



# COMMUNITY CREATED

2024-2025 School Year

# INTRODUCTION

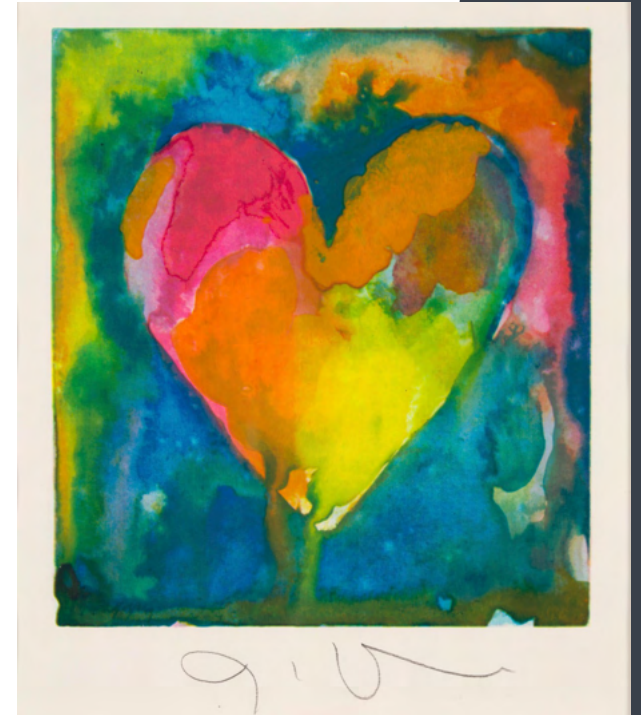
## COLOR THEORY ACTIVITY

# Color Theory

**Color Theory** is the study of how colors work together and affect our emotions and perceptions.

Artists, designers, and creators can use color theory to choose colors that go well together or express the right mood, emotion, or message for a work of art.

Some color meanings come from how we sense colors. Other meanings come from history, our culture, or personal connections.

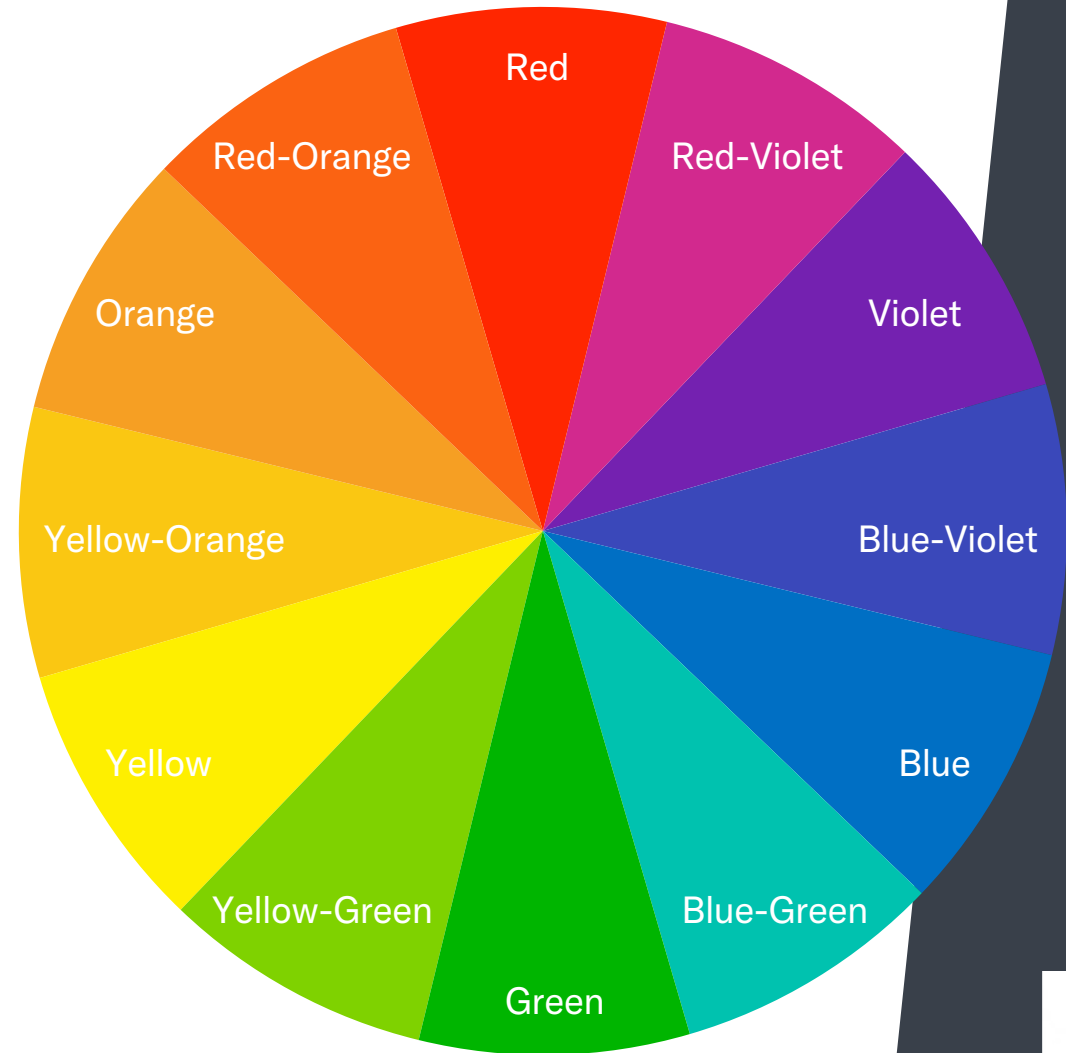


Jim Dine (Cincinnati, Ohio, 1935 - ), *Imogen III*, 1971, screenprint on paper, 8 3/4 × 8 1/8 in., Arkansas Museum of Fine Arts Foundation Collection: Purchase, Tabriz Fund and Museum Purchase Plan of the NEA. 1971.009.007.3. Photography by Edward C. Robison III.

# Color Theory

A **Color Wheel** represents the colors human eyes can see, and their relationship to one another.

- **Primary Colors**, red, yellow, and blue and are mixed to create other colors.
- **Secondary Colors**, orange, violet, and green are made from mixing two primary colors.
- **Tertiary or Intermediate Colors**, Red-Orange, Yellow-Orange, Yellow-Green, Blue-Green, Blue Violet, and Red-Violet are made by mixing a primary and secondary color.





# Keep In Mind...

It is important to note that not everyone sees color the same way or can see color at all.

A color can have both positive and negative associations.

And while there are common color meanings to consider, it is important to know that different people and different cultures may have their own associations with color.



Red can symbolize **Love** but also **Anger**.

Ever heard of the expression “Seeing Red?”

# Color Meaning: Color Impact and Personal Color

Colors can impact emotions or influence behaviors.

Certain colors are thought to have a calming effect on a person while others might make a person mad or hungry.

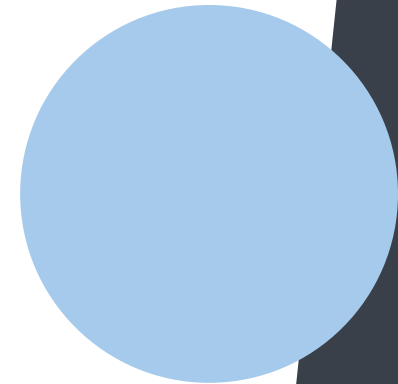
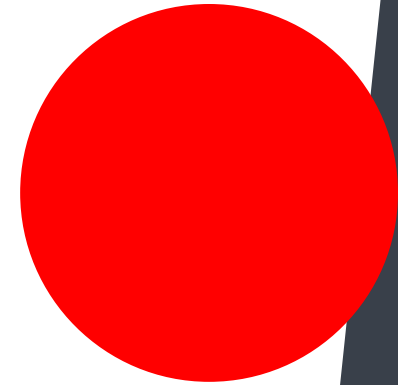
Which of these two colors makes you feel calmer? Why?

What do you think of when you think of the color blue?

People can also have personal color associations.

Blue is a common answer for a person's favorite color.

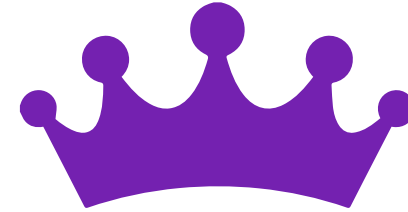
Is blue your favorite color? If so, why? If not, what color is, and why?



# Color Meaning: Cultural and Historical

Some colors have been used through history to represent an idea.

Purple clothing was historically worn by some kings and queens, so the color is still associated with royalty.



Other meanings come from our culture.

Green has many associations, including good luck, like the color of a “lucky” four leaf clover.





# Green.

Let's brainstorm more meanings and connections to the color green.

Remember to consider:

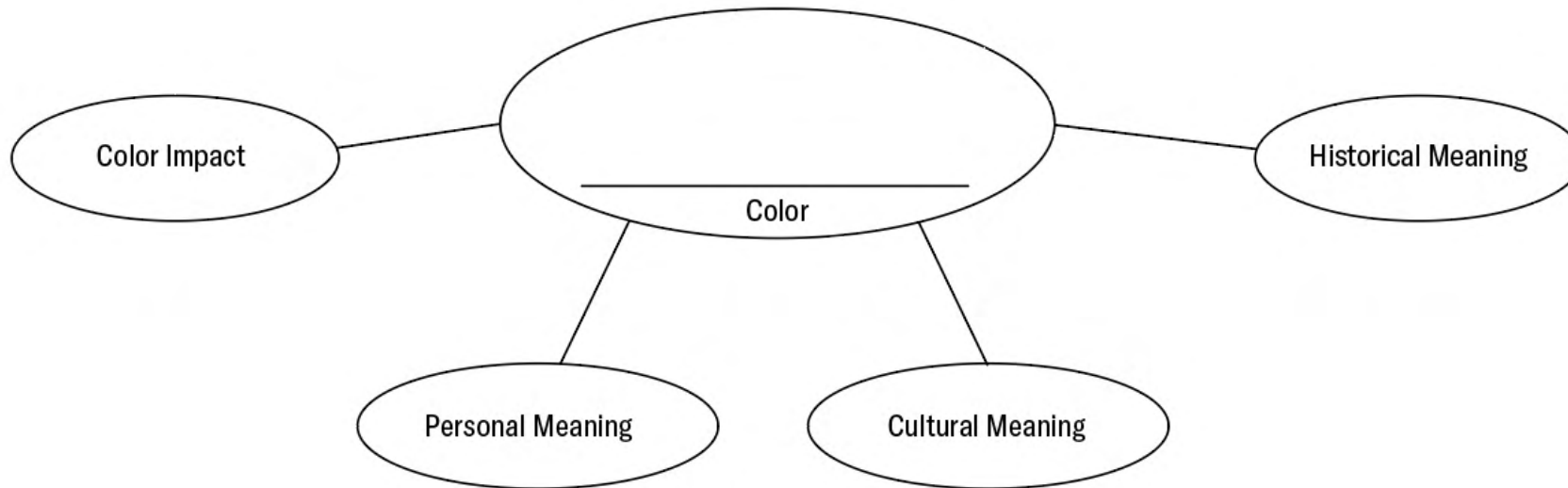
- Color Impact
- Personal Meaning
- Cultural Meaning
- Historical Meaning





# Color Meaning Mind Map

Now it's your turn! Use the mind map to brainstorm and/or research meanings for another color.



# Color Meaning Discussion

In your groups, share ideas from your mind maps.

- Discuss which ideas were common throughout the group.
- Determine at least 2-3 meanings to share with the class.

As groups, share and write in color meanings to the chart on the back of your handout.

# Color Meanings

Here are some common color meanings to consider.

**LIGHT**  
**HOPE**  
**FRESHNESS**  
**INNOCENCE**

**LOVE**  
**POWER**  
**ANGER**  
**WARNING**

**PLAYFUL**  
**CARING**  
**YOUTHFUL**  
**FEMININE**

**EXCITEMENT**  
**HEALTH**  
**WARMTH**  
**SOCIAL**

**CREATIVITY**  
**OPTIMISM**  
**JOY**  
**CAUTION**

**NATURE**  
**GROWTH**  
**RENEWAL**  
**WEALTH**

**TRUST**  
**PEACE**  
**STABILITY**  
**CALM**

**ROYAL**  
**LUXURY**  
**WISDOM**  
**UNIQUE**

**FORMAL**  
**MYSTERY**  
**STRENGTH**  
**DARKNESS**



# ARTIST AND ARTWORK

# Anne Lindberg

- Artist from upstate New York.
- Has exhibited work nationally and internationally.
- BFA from Miami University and MFA from Cranbrook Academy of Art.
- Creates works with an emphasis color theory and the psychological impact of color.



# Artist Interview Video 1

- [Click here to open Artist Interview Video 1](#)
  - The video is also hyperlinked in the *Community Created* Educators' Guide.



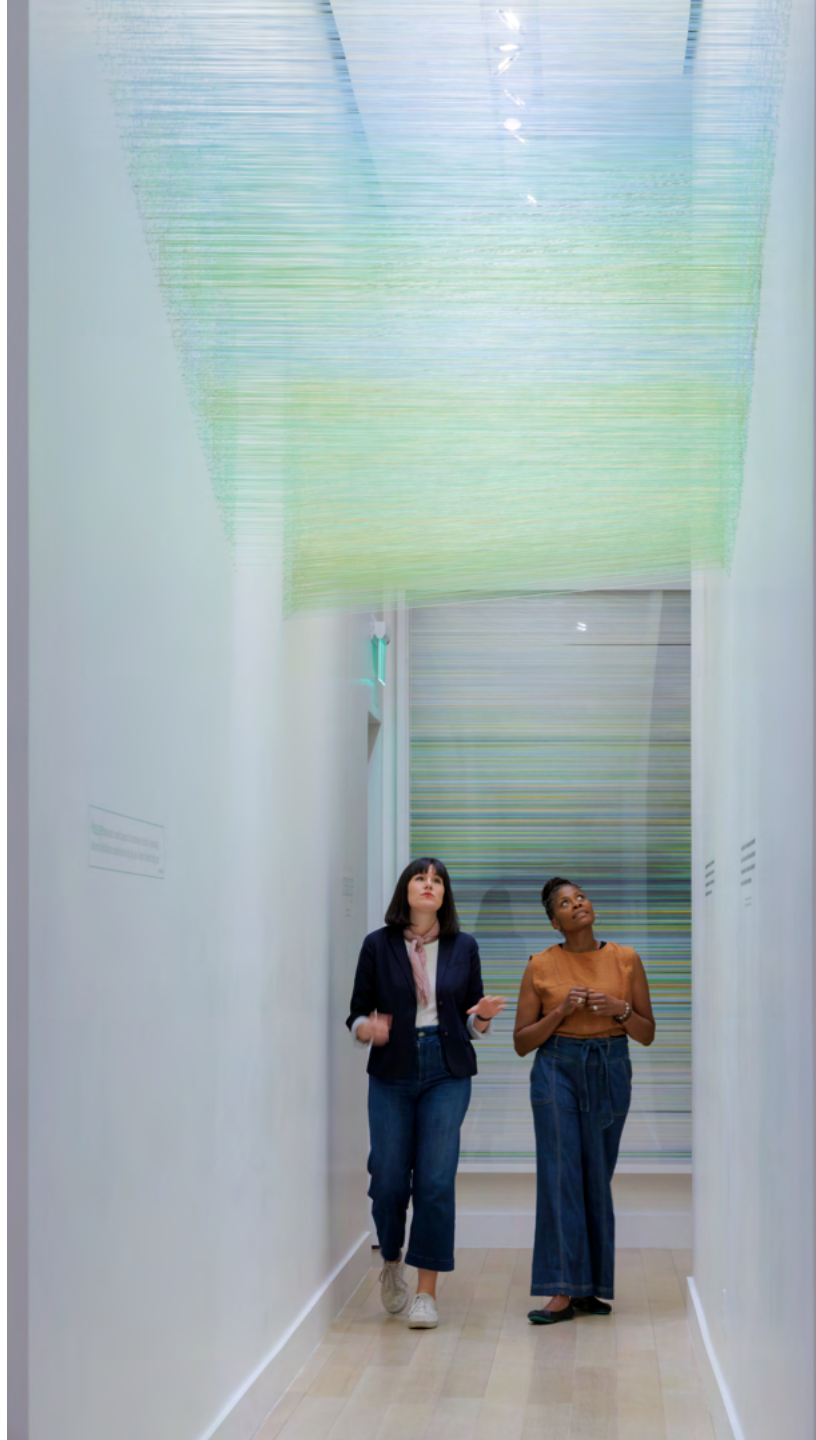
# passage

Site-specific installation at the Arkansas Museum of Fine Arts.

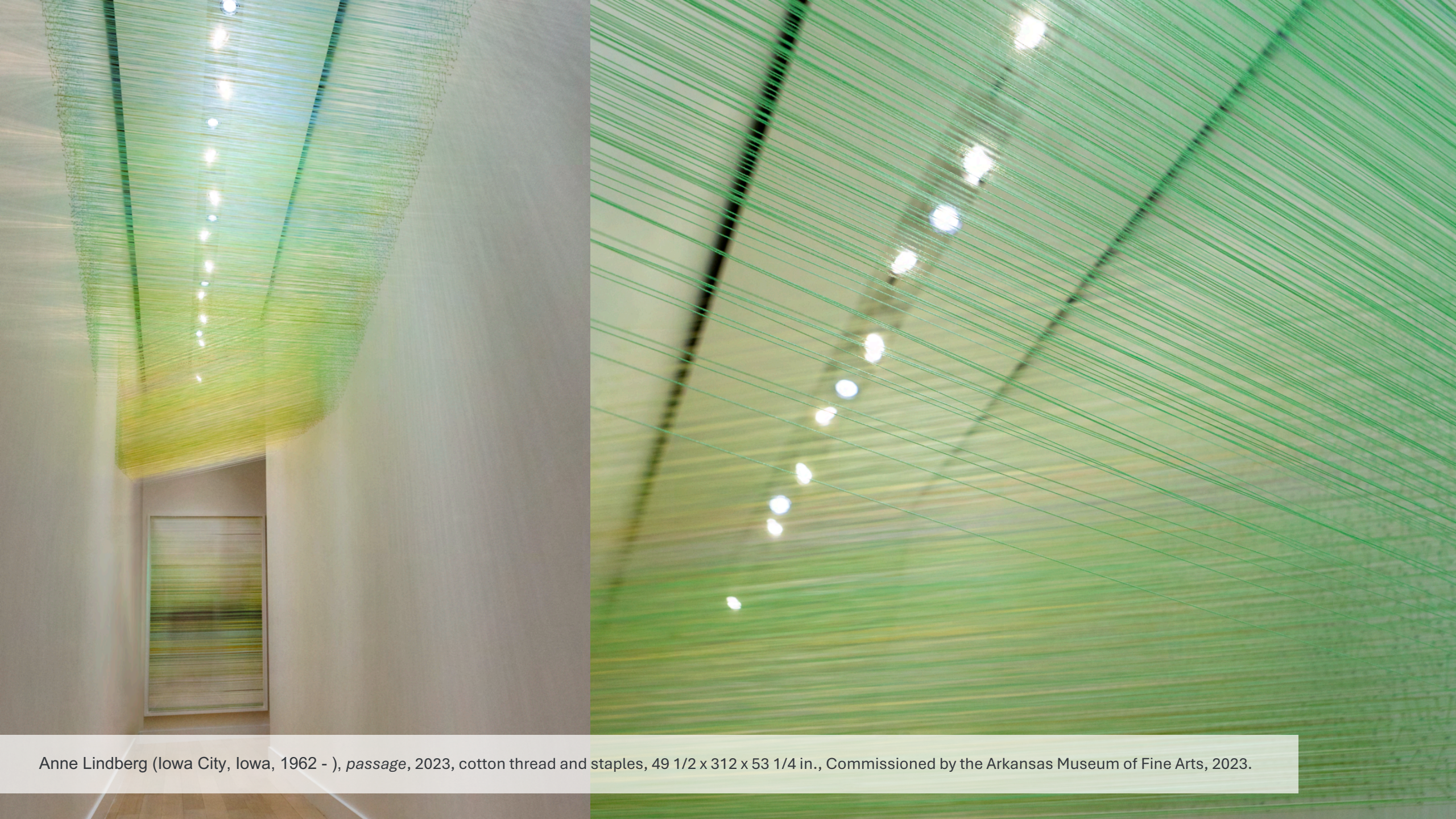
- **Site-specific** describes a large-scale display designed to engage a specific location or for a temporary amount of time.

A “cloud of color” made of taught colorful thread hangs above guests in the corridor. Guests pass under the artwork as they move from one gallery to another.

Anne Lindberg (Iowa City, Iowa, 1962 - ), *passage*, 2023, cotton thread and staples, 49 1/2 x 312 x 53 1/4 in., Commissioned by the Arkansas Museum of Fine Arts, 2023.







Anne Lindberg (Iowa City, Iowa, 1962 - ), *passage*, 2023, cotton thread and staples, 49 1/2 x 312 x 53 1/4 in., Commissioned by the Arkansas Museum of Fine Arts, 2023.





Anne Lindberg (Iowa City, Iowa, 1962 - ), *passage*, 2023, cotton thread and staples, 49 1/2 x 312 x 53 1/4 in., Commissioned by the Arkansas Museum of Fine Arts, 2023.



# Artist Interview Video 2

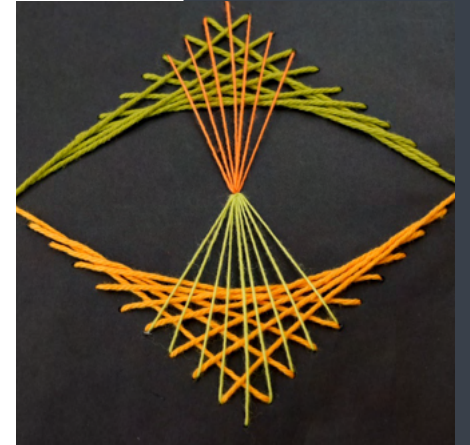
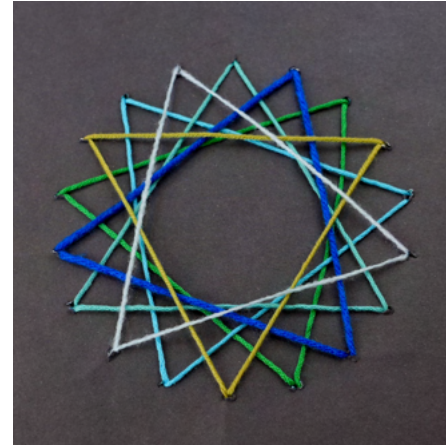
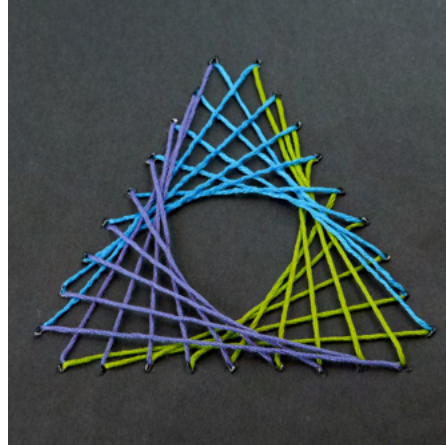
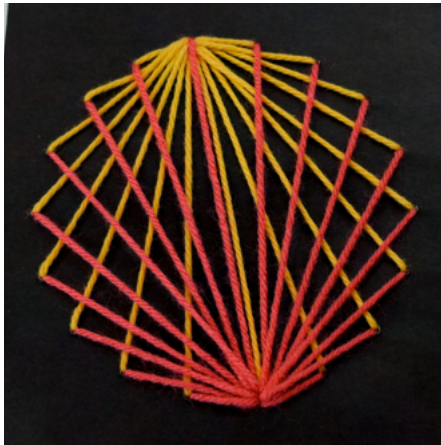
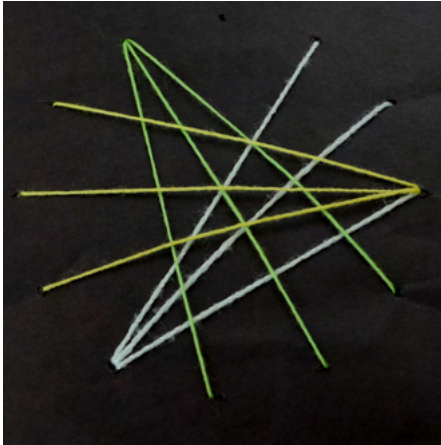
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# ARTWORK PLANNING

## LINE + COLOR

# String Art Project

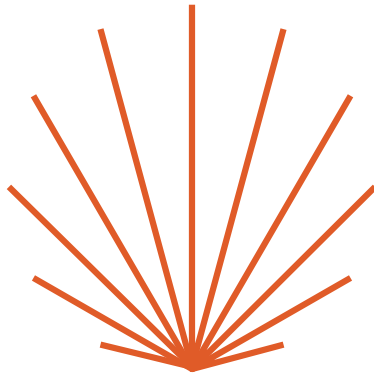
Inspired by Anne Lindberg's *passage*, create string art emphasizing line and color.



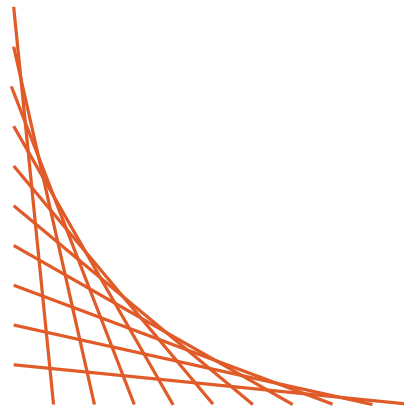
# String Art – Line Designs

Simple straight lines can be used to create a variety of patterns, shapes, and even curved designs.

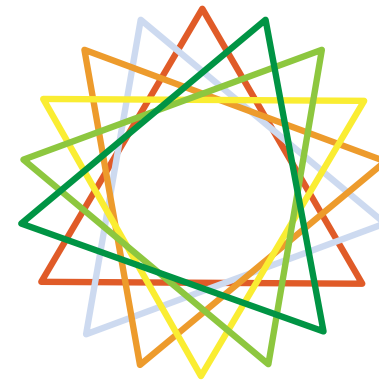
Here are three basic design techniques that can be repeated and combined to create unique string art designs:



Radial



Parabolic Curve

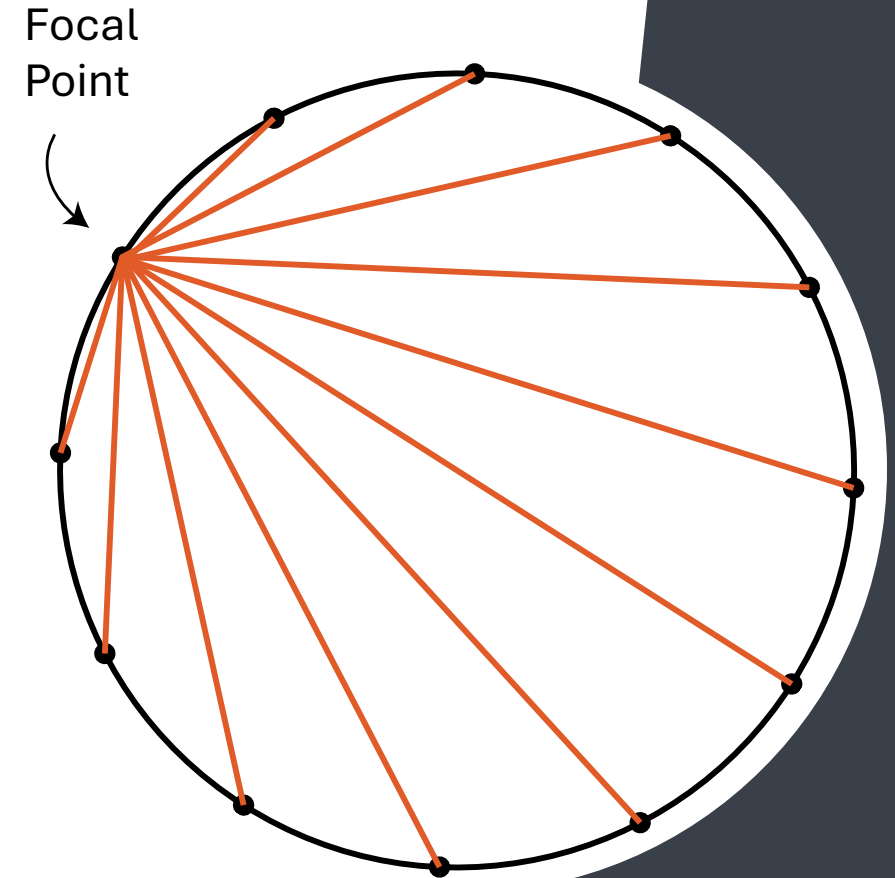


Spiral

# Radial Design

A **Radial Design** has lines, arranged like rays, going in different directions from a common point.

1. Choose one point along the circle to be your focal point.
  - Each line you draw will **radiate** from the focal point.
2. Using a ruler, draw a line connecting your focus point to the opposite point.
3. Continue to draw lines from the focus point to the other points along the circle.

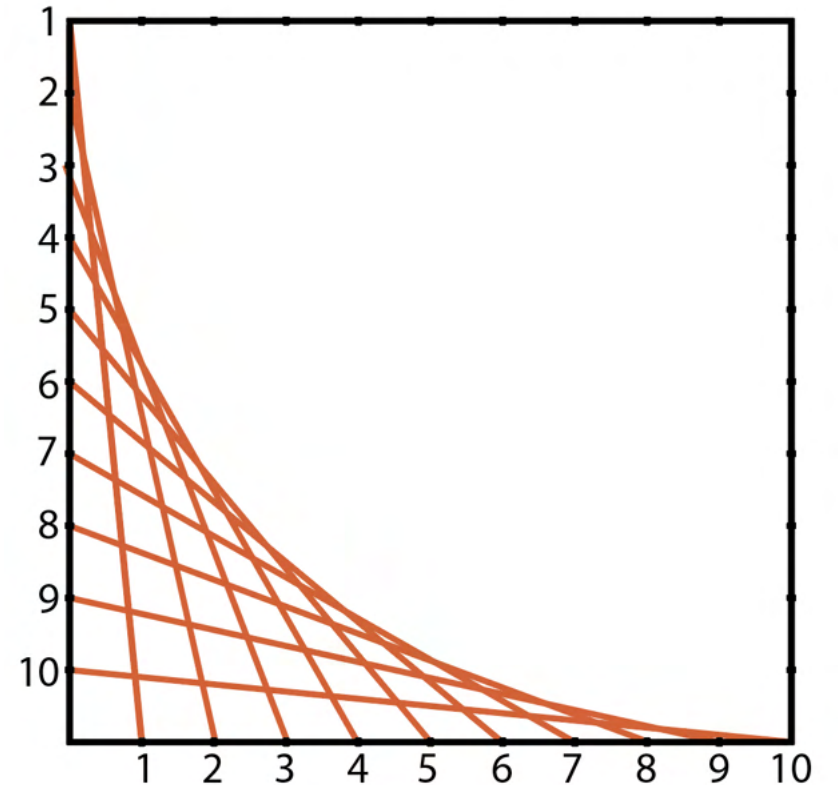




# Parabolic Curve

A **Parabolic Curve** is a curve made only using straight lines.

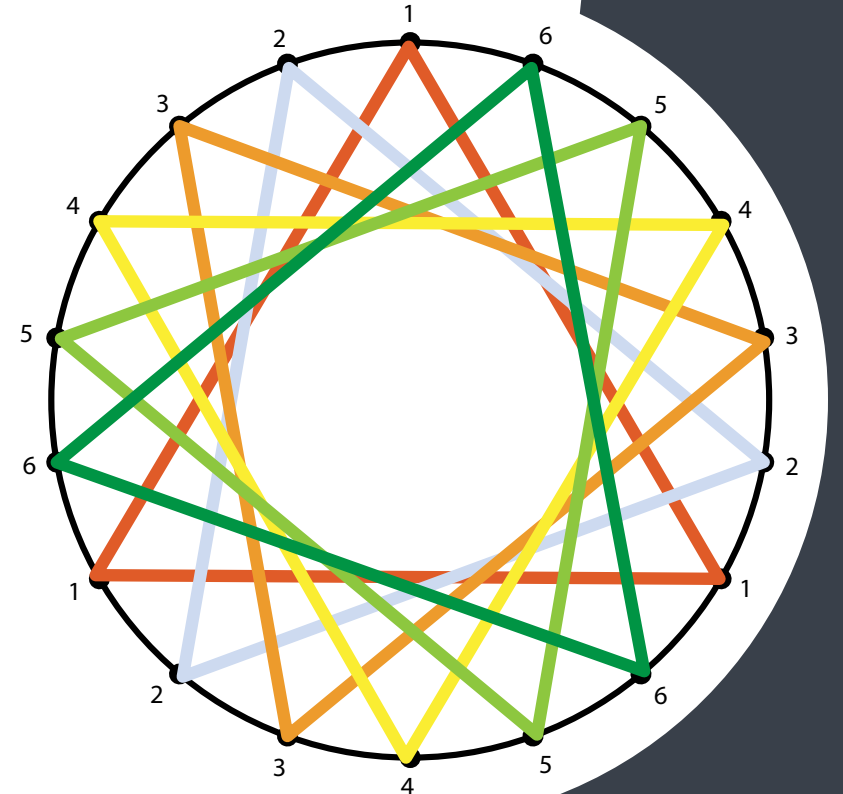
- To practice the technique, use a ruler to draw straight lines to connect the matching numbers.
  - 1 to 1, 2 to 2, and so on.



# Spiral Design

A **Spiral Design** is a pattern that rotates around a central point.

- Create a spiral design using only triangles.
- Use a ruler to draw straight lines connecting the matching numbers around the circle.
- Each set of numbered points will make a triangle.
  - 1 to 1 to 1, 2 to 2 to 2, and so on.

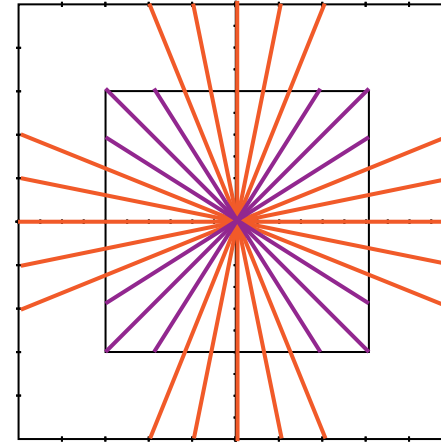
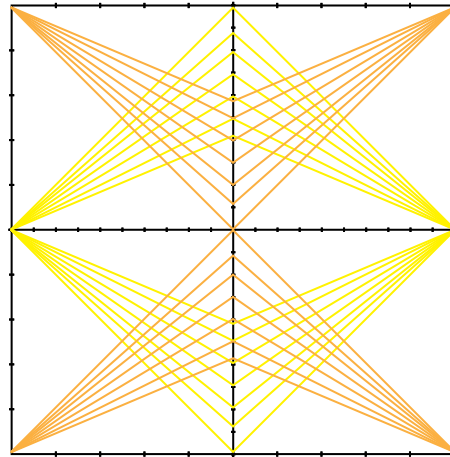
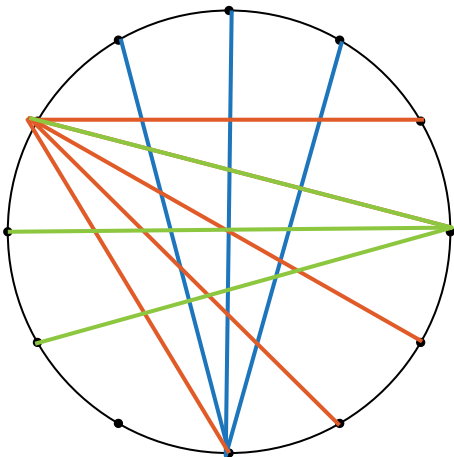


# Combining Techniques

Create 2-3 unique design that combine techniques.

How can the basic line design techniques be repeated, overlapped, and rotated to create new designs?

Add to the shape grids or make your own.



# String Art – Color Choice

- Option 1: Using color meanings, select colors to represent your answer to the question or theme provided by your teacher.
- Option 2: Choose a color scheme (complementary, secondary, triad, split-complementary, etc.) to incorporate into your final artwork.

# Final Design

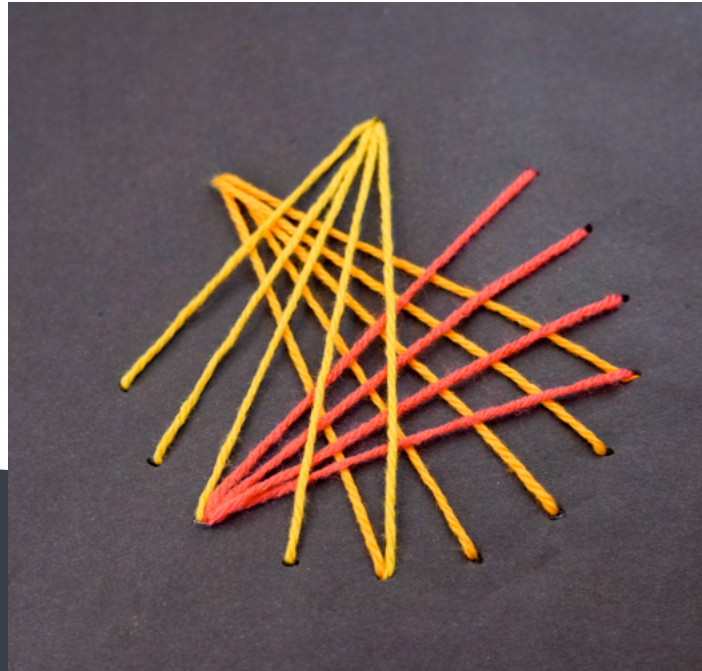
Use one of the blank line design handouts to draw your final string art design, incorporating your selected colors.

You will use this handout as a guide for creating your string art.



# ART MAKING

## STRING ART

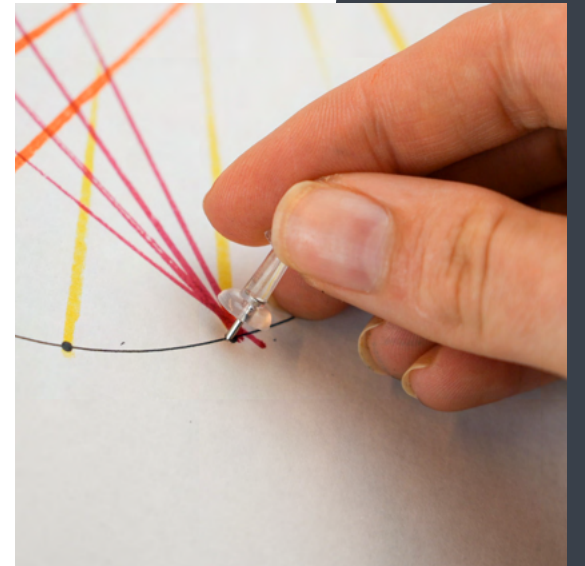
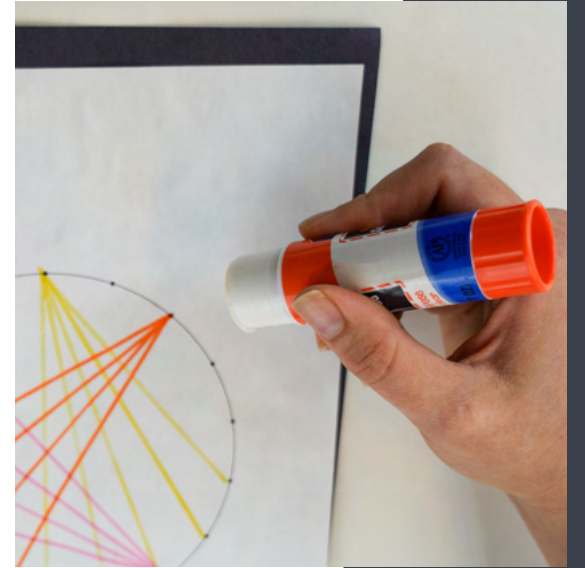


# 1. Preparation

Glue your final design plan to the center of a piece of cardstock or cardboard.

The handout will be the “back” of the artwork and the blank side will be the “front.”

Using a push pin or needle, poke a hole in the dot of each point needed for the design.

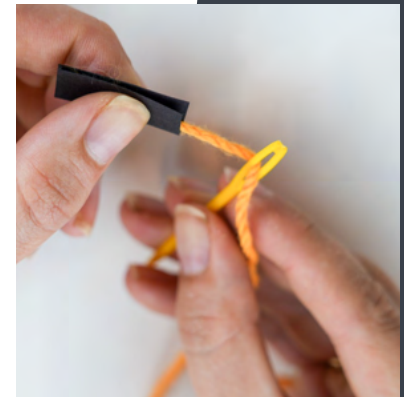
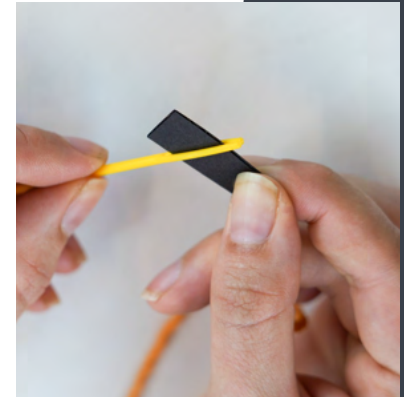
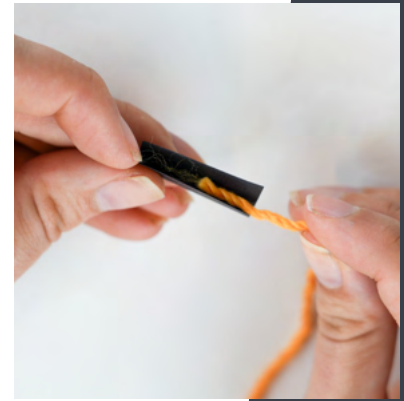


## 2. Threading a Needle

Thread a needle with a length of colored thread, yarn, string, etc.

If the thread doesn't easily go through the eye of the needle, try this trick:

- Fold a thin small piece of paper in half.
- Put the end of the thread inside the folded paper.
- Holding the paper tightly, push the paper, and thread through the eye of the needle.

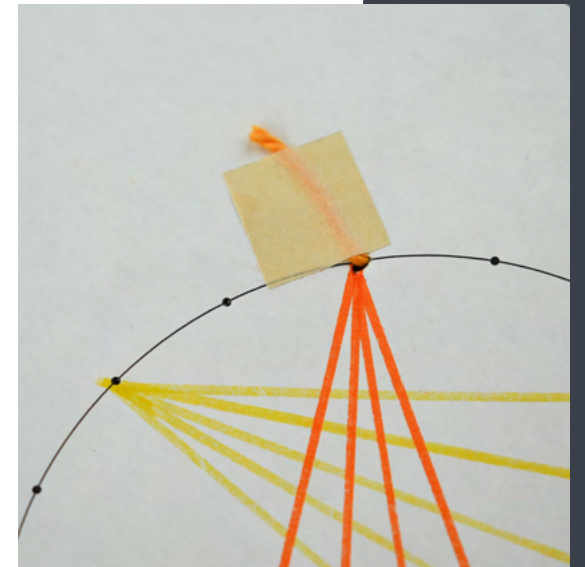
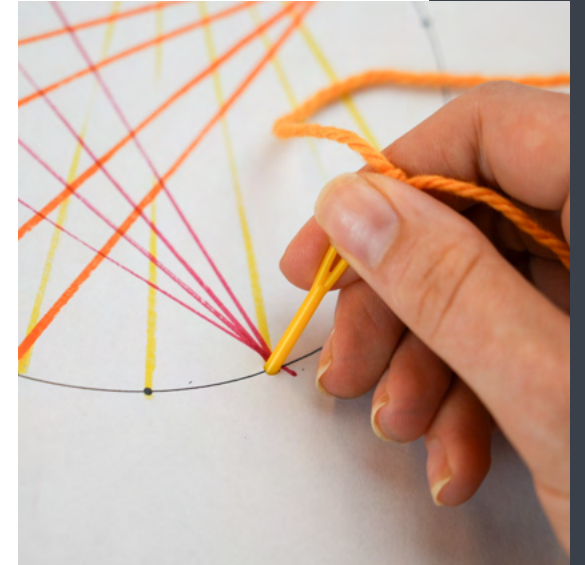


# 3. Starting a Line

Starting from the back of the artwork, push the threaded needle through the first point.

Keep pulling the thread until there is about 1 inch of thread left.

Tape the end of the thread to the back of the cardstock.  
*(Make sure to not tape over the hole.)*



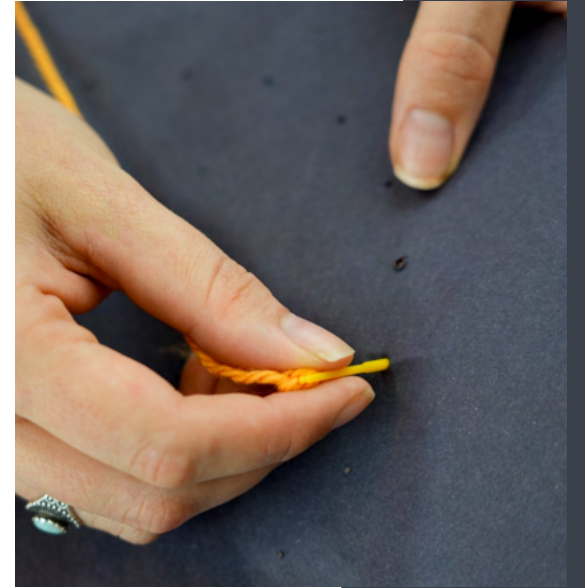
# 4. Sewing

From the “front” side, push the needle through the second point.

- The thread should **never** wrap around the edge of the cardstock or cardboard.

Pull the thread slowly through until it lays flat.

On the back side of the paper, push the threaded needle through the next point and continue the process.



Take your time  
and pay  
attention to  
the pattern.



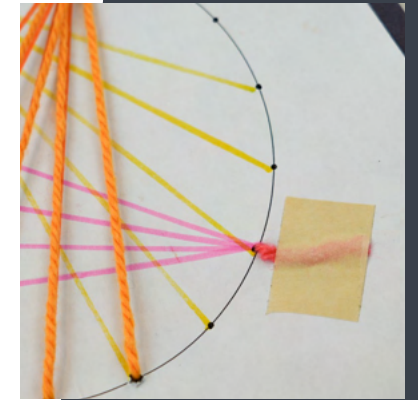
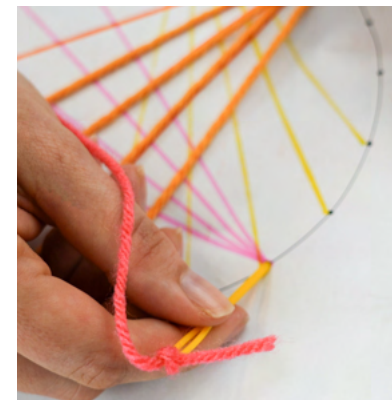
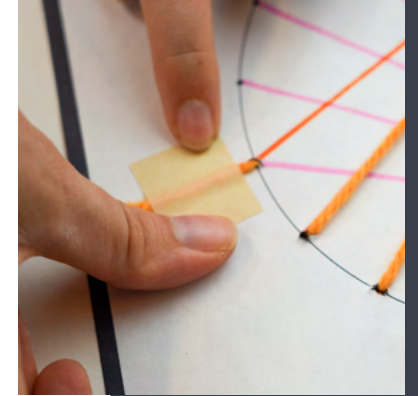
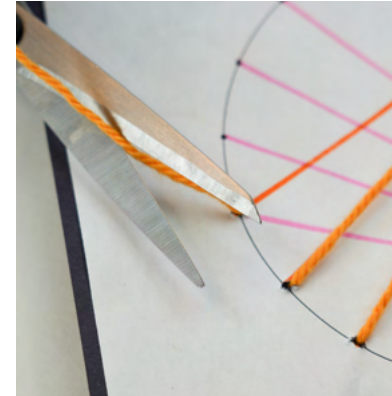
# 5. Ending a Thread

When a thread runs out or a color needs to be switched, end on the “back” of the artwork.

Cut the thread if needed and tape the small end of thread to the back of the paper.

Then rethread the needle, tape down the end, and start at the point where the thread should continue.

- Make sure not to tape over any holes.



# PROJECT REFLECTION



# Reflection Questions

How do artists choose what colors to use in an artwork?

How can color choices impact an artwork?

Why can it be important to practice and plan before starting an artwork?

What was your favorite part of this project?



# COMMUNITY CREATED

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