Tastes of Theibaud is a focus on the life and work of one of Sacramento’s finest living artists. Explore the breadth of Wayne Thiebaud’s painting career, with specific focus on his food paintings. Students will demonstrate their understanding of his unique painting style by creating delightfully delicious artwork of their own.

Use this guide to prepare your class before the Crocker visit, or use it after the visit to reinforce the ideas explored during the lesson.

**Elements of Art**
- Line
- Shape and Form
- Color
- Texture
- Value
- Space

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**Principles of Design**
- Balance
- Emphasis
- Rhythm
- Contrast
- Movement
- Subordination
- Dominance
- Repetition
- Unity

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**Lesson Vocabulary**

**Line:** A linear object connecting two points. Line can vary in width, length, curvature, or direction.

**Shape:** An enclosed space. Shapes can be either organic (having irregular edges, resembling things existing in nature) or geometric (identifiable regular shapes or forms).

**Color:** A visual quality that is measured in hue, saturation and brightness.

**Horizon Line:** In ‘real life’, the horizon is where the land (or sea) and sky meet. In art, it’s the level your eyes are at, an imaginary line to which things recede. It’s important to know where it is if you’re painting a realistic scene, and it needs to be put in straight.

**Cast Shadow:** A type of shadow that is created on a form next to a surface that is turned away from the source of light. When a form blocks the light, it causes a cast shadow. Every object that blocks light has a cast shadow associated with it.

**Medium:** A material used to create an artwork. Examples: paint, marker, pastel, clay, paper. The plural of medium is media.
Focus On: Line, Shape, Color

- **What is Line?** A linear object connecting two points. Line can vary in width, length, curvature, color or direction.
- **What is Shape?** An enclosed space. Shapes can be either organic (having irregular edges, resembling things existing in nature) or geometric (identifiable regular shapes or forms).
- **What is Color?** A visual quality that is measured in hue, saturation and brightness.

Learning Experience: Cast Shadow

- **What is Cast Shadow?** How is it made? Materials: White paper, solid object, spotlight/flashlight
- Set a solid object on a piece of white paper. Keeping the object still, move a spotlight or flashlight around the object to create a cast shadow. Can you make the shape of the shadow change without moving the object?
- Study and/or sketch a few different shadows. Are they all the same color? What color are they? Is the color flat or does it change throughout the shadow space? (Cast shadows have a variance of shade. You’ll find the darkest shade closest to the object, where it meets the paper surface. The shadow should get slightly lighter as it radiates from there.)

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**Boston Cremes, 1962**
Wayne Thiebaud
Oil on Canvas
Crocker Art Museum purchase

**Pies, Pies, Pies, 1961**
Wayne Thiebaud
Oil on Canvas
Crocker Art Museum, gift of Philip L. Ehlert in memory of Dorothy Evelyn Ehlert

**Make a Connection:**
- Count how many shapes you see.
- Count how many colors you see. If you saw this in “real life”, do you think you would see all of those colors?
- Describe the cast shadows. Where is the light coming from?

**Make a Connection:**
- Compare the two paintings. What is the same? What is different?
- Study the cast shadows. Can you guess where the light is coming from? What do you see that makes you say that?
- Where is the horizon line? What effect does it have on the painting?