Name:

Date:

**The Elements of Art**

* Definition: The building blocks used by artists to create a work of art.
* There are seven elements:
1. Line: An element of art which refers to the unbroken mark created on some surface by a moving point. It is a mark with greater length than width. A line can be horizontal, vertical, diagonal, straight, curved, thick, or thin.
2. Shape: An enclosed space defined by other elements of art. It can be geometric (for example: squares or circles) or organic (for example: free-form natural shapes). Shapes are flat and can express length and width.
3. Color: Light reflected off of objects. Color has 3 main properties:
4. Hue – the name of a color (red, green, blue, etc.)
5. Value – how light or dark it is
6. Intensity – how bright or dull it is

\*Tint – (in painting) a light value of a hue created by mixing the hue with white. The opposite of shade.

\*Shade – (in painting) a dark value of a hue created by mixing the hue with black. The opposite of tint.

1. Space: Refers to the distance or area between, around, above, or within things. It is the element by which positive and negative areas are defined or a sense of depth accomplished in a work of art.
2. Texture: The surface quality or “feel” of an object such as roughness, softness or smoothness. Actual texture can really be felt while fake textures are implied by the way the artist renders areas of the picture.
3. Form: An element of art that is three-dimensional and encloses volume. Includes height, width, and depth (cube, sphere, pyramid, cylinder, can also be free flowing).
4. Value: Describes the lightness or darkness of a color. White is the lightest value; black is the darkest. Value is needed to express volume.