

## ART APPRECIATION

- The ability to interpret or understand man-made arts.
- To enjoy art through:
  - actual work experiences with art tools and materials, or
  - possession of works of art for one's admiration and satisfaction.

**Art Appreciation = Understand + Interpret + Enjoy Art**

## Art Education

- The study of the elements and principles of art or design.
- Their proper applications to all things made by man.

**Art Education = Study of Art**

## What is Art?

- A set of aspects which make something a candidate for appreciation. (*George Dickie, Art and Aesthetic, 1969*)
- Conscious use of skill and creative imagination, especially in the production of aesthetic objects.

**Keywords:** Skill, Creative imagination, Aesthetic objects, and Appreciation.

## Assumptions of Art

**A. Instinctual** Humans create art because of:

- ↳ humans naturally express feelings
- Basic instinct for seeking balance, harmony, rhythm, and desire to experience mystery.
- Expression of the human imagination.
- Need to communicate with others.
- Means for ritualistic and symbolic functions.

**Remember:**

Art is part of human instinct.

## B. Motivational

- Used to communicate an idea or emotion.
- A reflection of the desire to seek pleasure and entertainment.
- Used as an agent of confrontation for:
  - change
  - transgression
  - subversion
  - sometimes anarchy
- Motivated by propaganda and commercialism.

**Remember:**

Art motivates and influences people.

## C. Art Predates Its Conventional Definition

based on what society and culture commonly accept as art.

**Example:** Angono Petroglyphs

- Stonewall carvings.
- Considered the oldest artwork in the Philippines.
- Shows that art existed even before the modern definition of art.

## D. Art Possesses Selective Value

Art is valued based on what it means.

- Art enhances the survival of a species whose members possess that behavior.

**Meaning:** Art helps people survive by improving communication, culture, creativity, and cooperation.

## E. Art is a Phenomenon

It happens and can be observed in human life.

- Art comprises a broad general phenomenon experienced by the creators of art.
- It is a collection of human experiences.

**Remember:** Art reflects human life and experiences.

## F. Art Manifests Itself

Art shows or expresses

- Human societies will have art even when these societies do not demonstrate them.
- Art will manifest consciously or unconsciously.

through different forms / mediums

**Meaning:** Art naturally appears in every society.

## G. Art is Experienced in Duality

- Making art
- Recognizing and responding to art

These are considered two separate experiences.

**Remember:** Creating art and appreciating art are different experiences.

## H. Imagination

- Ability to form images and ideas about things never seen or experienced before.
- An underlying factor in creating knowledge itself.

**Remember:** Imagination is the foundation of creativity.

## Aspects of Imagination

1. Helps provide the ability to think of something that does not currently exist but may be possible to develop.
2. Helps develop mental images.
3. Explains events or activities by providing reasons rather than causes.
4. Fosters the ability to create work that would explain human life and how to advance it.

# Keywords in Art App:

art appreciation

art education

Art

assumption of art: conventional definition  
possesses selective value  
manifest itself  
Phenomenon  
Duality  
Instinctual  
Motivational

Imagination

## Imagination

- Free thinking independently and outside of the box.
- Focuses on ideas that may not yet exist.

## Creativity

- Responding to a problem with the tools and knowledge in existence.
- Considered as "thinking inside the box."

## Key Difference

- **Imagination = Thinking outside the box**
- **Creativity = Thinking inside the box**

**Green Sea** is an example of imagination in art.

**Fairy Dancing with Dandelion (Robin Wright)** is a representation of imagination because it is near impossible to happen in real life.

## Remember

- Imagination helps us think of possibilities beyond reality.
- Creativity uses existing knowledge and tools to solve problems.
- Works like **Green Sea** and **Fairy Dancing with Dandelion** show how artists use imagination to create ideas that are impossible or unlikely in real life.

## Leonardo and Human Anatomy

*Leonardo Da Vinci*

- Leonardo first ventured into human anatomy to depict the human body more accurately in his artwork.
- Although there is evidence of his intentions, Leonardo never published his work

## Embryological Drawings

- His illustrations of the fetus reveal his advanced understanding of human development.
- Demonstrate his role in the vanguard of embryology during the Renaissance.
- His famous embryological drawings of the fetus have been collected and held in the Royal Collection at Windsor Castle in England.

## Visual Arts

- Drawing
- Painting
- Printmaking
- Photography
- Sculpture

sub-categorized into:

- Two-dimensional (2D) arts
- Three-dimensional (3D) arts

## Drawing

Drawing is a form of visual art in which a person uses various drawing instruments to mark paper or another two-dimensional medium.

## Common Instruments

- Graphite pencils | Pen and ink
- Inked brushes | Wax color pencils
- Crayons | Charcoal | Chalk
- Pastels | Erasers | Markers

**Painting** is the practice of applying:

- Paint
- Pigment
- Color
- Other medium

} any color

to a solid surface (support base).

**Painting** is also a mode of creative expression.

## Photography

- The science, art, application, and practice of creating durable images by recording light or other electromagnetic radiation.
- Created electronically by an image sensor or chemically by a light-sensitive material such as photographic film.
- The art or practice of taking and processing photographs.

## Film

- Revolves around attention to details and how films convey meaning by cinematic means.
- Involves looking and appreciating the full impact of aesthetic choices made within the film.

## Performance Arts

- Solo or group performance of artists.
- Contingent on the presence or absence of the body.

## Poetry

- The aesthetic use of language in creating notions and semantic content.
- Poems are interactive layers of words which generate meaning.

## Architecture

- Creative foundations of buildings and innovative structures.
- Design and execution become references of how humans think creatively through physical materials.

# Keywords in Art App:

imagination - inside the box

creativity - outside the box

Leonardo Da Vinci

Embroidery logical Drawing

Visual arts  $\begin{matrix} 2D \\ 3D \end{matrix}$



Painting

performance art

Drawing

Architect

Photography

Film

Poetry

literature

example of architecture

- Leaning Tower of Pisa (Torre Pendente di Pisa)  
→ Pisa comes from the Greek word for marshy land.

Pisa (greek) → marshy land

## Dance

- Human expression through movement.
- Represents the conscious way of rhythmic movements of the body in a defined bounded space.

### Types of Dance

#### Ballroom

- Waltz, Viennese, Tango, Cha-cha, Rumba, Samba, Mambo, Quickstep, Jive, Bolero

#### African-American and Traditional

- Jazz, Charleston, Swing, Tap dance, Moonwalk, Boogie-woogie

#### Latin

- Salsa, Flamenco, Argentine tango, Lambada, Polka, East Coast Swing, Country, Folk dance, Belly dance

#### Professional Performance

- Ballet, Contemporary dance, Concert dance, Modern dance, Tap dance

#### Modern

- House, Rave, Disco, Bollywood

#### Hip-hop and Funk

- Breaking, Bounce, Electric boogaloo, Street jazz, Jookin, Locking, Popping

## Literature

- Written works considered to have lasting artistic merit.
- Includes books, novels, and other published material.
- Arouses emotional and intellectual consciousness from readers.

### Forms of Art

#### Theater Arts

- Expression and exploration which delves in the understanding of the human condition.

## Applied Arts

- Concerned with making objects with functional purposes, but aesthetic concerns are significant.

## FUNCTIONS OF ART AND PHILOSOPHY

### ART AND VISUAL PERCEPTION

Through the naked eye, the two images may seemingly be incomparable because they represent two different subjects and may even be considered as different forms of art.

## GOLDEN RATIO

- Refers to mathematical ratio found in design which is used to create pleasing, natural looking compositions in a work of art.
- Derived from the mathematical equations which show two quantities with the same ratio as that of their sum to the larger of the two quantities.

## BEAUTY IN ART

- Beauty is what gives pleasure when seen (St. Thomas Aquinas).
- Beauty should not be limited to visual appeal.

## FUNCTIONS OF ART

### 1. Physical Function

- Artwork which were created to perform some service have physical functions.

### 2. Social Function

- Art has social function if it addresses aspects of life.

### 3. Personal Function

- Artists create artwork for the need for self expression or gratification.
- Artists create artwork to communicate a thorough point or provide aesthetic experience.

## AESTHETIC PLEASURE

- **THE VALUE** of arts lies in the pleasure that humans derive from them.  
(Graham, 2005) *Philosophy of Arts*
- Pleasure accompanies human's perception of beauty.
- Natural sight of beauty sensationalizes the sense.

# Keywords in art app:

Leaning tower of Pisa

Dance

Literature

forms of Art: Theater arts  
Applied Arts

art and visual perception

### Starry Night

- Is a painting of Van Gogh.
- It represents his inner turmoil being represented by the swirling moonlit clouds.

### Vincent

- A song by Don Mclean.
- These two artworks are different in form but have the same subject.

### AESTHETICS

- Derived from the Greek word **aesthesis** which means **"sense of perception."**
- In Medieval times, it was defined as the **"philosophical study of art."**

### REASONS WHY PEOPLE PURSUE ART

1. Audience seek art for aesthetic experience, they expect artworks to function as such.
2. Artists are interested in having audiences.
3. Artists inherently work to function as sources of aesthetic experience.

### THE SCREAM

- The Scream is Munch's most famous work and one of the most recognizable paintings in all art.
- It has been widely interpreted as representing the universal anxiety of modern man.
- Painted with broad bands of garish color and highly simplified forms, and employing a high viewpoint, the agonized figure is reduced to a garbed skull in the throes of an emotional crisis.
- With this painting, Munch met his stated goal of **"the study of the soul, that is to say the study of my own self."**

### MORRIS WEITZ

- Art can be expansive.
- Art must be open to the permanent possibility of radical change, expansion, and novelty.
- Art cannot be defined.

### SUBJECT MATTER

- Art work may resemble original artwork in terms of expression.
- Art work may remind audiences of another aspect of another existing artwork.
- Art for art's sake — even if it mimics existing work.

### REPRESENTATIONAL ART

- People or objects look as close as possible to their real world counterparts.
- They can be clearly identified.

### SUBJECT AND CONTENT

#### Abstraction

- Images are made to look less like the object they are based although they may still be recognizable.

#### Non-Objective Imaging

- Creates objects which are non representational images — they do not refer to any existing forms in real life.
- Subjects may be difficult for the observer to identify since they are based solely on elements of art rather than real life objects or people.

#### Deformations by Can Pekkirimir

- Other times, the artist may cross the classification and combine two different subject making processes to create not necessarily unique form.
- Deformations by Can Pekkirimir is an example of how representational art can cross boundaries of what is conventionally classified as abstraction.
- Man's body and a pelican head.

#### Content of Art

- The content of the art refers to its emotional or intellectual message.
- This may be a statement, expression or mood developed by the artist and interpreted by the observer and audience.

### ART APPRECIATION: ESSENCE OF DIGGING ART HISTORY

#### Prehistoric Art - 35,000 B.C.E. to 1,500 B.C.E.

##### Who were the artists?

- Cro-Magnon peoples from 30,000 BCE are currently known as the world's first artists.
- They lived in caves when it was cold.
- Hunted animals for food, clothing, tools, and shelter.

#### The First Discovery

- In the autumn of 1879, Spanish nobleman and amateur archeologist Marcelino Sanz de Sautuloa and his young daughter, Maria, set out to explore a cave in the hillside of Altamira, not far from the family estate in northern Spain.

Spanish nobleman / amateur archeologist  
• Marcelino Sanz de Sautuloa

→ His young daughter - MARIA

- As a gentleman scholar, De Sautuola took a serious interest in finding out more about the prehistoric past.

### Making History

- Maria had just become the first modern human to set eyes on the first gallery of prehistoric paintings ever to be discovered.

### The Art

- Rock paintings have been found to include line drawings in charcoal and red ochre, painted images, and negative images, which are formed by painting the rock area around an object, such as a hand.

### Subjects of Paintings

- Aurochs — an ancient bull
- Horses
- Fish (rare)
- Rhinoceroses and bison
- Also — ibex goats, hyenas, turtles, people, human hands
- Marks that represent a calendar

### Why Were They Made?

We don't know why the painters made cave paintings. The theories include:

- Hunting "magic"
- Part of their spiritual beliefs
- Ceremonial — coming of age
- As an aid to memory and pass on
- This one is from Lascaux, France.

## MICHELANGELO

**Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni (6 March 1475 - 18 February 1564)**, commonly known as Michelangelo, was a Renaissance painter, sculptor, architect, poet, and engineer.

- As a painter, he is made famous by the "Sistine Chapel" frescoes.
- It took him about four years to finish the ceiling.

## ART HISTORY

- As a discipline, it seeks to understand different cultures and times through the study and analysis of art as a means of communication.
- Evaluation and interpretation of people in works of art based on their own viewpoints.

## BENEFITS OF STUDYING ART HISTORY

- Offers guide to recognize and understand artifacts, architecture, painting, and sculpture among others.
- Provides knowledge and understanding of the past, and through it of the present.
- Encourages humanity and sympathy by learning about other people and societies through artistic expressions.
- It provides intellectual confidence by learning how to recognize, order and interpret facts.
- It gives deeper insights than what meets the eye.
- It develops analysis, critical thinking and appreciation of a work of art.
- It creates a deep sense of connection among the creator, the created and the critic.

## APPRECIATING ARTWORK

### Ask yourself what you see

- Create a specific emotional reaction for what you see.
- Engage in appreciating a work of art and find beauty in its creation.

### Study the history behind a piece

- Gain better impression and perception of a work through researching.

### Explore information about the artist

- Know the profile of the artist.

### Learn about different methods and techniques

- Acquaint yourself with different techniques of artmaking.

## CREATORS OF ART

### Artist

- A person who makes tangible or intangible products as an expression of creativity and imagination.

### Artisan

- Spurred by the same impulses as that in an artist.
- Produces crafts which may be acquired only for decoration or for practical use.

### London Eye

- London Eye represents a practical structure which provides a high view of the entirety of London.

# keywords in art app:

Pre-historic art

Cro-Magnon

The First Discovery

Marcelino Sanz de Sautuola

Hillside of Altamira

Maria

Northern Spain

Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni

Sistine chapel

Art history

- In this case Barfield and Marks are considered as artisan because of the practicality of their work.
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## ART PRODUCTION

### Pre-production

- The artist focuses mainly on the intellectual or emotional message of the art.
- The artist decides on the form which will be used to create the art.

### Production

- Involves the actual “**creation**” of the art piece.
- The artist utilizes available material in order to produce the desired result.

### Post-production

- Requires the artist to add finishing touches on the art piece.
  - Final layers are added and minute details are refined in order.
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## TYPES OF MEDIUM

### Medium

- Materials used by an artist to express his/her feelings or thoughts.

### Auditory Arts

- Mediums which can be heard and which are expressed in time.

### Combined Arts

- Mediums which can be both seen and heard and which exist both in space and time.
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## REALISM

- Attempts to portray the subject as it is.
  - Describes accurately and honestly as possible what is observed through the senses.
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## ABSTRACTION

- Used when the artist becomes interested in one phase of a scene or a situation.
- Does not show the subject as an objective reality; only the idea or feelings about it.

## Wassily Kandinsky's Untitled (First Abstract Watercolor)

- Was painted in 1910 and is considered by art historians to be the first purely abstract painting.
  - The bold portrayal of vibrantly colored spots, smears and lines foregoes all visual reference to objective reality.
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## ABSTRACTION — DISTORTION

- Manifested when the subject is misshapen or the regular shape is twisted.

## ABSTRACTION — ELONGATION

- Achieved by lengthening, protracting, or extending an aspect or feature of a subject.

## ABSTRACTION — MANGLING

- Subjects are hacked and cut with repeated blows.
- Is rarely used by artist today.
- Here, the subject is either cut, or mutilated.

## ABSTRACTION — CUBISM

- Uses cones, cylinders, or spheres at the expense of other pictorial elements.
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## SYMBOLISM

- Subjects represent an idea or concept devoid in the image but rather expressed through the various elements in the piece.
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## FAUVISM

- Originated from **les Fauves** (French: the wild beasts).
  - Subjects are typically of comfort, joy, and pleasure.
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## DADAISM

- Formed in 1916 by a group of artists and poets in Zurich, Switzerland.
- Rejects logic, reason, and aesthetics of capitalist societies.
- Complex facets of a modern woman implies female power and questions gender identity and cultural prejudice by putting both male and female body parts together.

## **FUTURISM**

- Originated in Italy in the early 20th century.
- Emphasizes on speed, technology, youth and violence, and objects as cars, airplanes, and industrial cities.
- An Italian art movement of the early twentieth century that aimed to capture in art the dynamism and energy of the modern world.

## **SURREALISM**

- Founded in Paris in 1924 by French poet Andre Breton.
  - Known for its visual artworks which sought to express the imaginings of the unconscious mind.
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## **MATERIALS OF ART EXPRESSIONS**

### **Watercolor**

- Pigments mixed with water and applied to fine white paper.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jg06ChHC7L8>
- Ensemble de Peintures Aquareles durga de Moldes de Acuarelas

### **Gouache**

- An opaque watercolor.

### **Fresco**

- Painting done on a moist plaster surface with colors ground in water or limewater mixture.
- Calce Fiorentine

### **Tempera**

- Mineral pigments mixed with egg yolk and ore.

### **Pastel**

- Stick of dried paste made of pigment ground with chalk and compounded with gum and water.

### **Oil**

- Oil paintings appear glossy and last long.
- Most costly material to use for painters.

### **Mosaic**

- Small pieces of inlaid colored stones or glass called tesserae to create an image.
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=09gVA\\_REEGg](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=09gVA_REEGg)

### **Stained Glass**

- Small pieces of colored glass held together by bands of lead.

### **Tapestry**

- Fabric produced by hand-weaving colored threads upon a warp; hung on walls.

### **Bistre**

- Brown pigment extracted from the soot of wood and often used in pen and wash drawing.