**Shapes**

- Circle, oval etc.
- Triangle, leaf, face, animal etc.
- Square, rectangle, etc.
- Smaller shapes, such as square, triangle, circle, oval, etc.

**Characteristics of Lines**

- Direction: Curved, straight, zig-zag, broken, thin, thick.
- Width: Thin, thick, medium.

**Characteristics of Colour**

- Hue: Red, yellow, blue, green, etc.
- Value: Bright, dark, light.
- Intensity: High, low.

**Composition**

- The artist uses the elements together to form a statement.
- The elements are: line, shape, form, space, tone, texture, value, and colour.

**Elements of Art and Design**

- Line
- Shape
- Form
- Space
- Tone
- Texture
- Colour
- Value

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Principles of Art and Design

 Harmony/Unity

 Texture, size all change with change in distance.
 composition, Type of balance are symmetrical (formal).

 Balance

 Interesting work of art. They include:
 composed with elements, they aid in creating a pleasing or
 organize elements of art in an artwork. When successfully
 These are the rules, tools or guidelines that artists use to

 Principles of Art and Design

 between subject matter.

 Space

 Width, and depth

 is an object with three dimensions which are length,

 Form

 Two techniques-shading and linature.

 tone/value

 seeing and recognizing the design on the art work.

 create a sensation of height [of Visual] which is expressed by
 be related (that is, located by hand or any part of the body to
 roughness or smoothness of surface. Texture can either

 Texture
Clay is capable of being used glassy (vitreous) during baking.

It must be able to break to dry without cracking before firing.

The ability of clay to hold shape or bend without breaking.

Characteristics of (good) clay

1. It gels into various colors and different firing temperatures.

2. Clay is produced by nature. It contains elements like silica and iron.

3. Water is a refractory material which is capable of withstanding high temperatures without fusion.

4. Kaolin is the mineralogical name for clay.

5. Clay is a sticky earthy or baked into pottery.

6. Clay is used in the formation of clay body into hollow wares and heat-resistant objects.

Clay & Pottery

Preparation of Clay

1. Push in down one hand.

2. Kneading clay

3. Cutting clay into halves that are then smashed one on top of the other in order to get a more evenly mixed mass of clay.

4. Wedging clay

5. Molding into a potteries-like consistency.

6. After wedging clay is mixed with a mixer or wooden stick.

7. Speaking/soaking clay

8. To pound clay.

9. Crushing clay

10. And other pottery bodies that need removal.

11. Immerse the clay in water, pieces of wood, clay is dust from localities rich with clay. If may contain dirt from localities rich with clay.
not yet improved upon.
The word implies something in name of rough sketch.
- Marquetry
- is a small preliminary model for a work of sculpture.

Greenware
- together with slip.
- If feels solid yet may be crumbled, cut, stamped, and sticks
- of damage. It can be used on even easy break
- Clay which is partly dry and can be handled without fear

Leather hard
- If is the starting point for most of work done using clay.
- and manipulation
- This type of clay is sufficiently hard to allow modeling

Plastic clay
- decoration
- If is used to stick clay parts together as well as for
- consistency which may be习が of thin
- This is clay mixed with water to produce a paste-like like

Slip
- If may be wet or dry, clean or dirty
- This is clay generally in its natural state.

Bisque
- This is the product of the first firing. The temperature
- ranges from 600 - 900°F. At this stage, there is a complete
- change in nature due to chemical process.
- When dipped in water, color changes to that of bisque. Shape is retained even
- when dried in water.

Glazing
- It may be decorated with oxide and glaze.
- Terms Used In Clay & Pottery
Your thumb:

It is moulded by squeezing the wall of the vessel with
pinched with the fingers to make a hollow form.
A lump of wedge clay is rolled into a ball and then
rolled into a required shape.

Clay is rolled flat by spreading it on a flat surface.

Slab:

Shapes are joined together or all sides to make a required
and then cut into required shapes.

This is a product obtained when slip is poured in a mould.

Cast:

Join the same ceramic walls. It is used to make cups.

Mould:

An object of modelling likeness, shapes etc.

Sculpture:

This is shaped utilisation clay hardened by heat & cold
art or making and decorating pottery.
Materials:
- Pulmonary ceramones
- Entertainment
- Banana (Mashy) and other masks symbolizing agriculture
- Asbestos & Vorma, Iroko & Edo

Uses of masks
- Used in Masquerades, the form of religion

Types of masks
- Paper
- Metal
- Plastic
- Wood

Methods of Decoration
- Sowing with figures
- Involves use of a potter's wheel while rotating and
  throwing

Purpose of pottery
- Decorative (beautiful pieces such as homes, offices,等功能)
- Functional (store water, serve food, keep flowers)
Examples of materials used in collage design:

1. Newspaper clippings
2. Ribbons
3. Blits of coloured or handmade papers
4. Portions of oilier art works
5. Photographs etc. on a surface usable film
6. Glass
7. Stones (gravels)
8. Feather
9. Wood
10. Paper
11. Scribbles
12. Glue

French:

Newspaper collage became a distinctive part of modern art by the end of the 20th century. The origin of collage can be traced back to 19th-century artists, who created a new whole from fragments. The Collage is a collection of material, which are put together to create a new whole.

Art of making designs formed by lining together small pieces of coloured materials or other materials.

Colonial Decorative:

The earliest known examples of mosaics made of pieces of colored glass, stone, or other material, are of a temple building in the city of Alexandria, Egypt. The art of creating mosaics was an assembly of small pieces of colored materials. Mosaic, a technique that involves the use of small pieces of colored materials or other materials, to create a design.
Advantages of using a Stencil:

1. Stencil technique is also known as photogram.
2. Though the cut-out holes in the material
   a design or an underlying surface by applying pigment
   to the sheet of material such as paper, plastic or
   fabric, produces by means of pressing.

FABRIC PRINTING

Methods and Styles

A supplementary method of creating artworks from wood

Waxing, incising in wood.

With hands results into a wooden figure.

A form of wood working by means of cutting tools (knife)

Art of carving wood

Basic Tools Needed:

1. Carving Knife
2. Chisel
3. Coping Saw
4. V-A tool
5. V-Tool
6. Vise
7. Whittling tool
8. Palm tools
9. Long beat
10. Shovel beat

Fabric Decoration
Materials for stencil printing
1. Stencil (paper/plastic)
2. Cutter/Razor Blade
3. Sponge/brush
4. Printing paste
5. Fabric especially cotton
6. Printing table
7. Water for cleaning

Screen printing/Serigraphy
- A tightly woven mesh (screen) coated in a thin layer of emulsion to reproduce the original image using a squeezer.
- One is able to drive the printing paste to the fabric through the mesh.
- Printing on the fabric is also known as ‘Registration’.

Materials for Screen printing
1. Screen mesh (with design)
2. Squeezer
3. Fabric (cloth)
4. Printing paste
5. Table
6. Water

Advantages of screen printing
1. Able to print very small details of design
2. It can be re-used several times

Disadvantages
1. It is usually expensive to prepare a screen
2. The screen can easily get damaged if not washed with care
3. It requires some experience to produce quality work

Wood-block printing
This technique originated in China, around 220 A.D

Method:
- The woodblock is carefully prepared as a relief matrix, which means the area to show ‘White’ (light colours) are cut away with a knife/chisel, leaving the image to show.
- The cut block is inked and brought into contact with paper/fabric to achieve an acceptable print.
- The art of carving woodcut is technically known as xylography, though the word is rarely used in English.

Wood cut materials/tools
1. Wood (preferably soft wood)
2. Fabric/paper.
3. Ink, paste
4. Knife, chisels
5. Pencils (to sketch on wood)
6. Rollers (to roll ink, paste on wood)

Tie and dye
This is a process of tying a piece of fabric usually cotton. Dye is then applied to the fabric. The ties prevent the entire material from being dyed.
Materials needed

1. Waxed fabric
2. Consistency may be lost in case some areas are overwaxed when you don’t have a fungicide.

Disadvantages

1. It’s a cheap method of fabric decoration.
2. Difficult to remove the wax completely.
3. Mistakes can be corrected by removing only the wax before dyeing.

Advantages

1. The wax coat gives the thread lines that give bulk to the character.
2. After the last dyeing, the fabric is hung up to dry. It is then dipped in a fusable to dissolve the wax, followed by rinsing.
3. It’s a cheaper method of fabric decoration.
4. The wax can be reused to make new designs.

Note:

1. Carbon papers to transfer motifs.
2. Grooves
3. Water
4. Dyes
5. Brush/ (felt)
6. Water
7. Grooves
8. Carbon paper to transfer motifs.

Materials

1. Fabric
2. Thread (nylon)
3. Needle
4. Dye
5. Brush (felt)
6. Water
7. Grooves
8. Carbon paper to transfer motifs.

Disadvantages

1. Sometimes the fabric is cut when pulling the threads.
2. The stickers adhere to the fabric, causing damage to the hands when pulling.
4. You cannot determine how the patterns will really look-like the stickers themselves.

Advantages

- You can see the designs as they emerge.
- You will see the color as you pull the thread.
- It’s a method for achieving intricate patterns and highly detailed designs.
- It’s a form of the dye that originated in Japan and

Sashiko/ Shibori
Sculpture: Sculpture is a term derived from the Latin word "sculpere," which means to carve or cut out of stone.

**Back to round:**
- The sculpture is viewed from one side/direction.
- Projection of depression of design from a real surface.
- Negative/sunken relief (a type of sculpture) which is a relief.

**Two main types of sculpture are:**
- Abstract forms in the round or relief.
- It also refers to the making of solid or real forms with one or more types of materials.

**Materials:**
- Clay, porcelain, wood, plastics, paper, cement, etc.
- Soap, plaster, glass, metal, plaster of Paris, etc.

**Process of sculpture:**
- Independence monumenal, the figures are presented in complete three-dimensional form and are not attached to a rear background.
- The figures are presented in complete three-dimensional form and are not attached to a rear background.

**Sculptural materials:**
- Paper mache, wood, plastics, paper, cement, etc.
- Clays, porcelains, wood, plastics, paper, cement, etc.
- Soap, plaster, glass, metal, plaster of Paris, etc.

**Methods of preparation:**
- Use it to create art works, etc. Mix with glue.
- Paper strips in water to soften.
- Use small strips of paper.

**Advantages:**
- Easy to use/work with.
- No special equipment.
- Cheap.

**Disadvantages:**
- Cannot be used alone, other materials are needed (e.g., glue, water).
- May not survive moist conditions.

**Materials:**
- Clay, porcelain, wood, plastics, paper, cement, etc.
- Soap, plaster, glass, metal, plaster of Paris, etc.

**Paper Mache:**
- Inorganic materials such as bass, paper, etc.
- Can be used alone for porous ceramic and sculpture or can be reinforced.
- Material made from both, paper pulp and glue.