

# Homeschool Art (4-8): Week 2: Geometric Painting: Anton Fox



**TOPIC/CONCEPT/THEME:**  
Anton Fox, Geometric Art, Elements and Principles

**NATIONAL VISUAL ARTS STANDARDS:**  
<https://www.nationalartsstandards.org/content/national-core-arts-standards-anchor-standards#creating>

**NCSD FPA CURRICULUM OUTCOMES:**  
[https://1ddlxxt2jowkv672myofz14-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/2013\\_Fine\\_and\\_Performing\\_Arts\\_Standards.pdf](https://1ddlxxt2jowkv672myofz14-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/2013_Fine_and_Performing_Arts_Standards.pdf)

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:**  
**Students will be able to:**  
 -Enhance appreciation and understanding of art  
 -View and critique art in a gallery setting  
 -Explore the work of Anton Fox  
 -Create a one of a kind work of Geometric Art inspired by Anthony Fox

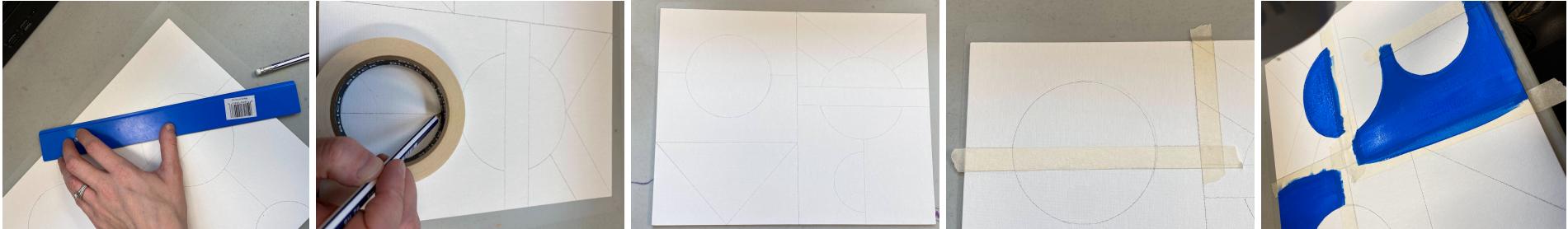
**VOCABULARY:**  
**Anton Fox:** is an artist based in Wyoming that creates Hard-edge geometric paintings. He creates smaller paintings in order to create a personal connection with the viewer without being overwhelming. He likes straight lines and their ability to be simple or complex and is drawn to color and shape which you can clearly see in his work.  
**Geometric Art:** non-representative art that uses straight and curved lines and color to form shapes, patterns and designs. A form of abstract art based on geometry!  
**Principles of Art:** color, texture, line, shape, form, value, space  
**Elements of Art:** balance, unity, variety, emphasis, movement, pattern, proportion

**CLASSROOM PREP:**  
 -place water cups, paper towels, pencils, rulers and tape on tables  
 -set up supply table with brushes, paint and palette paper



**MATERIALS:**  
 -economy canvases (11x14)  
 -tape  
 -pencils  
 -rulers  
 -paint brushes  
 -water cups  
 -paper towels  
 -palette paper  
 -various colors of acrylic paint  
 -blow dryers

**MOTIVATION:**  
 Gallery Visit: **Tony Fox**  
**RULES OF VISITING AN ART GALLERY**  
 1. NO TOUCHING 2.NO RUNNING 3.Be respectful and listen 4. Quiet voices  
 Begin by visiting Anton Fox's show All the Right Angles  
 Allow students some time to walk around and look at the paintings  
 After students have some time to view the work, gather everyone together and introduce the artist Anton Fox.  
 After you talk a little about the artist have a quick critique of the exhibit:  
 -What do you notice about all of these paintings? (they are made up of shapes and colors)  
 - Which pieces were you drawn to and why?  
 -Do you like the exhibit? Why or Why not?  
 -What elements and principles of art does the artist utilize to create their work? (color, shape, contrast, balance)  
**Head Back to the classroom:**  
 Today we are going to make our own geometric paintings inspired by the work of Anton Fox.

ASSESSMENT QUESTIONING:	DIFFERENTIATION:	RESOURCES:
<b>PROCEDURES:</b>		
<p>1. To begin, show the project example and ask students how they think it was created?</p> <p>2. Each student will then need an economy canvas</p> <p>3. Begin by demonstrating how to section off the canvas, creating interesting shapes, using a pencil and ruler (tape roll for curved/circles)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-remind students that Anton Fox used straight and curved lines</li> <li>-canvases need to be broken up into at least 7-10 shapes</li> <li>-varying the size and kind of shapes used will add more interest to the painting</li> </ul> <p>4. Allow students several minutes to create their compositions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-lines should be creating intentional shapes</li> </ul> <p>4. Next call students to the supply table to get paint and a paintbrush</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-students should choose at least 3-4 different colors</li> </ul> <p>5. Demonstrate how to tape off different sections before painting, this will create nice crisp lines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-tape will be placed along the pencil lines</li> <li>-make sure to press tape down firmly</li> <li>-focus on shapes of the same color as your painting</li> <li>-this is a multi step process!</li> <li>-students will need to add and remove tape as they paint in order to keep the lines in their paintings nice and crisp (like Anthony Fox's) <b>USE BLOW DRYERS TO SPEED DRYING PROCESS</b></li> <li>-paint must be completely dry before reapplying tape</li> <li>-paint should be smooth and shapes should be completely filled in emulating Anthony Fox's technique</li> </ul> <p>6. Once students are completely finished painting they will remove any remaining tape</p> <p>7. Clean up by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- placing paintbrushes in the brush bath,</li> <li>- throwing away any used paper towels and palette paper</li> <li>-emptying water cups in the sink and placing them on the drying mat</li> <li>-place other materials (pencils, tape, rulers etc.) back on the supply table</li> </ul> 		



REFLECTIONS- What worked/ didn't? What would you do differently next time? How could the lesson improve?

**Contrast:** Contrast is defined as the difference in colors to create a piece of visual art. For instance, black and white is a known stark contrast and brings vitality to a piece of art, or it can ruin the art with too much contrast. Contrast can also be subtle when using monochromatic colors, giving variety and unity the final piece of art.

**Balance:** The balance in a piece of art refers to the distribution of weight or the apparent weight of the piece. Arches are built for structural design and to hold the roof in place, allowing for passage of people below the arch and creating balance visually and structurally. It may be the illusion of art that can create balance.

**Shape:** The shape of the artwork can have many meanings. The shape is defined as having some sort of outline or boundary, whether the shape is two or three dimensional. The shape can be geometric (known shape) or organic (free form shape). Space and shape go together in most artworks.

**Line:** A line in art is primarily a dot or series of dots. The dots form a line, which can vary in thickness, color, and shape. A line is a two-dimensional shape unless the artist gives it volume or mass. If an artist uses multiple lines, it develops into a drawing more recognizable than a line creating a form resembling the outside of its shape. Lines can also be implied as in an action of the hand pointing up, the viewer's eyes continue upwards without even a real line.

**Color:** Color is the visual perception seen by the human eye. The modern color wheel is designed to explain how color is arranged and how colors interact with each other. In the center of the color wheel, are the three primary colors: red, yellow, and blue. The second circle is the secondary colors, which are the two primary colors mixed. Red and blue mixed together form purple, red, and yellow, form orange, and blue and yellow, create green. The outer circle is the tertiary colors, the mixture of a primary color with an adjacent secondary color.

**Emphasis:** Emphasis can be color, unity, balance, or any other principle or element of art used to create a focal point. Artists will use emphasis like placing a string of gold in a field of dark purple. The color contrast between the gold and dark purple causes the gold lettering to pop out, becoming the focal point.