

Introduction to Art
Line Study Guide

Define the following terms. Give examples when necessary.

1. Define the *Elements of Art* and list them.

2. Define *line* and list the types.

4. Define *Contour Line*.

5. Define *Blind Contour Line*.

6. Define *Implied Line* and sketch an example.

7. What do each of the 5 types of line indicate in a work of art? (i.e. Horizontal lines – indicate calmness).

8. Analog drawing:

9. Gesture drawing:

10. Still life:

11. Thumbnail sketch:

12. Value:

13. Hatching:

14. Chiaroscuro:

15. Crosshatching:

16. Stipple:

17. Henri Matisse

- a. Born
- b. Died
- c. Birthplace
- d. Style
- e. Subjects painted
- f. Lifestyle
- g. Personality

18. Wassily Kandinsky

- a. Born
- b. Died
- c. Birthplace
- d. Style
- e. Subjects painted
- f. Lifestyle
- g. Personality

19. Peter Max

a. Born

b. Died

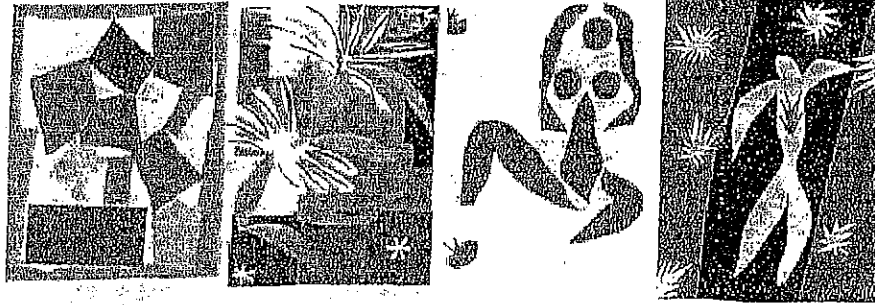
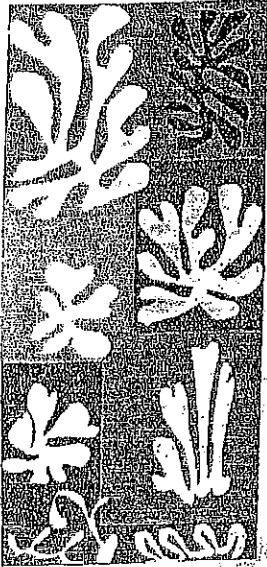
c. Birthplace

d. Style

e. Subjects painted

f. Lifestyle

g. Personality



Henri Matisse

Born: 1869

Died: 1954

Nationality: French

Style: Expressionism; Fauvism

Other: Studied law. Studied painting in Paris.



The artist Henri Matisse was born on December 31, 1869 in northern France. Henri Matisse is often regarded as one of the most influential French painters of the 20th century. In his early twenties, Matisse began to sketch and paint. Matisse was later the leader of the Fauvist Movement, a painting style which focused on pure colors used in an aggressive and direct manner. Matisse mastered the relationship between color and shape, a talent, which rightfully earned him the name "Master of Color." Unlike most recently popular artist from the period, Matisse was internationally popular during his lifetime.

Much of Matisse's later years were spent in Nice painting local scenes with his trademark brilliant color palettes. As an elderly man Matisse was confined to a wheelchair, at this time with the help of assistants, he created collage artworks. Matisse died in Nice France on November 3, 1954.



Source: <http://matisse.50webs.com/bio.htm>

Wassily Kandinsky, 1866-1944

Born in Moscow in 1866, Kandinsky spent his early childhood in Odessa. His parents played the piano and the zither and Kandinsky himself learned the piano and cello at an early age. The influence of music in his paintings cannot be overstated, down to the names of his paintings "Improvisations", "Impressions", and "Compositions." In 1886, he enrolled at the University of Moscow, chose to study law and economics, and after passing his examinations, lectured at the Moscow Faculty of Law. He enjoyed success not only as a teacher but also wrote extensively on spirituality, a subject that remained of great interest and ultimately exerted substantial influence in his work.

Ironically, Kandinsky's work moved in a direction that was of much greater abstraction than that which was pioneered by the Impressionists. It was not long before his talent surpassed the constraints of art school and he began exploring his own ideas of painting - "...I applied streaks and blobs of colors onto the canvas with a palette knife and I made them sing with all the intensity I could..." Now considered to be the founder of abstract art, his work was exhibited throughout Europe from 1903 onwards, and often caused controversy among the public, the art critics, and his contemporaries. An active participant in several of the most influential and controversial art movements of the 20th century, among them the Blue Rider which he founded along with Franz Marc and the Bauhaus which also attracted Klee, Geiniger, and Schonberg, Kandinsky continued to further express and define his form of art, both on canvas and in his theoretical writings. His reputation became firmly established in the United States through numerous exhibitions and his work was introduced to Solomon Guggenheim, who became one of his most enthusiastic supporters.

In 1933, Kandinsky left Germany and settled near Paris, in Neuilly. The paintings from these later years were again the subject of controversy. Though out of favor with many of the patriarchs of Paris's artistic community, younger artists admired Kandinsky. His studio was visited regularly by Miró, Arp, Magnelli and Sophie Tauber.



The Black Dot

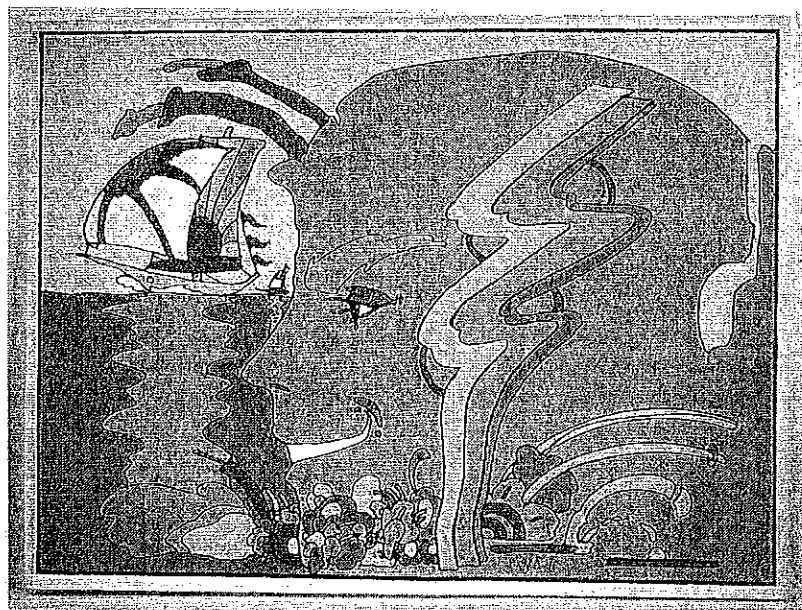
PETER MAX

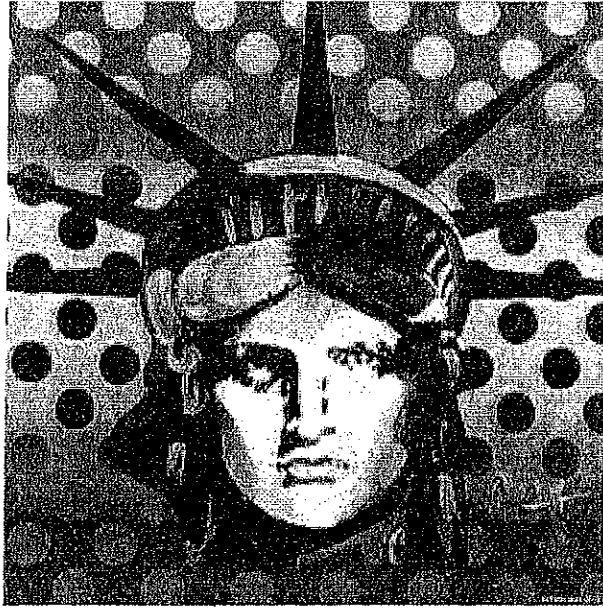
"If I didn't choose art, I would have become an astronomer, I became fascinated with the vast distances in space as well as the vast world within the atom," says Max.

Peter Max was born in Berlin in 1937 but his family moved to China when he was still very young. In fact the young Max would move frequently with his family, learning about a variety of cultures throughout the world while traveling from Tibet to Africa to Israel to Europe until his family moved to the U.S. In American Max was trained at the Art Students League, Pratt Institute, and the School of Visual Arts, all in New York. After closing his design studio in 1964, Peter began creating his characteristic paintings and graphic prints.



From visionary pop artist of the 1960's, to master of dynamic neo Expressionism, Peter Max and his vibrant colors have become part of the fabric of contemporary American culture. In the 1960's Max rose to youthful prominence with his now-famous "Cosmic '60s" style, with its distinctive line work and bold color combinations and depicted transcendental themes. Peter Max revolutionized art of the 60's just as the Beatles transformed the music of the decade. As his expressionistic style evolved, becoming more sensuous and painterly, Max's unique symbolism and vibrant color palette have continued to inspire new generations of Americans throughout the decades. Peter Max is a passionate environmentalist and defender of human and animal rights, often dedicating paintings and posters for these noteworthy causes. He has celebrated our nation's principles of freedom and democracy with his famous paintings of American icons of freedom including Lady Liberty and the American Flag. Max was suddenly on numerous magazine covers, including Life Magazine, and appeared on national TV. Max's visual impact on the '60s has often been compared to the influence the Beatles had with their music. When communism fell in Eastern Europe and Max was selected to receive a 7,000-pound section of the Berlin Wall, which was installed on





the Aircraft Carrier U.S.S. Intrepid Museum. Using a hammer and chisel, Max carved a dove from within the stone and placed it on top of the wall to set it free.

Peter Max has received many important commissions including the creation of the first "Preserve the Environment" Postage Stamp commemorating the World's Fair in Spokane, Washington; 235 Border Murals at entry points to Canada and Mexico commissioned by the U.S. General Services; and a painting of each of the 50 states, resulting in a

book, "Peter Max Paints America" in celebration of the Bicentennial. In 1981 he was invited by President and Mrs. Reagan to paint six Liberty portraits at the White House. Max has painted for five U.S. Presidents - Ford, Carter, Reagan, Bush and Clinton. Max has exhibited in over 40 international museums and over 50 galleries, worldwide. His work can be found in many prominent museum and private collections around the world. As a painter for four former U.S. Presidents (Carter, Ford, Bush and Reagan) in 1993, Max was approached by the inaugural committee to create posters for Bill Clinton's inauguration. He was later invited to the White House to paint the signing of the Peace Accord.

A lover of music, Max has been designated Official Artist for the Grammys, The 25th Anniversary of the New Orleans Jazz Festival and the Woodstock Music Festival.

In the sports arena, Max has been the Official Artist for five Super Bowls, The World Cup USA, The U.S. Tennis Open and the NHL All-Star Game.

