

See and Do Introduction.

WELCOME TO PALM SPRINGS ART MUSEUM

Welcome to Palm Springs Art Museum!

We are excited to share with you works of art and architecture from our collection and hope you enjoy creating your own pieces inspired by what you learn.

Each Art Portfolio is divided into two lessons. In the first lesson, you will be introduced to an artwork from the collection and the artist who created it. This is followed by questions where you can share your ideas about what you have learned.

In the second lesson, you will create a work of art using similar processes and supplies as the artist.

We hope you have fun exploring the museum's collection and would like to encourage you to get creative! Then come visit us at the museum where you can see these works in person and share what you learned with friends and family.

Land Acknowledgement.

Every community in the United States owes its existence and vitality to people from around the world. Some were brought here against their will, some were drawn here in hope of a better life, and some have lived on this land for more generations than can be counted. Recognition of the many layers of our history is critical to building mutual respect and connection across all barriers of heritage and differences.

Palm Springs Art Museum respectfully acknowledges the ancestral homelands of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians and the other sovereign Indian Nations of Southern California. We recognize their ongoing cultural and spiritual connection to this land—past, present, and future.

Lesson 1: The Elements of Art.

What do drawings, paintings, photographs, sculptures, and even buildings have in common? They are all made with the same elements!

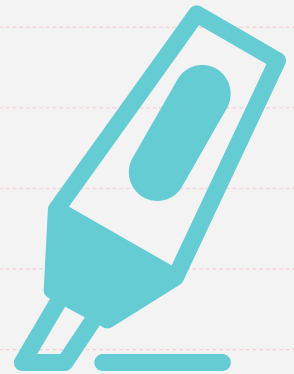
There are seven *elements of art*. Although not every work of art has all seven elements, they are the basic building blocks of each artwork. The elements of art work together as a team to support each other. Many people use these elements in their artwork without even knowing they are using them. However, understanding them can help artists use these tools well to create a great result.

THE ELEMENTS OF ART ARE:

Line

- This is often the first mark made when creating a work of art. It can be horizontal (left and right like the sunrise), vertical (up and down), diagonal, straight, curved, dotted, thick, or thin.

Line is one of the visual tools that creates a path to direct the eye movement within the art work.



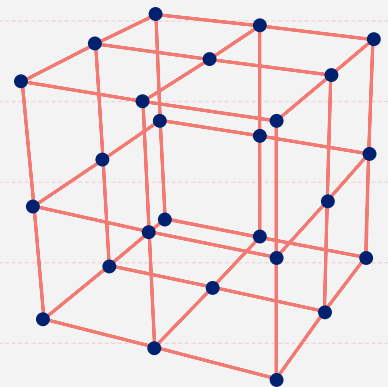
Shape

- Two-dimensional (2-D) or flat forms are created when a line is closed. These forms can be structured (like a square) or organic (like shapes found in nature).



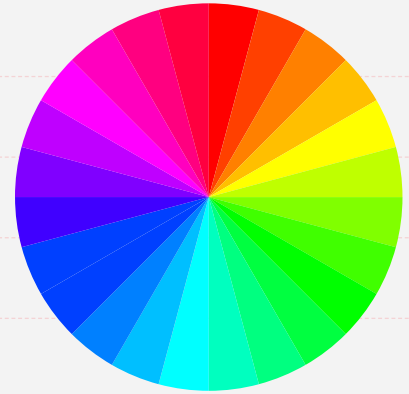
Form

- Three-dimensional (3-D) forms stand up in space. They have three sides: length, width, and depth. A 3-D shape can be structured, such as squares and cubes, or organic and free-flowing.



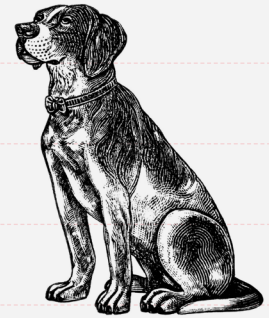
Color

- There are a range of different colors all based on the three primary colors (red, blue, yellow). All other colors are made by combining them.



Texture

- How rough or smooth something feels or looks like it feels.



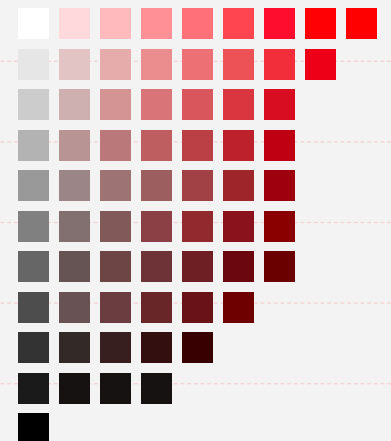
Space

- The distance or area around or between images within a work of art. There are two kinds of space – positive space (areas filled by color or objects) and negative space (areas empty or blank in between objects).



Value

- The lightness or darkness of a color. Differences in value and intensity create a variety of colors. Colors are also understood through their tint (a color that is mixed with white and is paler) and shade (a color that is mixed with black and is darker).



ABOUT THE ARTIST AND ARTWORK

Betty Gold

Betty Gold is a *sculptor* who creates large art works out of metal. She has said: “My inspiration comes from many directions, experiences and channels, but my work always begins with the simple act of folding paper. I create a flat, rectangular structure, deconstruct the parts and reassemble them into the whole, then create a set of drawings and geometric models.”

Throughout her long career, Betty Gold has focused on *balance* and *geometry*. (Geometry is the use of mathematically structured forms, such as squares, circles, and triangles.) Working in a variety of metals such as steel, bronze and copper, Gold typically structures her outside *sculptures* from steel sheets that are either painted in primary colors (red, yellow, blue) using automobile paint, or left in their raw state to rust into a velvety patina or finish. When metal rusts, it turns to a green or brown color.

Betty Gold focused on geometric forms throughout her work, but over time, her work has become bigger. It has become so big that her sculptures are the size of an adult’s body.

MA IV is on view at the Faye Sarkowsky Sculpture Garden at the Palm Springs Art Museum in Palm Desert.

It is formed of familiar shapes—circles, half-circles, and triangles—and every surface and side of the work is painted vibrant yellow.



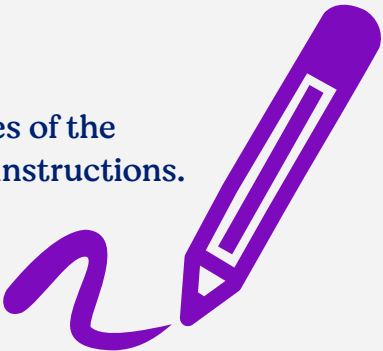



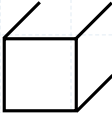
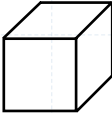
Above: Betty Gold (American, born 1935), *MA IV*, 2005, enamel on steel, 96 x 66 x 48 inches, Gift of Mr. and Mrs. David Chatkin, 1–2005.

Understanding the Elements of Art

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BELOW

With a pencil and coloring supplies, come up with your own examples of the elements of art, and then draw them in the empty boxes next to the instructions.



Definition of Element	Instructions	Draw
<p>Line: This is often the first mark made when creating a work of art. It can be horizontal (left and right like the sunrise), vertical (up and down), diagonal, straight, curved, dotted, thick, or thin.</p> <p>Line is one of the visual tools that creates a path to direct the eye movement within the art work.</p>	<p>Draw a line.</p>	
<p>Shape: Two-dimensional (2-D) or flat forms are created when a line is closed. These forms can be structured (like a square) or organic (like shapes found in nature).</p>	<p>Draw a shape (a line that connects).</p>	
<p>Form: Three-dimensional (3-D) forms stand up in space. They have three sides: length, width, and depth. A 3-D shape can be structured, such as squares and cubes, or organic and free-flowing.</p>	<p>Follow the steps to draw a 3-D cube, or draw your own form.</p> <div><p>Draw a square</p><p>Add table legs</p><p>Connect the back corners</p></div>	

Definition of Element

Instructions

Draw

Color: There are a range of different colors all based on the three primary colors (red, blue, yellow). All other colors are made by combining them.

Use one or more colors to draw something. For example, draw your favorite foods using your favorite colors.

Texture: How rough or smooth something feels or looks like it feels.

Draw an object with texture, such as wood or rocks.
How will you show that they are soft or rough?

Space: The distance or area around or between images within a work of art.
There are two kinds of space – positive space (areas filled by color or objects) and negative space (areas empty or blank in between objects).

Pick something around you in the distance and something close. Draw your objects to show the distance between them. Remember, objects in the front of a scene appear bigger, and objects in the back appear smaller.

You can also draw positive and negative space, like a solid-colored object with an empty background. The object is positive space, while the blank background is negative.

Value: The lightness or darkness of a color.
Differences in value and intensity create a variety of colors. Colors are also understood through their tint (a color that is mixed with white and is paler) and shade (a color that is mixed with black and is darker).

One way to create value is to lightly color with your pencil and then increase the pressure to make a darker color. With your pencil or a colored one, start from the top of the box and press down so the color is dark, and then as you move down, release the pressure so the color lightens.

Glossary



BALANCE Refers to the elements of art such as line, shape, and color that are combined in different ways to create an arrangement. It also refers to the even distribution of physical weight so a structure will not fall over.

ELEMENTS OF ART The basic components when creating artwork; not all artworks feature all of the elements. They are:

LINE This is often the first mark made when creating a work of art. It can be horizontal (left and right like the sunrise), vertical (up and down), diagonal, straight, curved, dotted, thick, or thin. Line is one of the visual tools that creates a path to direct the eye movement within the art work.

SHAPE Two-dimensional (2-D) or flat forms are created when a line is closed. These forms can be structured (like a square) or organic (like shapes found in nature).

FORM Three-dimensional (3-D) forms stand up in space. They have three sides: length, width, and depth. A 3-D shape can be structured, such as squares and cubes, or organic and free-flowing.

COLOR There are a range of different colors all based on the three primary colors (red, blue, yellow). All other colors are made by combining them.

TEXTURE How rough or smooth something feels or looks like it feels.

SPACE The distance or area around or between images within a work of art. There are two kinds of space – positive space (areas filled by color or objects) and negative space (areas empty or blank in between objects).

VALUE The lightness or darkness of a color. Differences in value and intensity create a variety of colors. Colors are also understood through their tint (a color that is mixed with white and is paler) and shade (a color that is mixed with black and is darker).

GEOMETRY A type of mathematics that teaches points, lines, and shapes.

POSITIVE SPACE The actual objects, subject, or area that take up space in a work of art.

NEGATIVE SPACE Areas around and between objects, subjects, or areas in a work of art.

SCULPTOR A person who makes sculptures.

SCULPTURE A type of art that is three-dimensional and has height, width (wideness) and depth (deepness or distance). Sculptures are not flat or two-dimensional.

SHADE A mixture of color with black to make it darker.

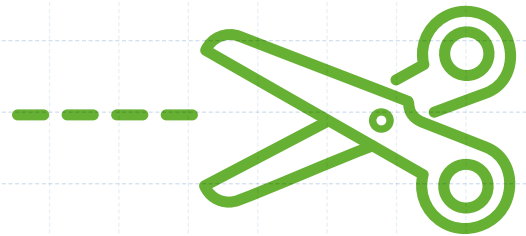
TINT A mixture of color with white to make it lighter.

Lesson 2: A Balancing Act.

In this activity, you will build a small version of the type of forms created by artist Betty Gold. Using shapes you cut out from paper, you will combine them together in different ways to create a sculpture (an artwork that is 3-D). Like piecing together Lego pieces, you will stack and balance your shapes to create a sculpture.

Supplies

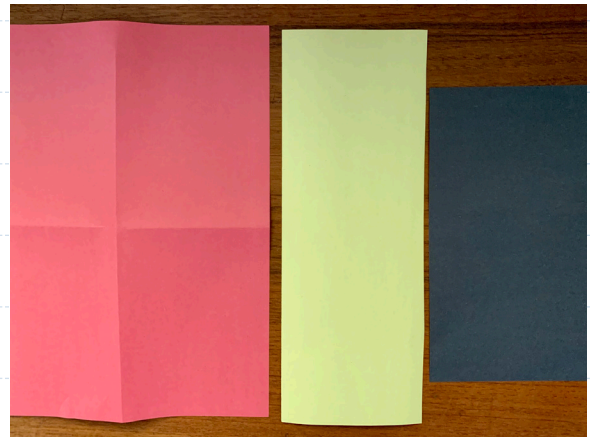
- Heavyweight paper such as colored paper, old folders, greeting cards, or playing cards
- Scissors



INSTRUCTIONS

Step 1

- Betty Gold begins the process of creating her sculptures with a rectangle. She then creates other geometric shapes from her starting rectangle.
- Cut your heavyweight paper into rectangular shapes of various sizes. You can start by folding your paper in half long ways like a hotdog, or short ways like a hamburger. Fold it again to create smaller sized rectangles. Unfold the paper and cut along the folded lines.



Step 2

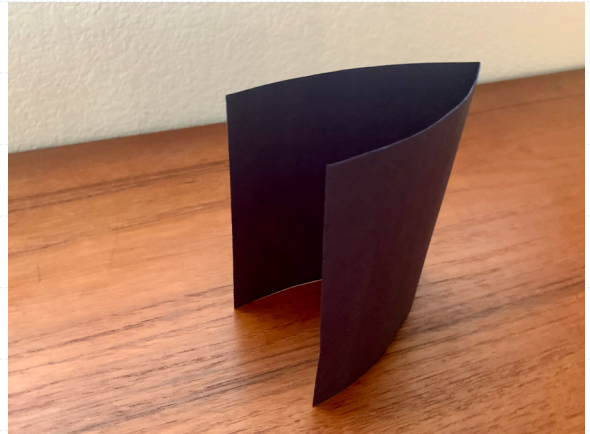
- Keep one larger rectangle to be used as the base of your sculpture and set it aside.
- Cut out different geometric shapes using your other rectangle.
- Think about different geometric shapes that can be created using your rectangles, such as circles, triangles, squares, and smaller rectangles.



See and Do. Lesson 5, The Elements of Art.

Step 3

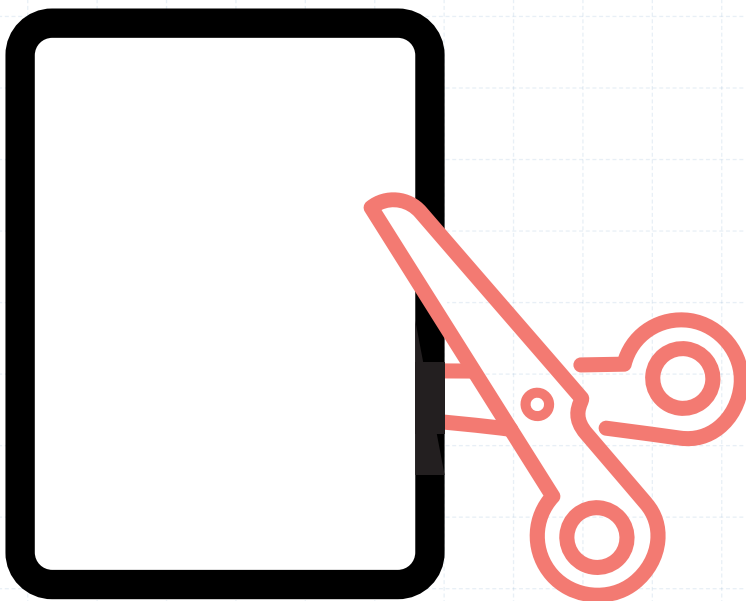
- Using the larger rectangle you have selected as the base, create folds so that it can balance and stand on its own.



Step 4

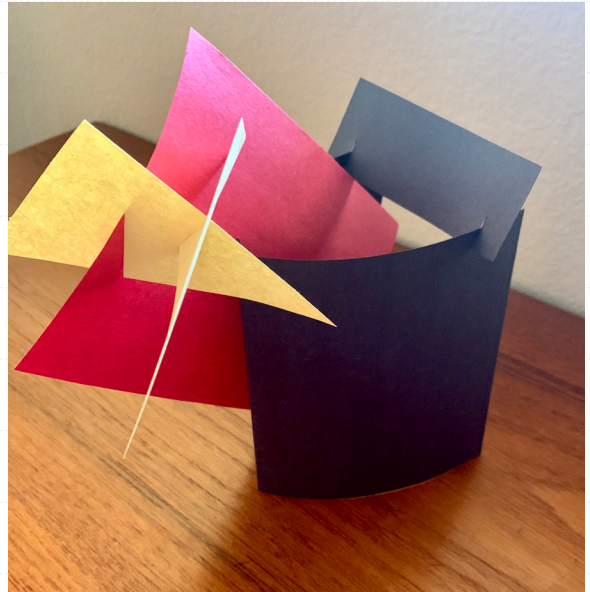
- With the other shapes, decide which edge will be the bottom and which will be the top. Cut slits on the bottom where it will attach to the base.

Tip: More weight will be balanced with larger cuts



Step 5

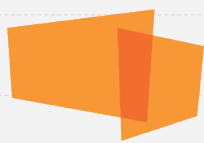
- Balance your shapes on your base. Play around with different variations, and add or subtract shapes as needed so that your form is balanced and does not fall over.



QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

- What kinds of shapes did you create from your rectangle?
- What elements of art can you find in your work?

See and Do. Lesson 5, The Elements of Art.



**Palm Springs
Art Museum**

California Arts Standards for Visual Arts
(Lessons also integrate the
Common Core State Standards)

3.VA:Cr2.1; 4.VA:Cr2.1; 5.VA:Cr2.1

3.VA:Re8; 4.VA:Re8; 5.VA:Re8

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