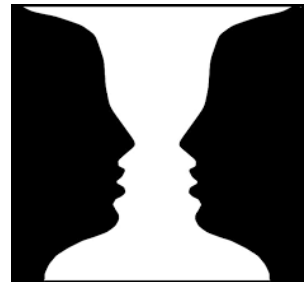


PRE-LESSON

This winter's tour pre-lesson explores each of the Elements of Art: color, line, shape, space, and texture through a series of short 10-minute **"bell-ringer"** activities.

You can do one each day the week before your UMFA tour or do them all at one time!
We hope you and your students enjoy a discovery of the Elements of Art!

UMFA
UTAH MUSEUM OF
FINE ARTS



SPACE!

EXPLORE SPACE!

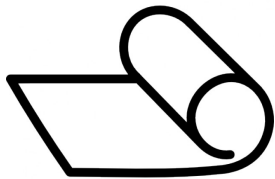
SPACE: The area between and around objects in an artwork. The space around objects is often called **negative space**.

Space can also refer to the feeling of depth, or distance, in a work of art. Real space is three-dimensional; in art, when we create the feeling or illusion of depth, we call it space.

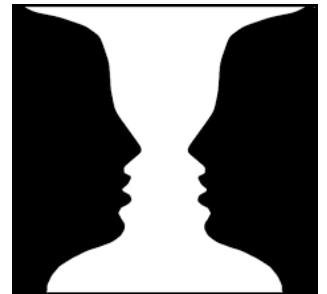
Everyone needs!



paper



Roll up a piece of paper!
Look closely at the works
of art (see next slides) by
looking through the
paper tube zooming in
and out to focus on the
details!

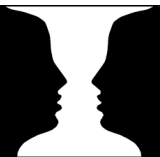


SPACE!

All of the gray areas in this painting show negative space.



Point to the places that have negative space!

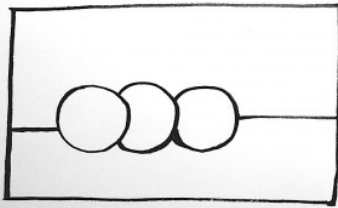


SPACE is the feeling of depth, or distance, in a work of art.

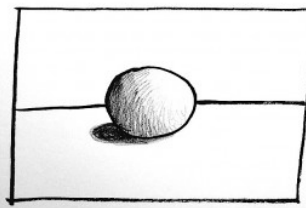
Artists use different techniques to show space:

SIX WAYS TO CREATE THE ILLUSION OF SPACE

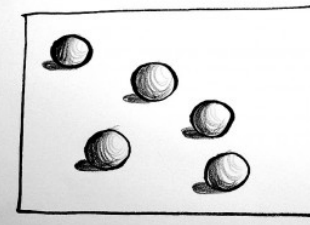
① OVERLAP



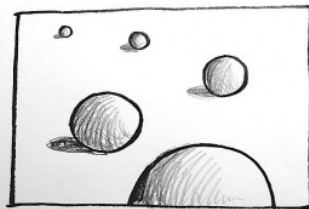
② SHADING



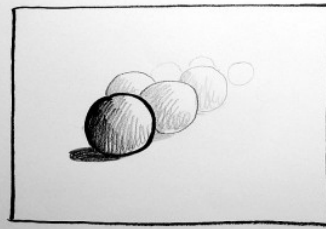
③ PLACEMENT



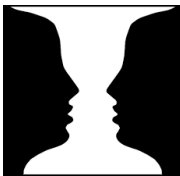
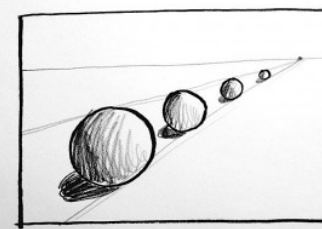
④ SIZE



⑤ VALUE and FOCUS

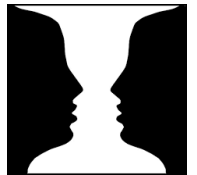


⑥ LINEAR PERSPECTIVE



SPACE!

Let's explore more ways to create
SPACE and depth in a work of art!



SPACE!

PERSPECTIVE: Used to create space and an illusion of depth on a flat surface.

Can you find the foreground, middle-ground, background, and horizon line in this painting?



Pieter Brueghel the younger, *Dance Around the Maypole*, 1625-1630



PERSPECTIVE: Used to create space and an illusion of depth on a flat surface.

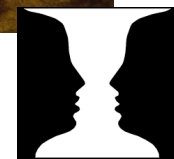
HORIZON LINE

BACKGROUND



MIDDLE GROUND

FOREGROUND



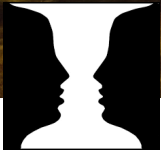
OVERLAP: The houses overlap each other to define space.

FOCUS: Figures in the foreground have more detail and brighter colors than those in the background.



SIZE: Objects are bigger closer up and smaller farther away.

SHADING: A way artists show shadow.



I SPY!

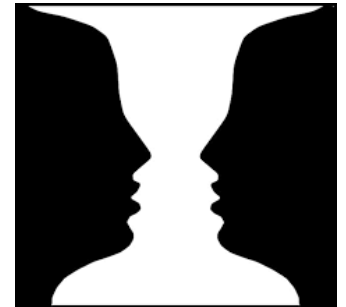
Find other examples of overlap, shading (shadow), size, and focus in this painting!



ARTWORK ADDITION!

READY, SET... ART!

- ❖ Add details to the artwork on the next slide.
(Teachers – either have students draw together on the whiteboard, or print out the following slide for independent work.)
- ❖ Add your own details to this painting!
- ❖ Remember to think about all the different ways artists use space (negative space, overlap, shading, shadow, placement, focus, perspective, and size).
- ❖ BE CREATIVE, HAVE FUN!



SPACE!

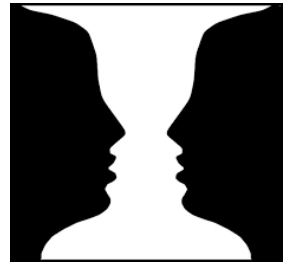


J.T. Harwood - 96

James T. Harwood, *Untitled (farm scene)*, 1896

WRAP UP!

Talk about your artwork additions. What is your favorite detail? Why do you like it?



SPACE!