



## What is Abstract Art? - Recap

**Abstract Art** does not attempt to represent an accurate depiction of a visual reality but instead uses shapes, colours and forms to achieve it's effect.

- It has no recognisable subject
- Shape / Colour / Form (geometric / free – 2D/3D)

### Recognise the key works by Joan Miro



The Escape Ladder—1940



The Harlequin's carnival 1925

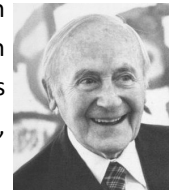
### Key Characteristics

- Vibrant colours
- Simple shapes and lines to represent emotions
- Abstract shapes and lines to represent objects/creatures from a dream world rather than reality.

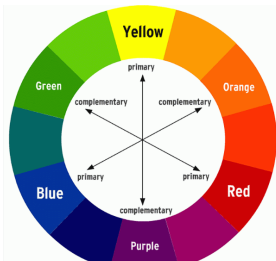
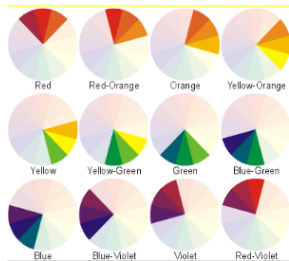
### Joan Miro

Joan Miro ( 1893— 1983) was a Spanish artist famous for combining art with surrealism. He was born in Barcelona to a family of skilled craftsmen whose work inspired him to become an artist. Miro began painting as a teenager and went to his first art school aged fourteen. In 1912, when he was eighteen ,he started at Francisco Gali's Escola d'art where he was introduced to the latest art movements in Paris.

He graduated from Art school in 1915, had his first solo exhibition in 1918 and from there on his art continued to flourish. In addition to painting and drawing his artwork also includes collage, murals, tapestries and sculptures



### What are complementary and analogous colours?



Analogous colours are colours which are side by side on the colour wheel

Complementary colours are colours that lay opposite each other on the colour wheel

### Key Vocabulary

Vocabulary	Definition
Composition	The arrangements of shape and images in a picture.
Stroke	A line of colour that precisely follows a path—straight, circular or cross hatched.
Pressure	How much something is pushing on something else (pencil on paper)
Horizontal	Lines that run left to right across the page.
Perpendicular	A line meeting another at a right angle, or 90° is said to be perpendicular to it.
Surrealism	A style of art inspired by dreams and hidden thoughts
Tertiary colours	Colours created by mixing a primary colour with a secondary colour.

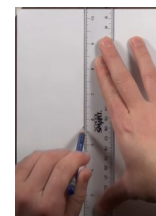
### Key Skills

#### Drawing a straight line with a ruler



Control the start and end point of your line by placing the 0 on your ruler on the edge of the page .

Make a small vertical line to mark the top of your line and another the same length from the side of the paper to mark the end of your line.



Spread out your fingers the length of the ruler to hold it steady.

Holding your pencil vertically, carefully draw your line