

Principles of Design

Objectives:

- Describe the role of design in the production and analysis of works of art.
- Analyze the use of design principles to organize a work of art.
- Examine the ability of certain design principles to direct the viewer's attention to details in a work of art.
- Identify methods used to create symmetrical, asymmetrical, and radial balance in a composition.
- Distinguish scale and proportion in art.
- Demonstrate how design principles work together to engage the viewer.

Take notes on the following sections and vocab words. Include all relevant information from the text. The notes are graded based on quality. Remember to get the full definition from the glossary.

Intro & Unity and Variety

Define composition: _____

Define design: _____

Define unity: _____

Define variety: _____

Name: _____

Due Date: _____

How did Jacob Lawrence use lines, shapes, and colors to create unity in *Going Home*?



lines- _____

shapes- _____

Colors: _____

Define pattern: _____

Name: _____

Due Date: _____

What type of unifying structure is found in *Interior of a Dutch House*?

Project Due:

Unity--Create/find and bring into class a collection that demonstrates Unity and Variety. [See examples.](#)
It can be unified by idea, themes, lines, colors, shapes, textures or any other way you can think to unify a collection. The more creative and thoughtful, the better. Be able to explain how unity and variety are created. Attach a photo to Google Classroom.



Name: _____

Due Date: _____

Balance

Define balance: _____

Define Symmetry: _____

What qualities does symmetry express? _____

Define Asymmetry: _____

Paraphrase in your own words the 7 principles for achieving visual balance within asymmetry.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Name: _____

Due Date: _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

What are the multiple ways Degas helps balance out the right side of *Jockeys Before the*

Race? _____

Project Due:

Balance: Bring in at least 2 identical items to class. Put thought into finding interesting items.



Name: _____

Due Date: _____

Emphasis and Subordination / Directional Forces / Contrast

Define Emphasis: _____

Define focal point: _____

Define Subordination: _____

What are all the ways does the text gives to create emphasis? _____

Define Directional Forces: _____

How can lines be implied to create directional force (3 ways)? _____

Name: _____

Due Date: _____

_____ Define

Contrast: _____

What are all the ways the text gives to create contrast? _____

Project Due:

Emphasis Challenge--Make a paper shape/cut-out that you think will be more dominant and the focal point over your classmates' shapes. You are limited to a flat shape that is not larger than 24" x 24". Be prepared to justify how you create the most emphasis with your shape. Attach a photo to Google Classroom.



Name: _____

Due Date: _____

Repetition and Rhythm

What is an example of repetition? _____

Define rhythm: _____

How is rhythm created in *The Pianist*? _____

Project Due:

Repetition and rhythm--Create a design that uses repetition and rhythm. Draw, paint, sew, carve, or sculpt the design; you have to somehow hand-make this one. Attach a photo to Google Classroom.



Name: _____

Due Date: _____

Scale and Proportion

Define Scale: _____

Define Proportion: _____

What is the difference between scale and proportion? _____

Why might an artist distort the scale of an object? _____

Define Format: _____

How does proportion change the interpretation of the two Pietàs shown in the text?

Name: _____

Due Date: _____

Project Due:

Fun with scale--Create a design/composition that plays with scale or proportion in some way. Creativity and imagination are encouraged.

Omitted Design Summary

