

Introduction to Art
Color Study Guide

Name Key

1. Color: Element of art that is dependent on light.
2. White Light: any light source - contains all the colors of the spectrum
3. Prism: Wedge of glass used to show that white light contains the spectrum
4. Color spectrum: the rainbow: ROYGBIV
5. How do we SEE color? Light shines on an object, the color is reflected, the rest are absorbed
6. Color Blindness
7. The three properties of color
 - a. Hue: The name of the color
 - b. Value: Lightness/Darkness of a color (tints & shades)
 - c. Intensity: Brightness/Dullness of a color
8. Afterimage
The eye becomes fatigued after staring at a color for too long - the result is a ghost like image of opposite colors.
9. Primary Colors—Define:
Only colors that cannot be created - they are used to make all other colors
 - a. Yellow
 - b. Blue
 - c. Red

10. Secondary colors---Define = A mixture of two primary colors

- a. Red + Blue = Violet
- b. Blue + Yellow = Green
- c. Yellow + Red = Orange

11. Tertiary colors---Define - A mixture of one primary color and one secondary color

- a. Red orange
- b. Red violet
- c. Blue green
- d. Blue violet
- e. Yellow green
- f. Yellow orange

* 12. Color Wheel

A circle with different colored sections used to show the relationship between colors.

13. Value

refers to the darkness or lightness of a color.

- a. Tint - color + white
- b. Shade - color + black
- c. Tone - Refers to the degree of lightness or darkness of an area

14. Intensity - Amount of color

- a. Complementary Colors

15. Color Schemes

- a. Monochromatic - Using one color and the tints and shades of that color
- b. Complementary - Using opposites on the color wheel and tints & shades of those colors
- c. Analogous - Using three side by side colors on the color wheel and tints & shades of those colors
- d. Triad - Using three colors equal distance apart on the color wheel and tints & shades of those colors
- e. Warm - Using colors such as Reds, Yellows, Oranges and their tints & shades
- f. Cool - Using colors such as Blues, Greens, Purples (Violets) and their tints & shades

16. What are some special effects that colors have?

Pablo Picasso
1881-1973
Spain



Picasso was a talented artist from a young age and attended art school in Spain. He felt that the school's approach to art was too rigid and so left to study on his own. He moved to Paris and was influenced by the work of Gauguin and van Gogh.

Picasso was always trying different mediums and styles and ultimately doesn't fit into any one particular style. But many of his styles can be correlated to events in his life.



The Blue Period—Images in monochromatic blue—mostly depict isolation, loneliness, sorrow, depression, poverty. Picasso was feeling lost and alone during this time.



The Red Period—Images in monochromatic red—mostly clowns and circus scenes. Picasso was feeling light and happy during this time.



Cubism—Picasso and other artists invented this type of painting. They broke images down in geometric shapes. Picasso also like to paint his subjects from many points of view but combine them to create one image. Many of the women in these paintings are love interests of Picassos and sometimes depict his feelings regarding those women (good or bad).

Picasso had much success in his lifetime and was considered a celebrity. He traveled a lot and had many friends. He was always creating and trying new things. He even is known for many types of sculpture.



Intro to Art Color Scheme Cheat Sheet

Each triangle of your design will be painted in a color scheme. The idea is to show depth through a variety of values. Your name should not stand out but should be painted to become just another shape in the design. Use a variety of values as you paint each section.

Monochromatic—Two sections should be painted using ONE color plus the tints and shades of that color. You may use different colors for each of the two sections.

Complementary---Two sections should be painted using complementary colors and the tints and shades of those colors. Do not mix the complements together. You may lean more toward one of the complements than the other. You may use a different set of complements for your second section.

Analogous---Two sections should be painted using three colors that are directly touching on the color wheel plus the tints and shades of those colors. You may use a different set for the second section.

Triad---Two sections should be painted using three colors that are equal distance apart on the color wheel plus their tints and shades. You may use a different set for the second section.

If you choose, you could do ALL tints of your colors or ALL shades to create an overall light design or overall dark design. In all the sections you can emphasize one of the colors more than the others or use them equally. You can use the color by itself as well as the tints and shades. You can repeat values in the section.

Try to paint neatly and remember a large variety of value is desired. Your name should not stand out but be a part of the design.

Label the color wheel in the correct order.

