

## **3-6 Teacher Resources**

### **Heidelberg Project**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E6w6WGokjTU>

### ***Magic Trash* by J.H. Shapiro**

This picture book is based on the life of Tyree Guyton, now an urban environmental artist. The book shows how Tyree transformed his decaying, crime ridden neighborhood into the world recognized Heidelberg Project, an interactive sculpture park. Tyree works to create magic trash out of everyday junk, and soon local community members joined in the journey of rebuilding their neighborhood and realizing the power of art along the way.

Themes – working together, power of art, importance of inspiring community to affect action

The Heidelberg Project – provides arts education to people of all ages

### **List of basic art terms and definitions ideas**

#### **Achromatic**

Black, white and greys. Artwork that is executed without color.

#### **Balance**

An art and design principle concerned with the arrangement of one or more elements in a work of art so that they appear symmetrical (even) or asymmetrical (uneven) in design and proportion.

#### **Chroma**

This is the intensity, or strength, or purity of a color. Squeezing paint directly from the tube to the palette is 'full chroma'.

#### **Collage**

Collage is from the French meaning "paste up". The combination of pieces of cloth, magazines and other found objects to create artwork.

#### **Color**

When light is reflected off an object, color is what the eye sees. The primary colors are red, yellow and blue. The secondary colors are orange, purple and green.

#### **Complementary Colors**

Complementary colors are those which appear opposite to one another on a color wheel. The complimentary colors are red and green, blue and orange, and yellow and purple.

#### **Composition**

The arrangement of lines, colors and form.

## **Contour Drawing**

Contour drawing shows the outline of the subject, and not the volume or mass of an object. Blind contour drawings are those created by looking only at the subject, and not the paper while drawing.

## **Contrast**

Contrast is created by using opposites near or beside one another, such as a light object next to a dark object or a rough texture next to a smooth texture.

## **Dominance**

Dominance is an object or color that stands out in relation to the rest of the painting.

## **Elements of Art**

Elements of art are the basic visual symbols found in the work such as lines, shape, form, space, point, light, motion, direction, scale, dimension, texture and color.

## **Form**

An element of art, such as you would see in a sculpture that has three dimensions.

## **Glaze**

Color that is thinned to a transparent state and applied over previously painted areas to modify the original color. (see also Underpainting)

## **Highlight**

Small areas on a painting or drawing on which reflected light is the brightest.

## **Hue**

Hue is another word for color. The attribute which describes colors by name, i.e. red, blue, yellow etc.

## **Intensity**

This term is used to describe the brightness, or the dullness of a color.

## **Intermediate colors**

Obtained by mixing adjoining Primary and Secondary colors.

## **Line**

A line is an identifiable path of a point moving in space. It can vary in width, direction and length.

**Horizontal** lines run parallel such as ===

**Vertical** lines run up and down such as ||||

**Diagonal** lines are slanting lines such as \\\

**Angled** lines are a combination of diagonal lines such as ^\\^\\ ><<

**Curved** lines are curly and express movement such as ~~~~~

### **Medium**

The art material that is used in a work of art such as clay, paint or pencil. Describing more than one art medium is referred to as media. Any substance added to color to facilitate application or to achieve a desired effect.

### **Pastel**

Colors go from soft to brilliant in a stick form. When the paper is covered completely, it is known as a pastel painting. When the paper is exposed through the pastel, it is known as a pastel sketch.

### **Perspective**

Perspective creates the feeling of depth through the use of lines that make your image appear to be three dimensional. The closer the image is, the more detailed it will appear, and the larger it will be.

### **Pigment**

Pigment is the material used to create the effect of color on any surface.

### **Primary colors**

Red, yellow, blue.

### **Repetition**

Repetition is created when objects, shapes, space, light, direction, lines etc. are repeated in artwork.

### **Secondary colors**

Orange, Violet, Green. Each color is midway between the Primaries from which it can be mixed.

### **Shade**

Using a mixture of black mixed with a color to make it darker. The opposite of shade is tint.

### **Shape**

Shapes can be in the form of squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, and ovals.

### **Spectrum**

The colors that are the result of a beam of white light that is broken by a form of prism into its hues.

### **Symbol**

A symbol is a picture or image that tells a story of what it is without using words.

### **Symmetry**

Symmetry is when one side of something balances out the other side.

**Tertiary colors**

Colors that represent a mixture of secondary colors.

**Texture**

Texture creates the feeling of an object.

**Tint**

Tint is the opposite of shade. Tinting is combining white with a color to make it lighter.

**Underpainting**

Preliminary painting used as a base for textures or for subsequent painting or glazing.

**Unity**

A feeling of completeness is created by the use of elements in the artwork.

**Wash**

A highly fluid application of color.

**Watercolour**

A translucent, water-based paint that comes in cake or tube form.