



POINTILLISM

The World of Seurat!



PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN

- **Movement:** shows actions or the path the viewer's eye follows throughout an artwork. In movement, the art should flow because the artist has the ability to control the viewer's eye. The artists control what the viewers see and how they see it, like a path leading across the page to the item the artist wants the viewer's attention focused on.
- **Harmony:** achieved in a body of work by using similar elements throughout the work, harmony gives an uncomplicated look to a piece of artwork or sculpture.



ELEMENTS OF ART

- **Color:** Comes from the three primaries and black and white. They have three properties – hue, value, and intensity.
- **Shape:** Pertains to the use of areas in two dimensional space that can be defined by edges, setting one flat specific space apart from another. Shapes can be geometric (e.g.: square, circle, triangle, hexagon, etc.) or organic (such as the shape of a puddle, blob, leaf, boomerang, etc.) in nature.
- **Space:** Area provided for a particular purpose. Space includes the background, foreground and middle ground. Space refers to the distances or areas around, between or within components of a piece.



Elements of Art

All artists have the same elements of art with which to work. They are **line, shape, color, value, form, texture, and space**. All the art in the world is done with one or more of these elements. If we want to make art, we need to understand these seven elements of art.



We can see the art elements in nature in this photograph. **Line** — is the road and the wire; **Shape** — of the roof, road, and trees; **Color** — in the cool green trees and the warm red roof; **Form** — of the house and trees; **Texture** — of the trees and road; **Space** — between us and the house.



Line, Shape, Color, Value



Texture, Shape, Value, Color



Line, Shape, Color, Texture, Value, Space



Form, Value, Color

Line



Different tools make different kinds of lines.

Shape



Shapes come in many types and sizes.

Color



Every color can be bright, dull, dark, or light.

Value



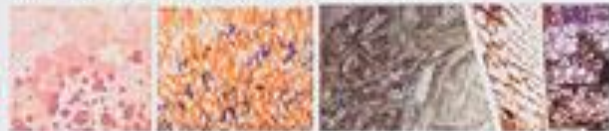
Value refers to dark and light in painting or drawing.

Form



Form is three-dimensional, and takes up space.

Texture



Texture is how a surface of something feels or looks.

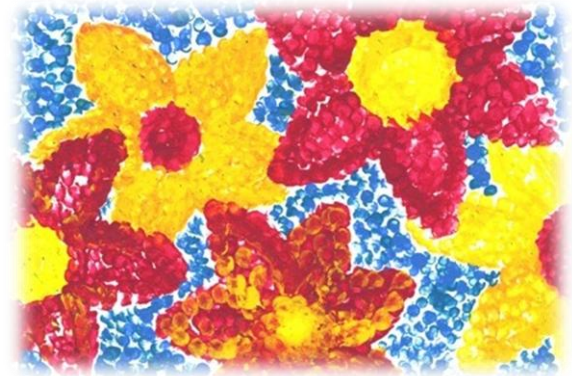
Space



Space exists around us. We use illusions to make space in art.

WHAT IS POINTILLISM?

- Technique of Painting
- To create a solid figure using tiny dots with two or more colors.
- The colors from a distance mix to create a new color.
- Oil on canvas type paintings
- Often seen as “brighter” or “purer” because the eye mixes the color.



POINTILLISM COLOR WHEEL

- The primary colors
- The secondary colors

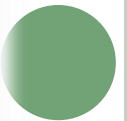
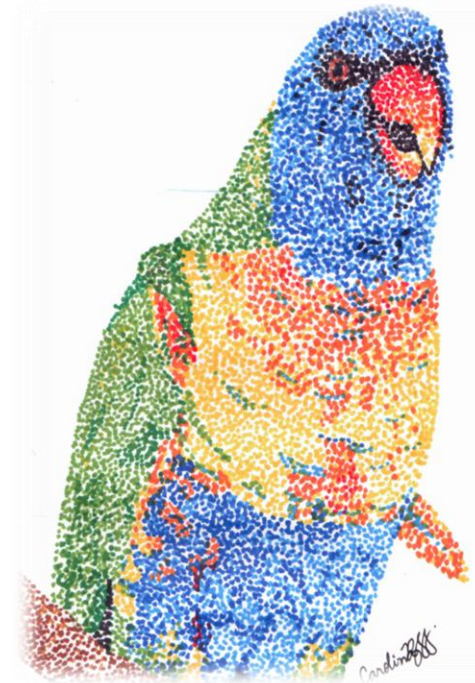
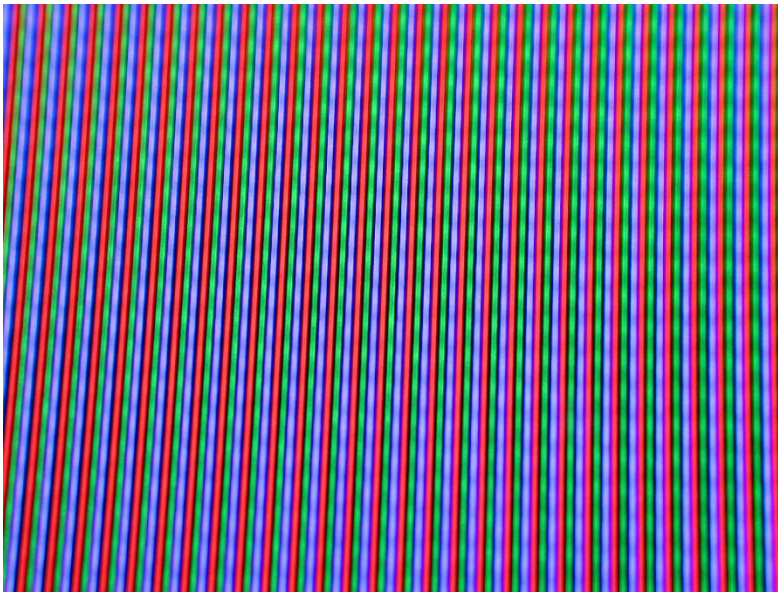


Dots showing value!



YOUR EYE IS PLAYING TRICKS!

- The primary colors that are painted near one another can show a whole different color from the distance!
 - THINK ABOUT YOUR TELEVISION!



FACTS OF POINTILLISM!

- Developed by Georges Seurat in 1886
- As well as his followers in 19th century France
- Post-Impressionist Movement
 - Extended Impressionism while rejecting its limitations: they continued using vivid colors, thick application of paint, distinctive brush strokes, and real-life subject matter, but they were more likely to emphasize geometric forms, to distort form for expressive effect, and to use unnatural color.

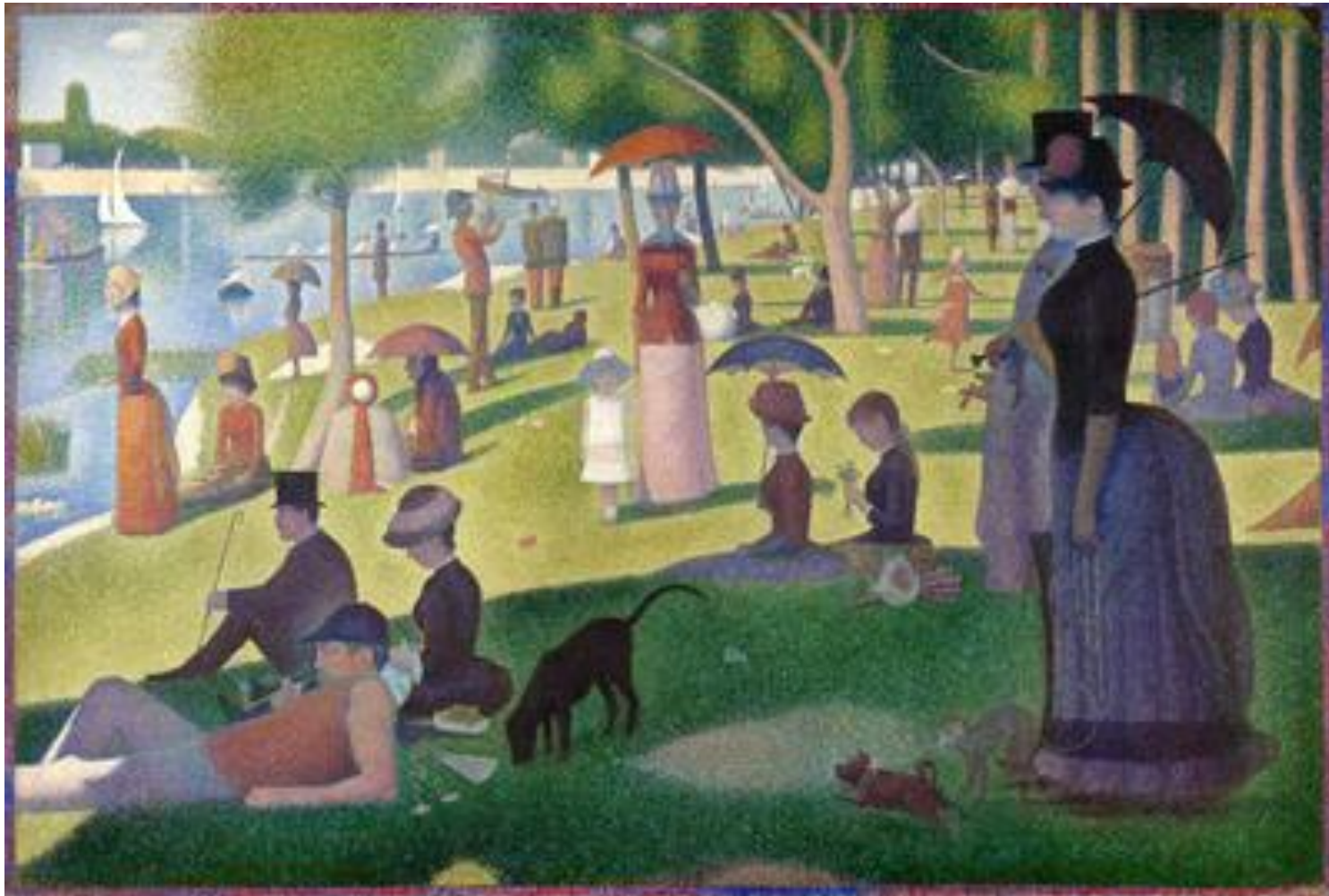


ARTISTS OF POINTILLISM

- Georges Seurat - French 1859-1891
- Paul Signac – French 1863 -1935
- Charles Angrand – French 1854 – 1926
- Henri-Edmond Cross – French 1856 – 1910

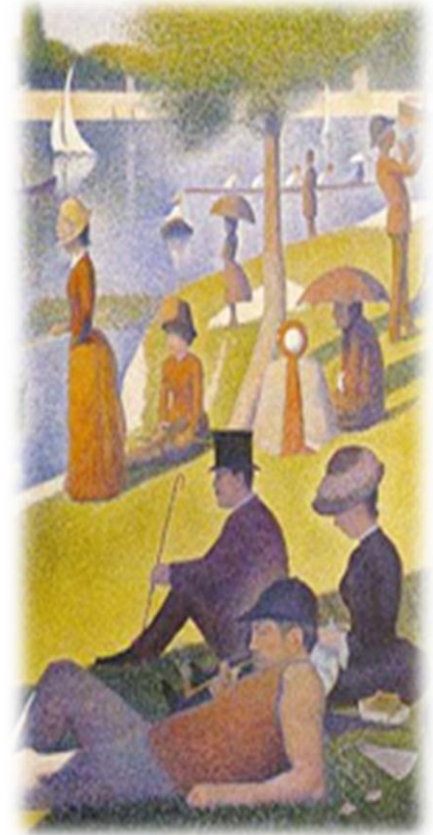


SEURAT – “A SUNDAY ON LA GRANDE JATTE”



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

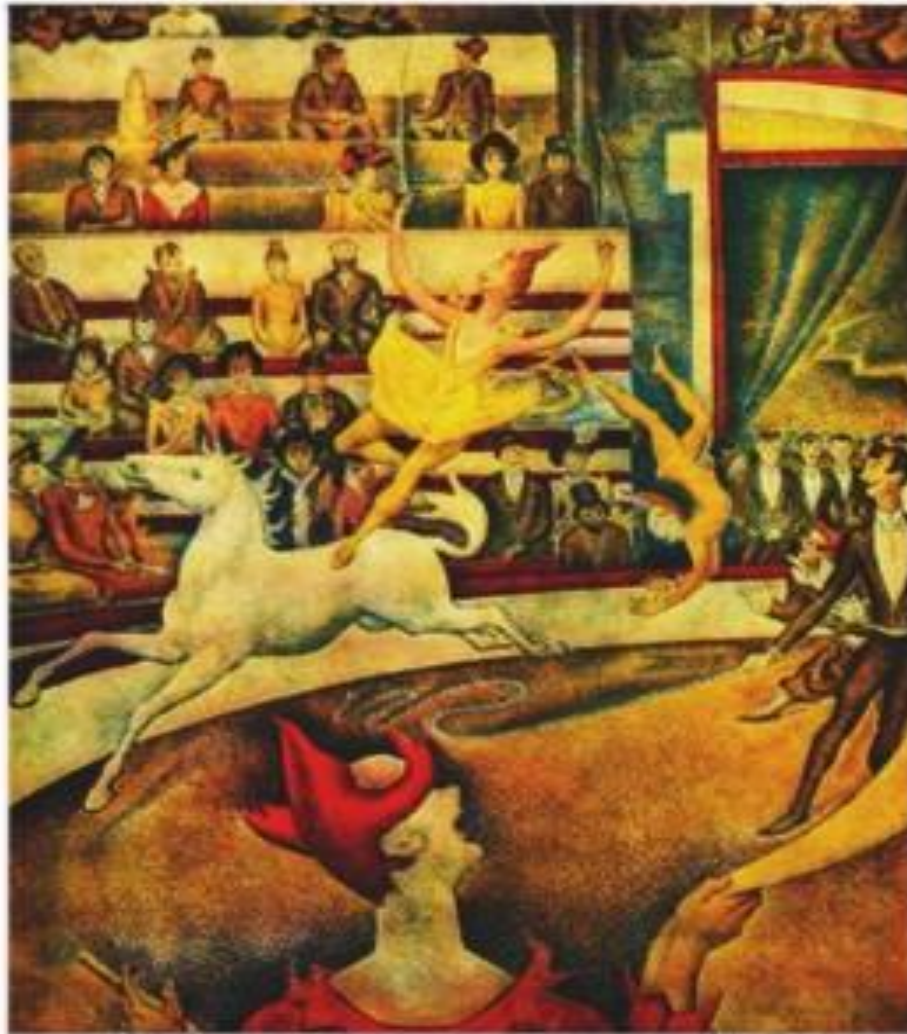
Over the past several decades, many scholars have attempted to explain the meaning of this great painting. For some, it shows the growing middle class at leisure. Others think it shows social tensions between city dwellers of different social classes, all of whom gather in the same public space but do not interact.



SEURAT – “BANKS OF SEINE”



SEURAT – “THE CIRCUS”



PAUL SIGNAC – “PORT ST. TROPEZ”



CHARLES ANGRAND – “LE PETIT PORT”



HENRI EDMOND CROSS – “PAYSAGE AVEC LE CAP NÈGRE”



STUDIO TIME

- First, Find a Landscape Image in a Magazine
- Draw it out!



WITH WATERCOLORS

- Work on one area at a time!



COLORS

- Do not mix your colors!



Ready, Set, Go!

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1xMTKSp_TsY&NR=1&feature=endscreen