



Frank Lloyd Wright With 2 pt. Perspective

Frank Lloyd Wright was born in 1867. He was a master builder, a rebel and worshipper of nature. He was one of the most prominent and influential architects of the first half of the 20th century. He influenced the whole course of American Architecture and building. Before he was born, his mother had already decided he would grow up to build beautiful things. When he was 9, Wright's mother taught him geometry and form using a set of wooden blocks. Wright later said this gave him a knowledge of shapes and colors that influenced him for the rest of his life.

Students used 2 point Perspective in drawing their versions of a 'Frank Lloyd Wright' house. Two point perspective uses two vanishing points. When an object is drawn in this way, it is even more realistic than if it were drawn with a single vanishing point.



Linoleum Printmaking (Mexican Mola Art)—

While the technique alone is intriguing, block printing can be even more interesting when adding the colorful and playful designs of Mexican Art. The textural qualities of linocutting lend themselves to the creation of patterns and textures inherent in Mexican Mola Art.



Micrography—

Micrography, the scribal practice of employing minuscule script to create abstract shapes or figurative designs, is an art form that has been used for over a millennium in the Middle East. In micrography, the word literally becomes the vision (or image) as thousands of words blend and weave together to tell a story. This kind of art invites the viewer to make an association between the image and the words that constitute it.

Students created a self portrait using autobiographical words to tell about themselves.



Graffiti—

While many people associate graffiti with tasteless vandalism, it is actually an art that has been around since antiquity. The Latin word from which the word “graffiti” was derived was first applied to writing on walls in Roman times, and while today the term is more loosely used, graffiti still generally denotes artistic writing or drawing—usually with spray paint—on walls, train cars, or sidewalks.

Students personalized their graffiti technique by using their names to create individualized “Tag Art”.



Mandalas—

It is intriguing to observe the art of many cultures and find parallels. One design format that is found across many cultures, often created with a similar purpose, is the circular type of design called “Mandala”. Similar designs are created in Navajo sand paintings and their basketry, in Islamic mosaics, circular Celtic Knot designs, and many other cultures. “Mandala” means “healing circle” or “whole world”. The designs are arranged around a center point. The line of symmetry, where the design repeats in a mirror image, can cross the midpoint at equal intervals in infinite numbers.

Students created their own using a variety of media.



Photography—

Photography has become the most democratic form of art the world has ever known. It has established itself as the universal language, understood by everyone, arguably surpassing even the written word as a form of communication. It is a good vehicle for teaching art elements (such as composition and subject matter) and creating meaningful images. Photography is very literal. It has an aura of truth about it.

Students were to photograph “5” images: texture, movement, self portrait, a portrait, and something to remind them of their SAS experience.