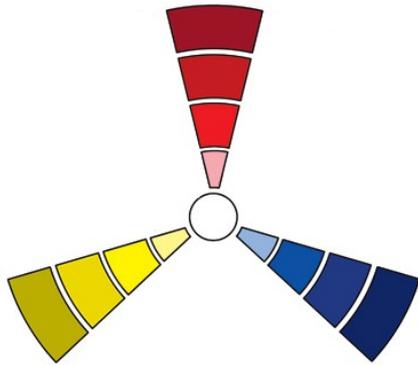
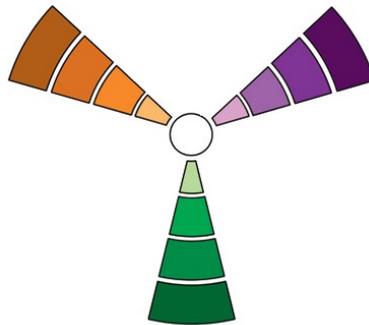


COLOR WHEEL BASICS



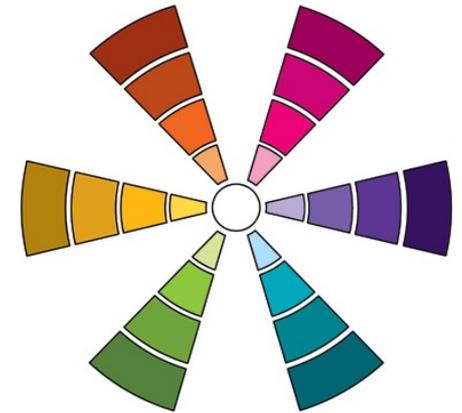
PRIMARIES

Red, yellow and blue are the subtractive Primaries. Theoretically, all colors are produced through mixes of these colors



SECONDARIES

Green, Orange and Violet are the secondary colors. They are produced By mixing the primaries.
 $R+Y=O$
 $Y+B=G$
 $R+B=V$



TERTIARIES

The tertiary colors are produced by mixing a primary and a secondary color. They are named by the primary first and then the secondary.
 $R+O=Red-Orange$
 $O+Y=Yellow-Orange$
 $Y+G=Yellow-Green$
 $G+B=Blue-Green$
 $B+V=Blue-Violet$
 $R+V=Red-Violet$

COLOR WHEEL WITH TINTS AND SHADES

(CHROMATIC AND ACHROMATIC NEUTRALS ARE ALSO REPRESENTED)

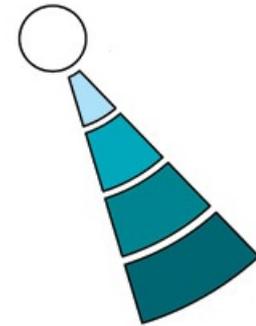


A hue + white = a tint

A hue + black = a shade

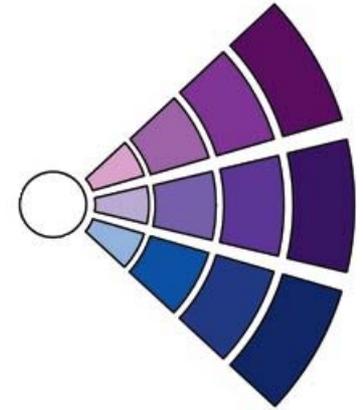
A hue + gray = a tone

MONOCHROMATIC



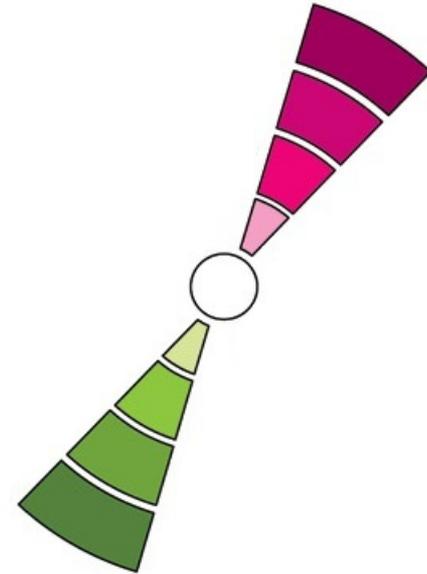
One color wheel hue
+ tints and shades of
that color

ANALOGOUS (Sympathetic)



2-3 neighboring colors
+ tints and shades of those
colors

COMPLIMENTARY (Vibrating)



Two colors that are directly opposite on the wheel + tints and shades of those two colors

Afterimage:

Ever look at a bright light and when you try to look away there is a dark spot in your vision right where that light had been?

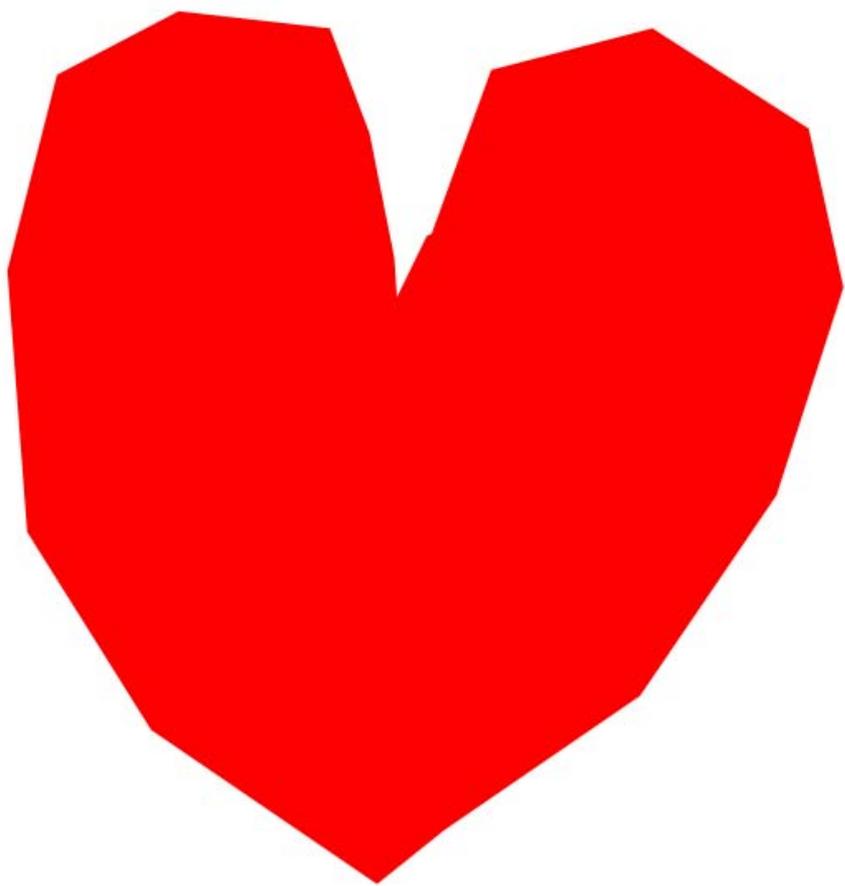
That is the afterimage.

What happens is this:

Your brain craves the opposite of whatever it sees.
That is why we find black and white and high contrast colors so appealing.

So, while you are looking at the bright light, your brain is making up the opposite of that color and thinking about it. When you look away from the bright light it takes some time before your brain stops thinking about that opposite color.

TRY IT: Look at the next page for about a 30 seconds continuously. Then switch to the next blank page. You should be able to see the shape in the opposite color for a few seconds.

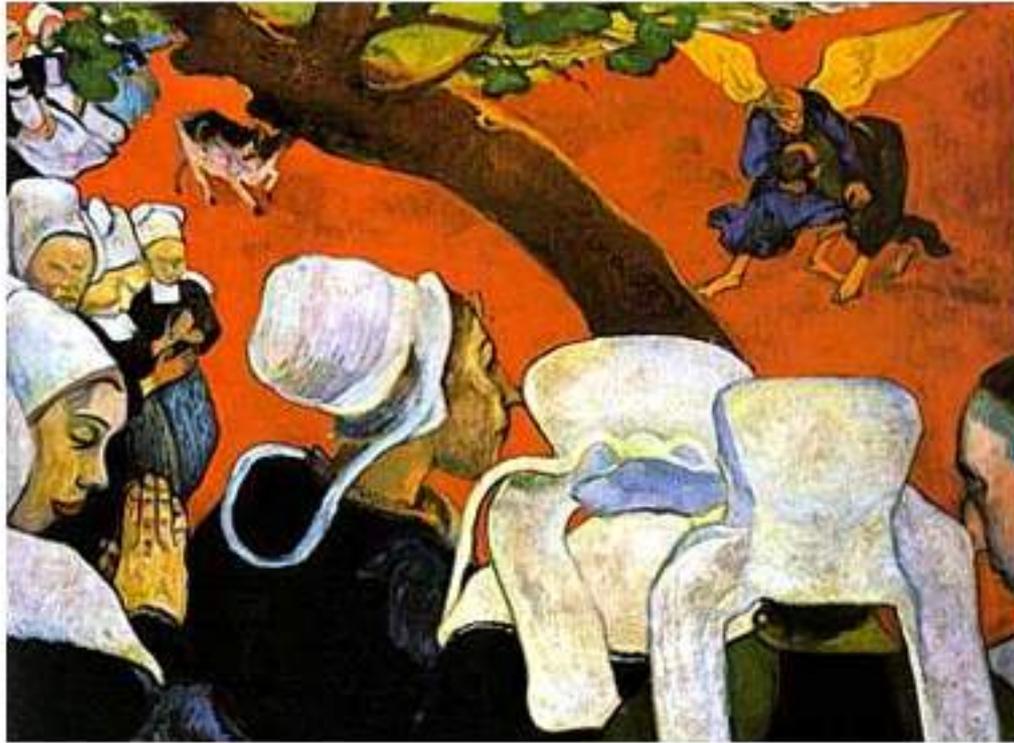


Symbolic Color



The Blue Period is a term used to define the works produced by Spanish painter [Pablo Picasso](#) between 1901 and 1904, when he painted essentially [monochromatic](#) paintings in shades of blue and blue-green, only occasionally warmed by other colors. These somber works, inspired by [Spain](#) but painted in [Paris](#), are now some of his most popular works, although he had difficulty selling them at the time.

This period's starting point is uncertain; it may have begun in Spain in the spring of 1901, or in Paris in the second half of the year.^[1] In choosing austere color and sometimes doleful subject matter—[prostitutes](#), [beggars](#) and drunks are frequent subjects—Picasso was influenced by a journey through Spain and by the suicide of his friend [Carlos Casagemas](#), who took his on February 17, 1901. Picasso himself later recalled, "I started painting in blue when I learned of Casagemas's death"

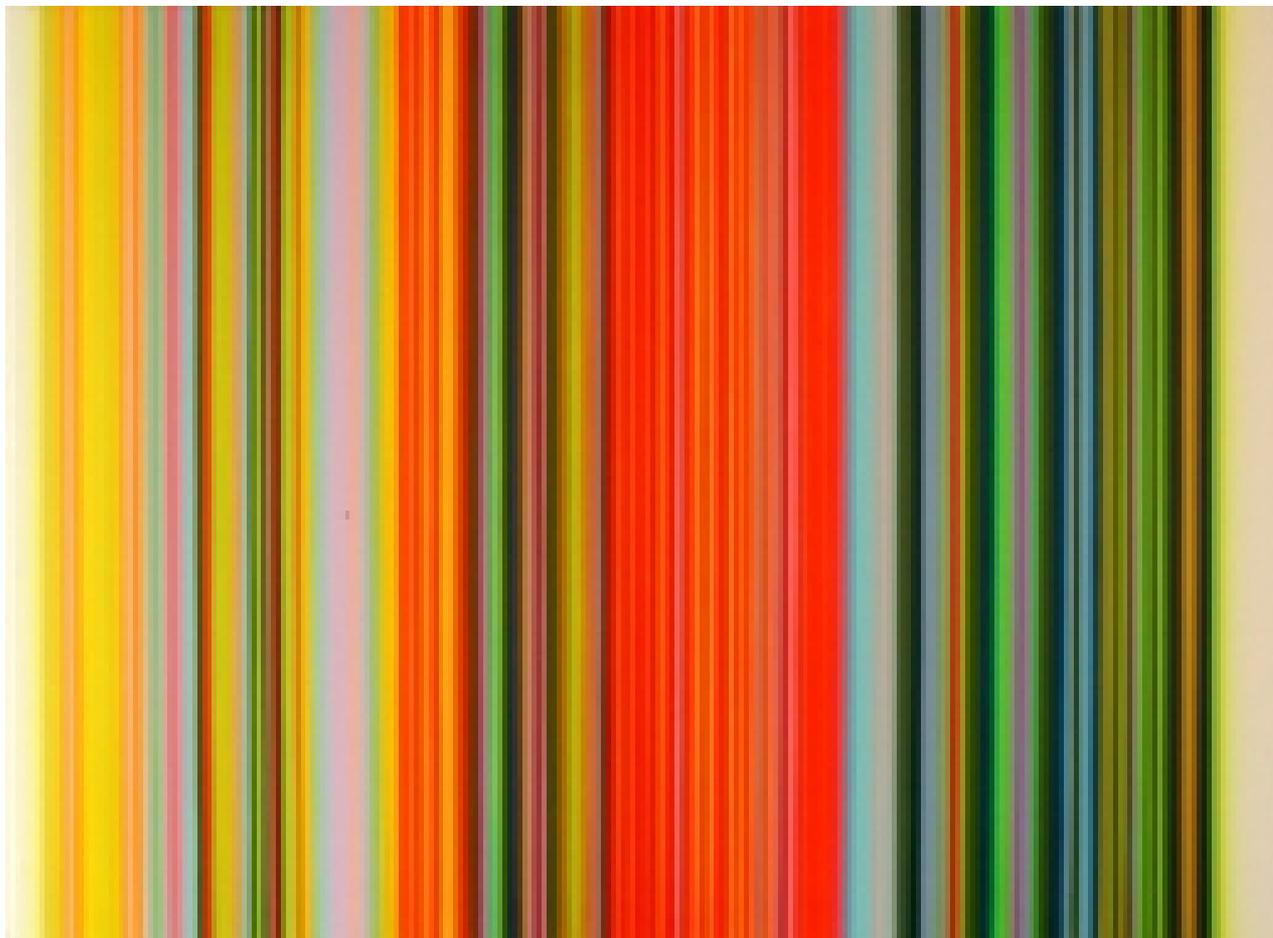


Paul Gauguin (1884-1903) Vision After The Sermon (Jacob Wrestling with an Angel) (oil on canvas, 1888) National Galleries of Scotland, Edinburgh

Fauvism has its roots in the [post-impressionist](#) paintings of Paul Gauguin. It was his use of [symbolic colour](#) that pushed art towards the style of Fauvism. Gauguin proposed that colour had a symbolic vocabulary which could be used to visually translate a range of emotions. In 'Vision after the Sermon' where Gauguin depicts Jacob wrestling with an angel, he paints the background a flat red to emphasise the mood and subject of the sermon: Jacob's spiritual battle fought in a blood red field of combat. Gauguin believed that colour had a mystical quality that could express our feelings about a subject rather than simply describe a scene. By breaking the established descriptive role that colour had in painting, he inspired the younger artists of his day to experiment with new possibilities for [colour in art](#).



Edvard Munch based this painting on mid summer celebrations in Norway. The woman in white, who looks like the artist's girlfriend Tulla Larson, symbolizes virginity, the woman in red stands for carnal knowledge and the figure in black, gazing jealously at the dancers, represents old age.



Tim Bavington assigns colors to notes of music. This is Jimi Hendrix “Voodoo Child”



Portland Artist, Damali Ayo's, "Flesh Tone". She asked paint shops to match the color of her flesh on many different areas of her body. The paint colors are "souvenirs" of her somewhat intimate encounters.



Pleasantville, 1998. This movie uses a dramatic color shift to speak symbolically about people of “color”.





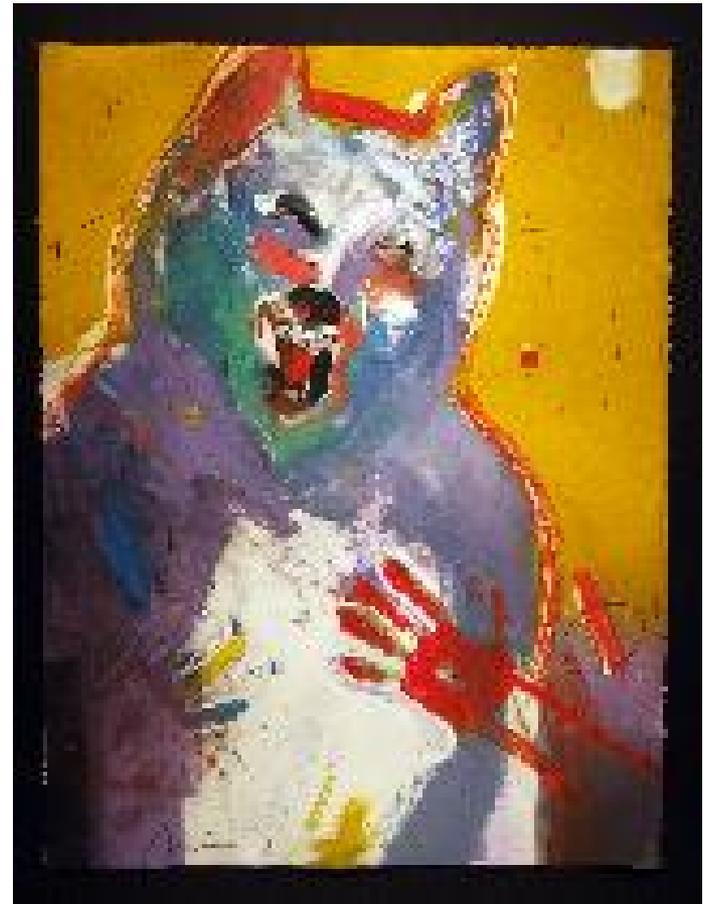
COLOMBO'S ART

Classic super heroes often wear primary colors.
The scheme is powerful and stable.
Classic super villains often wear secondary schemes.
Perhaps because they are a little off!

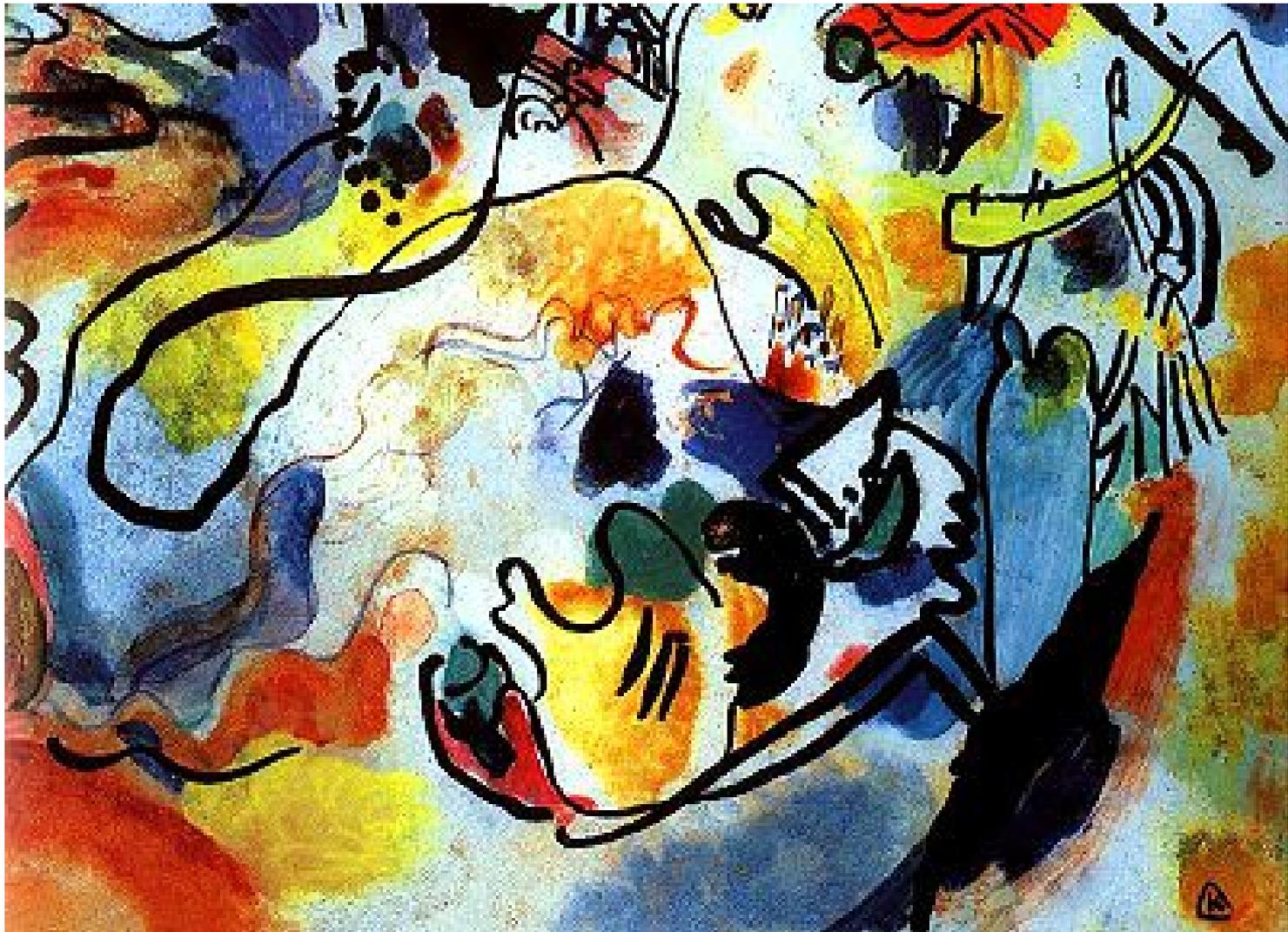
Personal Expression



Marc Chagall (Belarusian-Russian-French)



Rick Bartow (Native American)



Wassily Kandinsky (Russian-American)



Kirchner-German Expressionist



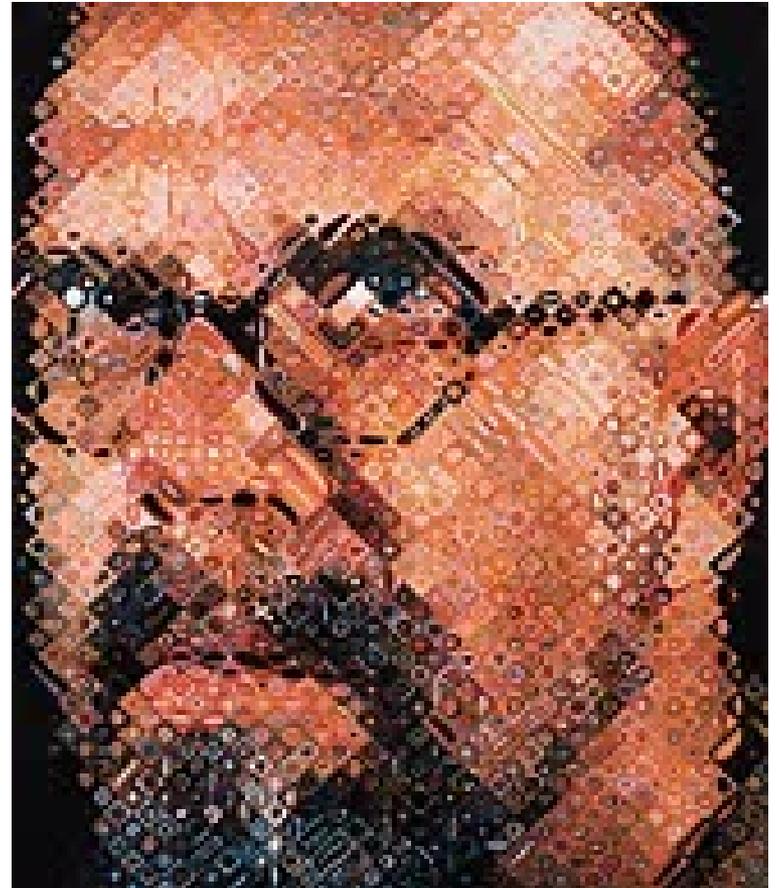
Tamara DeLempicka



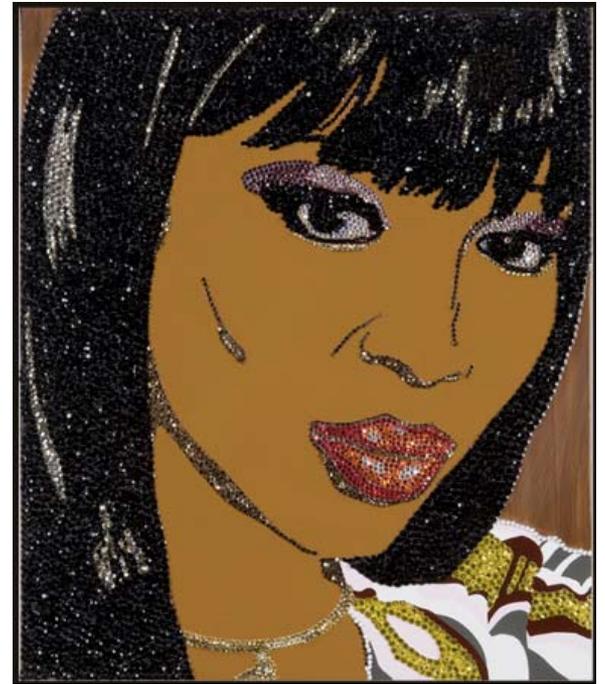
Georgia O'Keefe



Jenny Saville



Chuck Close



Michalene Thomas (sequins)

How Painting Changed: A little History



John Honore Fragonard, The Swing 1767
Mdme du Pompadour, Francois Boucher, 1758



...French Revolution 1787-99



Liberty Leading the People (French: *La Liberté guidant le peuple*) is a painting by Eugène Delacroix commemorating the July Revolution of 1830



Jean Francois Millet The Gleaners 1857

*Meanwhile in England-Rain, Steam and Speed –
The Great Western Railway*

[J. M. W. Turner](#) 1844

(Industrial Revolution is happening 1760-1840)





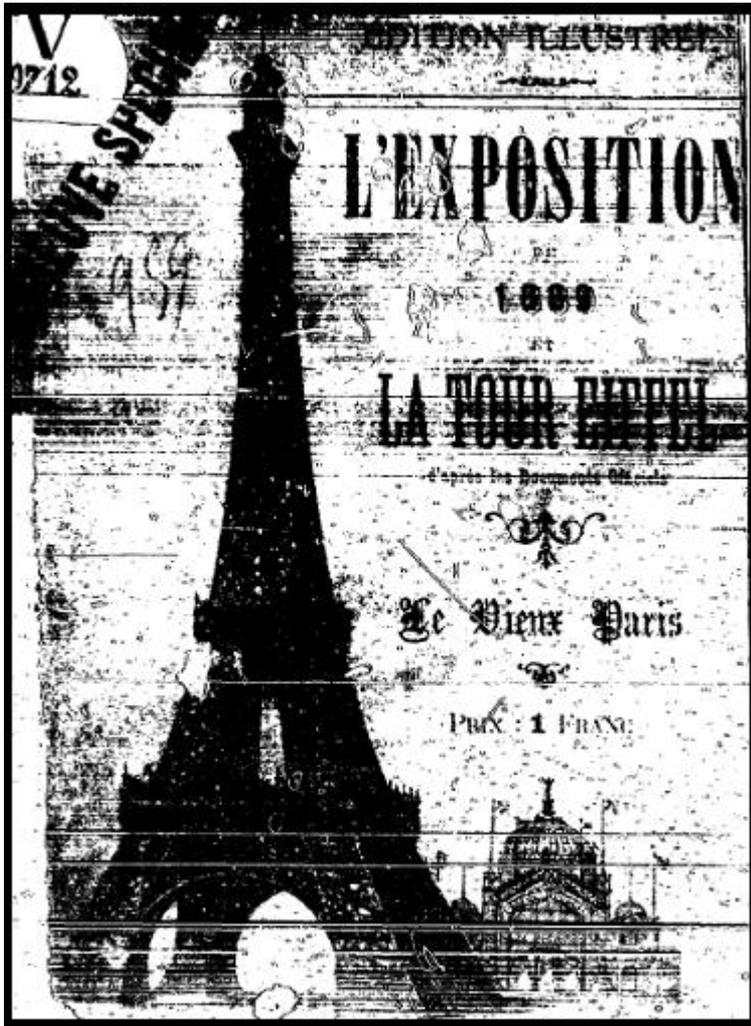
Claude Monet, Hay Stacks, 1891



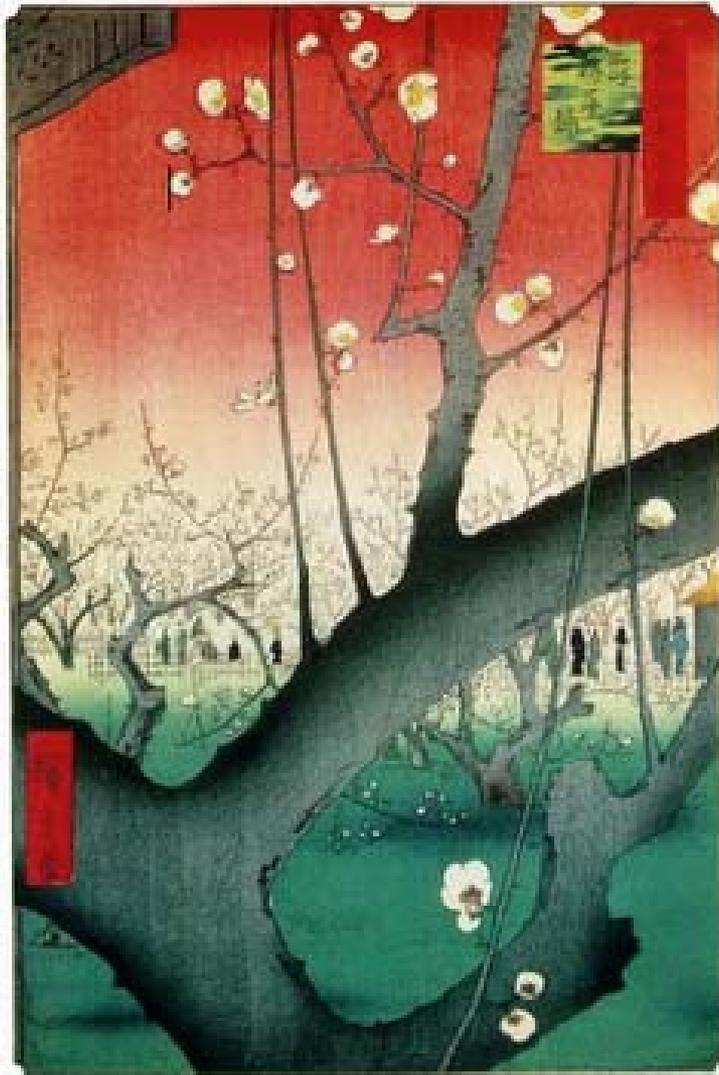
Monet inspired his contemporaries VanGogh



Georges Seurat 1884-86

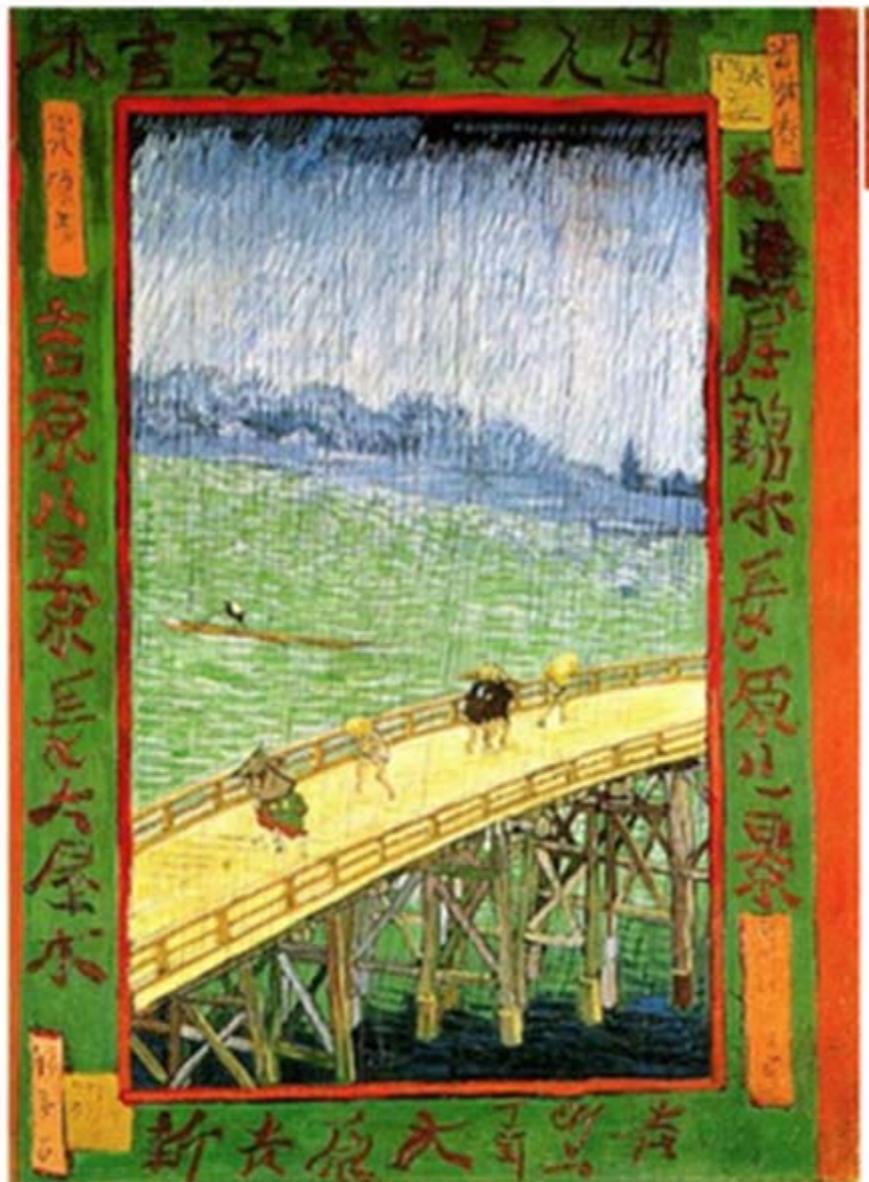
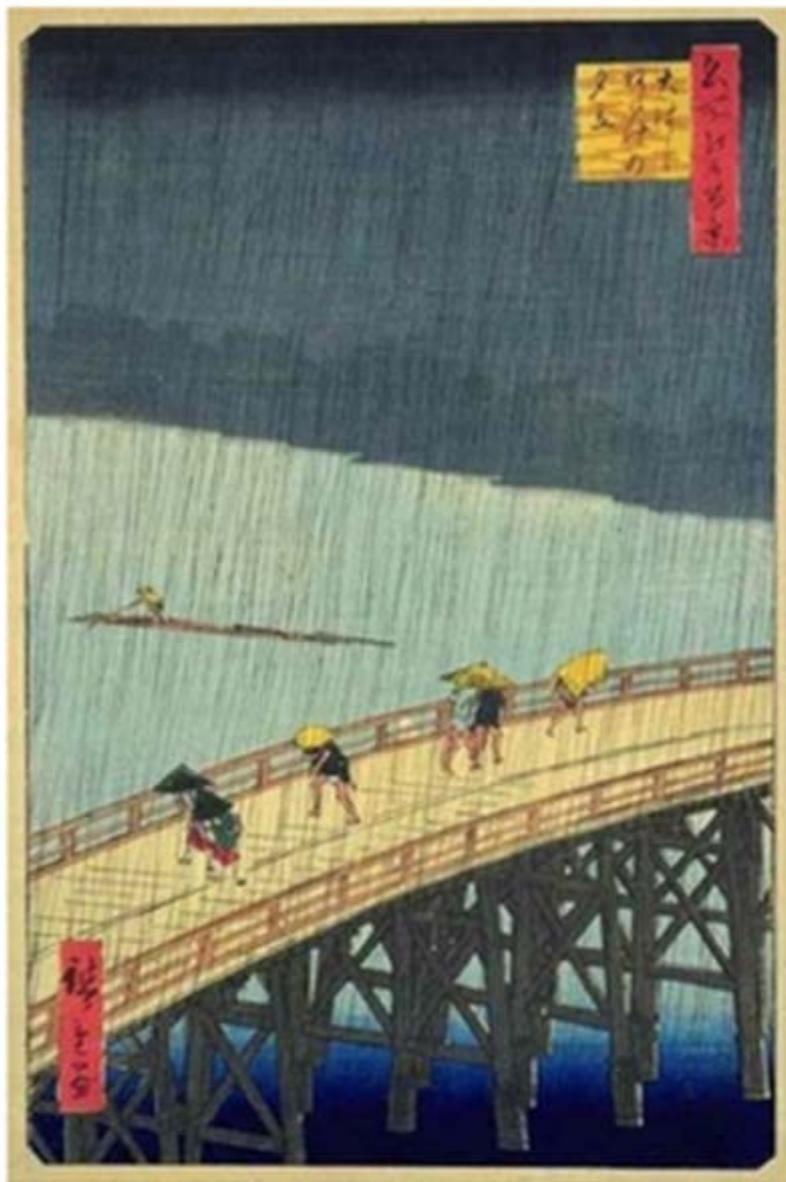


The **Exposition Universelle of 1889** was a [World's Fair](#) held in [Paris](#), France from 6 May to 31 October 1889. It was held during the year of the 100th anniversary of the [storming of the Bastille](#), an event considered symbolic of the beginning of the [French Revolution](#). The Eiffel Tower was constructed as the centerpiece of the fair. Thanks to the rise of train travel, artists were able, for the first time, to see treasures from distant lands, including



Left: Hiroshige, "The Plum Garden in Kameido"

Right: Van Gogh, "Flowering Plum Tree"

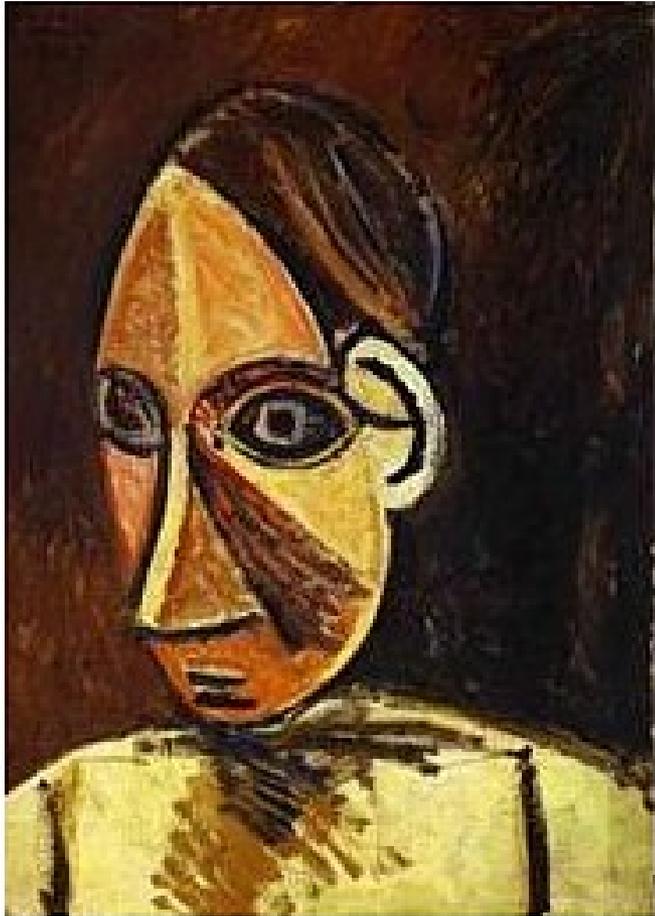


Left: Hiroshige, "Great Bridge, Sudden Shower at Atake"

Right: Van Gogh, "The Bridge in the Rain"



The prints inspired Van Gogh's palette, composition and his brush strokes began to thicken, lengthen and resemble wood cuts.



Train travel also brought an exhibition of African masks in contact with the young artist Pablo Picasso and characterize his African Period from 1906-1909. This period would be one influence that leads to cubism.



Paul Cézanne was interested in showing objects from more than one view, like our eyes actually see. He would “confirm and deny” space in his paintings. This would influence many artists after him to consider a painting as paint and canvas instead of a representational view through a window...

Mt St. Victoire 1904-1906



In July of 1914,
World War 1 began.



For European artists,
who had been
in flux for more
than 100 years, the most
drastic changes were
still ahead ...

Sound interesting?



This is Art History!

