

Art Deco

Quick Summary



SUMMARY

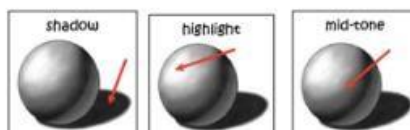


Art Deco is a style of decorative art, design and architecture of the 1920s and 1930s in Europe, the United States and other countries. The style influenced how buildings and interior features were designed, such as cinemas, train stations, furniture, carpets, windows, walls, fireplaces and cupboards. The style includes using geometric and angular shapes, straight and curved lines, and bold, contrasting, vibrant colours to create simple patterns. Most of the time, designs were symmetrical, but this was not always a feature.

Types of shading



Identifying areas of light and dark



Techniques



Media and materials

Previous knowledge required: tone, shading, pattern/texture, hatching and cross hatching

blending	Shading by changing the pressure applied to the medium and then blending the tones to create a smooth transition
stippling	Shading objects by drawing many small dots to create lighter and darker tones
scumbling	Shading objects by scribbling to create lighter and darker tones
illuminated manuscript	A manuscript in which the text is supplemented with decoration as initials, borders and miniature illustrations
positive space	The object in the artwork
negative space	The space around an object in the artwork



Artists and artisans

- William Van Alen
- Louis Comfort Tiffany (1848-1933)
- Charles Rennie Mackintosh (1868-1928)
- Josef Hoffman (1870-1956)
- Rene Lalique (1860-1945)
- Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1956)
- Clarice Cliff (1899-1972)
- Eileen Gray (1878-1976)



Process

The style includes using geometric and angular shapes, straight and curved lines, and bold, contrasting, vibrant colours to create simple patterns. Most of the time, designs were symmetrical, but this was not always a feature.

Aspirations and career links to art: artist, curator, art director, fashion designer, web developer, photographer, illustrator, photographer, kitchen designer, cartoonist, visual effects, landscape designer, jewellery designer, director, architect, model maker, puppet maker



Media and materials



Techniques



Effects



Colour theory



Emotions



Artists and artisans



Styles and periods



Visual language



Process



Techniques



Media and materials

Key sketchbook moments

- Comparing and analysing designs.
- Sketching and colouring straight-lined Art Deco designs.
- Sketching and colouring curved-line Art Deco designs.

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Types of shading:



Identifying areas of light and dark:



Examples of positive and negative spaces:



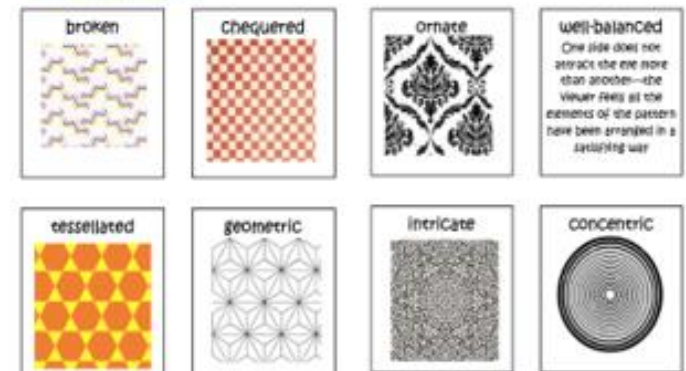
positive

negative



As this one is an optical illusion the positive and negative space change!

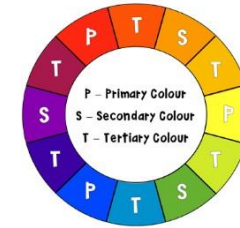
Texture examples:



The Colour Wheel



Colour theory



The colour wheel is an organisation of colours around a circle. The first colour wheel was created around 1660 by Sir Isaac Newton. Traditionally colours are represented on a wheel of 12 colours: three primary colours, three secondary colours, and six tertiary colours. It also shows certain relationships between colours, such as primary colours, secondary colours, warm colours, complementary colours, etc.



Adanna Khare: Bear and Bunny



Rembrandt: Recumbent Lion



Animal Imagery in Middle Age manuscripts



Illuminated manuscript