



Key Vocabulary

tone	how light or dark a colour is
proportion	the size relationship between two or more elements in an artwork
shadow	the dark side on an object not facing the light that reveals the form and mass of the shape
cross hatching	the layering of multiple lines to achieve tone
stippling	a drawing technique in which areas of light and shadow are created using nothing but dots

Fauvist Still Life Drawing

Cross Hatching

Cross-hatching is the layering of multiple lines to achieve tone. Artists draw in the direction of the shape they are drawing to achieve a realistic and life-like appearance. The more layers you use the darker the tone achieved.



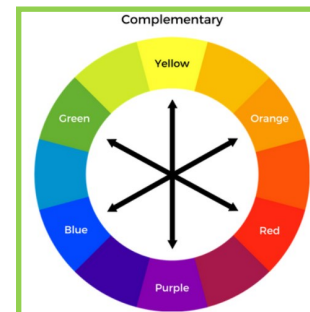
Key Artist



Henri Matisse (1869 -1954) was an important 20th century French artist. He is known for his use of colour and simple shapes. Matisse and his best friend invented the Fauvist art movement. This movement was all about the artists' use of wildly expressive, brilliant colours.

The Colour Wheel

The Fauvists were interested in colour theories particularly those relating to complementary colours. Complementary colours are pairs of colours which appear opposite each other on scientific models such as the colour wheel, and when used side-by-side in a painting make each other look brighter.



Tone

Artists use tone to create observational drawings. An observational drawing could be a portrait, architecture (buildings) or a still life of a bowl of fruit. Artists use layers of shading to achieve light, medium and dark tones. Cross-hatching and stippling can be used too. A light tone is made with a light pressure on the oil pastel achieve and a darker tone with a heavier pressure.

Key Works

Still Life painting is simply a painting or drawing of objects.

The subject matter is inanimate, non-living objects rather than living things, like in portraits.



Blending and Shading

Blending involves mixing colours on the surface.



Shading involves darkening areas to add tone.



Stippling

Stippling is the build up and grouping together of dots to illustrate shadows. Smaller, lighter dots that are more spread out will create lighter areas. Larger, heavier dots closely together will create darker areas.

