## Advanced Art Rubric

### Abstract Tempera Painting Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rate Yourself</th>
<th>Teacher Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criteria 1</td>
<td>Composition: Components of composition are well placed, space is well utilized, all components are important to communicating visual idea. (20 pts.)</td>
<td>20-18</td>
<td>20-18</td>
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<td>Criteria 2</td>
<td>Abstract: Concepts of abstract art are demonstrated, subject is hard to recognize, subjects are enlarged and not shown in its entirety. (20 pts.)</td>
<td>20-18</td>
<td>20-18</td>
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<td>Criteria 3</td>
<td>Color: An appropriate color scheme (as discussed in class) was used throughout the painting. A variety of values were used to distinguish different areas. (20 pts.)</td>
<td>20-18</td>
<td>20-18</td>
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<td>Criteria 4</td>
<td>Effort: took time to develop idea, worked hard, completed project and used art time wisely. (20 pts.)</td>
<td>20-18</td>
<td>20-18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Criteria 5</td>
<td>Craftsmanship: Neat, clean and complete, skillful use of art tools and media. (20 pts.)</td>
<td>20-18</td>
<td>20-18</td>
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### Total Points: 100

**Grade:**

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Ideas for comment: Was there a particular challenge you did not anticipate? How did you solve it? What do you feel is the most valuable skill or concept you learned from this project? How could you use this skill or concept in other art projects? What do you like most about your project and why? If you were to do this project again, what would you do differently?

**Students Comments:**

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**Teacher Comments:**
Abstract Art
Tempera painting

1. Using a paper viewfinder, “frame out” 3 possible images that would lend themselves to a successful composition for an abstract painting.
2. In your sketchbook, draw 3 thumbnail sketches of possible ideas and choose the composition that would make the most successful abstract painting (consider balance, emphasis, unity).
3. Using pencil, enlarge the small sketch onto a 16x20 board. Block in the large shapes and lines, leaving out the small details. They will be painted later.
4. Choose a color scheme as discussed in class that will further abstract the image. Color schemes could include primary, secondary, monochromatic, analogous, tertiary, or complementary, plus the tints and shades of the chosen colors.
5. Using a palette, mix the proper colors from the primary colors, and begin the painting by layering the base colors first and working up in layers to the finer details.
6. Continue working into the painting until it is a successful abstract piece.

Abstract art can be a painting or sculpture. The subject of the work is based on what you see: color, shapes, brushstrokes, size, scale and, in some cases, the process.

Abstraction indicates a departure from reality in art. This departure from accurate representation can be slight, partial, or it can be complete. Artwork which takes liberties, altering for instance color and form in ways that are conspicuous, can be said to be partially abstract. Total abstraction bears no trace of any reference to anything recognizable.
Action Painting emphasizes the process of making art, often through a variety of techniques that include dripping, dabbing, smearing, and even flinging paint on to the surface of the canvas. These energetic techniques depend on broad gestures directed by the artist's sense of control interacting with chance or random occurrences. Abstract Art began is 1911.

Georgie O’keeffe was an American artist (1887-1986). She made large-format painting of enlarged blossoms, presenting them close up as if seen through a magnifying lens, buildings of New York and images inspired by Northern Mexico where she eventually made her permanent home in 1949. She has been recognized as the Mother of American Modernism.