

ART ACTIVITIES

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN

What are the principles of design?

- The principles of design arrange the elements of art in a way that highlights them and helps them work together.
- The principles of design include:
 - Contrast
 - Emphasis
 - Balance

BALANCE
PATTERN
unity
proportion
movement

principles of design

rhythm
EMPHASIS
CONTRAST

CONTRAST

Types of Contrast:

- Color:** Dark and light colors or complementary colors will contrast when they are placed next to each other. Red and green, purple and yellow, blue and orange are complementary colors.
- Shape:** Placing one different shape in a group of shapes will make the contrasting shape stand out.
- Size:** Placing one element that is larger or smaller than other elements will make it stand out.
- Pattern:** Adding a plain pattern in a group of patterns or one patterned element will make them stand out.

principles of design

DEFINITIONS

- Balance:** the visual distribution of weight using the elements of art. Balance helps make an image feel stable.
- Emphasis:** a part of a design that catches the viewer's eye and brings it to the focal point of the work of art.
- Pattern:** created when elements repeat in a predictable way.
- Proportion:** the relationship between objects in a work of art and how they compare to each other and the artwork as a whole.
- Movement:** when objects appear to be moving, or feels caught in a point of motion. This creates a sense of excitement and helps direct the viewer's eye around the artwork.
- Repetition:** helps unify a work of art by repeating elements in a pattern.
- Rhythm:** used to create a sense of organized movement in a work of art. Rhythm is created through repetition of elements.

EMPHASIS

- A part of a work of art that catches the viewer's eye and brings it to the focal point of the design.
- Contrast helps create emphasis.

JEAN HONORE FRAGONARD



EMPHASIS



rhythm



repetition



CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC BALANCE

ASYMMETRICAL BALANCE

SYMMETRICAL BALANCE

BALANCE

RADIAL BALANCE

COLOR

PATTERN

SHAPE

SIZE

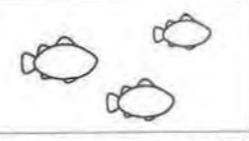


PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN
Building Blocks of Art

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN
THE BUILDING BLOCKS OF ART

2. CONTRAST

- Contrast is:
 - Create contrast through shape by _____
 - Create contrast through color and value by _____
 - Create contrast through pattern by _____
- Add to the scene to create contrast and emphasize one of the fish.
- Artist 1 Name: _____
Born/Died: _____
Art Movement: _____
Fun Facts: _____
- Artist 2 Name: _____
Born/Died: _____
Art Movement: _____
Fun Facts: _____



4. MOVEMENT

- Movement is: _____
 - List 7 ways you can create a sense of movement in a work of art: _____
- Use one of the techniques to create a design with movement.
- Artist 1 Name: _____
Born/Died: _____
Art Movement: _____
Fun Facts: _____
- Artist 2 Name: _____
Born/Died: _____
Art Movement: _____
Fun Facts: _____

LOOK BETWEEN THE LINES

BY WHITNEY PANETTA



EVERYTHING PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN
PRESENTATIONS, POSTERS, COLORING SHEETS

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN



This lesson pack is geared towards upper elementary, middle school, or high school age students.



Deep dive in the principles of design with a range of classroom decor and activities.



Principles of design focused activities on balance, contrast, emphasis, movement, proportion, pattern, repetition, rhythm, variety, unity.

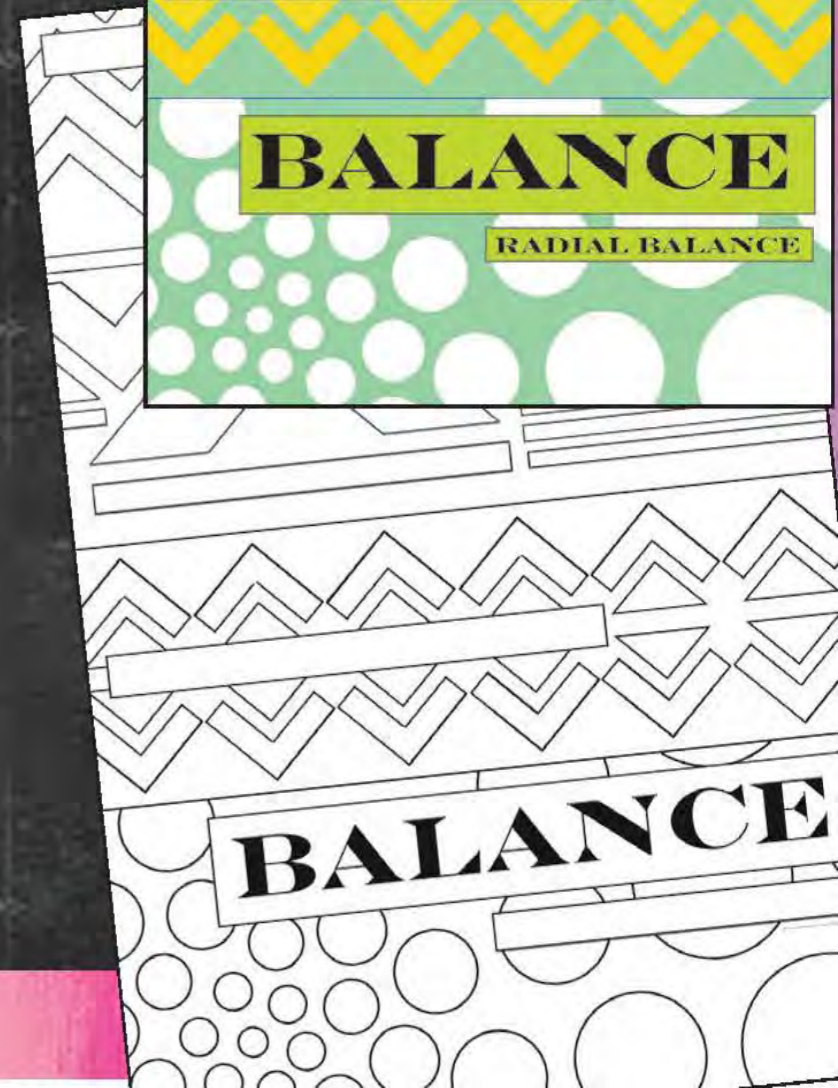
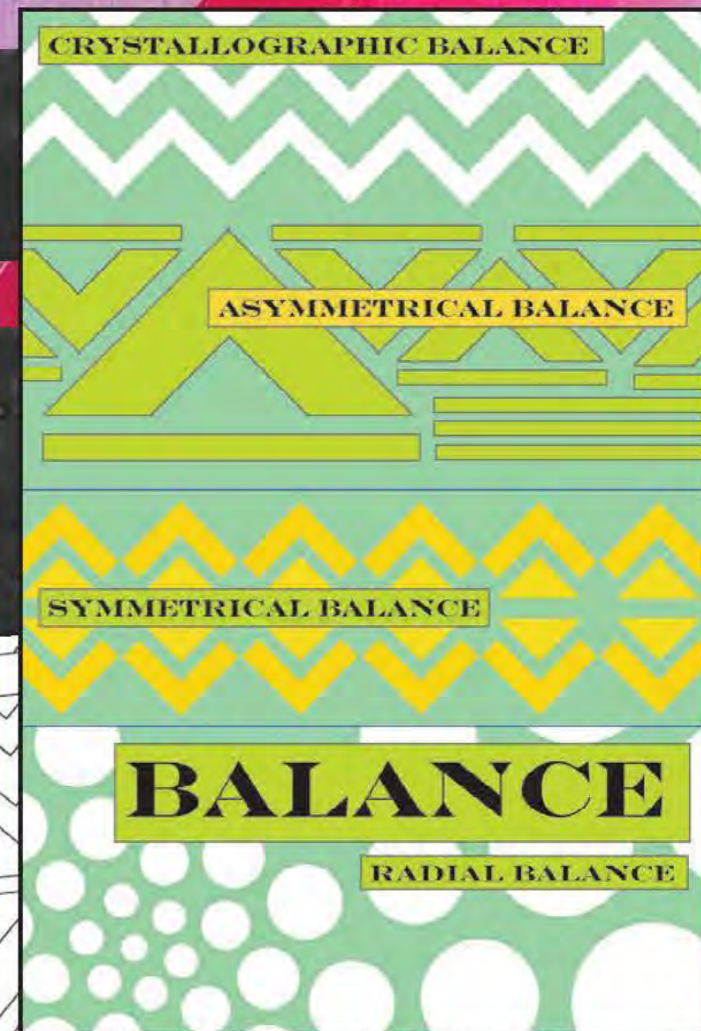


Posters, presentation, coloring sheets, note taking, more.

WHAT YOU GET

This Project Pack Includes:

- ✓ Lesson Plan (5 pages)
- ✓ Presentation (60 pages)
- ✓ Note taking sheet (6 pages)
- ✓ Checklist (1 page)
- ✓ 11 color worksheets, posters
- ✓ 11 digital color printable posters



LESSON PLAN & TEACHER NOTES:

- BIG IDEA
 - ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS,
 - US NATIONAL STANDARDS
 - STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS
 - CLASSROOM SET UP
 - TEACHING TIPS
- & MORE!

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN Building Blocks of Art

BIG IDEA:

- The building block of art

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:

- What are the principles of design?
- How do the principles of design work together to create a work of art?
- How can you use the principles of design to create artwork?

OBJECTIVES: Students will...

- Learn about the ten principles of design
- Take notes
- Com
- learn

STANDARD

Elementary

Grade 4

- VA:Re
- VA:Re
- relevant

Grade 5

- VA:Re
- VA:Re
- context
- identify

Middle School

Grade

- **VA:Cr1.2.8**, Collaboratively shape an artistic investigation of an aspect of present-day life using a contemporary practice of art and design.
 - **VA:Re8.1.8**, Interpret art by analyzing how the interaction of subject matter, characteristics of form and structure, use of media, art-making approaches, and relevant contextual information contributes to understanding messages or ideas and mood conveyed.
- High School Art:
- **Responding, Proficient: VA:Re8.1.HSI** Interpret an artwork or collection of works, supported by relevant and sufficient evidence found in the work and its various contexts.
 - **Responding, Proficient: VA:Re8.1.HSI**, Interpret an artwork or collection of works, supported by relevant and sufficient evidence found in the work and its various contexts.

SUPPLIES:

- Pencil
- Erasers
- Colored pencils, markers, or crayons
- Activities

5 PAGES

What are the principles of design?

- The principles of design arrange the elements of art in a way that highlights them and helps them work together.
- The principles of design include:
 - Contrast
 - Emphasis
 - Balance
 - Proportion/Scale
 - Repetition
 - Pattern
 - Rhythm
 - Movement
 - Variety
 - Unity

BALANCE
PATTERN

unity
proportion
movement

principles of design

rhythm
EMPHASIS
variety
repetition

CONTRAST

- BALANCE**: Creating even visual distribution of the elements of art. Balance helps a work of art feel stable.
- BALANCE**: Balance can be influenced by: Color and value, Dark colors feel heavy, light colors feel light; Texture: More texture can add more visual weight; Size and quantity: Larger elements feel heavier; Multiple dimensions: Balance can differ between 2D and 3D; Shape: A more complex shape will appear heavier than a simple one; Orientation: A diagonal object will have more visual weight than a horizontal one; Position and proximity: An isolated object will have more visual weight. The further away from the center an element is placed the heavier it will feel.
- CONTRAST**: Helps create a focal point by placing elements next to each other that make each other pop. Contrasting elements will grab your attention.
- CONTRAST**: Includes a diagram with labels: COLOR, PATTERN, SHAPE, SIZE.
- LEONARDO DA VINCI**: Look at how he uses line to create a contour of the horse. Look how he uses hatching and cross-hatching lines to add value. Study of Horses, 1490.
- EDGAR DEGAS**: Look at how the group of orchestra members feel heavier due to the size and dark colour, balanced by the light coloured dancers. The larger quantity of dancers also balances the group of 3 orchestra members. Musicians in the Orchestra, 1872.
- EMPHASIS**: A part of a work of art that catches the viewer's eye and brings it to the focal point of the design. Contrast helps create emphasis.
- ANDY GOLDSWORTHY**: An English sculptor, photographer, and environmentalist. Born July 25, 1956. He is best known for his site-specific land art where he creates artwork in nature, photographs it, and leaves it to slowly fall apart. He also creates installations in museums often taking up entire rooms with his sculpture. Look at how he uses emphasis to create focal points and surrounding designs. Check out his work here.
- PROPORTION**: The size of parts compared to the whole. The viewers gets information about the proportion of elements by comparing elements to each other.

PRESENTATION:

IN-DEPTH LOOK AT EACH PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN, 57 SLIDES

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN

THE BUILDING BLOCKS OF ART

As you listen to the presentation, take notes on each principle of design and the artist extends. Once the presentation is finished use colored pencils, markers, or crayons to complete the activities. Decorate the title, numbers, and add doodles to your notes.

THE PRINCIPLES:

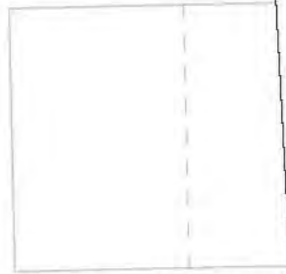
List the ten principles of design:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

1. BALANCE

• Balance is: _____

• 4 types of balance are: _____



Select one of the types of 4 balance, create a design in it, showing balance on both sides of the dot.

• Artist 1 Name: _____
Born/Died: _____
Art Movement: _____
Fun Facts: _____

• Artist 2 Name: _____
Born/Died: _____
Art Movement: _____
Fun Facts: _____

2. CONTRAST

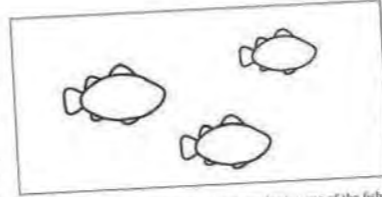
• Contrast is: _____

• Create contrast through shape by: _____

• Create contrast through color and value by: _____

• Create contrast through pattern by: _____

• Artist 1 Name: _____
Born/Died: _____
Art Movement: _____
Fun Facts: _____



Add to the scene to create contrast and emphasize one of the fish.

• Artist 2 Name: _____
Born/Died: _____
Art Movement: _____
Fun Facts: _____

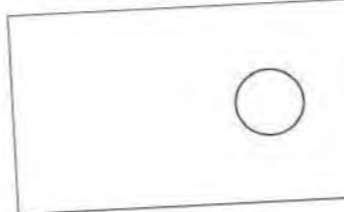
3. EMPHASIS

• Emphasis is: _____

• List six ways you can create emphasis using the elements of art: _____

• Artist 1 Name: _____
Born/Died: _____
Art Movement: _____
Fun Facts: _____

Use line and color to emphasize the circle.



• Artist 2 Name: _____
Born/Died: _____
Art Movement: _____
Fun Facts: _____

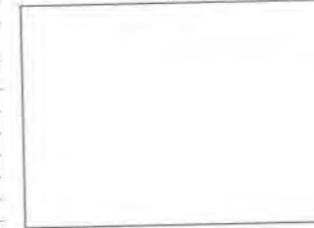
4. MOVEMENT

• Movement is: _____

• List 7 ways you can create a sense of movement in a work of art: _____

• Artist 1 Name: _____
Born/Died: _____
Art Movement: _____
Fun Facts: _____

Use one of the techniques you listed to create a design with movement.



• Artist 2 Name: _____
Born/Died: _____
Art Movement: _____
Fun Facts: _____

5. PROPORTION

• Proportion is: _____

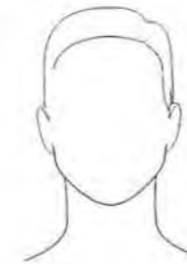
• Standard proportion is: _____

• Altered proportion is: _____

• Monumental proportion is: _____

• Miniature proportion is: _____

• Artist 1 Name: _____
Born/Died: _____



Add features to the face. Either plan them realistically for standard proportion, make them unrealistic for altered proportion.

• Artist 2 Name: _____
Born/Died: _____
Art Movement: _____
Fun Facts: _____

6. PATTERN

• Pattern is: _____

• List six types of pattern: _____

• Artist 1 Name: _____
Born/Died: _____
Art Movement: _____
Fun Facts: _____



Use repeating lines, shapes, and colors to create a pattern to decorate the sweatshirt with.

• Artist 2 Name: _____
Born/Died: _____
Art Movement: _____
Fun Facts: _____

7. REPETITION

• Repetition is: _____

• Repetition creates rhythm through: _____

• Repetition creates pattern through: _____

• Artist 1 Name: _____
Born/Died: _____
Art Movement: _____
Fun Facts: _____



Select one or multiple shapes above and repeat them in a way that shows pattern or rhythm.

• Artist 2 Name: _____
Born/Died: _____
Art Movement: _____
Fun Facts: _____

ACTIVITIES

NOTE TAKING SHEET WITH ACTIVITIES, 6 PAGES

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN PRESENTATION

ACTIVITY CHECKLIST

- 10 principles of design (10 pts)
- Balance (8 pts)
 - Balance definition
 - 4 types of balance
 - Artist 1 information
 - Artist 2 information
 - Activity
- Contrast (8 pts)
 - Contrast definition
 - 4 ways to create contrast
 - Artist 1 information
 - Artist 2 information
 - Activity
- Emphasis (8 pts)
 - Emphasis definition
 - Six ways to create emphasis
 - Artist 1 information
 - Artist 2 information
 - Activity
- Movement (8 pts)
 - Movement definition
 - 7 ways to create movement
 - Artist 1 information
 - Artist 2 information
 - Activity
- Proportion (8 pts)
 - Proportion definition
 - 4 ways to create proportion
- Pattern (8 pts)
 - Pattern definition
 - Six types of pattern
 - Artist 1 information
 - Artist 2 information
 - Activity
- Repetition (8 pts)
 - Repetition definition
 - Repetition for rhythm, pattern
 - Artist 1 information
 - Artist 2 information
 - Activity
- Rhythm (8 pts)
 - Rhythm definition
 - 5 types of rhythm
 - Artist 1 information
 - Artist 2 information
 - Activity
- Unity (8 pts)
 - Unity definition
 - 5 ways to create unity
 - Artist 1 information
 - Artist 2 information
 - Activity
- Variety (8 pts)
 - Variety definition
 - 5 ways to create variety
 - Artist 1 information
 - Artist 2 information

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN PRESENTATION

ACTIVITY CHECKLIST

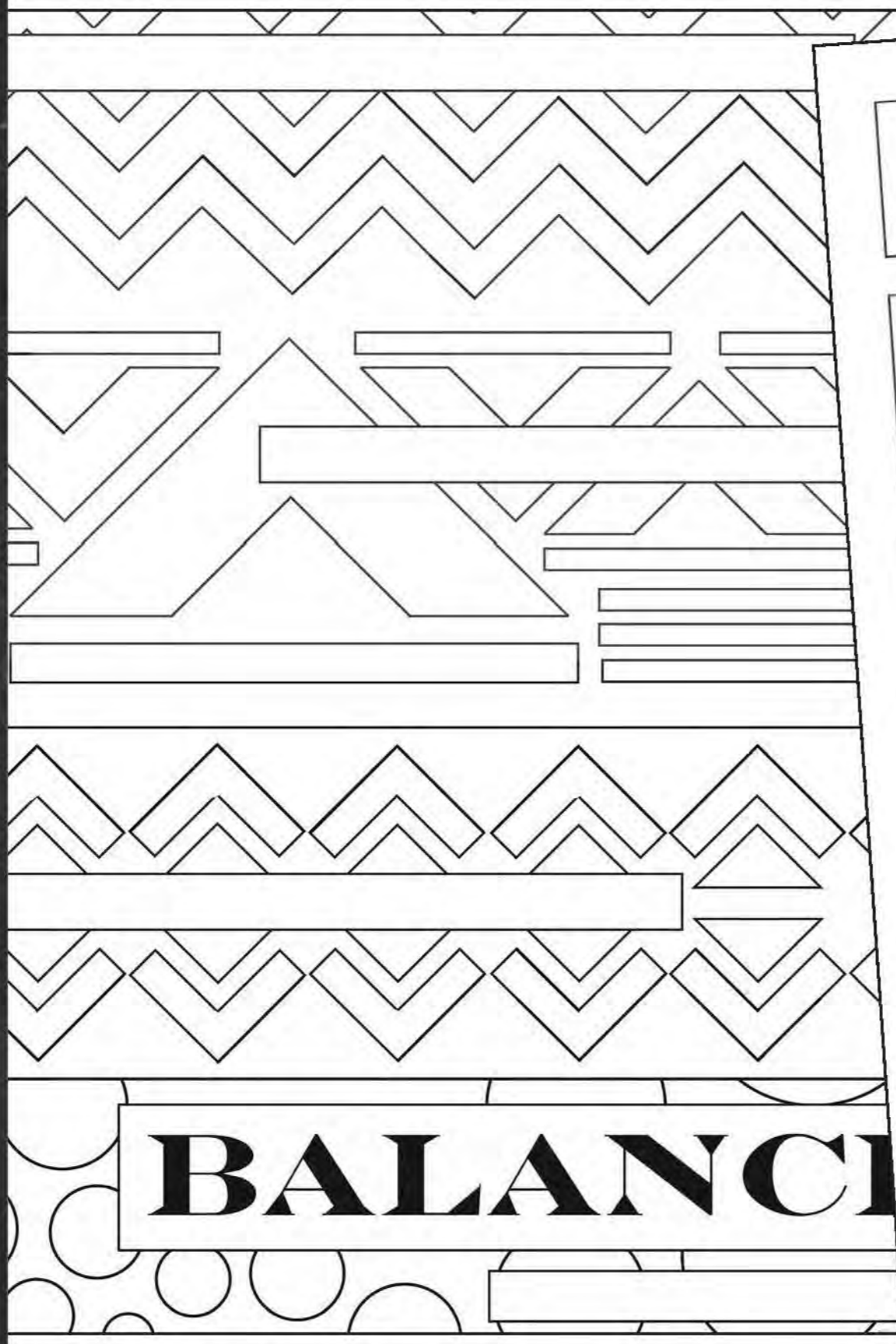
- 10 principles of design (10 pts)
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 - Activity
- Emphasis (8 pts)
 - Emphasis definition
 - Six ways to create emphasis
 - Artist 1 information
 - Artist 2 information
- Pattern (8 pts)
 - Pattern definition
 - Six types of pattern
 - Artist 1 information
 - Artist 2 information
 - Activity
- Repetition (8 pts)
 - Repetition definition
 - Repetition for rhythm, pattern
 - Artist 1 information
 - Artist 2 information
 - Activity
- Rhythm (8 pts)
 - Rhythm definition
 - 5 types of rhythm
 - Artist 1 information
 - Artist 2 information
 - Activity

CHECKLIST

CHECK NOTE TAKING ACTIVITY COMPLETION

BALANCE

Coloring page, instructions on the back, teacher key, handout and poster size options.



BALANCE

TYPES OF BALANCE:

SYMMETRICAL BALANCE:

Created by having the mirror image of an object on the opposite side of a vertical axis.
Also called formal balance.

ASYMMETRICAL BALANCE:

Created when objects of equal visual weight but different design are placed next to each other.
Also called informal balance.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC BALANCE:

Created by repeating patterns with the same visual weight. Typically has no focal point.

RADIAL BALANCE:

Created when objects radiate from a central point and all objects are balanced equally..

ACTIVITY INSTRUCTIONS:

STEP ONE:

Color in the balance handout. Have fun with the colors, think creatively

STEP TWO:

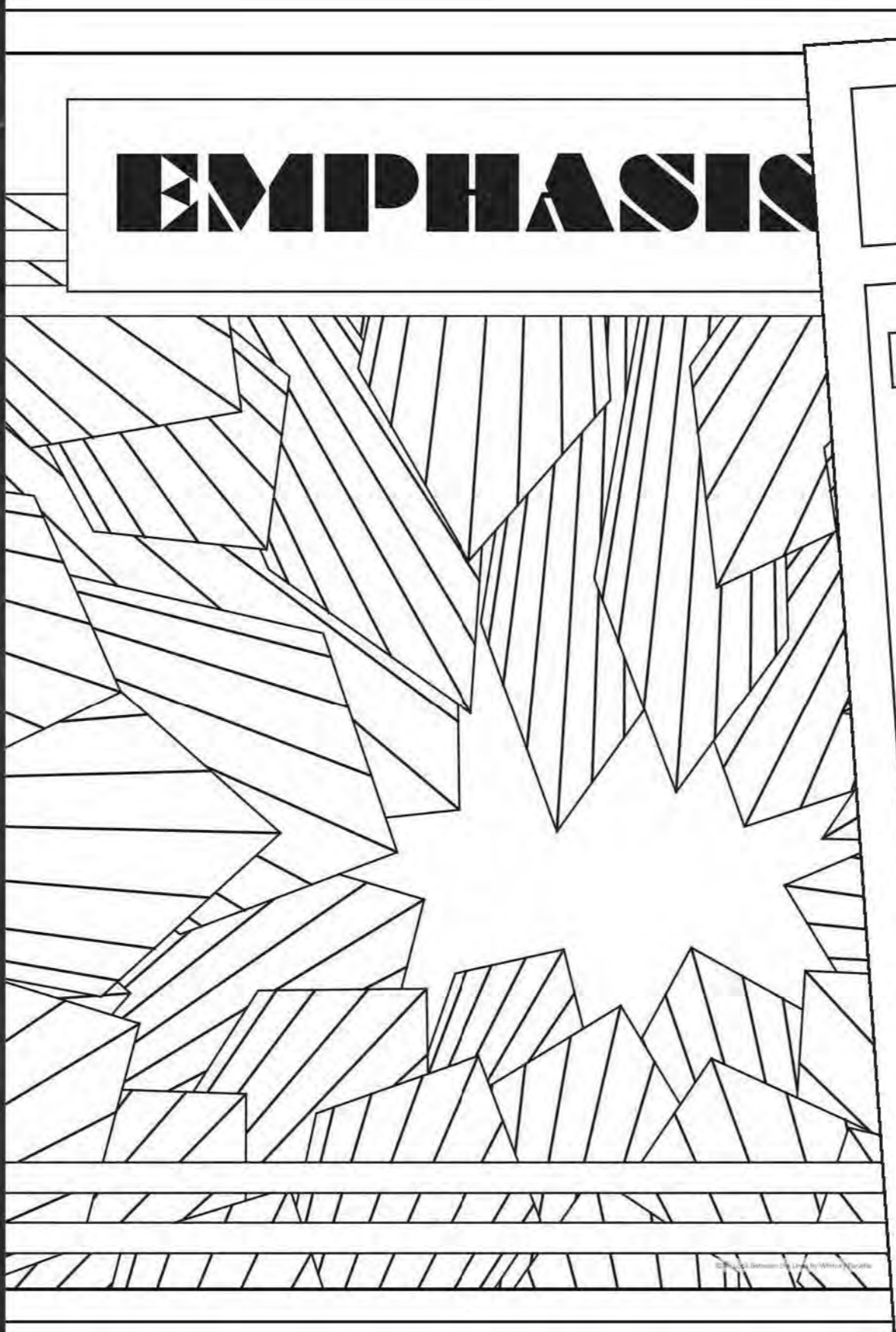
Identify the examples of symmetrical balance, asymmetrical balance, crystallographic balance, and radial balance.

STEP THREE:

Write the labels on the lines on the handout.

EMPHASIS

Coloring page, instructions on the back,
teacher key, handout and poster size options.



EMPHASIS

EMPHASIS

QUALITIES OF EMPHASIS:

EMPHASIS:

A part of a work of art that catches the viewer's eye.
Emphasis helps bring attention to the focal point.

FOCAL POINT:

The main point of interest in a work of art.
Where your eye goes first when you look at a work of art.

ACTIVITY INSTRUCTIONS

STEP ONE:

Color in the emphasis handout. Have fun with the colors, think creatively.

STEP TWO:

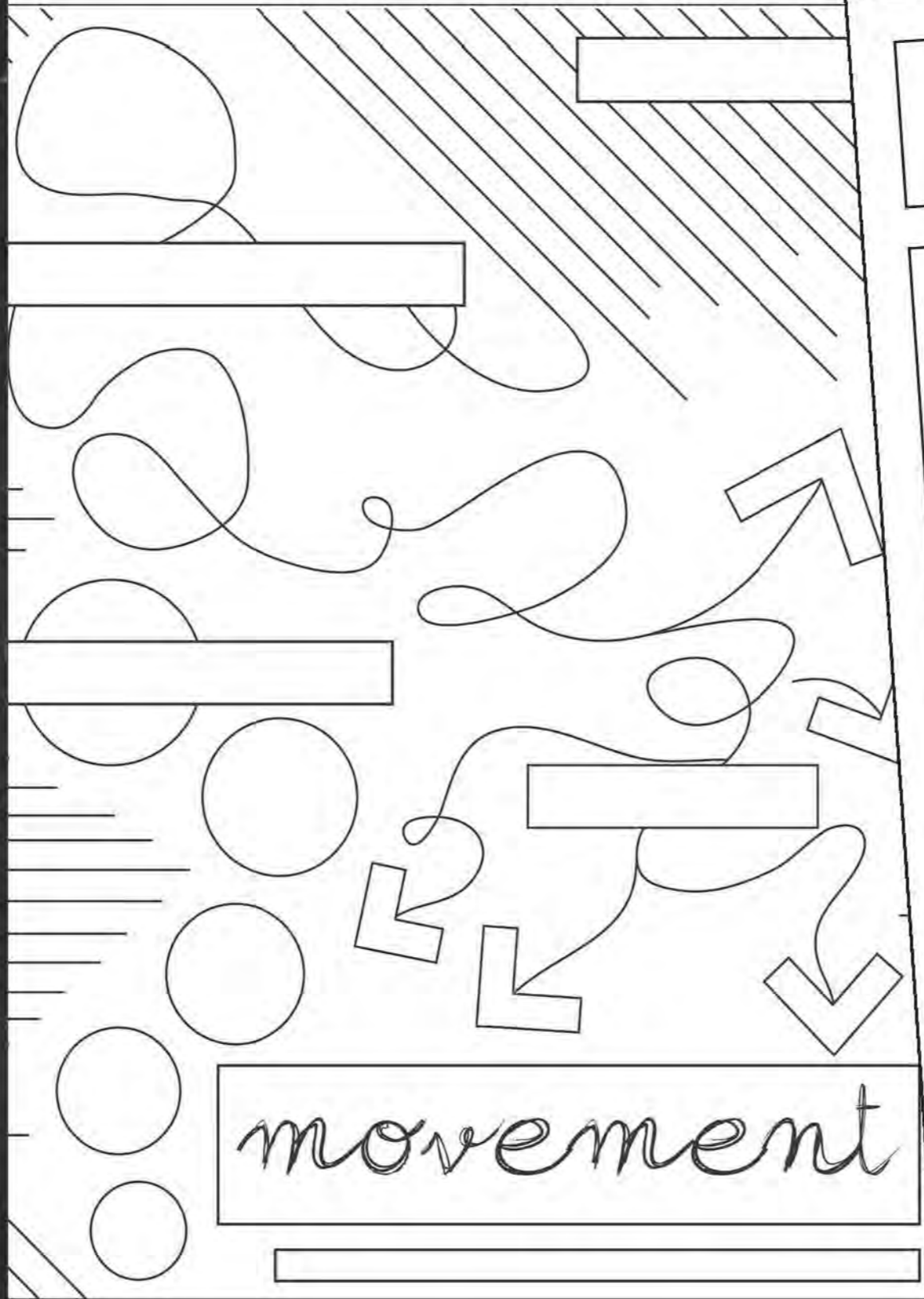
Identify the example of focal point in the design.

STEP THREE:

Write focal point where you think the focal point is.

MOVEMENT

Coloring page, instructions on the back, teacher key, handout and poster size options.



movement

create movement through:

overlapping:

Grouping similar shapes or forms and overlapping them can create a sense of movement.

diagonal lines:

Create a sense of excitement, action, and movement by adding diagonal lines.

change of direction:

Create a sense of movement by changing direction of a line, shape, or series of objects in a work of art.

change in value:

Create a sense of movement by changing the value in a series of lines, shapes, or objects in a work of art.

activity instructions

step one:

Color in the movement handout. Have fun with the colors, think creatively.

step two:

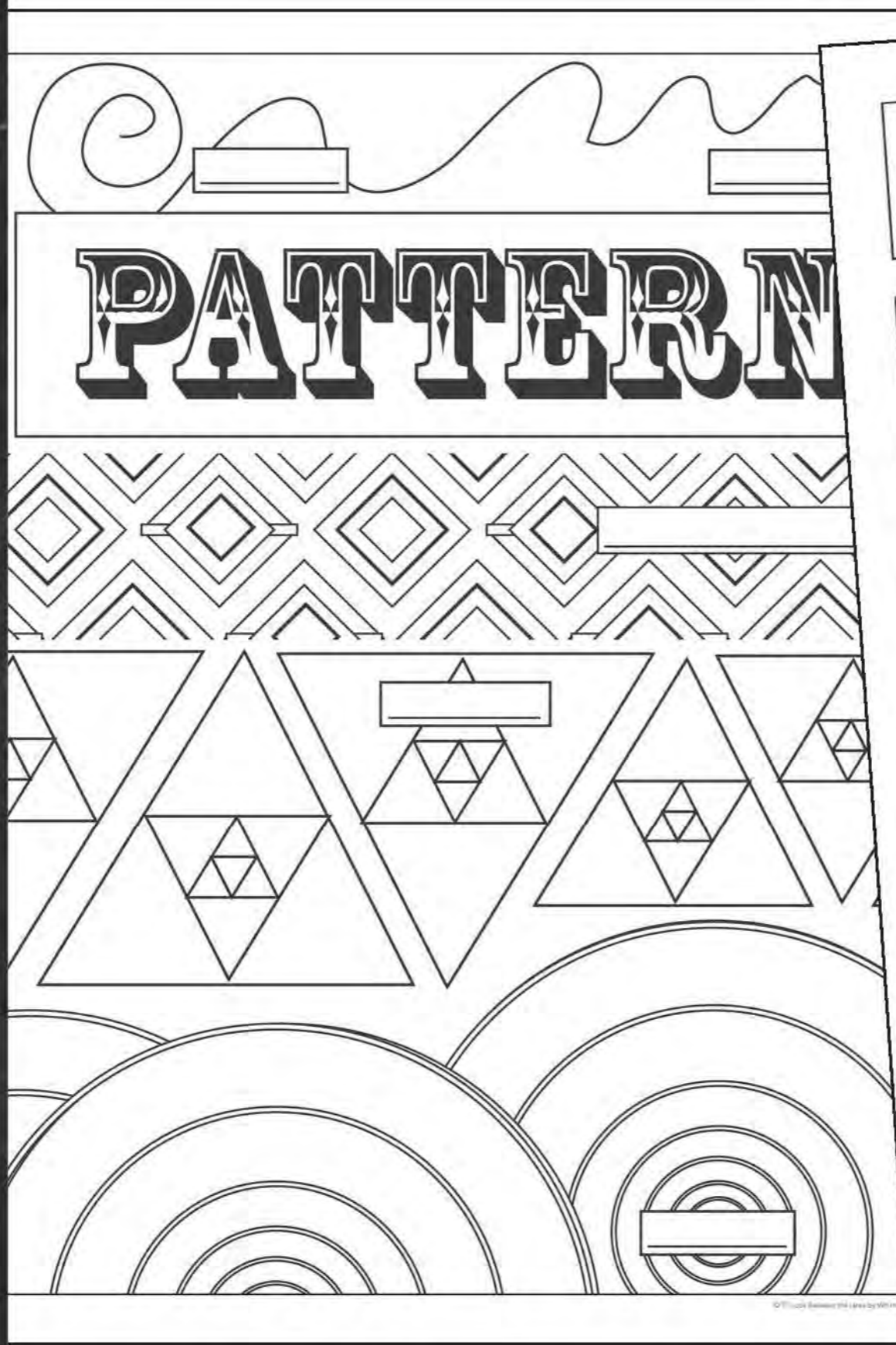
Identify the examples of overlapping, diagonal lines, change of direction, and change in value on the front of the handout.

step three:

Add labels on the front of the handout with the movement techniques you identified in step two.

PATTERN

Coloring page, instructions on the back, teacher key, handout and poster size options.



PATTERN

TYPES OF PATTERN:

SYMMETRICAL PATTERN:

Symmetrical pattern is created when shapes repeat in the same way.

SPIRAL PATTERN:

Patterns created from round curving shapes.

MEANDER PATTERN:

Patterns created through irregular waves or curved shapes.

FRACTAL PATTERN:

Patterns created when shapes divide into smaller versions of themselves.

RIPPLE PATTERN:

A circular pattern that moves from small circles to larger circles.

ACTIVITY INSTRUCTIONS

STEP ONE:

Colour in the pattern handout. Have fun with the colours, think creatively.

STEP TWO:

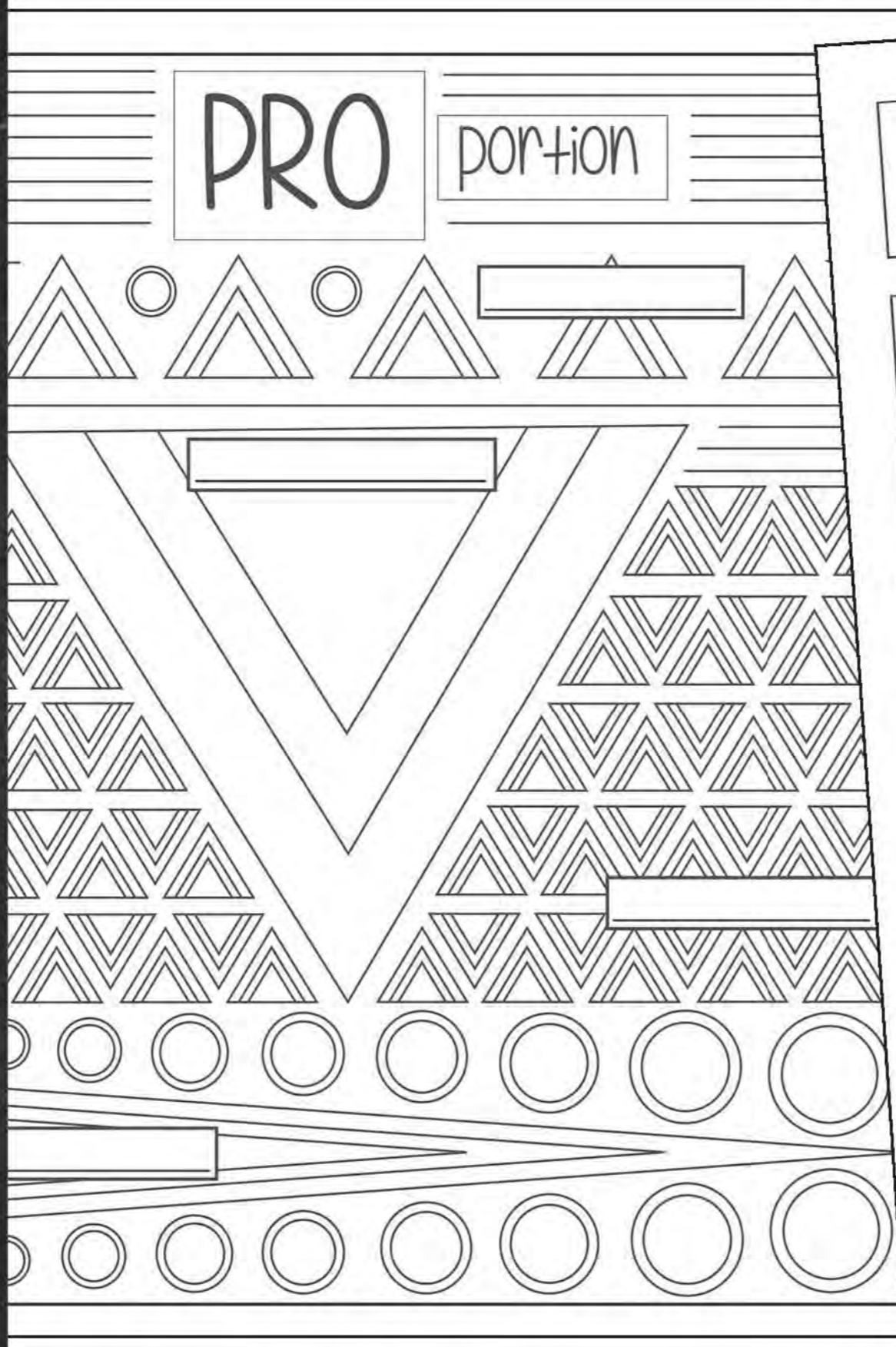
Identify the examples of symmetrical, spiral, meander, fractal, and ripple patterns.

STEP THREE:

Add labels on the front of the handout with the types of pattern you identified in step two.

PROPORTION

Coloring page, instructions on the back, teacher key, handout and poster size options.



PROPORTION

Types of proportion:

Standard proportion:

When an object appears to be the correct size compared to its surroundings.

Altered proportion:

When the size looks unrealistic or changed from the standard size.

Miniature proportion:

When the size of an object is smaller than normal when compared to its surroundings.

Monumental proportion:

When the size of an object is larger than normal when compared to its surroundings.

ACTIVITY INSTRUCTIONS

STEP ONE:

Color in the proportion handout. Have fun with the colors, think creatively.

STEP TWO:

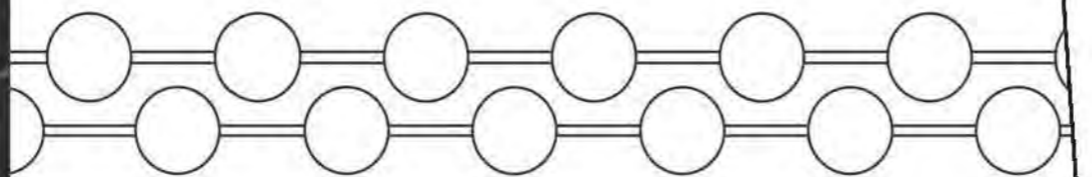
Identify the examples of standard, altered, miniature, and monumental proportion.

STEP THREE:

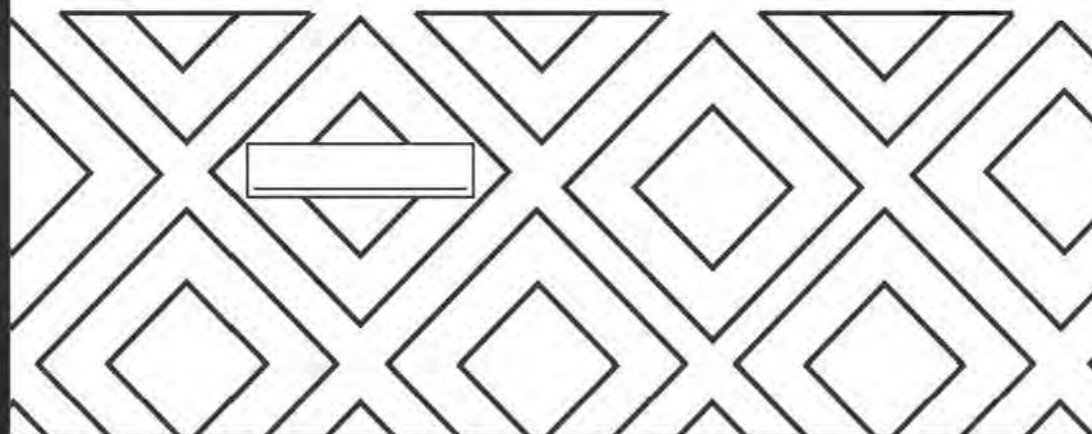
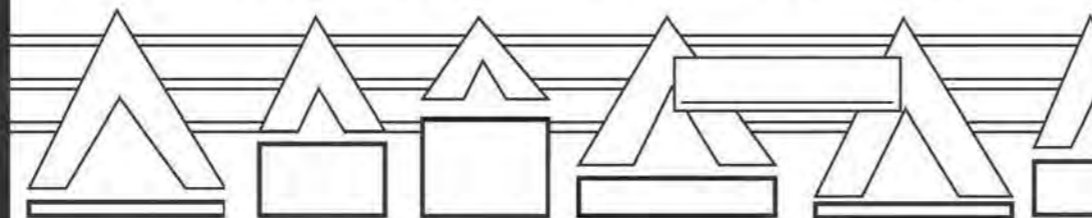
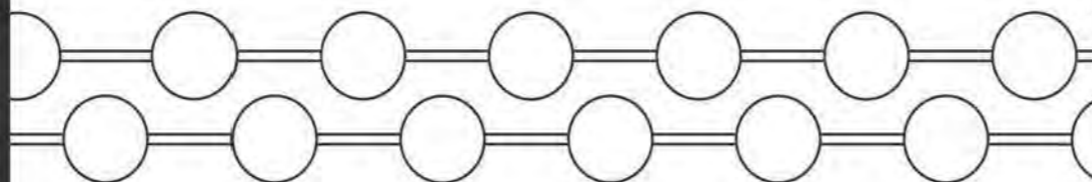
Add labels on the front of the handout with the types of proportion you identified in step two.

REPETITION

Coloring page, instructions on the back, teacher key, handout and poster size options.



repetition



repetition

types of repetition:

rhythm:

When an elements repeat in a pattern in a way that creates a sense of harmony or a visual beat.

pattern:

When elements repeat in a predictable way.

activity instructions:

step one:

Color in the repetition handout. Have fun with the colors, think creatively.

step two:

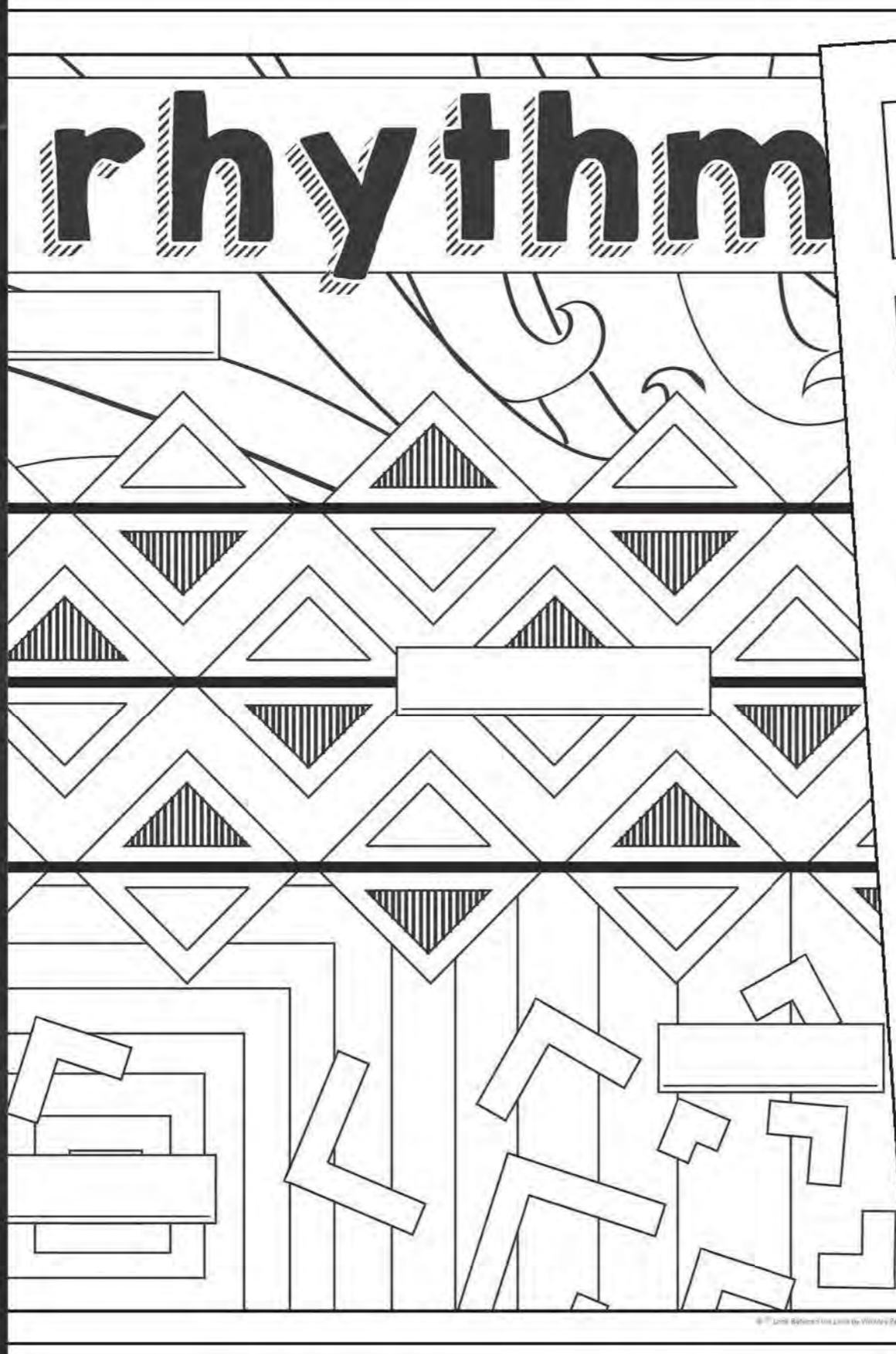
Identify the examples of rhythm and pattern.

step three:

Add labels on the front of the handout with the types of repetition you identified in step two.

RHYTHM

Coloring page, instructions on the back, teacher key, handout and poster size options.



rhythm

types of rhythm:

Rhythm is created when elements are arranged in a way that creates a sense of harmony or visual beat.
Rhythm has a sense of organized movement in a work of art.

regular:

Similar or identical elements repeating at regular intervals. Think of a steady beat.

random:

Repeating similar elements with no pattern.

flowing:

Curving lines and organic shapes that change direction and repeat in a natural feeling pattern.

alternating:

Two or more different elements alternating to create a more complex version of a regular rhythm.

activity instructions:

step one:

Color in the rhythm handout. Have fun with the colors, think creatively.

step two:

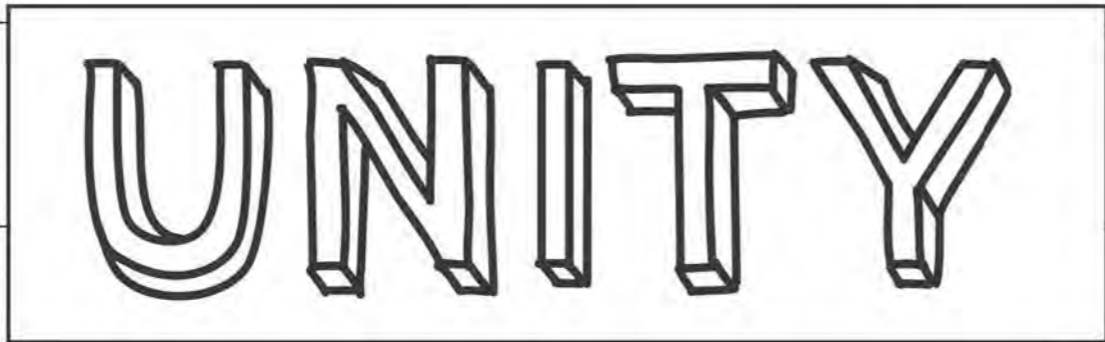
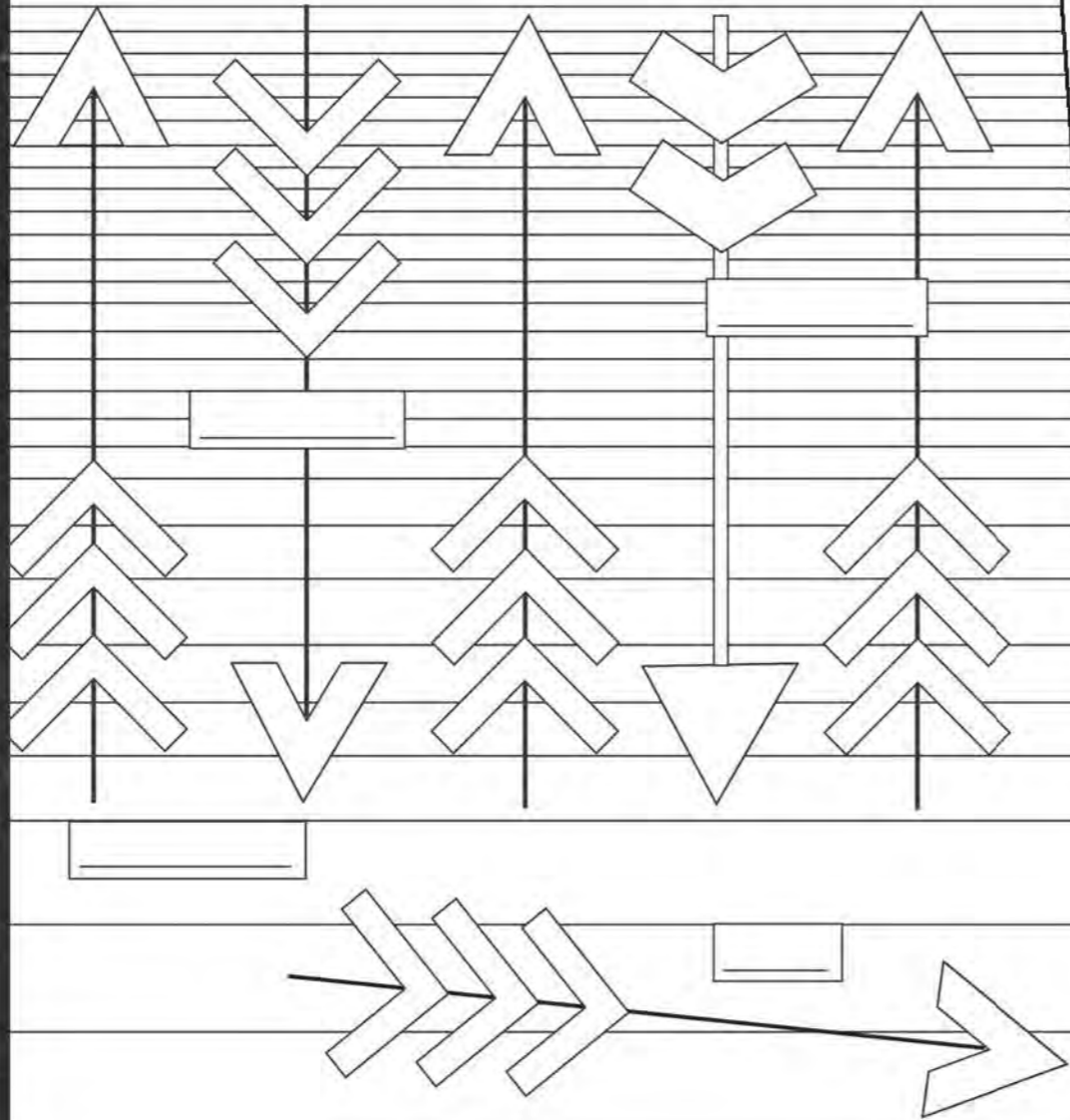
Identify the examples of regular, random, flowing, and alternating rhythms.

step three:

Add labels on the front of the handout with the types of rhythm you identified in step two.

UNITY

Coloring page, instructions on the back, teacher key, handout and poster size options.



UNITY

TYPES OF UNITY

Unity is a connection between elements that creates a sense of organization and harmony in a work of art.

COLOR

Elements with similar colors or a color scheme will visually tie them together.

PROXIMITY

The closer elements are together the more likely the viewer will see them as a unified group.

REPETITION

If similar elements are repeated they will appear related.

CONTINUATION

Elements, such as connecting lines, shapes, and colors, can visually tie elements together.

ALIGNMENT

Lining up the edges of elements will visually group them together.

ACTIVITY INSTRUCTIONS

STEP ONE

Color in the unity handout. Have fun with the colors, think creatively. Consider how color can be used to unify the design.

STEP TWO

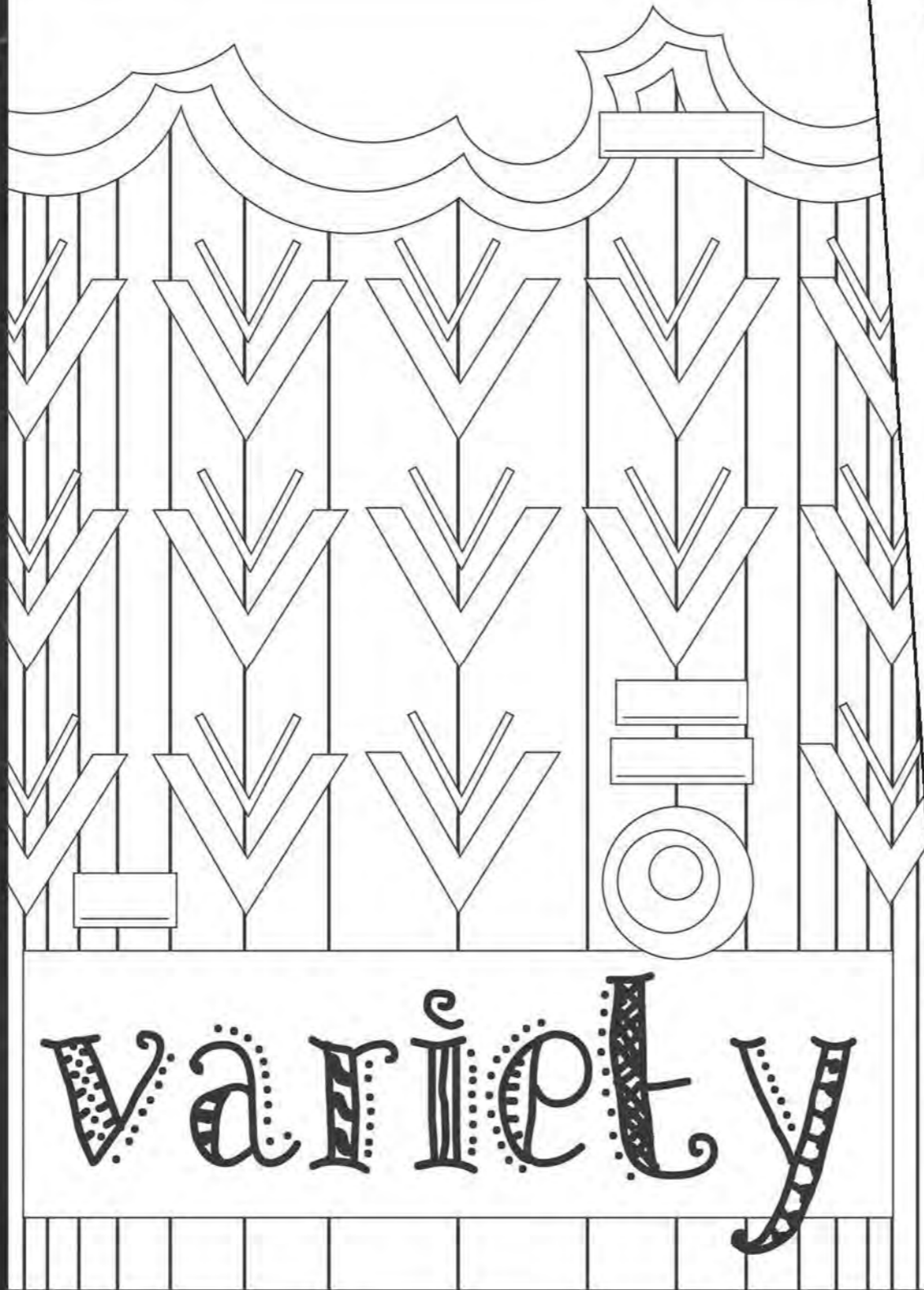
Identify the examples of creating unity through color, proximity, repetition, and continuation.

STEP THREE

Add labels on the front of the handout with the types of unity you identified in step two.

VARIETY

Coloring page, instructions on the back, teacher key, handout and poster size options.



variety

types of variety:

Variety is using different versions of elements to create interest.
A successful work of art includes both variety and unity.

colour:

Vary the hue, value, and saturation of colour to add interest.

line:

Vary a line's direction, angle, thickness, and length to add interest.

shape:

Vary size, type, colour, and direction to add interest to shape and form.

texture:

Vary value, colour, rough, smooth, and similar to create texture to add interest.

activity instructions:

step one:

Colour in the variety handout. Have fun with the colours, think creatively.
Consider how colour can be used to add variety to the design.

step two:

Identify the examples of creating variety through color, shape, texture, and line.

step three:

Add labels on the front of the handout with the types of variety you identified in step two.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Coloring page, instructions on the back, teacher key, handout and poster size options.

unity
proportion
PATTERN
BALANCE

principles of design

rhythm

variety

movement

repetition

principles of design

DEFINITIONS

Balance: the visual distribution of weight using the elements of art. Balance helps make an image feel stable.

Emphasis: a part of a design that catches the viewer's eye and brings it to the focal point of the work of art.

Pattern: created when elements repeat in a predictable way.

Proportion: the relationship between objects in a work of art and how they compare to each other and the artwork as a whole.

Movement: when objects appear to be moving or feels caught in a point of motion. This creates a sense of excitement and helps direct the viewer's eye around the artwork.

Repetition: helps unify a work of art by repeating elements in a pattern.

Rhythm: used to create a sense of organized movement in a work of art. It can create a visual beat through repetition of elements in a work of art.

Variety: using different versions of elements of art in one work of art to create interest.

Unity: a connection between elements that creates a sense of organization or harmony in a work of art. Unity helps create a sense of completeness.

ACTIVITY INSTRUCTIONS

Colour the front of the handout.
Have fun with the colours, think creatively.
Use the back to reference as needed to review the principles of design and their definitions.

CRYSTOLLAGRAPHIC BALANCE

ASYMMETRICAL BALANCE

diagonal lines

change in direction

change in value

EMPHASIS

SPRAL

MEANDE

PATTERN

SYMMETRICAL

PRO

portion

repetition

an element that repeats one or more

rhythm

flowing

TEACHER KEYS

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN

DIGITAL COLORED POSTERS
EASY TO PRINT AND DISPLAY

ASYMMETRICAL BALANCE

SYMMETRICAL BALANCE

BALANCE

RADIAL BALANCE

PATTERN

SHAPE

SIZE

CONTRAST

Texture

change in value

overlapping

movemen

create a sense of moveme

repetition

alignment

proximity

color

Unity

color

shape

varietly

line

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN

DIGITAL COLORED POSTERS
EASY TO PRINT AND DISPLAY

BALANCE
PATTERN

unity
proportion
movement

principles of design

PATTERN

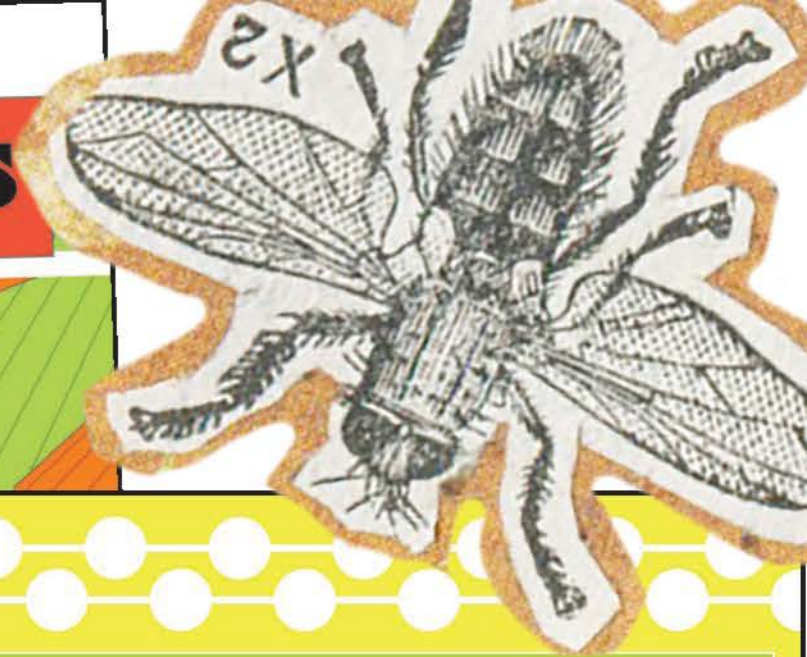
SPIRAL MEANDER

SYMMETRICAL

RIPPLE

FRACTAL

EMPHASIS



PRO portion

standard proportion

repetition

an element that repeats one or more times

rhythm

flowing

altered proportion

alternating

rhythm

BUYERS LOVE MY ART LESSONS:



This was so helpful to my students! The PowerPoint along with it was such a great resource and I will definitely be using this every year!



Fabulous resource! Students loved it!!!!
Thank you for sharing!"

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EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO TEACH



GET EVERYTHING YOU NEED: LESSON PLAN, PRESENTATIONS, 11 HOW TO HANDOUTS, PROMPTS, POSTERS, MORE



ART ELEMENTARY
6 TYPES OF PRINTMAKING UNIT



6 PRINTMAKING PROJECTS, 6 DIFFERENT TYPES OF PRINTING FOR KINDERGARTEN THROUGH 5TH GRADE



ACTIVITY ELEMENTS OF ART
7 WORKSHEETS ELEMENTS OF ART



FRONT & BACK WORKSHEETS WITH ACTIVITIES & DIGITAL FILL IN OPTIONS



VISUAL JOURNAL PROJECT
MIDDLE & HIGH SCHOOL



WEEKLY, SELF-DIRECTED ART PROJECT



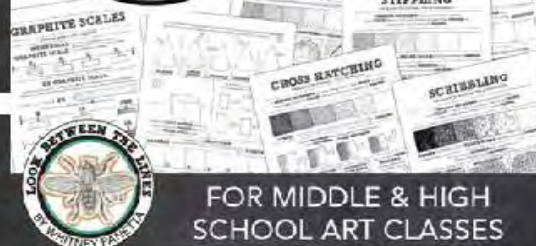
VISUAL JOURNAL
ROLL-A-DESIGN
3 HANDOUTS
1 POSTER



INSPIRE YOUR STUDENTS TO WORK IN THEIR JOURNALS AND SKETCHBOOKS



6 SHADING HANDOUTS ACTIVITIES POSTERS



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Check out more projects for elementary through high school students.

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[VIEW MORE HERE](#)

LOOK BETWEEN THE LINES

BY WHITNEY PANETTA



I'm Whitney, a former art teacher turned art curriculum developer. I now focus on designing art lessons, resources, & full curriculums for elementary, middle, high school art teachers, homeschool parents, & general art enthusiasts.

I am so glad to still be connected to the world of art education and I love seeing my resources "in the wild" all over the globe. Reach out anytime with questions or comments at whitneywpanetta@gmail.com.