



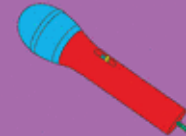
# Line, Shape & Colour

MICHAEL CRAIG-MARTIN



# OBJECTIVES

- To understand how to look at objects from different viewpoints and the importance of composition.
- To have an understanding of basic colour theory.
- To produce a contemporary painting in the style of Michael Craig-Martin.



# MICHAEL CRAIG-MARTIN

- He was born on 28 August 1941 in Dublin, Ireland
- He is a painter and contemporary conceptual artist.
- He studied in Paris, France and at Yale College.
- He is Professor of Fine Art at Goldsmiths College, University of London, England



The everyday objects have been flattened and simplified.

# MICHAEL CRAIG-MARTIN

Craig-Martin is particularly affected by minimalism and uses ordinary household items to create quirky compositions.

He uses a range of bold vivid colour schemes in unexpected ways.



*Eye of the Storm*, 2002  
Acrylic on canvas  
132 x 110 inches (335.3 x 279.4 cm)

# MICHAEL CRAIG-MARTIN

All of the painting is done with four-inch rollers - almost eliminating the brush. The drawing is done with tape, or the removal of tape, so the paper is like a stencil and the painting is done in flat areas. Rolling gives you a very even colour, and can take many layers. In one painting there are 20 or 30 colours. Often the entire canvas has to be painted a certain colour to produce one section. You need five or six coats for each colour, so sometimes there are 40 coats.



Untitled (wine glass), 2000  
Acrylic on canvas  
114 x 70 inches / 289.6 x 177.8 cm

# TITLE PAGE

- Plan the layout of your page first in pencil, carefully. Presentation is VERY important!
- Title: 'Line, Shape & Colour – Michael Craig-Martin.
- Decorate your page.
- Next copy one of Craig-Martin's paintings using colouring pencils.



# HOME LEARNING 1

You are to finish the Title Page you started in today's lesson.

Remembering to.....

- Plan the layout of your page first in pencil, carefully.
- Title: 'Line, Shape & Colour – Michael Craig-Martin'.
- Copy one of Craig-Martin's paintings using either colouring pencils.

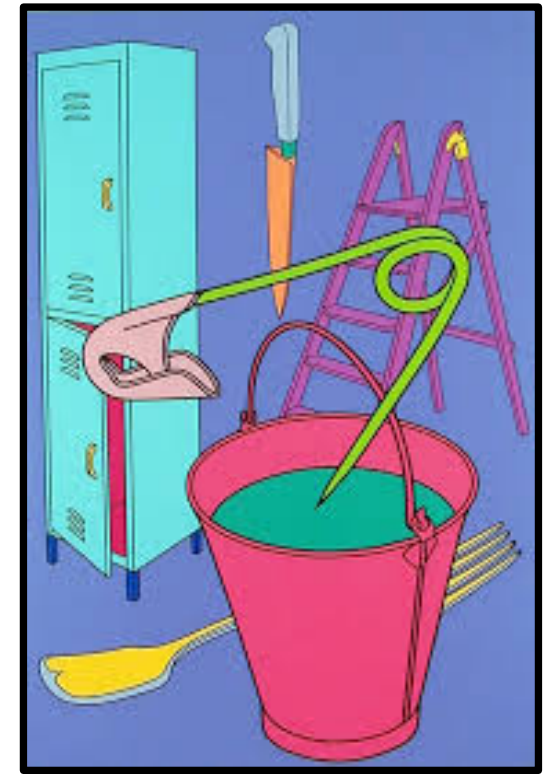


# VISUAL ANALYSIS

A visual analysis is an exercise to help you visually understand and describe a painting's elements; colour, composition, textures, marks, shape and form.

Plan out your page carefully and neatly first, the presentation of your page is important.

- Title: Visual Analysis on Craig-Martin
- Border: Colour and bright.
- Stick in the Artist Copy: This is a copy of the painting you have decided to study.
- 2 x Thumbnail Sections (copied sections) of the artists painting.
- Colour Palette.



## VISUAL ANALYSIS ON CRAIGMARTIN

Description

List all the objects you can see in the artist copy.



Thumbnails



Colour Palette

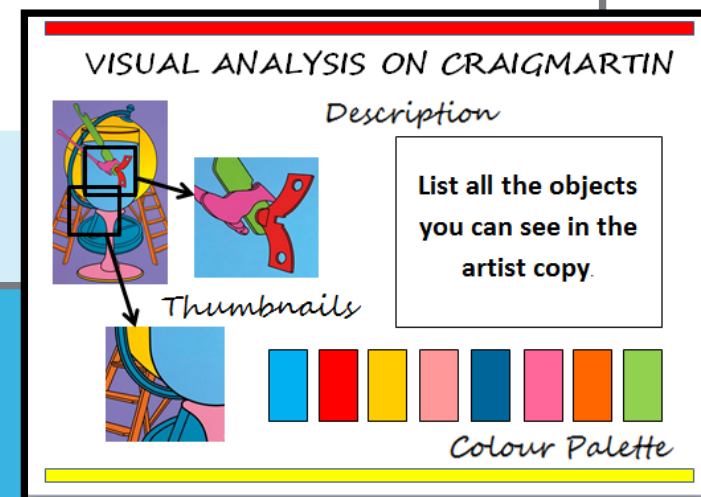


# HOME LEARNING 2

You are to finish the Visual Analysis you started in today's lesson.

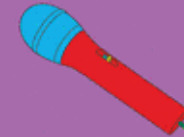
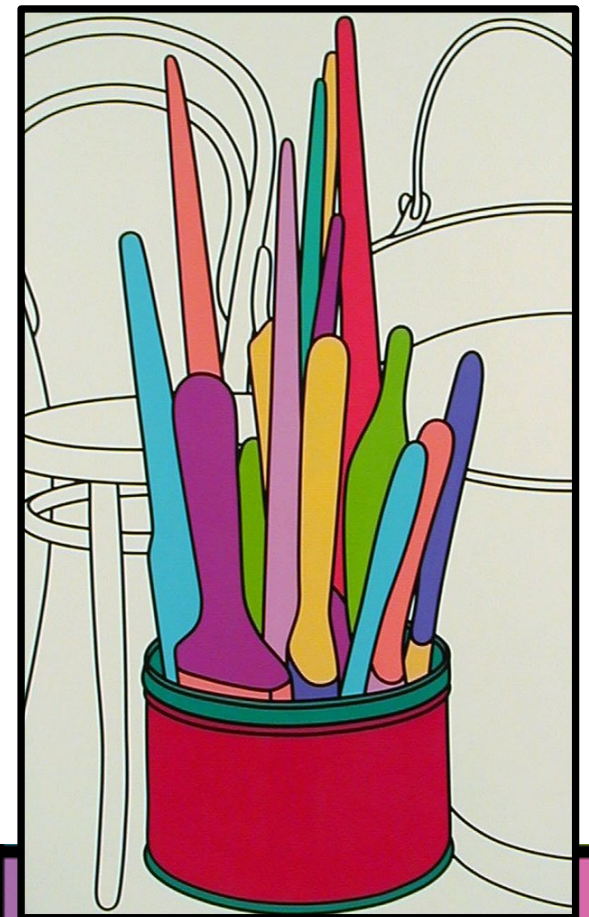
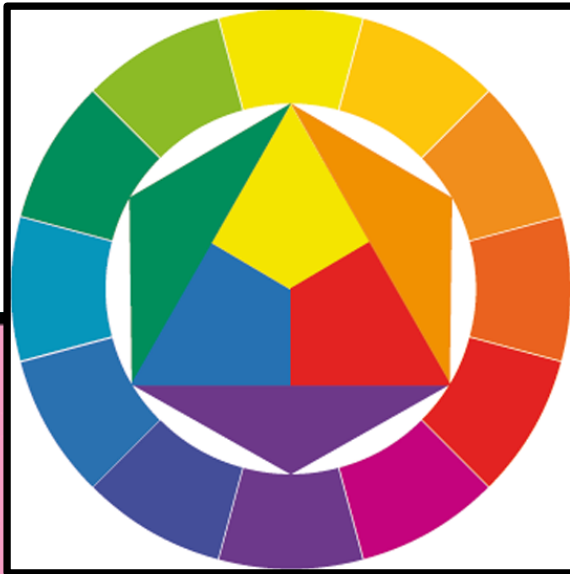
Remembering to.....

1. Plan the layout of your page first in pencil, carefully.
2. Title: 'Visual Analysis on Craig-Martin'.
3. Remember to include....
  - An Artist Copy: This is a stuck in copy of the artists work.
  - 2 x Thumbnail Sections (copied sections) of the artists painting.
  - Colour Palette.
4. Be creative with your presentation.



# COLOUR THEORY

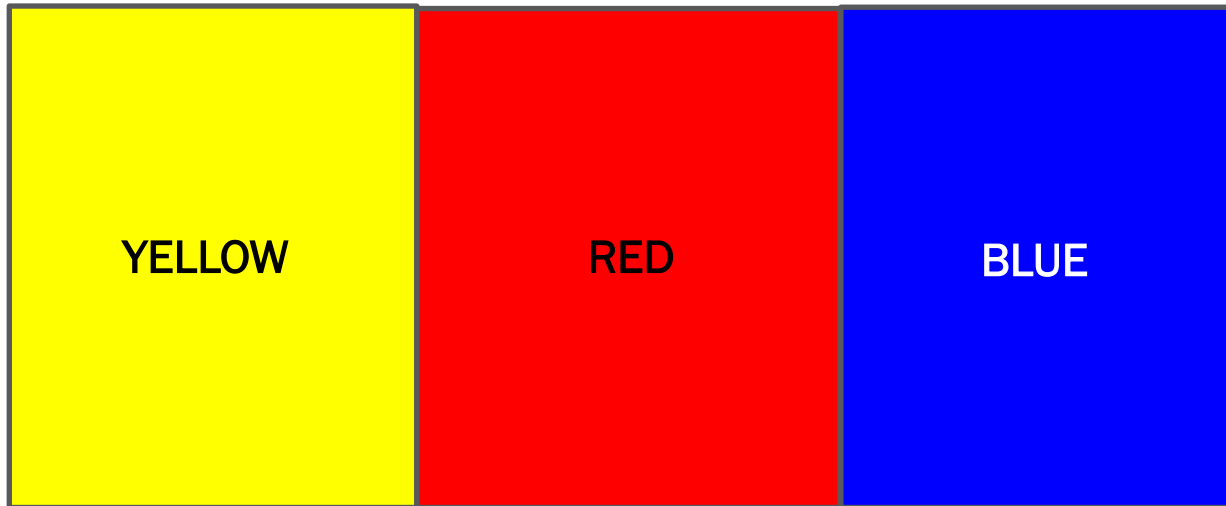
Colour Theory is the practical guide to colour mixing and the visual effects of a specific colour combinations.



"I'm interested in exploiting the simplest of things to create things that are not so simple. A book, a chair, a shoe, with the colours red, green, yellow, pink, purple." Michael Craig-Martin

# PRIMARY COLOURS

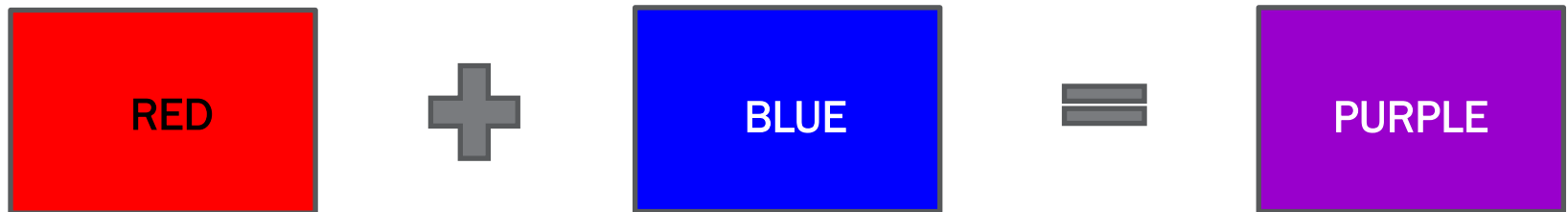
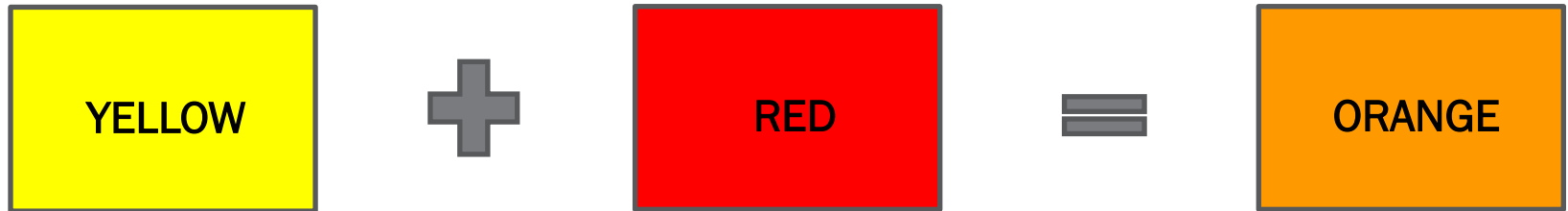
What are the primary colours?



Why are they  
primary?

Because they can't be mixed from other colours

# SECONDARY COLOURS



# TERTIARY COLOURS

A tertiary colour is a colour made up of either-

A primary and secondary colour

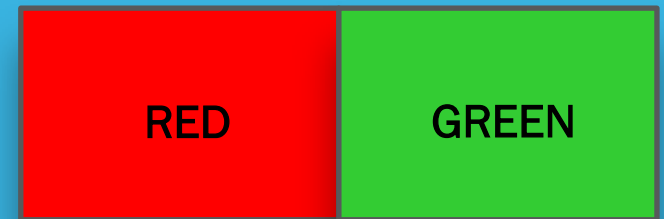
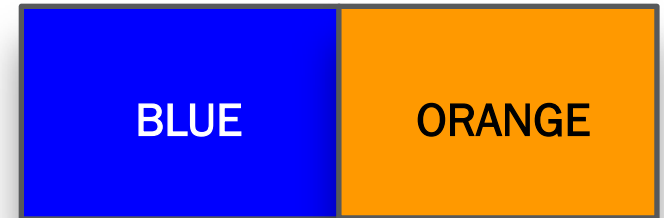


Or two secondary colours



# COMPLEMENTARY COLOURS

What do these colours do to each other?



How do we know which colours are complementary?

# HARMONIOUS COLOURS

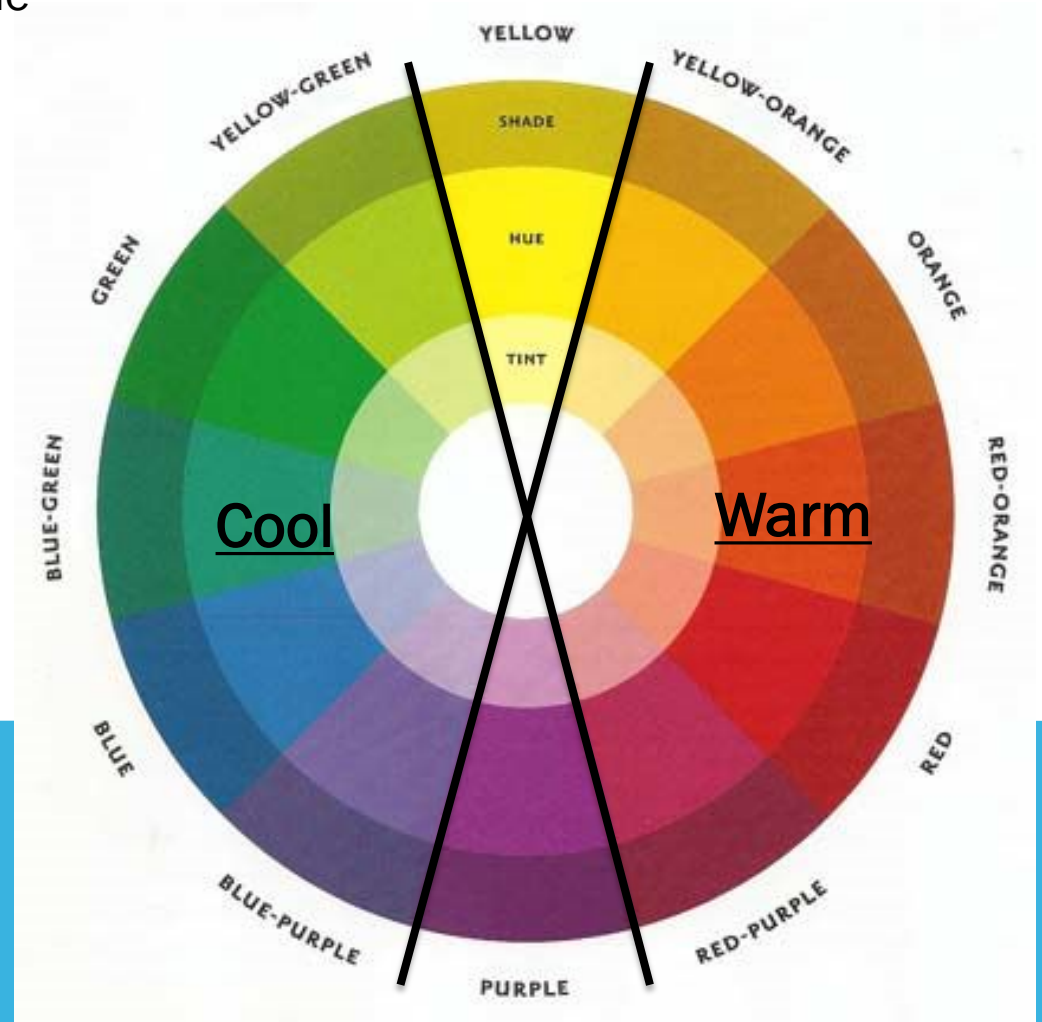
Colour Harmony: when colours work well together and are pleasing to the eye, creating a sense of inner balance.

Some examples:

Cool Colours



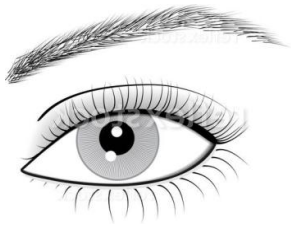
Warm Colours



# HARMONIOUS COLOURS

How can we tell which colours work harmoniously?

1) Use your eyes,  
does it look nice?



2) Follow some  
simple rules to help  
you!

3) Use your surroundings to  
help you.....

Look at nature



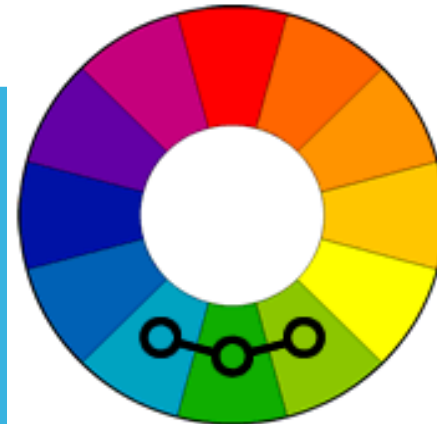
What colours would you have in your  
living room?



Complementary



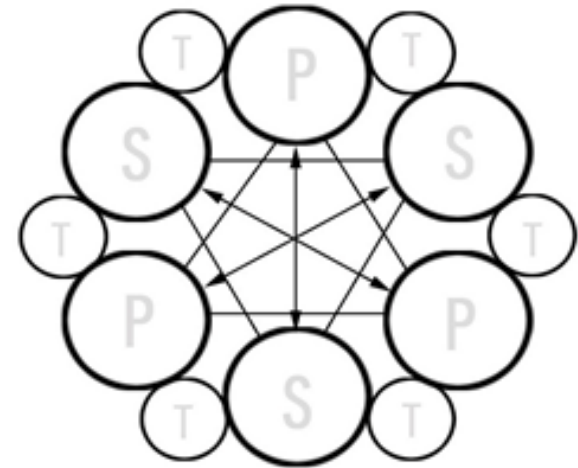
Harmonious





# COLOR THEORY

- You are to complete the Color Theory worksheet, using the poster paints and only the 3 primary colours.
- Presentation is important, so try and keep your brush work neat and tidy. Keeping within the lines at all times.
- When you've completed the worksheet, dry and stick in the worksheet into your sketchbook. Leaving room for a title.
- Title: Color Theory



WHAT ARE THE PRIMARY COLORS?



WHAT ARE THE SECONDARY COLORS?



WHAT ARE THE TERTIARY COLORS?



WHAT ARE THE COMPLIMENTARY COMBINATIONS



WHAT ARE THE WARM COLORS?



WHAT ARE THE COOL COLORS?



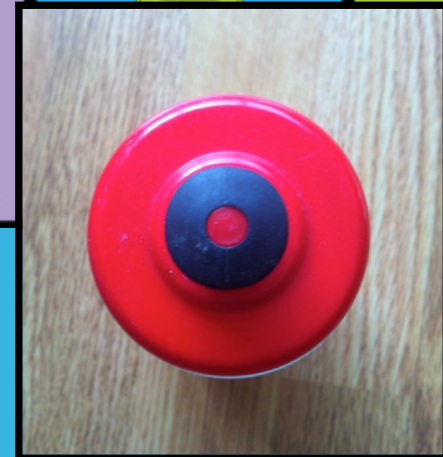
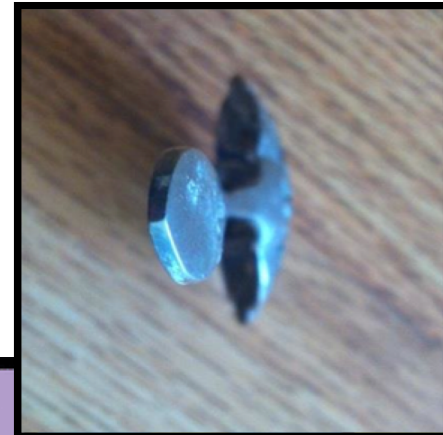
# HOME LEARNING 3

1. What are your most favourite objects?
  2. What objects do you use all the time?
  3. Are there any objects that you can not do without?
- Think carefully about these questions and print off 4 different images of objects ready for next lesson.
  - You may using the internet or take you own photos.
  - Try out different viewpoints, fill the photo with the object and photograph on a plain background.



# VIEWPOINT

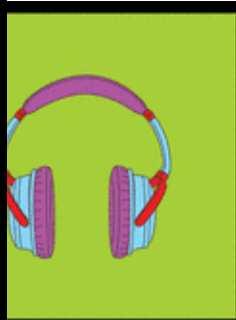
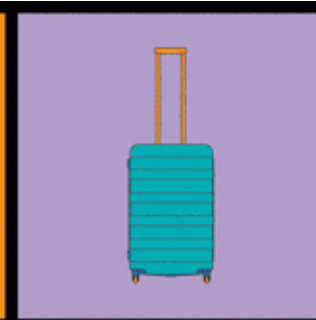
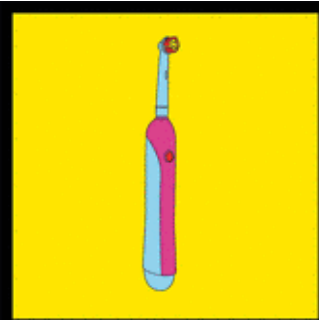
- Why do we look at things in certain ways?
- How can we make objects look interesting?
- Can you guess the objects photographed from different angles?



Objects can look quite different viewed from different angles.

# VIEWPOINT

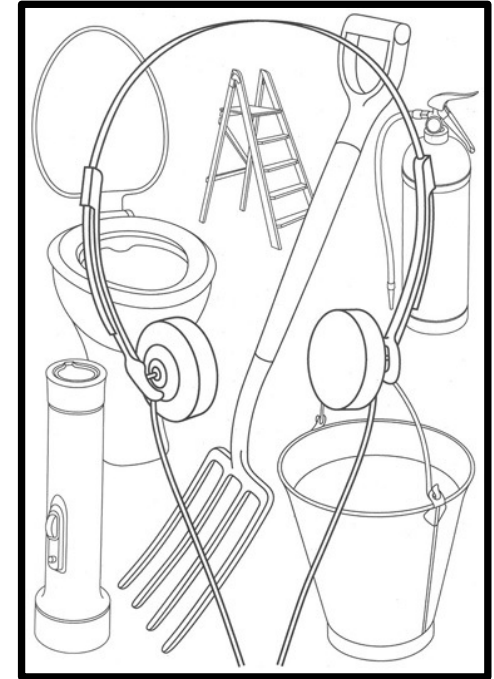
- Why do we look at things in certain ways?
- How can we make objects look interesting?
- Can you guess the objects photographed from different angles?



Selecting your viewpoint and the position from which you take a photograph is a very important part of a composition.

# LINE, SHAPE & FORM

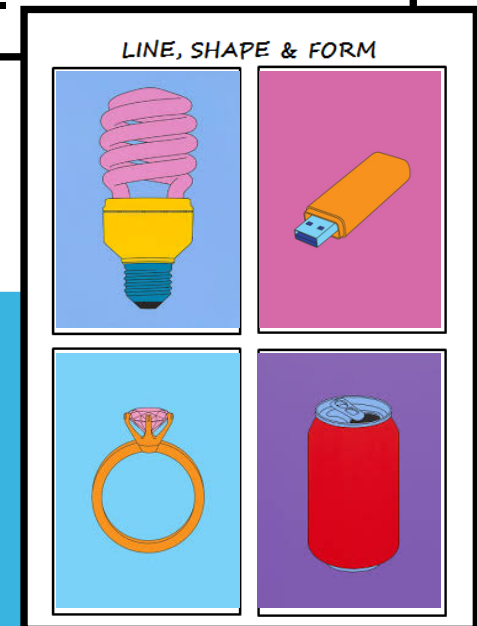
- Using the guide sheet, divide your page into four sections.
- Title: Line, Shape and Form
- Now in each box you are to draw in pencil the outline only of your favourite objects.
- Remember to.....
  1. keep the lines neat and clean.
  2. look carefully at the shape and form of each object.
  3. fill each box with one object and presentation is important.



LINE, SHAPE & FORM

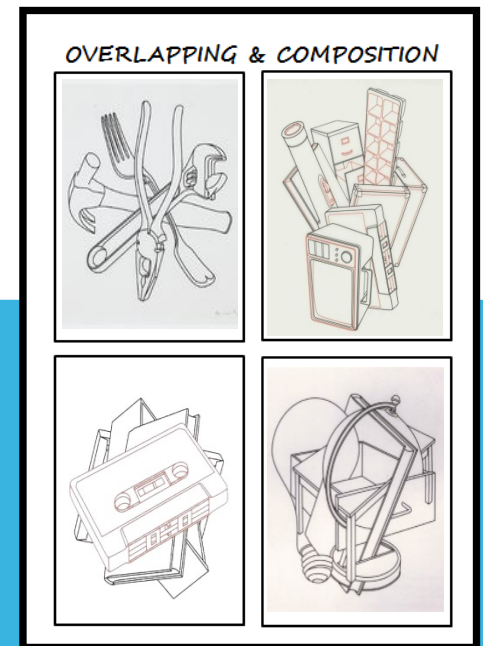
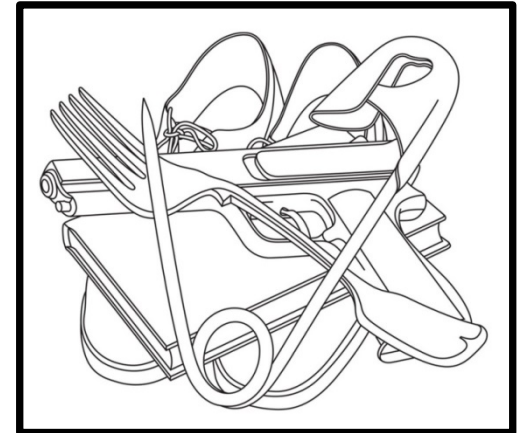

# HOME LEARNING 4

- You are to finish the Line, Shape and Form page you started today in lesson, and add colour to your objects.
- Remember to.....
  1. keep the lines neat and clean.
  2. look carefully at the shape and form of each object.
  3. fill each object and background with bright harmonious and complementary colours.



# OVERLAPPING & COMPOSITION

- Using the guide sheet again, divide your page into four sections.
- Title: Overlapping & Composition
- This time you are to draw different compositions of your objects overlapping.
- Remember to.....
  1. keep the lines neat and clean.
  2. look carefully at the shape and form of each object.
  3. fill each box with all four objects.



Tip: If it helps you can use different colour pencils to draw the outlines of the objects.

# OVERLAPPING & COMPOSITION

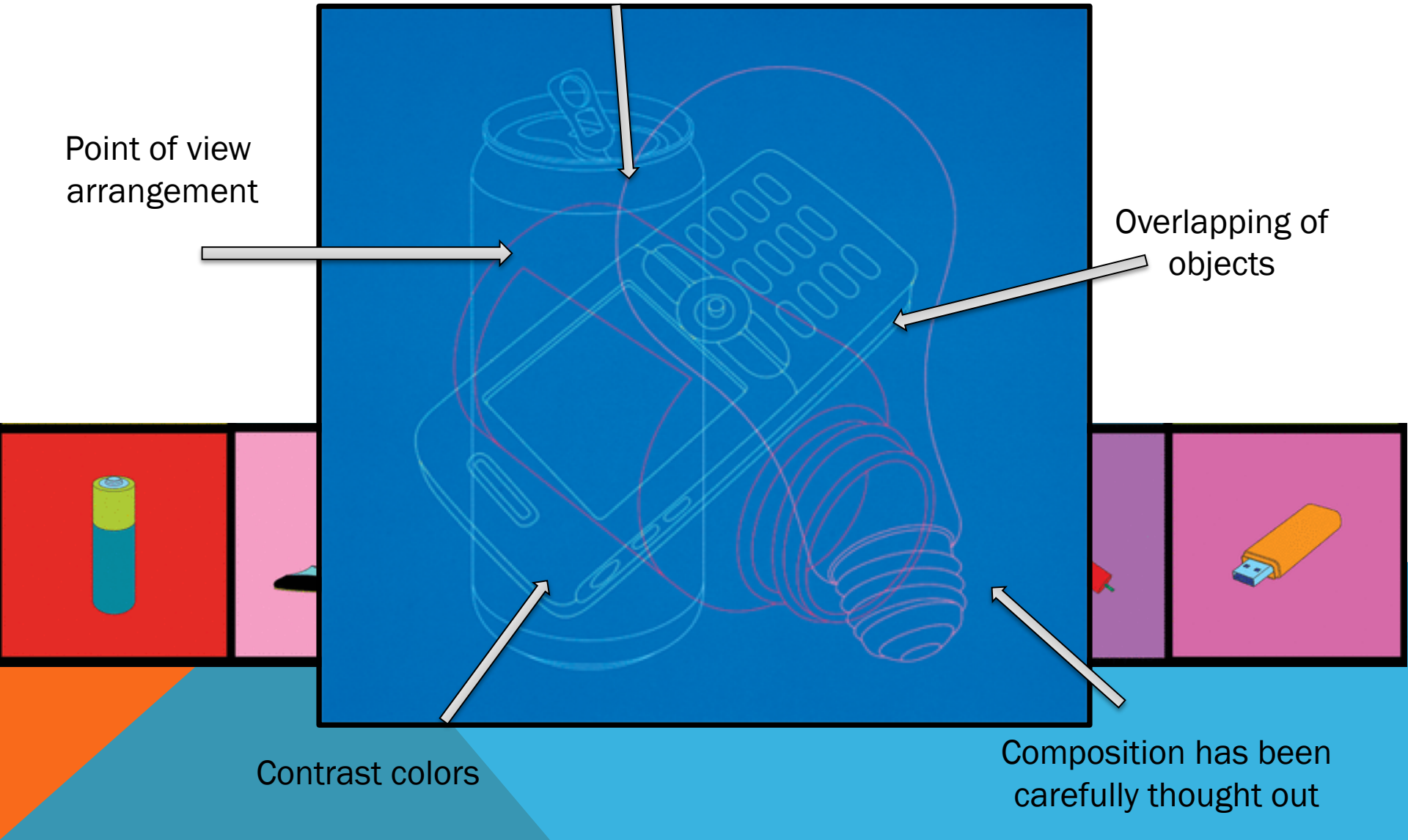
Simple, bold Line Drawing

Point of view arrangement

Overlapping of objects

Contrast colors

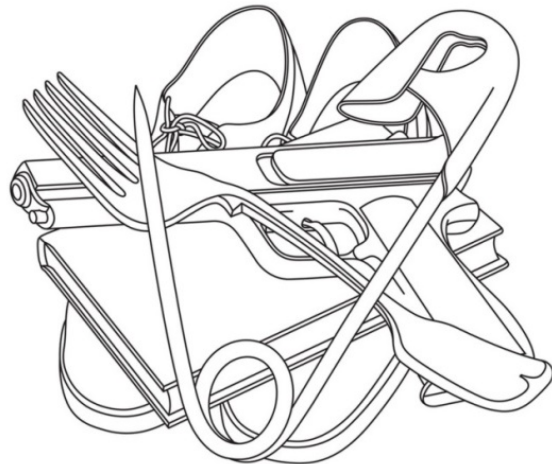
Composition has been carefully thought out





# HOME LEARNING 5

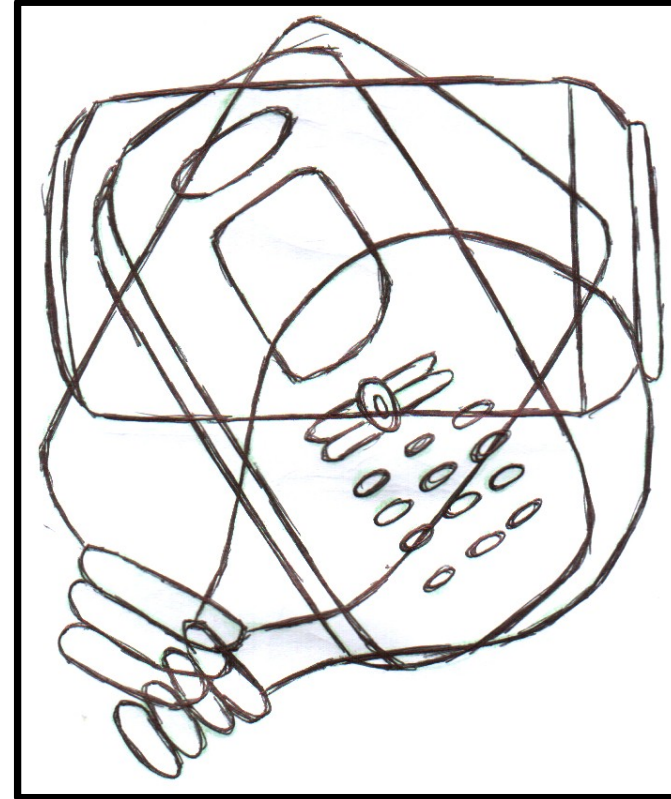
- You are to finish the Overlapping and Composition page you started today in lesson.
- Remember to.....
  1. keep the lines neat and clean.
  2. look carefully at the shape and form of each object.
  3. fill each box with all four objects.



OVERLAPPING & COMPOSITION

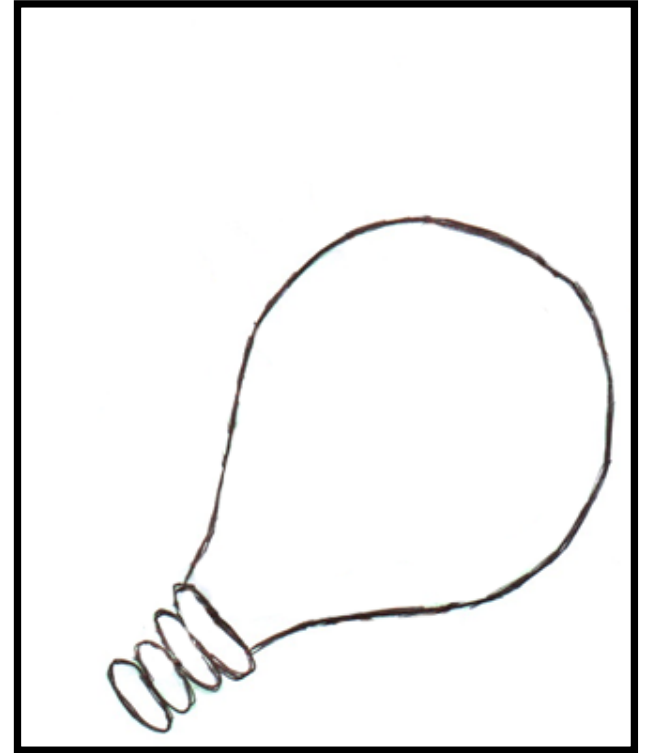
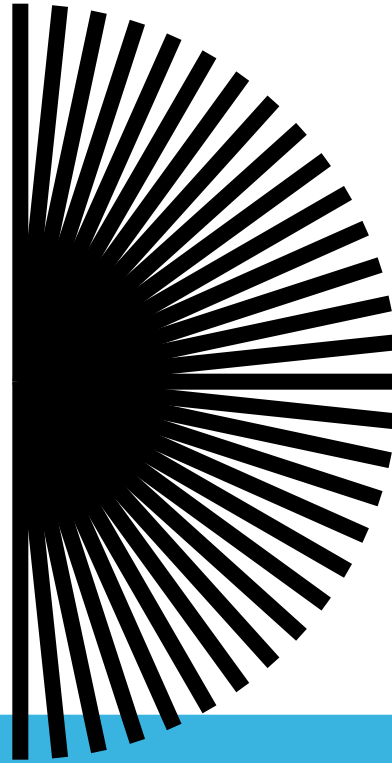
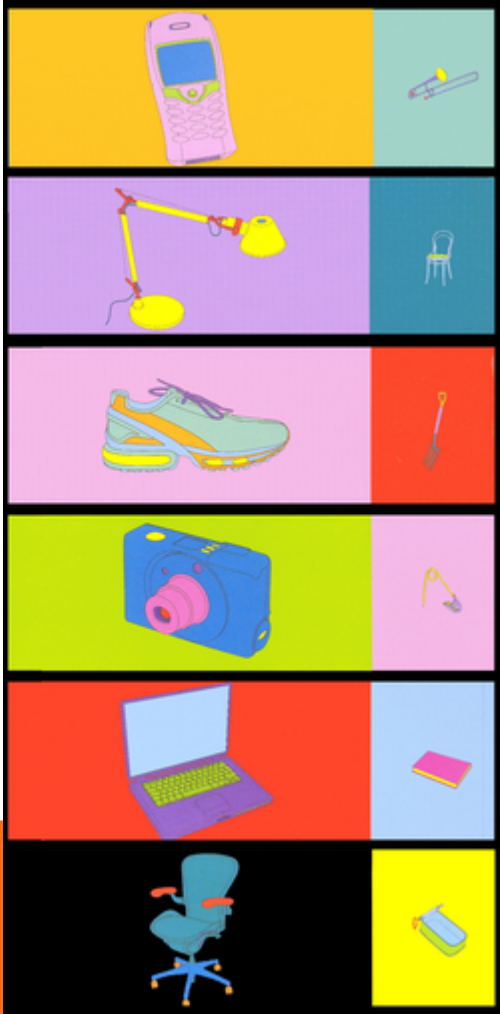

# DEVELOPING YOUR IDEAS

- Produce a line drawing of your favorite composition from last lesson.
- Develop and explore a different viewpoint and composition.
- Move on to the next object again explore viewpoint and composition.
- How your going to overlap each object?
- Continue this process until you have overlapped all your objects.



This is a timed exercise...  
You have 5 minutes for each  
drawing.

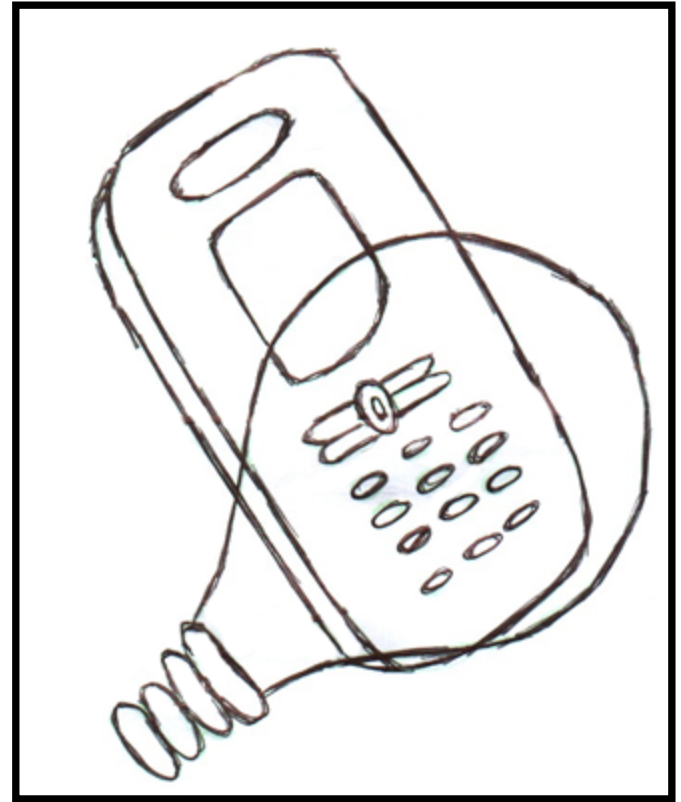
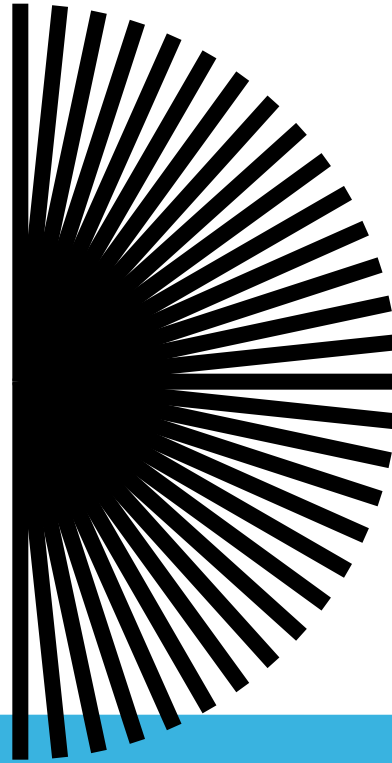
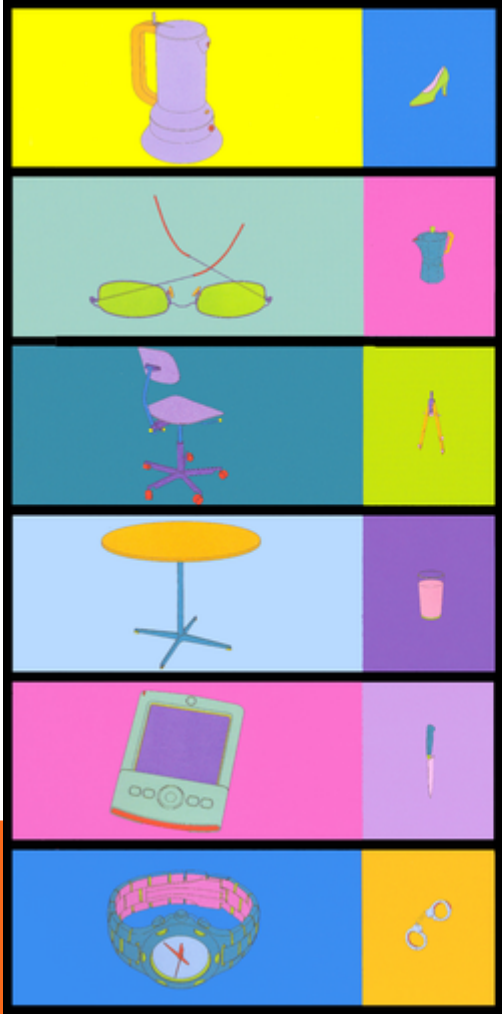
# 5 MINUTE DRAWING 1



**END**



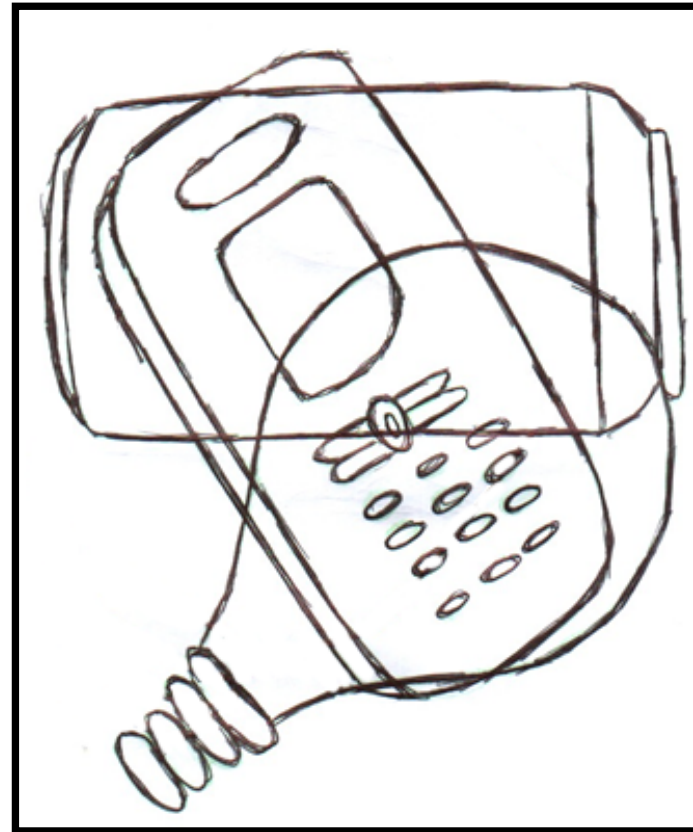
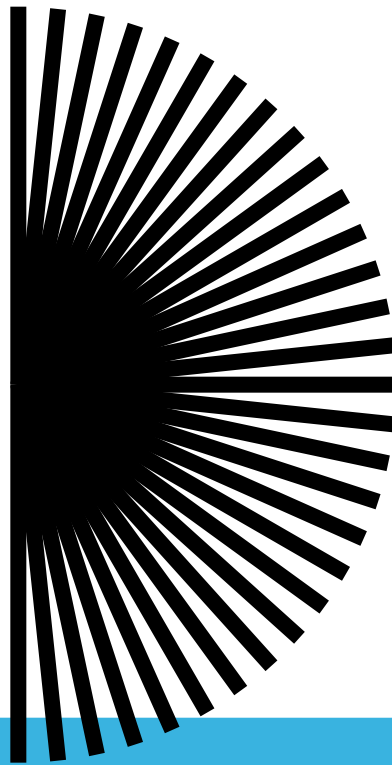
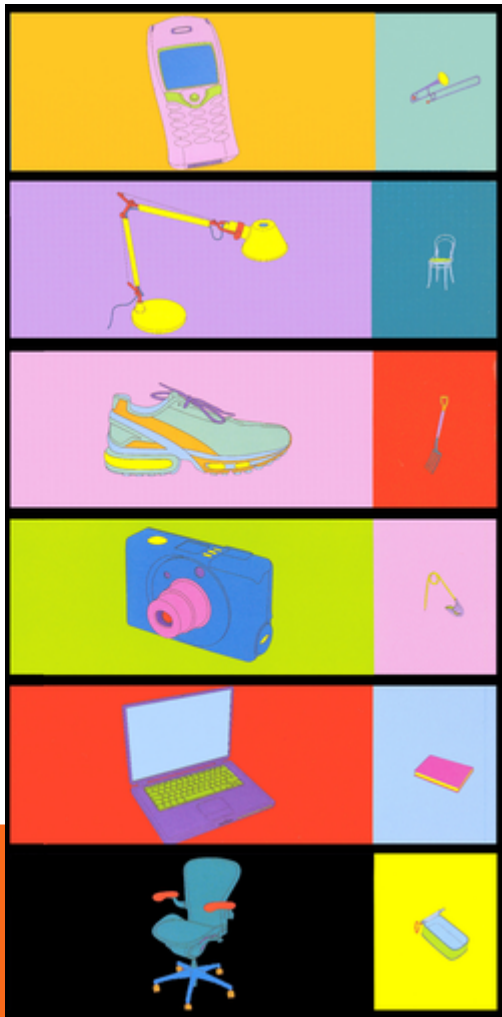
# 5 MINUTE DRAWING 2



**END**



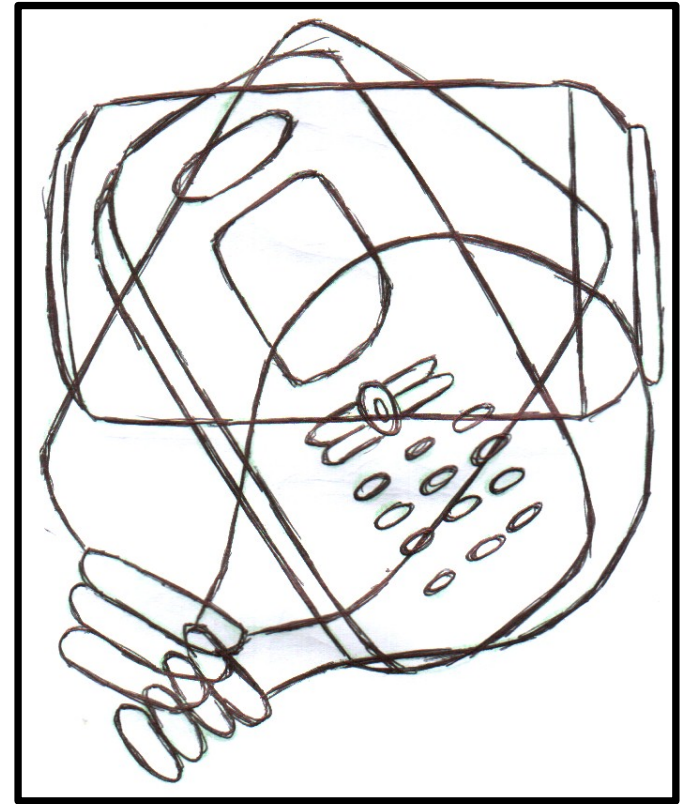
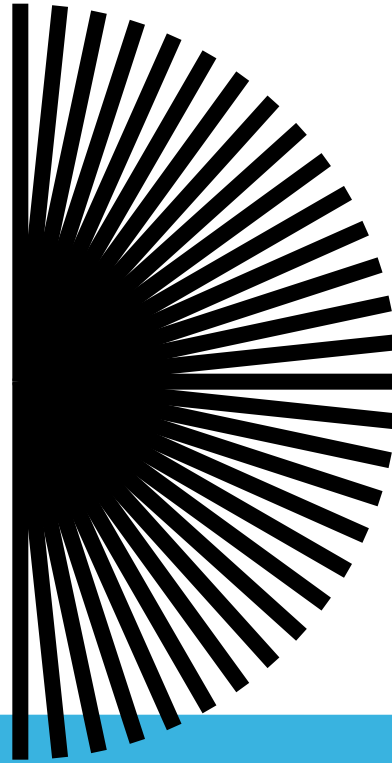
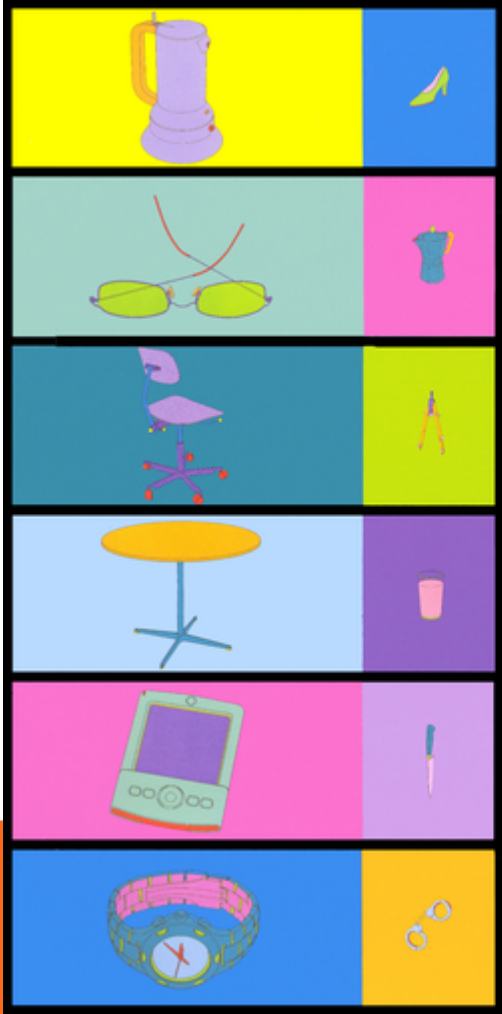
# 5 MINUTE DRAWING 3



**END**



# 5 MINUTE DRAWING 4

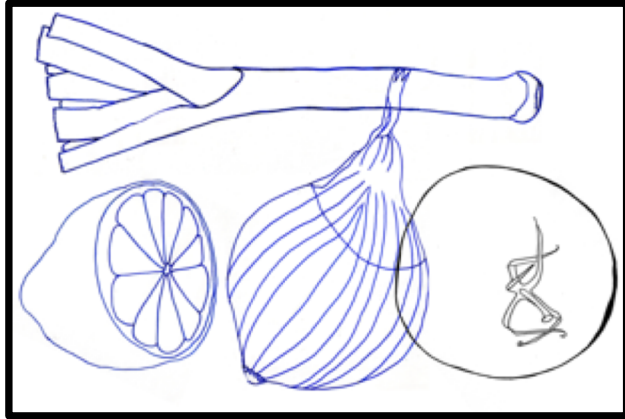


**END**

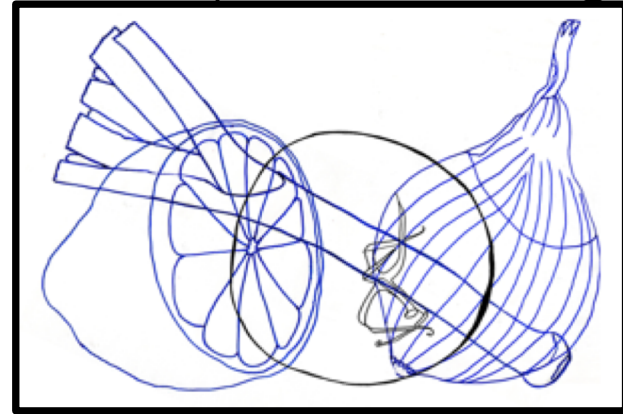


# SUCCESS CRITERIA

Level 3 = Little thought to composition. Little or no overlapping. No use of colour.



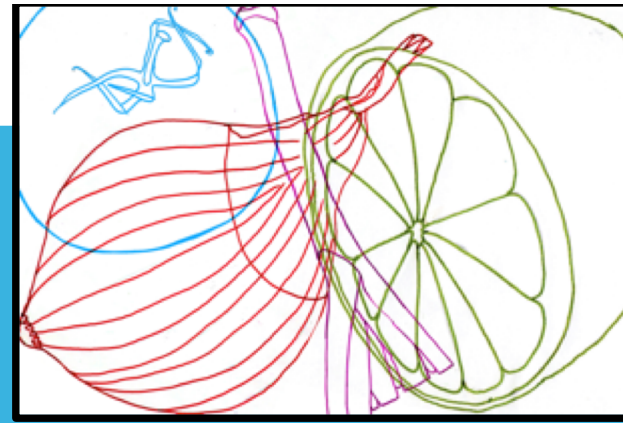
Level 4 = Development of composition. Some consideration to overlapping. Drawing from different viewpoints. Some thought on colour.



Level 5 = Composition developed further. Consideration to overlapping, size and viewpoint. Experimenting with colour.



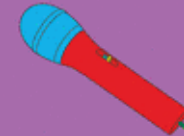
Level 6 = Size and composition well thought out. No blank spaces on page. Experimenting with viewpoint, colour and overlapping



# PEER ASSESSMENT

- Peer assess referring to the level descriptors provided.
- Circle the appropriate level. Place one positive comment (star) and one suggestion of how to improve (wish).

Level			
4	5	6	7
Star _____			
Wish _____			





# HOME LEARNING 6

- You are to go through tidy your sketchbooks and check your targets.
- Check **ALL** your set targets and write down any targets that you feel you have met. Either in classwork or homework.
- Make sure that the **ALL** work in your sketchbooks is finished, and your sketchbooks are presented beautifully.
- For example check the following.....
  - Rub out any mistakes.
  - Decorate pages - Titles, borders etc.
  - Finish any unfinished work.
  - Stick in any loose bits of paper.



# ADDING COLOUR

Now it's time to add colour to your last box with the four objects.

- Using the poster paints and referring back to your colour theory page. Start to colour in the sections of your overlapping line drawing.
- You may need to use 2 or 3 coats of paint to achieve a good solid bright colour.
- Be careful with your brushwork, remember not to go over your lines.



Each colour has been brought to its highest level of intensity.

# HOME LEARNING 7

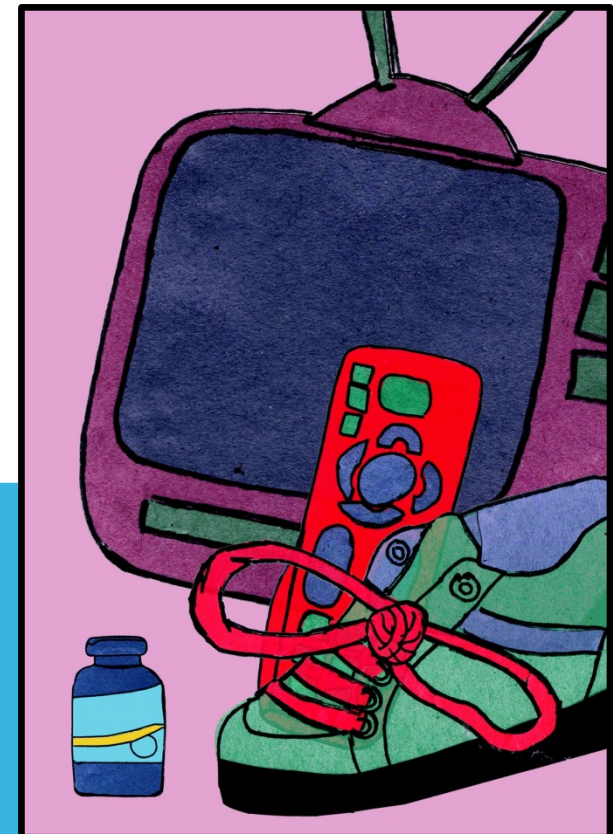
Time to  
Evaluate

## Evaluation

1. Answer the questions from the evaluation on Show My Homework
2. Think carefully about presentation. This could include.....
  - A decorative title 'Evaluation'.
  - A colourful border.
  - Drawings of objects.
  - Printed and stuck in artist copies.

# FINAL IDEA

- Choose one of your ideas to reproduce onto the A3 paper provided.
- Remember to get your proportions correct, keep your lines clean and crisp and to fill the page.
- Once you have carefully drawn out your composition, start adding the layers of poster paint. Being careful with your brushwork, keep within the lines.
- After your painting has dried, use one of the black felt pens to outline your objects. Take your time, accuracy is important.



Outline the objects in felt pen.