART

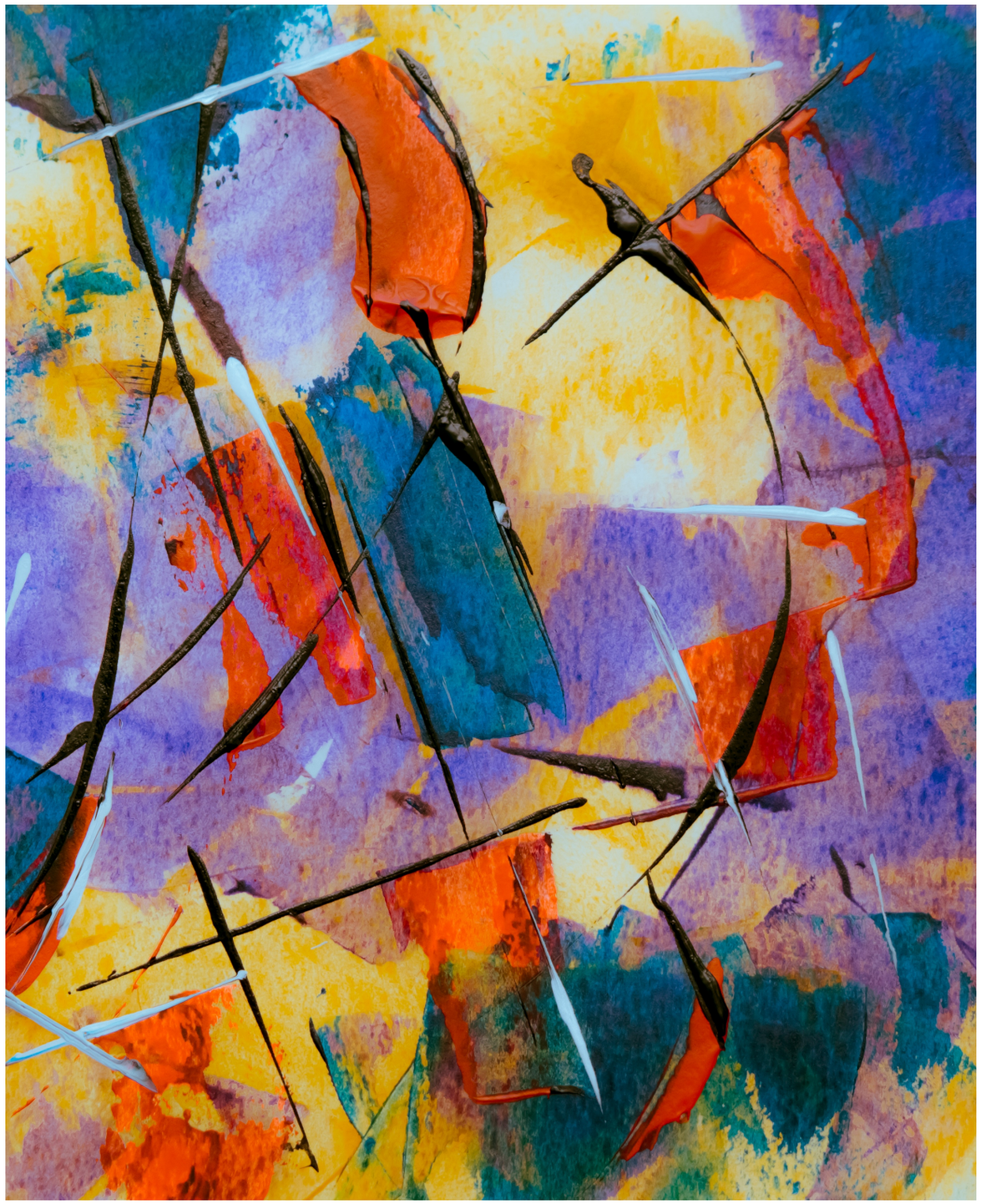


Elements of Art are considered the "building blocks" of an artwork. Every single artwork (be it abstract or representational) is composed out of at least two of these elements. In other words, art cannot be created without them.

7 Elements of Art:

- Line
- Shape
- **Color**
- Texture
- Form
- **Value**
- Space

REVIEW: PRINCIPLES OF ART



Principles of Art are the means an artist uses to arrange or organize elements in order to create an artwork. In other words, it is how the artist *manipulates* the elements in order to create a visually pleasing composition and transmit the message/idea that is meant to be transmitted.

8 Principles of Art:

- Balance
- Contrast
- Emphasis
- Movement
- Pattern
- Rhythm
- **Unity**
- Variety

ELEMENTS OF ART: COLOR & VALUE



- We see color because light reflects off objects around us. Without light, color wouldn't exist. The wavelengths of reflected light determine what color you see.
- Artists use color to transmit depth, form, and emotion in a painting.
- **There are three main properties to color:**
- **a) Hue: the name we give to a color (red, yellow, blue, green, etc.).**
- **b) Intensity/Saturation: the vividness or purity of a color.**
- **c) Value: how light or dark a color is. The terms *shade* and *tint* refer to value changes in colors. In painting, *shades* are created by adding black to a color, while *tints* are created by adding white to a color.**

PROPERTIES OF COLOR

Hue *Saturation* *Value*



-Next, we're going to be briefly talking about the Color Wheel, Color Temperature and Color Schemes, which are all essential to know about as artists!

THE COLOR WHEEL



- **The color wheel was developed by Sir Isaac Newton (c. 1665) by taking the color spectrum and bending it into a circle.**

- It's an important tool that allows artists to understand relationships between colors.

- **By knowing the Color Wheel, we're able to successfully create color mixtures as we're painting *and* plan effective color combinations.**

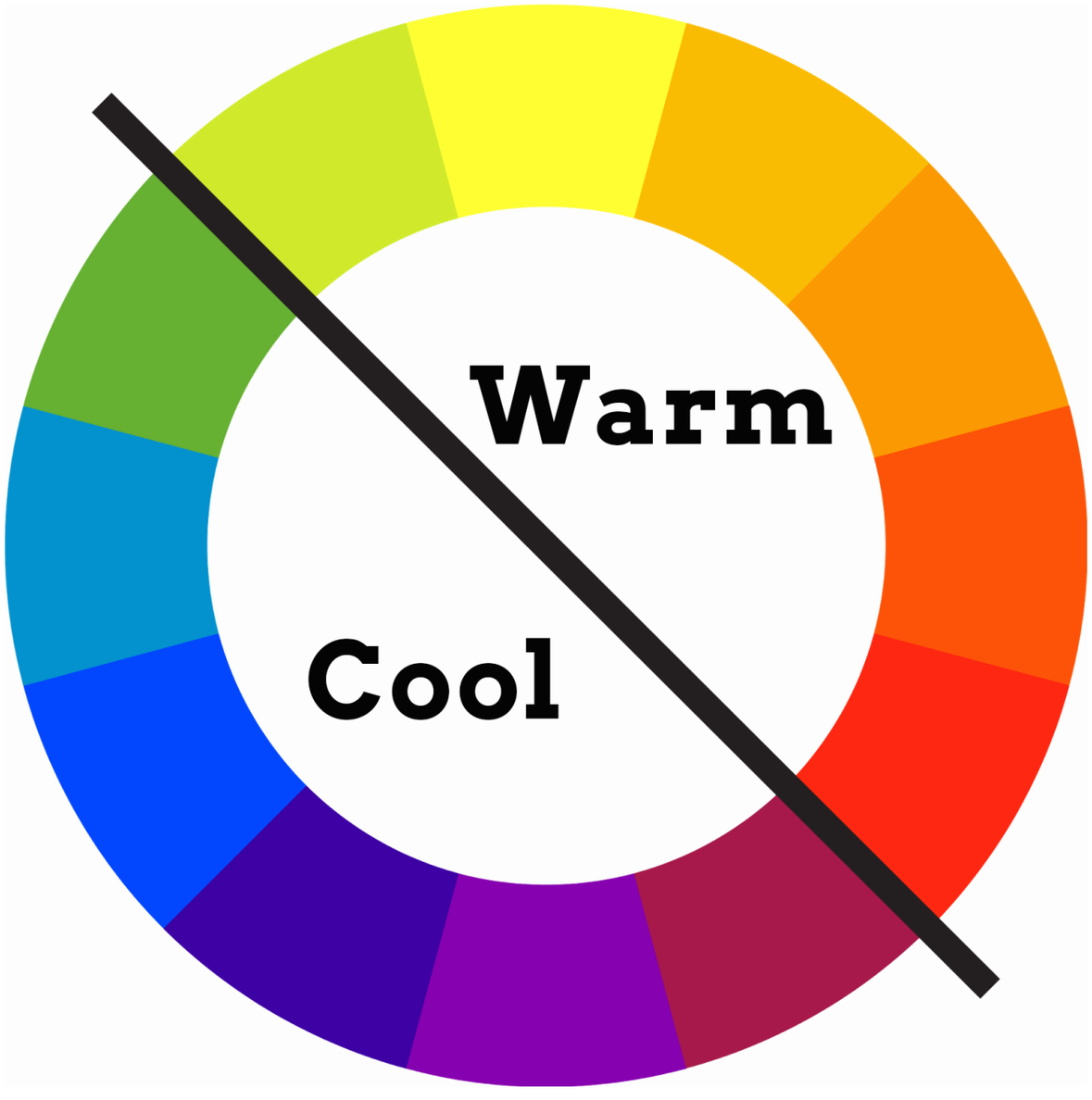
- **Remember, color is one of the most important things behind making a painting look harmonious, which is an important characteristic of effective compositions.**

THE COLOR WHEEL



- **The color wheel is made up of three different types of colors: Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary.**
- **Primary colors are red, yellow, and blue.** They can only be created through the use of natural pigments while all other colors found on the color wheel can be created by mixing primary colors together.
- **Secondary colors are orange, green, and purple.** They can be created by mixing equal parts of any two primary colors. Yellow and blue= green. Red and blue=purple (violet). Red and yellow= orange.
- **Tertiary colors are created by mixing equal parts of a secondary color and a primary color together.** There are six tertiary colors- red-purple, red-orange, blue-green, yellow-green, blue-purple, and yellow-orange.

COLOR TEMPERATURE



- **The color wheel is divided into Warm and Cool colors.**
- **As artists, it's important to be able to notice the color temperature of the pigment on hand, as it will have an effect on the color mixtures we create.**
- **We can also use color temperature when planning colors for our paintings as this play and contrast can build interesting depth and mood.**
- **Warm colors pop out while cool colors recede.**
- **Color Psychology: Warm colors transmit strong emotions while cool colors transmit calm**

COLOR SCHEMES



Complemetary



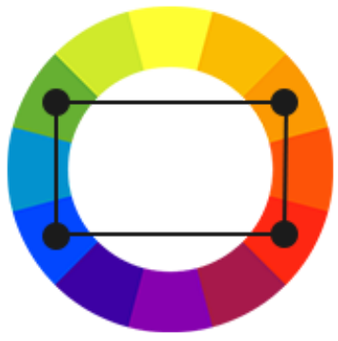
Analogous



Triadic



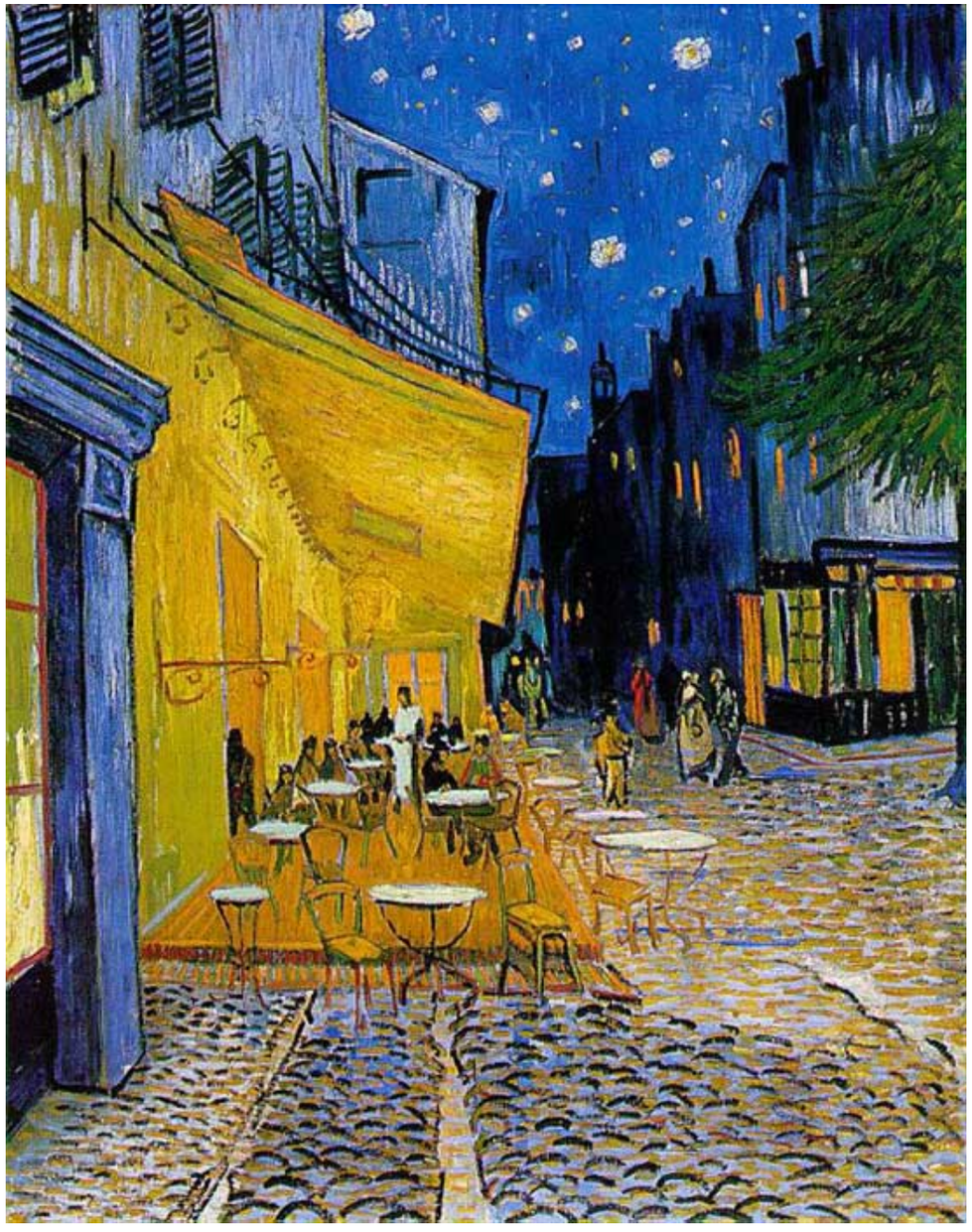
Split Complemetary



Tetradic

- **Artists throughout history have made use of tried and true color combinations to ensure that their use of color will help achieve harmonious, cohesive compositions.**

EXAMPLES OF COLOR SCHEMES IN FAMOUS PAINTINGS



Complementary Color Scheme:
***Van Gogh,** Café Terrace on the Place du Forum, Arles, 1888*



Complementary Color Scheme:
***Vermeer,** The Milkmaid, 1658 – 60*

EXAMPLES OF COLOR SCHEMES IN FAMOUS PAINTINGS



Analogous Color Scheme:
***Rothko,** Violet, Black, Orange, Yellow on White and Red, 1949*



Analogous Color Scheme:
***Jean Honoré Fragonard,** Young Girl Reading, 1769*

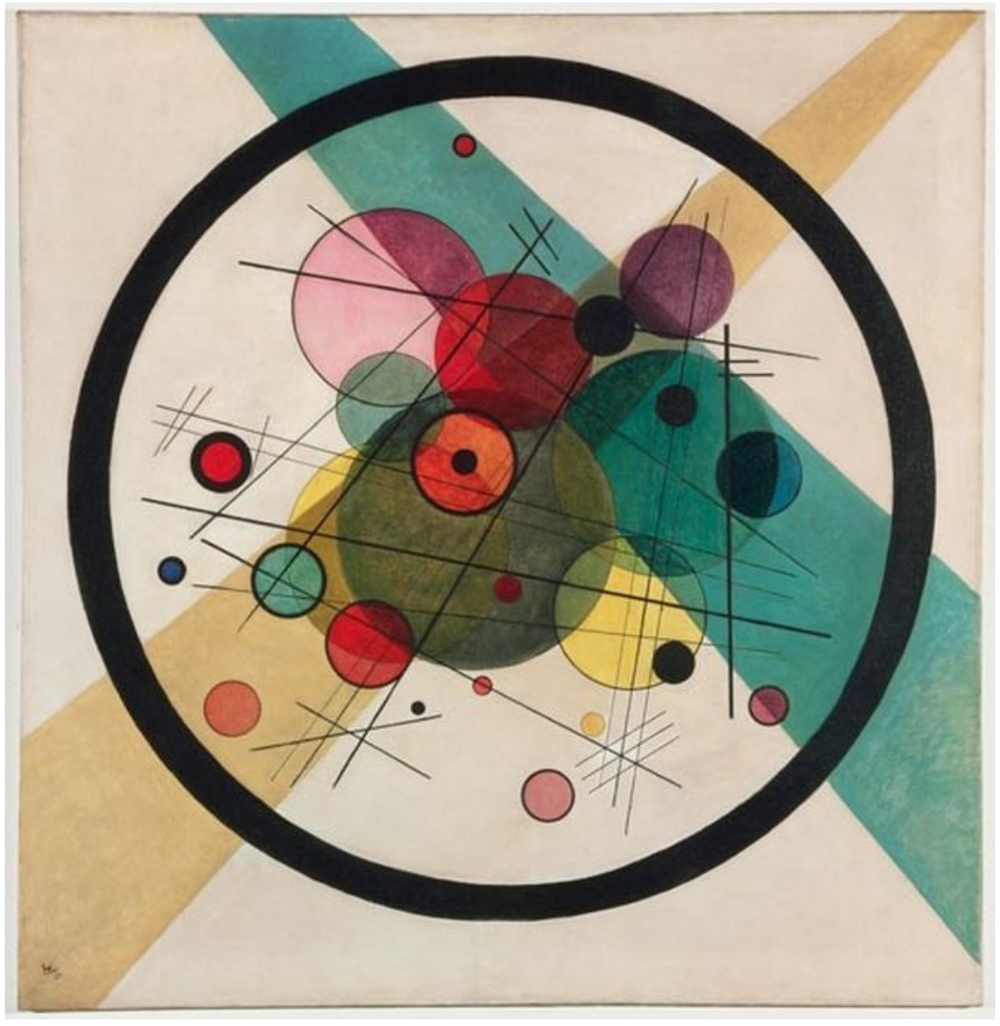
PRINCIPLE OF ART: UNITY



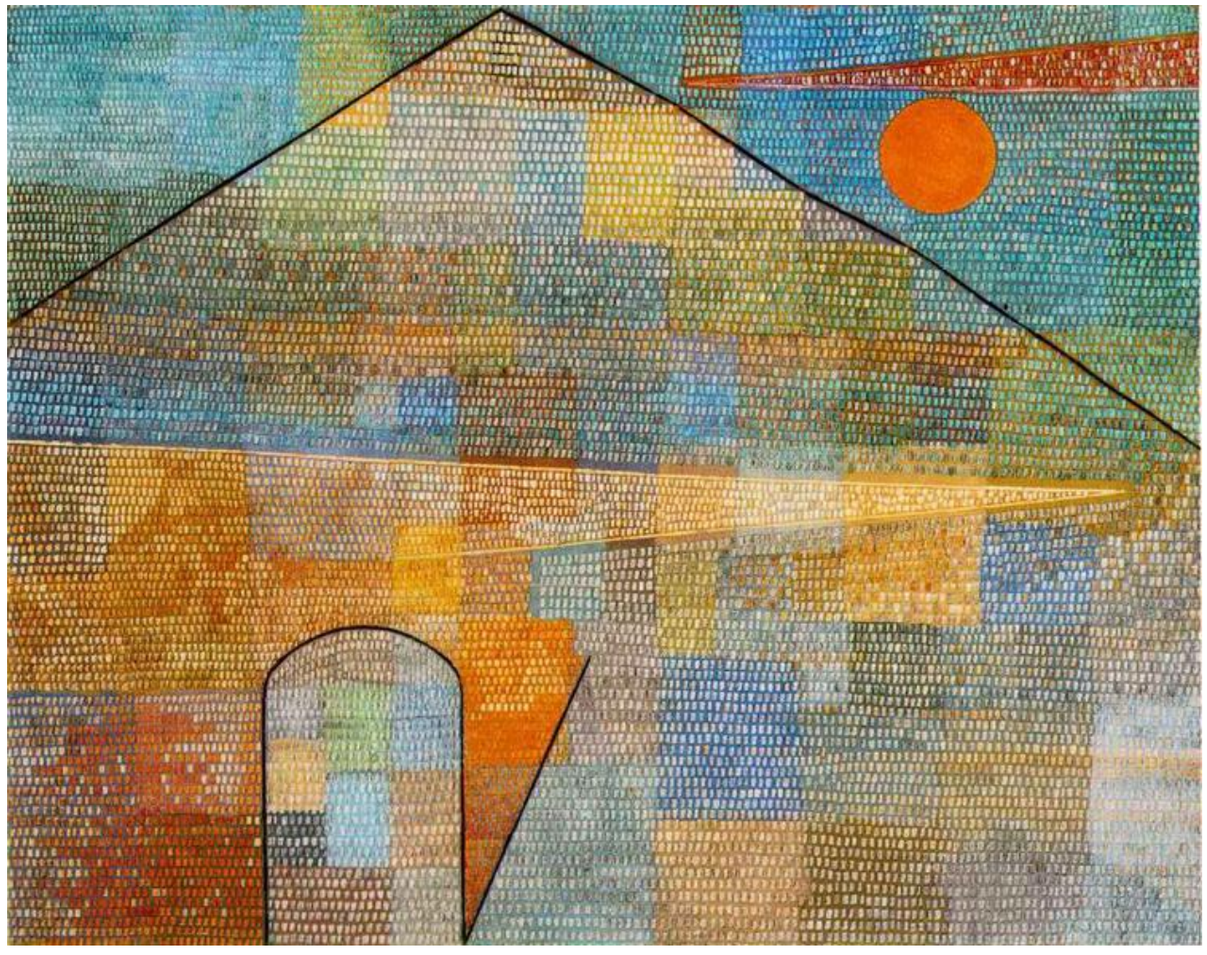
Color to create unity:
Picasso, *The Old Guitarist, 1904*

- **Unity (also called harmony) is an important principle of art that makes a composition look coherent.**
- Remember, when creating a composition, it's about *the whole*. Different parts should fit together to create one same complete piece.
- Unity and harmony in art are used by artists to tie a composition together and many times it helps enhance the meaning behind the piece.
- **To create unity or harmony in art, artists use and manipulate different Elements of Art (Color, Shape, Line, Texture, etc.) to create a sense of consistency.**
- **As mentioned in the previous class, there also has to be variety present to create a successful artwork. There has to be a balance and play between the two.**

MORE EXAMPLES OF UNITY IN ART



Shape/Form to create unity:
Kandinksy, *Circles in a Circle, 1923*

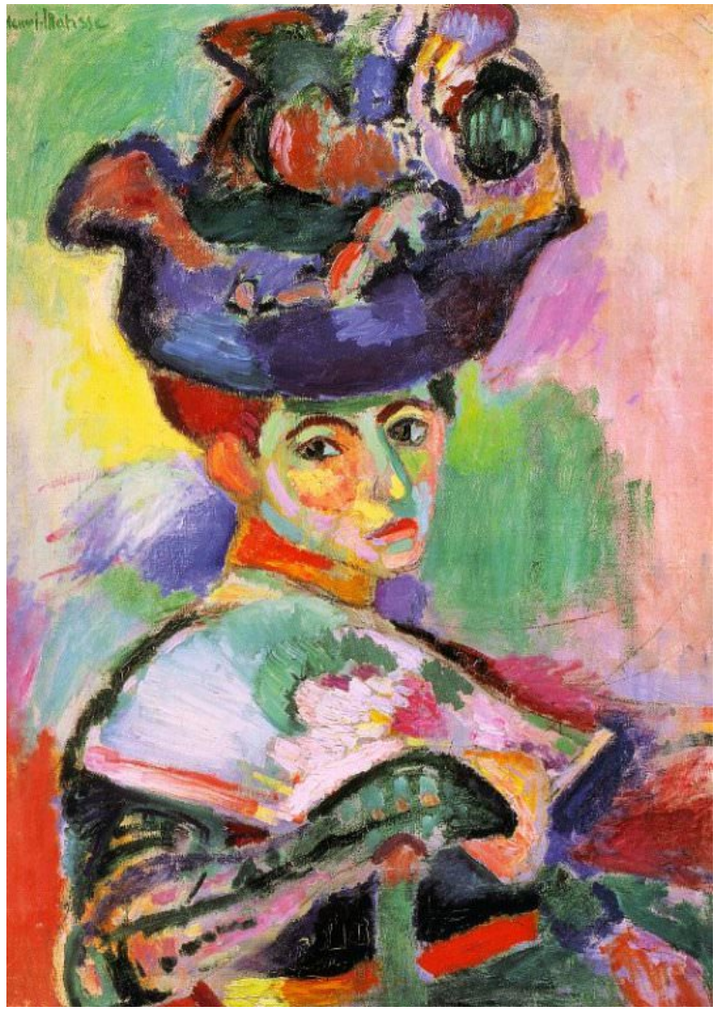


Texture to create unity:
Klee, *Ad Parnassum, 1932*

FAUVISM–HISTORY

- **Fauvism was the first 20th century movement in modern art, often seen as an extreme extension Van Gogh's Post-Impressionism.**

- Fauvism was an important precursor to Cubism and Expressionism as well as future abstract styles.



Matisse, *Woman with a Hat, 1905*



De Vlaminck*, The Red Roofs, 1912*

FAUVISM–CHARACTERISTICS

- **Bold use of unnatural color as a means of communicating artist's emotional state.**
- **Intense color as a vehicle for describing light and space.**
- **Often contrasting, Complementary color schemes**
- **Artists rejected traditional techniques to represent three-dimensional space and, instead, used flat areas or patches of color to separate different spaces in a painting.**
- **Fauvism can be seen as a form of expressionism in its use of bright colors and spontaneous brushwork.**



Derain, *Charing Cross Brigge, 1906*

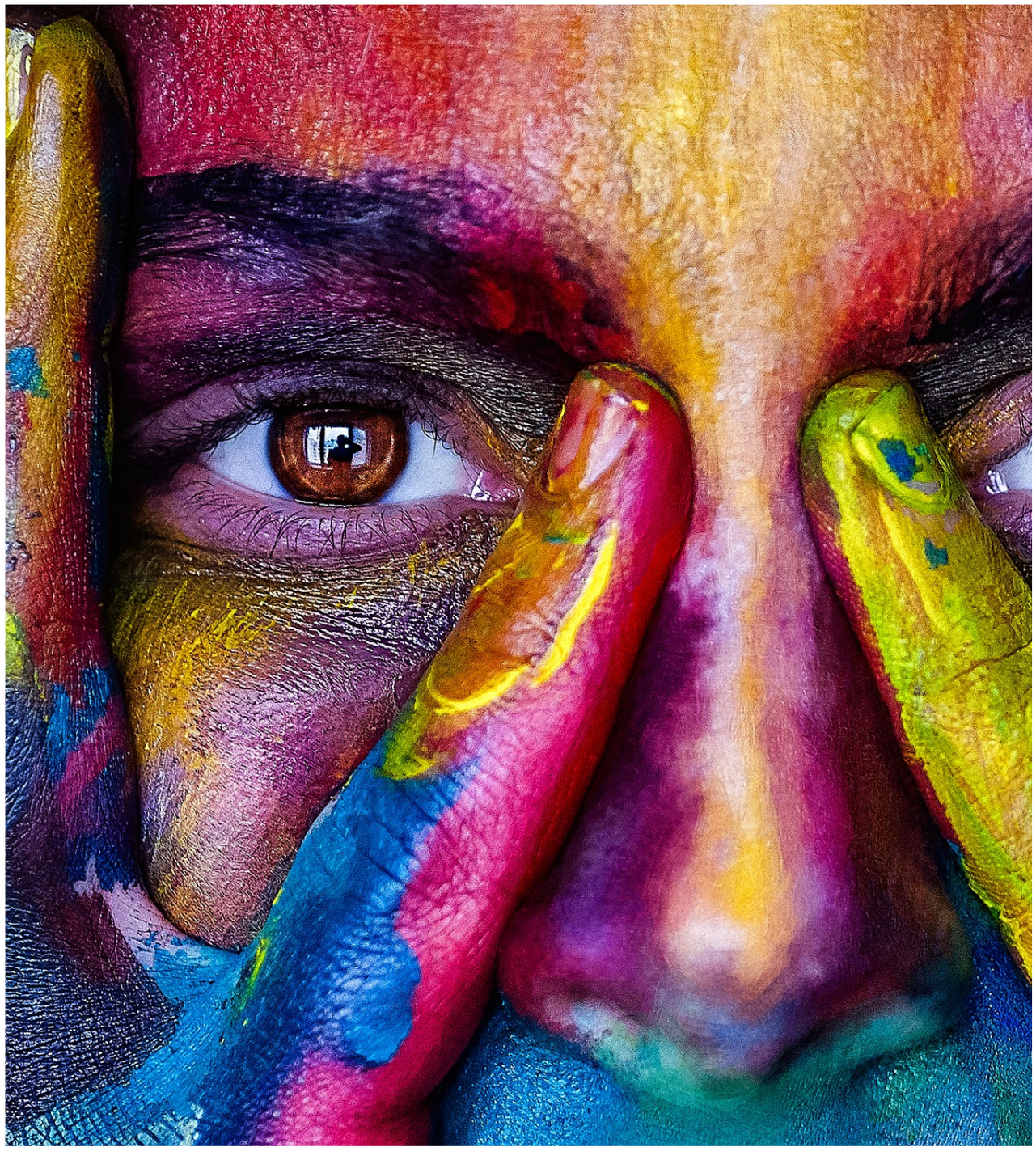


Marquet, *Life Class at the Ecole de Breaux-Arts, 1898*

ART ASSIGNMENT #3:

- **Create a composition that demonstrates a thoughtful use of color. Think of enhancing a particular idea or emotion through its use.**
- **Research Color Schemes used by artists throughout history and pinpoint which you like best.**
- **Produce a sense of harmony and unity through color and other Elements of Art.**
- **Suggested art style to explore: Fauvism**
- **Have fun and be creative! :)**

ARTISTIC PROCESS *SUGGESTED* STAGES



1. Dream it

2. Plan + Prepare

3. Execution

4. End it (or repeat it)

5. Evaluate + Reflect

Staying mindful of these helps you keep moving forward!