

Central American and Mayan Art (3D)

<u>Vital Vocabulary</u>	Definition
Sculpture	A work of art that is produced by carving or shaping stone, wood, clay, or other materials.
Shape	A shape is a two-dimensional area defined by an outline. Shapes have height and width but not depth.
Construct	Build or make something.
Composition	Arrangements of different elements within an artwork or design.
Scale	A drawing which has been reduced or enlarged from its original size.
Repetition	Doing something again and again.
Proportion	The relationship between different things or parts with respect to comparative size.
Texture	The actual feeling of the surface of an area as created by nature or by an artist.
Structure	The way in which it is made, built, or organized.
Pliable	You can blend it easily without cracking or breaking it.

Knowledge facts

Mayan masks were used to decorate temples.

Mayan masks were often inspired by animals; they were vibrant and colourful.

Day and month is represented using a symbol.

Frida Kahlo was famous for painting self-portraits (pictures of herself) but she was particularly famous for painting women as strong people.

Frida was very proud of her Mexican heritage and used it to inspire a lot of her work.

Artwork



These are examples of Mayan masks. Can you see their similarities to any animals you know?



Frida Kahlo—Self- Portrait with Thorn Necklace and Hummingbird

Can you research Frida Kahlo's life?



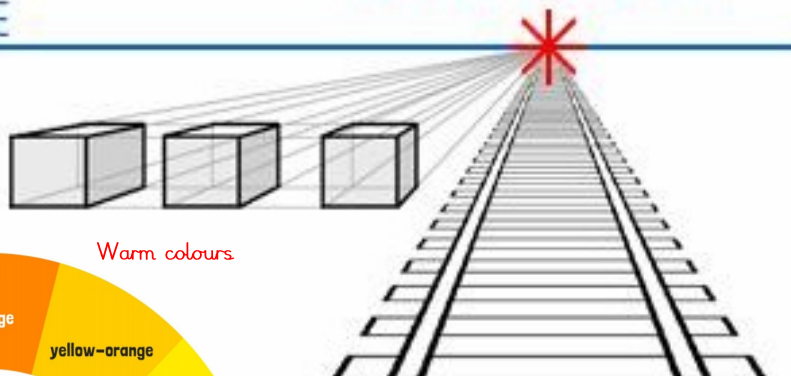
Can you research other artists create portraits?
How are the different?
How were the similar?

Space Foreground— The area of the picture space nearest to the viewer is known as the foreground. In the foreground the figures and objects appear larger than those in the background because to make them look closer. They are painted with greater detail than things farther away.
Background— The background is the furthest away and objects or figures appear smaller and less details to give the illusion they are further away.
Perspective— Perspective creates an illusion of three-dimensional space on a two-dimensional picture surface. Objects in the background appear smaller than those in the foreground.

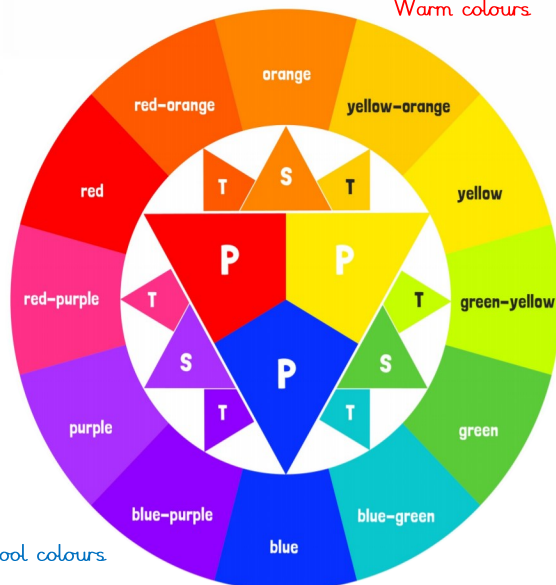
ONE-POINT PERSPECTIVE

HORIZON LINE

VANISHING POINT



Warm colours

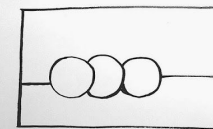


Cool colours

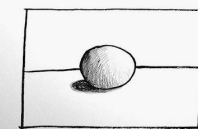
Primary Secondary Tertiary

SIX WAYS TO CREATE THE ILLUSION OF SPACE

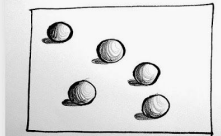
① OVERLAP



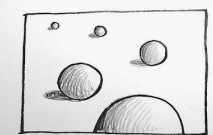
② SHADING



③ PLACEMENT



④ SIZE



⑤ VALUE and FOCUS



⑥ LINEAR PERSPECTIVE

