

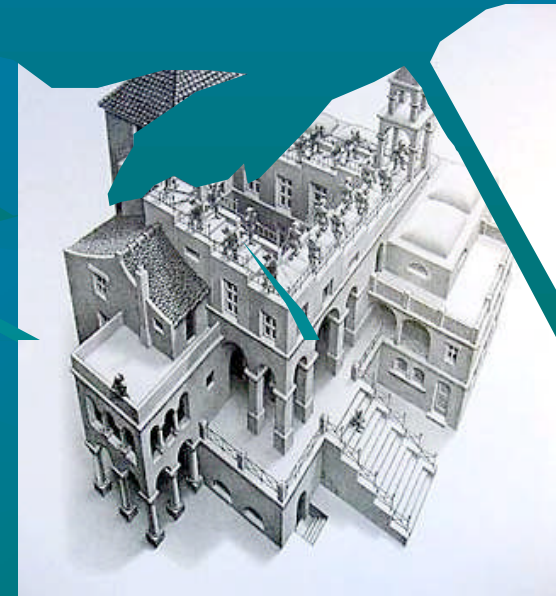
The background is a solid teal color with faint, stylized leaf patterns in a slightly darker shade of teal. The leaves are scattered across the frame, with some showing prominent veins.

LINE

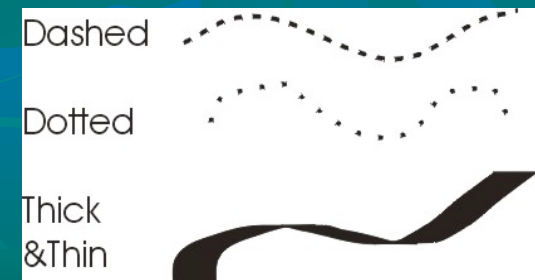
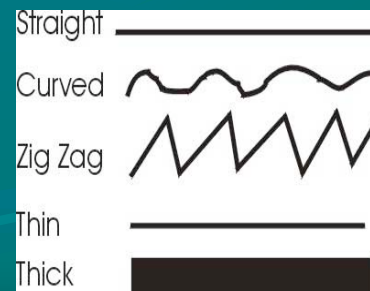
Chapter 5 ArtTalk Textbook

How can the artist use line at expressive qualities, can movement, or control v

- What is a **line**? In geometry, a **line** is an endless series of dots. In Art, a **line** is a mark made on a surface with a moving tool.
- Artists use **line** to control and direct the viewers eye movement through the artwork (into, around, and out of a visual image).
- Dimension is the amount of space taken up by an object in any one direction. There are **three dimensions** - **length, width and depth**.
- A **line** has **width** as well as **length**, but the **width** is so small that in visual art, we think of the line as being **1-dimensional**.
- When your eye sees a line, the eye usually follows its **movement**.

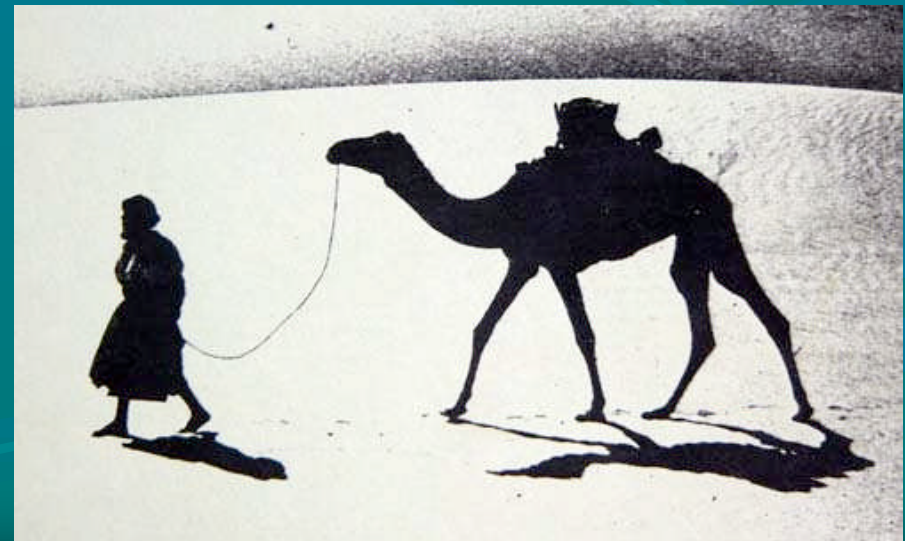


M. C. Escher, *Ascending and Descending*. Lithograph. 1960



Outlines

- A **line** that shows or creates the outer edges of an object is an **outline**.
- An **outline** may be a line that is actually drawn around an object.
- An **outline** may be the “edge” around an object.



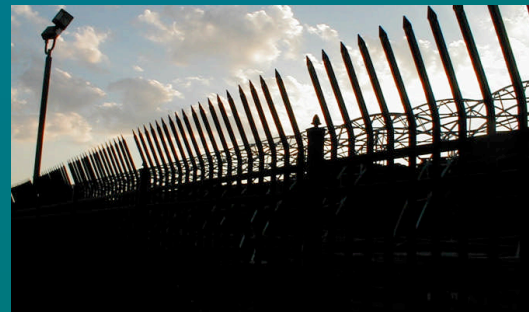
Actual line

- An **actual line** is a line that actually exists.



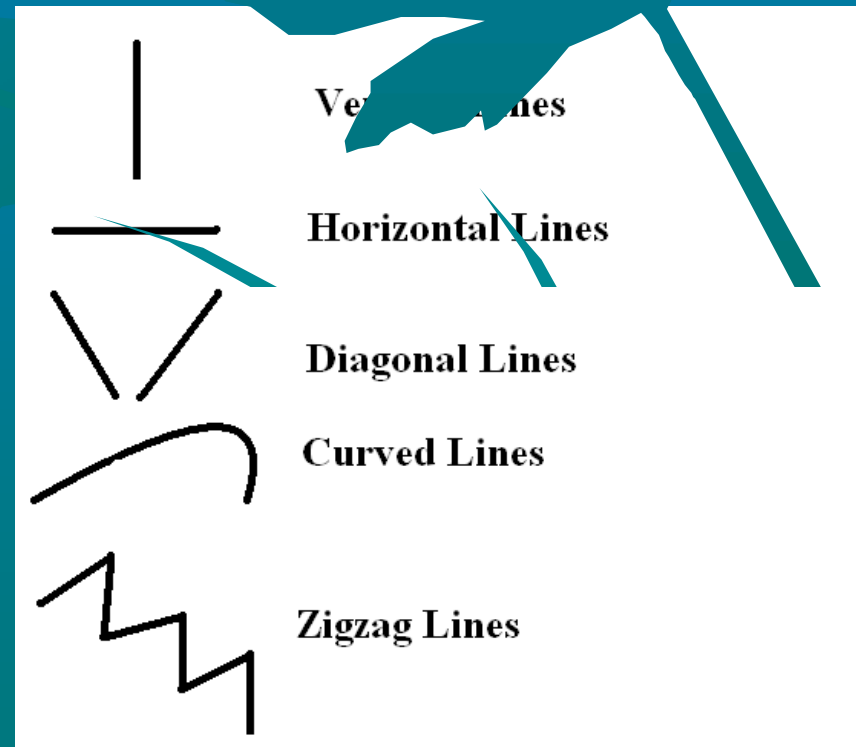
Implied line

- An **implied line** is a **line** that is not actually there, but the eye will put it in, and ‘see’ it anyway.
- One example of the **implied line** would be a series of dots that the eye would automatically connect to follow the **movement**.
- An **implied line** may be created where one ‘shape’ begins, and another ‘ends’



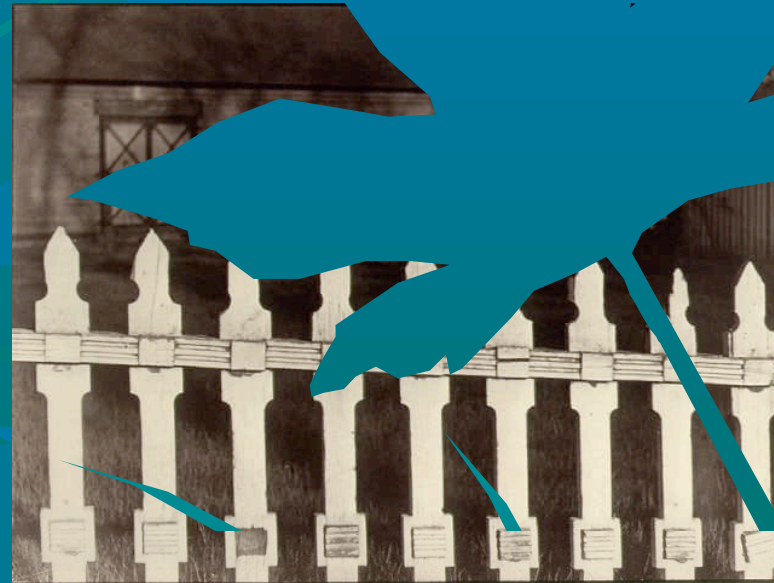
Kinds of Line

- There are 5 basic kinds of line:
- **Vertical**
- **Horizontal**
- **Diagonal**
- **Curved**
- **Zigzag**



Vertical line

- The **vertical line** moves straight up and down
- The **vertical line** is a **static line**, which means showing little or no movement.
- Some **expressive qualities** in the **vertical line** are stability, dignity, formality.
- Banks, churches and federal buildings emphasize vertical lines.



Paul Strand, *White Fence*. 1916. Photograph.



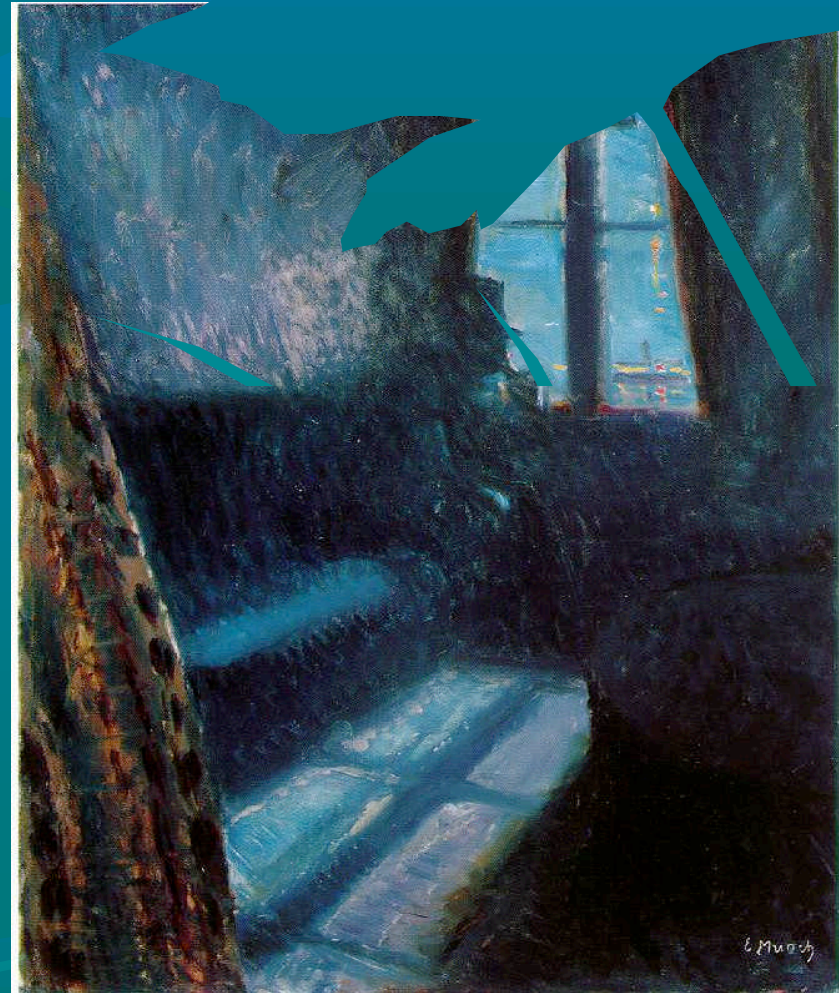
Horizontal Line

- The **horizontal line** is parallel to the horizon, it goes from side to side across the page.
- The **horizontal line** is static.
- **Horizontal lines** are restful, peaceful, and quiet.
- **Horizontal lines** make the viewer feel content and at ease.



Diagonal Line

- The **diagonal line** is at a slant.
- The **diagonal line** appears to be either rising or falling.
- The **diagonal line** is a very **dynamic** or **active line** that is full of **movement**.
- Some **expressive qualities** of the **diagonal** are instability, tension, excitement.
- The **diagonal line** may cause the viewer to feel a sense of discomfort. **Diagonal lines** can also be very dynamic and exciting.



Edvard Munch, *Night in St. Cloud*. 1890. Oil on canvas. 64.5 x 54 cm.
Nasjonalgalleriet, Oslo

Curved Line

- The **curved line** is a straight **line** that changes direction along its length.
- The change in direction may be a slow gradual change, or a fast, sudden change.
- The **curved line** is an **active**, or **dynamic line**, but the amount of movement will be determined by the degree of curve within the line.
- The **curved line** is very luxurious – it represents “having it all”. The **curve** is hypnotic, drawing the eye toward its beginning or ending point. The less active the curve, the calmer the feeling, the more active the curve, the more exciting the feeling.



Vincent Van Gogh, *Starry Night*. 1889. Oil on canvas.



Vincent Van Gogh, *Wheat Field with Cypresses*. 1889. Oil on canvas. 20 1/4 x 25 5/8 in. (51.5 x 65 cm). Private collection .

Zigzag Line

- The **zigzag line** is composed of a series of **diagonal lines** which form angles that change direction suddenly.
- The **zigzag** is the most **dynamic** or **active line**.
- Some **expressive qualities** of the **zigzag line** are tension, confusion, excitement and nervousness.
- **Zigzag lines** can be used when you want to convey an uncomfortable message to the viewer.



Charles Sheeler, *Classic Landscape*. 1931. Oil on canvas. 24 3/4 x 32 1/4 in (63.5 x 81.9 cm). Mr and Mrs Barney A Ebsworth Foundation

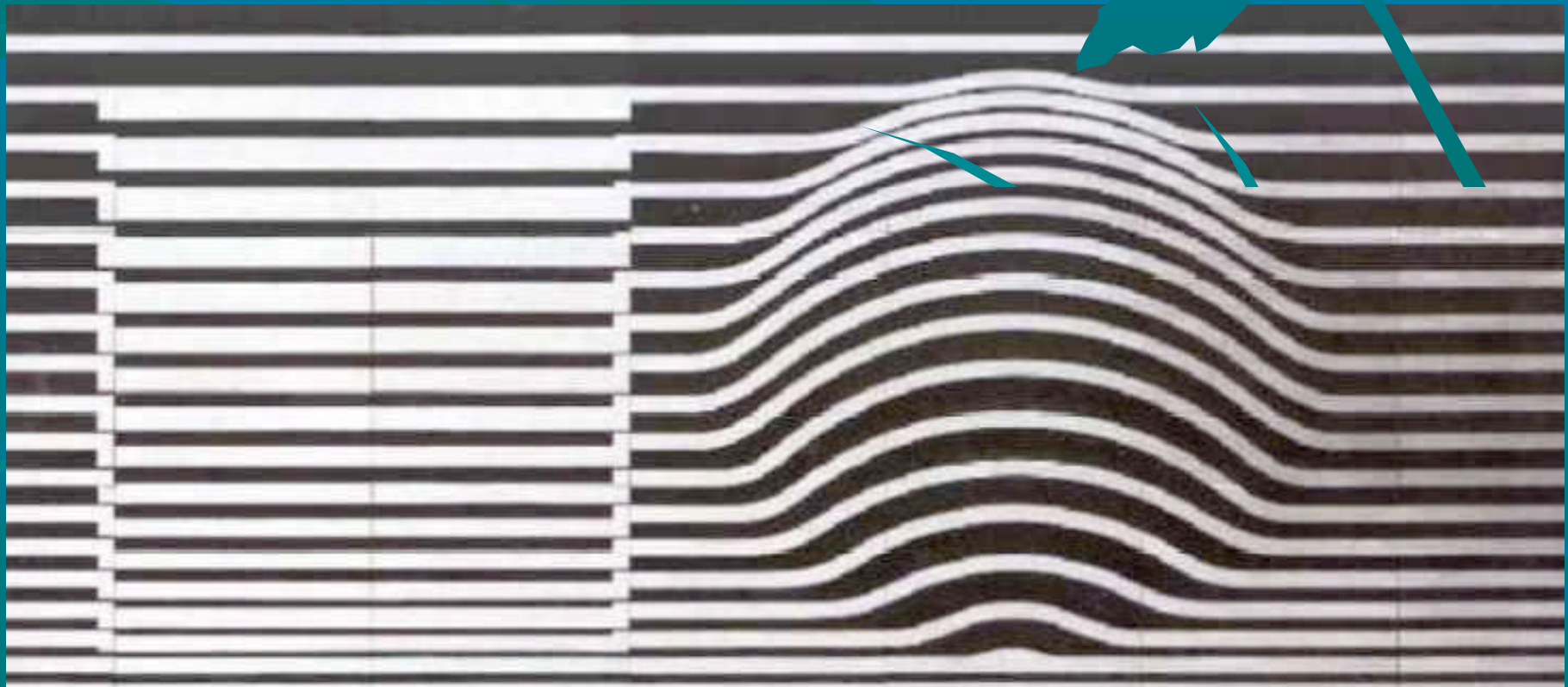
Line Variation

- **Lines vary in 5 major ways:**
 - **Length:** lines may be long or short
 - **Width:** lines may be thin or thick
 - **Texture:** lines may be rough or smooth
 - **Direction:** lines may move in any direction, such as vertical, horizontal, diagonal.
 - **Degree of Curve:** lines may curve gradually, may become wavy, or curve sharply, and become spirals.
- These 5 variations may be combined in many ways



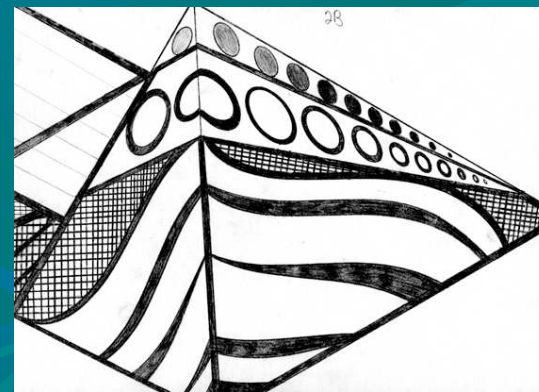
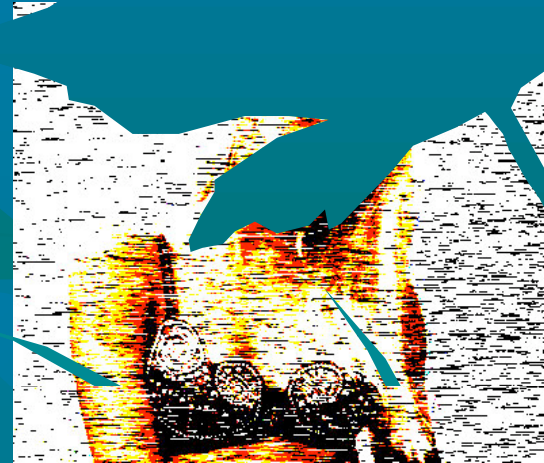
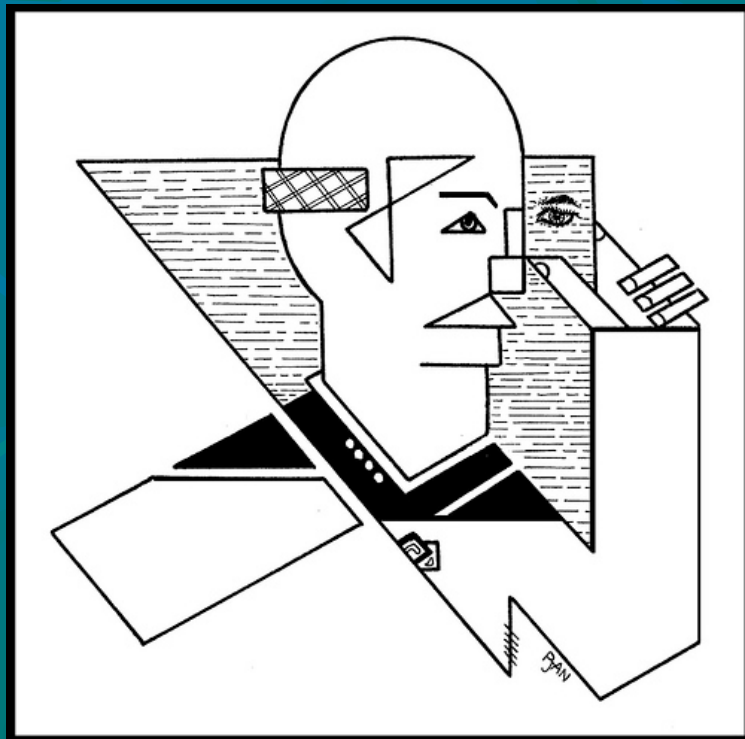
Length

- Length: lines may be



Width

- **Width:** Lines may be thin or thick



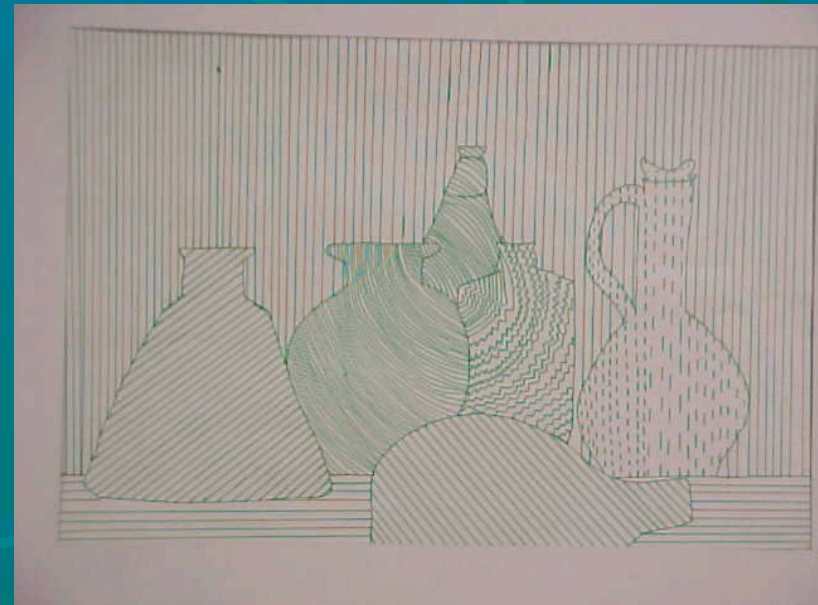
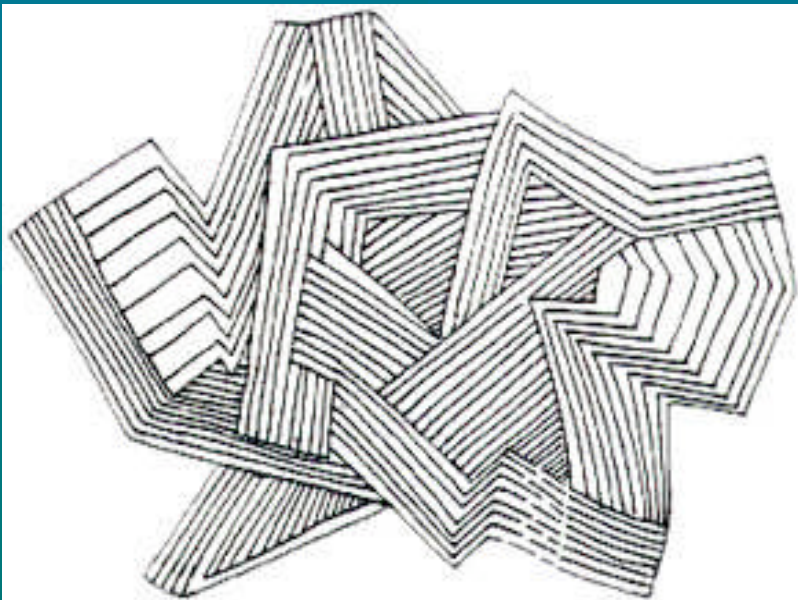
Texture

- **Texture:** lines may be rough or smooth



Direction

- **Direction:** lines may move in any direction, such as vertical, horizontal, diagonal

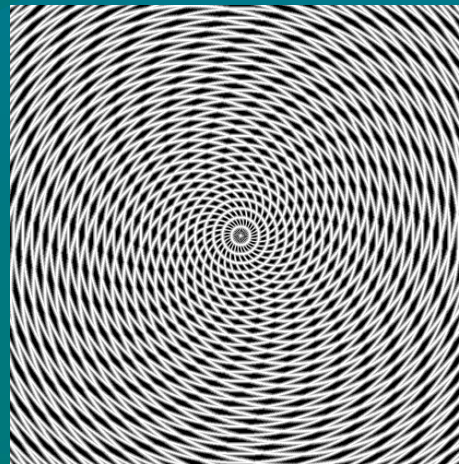
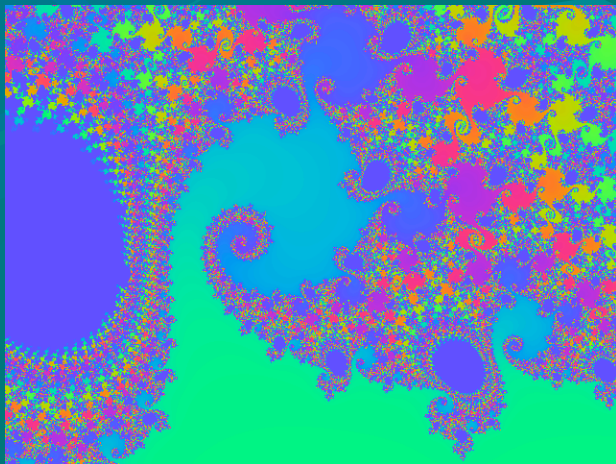


Degree of Curve

- **Degree of Curve:** lines may curve gradually, may become wavy, or curve sharply, and become spirals



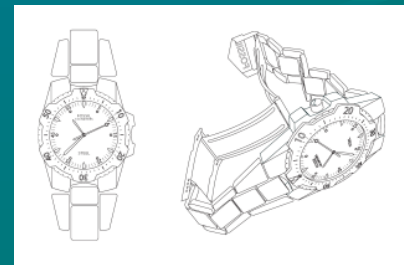
Vincent Van Gogh, *Japanese Vase with Roses and Anemones*. 1890. Oil on canvas. 51 x 51cm. Musee D'Orsay



Vincent Van Gogh, *Still Life: Vase with Roses*. 1890. Oil on canvas. 71 x 90 cm. Washington National Gallery.

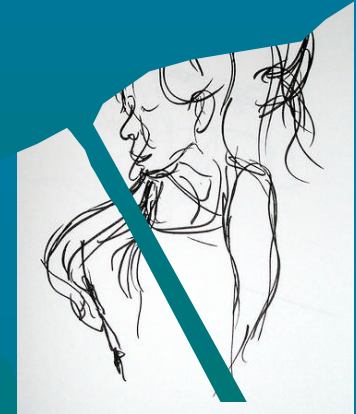
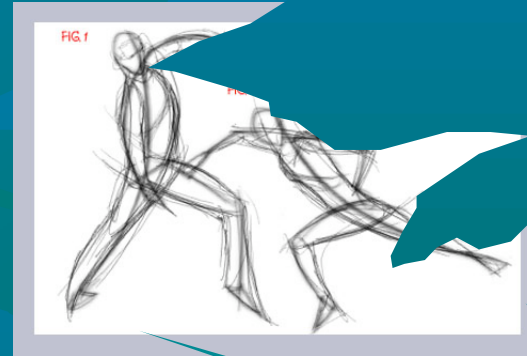
Contour Drawing

- The **contour line** defines the edges and surface ridges of objects
- The **contour line** creates boundaries separating one area from another
- **Contour drawing** is an exercise used to improve eye hand coordination, and to increase the appreciation level of 'seeing'.
- In **contour drawing** the pencil does not ever lift from the surface of the paper. The eyes of the artist slowly follow the outer edges and inner details of the object of study, the pencil is slowly moved on the paper at the same speed and direction the eyes are moving.



Gesture Drawing

- A **gesture** is an expressive movement
- The purpose of the gesture drawing is to capture the feeling of motion, or position of the object of study (usually the human figure)
- To create the gesture drawing, lines showing movement, flow, and placement are quickly drawn, as the eye travels through the object of study. No attempt is made to do a detailed drawing.
- Gesture drawings represent the interior of the object, and will resemble scribbles at first.



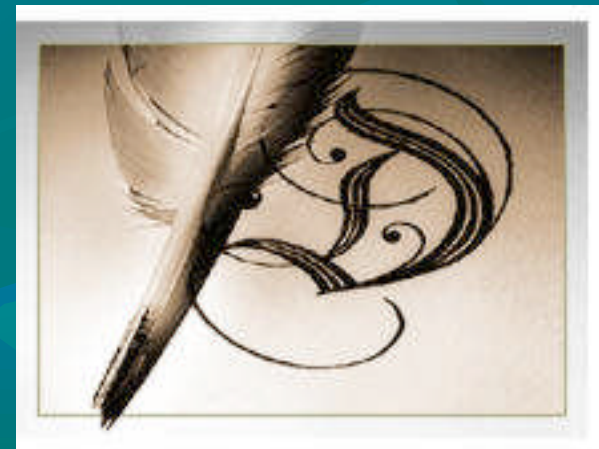
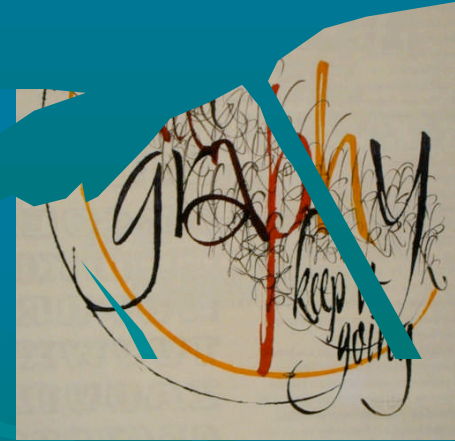
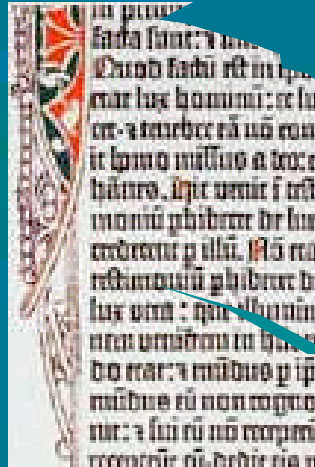
Outline Drawing

- A line that shows or creates the outer edges of a shape is an **outline**.
- **Outline drawings** define the outlines of an object, but not the interior surfaces like the **contour drawing** does.



Calligraphic Draw

- **Calligraphy** means beautiful writing
- In Japan and China, **calligraphy** is used to form characters that are used as written communication
- **Calligraphic lines** vary in thickness along their length, going from thin to thick and back to thin again



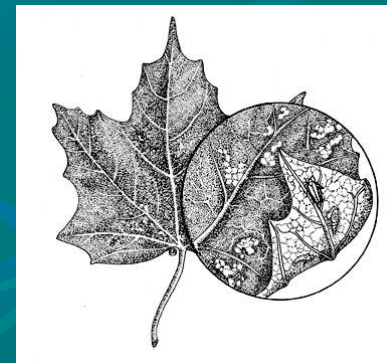
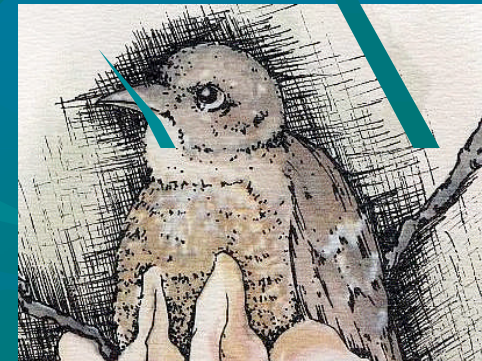
Line and Value

- **Value** is an **element of art** that describes the lightness or darkness of an object
- **Value** depends on how much light is reflected from the surface, if the surface is dark, little light is reflected, if the surface is light, a lot of light is reflected.
- **Value** may be affected by pressure applied to the art surface by the drawing media. Example: in a graphite drawing, the harder the pencil is applied, the darker the resulting value.
- **Value** can be created using lines. The closer together the lines, the darker the **value**. The farther apart the lines, the lighter the **value**.



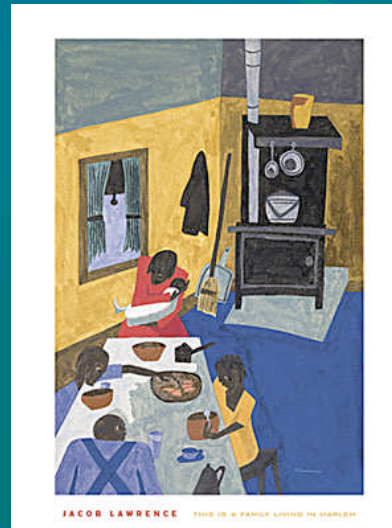
Hatching/ Crosshatching/ Stippling ;

- **Hatching** is a technique using sets of parallel lines to create shading or texture. The closer together the lines, the darker the value, the further apart the lines, the lighter the value.
- **Crosshatching** is a technique of using intersecting sets of parallel lines for shading or texture. The closer together the lines, the darker the value, the further apart the lines, the lighter the value.
- **Stippling** is a technique of using dots for shading or texture. The closer together the dots, the darker the value, the more empty space between the dots, the lighter the value.



Meet the Artist Jacob Lawrence

- Jacob Lawrence is an American artist born in 1917 in Atlantic City, New Jersey
- He moved to Harlem, New York at the age of 12. This was in 1929, the beginning of the Great Depression.
- The **Harlem Renaissance** (1920's) attracted black artists and musicians from all over the world. Many of these artists were role models for Jacob Lawrence while he was growing up in the thirties.
- Jacob Lawrence often visited the 135th Street Public Library (which displayed African sculpture pieces) and the Metropolitan Museum to view the artwork. He learned a lot about art from these sources, and would walk as many as 60 blocks in order to see them.
- Lawrence was interested in Black History and incorporated this interest into his artworks.
- Lawrence often depicted historical events through a 'series' in his artwork – he “told a story” with his art.
- Jacob Lawrence painted **genre** scenes of Harlem, his own environment.



Objective Assessment - 1

Vocabulary

Write the entire definition, then add the term that best describes it.

1. A mark made with a moving object on a surface.
2. The amount of space an object takes up in any one direction.
3. A line that shows or creates the outer edges of an object.
4. A series of points that the viewer's eye automatically connects.
5. The quality of being inactive, showing little or no movement.

Objective Assessment -

Vocabulary

Write the entire definition, then add the term that best describes it.

6. A line that defines the edges and ridges of the object.
7. An expressive movement.
8. Beautiful handwriting. These go from thick to thin and back again along the length of the line.
9. The element that describes the lightness or darkness of the object.
10. Technique for using intersecting sets of lines for shading or texture.

Objective Assessment - Review

Art Facts

Write the following questions and then answer them.

1. Give an example of implied lines.
2. Name the 5 basic kinds of lines and three which do not change direction, which ones change direction gradually, and which ones change direction suddenly.
3. Name the 5 major ways lines can vary.
4. Tell which kind of line you would use to represent the surface of ridges in an object.

Objective Assessment - Final

Art Facts

Write the following questions and then

5. Name two kinds of line that give an impression of stability.
6. Name the kind of line that conveys tension, instability, and action.
7. What kind of line is used to quickly capture movement and placement?
8. What 4 factors affect the value within a group of lines?