

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

Realistic Art & Proportion

Realistic art is art that shows recognizable objects; just like things you would see in real life. Sometimes, realistic art looks so real, it almost looks like a photograph.

For example, look at the following painting by the famous painter, Rembrandt in 1632. This painting is called "The Anatomy Lecture of Dr. Nicolaes Tulp".



"The Anatomy Lecture of Dr. Nicolaes Tulp" [1632] by Rembrandt van Rijn.

Looking at this painting, it is easy to recognize what you see. There are eight men wearing funny-looking clothing (actually, the style of clothing worn in 17th century Holland), and on a table in front of the men lies a dead man, whose arm is being dissected. It is easy to identify all the objects in the painting, as well as the overall meaning of the painting. (You are looking at an anatomy demonstration.)

Why are these objects and people realistic looking? Well, that's because the artist used correct Proportion. **Proportion** is the Art Principle concerned with the size relationship of one part to another. Many artists use correct proportion in their work. They want the viewer to recognize the person, place or thing being shown. If Rembrandt painted the men with huge heads and small bodies, it wouldn't look real. Instead, he used correct proportion to make the heads and bodies of the men look like real people.

Portraits

A **Portrait** is an image of a person, especially the face and upper body. Proportion is important if you want to make a portrait look realistic.

Famous Realistic Portraits

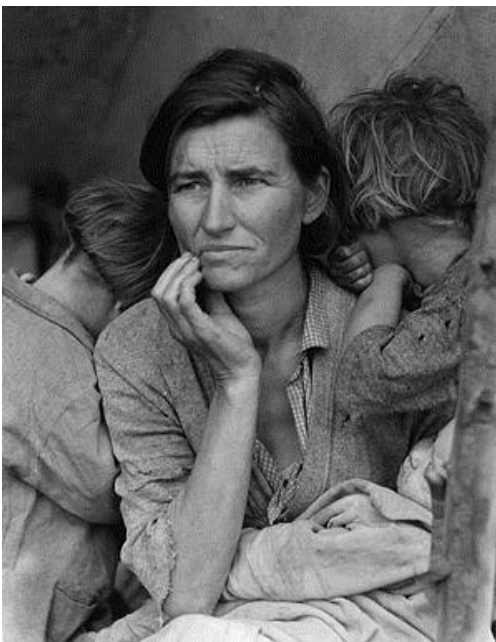


Mona Lisa. Leonardo DaVinci. 1506.

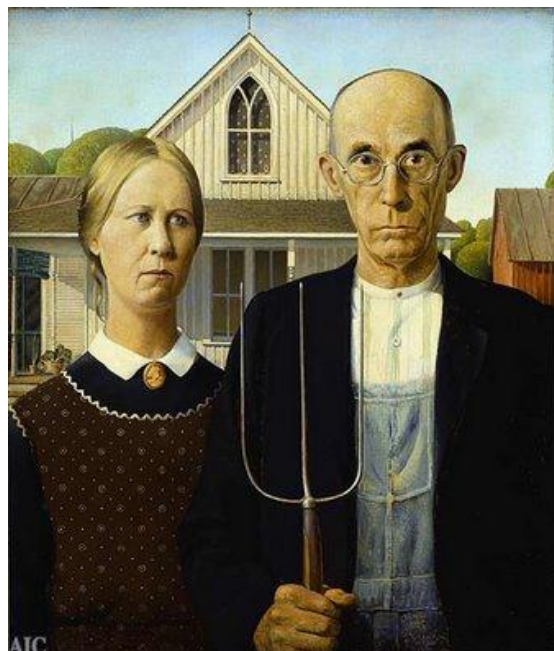


Portrait of Suzanne Bloch. Pablo Picasso. 1904.

(This \$55 million dollar painting was stolen in 2006!)



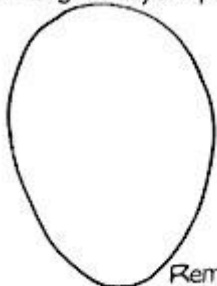
Migrant Mother. Dorothea Lange. 1936



American Gothic. Grant Wood. 1930

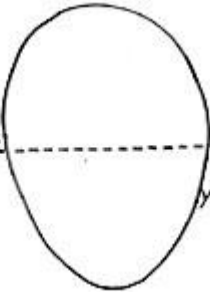
Realistic Portrait Proportions

Draw large. Fill your paper



Remember!
Heads are shaped
like eggs, not circles

Draw a horizontal
line half way down.



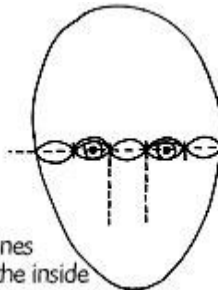
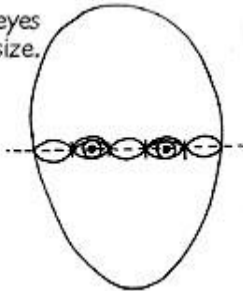
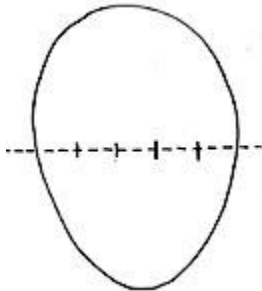
Draw lightly if
you want to erase.

Lots of people draw
the eyes too high,
which gives your
portrait a...



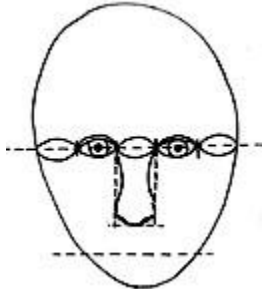
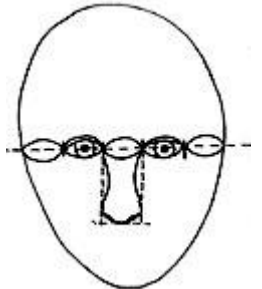
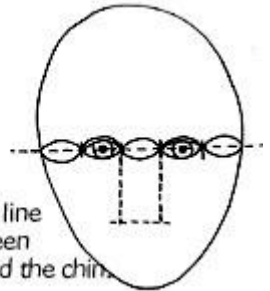
**Big
Chin!**

Draw five eyes
of equal size.

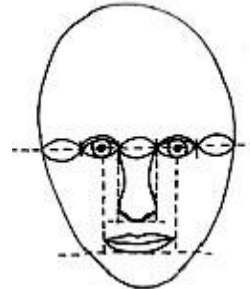
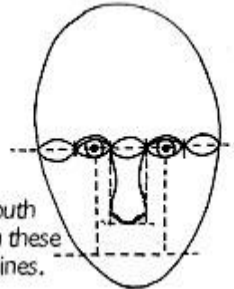


Draw two lines
down from the inside
corners of the eyes.

Draw another line
halfway between
the eye line and the chin.



A relaxed mouth
fits between these
two vertical lines.

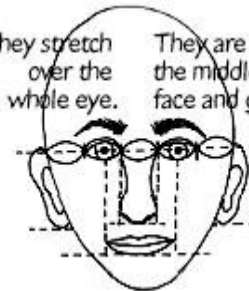


Don't be shy!
Draw the ears
big enough!

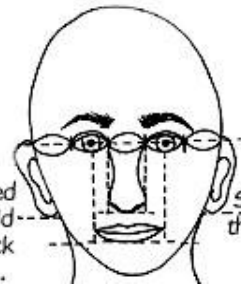


They stretch
over the
whole eye.

They are wider in
the middle of the
face and get thinner.



Two curved
lines should
do the trick
for a neck.



Start at
the ears.

Remember:
**THREE
HEADS!**



Draw a gentle curve
for each shoulder.

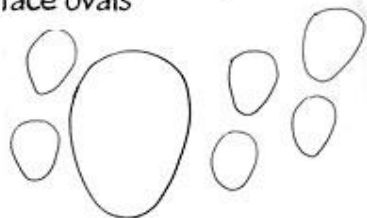
A hairline is where your
hair starts sprouting.
The hairline is NOT
the top of the head!



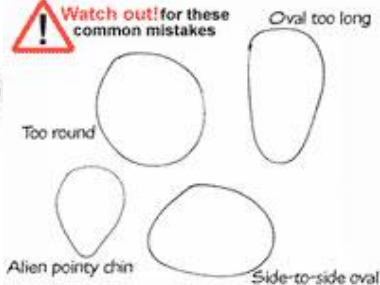
And try
different
hair styles!

Face Shapes

Practice drawing face ovals



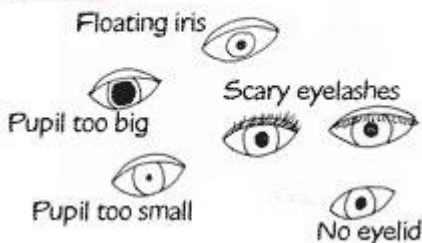
Watch out! for these common mistakes



Practice drawing eye shapes



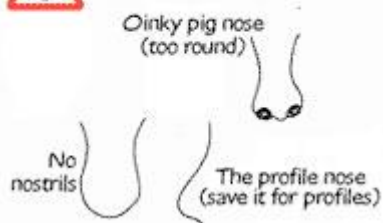
Watch out! for these common mistakes



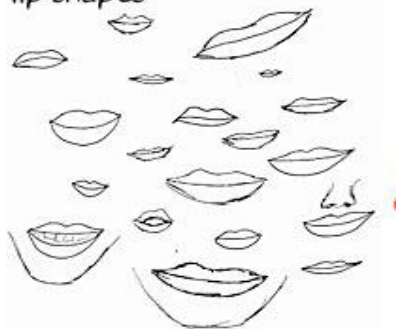
Practice drawing nose shapes



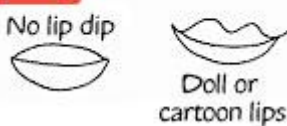
Watch out! for these common mistakes



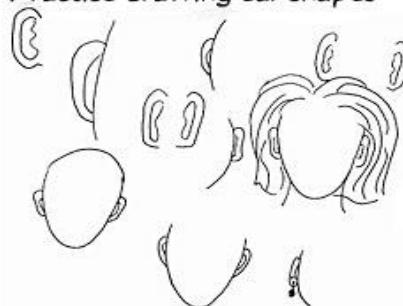
Practice drawing lip shapes



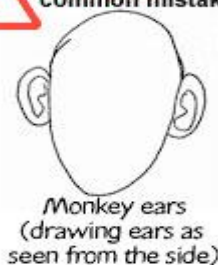
Watch out! for these common mistakes



Practice drawing ear shapes



Watch out! for this common mistake



Name: _____ Date: _____

Art Criticism



4 Easy Steps!

1. Description (what do I see?) **collect facts*
2. Analysis (how is the work organized?)
3. Interpretation (what is happening? and what is the artist trying to say?)
4. Judgment (what do I think of the work?) **express your personal likes and dislikes*

1. Description	2. Analysis	3. Interpretation	4. Judgment

Art Criticism!

Draw a quick sketch of the work here:

1. Describe:

1. Who is the artist?

2. When was it created?

3. What mediums were used to create it?

4. What is the size of the work?

5. What is the title of the work?

2. Analyze:

Principle Element							
	Proportion	Rhythm	Unity	Movement	Balance	Contrast	Emphasis
Line							
Shape							
Form							
Color							
Value							
Texture							
Space							

3. Interpret: What do you think the artist is trying to express?

4. Judge: Do you like this work of art? Why or why not?

Pablo Picasso



Lifespan: 1881-1973

Country of Origin: Spain

Artistic Style: Cubism

Most Famous For: Created the Cubist Style

Bonus Info: Some people say Picasso was the greatest artist of the 20th century

The **Blue Period** (Spanish: *Periodo Azul*) of Picasso is the period between 1900 and 1904, when he painted essentially monochromatic paintings in shades of blue and blue-green, only occasionally warmed by other colors. These somber works, inspired by Spain but painted in Paris, are now some of his most popular works, although he had difficulty selling them at the time.



Blue Period

The **Rose Period** signifies the time when the style of Pablo Picasso's painting used cheerful orange and pink colours in contrast to the cool, somber tones of the previous Blue Period. It lasted from 1904 to 1906.^[1] Picasso was happy in his relationship with Fernande Olivier whom he had met in 1904 and this has been suggested as one of the possible reasons he changed his style of painting. Harlequins, circus performers and clowns appear frequently in the Rose Period and will populate Picasso's paintings at various stages through the rest of his long career.



Rose Period

In cubist artworks, objects are broken up, analyzed, and re-assembled in an abstracted form—instead of depicting objects from one viewpoint, the artist depicts the subject from a multitude of viewpoints to represent the subject in a greater context. 1908-1919

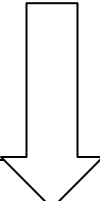
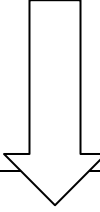


Cubism

Colors that Create Unity

*Picasso distorted his art by using incorrect proportion with shapes, but he unified it all with color. Unity is the art principle that says all parts of an artwork visually fit together well to create a whole.

Color Wheel

 Examples	Definition 
Analogous	
Warm	
Cool	
Repeating	
Monochromatic	

Name: _____ Date: _____

Aesthetics

Aesthetics is the study of what WE think is beautiful. We decide what we think is beautiful during the JUDGMENT step in art criticism. We typically think art is beautiful based on one of three theories. The theories we base our perceptions of beauty on are:

1. Subject

- "art should look like what we see in the real world"
- "The best art is realistic art!"



2. Composition

- "artists should use art principles to skillfully combine the elements"



Frank Stella (American, b. 1936), **Agbatana III**, 1968, Acrylic on canvas, Allen Memorial Art Museum, Oberlin College, Fund for Contemporary Art and National Foundation for the Arts and Humanities Grant

3. Content

- "art should send a clear message or feeling"



Finish the other half of Picasso's "The Dream" using pencil. Circle the theory you will take into consideration when completing the picture.

1. My drawing will be as lifelike as I can make it. (Subject)
2. My drawing will focus on making lines and shape correctly. (Composition)
3. My drawing will communicate a message, idea or feeling. (Content)



Name: _____ Date: _____

Unit 1: Picasso Self Portrait

1. Realistic Art

-Realistic art is art that shows recognizable objects; just like things you would see in real life.

2. Proportion

-Proportion is the Art Principle concerned with the size relationship of one part to another.

-Proportion is important if you want to make artwork look realistic.

-Picasso used incorrect proportion to make his Cubist art.



Mona Lisa. Leonardo DaVinci. 1506.

3. Portraits

-A Portrait is an image of a person, especially the face and upper body. Proportion is important if you want to make a portrait look realistic

4. Picasso

Picasso's 3 Styles/Periods

1. Blue Period

-1900-1904 -used monochromatic shades of blue -showed his sadness in his artwork

2. Rose Period

-1904-1906 -used oranges and pinks -showed his happiness in his artwork

3. Cubism

-1908-1919 -broke up objects and rearranged them in abstracted form
 -objects are shown from multiple points of view -used geometric shapes
 -used unifying color schemes to unify his disproportionate artwork

Lifespan: 1881-1973

Country of Origin: Spain

Artistic Style: Cubism

Most Famous For: Creating the Cubist Style

Bonus Info: Many people say Picasso was the greatest artist of the 20th century



5. Unifying Color Schemes

-**Unity** is the art principle concerned with all parts of an artwork coming together well to create a whole.

-Picasso distorted his art by using incorrect proportion with shapes, but he unified it all with color.

Analogous *any three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel

Warm *red, orange, and yellow

Cool *blue, violet, and green

Repeating * any two colors shown over and over

Monochromatic *one color, different values

6. Art Criticism

-**Art Criticism** is the skill of judging a work of art.

-Before you can wisely judge artwork, you need to go through a few steps to understand it!

4 Easy Steps!

1. Description

(What do I see?) *collect facts including artist's name, date of work, etc.

2. Analysis

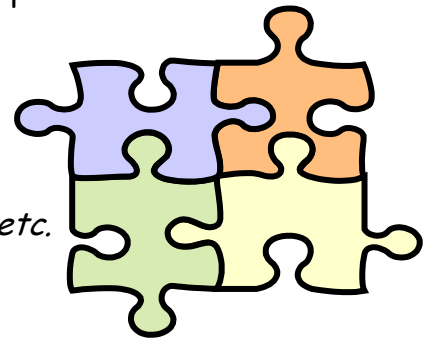
(How is the work organized?) *fill in element and principle chart

3. Interpretation

(Perceive the work. What do you think the artist trying to say?) *3 complete sentences.

4. Judgment

(Do you like the work or not?) *3 complete sentences and no simple terms!



Art Criticism

Draw a quick sketch of the work here:

1. Describe:

5. Who is the artist?

6. When was it created?

7. What mediums were used to create it?

8. What is the size of the work?

5. What is the title of the work?

6. What is happening in the work?

Principle

Element

Proportion

Rhythm

Unity

Movement

Balance

Contrast

Emphasis

Line

Shape

Form

Color

Value

Texture

Space

3. Interpret: What do you think the artist is trying to express?

4. Judge: Do you like this work of art? Why or why not?

7. Proper Chalk Use

-Chalk is an art **medium**.

- To properly use chalk:
1. Press down lightly so as not to break it.
 2. Do not wipe away chalk dust.
 3. Blow dust away from the table and people.
 4. Create as even a value as possible.



8. Aesthetics

-**Aesthetics** is the study of what we think is beautiful.

-Aesthetic Reasoning happens during the judgment step of art criticism; it's when we discuss the reasons we think artwork is beautiful or not.



The 3 Aesthetic Theories are:

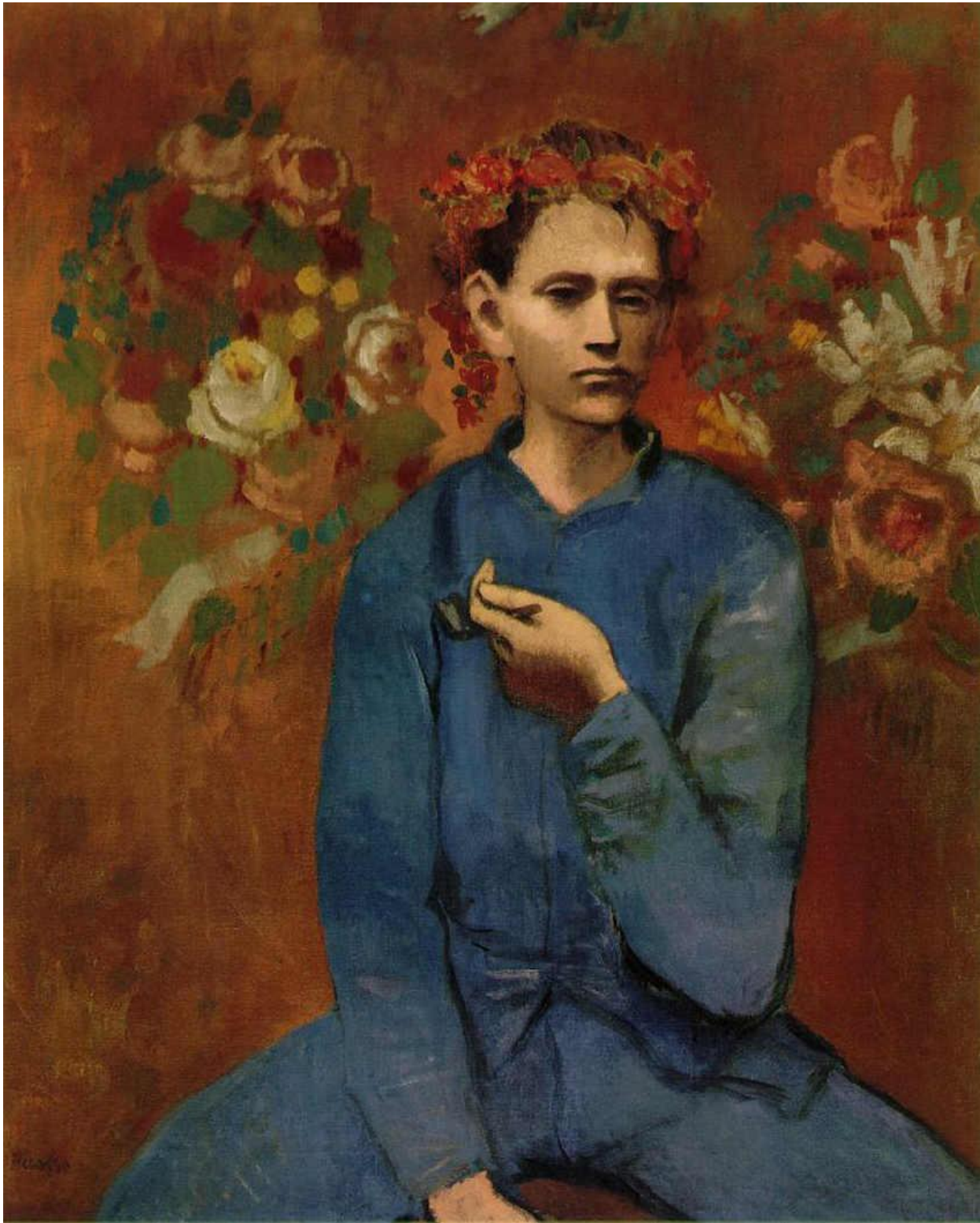
1. **Subject**= "The best art is realistic art!"
2. **Composition**= "Artists should focus on elements and principles!"
3. **Content**= "Art should show a clear message or story!"

9. Elements & Principles Review

Final Project: Picasso Self Portrait Criteria

1. Create a correctly proportioned Self-Portrait with white chalk.
2. Study and represent your unique facial shapes!!!
3. Draw break lines in white chalk over your Self-Portrait. (15-20 sections)
4. Choose one unifying color scheme to unify your broken Self-Portrait.
5. Use chalk properly to color in sections with your chosen unifying color scheme. (When possible, do not let the same colors touch.)
6. Outline your facial features in white chalk.
7. Include your artist's signature very small on the front bottom right hand side of your project.

Picasso Pictures to be cut up into puzzles.













Famous Portrait Examples



2.



3.



4.



Dog

Frida Kahlo
(artist)

Ghandi
(peace worker)

King George III
(King of England during the Revolutionary War)



5.

MLK Jr.
(peace worker)



6.

Mother Theresa
(peace worker)



7.

Juan Gris by Picasso
(artist)



8.

Afghan Girl



9.

Cat