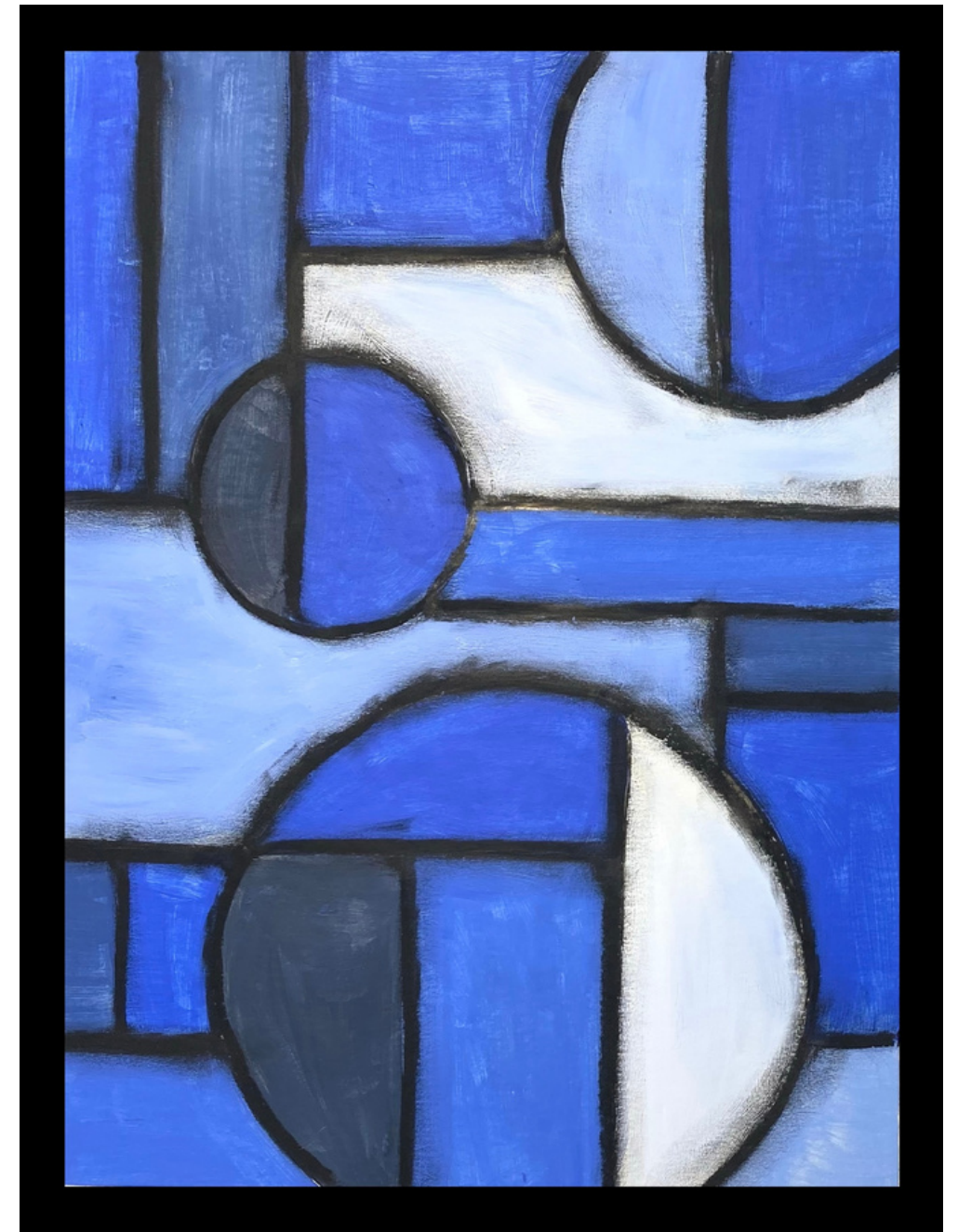


DOWNLOAD

Monochromatic Colours

Lesson Plan for Grade 4-6, 7-12

With 2 Art Project Variations
(Abstract and Tessellation variations)



Harold Town

Town was born in Toronto in 1924 and grew up in the west end, in the Village of Swansea, where his father worked as a railway conductor. From childhood he was obsessed with drawing; his mother allowed him to use the enamel-topped kitchen table as his canvas.

Town's work was inspired by his interest in the historical and the literary, but throughout his career he also drew on interests developed during his Toronto boyhood: the intertwining of industry and nature in the Toronto landscape.

Town would play an important role in Toronto's emerging Abstract Expressionist movement, coining the name of the group Painters Eleven for their first show at The Robert McLaughlin Gallery in 1954.



Harold Town, Untitled, 1954, gouache on paper, Gift of Senator Nancy Ruth, C.M.

Harold Town

Questions:

1. What is the subject matter of this painting?
2. Who do you think this might be?
3. What is the predominant colour used?
4. How do you think the subject feels?
5. What is the focal point?
6. Why do you think the artist left the work "untitled"?



Harold Town, Untitled, 1954, gouache on paper, Gift of Senator Nancy Ruth, C.M.

Doris McCarthy

Born in Calgary, Alberta, McCarthy attended the Ontario College of Art from 1926 to 1930, where she was awarded various scholarships and prizes. She became a teacher shortly thereafter and taught at Central Technical School in downtown Toronto from 1933 until she retired in 1972.

She traveled abroad extensively and painted the landscapes of various countries, influenced by Lawren Harris's simplification of form. McCarthy was nonetheless probably best known for her Canadian landscapes and her depictions of Arctic icebergs – she began visiting the Arctic in 1972.



Doris McCarthy, *Eminence Grise*, 1980, oil on canvas. Gift of Irene and Michael Cassells.

Doris McCarthy

Questions:

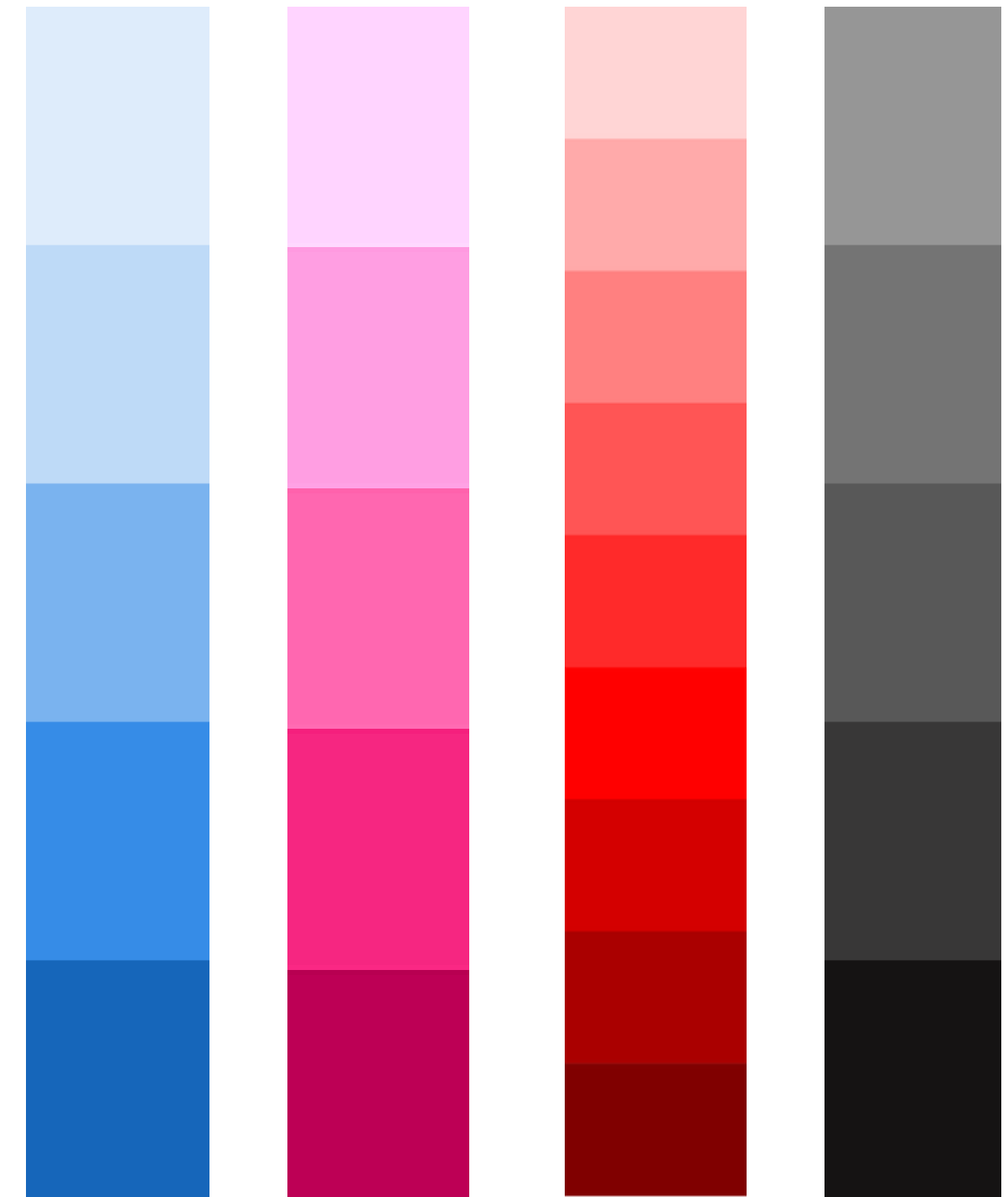
1. What is the subject matter of this painting?
2. Where do you think this is?
3. What is the predominant colour used?
4. What feelings does this image convey?
5. Would you like to visit this place?



Doris McCarthy, *Eminence Grise*, 1980, oil on canvas. Gift of Irene and Michael Cassells.

What is a Monochromatic Colour scheme?

A monochromatic colour scheme creates a visual composition using only one colour and variations of it. The composition can be of people, landscapes, or abstract shapes, and was popular in the abstract expressionism era of the 1940s and 50s.



Monochromatic Colour Vocabulary

Hue

The hue is the actual colour. This can be any colour.

Tint

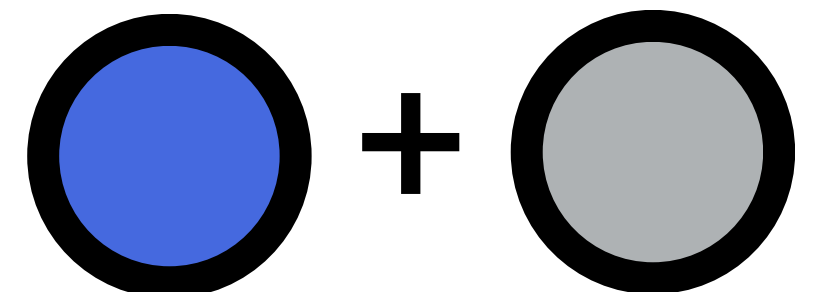
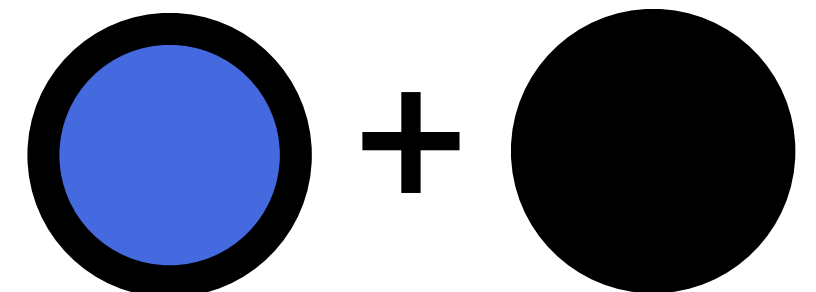
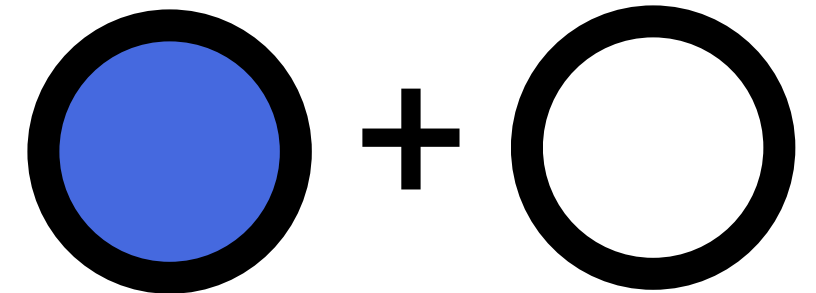
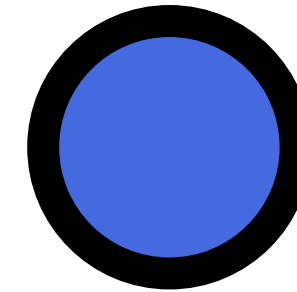
A tint is the hue mixed with white in varying amounts to create lighter variations of the hue.

Shade

A shade is the hue mixed with black in varying amounts to create darker variations of the hue.

Tone

A tone is the hue mixed with gray in varying amounts to create grayer variations of the hue.



Why would an artist choose to use a Monochromatic Colour Scheme?

HARMONY

It creates a sense of harmony making the art feel cohesive by stressing the similarities

SIMPLICITY

Helps us focus on the art as a whole

CONTRAST

The contrast of light and dark is one of the powerful ways to bring attention to your focal point

PRACTICE

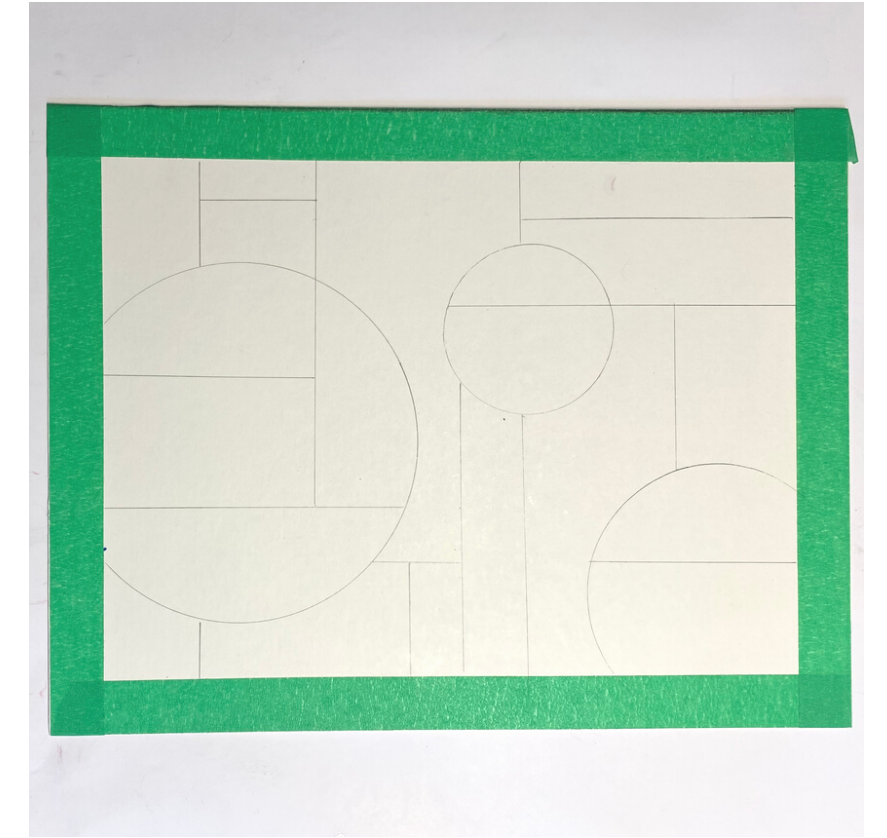
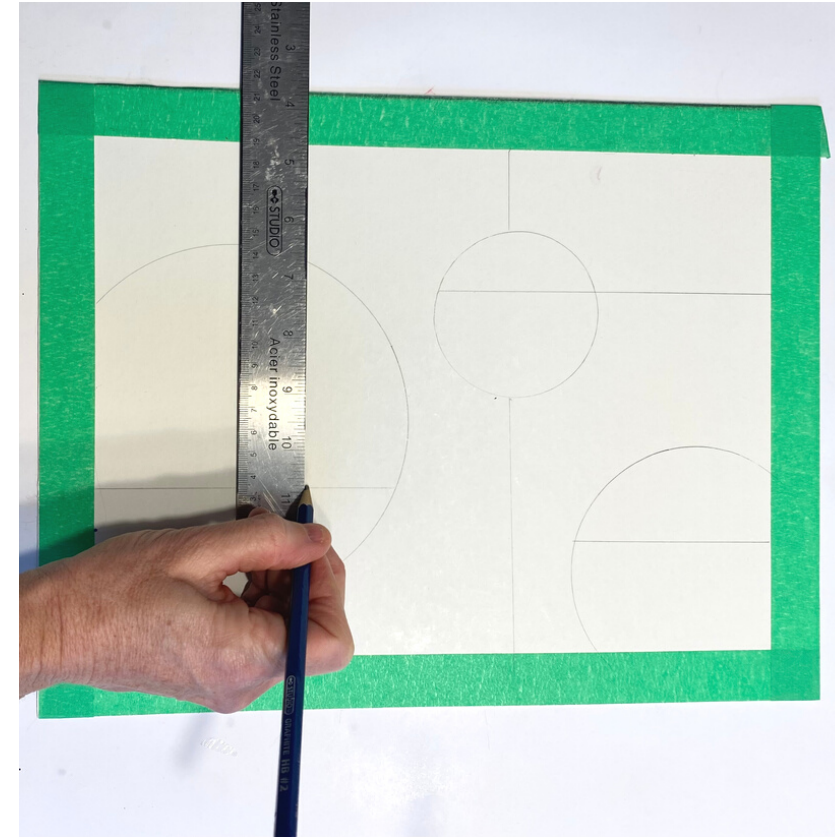
Artists get practice in colour mixing to create the variations of tint, shade, and tone

Monochromatic Abstract Painting

Materials Needed

- Acrylic, craft or tempera paint (any 1 colour plus white and black) Ex. blue, white, black OR red, white, black etc...
- Paper/Canvas (any size can be used. Recommended 9" x 12" paper stock must be able to handle paint).
- Scrap paper for creating a colour scale for reference.
- Ruler or flat edge, shapes for tracing circles (container lids for ex.).
- Black oil pastel (or thick black marker).
- Paintbrush, rag/paper towel, water container to rinse brush.
- Large flat palette (wax paper taped to piece of cardboard is easiest).
- Square sticky notes (1.5"x1.5") for creating the tessellation (grade 7-8 only).

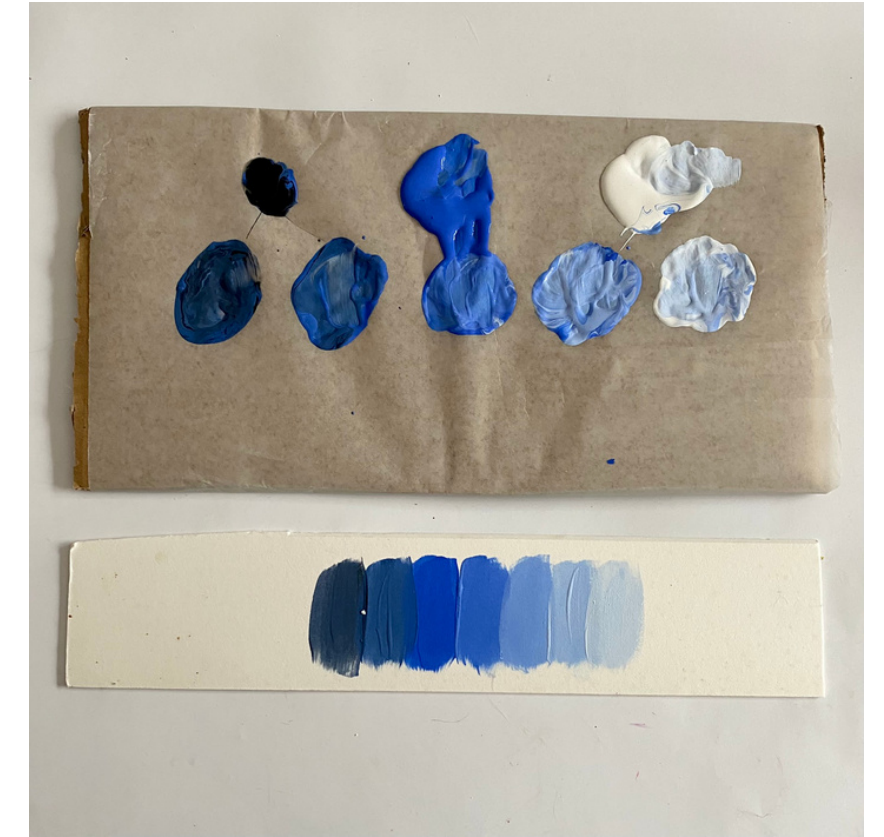
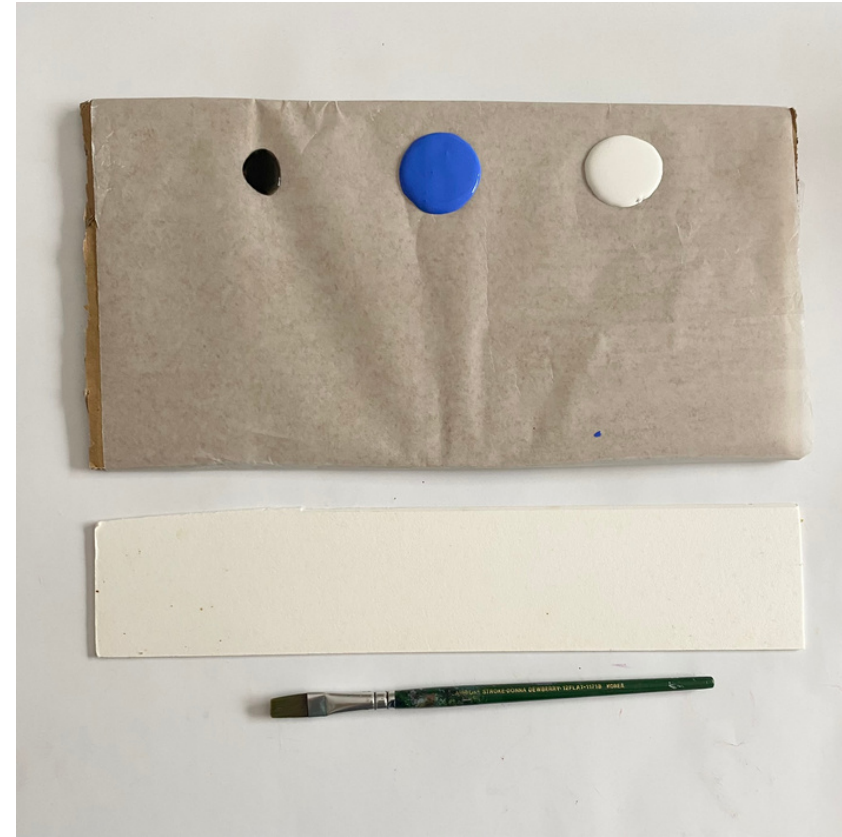
PLANNING



1. Have students trace a few geometric shapes onto their paper (you can use food lids to make circles or other objects or rulers to make squares and rectangles).

2. Add lines that cross horizontally, vertically or even diagonally from side to side intersecting with the shapes you traced in step 1. Make sure the lines create lots of paintable shapes but not so many as to make it challenging to paint tiny spaces.

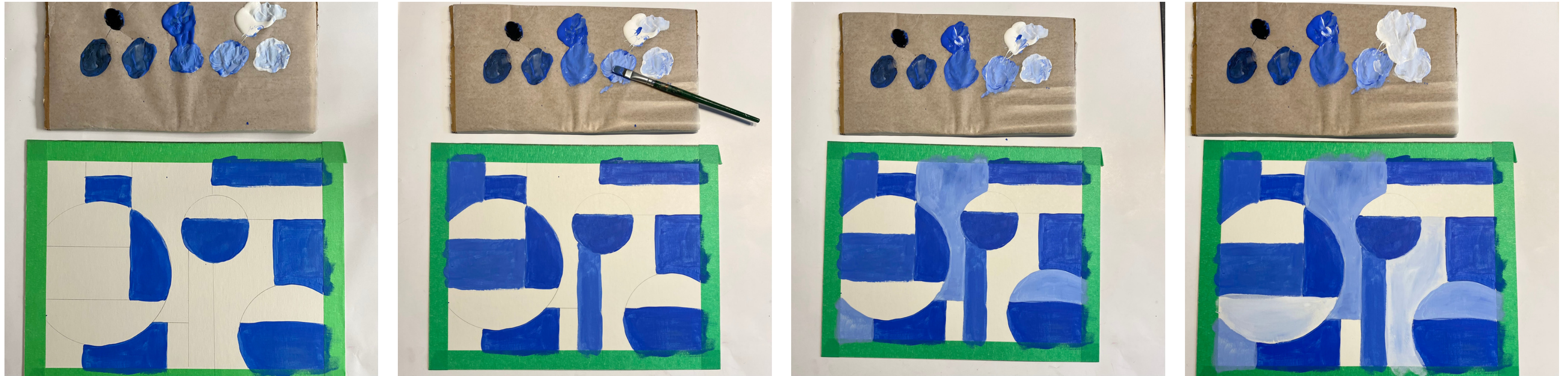
MIXING TINTS AND SHADES



3. Add the chosen hue (this can be any colour the student chooses), along with white and black on the palette.

4. Pull down some of the hue and add a dab of white to it, creating a tint. Add another circle of the hue but add even more white creating a second tint. Repeat the process with the black paint and create as many tints and shades as you wish. Create a colour strip on a scrap piece of paper to test your colour mixes.

PAINTING TINTS



5. Using the hue, paint in areas of the design with the original hue. Make sure there are no areas that touch another area of that same colour

6. Repeat this process with each of the mixed tints, adding each one to the design but making sure none of the tints touch an area of the same tint.

PAINING SHADES AND ADDING OIL PASTEL



7. Repeat this process with each of the mixed shades, adding each one to the design but making sure none of the shades touch an area of the same shade. All areas should be filled in with either the original hue, or a tint or shade of that hue.

8. Use a black oil pastel to trace over all the lines in your painting. Then use your finger to smudge along the lines (in the same direction as the line) to soften the pastel. This is also a great way to help hide unevenly painted lines. Peel off tape for white borders.



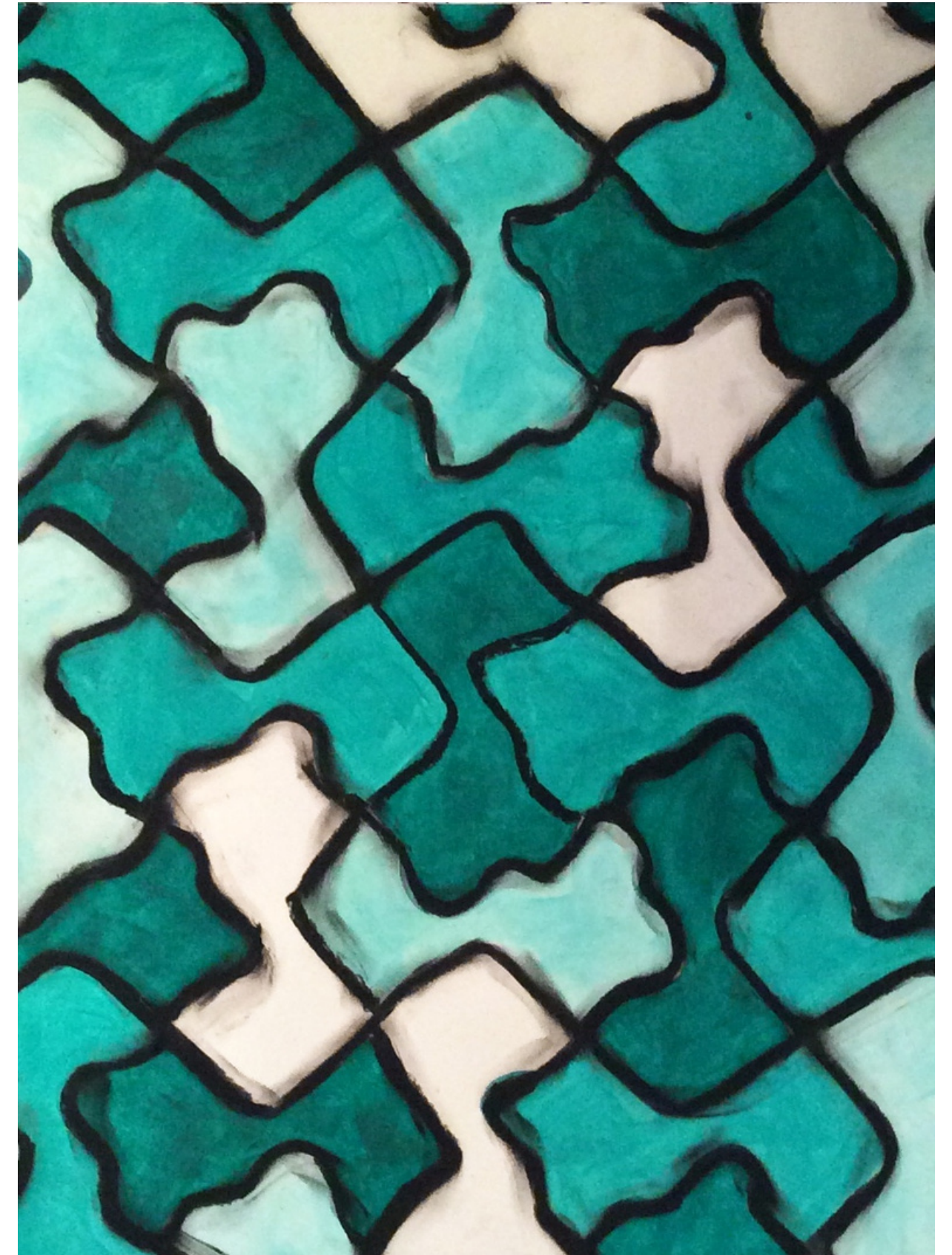


Tessellated Monochromatic Painting

Project Version 2

Recommended for Grade 7-12

**Materials required are the same as for the
previous Abstract Version (page 9).**



What is a tessellation?

A tessellation is created when a shape is repeated over and over again covering a plane without any gaps or overlaps.

The word 'tessera' in latin means a small stone cube. They were used to make up 'tessellata' - the mosaic pictures forming floors and tilings in Roman buildings.

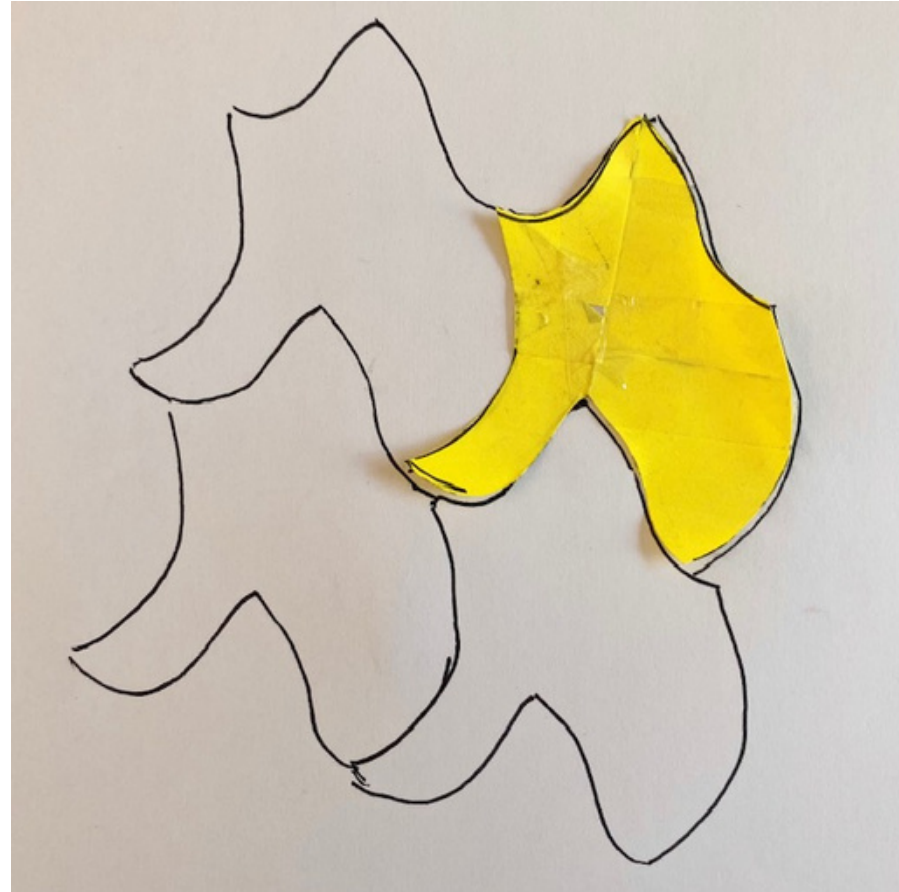
To learn more about TESSELLATIONS check out, http://www.csun.edu/~lmp99402/Math_Art/Tessellations/tessellations.html



Jennifer Morrison "Machine" 9x12" Ink

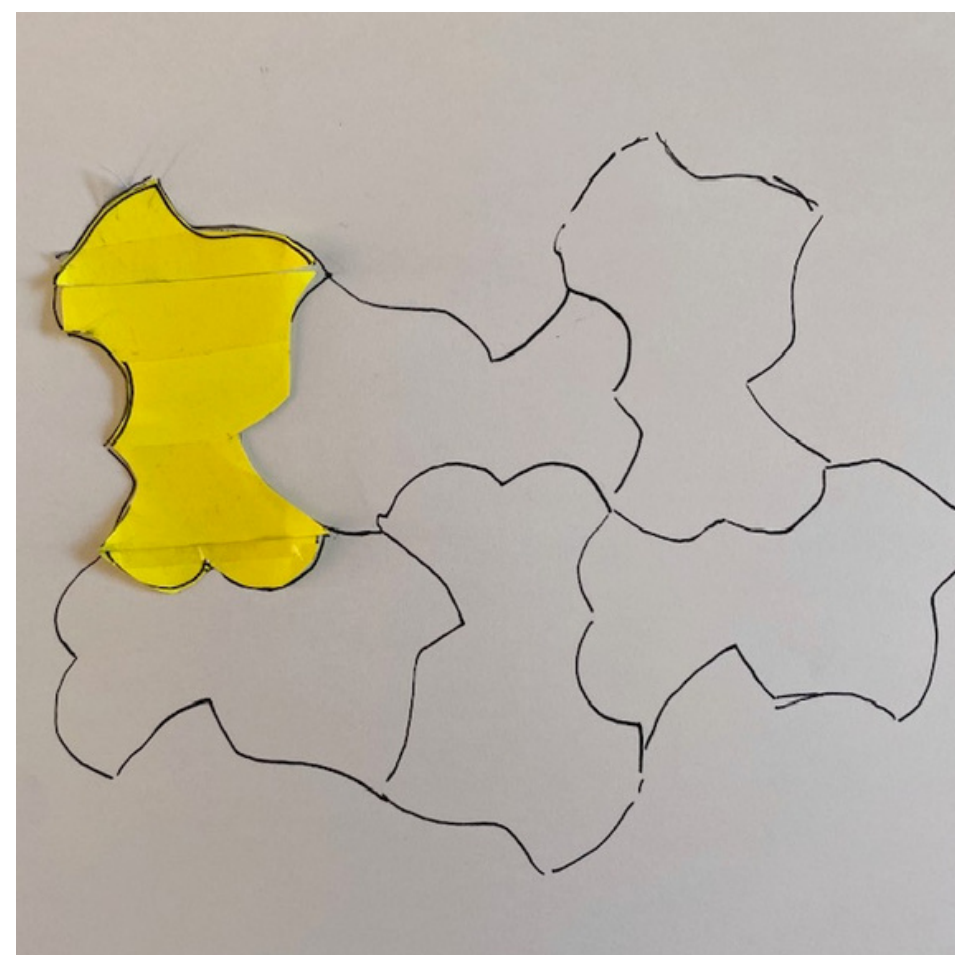
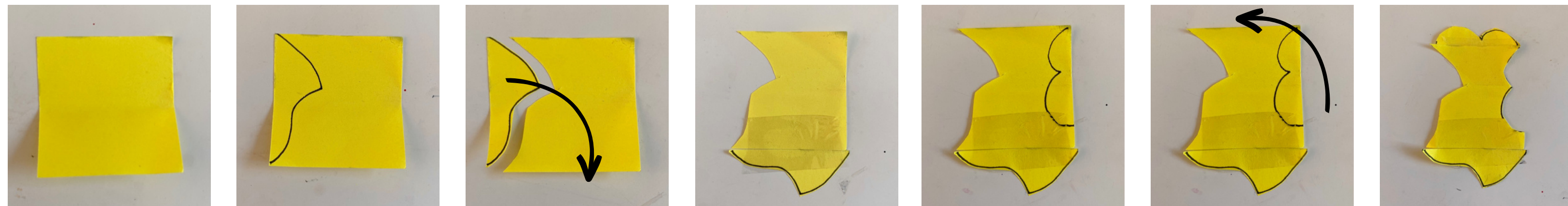
How To Create A Tessellation

Version 1 - Translation Tessellation



1. Draw a horizontal line across from side to side and cut apart. Move the top piece underneath the other pieces and tape in place (flat sides should meet).
2. Draw a vertical line from top to bottom and cut apart. Move the right piece over to the left side and tape in place (flat sides should meet).
3. Test out your tessellation on a piece of scrap paper.

Version 2 - Rotational Tessellation

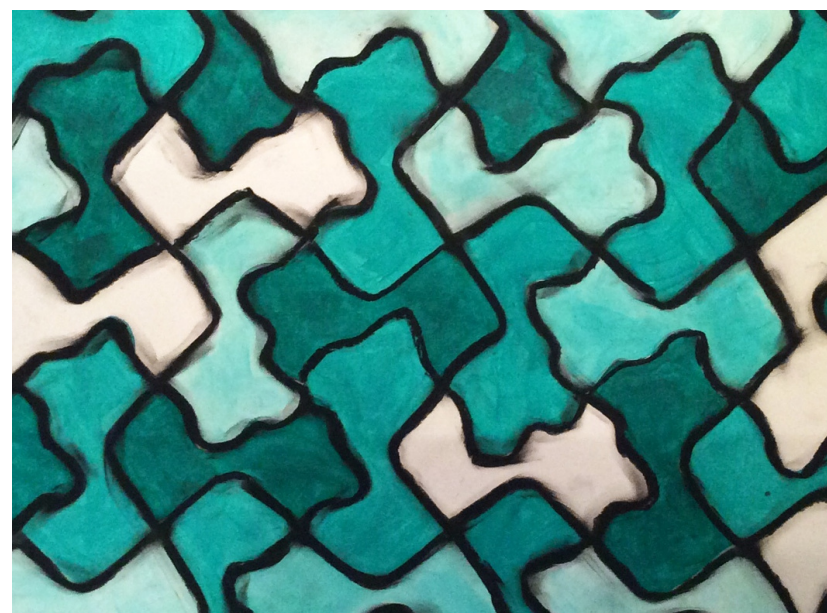


1. Draw a line from the upper left corner to the lower left corner. Cut apart and rotate towards the bottom and tape in place.
2. Draw a line from the upper right corner to the lower right corner. Cut apart and rotate towards the top and tape in place.
3. Test out the tessellation on a piece of scrap paper.

Monochromatic Tessellation Painting

Once the students have created and tested their tessellation, have them trace their tessellation filling their entire paper.

Then use the colour mixing and painting techniques laid out in the Monochromatic Abstract lesson. (pages 11-13)



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