

FIRST TERM: E-LEARNING NOTES

SUBJECT: VISUAL ARTS

SS3 FIRST TERM

WEEK 1

TOPIC: DRAWING AND SHADING

- Meaning of Drawing
- Types of Drawing

Content.

Drawing is the art of using lines to express an idea on paper, canvas, or wall.

There are six major types of drawing namely; Nature, Still life, Life, Imaginative, Landscape and Seascape drawing.

1. Nature drawing:-It is the drawing of natural creatures which include animals, plants, aquatic creatures rocks etc.
2. Still life drawing:- is the drawing of man-made objects like cup, book, house, car, table etc.

3. Life drawing;- It is the drawing of human figures.
4. Imaginative drawing; - It is the art of drawing from one's idea.
5. Landscape drawing;- It is the drawing of the natural and physical features of an environment.
6. Seascape drawing;- It is the drawing of sea expanse and its natural features.

EVALUATION

1. Define still life drawing.
2. List any five (5) man-made objects.

SUB-TOPIC:- APPLICATION OF SHADING TECHNIQUES – Blurring, hatching, pointillism, cross hatching.

CONTENT.

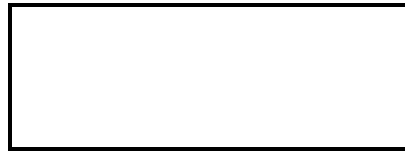
Shading is the process of introducing light and shade to our drawing. This exercise is also called chiaroscuro i.e. Treatment of light and shade. Shading gives solidity effect to the objects and makes the objects looks real.

The shading techniques are as follows:

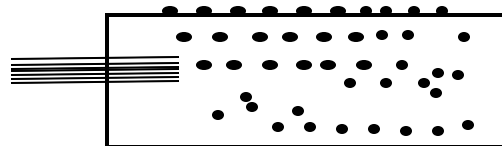
- (i) **Hatching:** - this is art of using strokes or lines to represent the reflection of light in drawing.



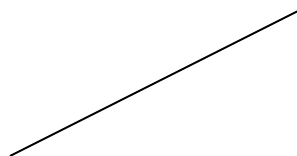
- (ii) **Cross hatching:** This is the use of vertical and horizontal lines to represent reflection of light in drawing.

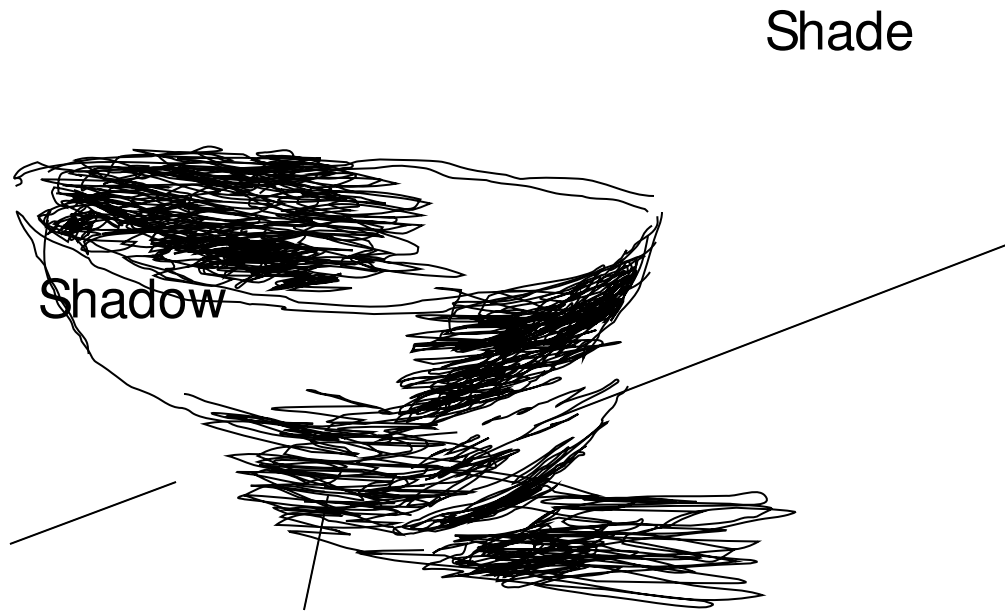


- (iii) **Pointillism** :- It is the art of using small dots as shading.



- (iv) **Blurring** :- This is a shading method which involves rubbing to produce tonal effect in medium used in drawing.





Highlight Middle tone

EVALUATION

1. What is shading?
2. With the aid of illustration describe hatching method of shading.

QUESTIONS

1. Which shape best describe a ball. (a) oval (b) cone (c) circle (d) triangle

2. The type of shading where two strokes of lines are superimposed in different directions is _____ (a) Hatching (b) cross hatching (c) blurring (d) pointillism.
3. The function of shading is _____ (a) to make the object looks real (b) to darken the object (c) to show artist's confidence. (d) To make object look attractive.
4. Drawing of man-made object is _____ (a) drawing of man and object (b) drawing of man without object. (c) Drawing of inanimate object. (d) Drawing of man's company.
5. _____ is an example of man-made object. (a) leaf (b) book (c) butterfly (d) rock

WEEK 2

HISTORY OF ART: Early Christian, Islamic, and Renaissance Arts

1. EARLY CHRISTIAN ART

Period: c. 200 AD – 600 AD

Roman Empire → which includes Catacombs, Churches in Rome, Ravenna, Constantinople

Historical Background

After Christianity was legalized by Emperor Constantine in 313 AD, Christians could build churches openly. Art was used to teach Bible stories to people who couldn't read.

B. Characteristics

1. Purpose: Religious teaching + Symbolism, not realism
2. Subjects: Jesus as Good Shepherd, Jonah, Noah, Fish, Cross, Lamb. Later: Virgin Mary and Saints
3. Style: Flat, no perspective, large eyes to show spirituality
4. Materials: Frescoes in Catacombs, Mosaics, Illuminated manuscripts, Sarcophagi
5. Architecture: Basilica style church - long hall with columns. Example: Old St. Peter's Basilica, Rome

Famous Examples

- Catacomb Paintings - Rome underground tombs
- Ravenna Mosaics - San Vitale Church, gold backgrounds
- Chi-Rho Symbol for Christ

D. Key Ideas

Art = to teach faith and hope, not to show beauty of body
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2. ISLAMIC ART

Period: c. 622 AD – 1800 AD

LOCATIONS Middle East, North Africa, Spain, Persia, India. Spread with Islam

A. Historical Background

Islam Started after Prophet Muhammad in 622 AD.
Move against making images of God or prophets, artists focused on other things.

B. Characteristics

1. Aniconism : No images of Allah, Prophet, or sometimes humans/ animals in religious buildings

2. Main Elements:

- Calligraphy - Writing Quranic verses beautifully.

Most important art form

- Arabesque - Flowing plant and floral patterns

- Geometric Patterns - Stars, interlacing shapes.

Shows infinity of Allah

- Architecture - Domes, Minarets, Arches,

Courtyards

3. Materials: Tiles, carpets, metalwork, manuscripts, ceramics

4. Colors: Blue, gold, turquoise, red

C. Famous Examples

- Architecture: Dome of the Rock, Jerusalem.

Alhambra, Spain. Taj Mahal, India

- Calligraphy: Quran manuscripts with gold illumination

- Decorative Arts: Persian carpets, Iznik tiles

D. Key Idea

Art = To reflect the perfection and oneness of Allah through pattern, light, and word

3. RENAISSANCE ART

Period: c. 1400 – 1600 AD*

Location : Started in Florence, Italy → Spread to all of Europe

Meaning: "Rebirth" - Rebirth of Greek and Roman ideas

A. Historical Background

After the Middle Ages, Europe rediscovered Greek/Roman art and science. Rich families like the Medici sponsored artists. Humanism became popular - focus on man and nature.

B. Characteristics

1. Humanism: Paint real people with emotion, anatomy, and beauty
2. Realism & Perspective: Linear perspective, chiaroscuro = light and shadow, 3D effect
3. Subjects: Bible stories, Mythology, Portraits, Nature
4. Techniques: Oil painting, Fresco, Sculpture in marble
5. Focus: Individualism, Scientific study of body

C. Famous Artists & Works

Artist Work Feature

Leonardo da Vinci, Mona Lisa, Last Supper
Sfumato, Realism

Michelangelo, Sistine Chapel Ceiling, David
Anatomy, Power

Raphael, School of Athens
Perspective, Harmony

D. Key Idea

Art = To celebrate God, Man, and Nature using science and beauty

4. COMPARISON TABLE FOR EXAM

Feature Early Christian Islamic Renaissance

Time: 200 - 600 AD 622 AD - 1800 AD 1400 - 1600 AD

Main Goal, Teach Bible, Worship Allah Celebrate Man + God

Human Figure, Symbolic, flat Avoided in mosques

Realistic, anatomical

Main Motif, Symbols: Fish, Cross Calligraphy,

Geometry Perspective, Nude figures

Architecture, Basilica Mosque with Dome & Minaret

Classical columns, Dome

Famous Place, Ravenna Alhambra Florence

5. Quick SS 1 / WAEC Art Questions

Q1: Early Christian art was mainly found in

*Ans:

Q2: The most important art form in Islamic art is

*Ans:

Q3: Renaissance means

*Ans:

Q4: Name 2 Renaissance artists.

*Ans:

Q5: Why did Islamic art use geometric patterns?

*Ans:

WEEK 3

NIGERIAN CONTEMPORARY ARTISTS & THEIR SPECIALIZATION

Contemporary Art = Art made from 1960s till today. Nigerian contemporary artists mix tradition and modern ideas to talk about politics, culture, identity, and society.

1. LIST OF MAJOR NIGERIAN CONTEMPORARY ARTISTS

Artist, Specialization / Medium Famous For / Style

1. Ben Enwonwu: Sculpture & Painting Father of Modern Nigerian Art". Tutu, painting, Bronze sculptures. Blend of Igbo culture and realism
2. Bruce Onobrakpeya: Printmaking, Painting, Sculpture** Pioneer of plastography and plastocast printmaking. Folklore and Christian themes
3. Yusuf Grillo: Painting, Bold use of color. Yoruba culture, landscapes, and human figures. Batik style
4. Uche Okeke: Painting, Drawing, Sculpture Founder of Zaria Rebels and Uli Art Movement .

Revived Igbo Uli body art

5. Aina Onabolu: Painting "Father of Nigerian Art Education". Naturalistic portraits

6. Nike Davies-Okundaye: Textile, Batik, Painting
Runs Nike Art Gallery. Adire and Batik textiles.

Women empowerment themes

7. Twins Seven: Painting, Sculpture Osogbo School.
Yoruba mythology, bright colors, dream-like figures

8. El Anatsui: Sculpture, Installation Ghanaian-
Nigerian. Uses bottle caps to make giant tapestries.
Recycled materials

9. Peju Alatise: Sculpture, Painting, Installation 3D
sculptures and poetry. Themes on girl child,
oppression, and hope

10. Ndidi Dike: Mixed Media, Painting, Installation
Abstract art about urban life, memory, and politics in
Lagos

11. Victor Ehikhamenor :Painting , Photography,
Sculpture, Benin royal symbols, Uli patterns,
religious themes. Also a writer

12. Njideka Akunyili Crosby: Painting, Drawing,
Photo Transfer Lives in USA. Photo-transfer +
drawing on paper. Diaspora and family life

13. Jelili Atiku: Performance Art, Installation Uses
his body and public spaces to protest social issues

14. Sokari Douglas Camp: Sculpture, Metal kinetic

sculptures. Kalabari masquerades and movement
15. Olu Amoda: Sculpture Recycled metal scraps.
Cars, machines, and human forms

2. GROUPED BY SPECIALIZATION

A. PAINTING

Ben Enwonwu, Yusuf Grillo, Uche Okeke, Aina
Onabolu, Twins Seven, Ndididi Dike, Njideka Akunyili
Crosby

B. SCULPTURE & INSTALLATION

Ben Enwonwu, Bruce Onobrakpeya, El Anatsui, Peju
Alatise, Sokari Douglas Camp, Olu Amoda

C. PRINTMAKING & TEXTILE

Bruce Onobrakpeya - _Printmaking_
Nike Davies-Okundaye - _Batik & Adire Textile_

D. MIXED MEDIA & PHOTOGRAPHY

Victor Ehikhamenor, Ndididi Dike, Njideka Akunyili
Crosby

E. PERFORMANCE ART

Jelili Atiku

3. KEY ART MOVEMENTS IN NIGERIA

1. Zaria Rebels / Zaria Art Society 1958 - Uche Okeke, Yusuf Grillo, Demas Nwoko. Wanted "Natural Synthesis" - mix African and Western art
2. Osogbo School 1960s - Twins SevenSeven. Folk art, bright colors
3. Uli Movement - Uche Okeke. Revived Igbo linear designs

4. Quick SS 1 / WAEC Art Questions

Q1: Name the "Father of Modern Nigerian Art".

*Ans:

Q2: Bruce Onobrakpeya is known for

*Ans:

Q3: Nike Davies-Okundaye specializes in

*Ans:

Q4: El Anatsui is famous for sculptures made from

*Ans:

Q5: The Uli Movement was founded by

*Ans:

WEEK 4

CUBISM IN ART*

Period: 1907 – 1914

Founded by: Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque
Paris, France

Meaning: "Cubism" came from an art critic who said the paintings looked like "cubes"

1. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

At the start of the 1900s, artists were tired of painting things exactly as they looked.

Influences on Cubism:

1. African tribal masks - Picasso saw them in a Paris museum
2. Cézanne- He said "treat nature in terms of cylinders, spheres, and cones"
3. Photography - Cameras could do realism, so painters wanted something new

Goal: _Show an object from many sides at the same time_
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2. CHARACTERISTICS OF CUBISM

Feature Explanation

1. Fragmentation: Objects are broken into small geometric shapes - cubes, triangles, cylinders
2. Multiple Viewpoints You see the front, side, and top of an object all at once
3. Flattened Space: No deep perspective. Everything looks flat on the canvas
4. Monochrome Colors: Early Cubism used dull browns, grays, greens. Later used bright colors
5. Collage: Real materials like newspaper, wallpaper pasted on canvas
6. No Single Light Source, Light comes from everywhere

3. THE 2 MAIN PHASES OF CUBISM

A. Analytical Cubism 1908 - 1912

- Goal: Analyze and break down the object
- Style: Very fragmented, confusing, dull colors
- Look: Like seeing through glass
- Famous Work: Girl with a Mandolin by Picasso, Violin and Candlestick by Braque

B. Synthetic Cubism 1912 - 1914

- Goal: Put pieces back together to make a new

whole

- Style: Simpler shapes, brighter colors, larger forms
- New Technique: Collage- pasting real things on painting
- Famous Work: Still Life with Chair Caning by Picasso

3. FAMOUS CUBIST ARTISTS & WORKS*

1. Pablo Picasso - Les Femmes d'Alger (O.J.) 1907. This painting started Cubism
2. Georges Braque- Houses at L'Estaque
3. Juan Gris - Bottle and Fruit Dish. More colorful and neat
4. Fernand Léger - "Tubist" - used cylinder shapes

5. WHY CUBISM WAS IMPORTANT

1. Broke tradition - First art movement to reject realism completely
2. Influenced other art - Led to Futurism, Constructivism, Abstract art
3. New way of seeing - Like looking at an object while walking around it

6. Quick SS 1 / WAEC Art Questions

Q1: Cubism was founded by ----- and -----

Ans:

Q2: Name 2 characteristics of Cubism.

*Ans:

Q3: The painting _Les Demoiselles d'Avignon_ was done by -----

*Ans:

Q4: Collage was introduced during -----
Cubism.

*Ans:

Q5: True or False: Cubist paintings show objects from one viewpoint only. []

*Ans:

WEEK 5

FURNITURE MAKING IN ART

Furniture Making: is the art and craft of designing and constructing functional objects used in homes, offices, and public places.

In Art, it's under Applied Art / Crafts because it is both useful and decorative.

1. DEFINITION

Furniture refers to movable objects in a room that make it suitable for living or working.

Examples: Chair, table, bed, cupboard, stool, shelf, sofa

2. IMPORTANCE OF FURNITURE MAKING

1. Functionality: Provides comfort, storage, and support
2. Aesthetic Value: Beautifies homes and offices
3. Cultural Expression: Shows the tradition of a people. E.g. Yoruba carved stools, Igbo carved doors
4. Economic Value: Creates jobs and income for carpenters and designers
5. Preservation of Materials: Uses wood, metal, plastic, cane, etc.

3. MATERIALS USED IN FURNITURE MAKING*

1. Wood: Most common. Strong and beautiful
Chairs, tables, wardrobes. Teak, Mahogany, Iroko
2. Metal: Strong, modern look Office chairs, school desks, hospital beds
3. Plastic: Lightweight, waterproof Plastic chairs, tables for outdoors
4. Cane/Rattan: Flexible, decorative Baskets, chairs, sofas
5. Glass: For decoration Glass table tops, shelves
6. Upholstery Materials: Foam, fabric, leather Sofas,

cushioned chairs.

4. TOOLS USED IN FURNITURE MAKING

1. Measuring: Tape rule, Ruler, Try square
2. Cutting : Saw, Axe, Chisel
3. Shaping: Plane, File, Lathe machine
4. Joining: Hammer, Screwdriver, Glue, Nails, Screws
5. Finishing: Sandpaper, Paint brush, Spray gun, Varnish

5. PROCESSES / STEPS IN FURNITURE MAKING*

1. Designing: Draw the sketch and plan measurements
2. Material Selection: Choose wood or other materials
3. Measuring and Marking: Mark wood to size
4. Cutting: Cut wood to required shape
5. Joining/Assembly : Join parts with nails, glue, mortise and tenon
6. Shaping and Smoothing: Plane and sand to smooth surface
7. Finishing: Polish, paint, varnish, or upholster

6. TYPES OF FURNITURE*

1. Domestic Furniture: For home - bed, dining table, wardrobe
2. Office Furniture: For office - desk, swivel chair,

filing cabinet

3. School Furniture: Desk, bench, teacher's table

4. Hospital Furniture: Hospital bed, trolley

7. TYPES OF JOINTS IN FURNITURE*

1. Mortise and Tenon Joint - Strongest for chairs and tables

2. Dovetail Joint - Used for drawers

3. Butt Joint - Simple, nailed or glued

4. Lap Joint - For frames

8. NIGERIAN TRADITIONAL FURNITURE*

1. Yoruba: Carved wooden stools, thrones, and headrests with designs

2. Igbo: Carved doors, stools, and ancestral figures

3. Hausa: Leather-covered stools, low wooden beds, carved calabashes

4. Contemporary: Nigerian designers now mix local wood + modern design. E.g. Nike Davies uses Adire on furniture

9. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

1. Wear hand gloves and eye goggles

2. Keep tools sharp and organized

3. Work in a ventilated area when polishing

4. Do not rush when using cutting tools

10. Quick SS 1 / WAEC Art Questions

Q1: Furniture making is under which branch of Art?

Ans:

Q2: Name 3 materials used for making furniture.

Ans:

Q3: The strongest joint used in furniture making is

* Ans:

Q4: Name 2 tools used in furniture making.

* Ans:

Q5: State 2 importance of furniture making.

* Ans:
