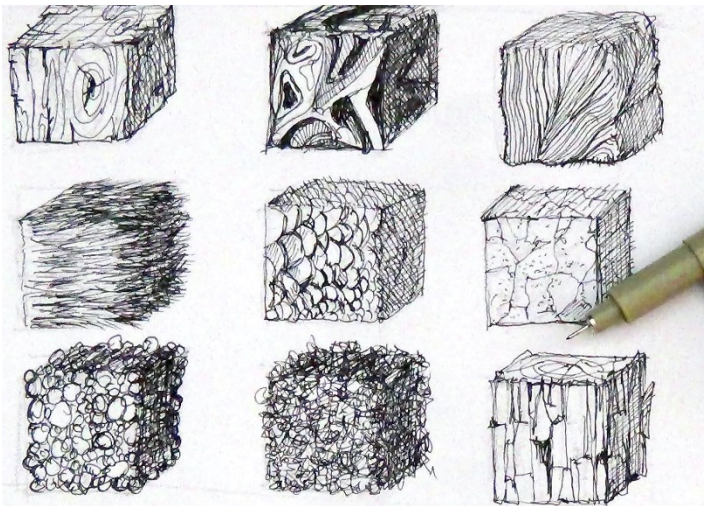


Milwaukee Art Museum JDSP
3rd Grade Tour 3: Elements 2- Texture and Space

Pre-visit Mini Lesson

Introduce:

1. On this *Elements of Art 2: Texture and Space* tour we will learn how artists use texture and space as building blocks of art to add dimension and details to their work. We learned about the other elements or building blocks of art last time with line, shape, and color.
2. **Vocabulary:**
 - **TEXTURE:** Texture is how something feels when it is touched or the perceived surface quality of a work of art, which can be described as **real texture** and **implied texture**.
 - **Real texture-** is actually touching it (Which we can't do at the Museum).
 - **Implied texture** is the idea of how something would feel, but it is an illusion created by skillful painting and drawing techniques



Ask:

To **experience real texture**, ask the students to touch their own hair, clothing or nearby object and describe how it feels (examples: soft, scratchy, curly, stiff, smooth) Then ask students to find a surface or object that has a different texture and describe the differences between the two textures.

Now ask students how artists might create the textures they described. Another way to ask the question is how would you draw or paint something to show that it is smooth, rough, soft, sharp, etc.? We will see more examples of

how artists create **implied texture** in art on your tour today.

Introduce:

Space is distances or areas around, between, and within components of a work of art. **Space** can be positive or negative, open or closed, shallow or deep, and **two-dimensional** or **three-dimensional**.

- **Two-dimensional** objects are flat, like paintings at the Museum. To show space in a two-dimensional work of art, artists use special tricks such as overlapping objects and depicting things that are far away small, while things that are close to us appear bigger.
- **Three-dimensional** objects have volume, like a sculpture at the Museum. To show space in a three-dimensional work of art, artists like to experiment with positive and negative space.

Ask:

What 2-dimensional objects do you see around you?

Put your hand right up next to your face. What size is it? Now slowly move your hand away from your face, what happens to the size of your hand?

What 3-dimensional objects do you see around you?

Make an interesting (but appropriate) shape with your hands. The space that your hands occupy is positive space. The empty places in between are called negative space. Look for a sculpture today with interesting negative space.

Optional Follow-Up Activity:

On the bus ride back or when you return to your classroom, ask your students to share examples of memorable textures and spaces they saw in artwork during their tour.

Classroom:

Ask students to divide a piece of paper into quarters and sketch out ideas of textures and space that they learned about on the tour today. Or send them on a scavenger hunt around the room with paper and a crayon to make surface rubbings of different textures they can find.

SPACE



How shapes are arranged in an art work creates a sense of space. Consider the possible ways shown below to create space.



Draw Big.



Fill the whole paper.



Extend lines off paper.



Placement in relation to horizon



Smaller in distance
Larger closer up



Darker closer up
Lighter farther away



Overlapping



Foreground
(near space)



Midground
(middle space)



Background
(far space)



Positive Space
(the subject or objects in the work of art, not the space around them)



Negative Space
(The empty space around the subject or objects)