

Art of Egypt

Shape, Value, and Form

Reading a Painting

Wassily Kandinsky
Yellow - Red - Blue
Russia, 1925,
oil on canvas



<https://video.search.yahoo.com/video/play?p=famous+jazz+music&vid=ac7a3d5ccae1615124955f51515eded&sturl=http%3A%2F%2Ftse2.mm.bing.net%2Fth%3Fid%3DWN.a45aKq26aKbj6K3x53qHRW%26pid%3D15.1%26h%3D168%26w%3D300%26c%3D7%26rs%3D1&rurl=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3D4wbNZFS3MDA&tit=Jazz+of+the+1920%26%2339%3B&sc=12&sh=168&sw=300&sl=283&sigr=11brm5fm2&sigt=10mh7lg4u&sigi=12lbsjufn&set=psage=1301265624&fr2=p%3As%2Cv%3Av&fr=yhs-mozilla-002&hsimp=yhs-002&hspart=mozilla&tt=b>

<https://search.yahoo.com/yhs/search?p=monsters+inc+opening&ei=UTF-8&hspart=mozilla&hsimp=yhs-004>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lgcuBOVMGsg>

Unit 1 quiz Tuesday 9/10

- Perceive
- Symbol
- Elements of Art
- Principles of design
- Composition
- Credit Line
- Medium
- nonobject art

Quiz Continued

- Describe the five purposes of art.
- What are the four sources of inspiration for an artist?
- Compare and contrast the following 2 paintings. Identify the qualities that make each one them unique and different.

SEPT 3RD & 4TH

Daily Sketch: The Fundamentals of Drawing : pg 19 still life. All 3 vases.

Lecture: Ellipses on page 16

Ellipses - Continuous curves at no time becoming straight edged or create angles.

Tones: Page 26 Hatching lines, Cross hatching, 3 layer hatching, 4 layer hatching, stipple/pointilism, Smudge

Activity: Page 22 in Fundamentals book. Bottom left hand still life using scale, ellipses, hatching for shading.



HW: Due: Elements page

HW: Create a full tonal observation drawing. Use hatching as your shading. Due Mon 9/9

Contour Line - Line which defines a form or edge. Outline. One continuous line.

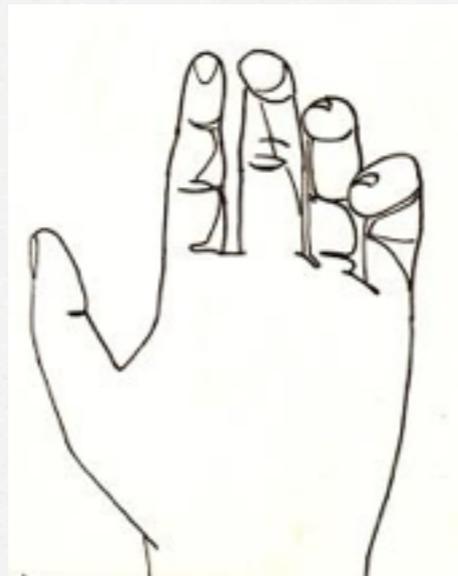
Blind Contour line - Contour without looking

Activity: Draw an object from observation on your sketchbook page. Label it looking. Then redraw that same object without even peeking at your page. What do these lessons both teach you?

-taking your time.

-constant observation

-dont pick up your pencil for sketching. create one continuous line.



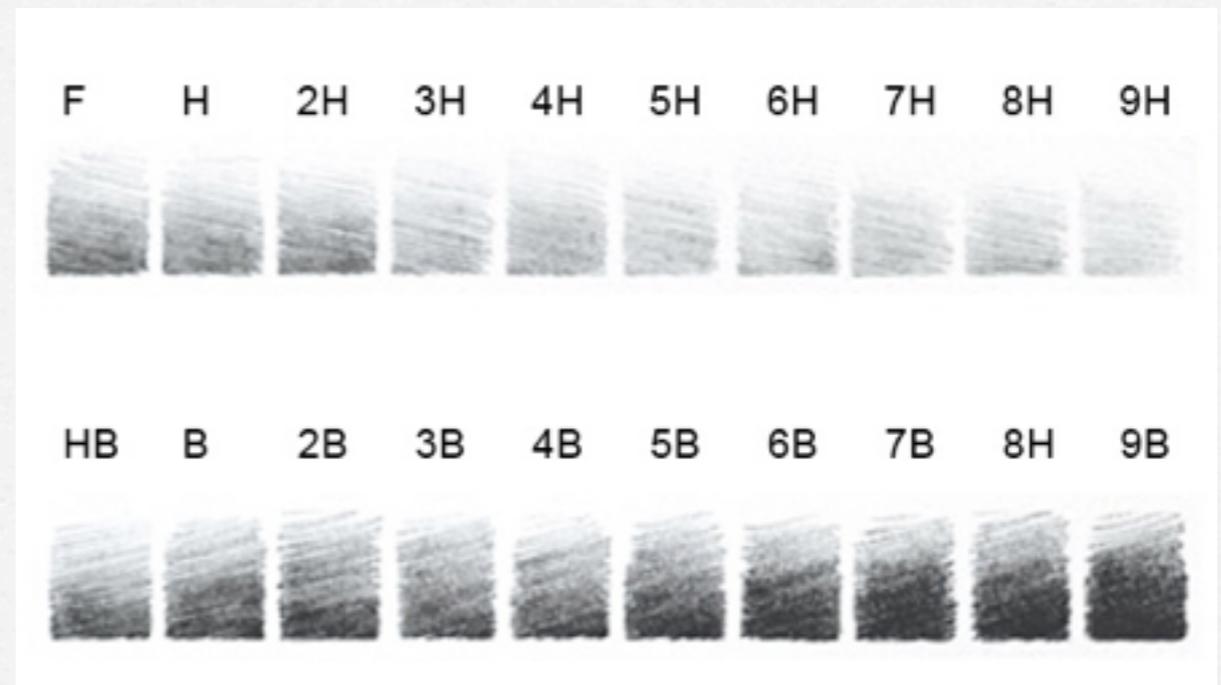
VS



Daily Sketch: Page 47 in Fundamentals book. Steps to outlining, placing, overlapping, shading, detailing a bowl of fruit.

Lecture:

Pencil hardness and softness scale...
take each pencil given to you and create mini
value scales by shading soft to hard lines.



Line is used to lead your eye through artwork.

Dimension - Amount of space an object takes up in one direction.

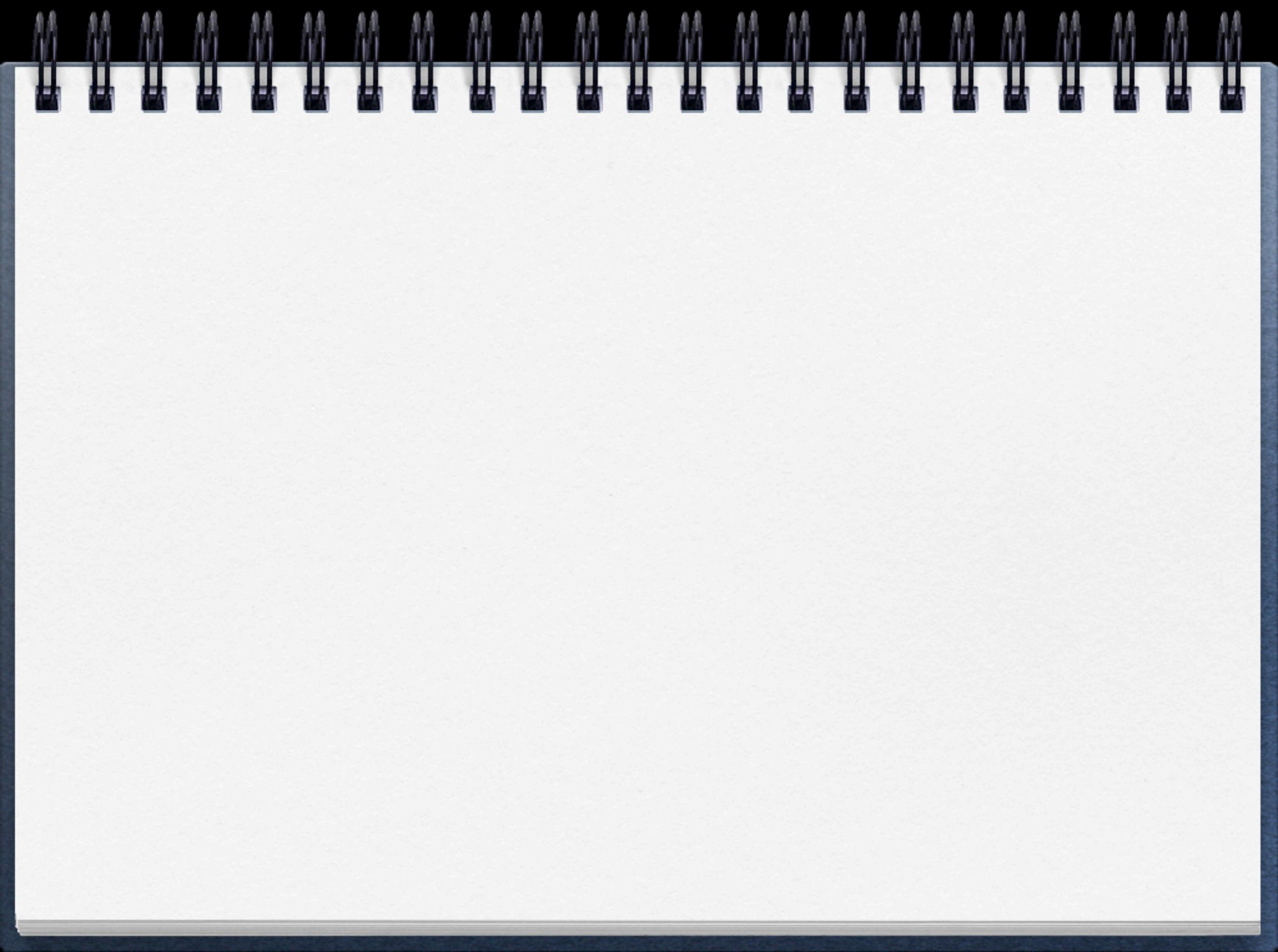
Outline - Line that shows or creates the outer edges of a shape

Implied line - Series of points a viewers eye automatically connects

Vertical, horizontal, diagonal, zig zag, and curve.

Length, width, texture, direction, degree of curving

Activity: Fundamentals book pages 66 - 67 Object drawing and still life composition.



Wait, wheres Egypt?



Mesopotamia (area) - land between the rivers referred to the cradle of civilization. Ruled by many. Animal art was realistic and documented on walls meanwhile human art lacked realism and stylized the human body.

Created first written language of Cuneiform by using abstract symbols for words. Architecture was built to pay homage. (Ziggurat)

Egypt depended on the Nile for life and created a civilization lasting over 3000yrs. Egyptian rule was documented as Old, Middle, New, and Late Kingdoms. Artistic styles had minimal change over the course of Egyptian history. Animals portrayed as past gods and humans portrayed as living gods. A god was defined with a headdress, jewelry, and a false beard. Even the woman rulers wore false beards. Human life was dedicated to becoming a god in the afterlife.

Who were these Egyptians?

Where did they come from?

About 5000 B.C.E. prehistoric hunters and their families settled in the fertile valley of the Nile River.

They could have come from Western Asia.

What was the valley like?

750 miles long and 31 miles at its widest point

What did they want to achieve?

Immortality! Did they achieve this?

Hatching



Crosshatching



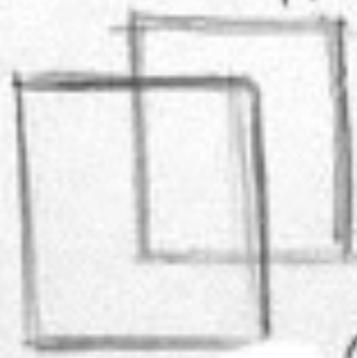
Blending



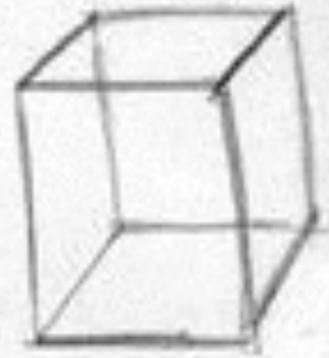
Stippling



1. Draw 2 squares overlapping

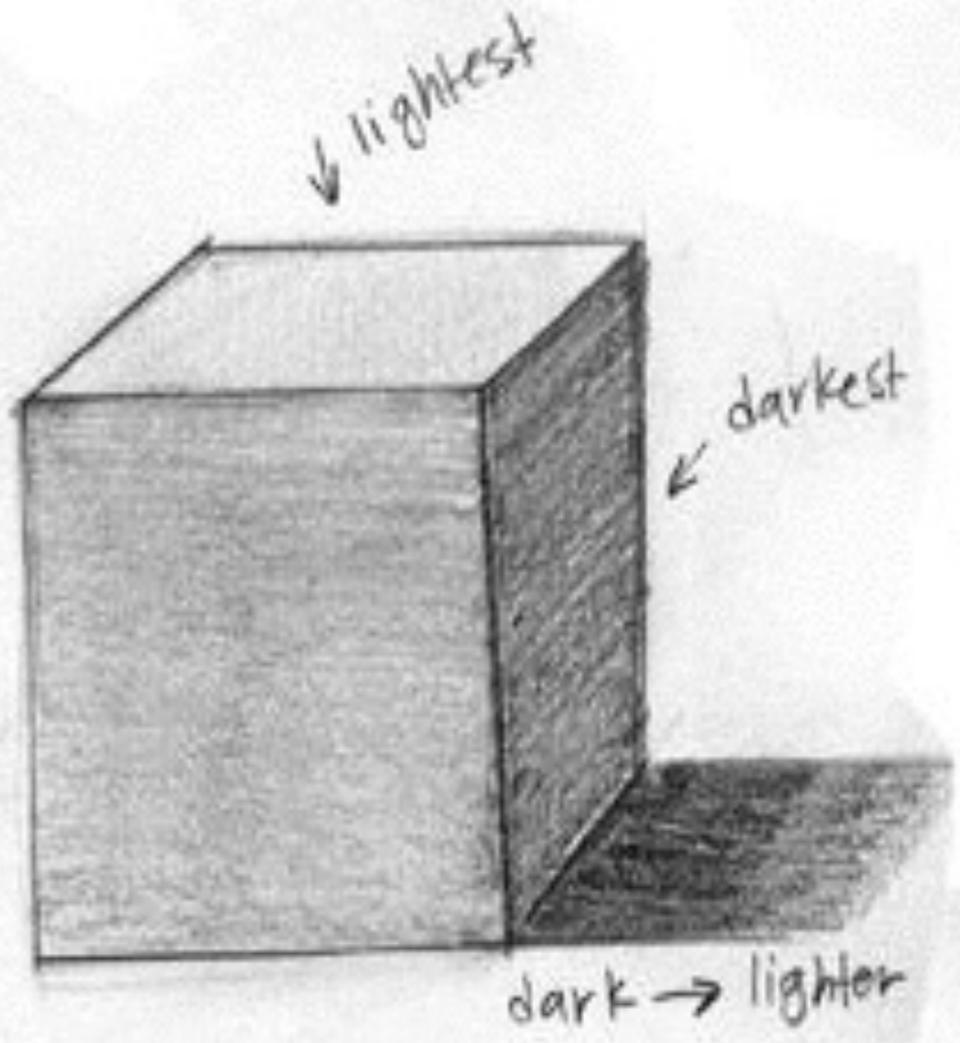


2. Connect the corners



Erase the sides you can't see

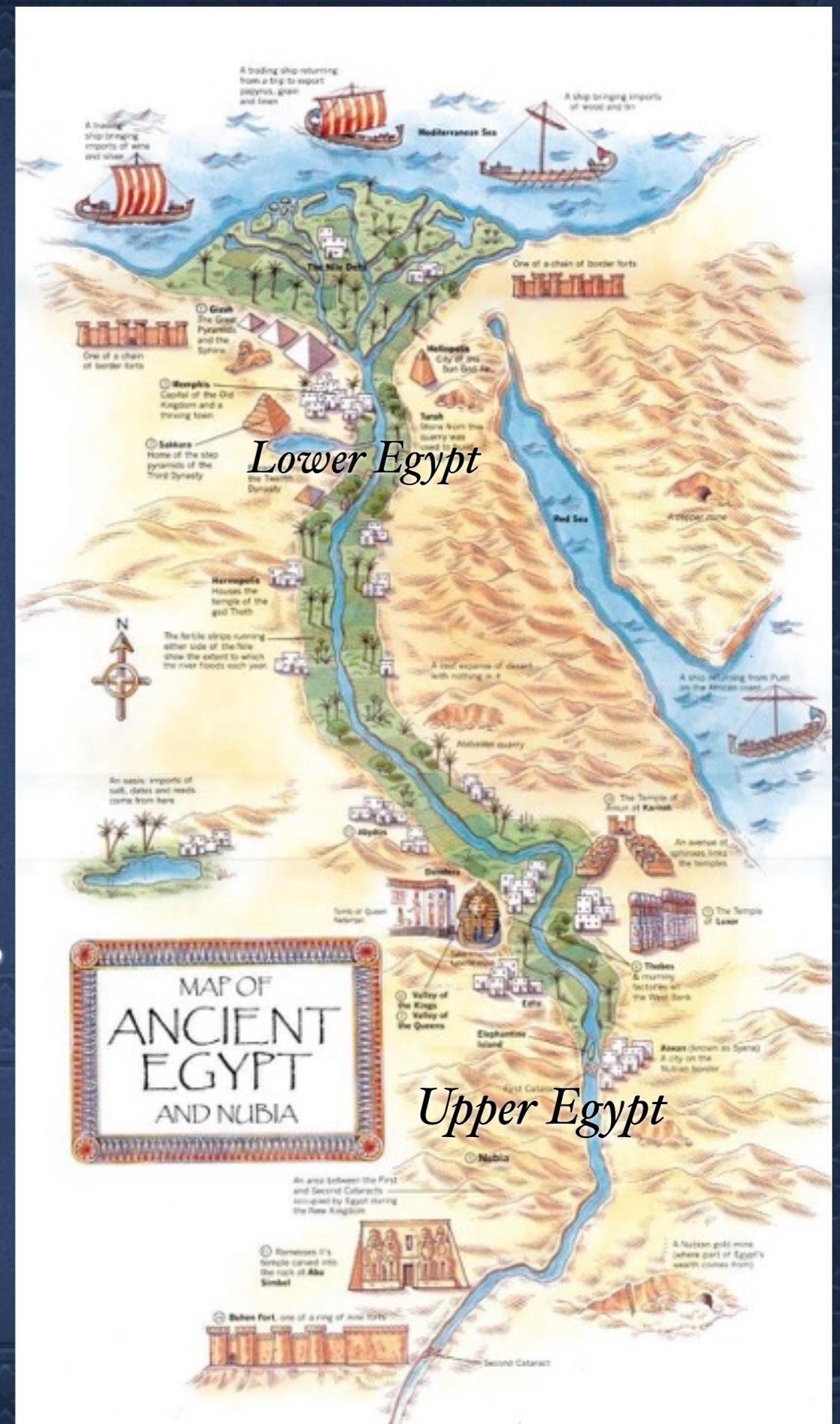
Cube



-As the prehistoric period came to a close, two large kingdoms developed in Egypt. (Lower Egypt Upper Egypt)

-People settled near the Nile River and used the fertile lands for crops and raising animals for food.

Mesopotamia - The land between the rivers. It is referred to as the cradle of civilization.



Egypt can be divided into three kingdoms:

Old Kingdom (2575 BCE - 2130 BCE)

Upper and Lower Egypt were united - a strong centralized government was formed
- ended with civil war and disorder.

Middle Kingdom (1938 BCE - 1600 BCE)

A time of law and order and prosperity in Egypt - eventually overtaken by foreign invaders called Hyksos - after 200 years, Egyptians finally drove the invaders out

The New Kingdom (1539 BCE)

Most brilliant period in Egypt - pharaohs expanded their rule to neighboring nations - Ikhnaton changed the religion - it was changed back after his death - conquered by Alexander the Great

Kingdoms were also broken into dynasties.

dynasty: A period during which a single family provided a succession of rulers.

Pharaoh - Egyptian king. Each dynasty had several pharaohs.

Egyptian Pyramids

-Pyramids were once covered with a smooth layer of polished white limestone. They were massive, pure-white monuments.

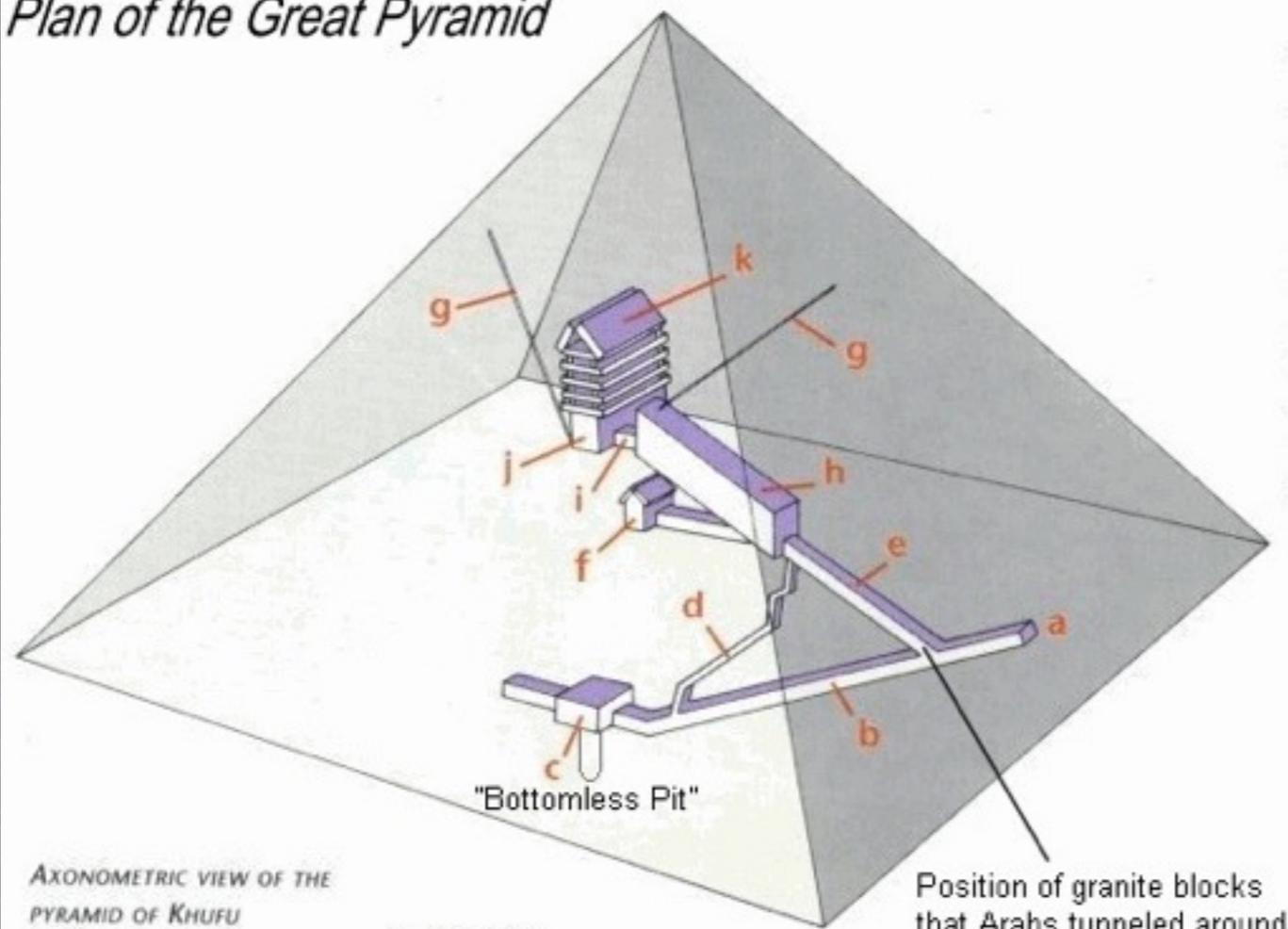
*-Pyramids were built as tombs for pharaohs. Egyptians believed that once a person died, their **KA** (soul) was released from their body and would return to it after death. Therefore, great care was needed to preserve the bodies of the deceased and protect them.*



Pyramids were meant to protect the body of the pharaoh.

sarcophagus - a stone coffin - would be used for the pharaoh and then placed in a burial chamber inside the pyramid. Dead-end passages and false burial chambers were added to deter thieves.

Plan of the Great Pyramid



AXONOMETRIC VIEW OF THE
PYRAMID OF KHUFU

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Entrance | g. Air shafts |
| b. Descending corridor | h. Great Gallery |
| c. Underground chamber | i. Antechamber |
| d. Service corridor | j. King's chamber |
| e. Ascending corridor | k. Weight relief chambers |
| f. Queen's room | |

Position of granite blocks
that Arabs tunneled around
in 820 A.D.

-the pharaohs were buried with their treasures as they believed they could take them to their afterlife.

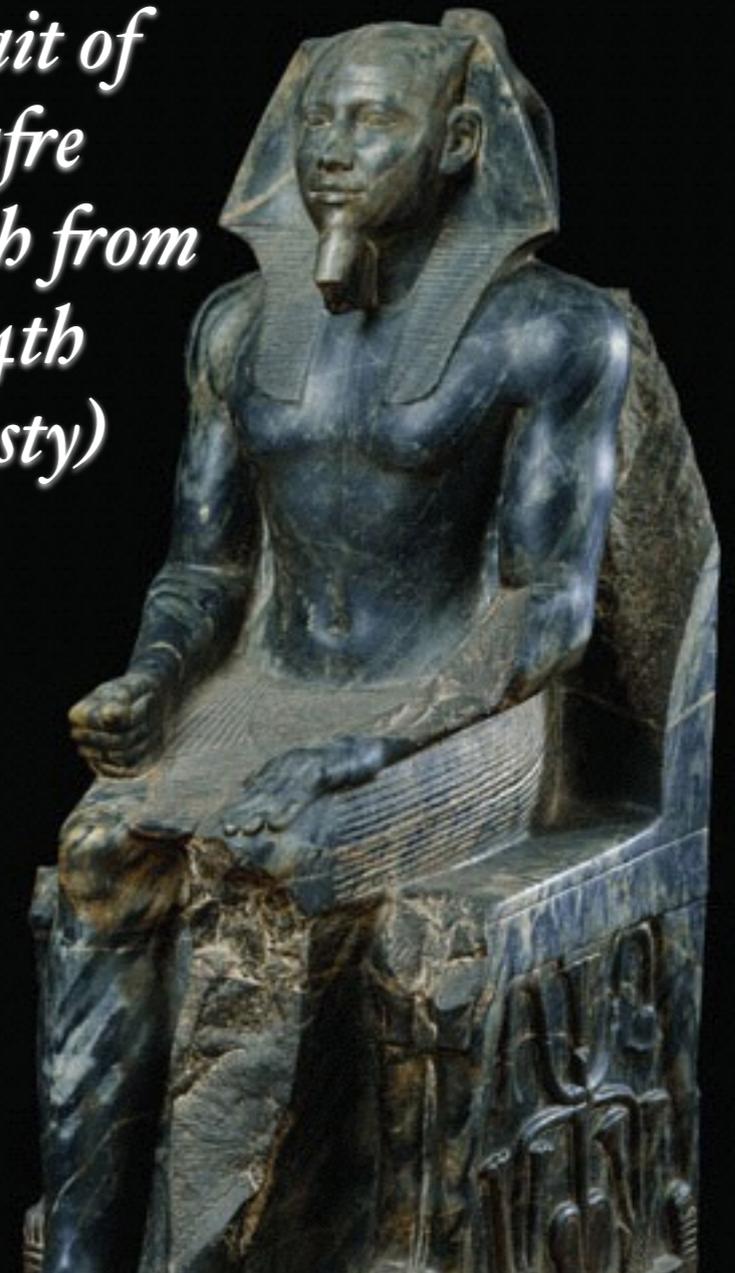
-pyramids became a constant draw for robbers.

Sculptures

-Solid, blocklike sculptures were created of the pharaohs in case their bodies were destroyed. This way, the ka would have someplace to reside in the afterlife.

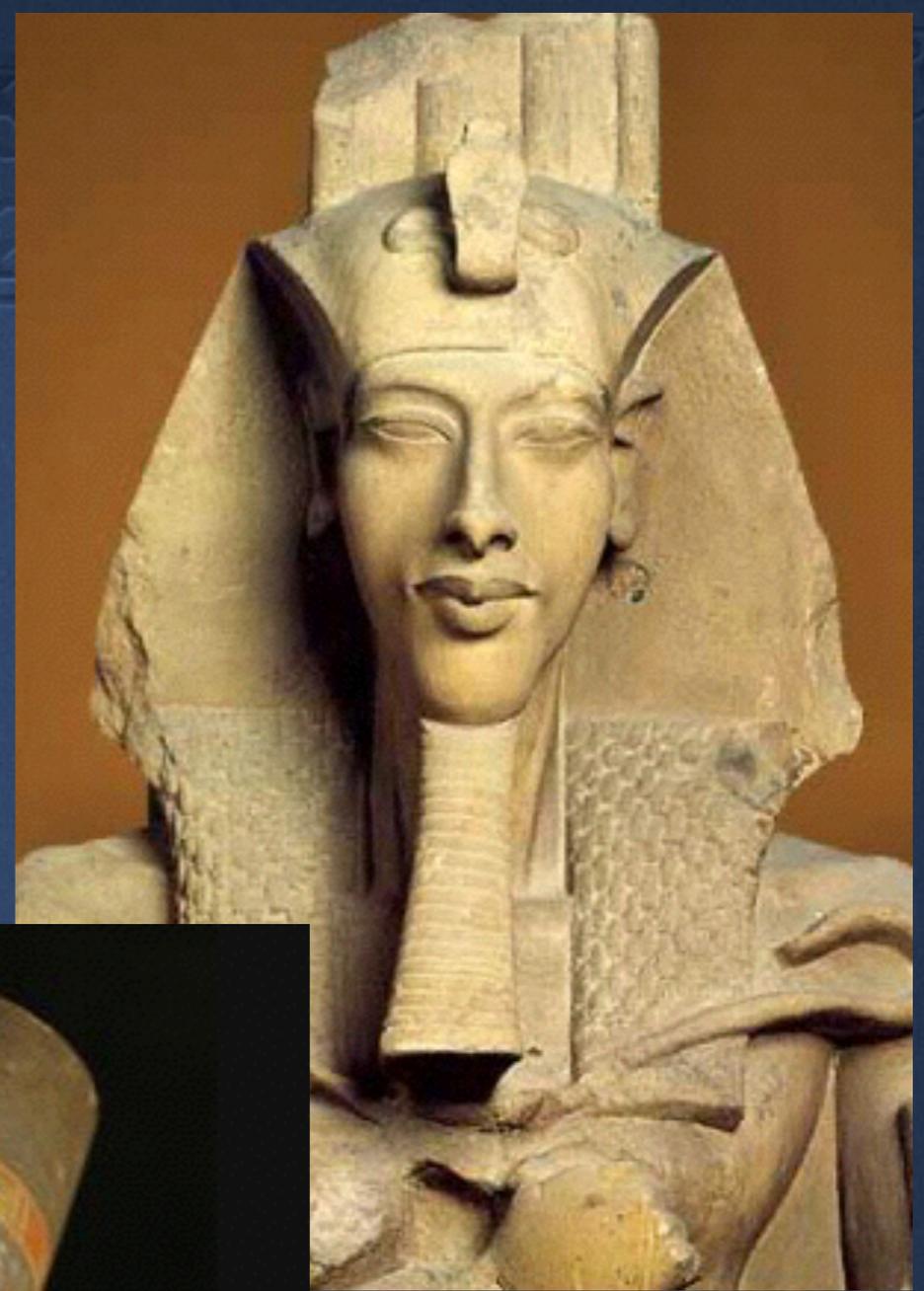
The Great Sphinx represents the head of the pharaoh placed on the body of a lion. This most likely done to demonstrate the pharaoh's courage (like a lion) and strength.

*Portrait of
Khafre
(pharaoh from
the 4th
dynasty)*

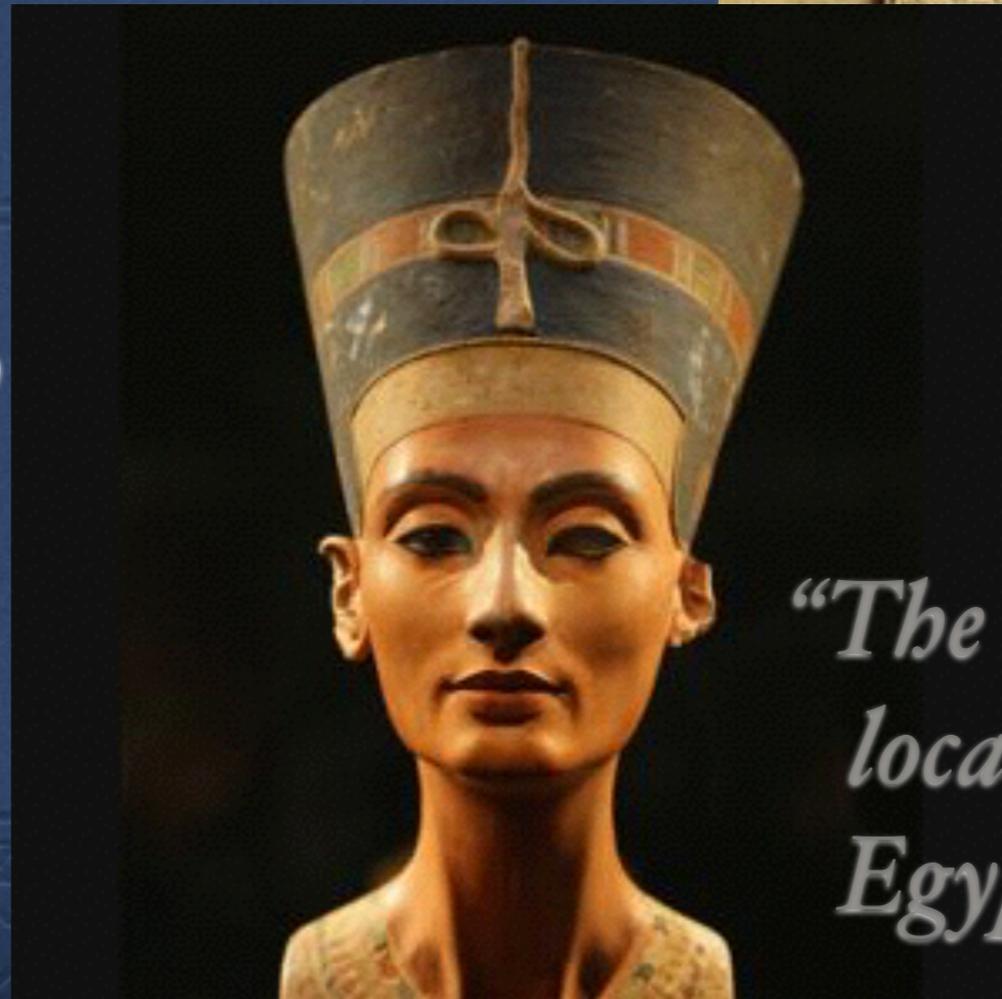


The Great Sphinx

-Sculptures became more natural and lifelike during the New Kingdom as Ikhnaton became pharaoh.



Ikhnaton was married to Nefertiti and together they changed Egypt's religious beliefs.



*Nefertiti
"The Beautiful One"
located at Berlin's
Egyptian museum*

Watch the video and take Egyptian notes!
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A_8yPgC9zQcT



Draw the bust of Nefertiti in your sketchbook

Relief Sculptures and Paintings

Relief Sculpture (a sculpture that is attached to its background)

Egyptian artists would draw/carve figures based on their most recognizable form. Head, arms, legs, and feet were always shown in profile while the eyes and shoulders were shown from the front.



Cuníform - 1st mesopotamian word then advances into...

HIEROGLYPHS as Egyptian word

Egyptian early form is picture writing. Symbols some that represented objects communicated information and were included in wall paintings. The arrangement was usually in square or rectangular clusters.

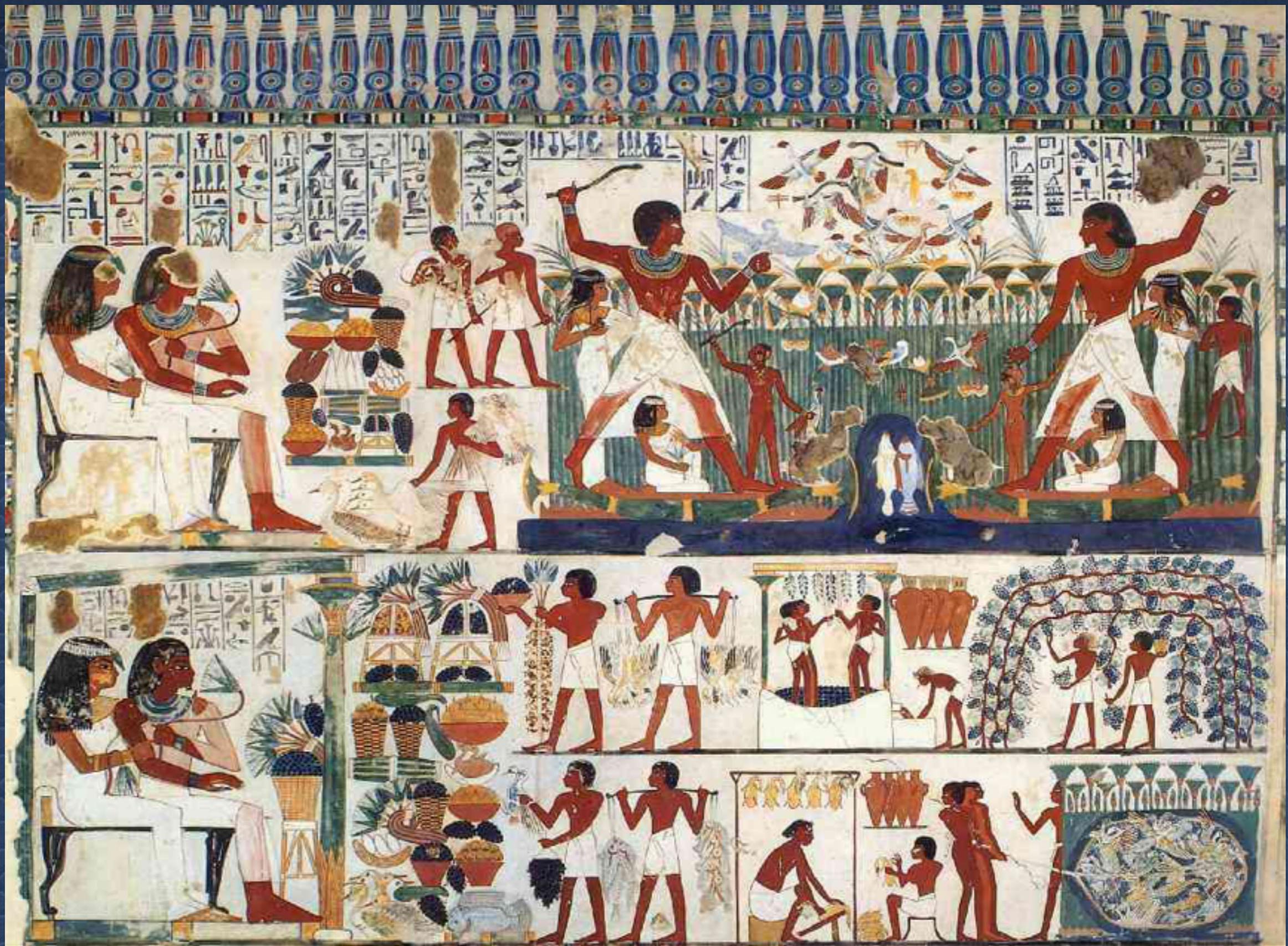




Akhenaten was a pharaoh of Egypt who reigned over the country for about 17 years between roughly 1353 B.C. and 1335 B.C.

pg 158





Portrait of Nakht and his wife painted inside his tomb. They are larger than the servants due to their importance.

cuniform - mesopotamian word for early writing.

hieroglyphics - Egyptian early form of picture writing.
This was often included in wall paintings.

papyrus - a type of Egyptian paper that was made from the reeds of the *Cyperus Papyrus* plant.



PAPYRUS (EGYPTIAN PAPER)

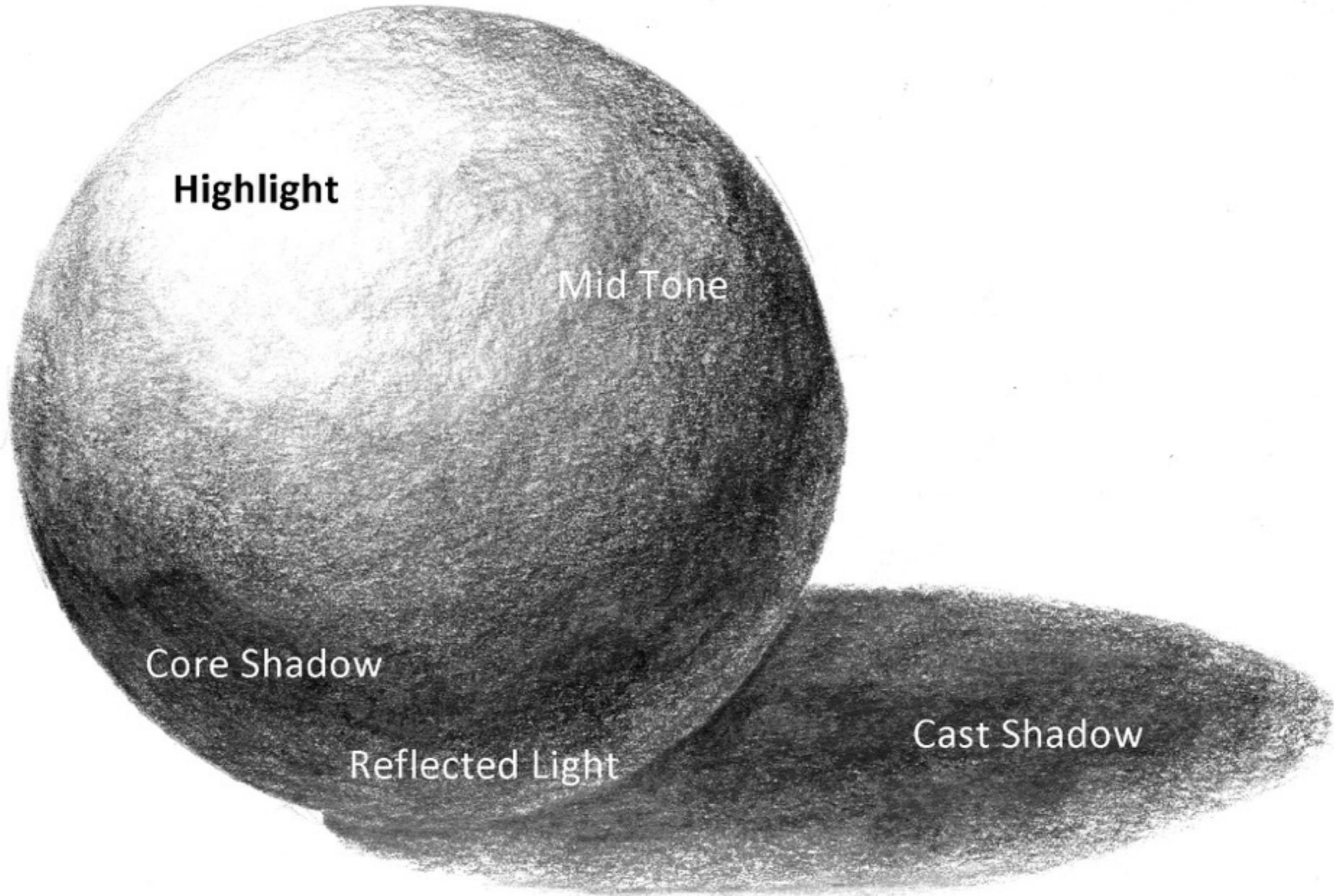
Ancient Egyptians created a type of paper. Getting its name from the Cyperus Papyrus plant that grew along the Nile River. This reed like plant thrived along the muddy, wet banks. When making the papyrus the inner core on the plant was removed and cut into thin strips, then soaked for three days and pounded. This pliable fiber is then woven and pressed to squeeze out all the water. The sticky liquid from the fiber allows them to stick together. It is polished and flattened with a rock.

Papyrus changed Ancient Egypt, stories we no longer being told and retold they were written down and documented thus capturing an important part of history.



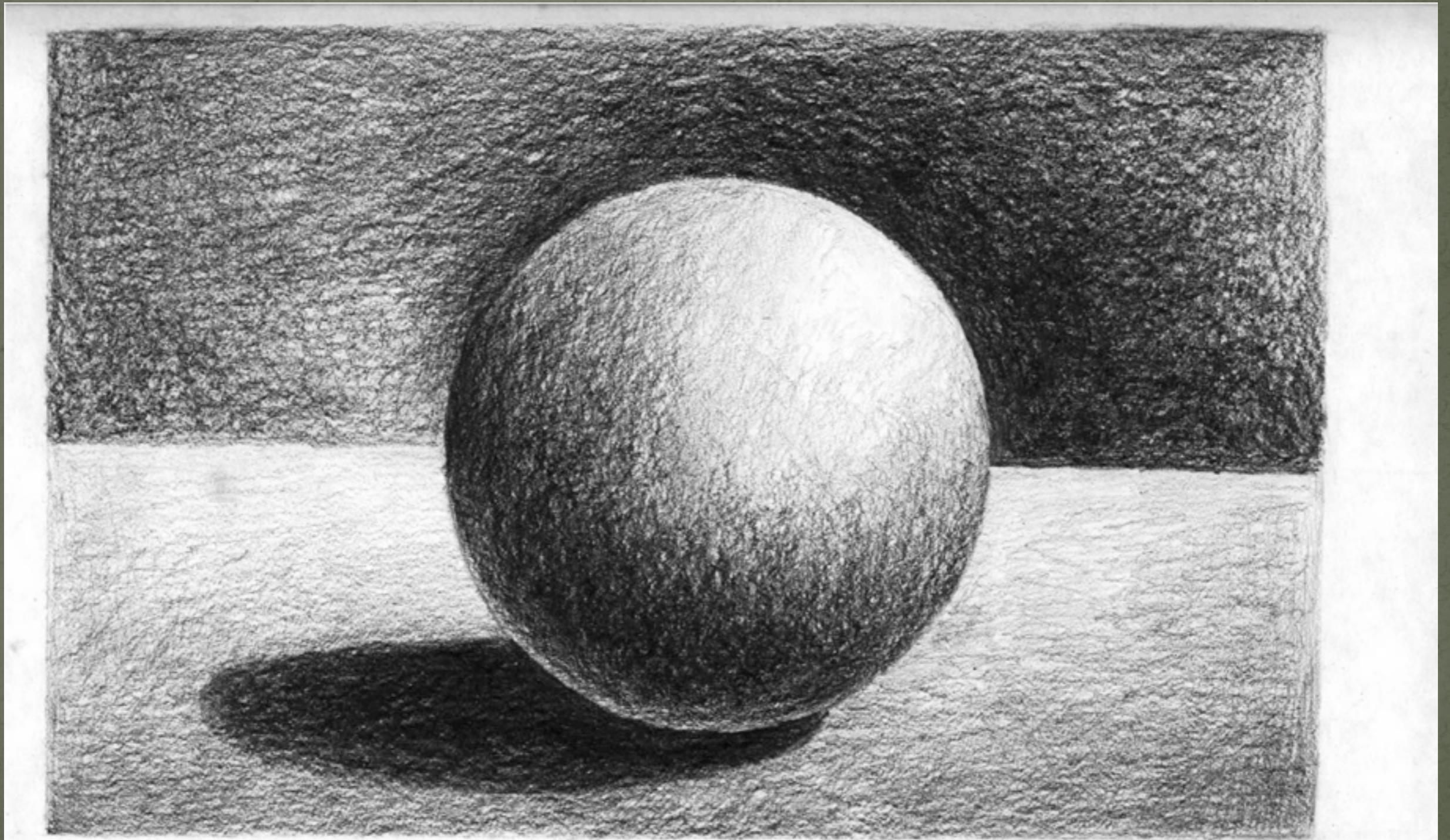
hand size sphere in graphite in your sketchbooks

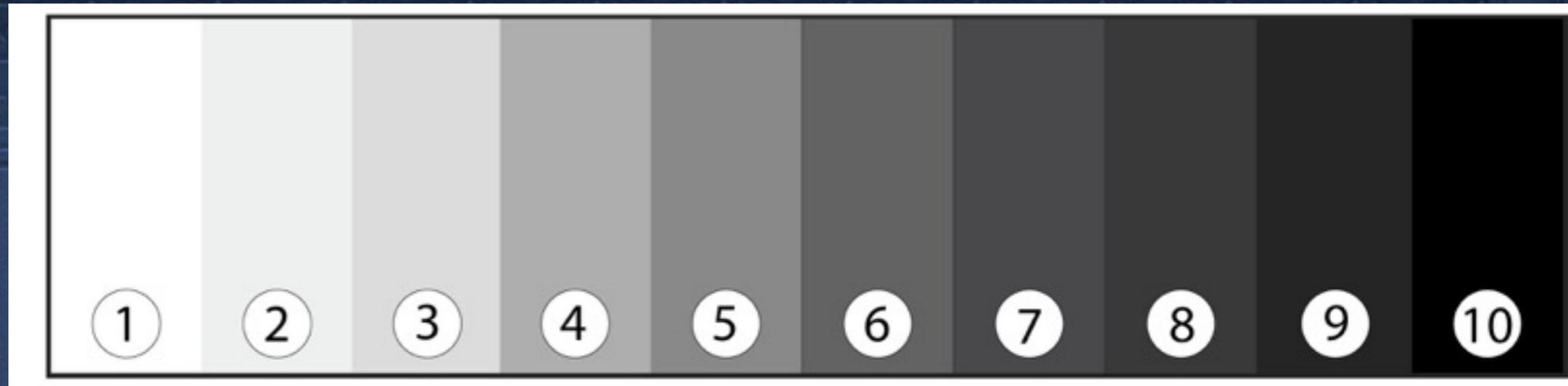
Light Source



Today's mini lesson (sketchbook)

- Now is your turn to create a shaded sphere. Make sure you capture the values and label the sphere like the one below. Don't forget the shadow underneath.





*make the value scale with
your drawing pencils...*

then create the water droplet



Let's learn how to draw a *realistic* eye...

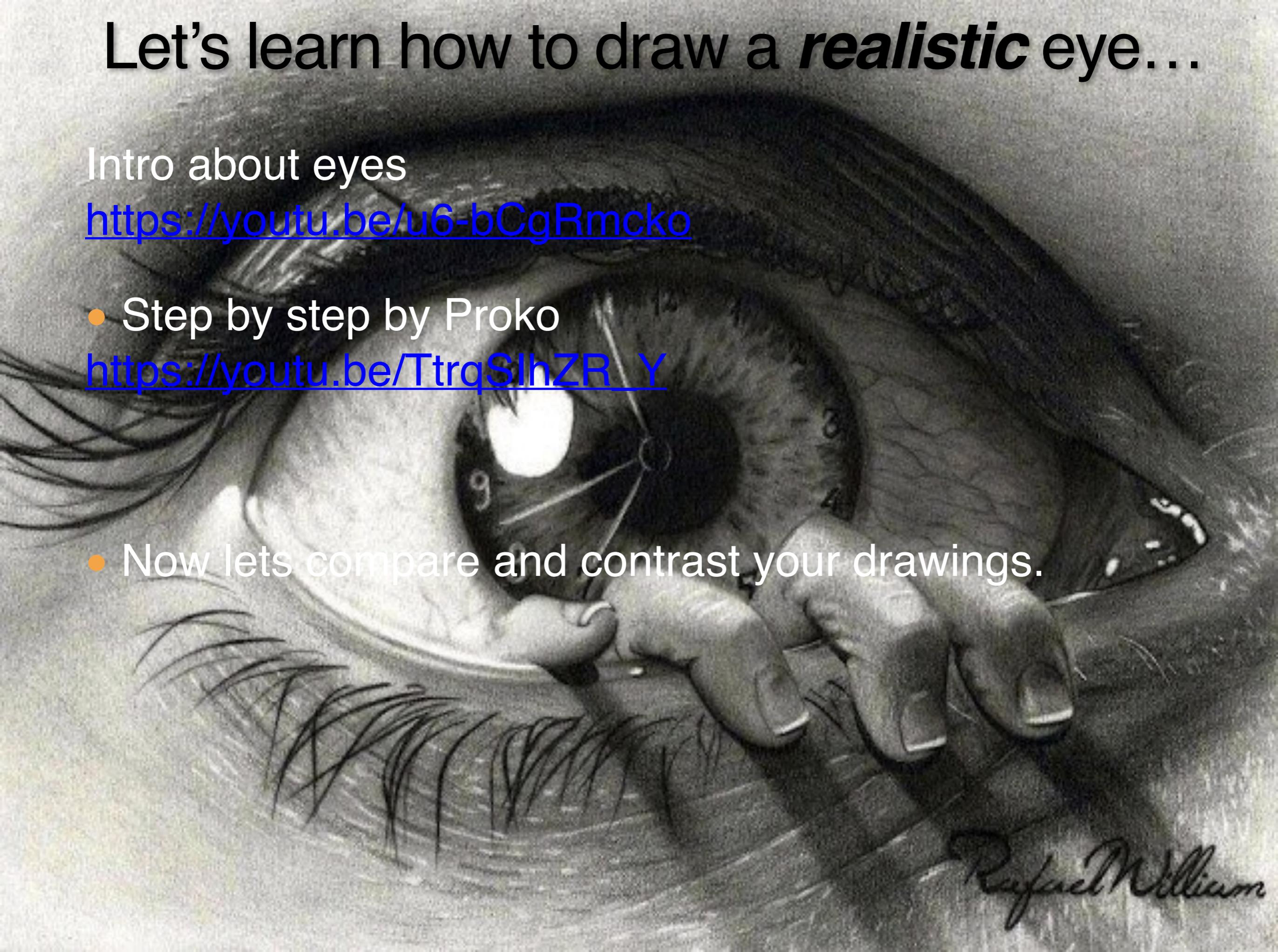
Intro about eyes

<https://youtu.be/u6-bCgRmcko>

- Step by step by Proko

https://youtu.be/TtrqSlhZR_Y

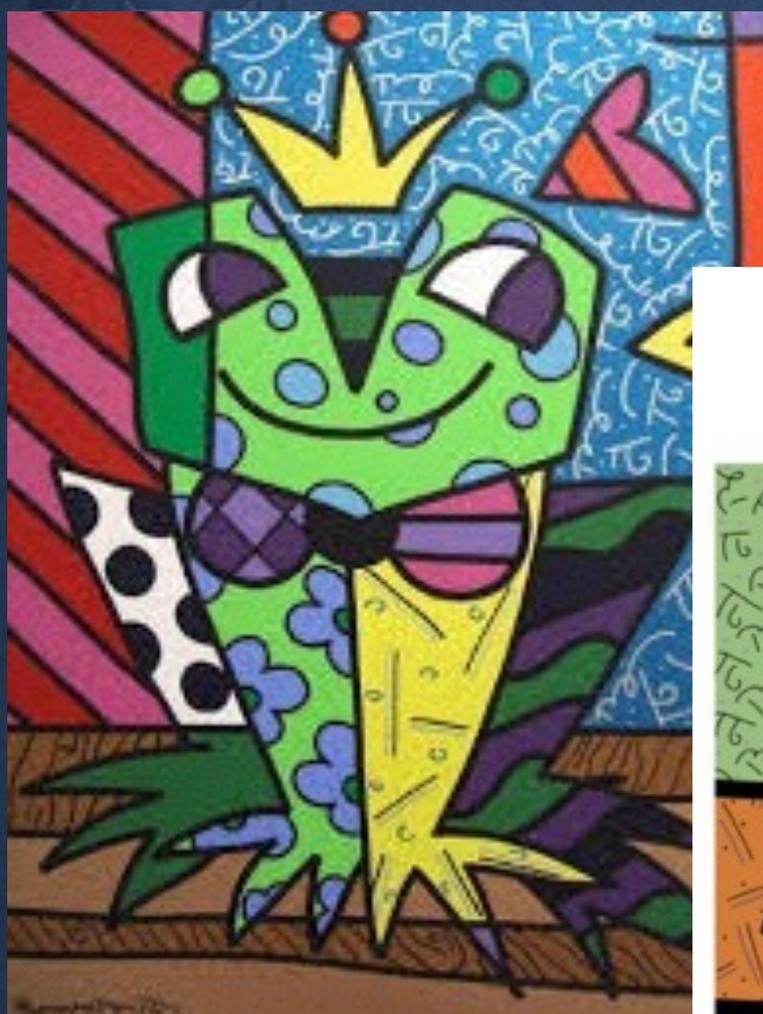
- Now lets compare and contrast your drawings.



- **Texture**- refers to the physical rendering or the real surface qualities we can notice by touching an object.
- **Form**- a three-dimensional geometrical figure (i.e.: sphere, cube, cylinder, cone, etc.), as opposed to a *shape*, which is two-dimensional, or flat.
- **Color**- a component of light which is separated when it is reflected off of an object.
- **Value**- The lightness or darkness of tones or colors.
- **Space**- An element of art by which positive and negative areas are defined or a sense of depth achieved in a work of art .
- **Highlights**- a bright or reflective area in a painting, picture, or design.

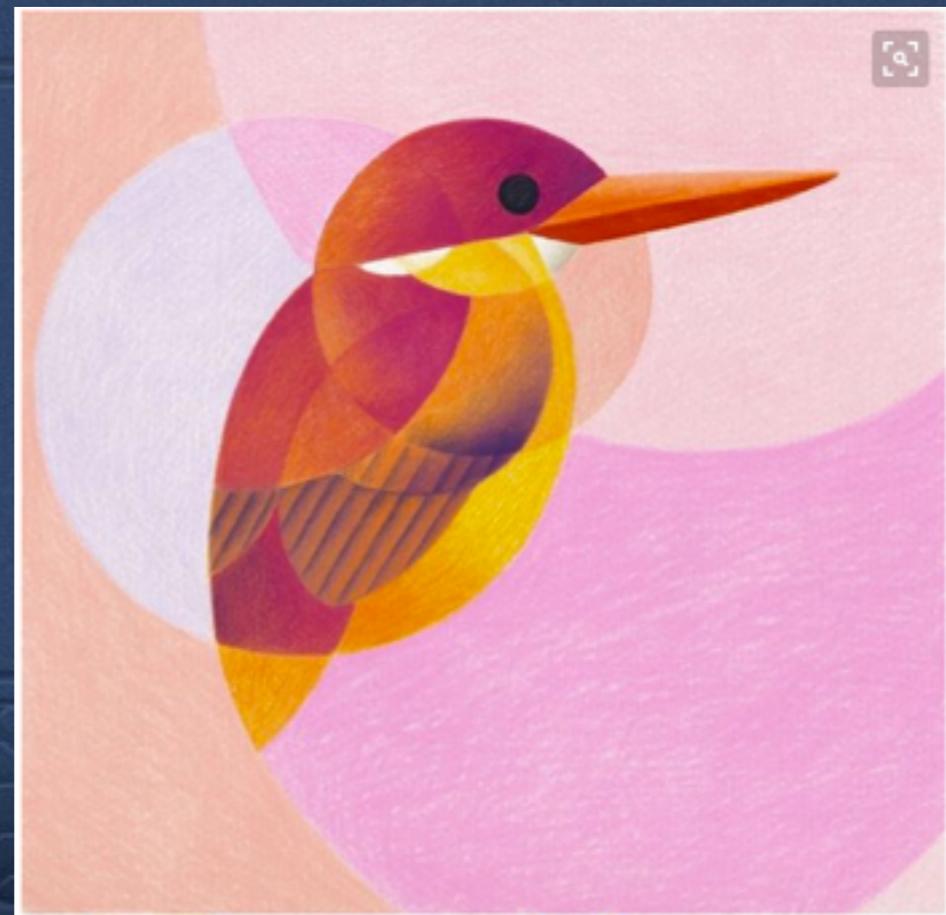
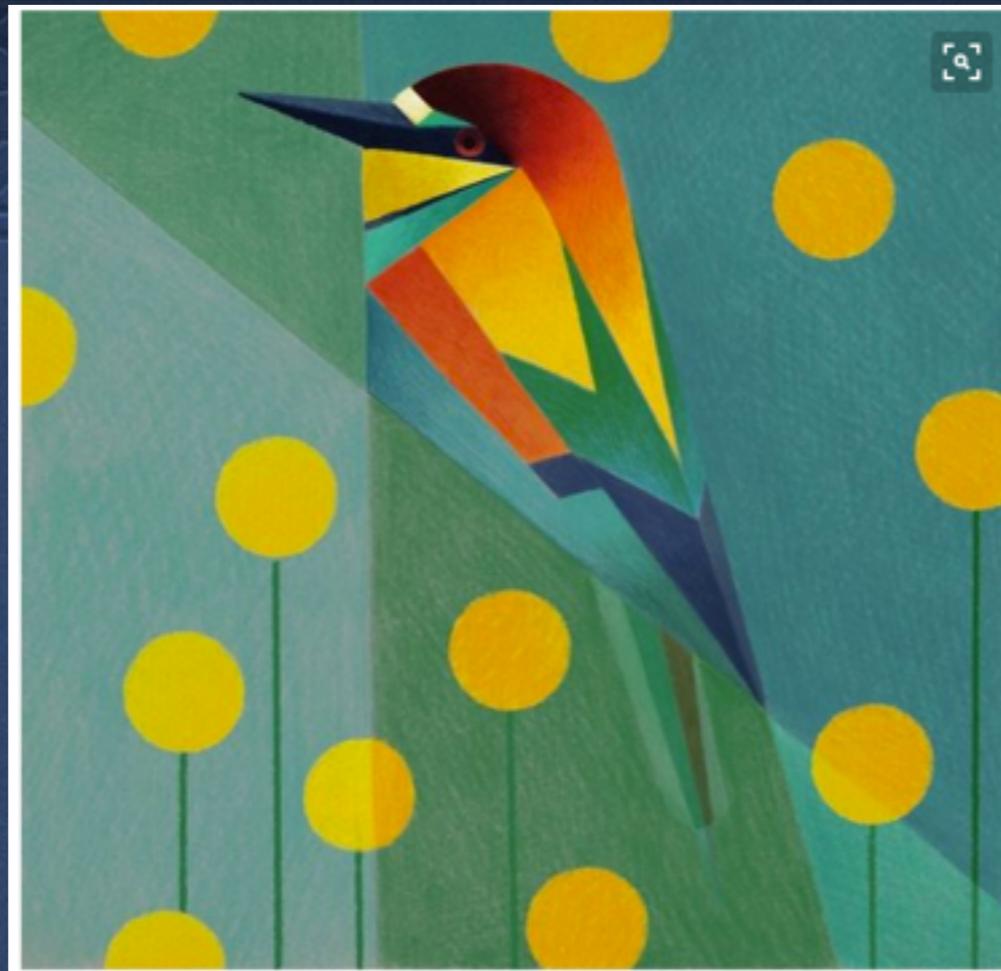
Vocabulary continued:

- **Perspective-** the art of drawing solid objects on a two-dimensional surface so as to give the right impression of their height, width, depth, and position in relation to each other when viewed from a particular point.
- **Dynasty:** a period during which a single family provided a succession of rulers.
- **Pharaoh:** ruler of ancient Egypt
- **Sarcophagus:** a stone coffin
- **Papyrus:** A tall aquatic plant
- **Hieroglyphs:** characters in any system of writing in which symbols represent objects
- **Obelisks:** tall, four-sided, pointed stone shafts



Project Choice B:

- Draw an animal/ character*
- Break the picture into segments*
- Color each segment with a bold pattern*
- Outline segments in black*



Create a geo-
animal.

- Draw an animal
- Break the picture into geometric shapes
- Color each shape with a different tone
- Background and foreground



Artist
M. C. Escher

Year
1948

Type
lithograph

*“Drawing
hands”*

Reading of a Painting

<http://www.mcescher.com/about/biography/>

<http://totallyhistory.com/drawing-hands/>

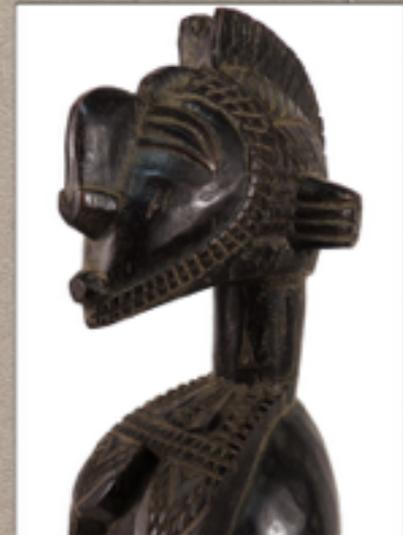
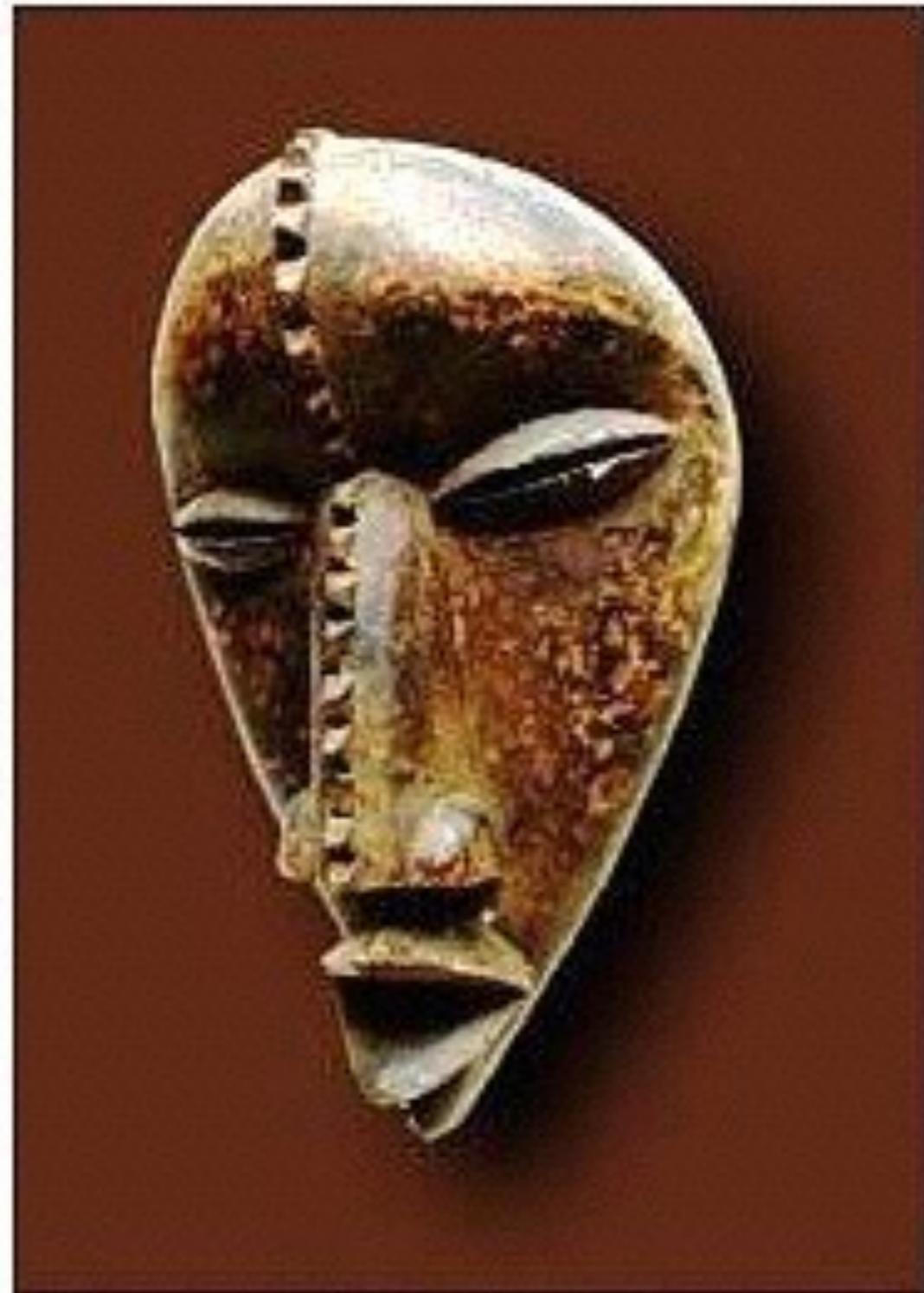
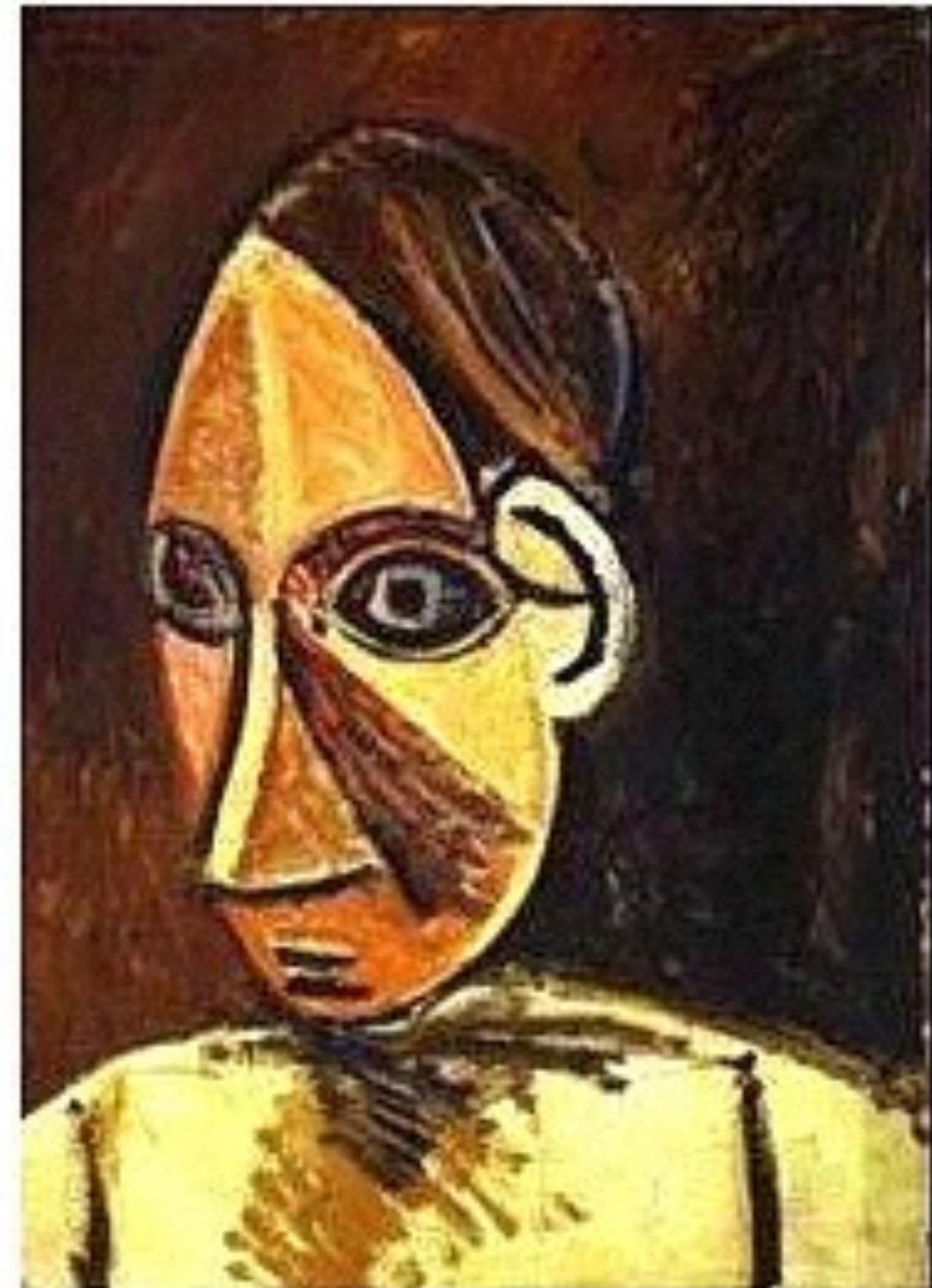
With a table grouping or a partner collaborate on a cubist face Picasso inspired

draw one facial feature and then pass on your paper to a partner. Pass your paper back and forth until you've created a full face. Features can be misplaced, & drawn in different styles.



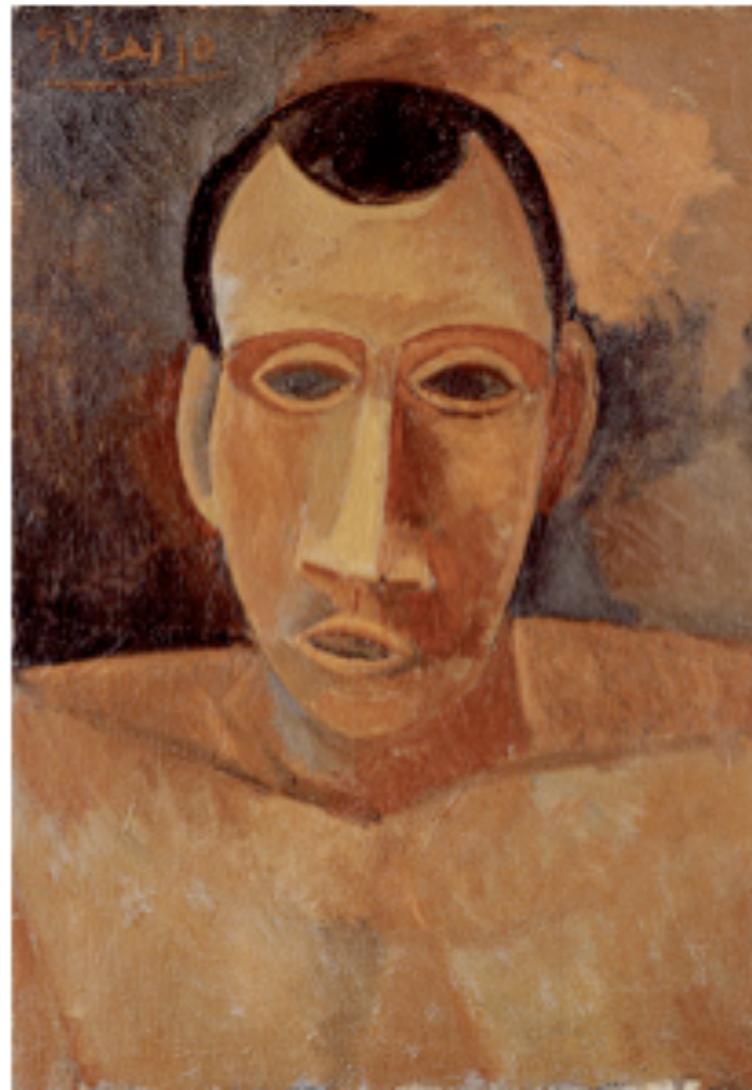
AFRICAN MASKS INSPIRED ARTISTS SUCH AS MATISSE AND PICASSO TO DEVELOP NEW ART STYLES (ABSTRACT AND CUBISM)

Pablo Picasso - 1881 - 1973 Spanish artist



cubism - 1908 - 1912

*http://
www.pablopicasso.org/
africanperiod.jsp*



RUBRIC: African Picasso Faces

9x12 or (12x18)
(SRQ contest optional)

Today:

Finish Ms Henrys project

Create a rough draft page
of different faces. Color,
B&W.

Think Mood, Cubism,
Contour Line, Abstract

- Rough drafting page full of faces
in different styles
- African / Picasso inspired faces.
No plagiarism.
- Full color blending or Value
tones
- Craftsmanship and effort. This
should take you 2 weeks
- Use foreground and background



If you have a value project
with Ms Henry please
finish

If not then work on
blending pencils to create
this
geometric / organic image

Review for Cave Art and Egypt

- 1. How do we know how old the Lascaux and Chauvet caves are?**
- 2. What is another name for the Ice age/Neanderthal people?**
- 3. What is the purpose of cave art?**
- 4. What is the “cradle of civilization” also called?**
- 5. Explain Dynasty**
- 6. What is a Ka?**
- 7. Explain what Ancient Egyptian art looks like and its purpose?**
- 8. Who are the two leaders who changed up religion and artistic styles for their reign?**
- 9. Explain what a relief is.**
- 10. What are the 5 functions of art?**