

ELEMENTS OF DESIGN:

- Shape
- Line
- Value
- Texture
- Color
- Time (mostly applicable in motion graphics and interactive design.)

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN:

CATEGORY 1: UNITY AND VARIETY

- Grouping
- Containment
- Repetition
- Proximity
- Alignment
- Lost & Found

CATEGORY 2: DEPTH

- Linear Perspective
- Atmospheric Perspective
- Overlapping
- Size Variation
- Definition
- Location

CATEGORY 3: VISUAL PACE

- Pattern
- Movement
- Visual Pace / Rhythm

CATEGORY 4: BALANCE

- Visual Weight
- Gravity
- Symmetrical Balance
- Asymmetrical Balance

CATEGORY 5: SCALE AND PROPORTION

- Scale
- Proportion

CATEGORY 6: EMPHASIS

- Focal Point
- Contrast
- Isolation
- Hierarchy

Poster Project Part 1

ART 130 - INTRO TO GRAPHIC DESIGN



Use this template to present your research and sketches for this project. Make sure you include all of the major elements that were required and also make sure that you include as much visual research as possible.

Include images for each part of research, text only will not suffice. SHOW US examples from the news of the day, photos of the world where they lived during the time they lived, headlines or images of major social, economic or political news during their life etc...

Look at the context, content and the form: CONTEXT is the state of the world and their specific environment that might have influenced them. These are outside influences that we can't necessarily see in their work. CONTENT is what their work contains message-wise. What images and shapes and photos and words and messages did their work contain? FORM is the physical way they built the work or the physical form it took. Is it cut paper, lithography, film, architecture, photography etc? What makes its form unique? What technology was available to them when they made their work and how did they use this in interesting ways etc.?

STUDENT NAME: Marchylia F. P. Pratikto

POSTER PROJECT PART 1:

Type a description of what was challenging about this project so far. What have you learned about yourself, about your abilities and limitations? How good at research are you? Did you attempt to contact a local library? Why not? Perhaps you should consider doing this to dig deeper...

LEARNING SUMMARY:

Write a summary of learning in this area. Simply replace this description with your own summary of what you learned about the principles as you completed this assignment. You may find it helpful to answer the following questions in your learning summary:

1. How did the research help your sketching?
2. What did you learn by analyzing the artists work? What about the poster examples pdf?
3. What makes your artists work unique?
4. How old was your artist when they were doing their work?
5. What do you think about your artist after learning about their background and more about their work?

Add your own insights as well....

etc.. (remember to feel free to replace this entire block of text with your own answers (including the text above)

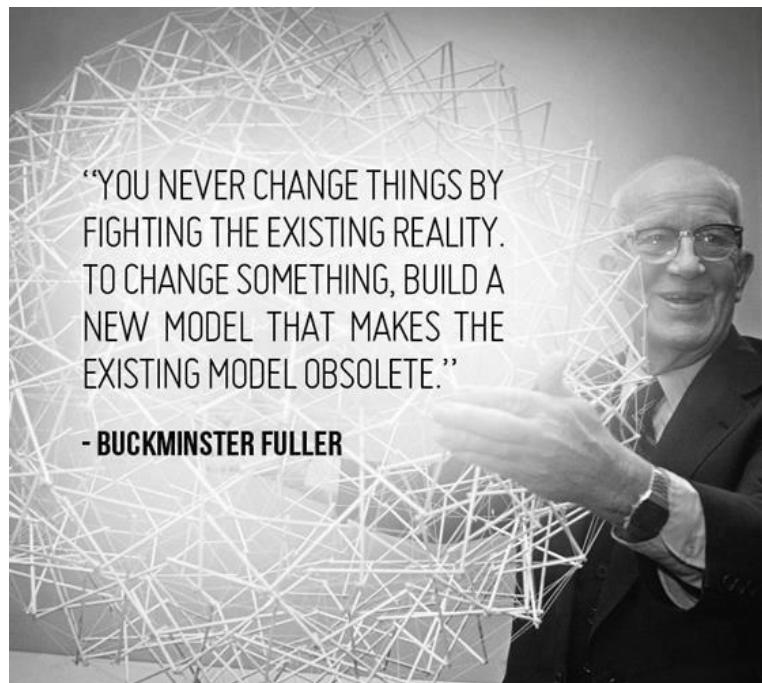
BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF BUCKMINSTER FULLER | STUDENT NAME: Marchylia F. P. Pratikto

Remember to include both text and images. Organize it how you see fit. But SHOW US what it looked like in that day.

A timeline of significant events/work is helpful here as well.

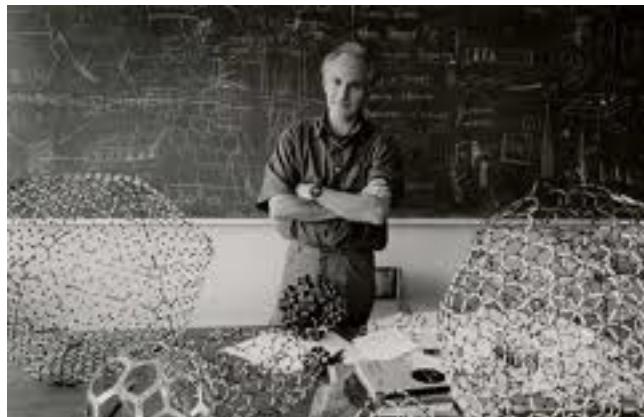


Richard Buckminster Fuller was born on July 12, 1895 (passed away in July 1, 1983) in Milton, Massachusetts, United States. Mr. Fuller is an architect and an engineer. He developed, one of his famous innovation is, the Geodesic Dome: “the only large dome that can be set directly on the ground as a complete structure, and the only practical kind of building that has no limiting dimensions (i.e., beyond which the structural strength must be insufficient). [Robert W. Marks, Encyclopedia Britannica].” Mr. Fuller is also considered as a poet and a philosopher, “he was noted for unorthodox ideas on global issues..... Fuller—architect, engineer, inventor, philosopher, author, cartographer, geometricalian, futurist, teacher, and poet—established a reputation as one of the most original thinkers of the second half of the 20th century. [Robert W. Marks, Encyclopedia Britannica].”

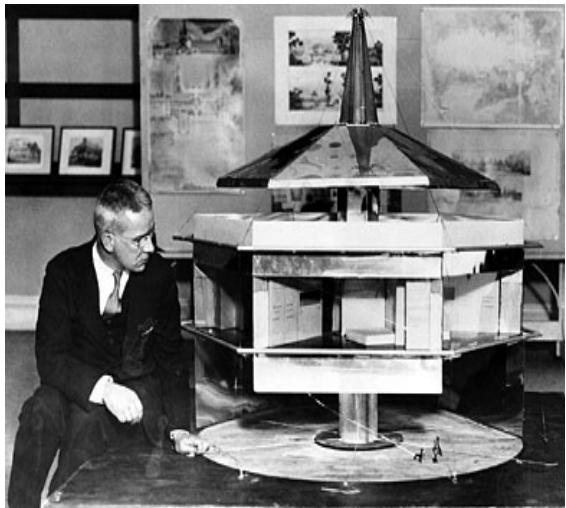


Remember to include both text and images. Organize it how you see fit. But SHOW US what the social climate looked like in that day...

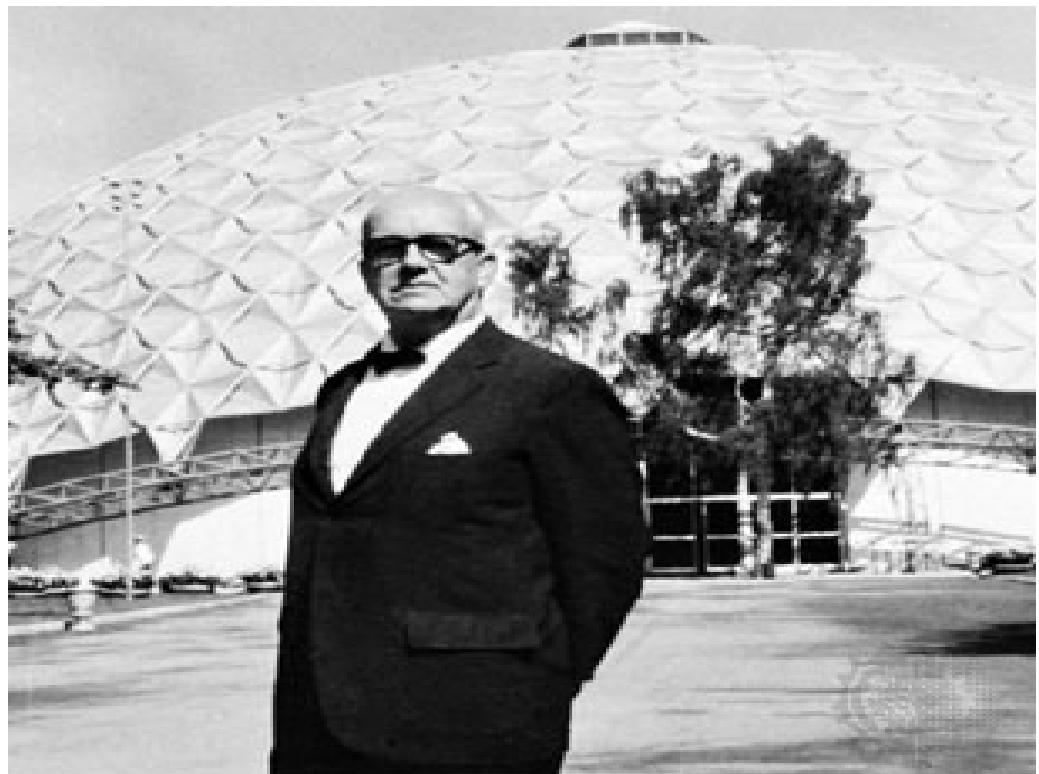
He was like an icon to students who have heard of his works and have created projects following Mr. Fuller's and/or with him, "it was in the 10 years up to 1954 in Wichita, first in another Dymaxion Company (1944–6) and then as chairman of his own research foundation, that he was to reach the culmination of his inventiveness, the GEODESIC DOME. In it over a period of years he synthesized his engineering, geological and cartographic design skills into an artefact with truly universal space-enclosing application. Its development was helped through its early stages by students in numerous schools of architecture, where he rapidly became a popular figure whose altruistic aims chimed with a growing student awareness of world social problems. [Richard Guy Wilson, Oxford Art Online <<http://www.oxfordartonline.com/subscriber/article/grove/art/T030180>>]."



Remember to include both text and images. Organize it how you see fit. But SHOW US by comparing their work to events, other work, past artist work that influenced them etc.

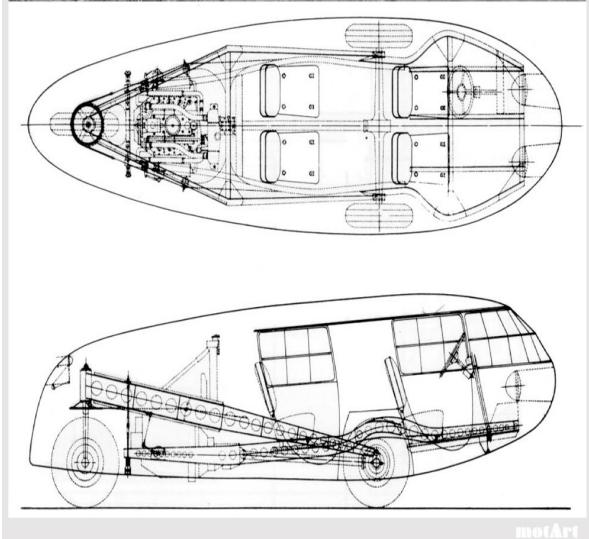


Within the early 1900's, the general technological strategy was to maximize the social applications of energy resources, "Fuller resolved to devote his remaining years to a nonprofit search for design patterns that could maximize the social uses of the world's energy resources and evolving industrial complex. The inventions, discoveries, and economic strategies that followed were interim factors related to that end. In 1927, in the course of the development of his comprehensive strategy, he invented and demonstrated a factory-assembled, air-deliverable house, later called the Dymaxion house, which had its own utilities. He designed in 1928, and manufactured in 1933, the first prototype of his three-wheeled omnidirectional vehicle, the Dymaxion car. This automobile, the first streamlined car, could cross open fields like a jeep, accelerate to 120 miles (190 km) per hour, make a 180-degree turn in its own length, carry 12 passengers, and average 28 miles per gallon (12 km per litre) of gasoline. [Robert W. Marks, Encyclopedia Britannica]."



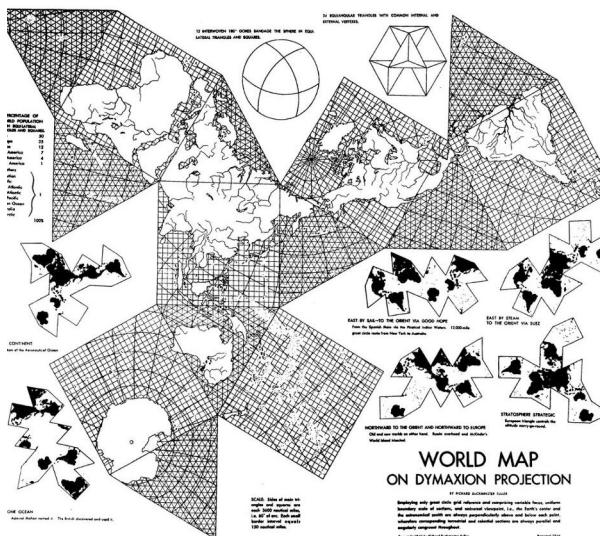
Remember to include both text and images. Organize it how you see fit. But SHOW US what you think...

Mr. Richard Buckminster Fuller was born to be an inventor. I do think his minds work best as an architect, engineer, inventor, and a philosopher. Those titles fit his character; Mr. Fuller is one of the brilliant men of his time. His projects considered as innovative designs, especially during the late 20th century, early 1900's.

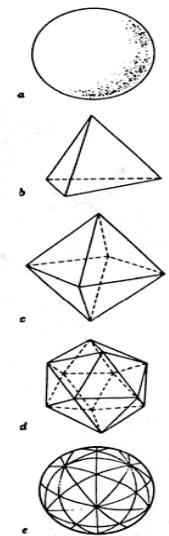
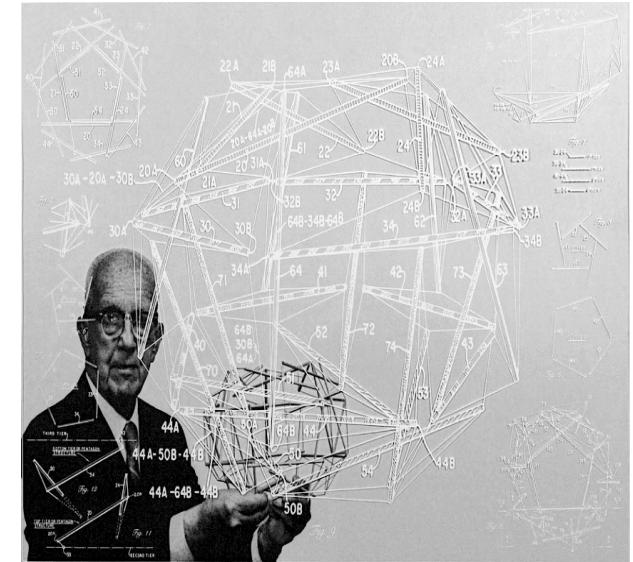


Best-Known Work

- For the next half-century, Fuller developed many ideas, designs and inventions, particularly regarding practical, inexpensive shelter and transportation.
 - He documented his life, philosophy and ideas scrupulously by a daily diary (later called the *Dymaxion Chronofile*), and by twenty-eight publications.

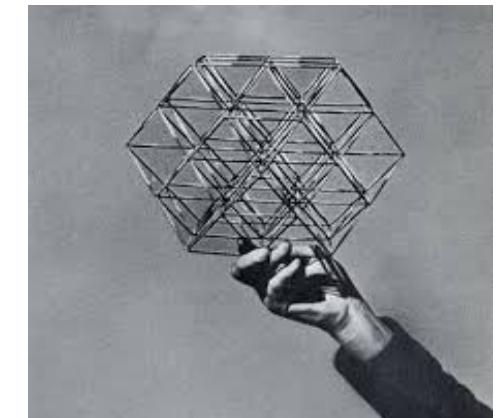
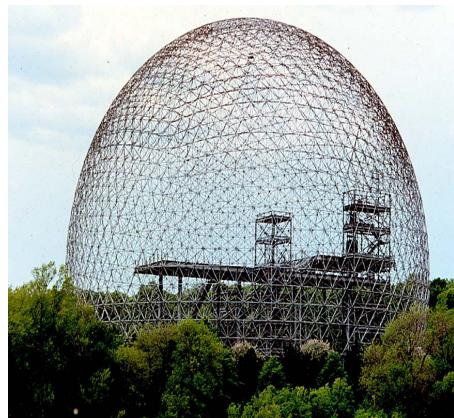
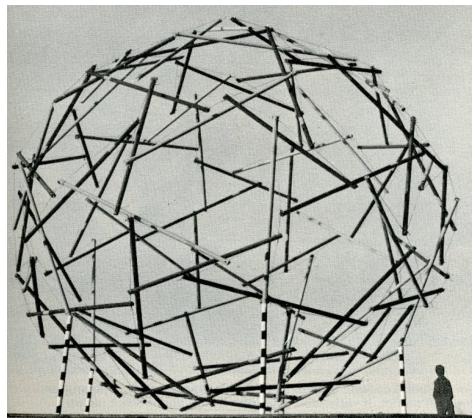
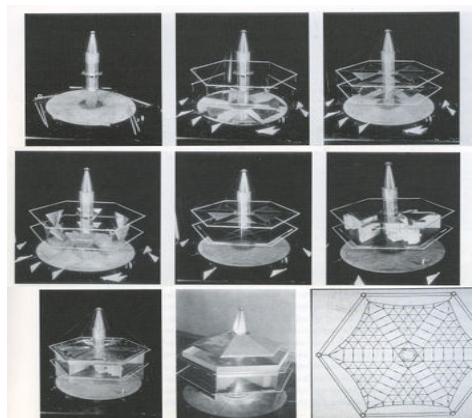
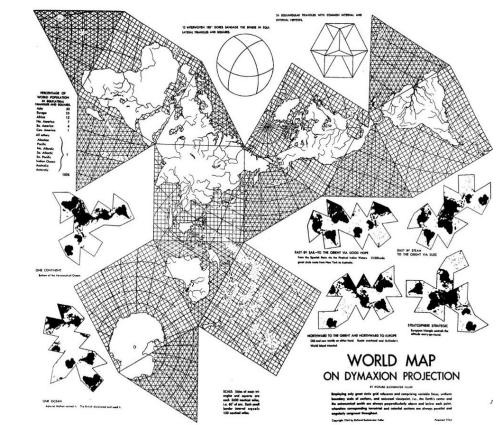
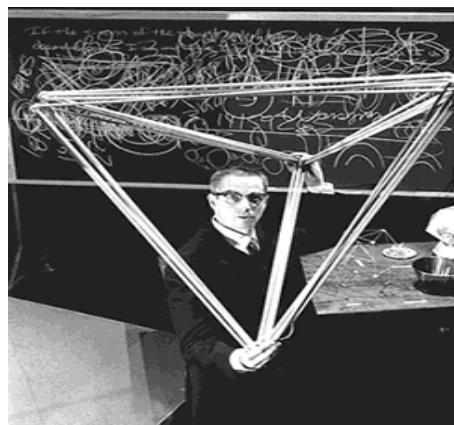
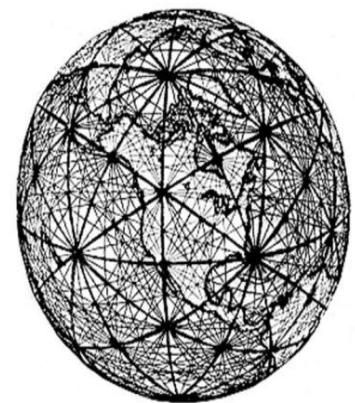
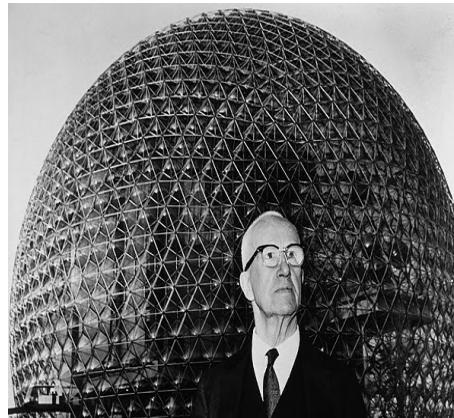
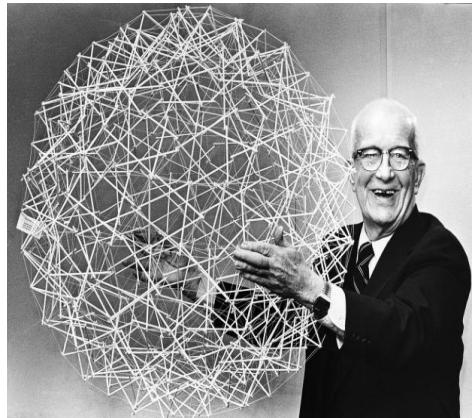


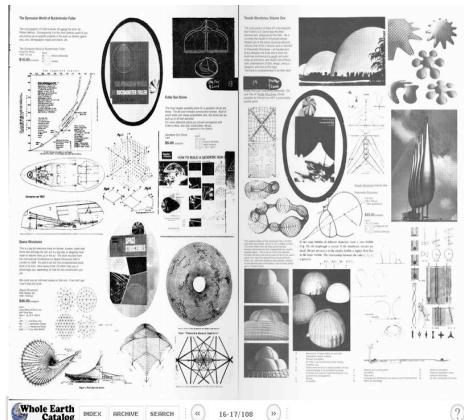
Buckminster Fuller defines a sphere (a) as "a multiplicity of discrete events, approximately equidistant in all directions from a nuclear center." The discrete points of such a system can be inter-triangulated. The tetrahedron (b), the octahedron (c), and icosahedron (d) are the only possible cases of omni-equilateral, omni-triangulated finite systems. Pictured at (e) are the 15 great circles developing from rotation of the icosahedron in respect to the 15 axes inter-connecting opposite midpoints of the icosahedron's 30 edges. The 120 resulting right spherical triangles represent the maximum unitary subdivision of a one-radius-system.



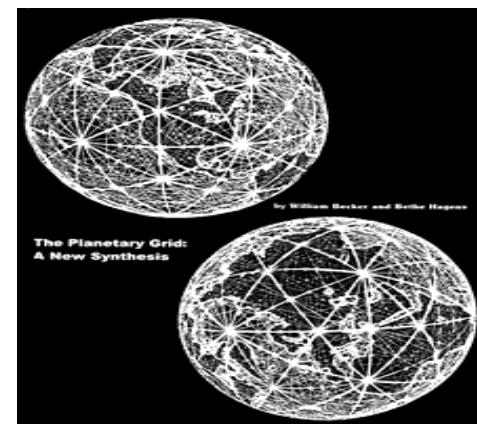
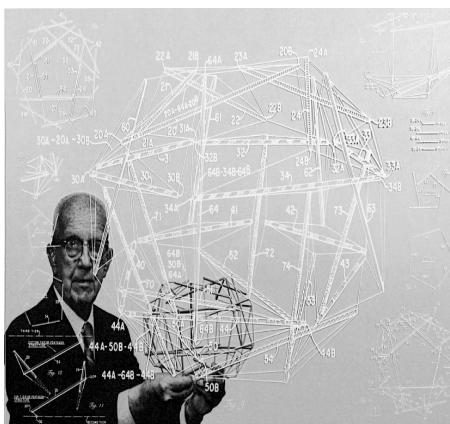
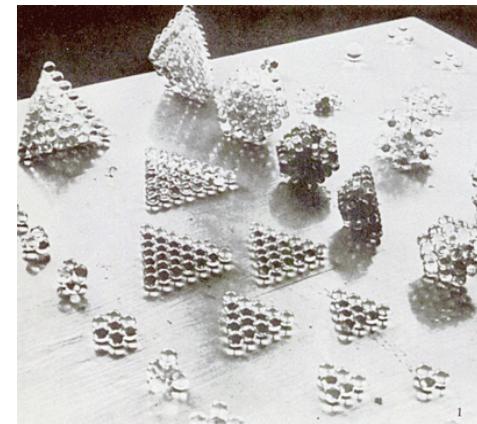
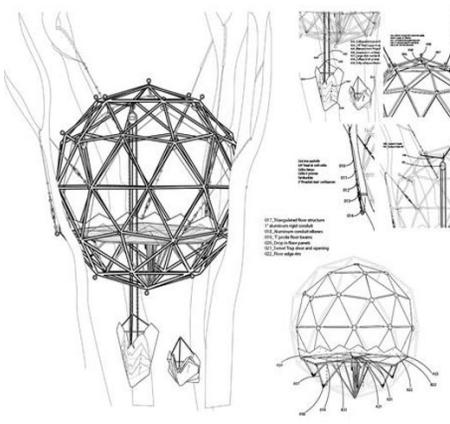
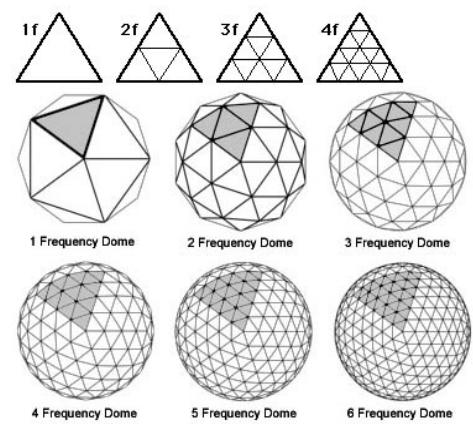
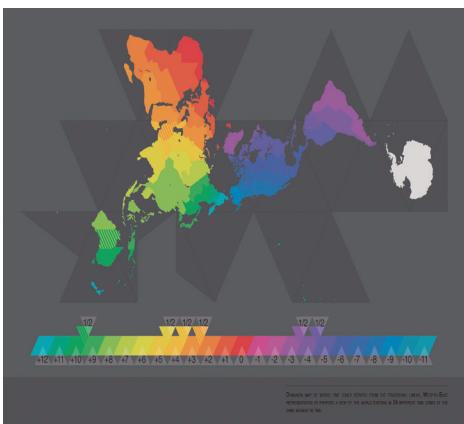
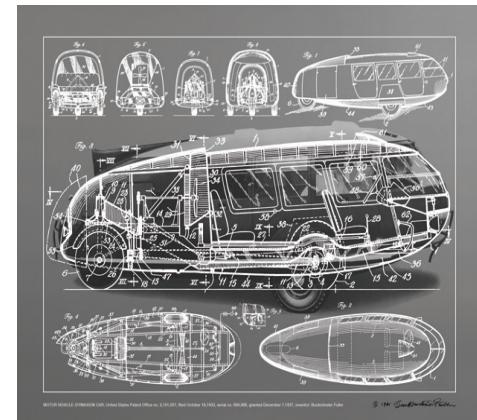
WORK OF BUCKMINSTER FULLER | STUDENT NAME: Marchylia F. P. Pratikto

AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE!!! REFORMAT AS NECESSARY.





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WORK OF [ARTIST NAME] | STUDENT NAME: Type name here.

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