



Art and Design

Do you like to draw or paint? Art shares a message. It can be beautiful. It can be meaningful. It can solve problems and make a difference.

Designers build objects from toys to buildings. They build, sew, animate, and even cook. They solve problems, too!

Steps

1. Explore art and design
2. Experiment with the elements
3. Learn about composition
4. Make art about a subject
5. Share your artwork

Purpose

When I've earned this badge, I'll know how makers turn ideas into art and design projects.



Words to Know

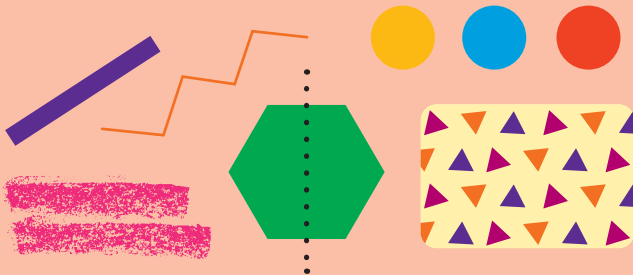
Abstract art: A piece of art showing something in an unrealistic way. It may not have a recognizable subject.

Art: Something made to share a message or express emotion.

Composition: How elements of art and design are arranged.

Design: To make something to solve a problem.

Elements of art and design: The building blocks of art and design, including line, texture, shape, form, color, space, pattern, and symmetry.



Inspiration: The person, idea, or feeling that makes you want to do something.

Maker: A person who creates art or designs objects.



Medium: The materials used to make art or design something. **Mixed media** uses more than one medium.



Representational art: Art that shows the subject the way it looks in the world.

Style: The way a piece of art or a designed object looks.

Subject: What a piece of art is about or shows. For example, a **still life** shows arranged



items such as fruit, flowers, or books. A **portrait** shows a picture of a person, pet, or group of people.

A **landscape** shows nature or outdoor space from far away. It can also be who or why you design something.





Step 1: Explore art and design

Makers use their imaginations. They create **art** and **design** objects. They might paint, sketch, or build. They might sculpt or invent a machine!

Makers create two-dimensional (2-D) art on paper with **mediums** or materials such as paint, pencil, and pastel. You can make paintings, photographs, and drawings with tools such as a paintbrush and camera.

Three-dimensional (3-D) art uses mediums such as clay, metal, wood, and found objects. Makers use tools such as scissors, saws, and hammers to make 3-D art, including sculptures and pottery.

What's the Style?

Style is how the art looks. Some art is **representational**. That means it looks like things in the world. Other art is **abstract**. It might not look realistic or might have no image at all. Find out more about different mediums and styles on the next page!

Choices—do one:

Search around you. Where can you find art and design? Look inside and outside. Search around gardens or parks. Find art in the library or your school. What mediums and styles can you find? You might find paintings, drawings, or other art. Look for designed things such as labels, book covers, and sneakers.

Experience it. Go somewhere art is made or can be seen. Visit an art school or studio. Explore an art gallery or museum. What happens in these places? What do people do and how do they do it? Ask questions. Look for different styles and mediums.

Learn from a maker. Talk to an artist or designer and explore what it's like to be a maker. Try to visit their studio or gallery, in person or online. Learn more about their work. Find out about their favorite medium and style. If you can, make something with them.

Style Your Medium!

Artists use all kinds of mediums.

Simple media uses one medium at a time. You might use paint, pencil, pastel, or crayon.

Mixed media uses more than one medium at a time. You could use paint and pencil, or metal and stone.

Digital mediums use technology, such as computers. You can make illustrations, graphic designs, animations, and 3-D printed objects.

An artist's style is how they use their medium. An artist may have their own look or style. They may also share a style with others.

For example:

Impressionism shows the world in a realistic way using color and light.



↑ **Mary Cassatt**
Little Girl in a Blue Armchair (1878)
Courtesy National Gallery of Art, Washington

Cubism uses squares and other shapes in a way that's abstract and unrealistic.



← **Sophie
Taeuber-Arp**
Head (1937)
*Credit Yale University
Art Gallery*

Pop art uses images from everyday life in an unusual way.



↑ **POP ART**

Step 2: Experiment with the elements

Imagine you're painting a horse. What colors would you use? Would you use straight or curving lines? How would you show the horse's mane?

Art uses all different colors, lines, and textures to share ideas and feelings. A line is a long mark. It can be skinny, thick, straight, or curved. Texture is how something feels. It might feel smooth, rough, or fuzzy. Color, line, and texture are all different **elements** of art and design. They're "building blocks" makers can use to make art and design things.

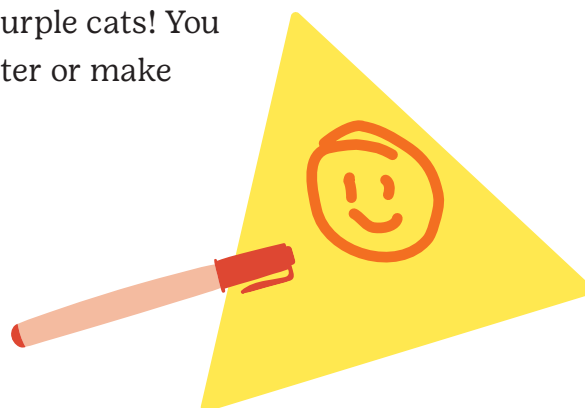
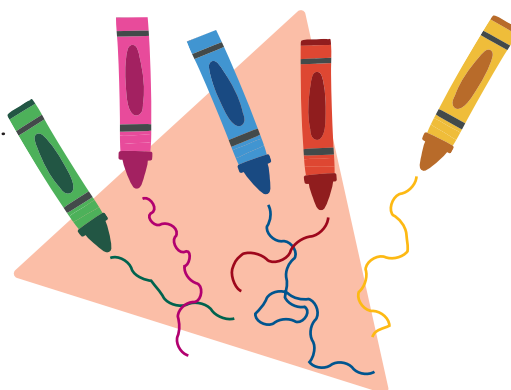
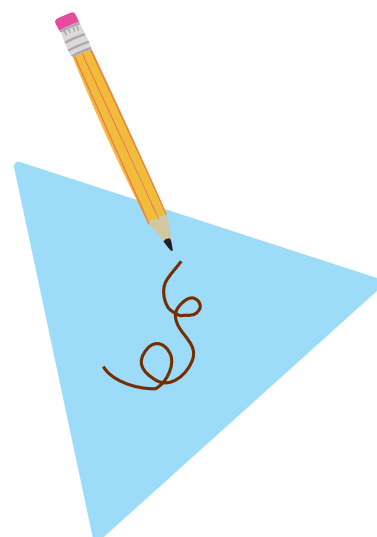
Check out “Elements of Art and Design: The Basics” on the next page for more about color, lines, and texture!

Choices—do one:

Explore color. Choose a medium, such as painting, pastel, or digital design. What colors do you have? What colors can you create? Make art or design something. You might show spring flowers or purple cats! You might design a poster or make a colorful mask.

Explore lines. A tree branch is a crooked line. A pencil is a straight line. A snail's shell is curvy. How many kinds of lines can you make? Grab a medium, such as a pencil, marker, chalk, paint, or even a computer. Then make something using all kinds of lines!

Explore texture. Have you ever touched a kitten's fur? How does it feel different from a seashell? Touch things around you, such as the wall, your hair, a window, or your clothes. What textures do you feel? Are they soft, hard, or scratchy? Then create art or design something with different textures. Use crayons or paint to show textures on paper. Make a textured sculpture with clay.



Elements of Art and Design: The Basics

Color

Red, yellow, and blue are primary colors.



Mixing them makes secondary colors. Orange, green, and purple are secondary colors.



Adding white makes colors lighter. Adding black makes them darker.



Line

A **line** is a long mark. There are many different types of lines.

Straight



Zig Zag



Wavy



Thin



Thick



Short



Long



Texture

Texture is how something feels. Some textures are furry, bumpy, and stringy.



Fuzzy



Slimy



Hard

Step 3: Learn about composition

Imagine decorating a cake. Would you have words on it? Where could you place frosting flowers? Makers move different elements around when making art or designing things. This is called **composition**. Positive space is what you look at the most in the art. Negative space is the background or area around the positive elements.

Makers can use flat or two-dimensional (2-D) shapes, such as squares, stars, or circles. They can use three-dimensional (3-D) forms, such as boxes or spheres. They might repeat shapes, forms, lines, textures, or colors to make a pattern. They might make something symmetrical, with both sides of the art or object looking the same.

Choices—do one:

Explore shape and form. What shapes and forms can you find around you? Maybe something flat or 2-D, like a square tile? Or something 3-D, like a ball? Can you find both a 2-D shape and its 3-D form? Maybe you'll find a round window and a globe or a square coaster and box. Make art or design something with shapes and forms. It can be 2-D, like a drawing or photo. It can be 3-D, like a sculpture.

Explore space. Have you ever noticed your shadow? You are the positive space, and the space around you is the negative space. In a dim room, use a flashlight to create shadows. What shadows can you make with

your body and with different objects? Then create art with shadows! You might draw an object with a BIG shadow. You might photograph light and shadows.

Explore patterns and symmetry. Have you ever seen a tile floor? They have patterns with colors and shapes. They sometimes have symmetry, too! Makers sometimes use patterns and symmetry in their art. Make something that uses symmetry or patterns. You might design a patterned T-shirt or make a symmetrical sculpture.



Step 4: Make art about a subject

When you hear, see, or feel something that makes you want to make art, that's **inspiration**. Imagine a sculpture of your favorite food or a painting of a book character. The focus of your art is the **subject**. It can be a person, object, or place. It can also be a feeling or idea.

A **portrait** is art that shows a face, mood, or expression of people or animals. A **landscape** shows nature or an outdoor space such as a field, mountain, city, or lake. **Still life** shows objects arranged together, such as food and a vase of flowers. **Abstract art** shows ideas, feelings, or objects in a way that doesn't look real.

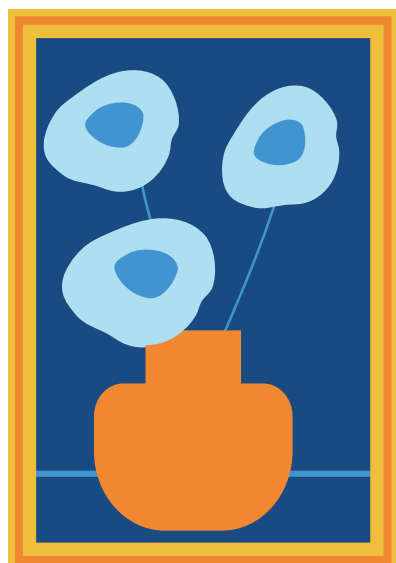
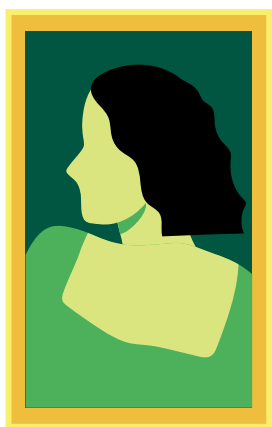
Choices—do one:

Create a portrait. Portraits can show one person, as in a school picture, or a group of people, such as your family, class, or Girl Scout troop. They can even show a pet or any animal! Choose a subject for your portrait. What medium will you use? What about the style and elements? Paint a realistic portrait of a dog. Make an abstract sculpture of a friend. Use your subject as your inspiration!

Create art about your world. How can you show the world around you? Would you make a still life or landscape? You might show a forest, beach, or park. You might show a bowl of fruit or a pile of books. What medium will you use? What style inspires you? How will you compose your art? Take a landscape photo. Sketch something on a table. Use watercolors to paint a city skyline.

Create art from inspiration. What inspires you? Maybe you're inspired by a feeling, such as happiness, sadness, or anger. Perhaps you're inspired by a style or maker you learned about. What will be your medium? What elements will you use? Paint or draw. Sculpt with clay. Make digital art or film a video.

► **For more fun:** Design something special for your subject. For example, if you made a landscape, could you design a park bench, fountain, or building?





Step 5: Share your artwork

Art is made to be shared, and it's time for you to do just that! You're a maker: an artist, a designer, and a creator. Now you can show what you've made and tell others about your inspiration, subject, and style. You can also tell them about your medium and tools.

Sometimes artists frame their art or put it on a stand. Sometimes they show it in an art gallery or museum. Sometimes they sell it or give it away as a gift. Sometimes they use it to design posters, stickers, or T-shirts!

Choices—do one:

Display it. A display can make your art more noticeable. You might make a frame for 2-D art, such as a painting, drawing, or photograph. You might create a stand or pedestal for 3-D art, such as a statue or sculpture. You might take photos and make a digital gallery.

Show it. At an art show, there are programs with information about the makers and their work. Sometimes there are signs with the artist's name, title of the artwork, date it was created, and medium. Plan your own art show at home, in your troop meeting, or somewhere else. Design invitations, programs, or other materials to tell people about it. Then have fun showing off your work!

Gift it. Give something you've made to someone special! First, decide who will receive your gift. Then decide how to wrap it. Will you use paper or a box? Do you want your gift to be a surprise? Make a card to go with your gift. Tell the person about your creation. Let them know why you chose them to receive your gift!

► **For more fun:** Use your artwork in a new design. Turn your landscape into a poster. Make a bookmark with your still life. Design stickers or buttons with your art. Create a T-shirt or mug with your design.







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