

Introduction to Information Design

A Brief History

Information Design

Conveying information through visual storytelling.

Storytelling

At its best **Information Design** is a story driven experience that educates and makes complex concepts **VISIBLE, UNDERSTANDABLE** and **USABLE**.

The concept of storytelling entails a **beginning, middle, and end**. Good information design is storytelling that allows you to enter the story in your own time and at your own pace.

Information Design is Communication

The interdependent threads of communication design:

1. **Problem/Assignment** (process, procedure, phenomenon, or object)
2. **Audience** who are you communicating to?
3. **Client** who you are communicating for (and potentially beholden to)

Visual Perception - the Principles of Design

6 Gestalt Principles. According to Gestalt psychology, we need to organize what we see to make sense of the world. Without using patterns to order our vision, our brains would be overwhelmed.

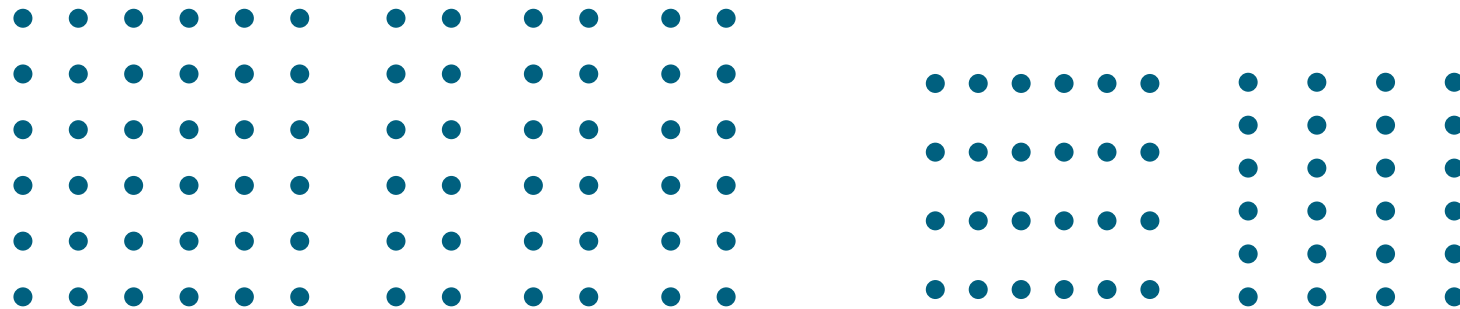
These patterns were formalized by psychologists Max Wertheimer, Wolfgang Köhler, and Kurt Koffka and are known as the Gestalt principles of perception.

The Gestalt principles of perception are part of the most important design theories. Organizing information means understanding. A designer's task is to make content as easy to understand as possible.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Proximity | 4. Closure |
| 2. Similarity | 5. Figure/Ground |
| 3. Continuity | 6. Symmetry and Order |

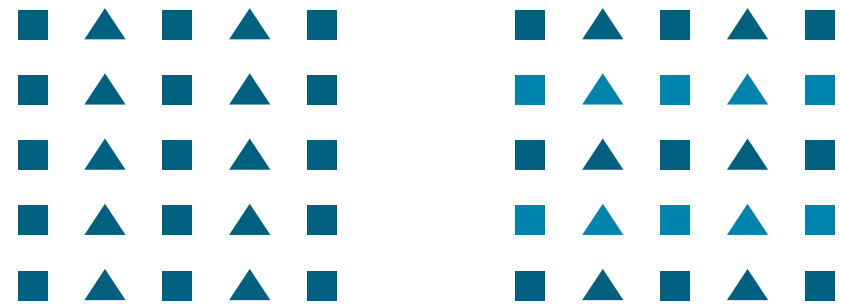
1. Principle of Proximity

The principle of proximity states that things that are close together appear to be more related than things that are spaced farther apart.



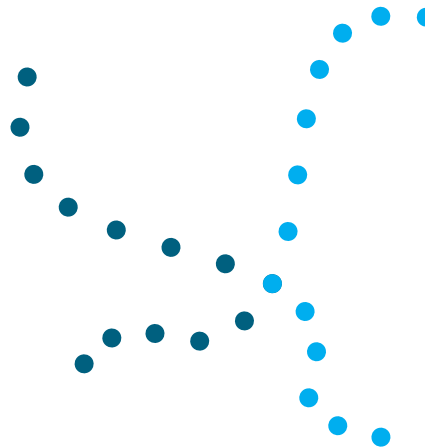
2. Principle of Similarity

The principle of similarity states that when things appear to be similar to each other, we group them together. And we also tend to think they have the same function. Similarity can be achieved using basic elements such as shapes, colors, and size.



3. Principle of Continuity

The principle of continuity states that elements that are arranged on a line or curve are perceived to be more related than elements not on the line or curve. The human eye follows the paths, lines, and curves of a design, and prefers to see a continuous flow of visual elements rather than separated objects.



4. Principle of Closure

The principle of closure states that when we look at a complex arrangement of visual elements, we tend to look for a single, recognizable pattern. In other words, when you see an image that has missing parts, your brain will fill in the blanks and make a complete image so you can still recognize the pattern.



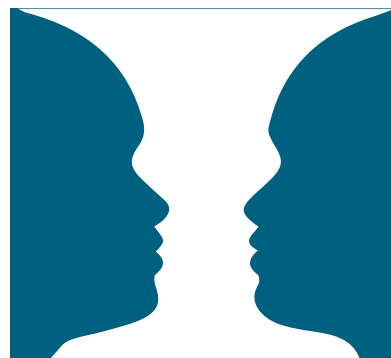
5. Principle of Figure/Ground

The human eye isolates shapes from backgrounds. Your brain will distinguish between the objects it considers to be in the foreground of an image (the figure, or focal point) and the background (the area on which the figures rest).



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6. Principle of Symmetry and Order

Design should be balanced and complete; otherwise, the user will spend time and effort trying to perceive an overall picture. This principle says that your brain will perceive ambiguous shapes in as simple a manner as possible. Your brain will interpret the image on the left as a rectangle, circle, and triangle, even when the outlines of each are incomplete because those are simpler shapes than the overall image.





“The Exhibit of American Negroes”

A social study about African-American life for the Exposition Universelle, the Paris World Fair of 1900.

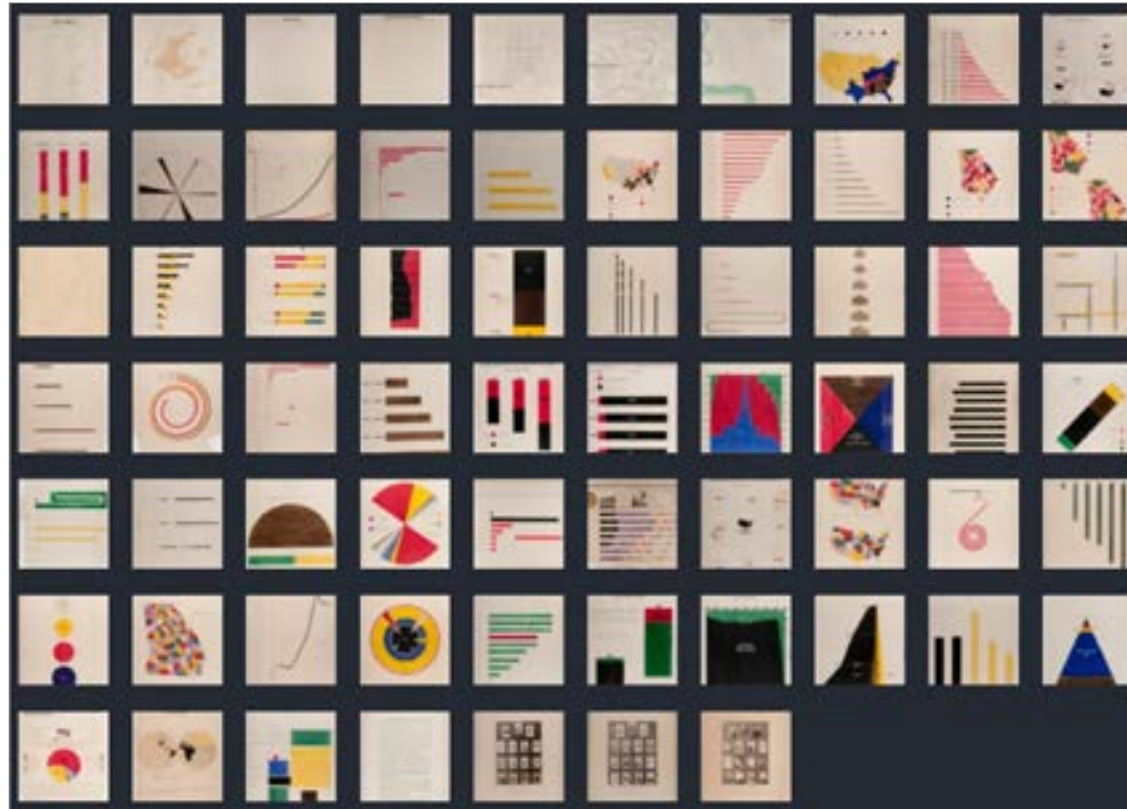
W. E. B. Du Bois worked in collaboration with Booker T. Washington, prominent black lawyer Thomas J. Calloway, the assistant librarian at the Library of Congress Daniel Murray, and students from historically black college Atlanta University.

Du Bois began assembling the exhibit on December 28, 1899. The Paris Exposition began on Apr 15, 1900 and the travel would take at least 6 weeks by ship. Du Bois did not have very much time.

SOURCE: A photograph from the exhibit, on view inside the Palace of Social Economy at the 1900 World's Fair in Paris. *Library of Congress*

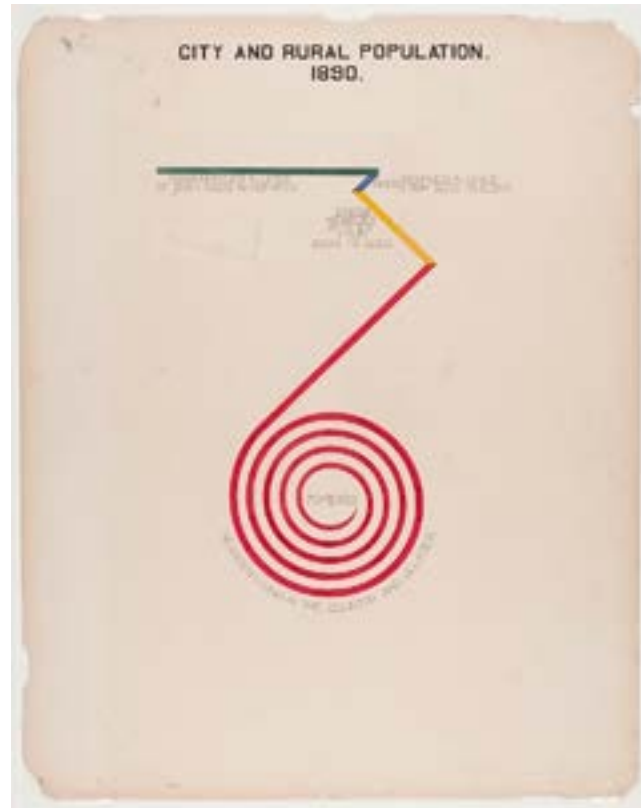
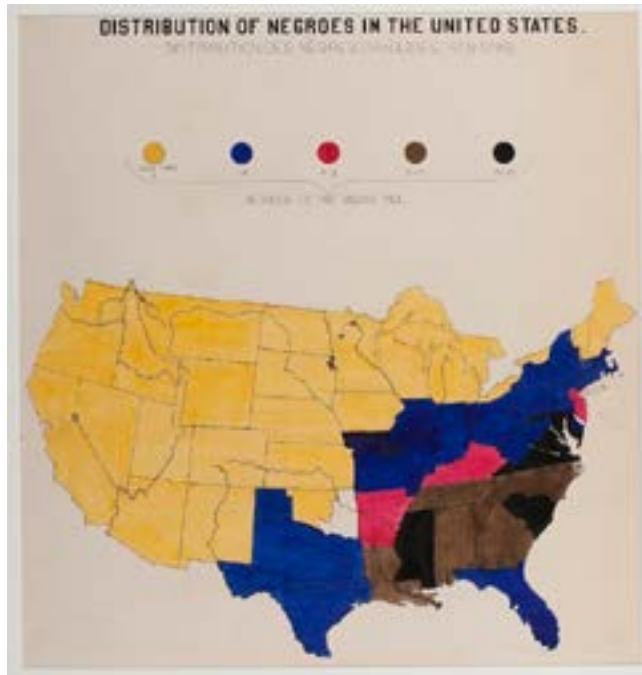
A Note About Data Visualization

Data visualization is a component of Information Design. It is a representation of 'data' that (ideally) calls attention to patterns, details and/or relationships within data, that might otherwise not be easily discernible from a spread sheet. Charts and graphs are forms of data visualizations.



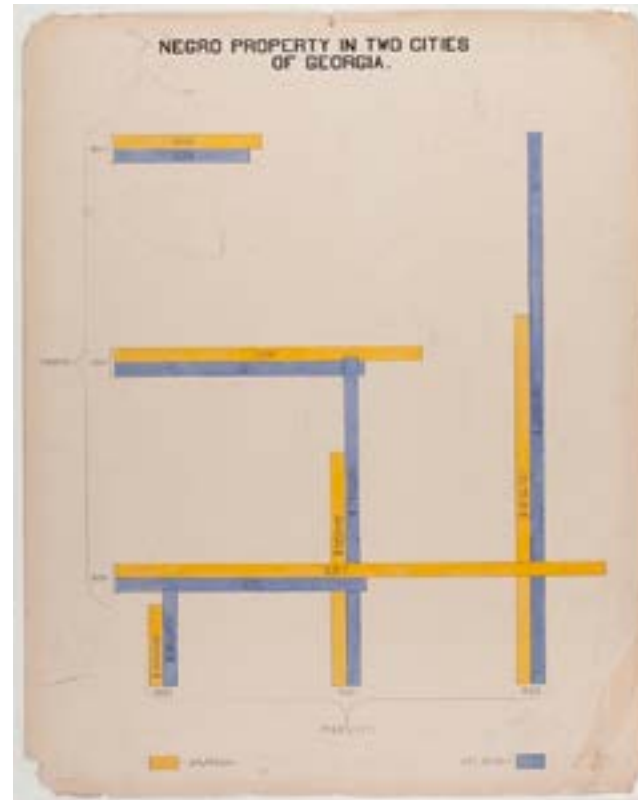
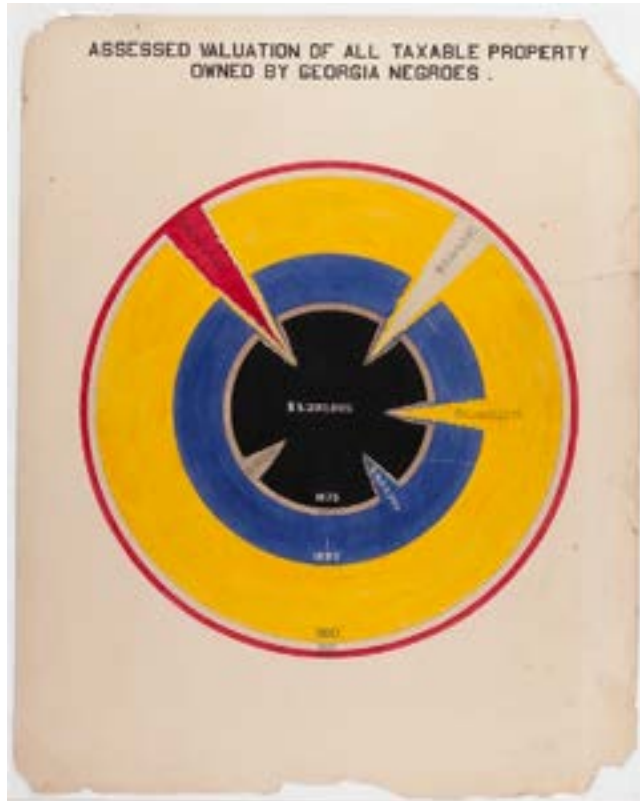
SOURCE: *Library of Congress*

“Thirty-two charts, 500 photographs, and numerous maps and plans form the basis of this exhibit. The charts are in two sets, one illustrating conditions in the entire United States and the other conditions in the typical State of Georgia.”
– W. E. B. Du Bois



SOURCE: Library of Congress

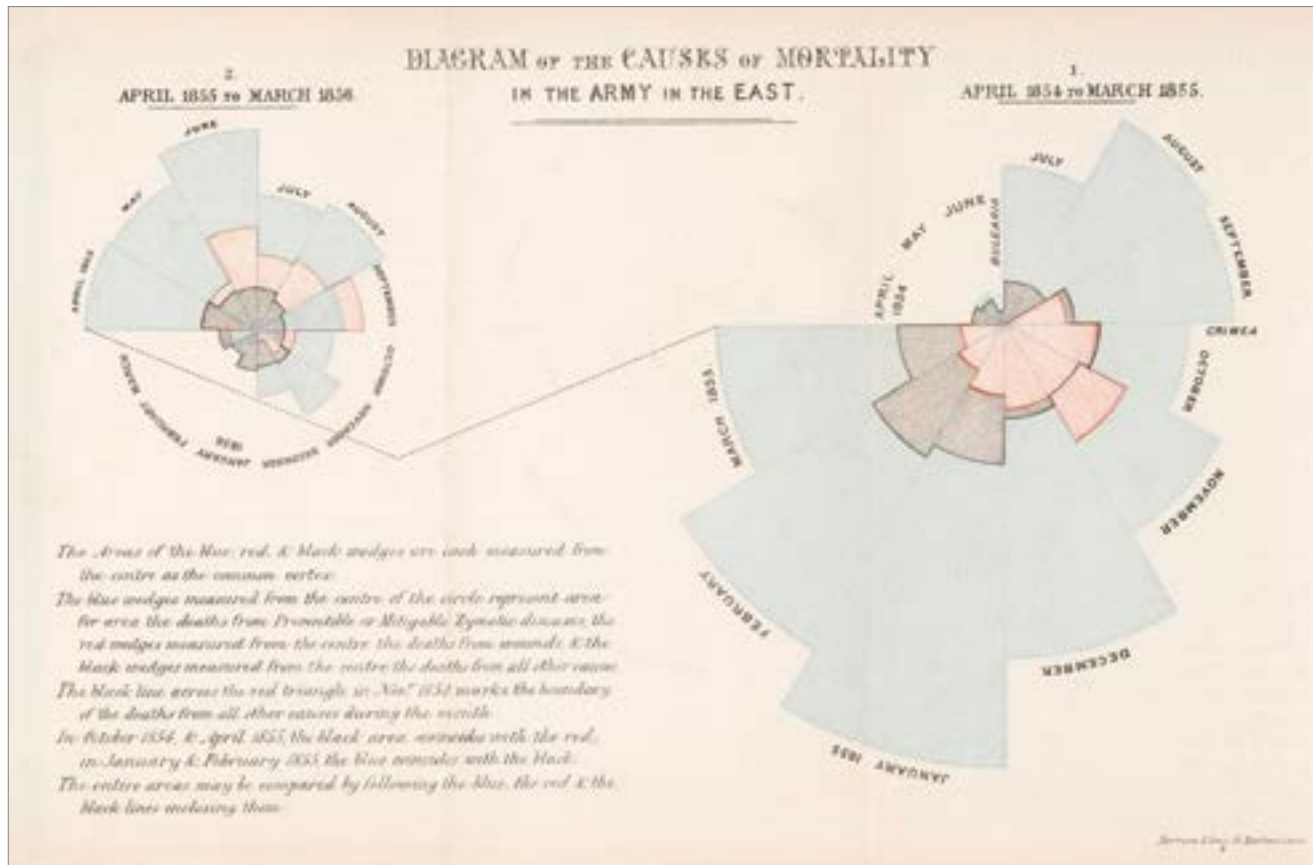
Du Bois's statistics were rendered into a series of hand-painted ink and watercolor charts, diagrams, and figures. Some argue a precursor to modernism.



SOURCE: Library of Congress

They focused on four key dimensions of the black experience: “...the history of the American Negro, his present condition, his education, and his literature” – W. E. B. Du Bois

Nightingale Rose Diagram



SOURCE: "Diagram showing mortality in hospitals at Scutari & Kulali" Florence Nightingale, 1858.

Florence Nightingale examines the causes of high Army mortality during the Crimean War in her most famous pair of roses. Showing how many more soldiers die of preventable disease (blue) than battle wounds (red) over a two year period.

Her skillful visualizations helped persuade Queen Victoria to adapt her recommendations for better sanitary practices that saved countless lives and paved the way for modern hospitals.

50 years prior to Du Bois.

John Snow



SOURCE: Dr. John Snow, 1854 (CC BY 4.0 <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>)

John Snow (1813-1858) was a brilliant British physician. Since young he stood out for his acute observation capacity, logical thinking and perseverance, first in anesthetics and later in epidemiology. The successive outbreaks of cholera that affected London, motivated him to study this disease from a population point of view.

In the world of the 1850s, cholera was believed to be spread by miasma in the air, germs were not yet understood and the sudden and serious outbreak of cholera in London's Soho was a mystery.

So Snow mapped the cases. The map essentially represented each death as a bar, and you can see them in the smaller image above.

Representing Data Accurately

How content, especially complex content, is displayed visually impacts how likely we are to make an effort to understand what we are looking at.

When visualizing information, existing **GRAPHS** and **CHARTS** have evolved over time, to help organize and structure quantitative information through graphic representation in ways that make concepts easier to understand. There are roughly four main categories:

1. Inform
2. Compare
3. Transform
4. Organize



Data Visualization Representations

1786 **William Playfair**, argued that charts communicated better than tables of data. He has been credited with inventing the line, bar, area, and pie charts.

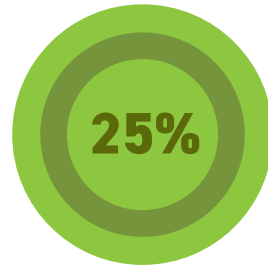
1984 **William Cleveland** and **Robert McGill** studied overall patterns in the data and developed a scale for different ways to represent data from highly accurate to more general.

Present The Data Visualization Catalogue is a project developed by **Severino Ribecca** to create a (non-code-based) library of different information visualization types. The website serves as a learning and inspiration resource for those working with data visualization.

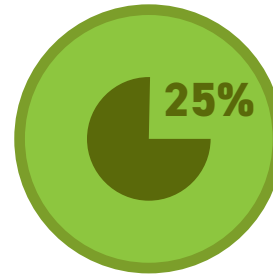
>> www.datavizcatalogue.com

SOURCE: Severino Ribecca -- www.datavizcatalogue.com

INFORM
Conveying a Single
Data Point



Single Number



Chart



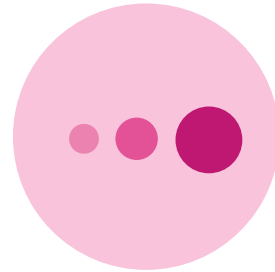
Pictogram

1. Inform

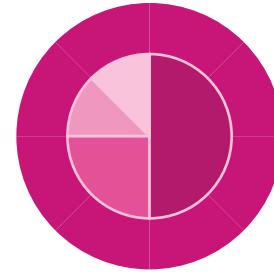
There is no one single way to visually describe any given problem. The goal is to find a good one. Here are three different representations of the same information.



Bar Chart
Categories (many)



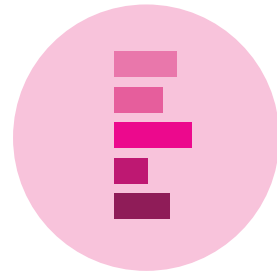
Bubble Chart
Categories (few)



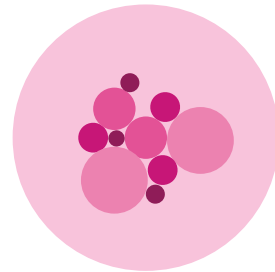
Pie Chart
Totals 100%



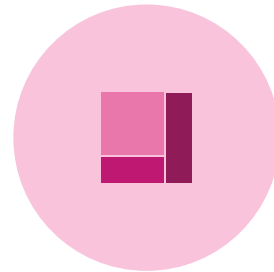
Stacked Bar Chart
Composition Over Time or
Across Categories



Bar Chart



Bubble Cloud
Composition Across Categories



Tree Map
Composition Across Categories

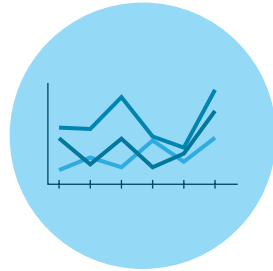
COMPARE
Comparing Categories
or Showing Composition

2. Comparisons

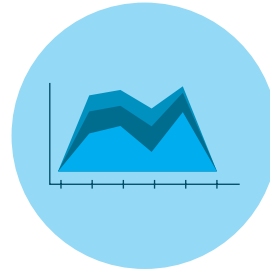
If you have categorical data (distinct data) that you need to compare, these charts display how they match up side by side. The Bubble Cloud Chart and the Stacked Bar Chart are examples that show multiple data points. For example in the Stacked Bar Chart, each bar represents a whole, and segments in the bar represent different parts or categories of that whole.

CHANGE

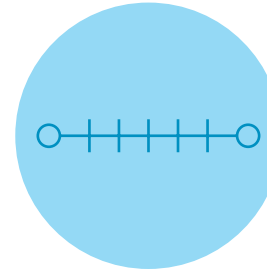
Change Over Time
or By Location



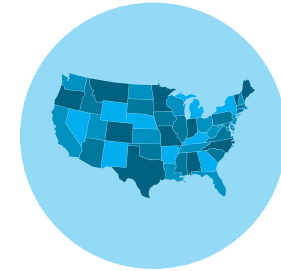
Line Chart
Many Series Over Time



Area Chart
Few Series Over Time



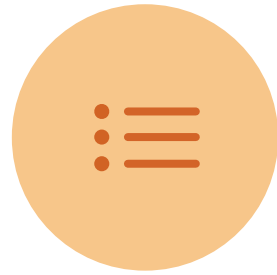
Timeline
Distinct Dates Over Time



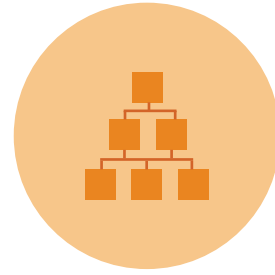
Map
Series Based on Location

3. Transformations

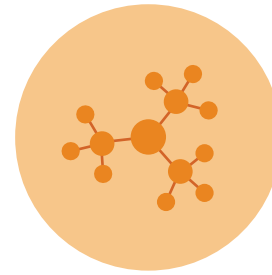
These types of charts are used for showing and comparing data that is continuous. Line charts display this type of information nicely and can also highlight transformations over time or pin point differences between locations.



List
Process (simple)



Flow Chart
Process (complex)



Mind Map
Grouping & Connections

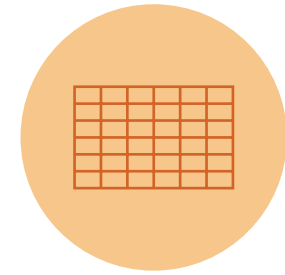
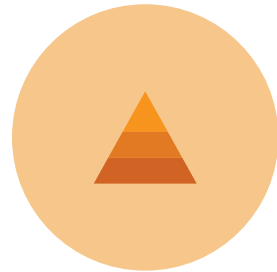
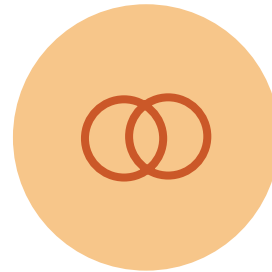


Table
Many Variables



Pyramid Diagram
Hierarchy



Venn Diagram
Groupings

ORGANIZE
Groupings, Rankings
or Processes

4. Organization

Here are just a few examples of the many different ways information can be organized and categorized to help make it more accessible to viewers. These charts help to establish visual hierarchy so that the eye can more efficiently scan and make sense of content heavy data through structure, groupings, and connections.

Narrative (What is the Story?)

Depending on your topic and your target audience, which of the following will best enable you to tell your story?

1. Process
2. Procedure
3. Phenomenon
4. Complex idea/object

Developing a Narrative:

1. Research and Analysis
2. Content Development and Articulation of Story
3. Concept and Design Development
4. Selecting appropriate Visual Presentation and Explanation

The Design Process

Also known as the 4Ds, the design thinking methodology involves a series of stages to help determine the right narrative to tell the *right* story.

1. **Discover:** Research and Narrative Development
2. **Define:** Analysis and Documentation -- Pinpoint Your Thesis
3. **Develop:** Design Development
4. **Deliver:** Selecting appropriate Visual Presentation and Explanation

A Note About Research

Infographics are only as good as the quality of source information. They require a good amount of research, often going back to the original sources. Always credit your sources.

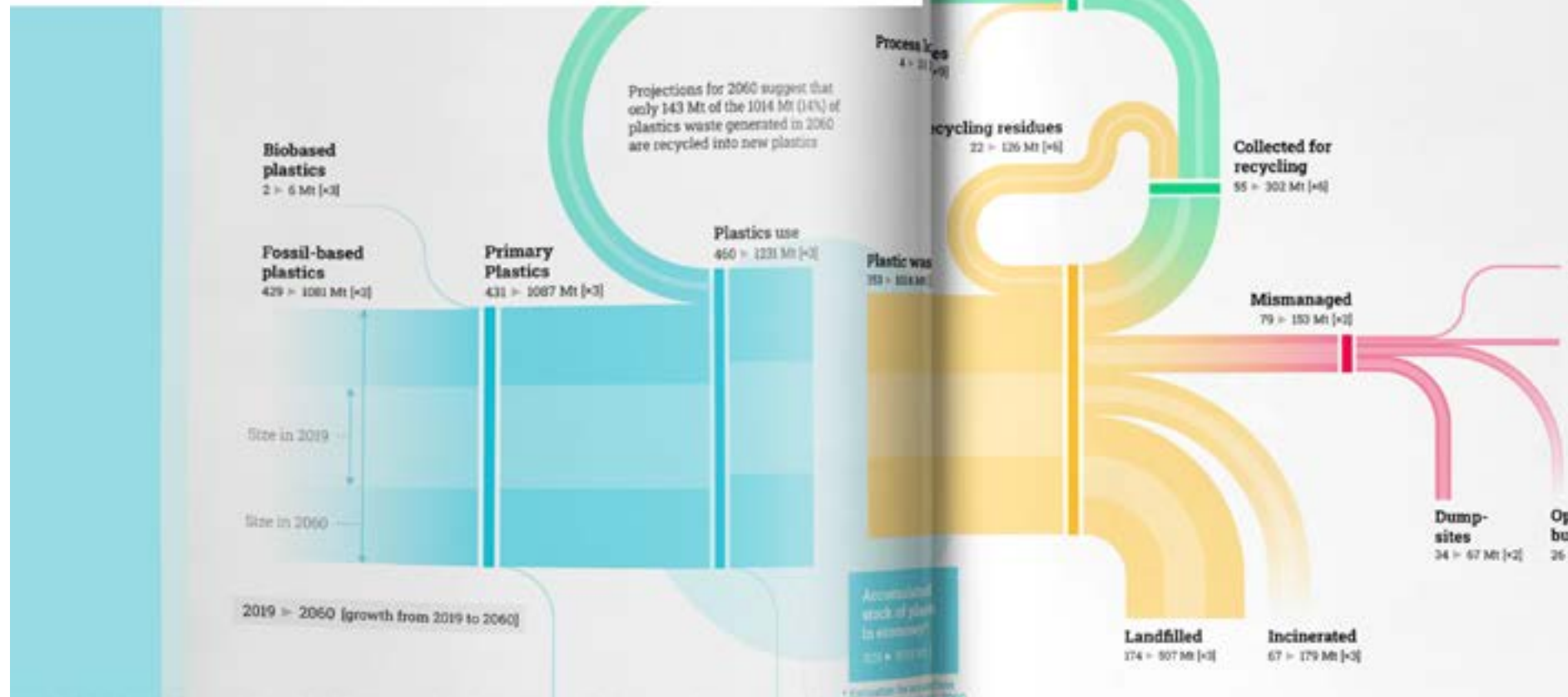
Types of Visual Presentations

1. Data Visualizations

Visuals intended to display patterns, details and relationships in data.

Created during April - May 2022

Global Plastics Outlook



Global Plastics - Nadieh Bremer - www.visualcinnamon.com

Created during January 2023

The 100 Tallest Buildings in the World

BUILDINGS IN THE WORLD

* and in which countries they can be found

of "top 100" buildings
r completion year



Global Plastics - Nadieh Bremer - www.visualcinnamon.com



Information Is Beautiful - <https://informationisbeautiful.net>

Types of Visual Presentations

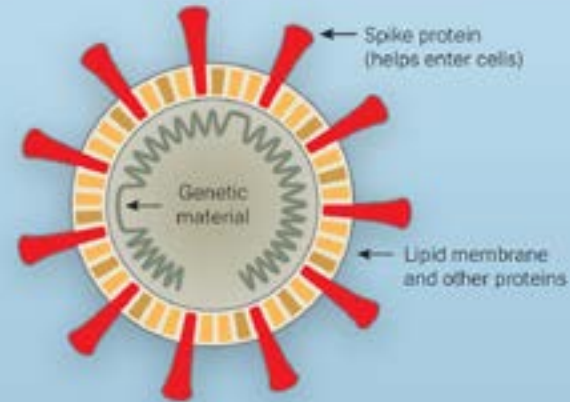
2. Schematics and Diagrams

Visuals intended to explain how something works.

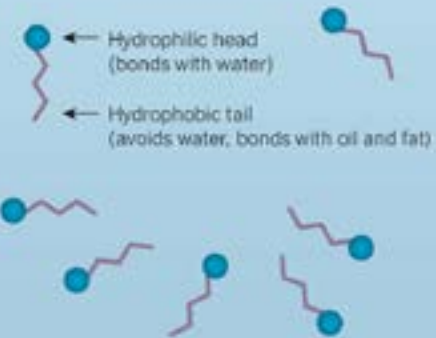
How Soap Works

Washing with soap and water is an effective way to destroy and dislodge many microbes, including the new coronavirus.

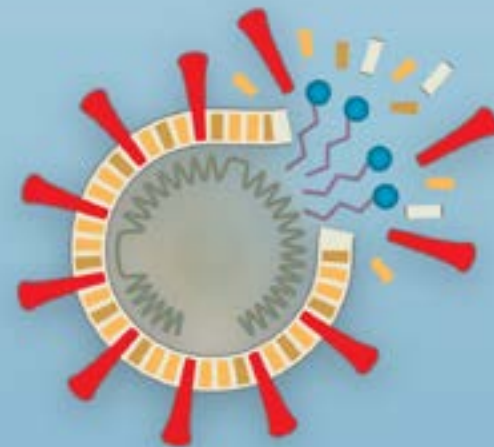
THE CORONAVIRUS has a membrane of oily lipid molecules, which is studded with proteins that help the virus infect cells.



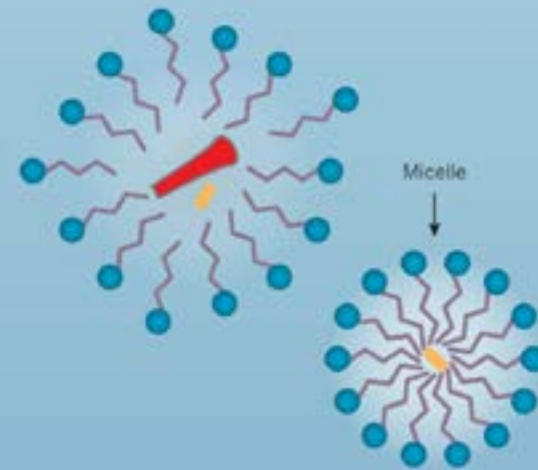
SOAP MOLECULES have a hybrid structure, with a head that bonds to water and a tail that avoids it.



SOAP DESTROYS THE VIRUS when the water-shunning tails of the soap molecules wedge themselves into the lipid membrane and pry it apart.

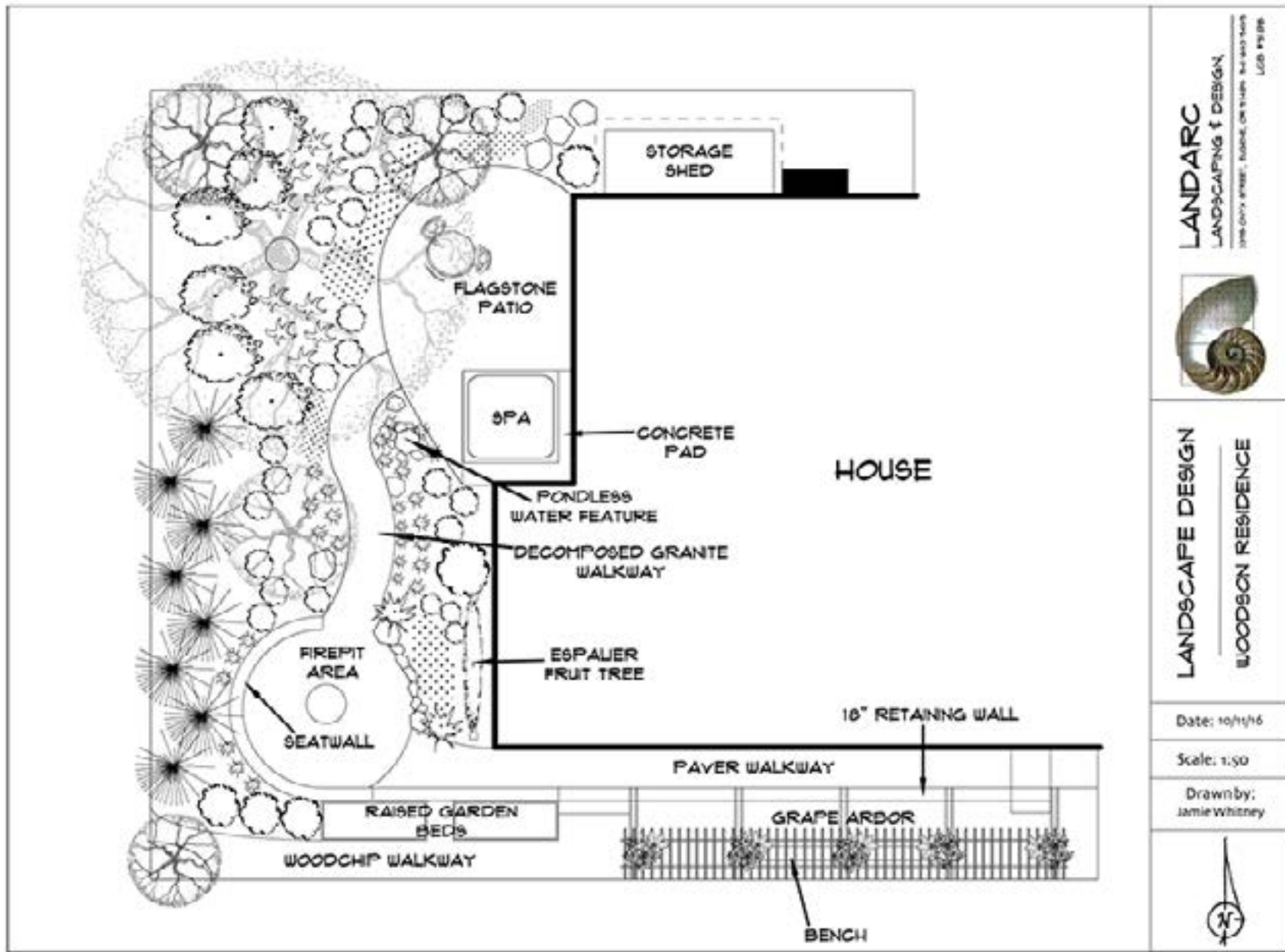


SOAP TRAPS DIRT and fragments of the destroyed virus in tiny bubbles called micelles, which wash away in water.



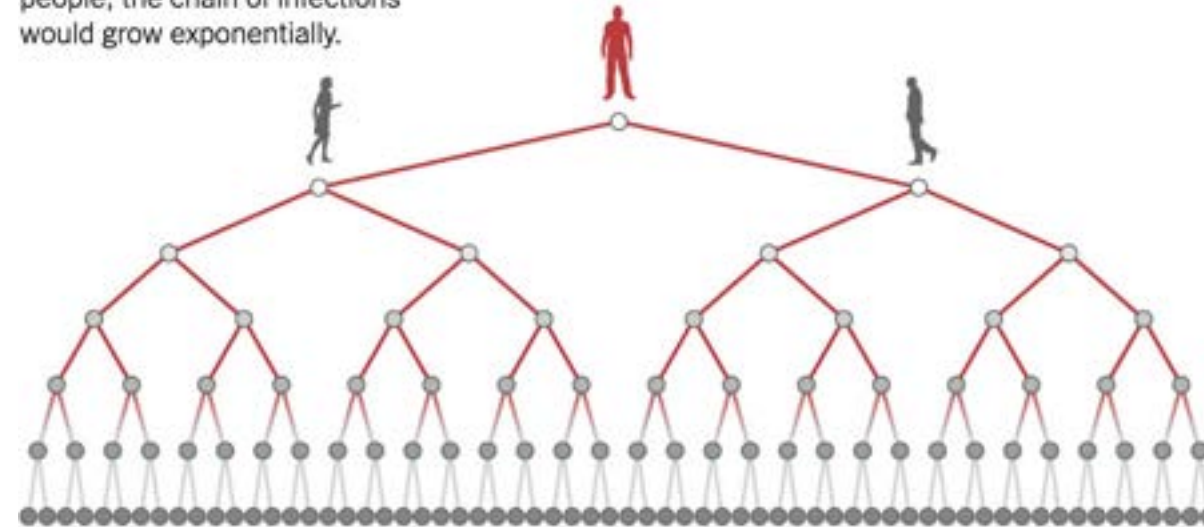
JONATHAN CORUM AND FERDS LABR/THE NEW YORK TIMES

How Soap Works - Jonathan Corum is the science graphics editor at The New York Times and founder of 13pt LLC - <http://13pt.com/projects/nyt200311/>

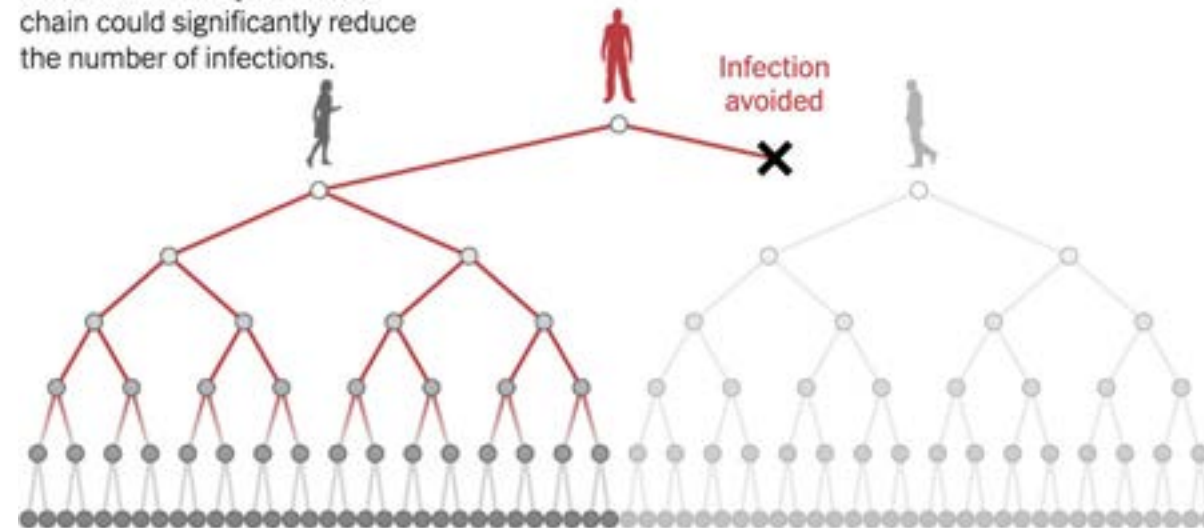


Landscape Schematic - <https://landarlandscape.com/>

If each infected person spreads the coronavirus to two other people, the chain of infections would grow exponentially.



Avoiding even one social transmission early on in the chain could significantly reduce the number of infections.

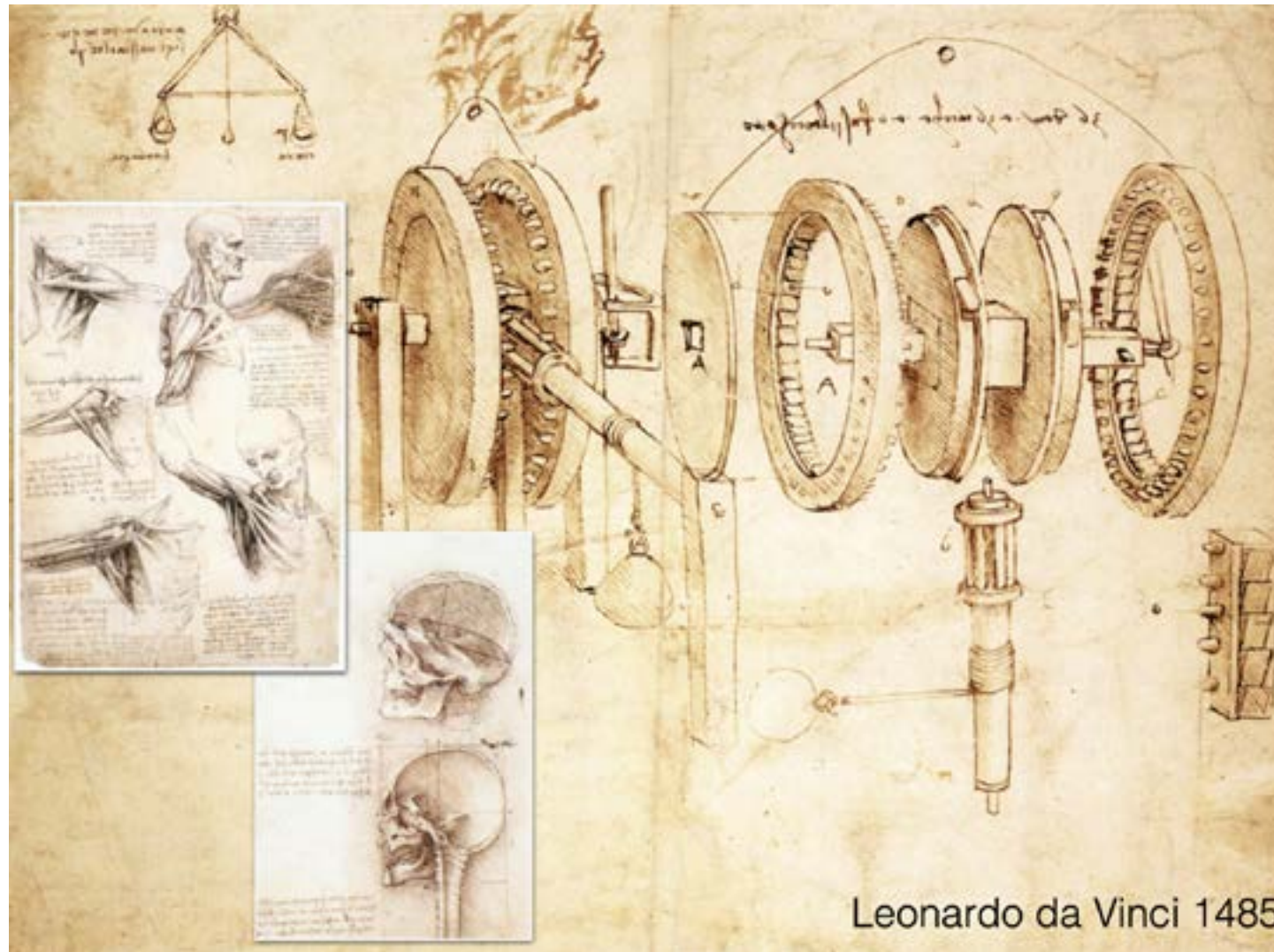


Chain of Transmission - Jonathan Corum is the science graphics editor at The New York Times and founder of 13pt LLC

Types of Visual Presentations

3. Dissections or Cutaways

Visuals detailing what an object is made up of.



Leonardo da Vinci - Inventor of many things including the Bicycle and Flying Machines

ANATOMY OF AN HDSLR RIG

How quality gear combines to create professional footage

Transforming your video-enabled DSLR (or HDSLR) camera into a professional quality cinema rig is simple, with a few key accessories.

Each item in this graphic helps maximize the capabilities of your HDSLR, and they fall into three key categories:

Video: Aids and improves the capture of HD footage.

Audio: Records higher quality audio with precise control.

Support: Steadies your rig for video that's easy on the eyes.

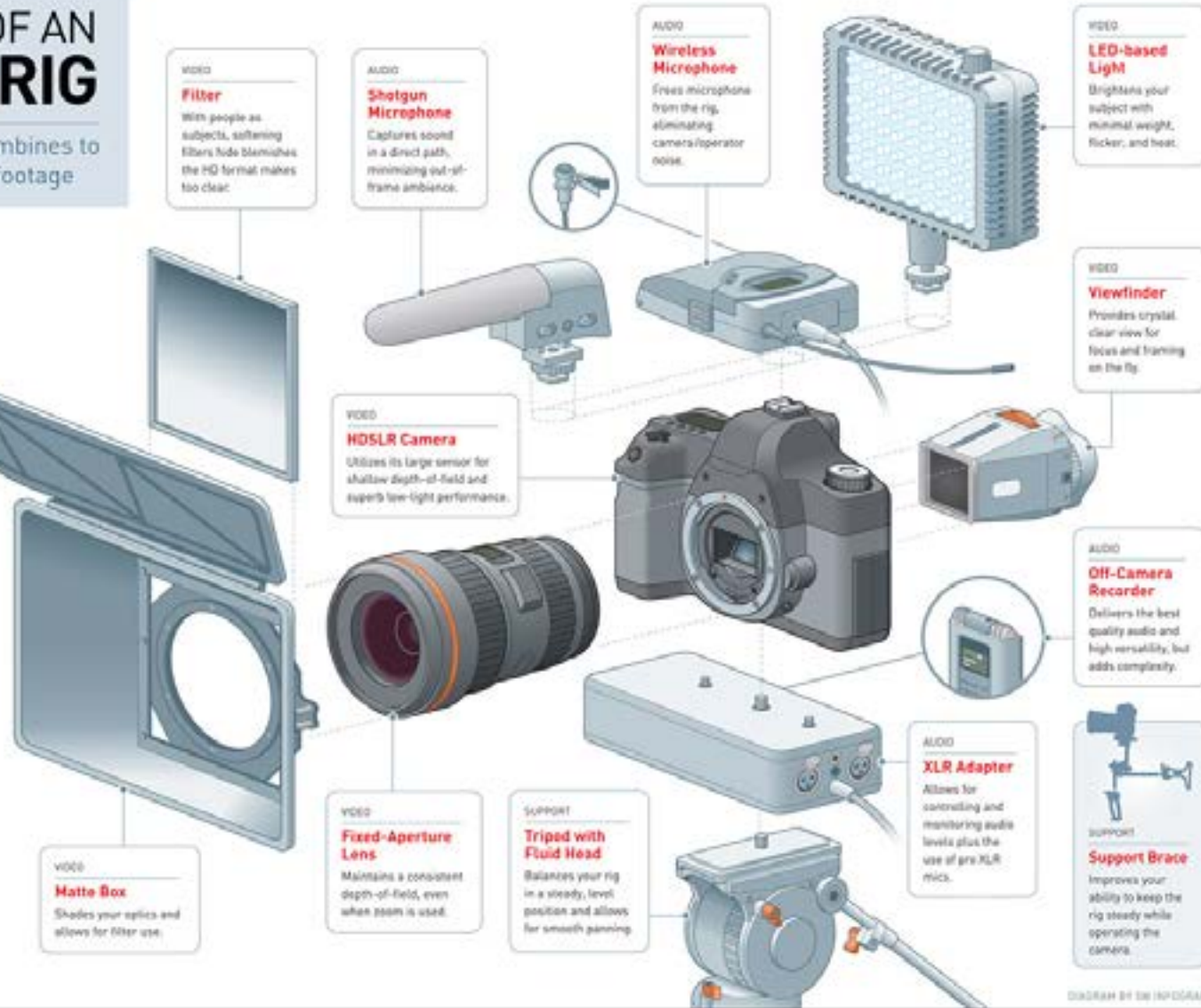
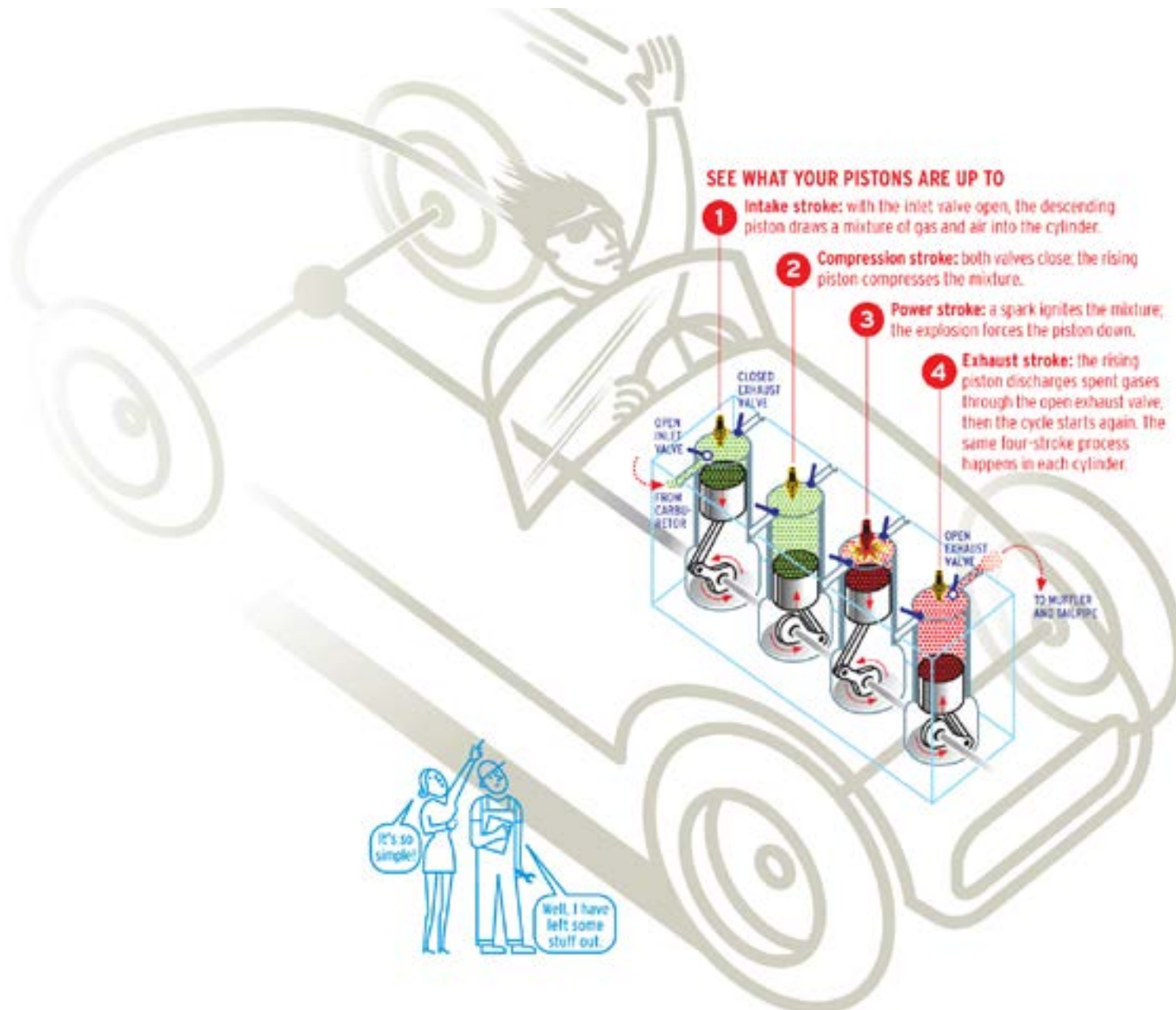
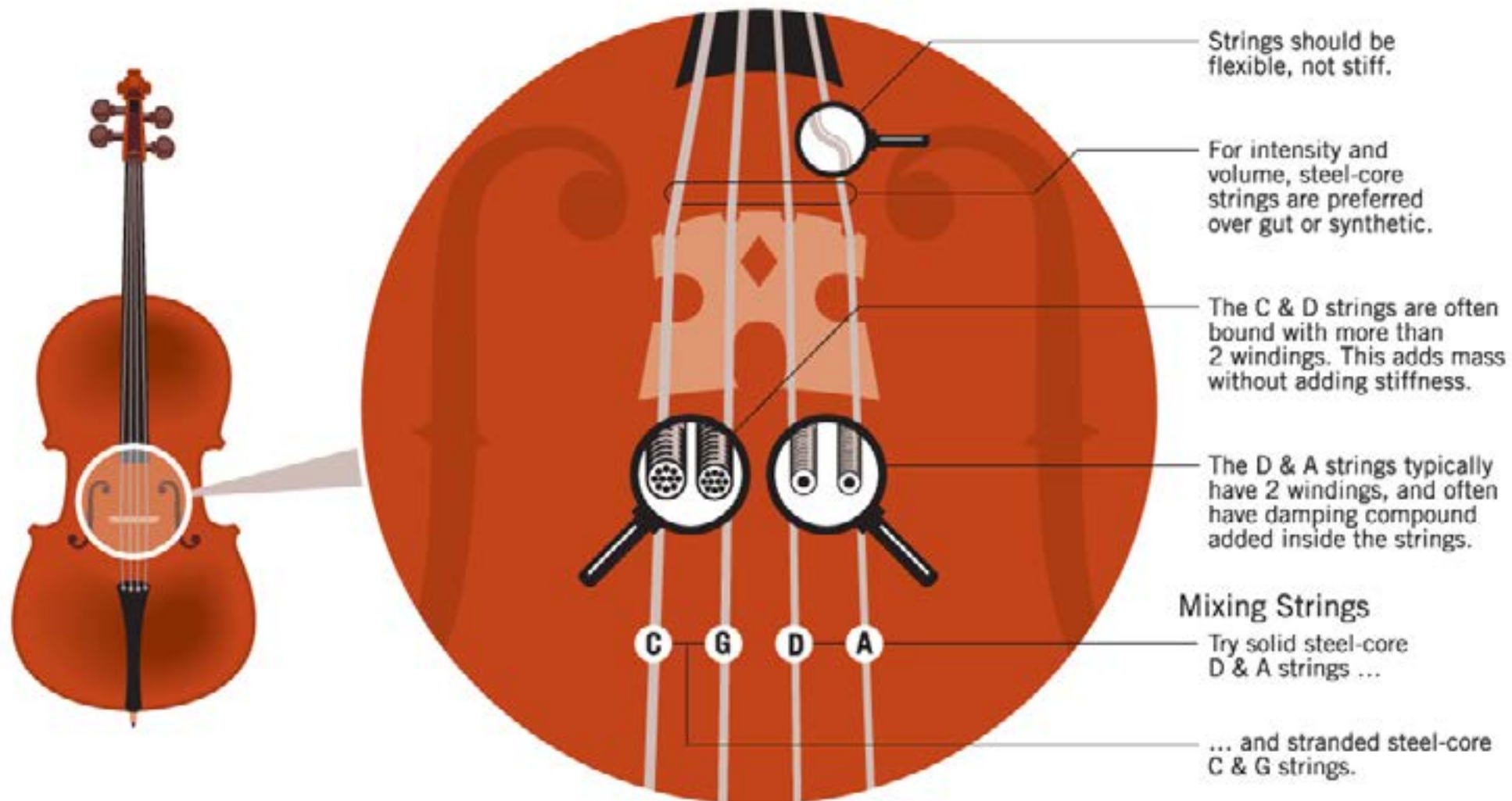


DIAGRAM BY 5W INFOGRAPHICS

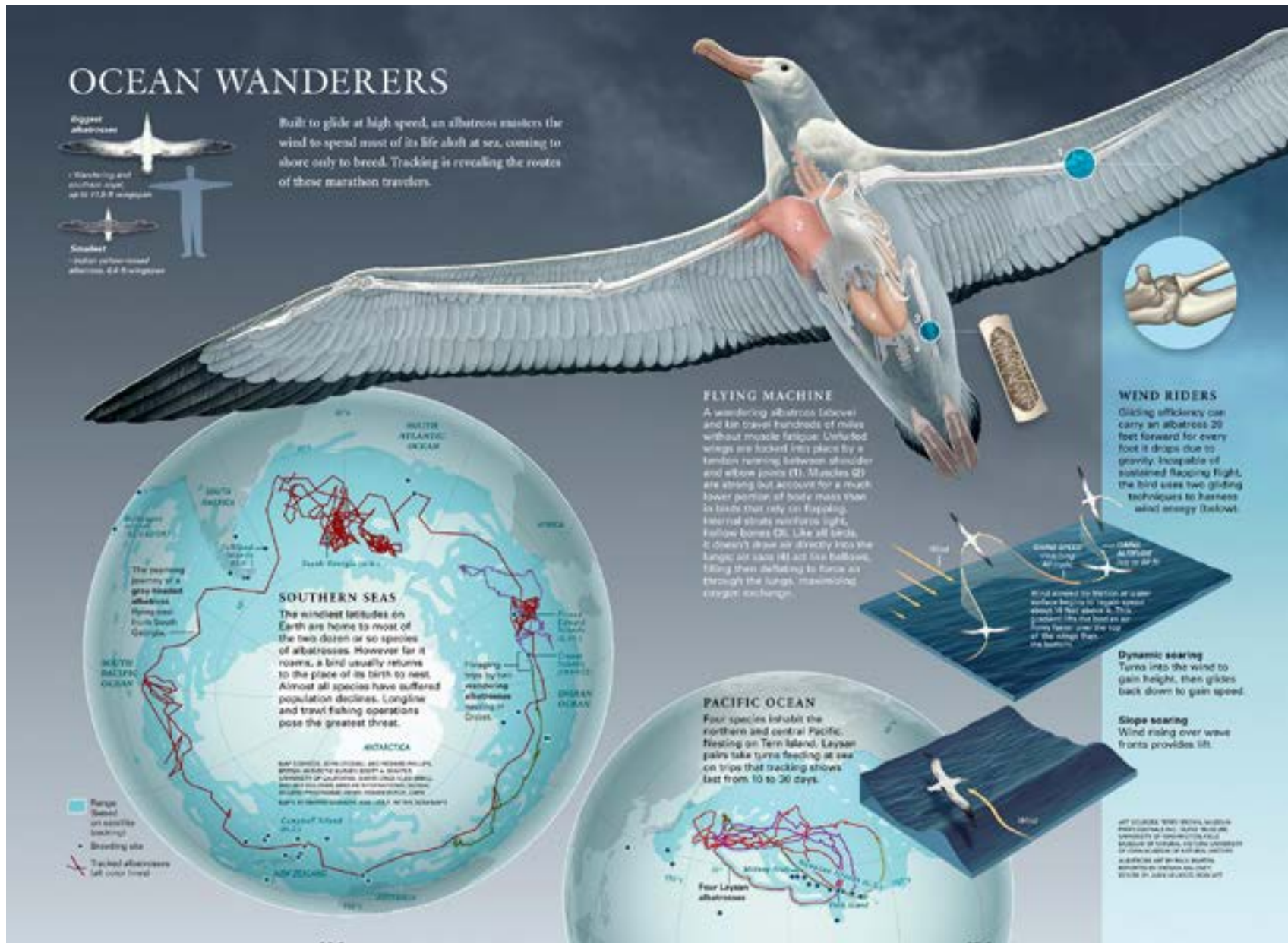
Anatomy of a Camera - 5WGraphics <https://www.5wgraphics.com>



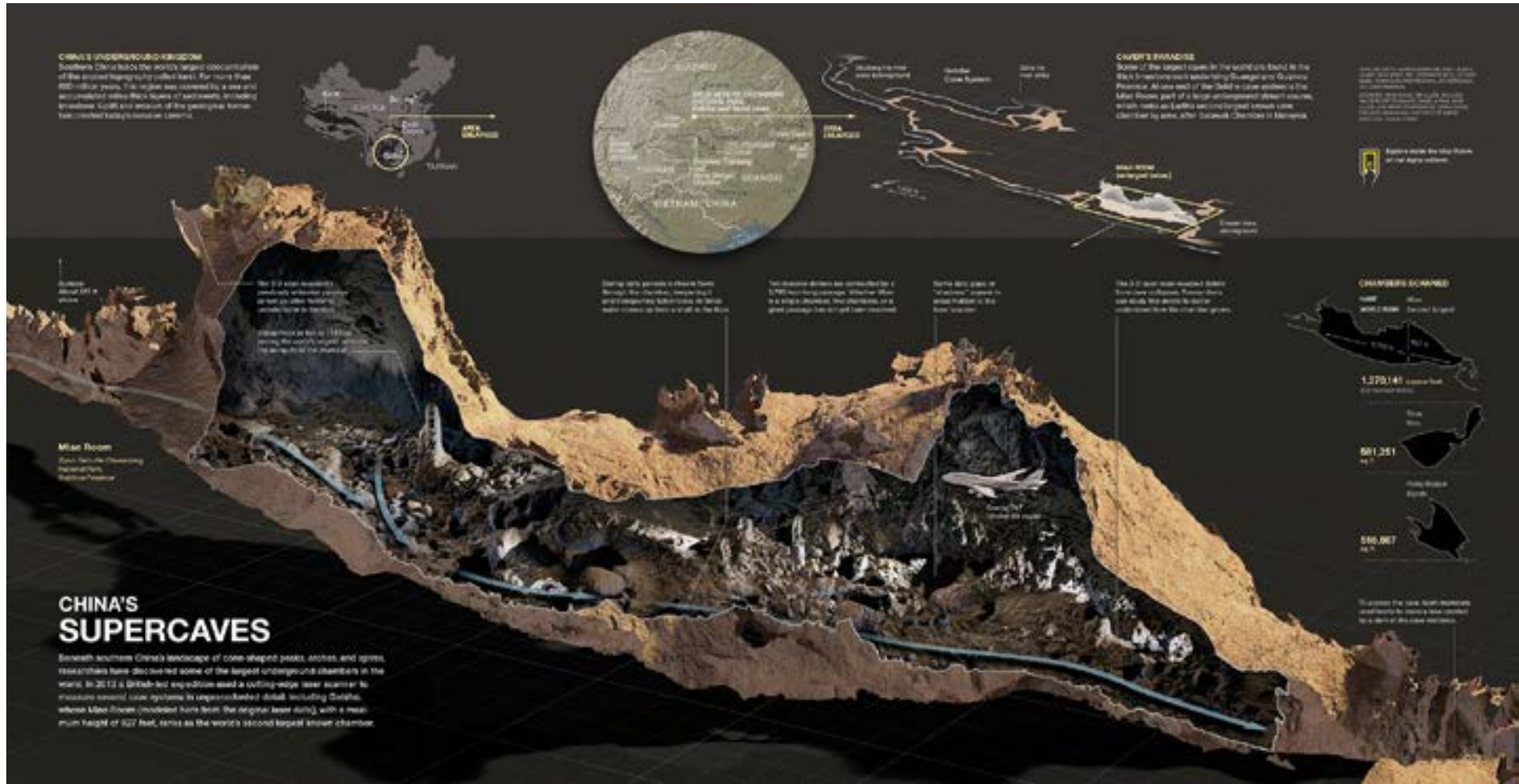
See What Your Pistons Are Up To - Nigel Homes <http://www.nigelholmes.com/gallery/>



Guitars - Nigel Homes <http://www.nigelholmes.com/gallery/>



Ocean Wanderers - 5WGraphics <https://www.5wgraphics.com>



China's Supercaves - 5WGraphics <https://www.5wgraphics.com>



Arthroscopic surgeon

Let's hope you don't twist your knee while climbing up the Eiffel Tower or down the Grand Canyon or, more likely, playing a casual game of football in the park.

But if you do, you'll need the attention of a good arthroscopic surgeon.

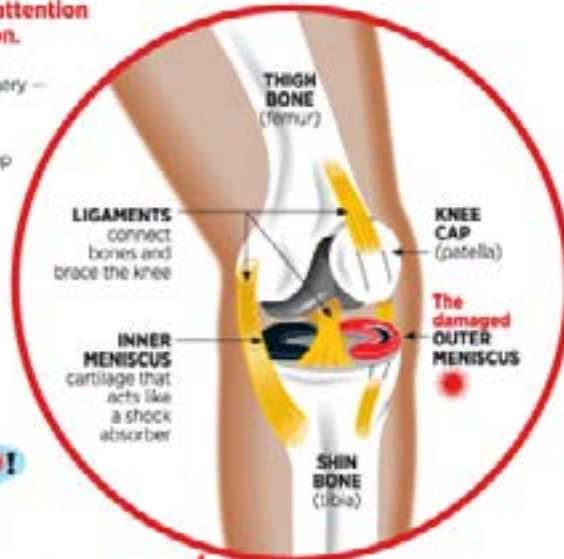
Arthroscopy is minimally invasive surgery – typically used on a damaged joint.

Its advantages include:

- joints don't have to be fully opened up
- recovery time is reduced
- there's less scarring

Ouch!

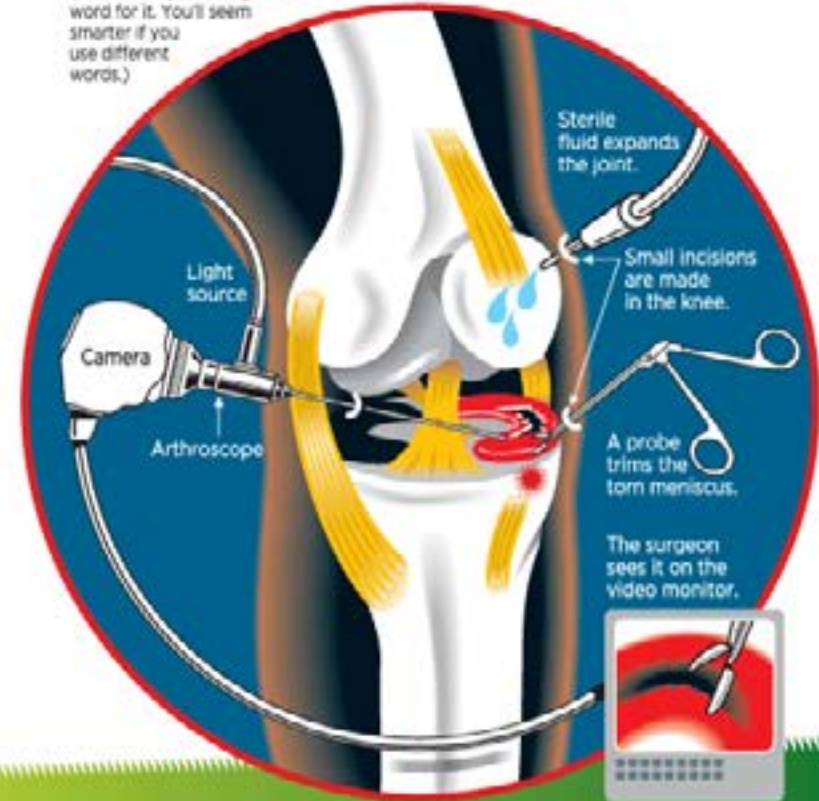
Knees are built to **bend, hinge-like, not rotate**. So a sudden twist on the football field can damage the knee joint.



Inside the knee

How you use an arthroscope to repair torn cartilage.

(Meniscus is just a surgeon's word for it. You'll seem smarter if you use different words.)



Arthroscopic Surgeon - Nigel Homes <http://www.nigelholmes.com/gallery/>

Types of Visual Presentations

3. Geographic

Visuals that use location to tell a story.

CHINA RISING

足球
Football in China

Let the everything else in China, football is advancing at a super-accellerated rate. There's the money, the passion, and the largest potential audience in the world. So watch out, Europe and South America. The Chinese are coming ...
BY JOHN GRIMWADE

THE SUPER LEAGUE
This season started in March and ends in November. One of the current Super League teams have won the title. There have been two other winners: Shanghai EastAsia, currently in the second tier, and Dalian Wanda, which in 2010 was merged into Baotou Wenhui (also now in the second tier).

FAN EXPANSION
The league has the fastest attendance growth. It's now sixth largest in the world (MLS is seventh). Shanghai EastAsia's average home crowd was 45,000 in 2010.

AND THE NATIONAL TEAM ...
... is, so far, a disappointment. They're ranked 114 in the world and have not qualified for the World Cup since 2002 (their only appearance). They did make the final of the 2004 Asian Cup, but lost 3-1 to Japan.

BIG SPENDING
Chinese teams spent more during the 2015-16 winter period than any other league (\$261 million). Below are the five most expensive international signings this year.

1
Wu Lei
Zhen Sheng, Puduoba to Shanghai SIPG
\$62 MILLION
Transfer: Jan 16

2
Also Wu Lei
Shanghai Dongsheng to Jiangsu Suning
\$56 MILLION
Transfer: Jan 16

3
Zhang Wenhao
FC Dalian to Shanghai EastAsia
\$45 MILLION
Transfer: Jan 16

4
Wu Lei
Guangzhou to Jiangsu Suning
\$30 MILLION

5
Wu Lei
Guangzhou to Jiangsu Suning
\$10 MILLION

THE SUPER LEAGUE
CSL

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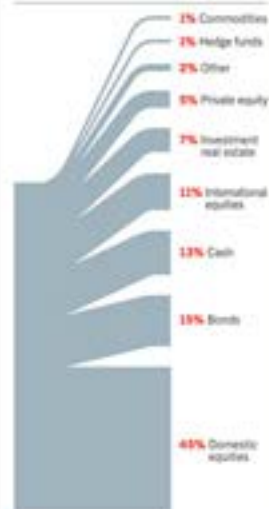
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China Rising - John Grimwade <https://johngrimwade.com/>

HOW THE RICH MAKE MONEY GROW

FINANCIAL ASSET ALLOCATION, BY TYPE OF ASSET, 2006

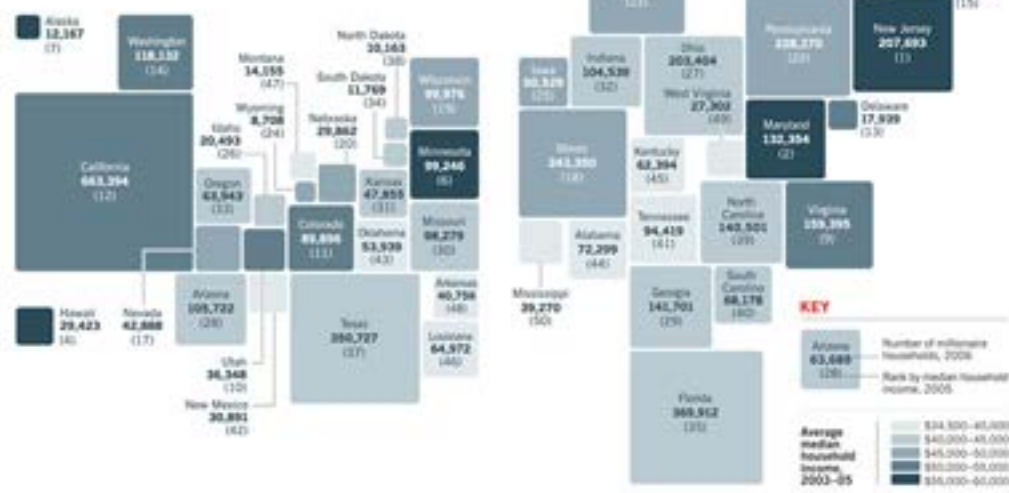
One of the reasons the rich get richer is that they put their money to work. This chart shows how households with investable assets of \$1 million to \$20 million (rather than net worth). The portfolio is pretty conventional, heavy on U.S. stocks and bonds. And hedge fund action is limited, accounting for just 2% of total investment.



MAPPING AMERICA'S MILLIONAIRES

MILLIONAIRE HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE, MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME, STATE RANK BY MEDIAN INCOME

In this map, the area of the squares represents the number of households with \$1 million in investable assets (i.e., everything but the primary residence); the bigger the square, the more millionaires. California, with the biggest population (36 million), has the most millionaires. Hawaii, however, has the most millionaire households relative to population (57.9 per thousand). New Jersey ranks first in median household income (\$53,989), followed by Maryland. When it comes to money, the South has not yet risen to great heights. Only Virginia reports a median household income of at least \$50,000.



GETTING LUCKY

TAKING HOME THE JACKPOT



Brad Duke, 34, a manager for five Golf's Gym franchises in Idaho, pocketed a lump sum of **\$85 million** after winning a \$220-million Powerball jackpot in 2005. He spent the first month of his new life assembling a team of financial advisors. His goal: to use his winnings to become a millionaire. Here's what Duke has done with his money so far.

- **\$45 million:** Safe, low-risk investments such as municipal bonds
- **\$25 million:** Aggressive investments like oil and gas and real estate
- **\$1.3 million:** A family foundation
- **\$63,000:** A trip to Tahiti with 17 friends
- **\$225,000:** Mortgage refinance on his 1,400-square-foot house
- **\$18,000:** Student loan repayment
- **\$65,000:** New bicycles, including a \$12,000 BMC road bike
- **\$14,500:** A used black VW Jetta
- **\$22,000:** Annual gift to each family member

BIGGEST U.S. LOTTERY JACKPOTS

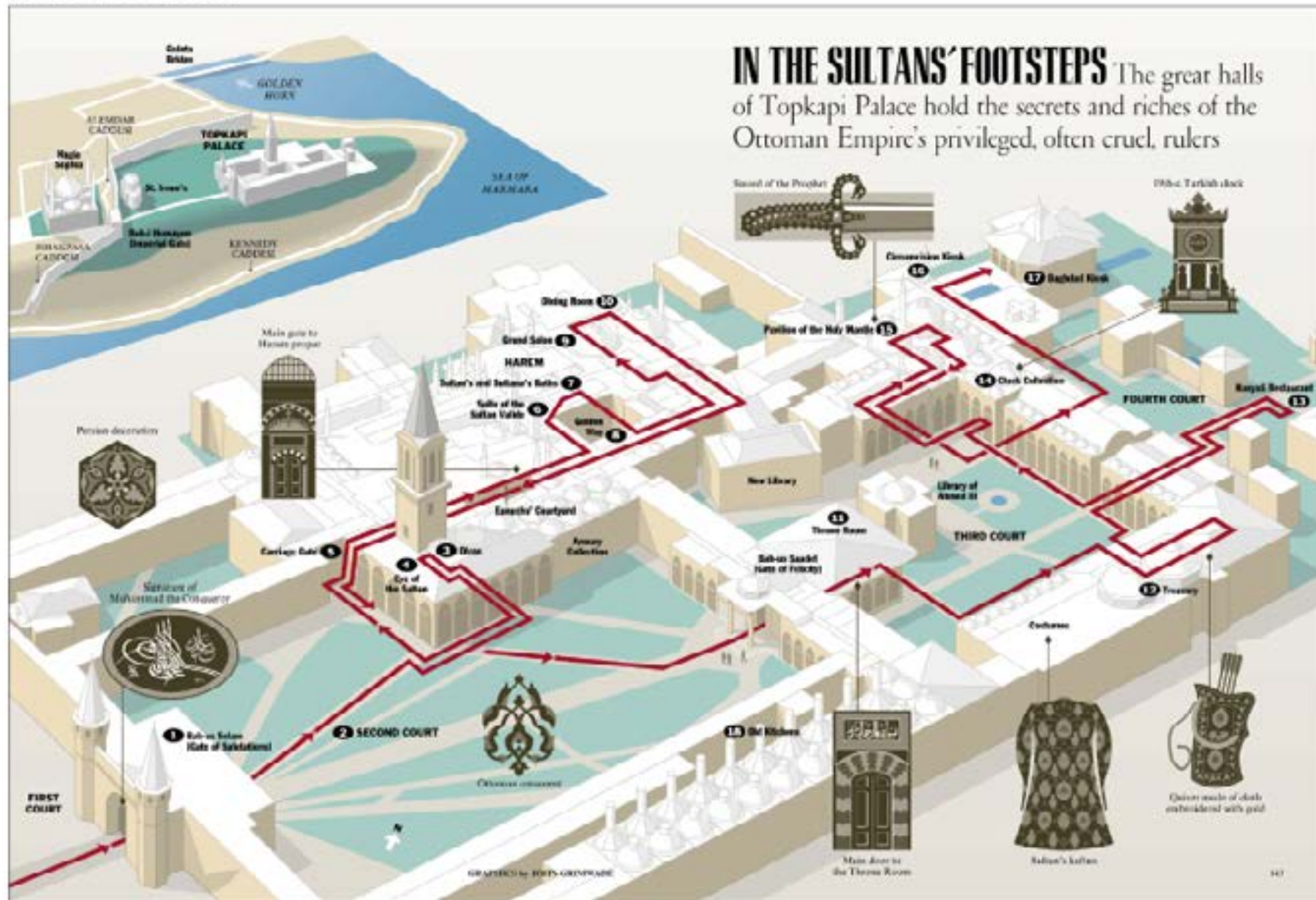
1. **\$395,000,000** • 2/2006, Powerball
2. **\$383,000,000** • 5/2000, The Big Game
3. **\$340,000,000** • 11/2005, Powerball
4. **\$321,000,000** • 4/2002, The Big Game
5. **\$315,000,000** • 11/2005, Mega Millions

THE RICHEST AMERICANS

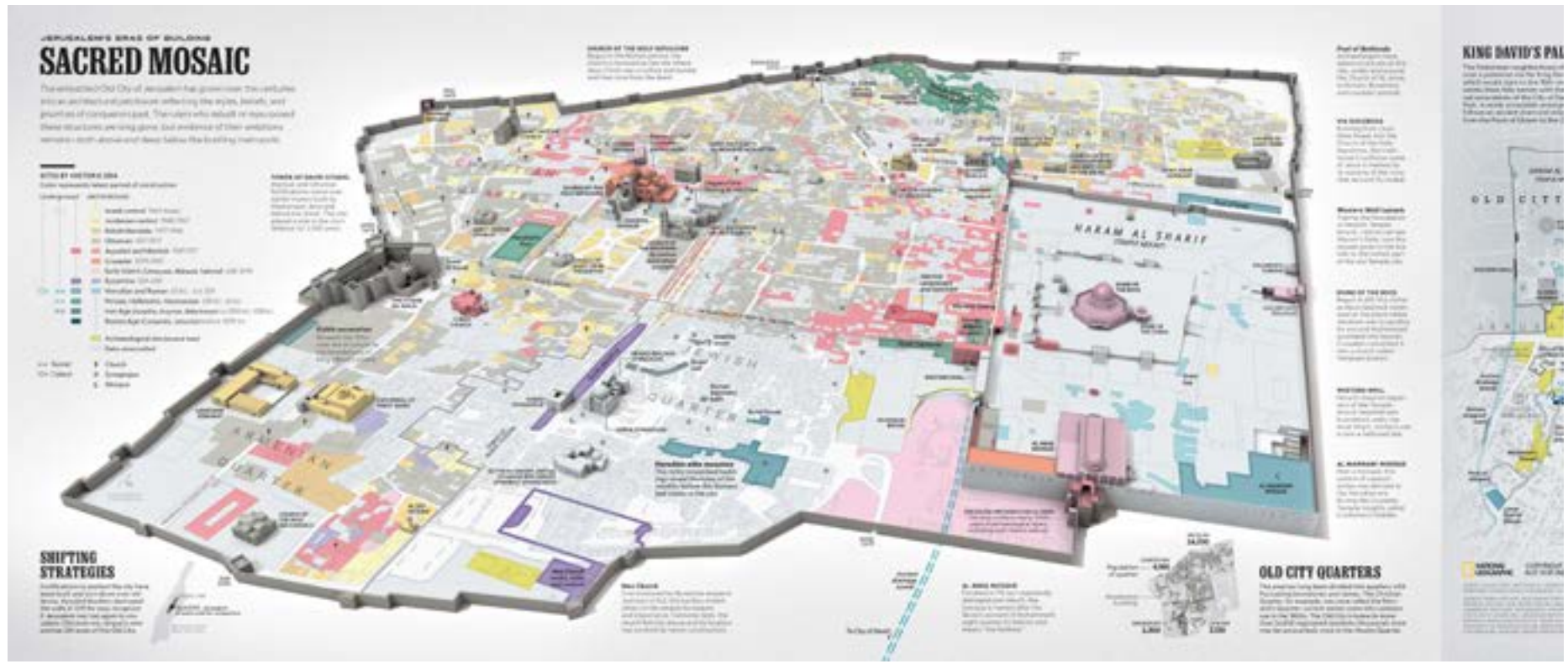
TOP TEN IN TOTAL WEALTH, AS A FRACTION OF U.S. GDP

Wealth is relative, so this ranking of American plutocrats measures how big a chunk of the economy each man owned at his death (or for Gates, 2006). One interesting note: Five were immigrants—Astor (Germany), Grand (France), Carnegie (Scotland), Stewart (Ireland), and Weyerhaeuser (Germany).





in The Sultan's Footsteps - John Grimwade <https://johngrimwade.com/>



Modern Jerusalem - Alberto Lucas Lopez <https://www.lucasinfografia.com/Under-Jerusalem>

Types of Visual Presentations

4. Flow Charts

Presenting factual information sequentially (not necessarily linearly)

THE ROAD LESS TRAVELED

Sticking with STEM for life

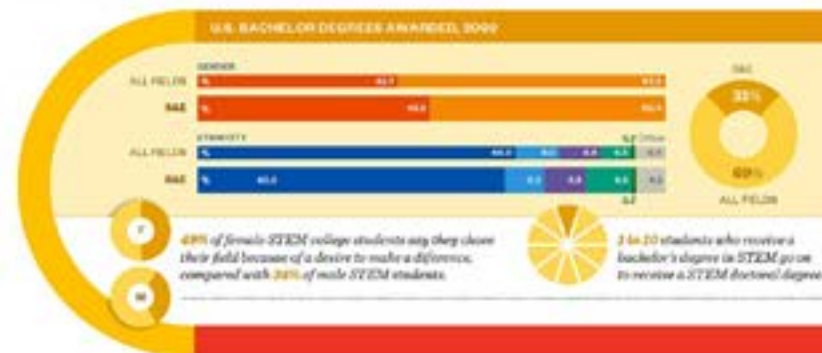
Futures prosperity in the United States, experts predict, depends on an education program that piece by piece prepares students for jobs in science, technology, engineering and math (STEM). But there's one big problem: Many people who show

some interest and ability in STEM early on don't stick with it. Today researchers, policymakers and employers are trying to understand how to build the skills and encourage the enthusiasm that will keep people on the STEM path for life.



COLLEGE

Though a sizable chunk of students entering college intend to major in a STEM field, smaller proportions actually graduate with these degrees, particularly high among women and black and Hispanic populations.



EARLY YEARS

A majority of students in primary and secondary school don't achieve at the level expected in science and mathematics, with the shortfall most visible in high school. Though performance already varies among racial and ethnic groups, the gap between males and females is not yet pronounced.

PERCENT OF U.S. STUDENTS PERFORMING AT OR ABOVE PROFICIENT LEVEL, 2009



SCIENCE LITERACY SCORES, BY COUNTRY, 2009*

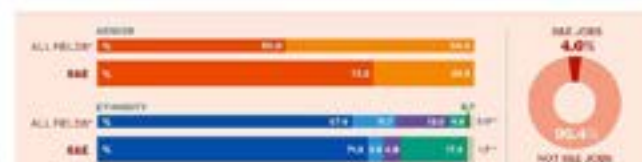
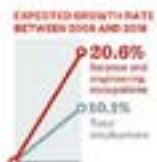


FRESHMEN INTENDING SEE MAJOR, 2009



WORKFORCE

As students graduate and get jobs, even more end up leaving the STEM path. This departure explains the poor representation of women and some racial and ethnic minorities in STEM fields.

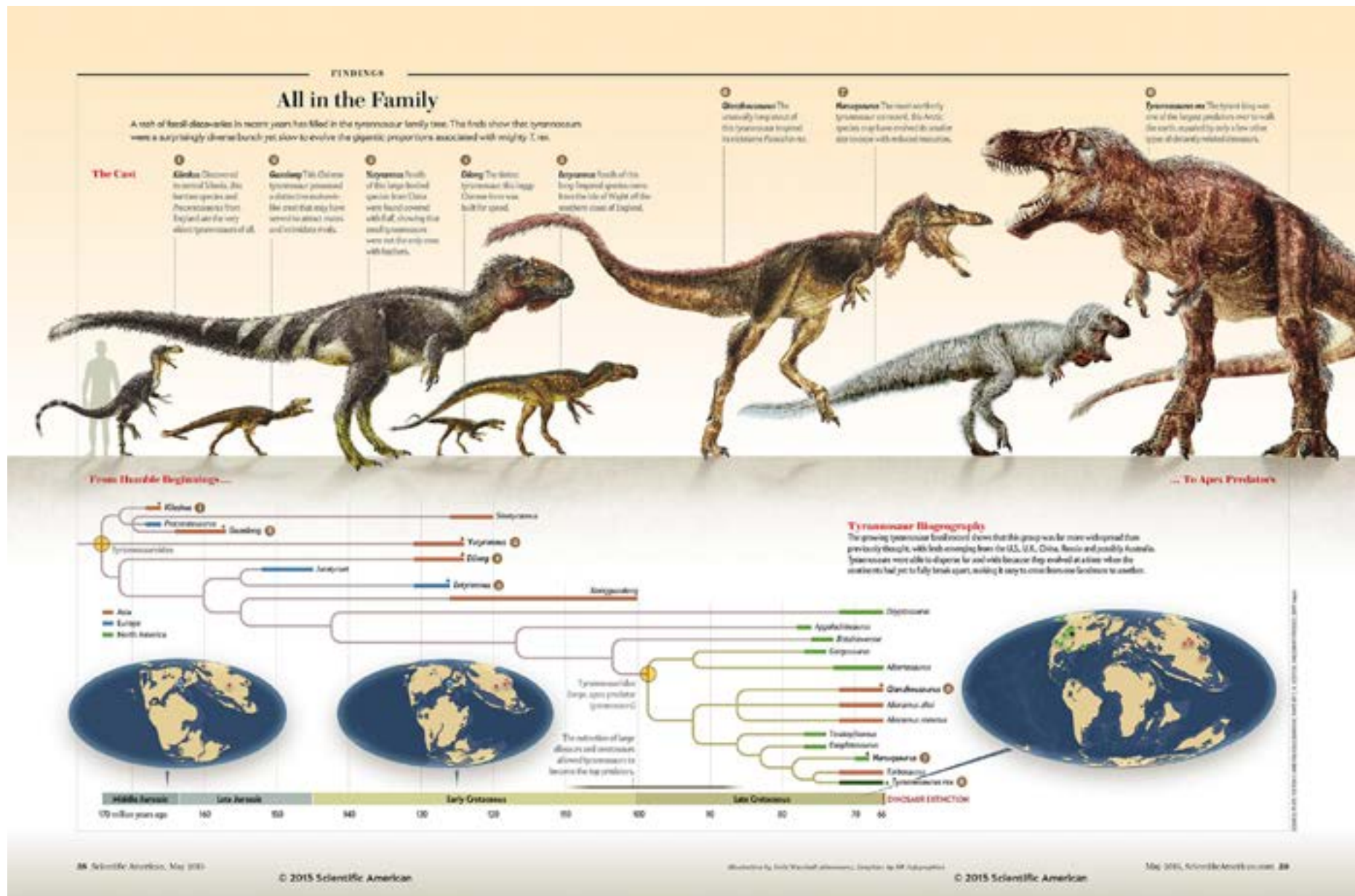


Median annual wages for all U.S. employees: **\$33,840**

Median annual wages in 2007 in science and engineering jobs: **\$75,820**



74% of science and engineering employees have a bachelor's degree or higher, compared with 27% of other employees.



All In The Family - 5WGraphics <https://www.5wgraphics.com>

Types of Visual Presentations

5. Timelines

Presenting factual information sequentially (not necessarily linearly)

Heldrich Center Milestones: 1997 to 2012

16

The Center for Employment Policy and Workforce Development is founded by Carl Van Horn and financed with a monetary gift from John J. Heldrich.

1997

The center is renamed the John J. Heldrich Center for Workforce Development in honor of John J. Heldrich, the chair of its national advisory board.

William Tracy is appointed Executive Director.

Work Trends, a national poll on critical workforce issues facing Americans and American businesses, is launched.

The America at Work lecture series, featuring presentations by scholars and business executives, debuts.

The New Jersey Consumer Report Card System, an interactive directory of New Jersey training providers, is launched.

1998

A five-year research plan for the U.S. Department of Labor is released; it is an effort that the Heldrich Center would repeat in later years.

1999

Demolition begins on the land where the new Heldrich Center building will be constructed.

2000

The September 11th Fund requests assistance from the Heldrich Center in designing programs to help workers who lost jobs to lower Manhattan after the terrorist attacks of September 2001.

2001

Ground is broken for the Heldrich Center's new building, part of a multi-use complex featuring a hotel, condominiums, and retail/restaurant space.

William Tracy retires; Kathy Krysco is appointed Executive Director.

A Nation at Work: The Heldrich Guide to the American Workforce is published by Rutgers University Press.

2002

William M. Rodgers III joins the Center's faculty as Chief Economist.

2003

The Center assists the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in developing recommendations on workforce topics for the White House Conference on Aging.

2004

The Heldrich Conversations series is launched, featuring one-on-one discussions between Carl Van Horn and distinguished scholars and executives on critical workforce issues.

2005

The National Technical Assistance and Research Center to Promote Leadership for Increasing Employment and Economic Independence of Adults with Disabilities (NTAR Leadership Center) is funded by the U.S. Department of Labor's Office of Disability Employment Policy. The NTAR Leadership Center receives \$6 million in funding over a five-year period.

2006

The Heldrich Center develops career awareness materials for the biotechnology industry. The materials are so well received that they are later followed by similar campaigns for health care, transit, transportation, logistics, and distribution, and green jobs.

2007

Ned Salzman and Cliff Zarkin join the Heldrich Center as Senior Fellows.

2008

The Center hosts the first in a series of annual forums on workforce diversity.

2009

Work Trends begins a compelling, multi-year examination of workers who lost jobs during the Great Recession.

The Center starts hosting visiting scholars who conduct research and share their ideas and insights with Center faculty and researchers during their residence periods.

2010

The Heldrich Center and the Kessler Foundation launch a joint series reporting research on disability employment.

2011

Carl Van Horn finishes the manuscript for Working Scared (Or Not at All): The Last Decade, Great Recession, and Rebuilding the Shattered American Dream, a book reporting findings from Work Trends surveys conducted from 1998 to 2012. The book is published by Rowman & Littlefield in 2013.

The Heldrich Center celebrates its 15th anniversary with a gala fundraiser that raises nearly \$400,000.

2012

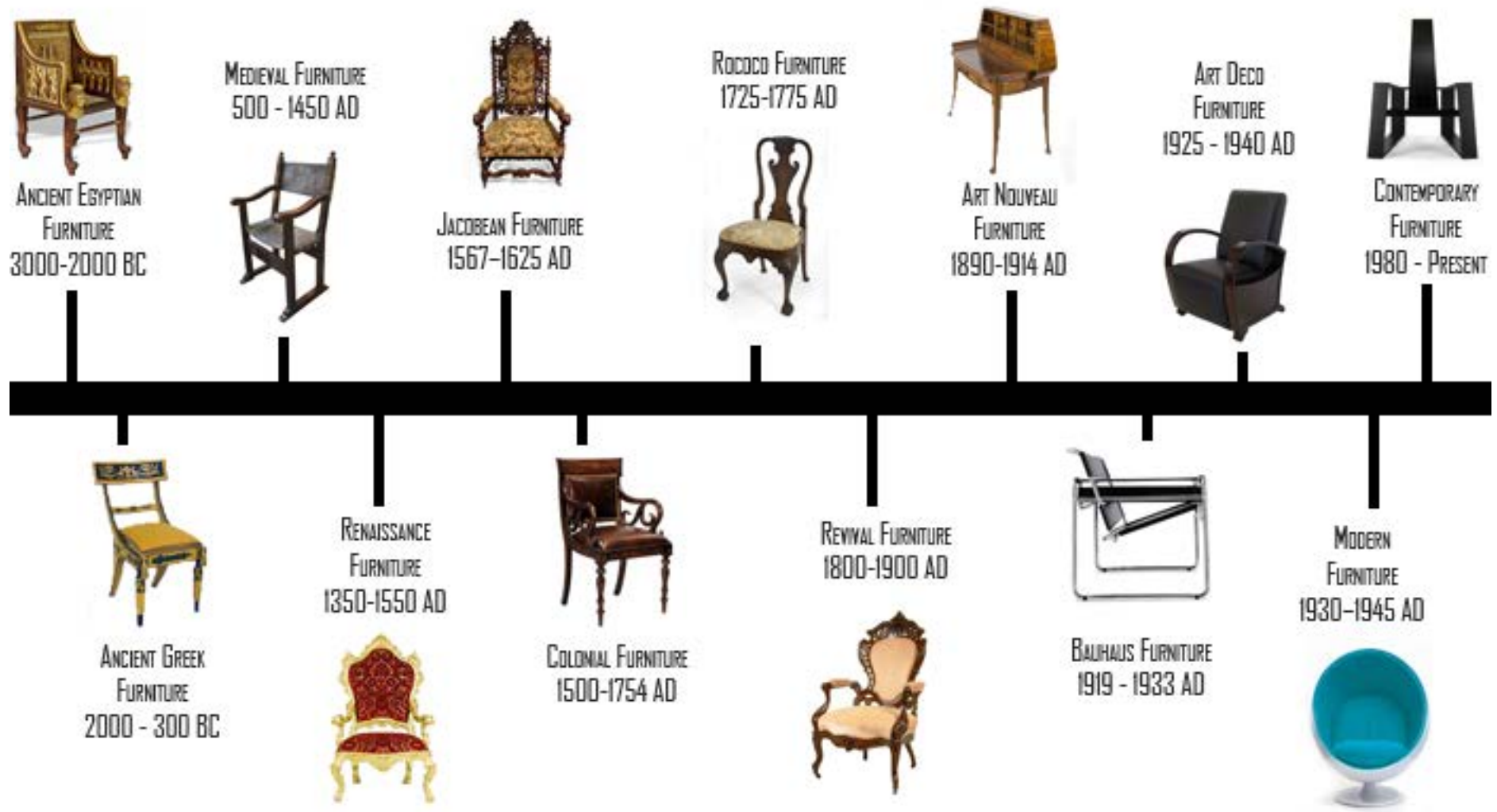
The Heldrich Center's new building, featuring the state-of-the-art Raritan River Conference Center, opens to the public.

The Center receives a \$1 million endowment from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

The Heldrich Center celebrates its 15th anniversary with a gala fundraiser.

2012

17



Furniture Design - Timeline

Graphical Timeline

Modern Graphical Timeline

Octy Pusitasari [03/1301034400]
 Dita Restia Amelia [14/1301036124]
 Eka Hardiningtyas [42/1301040065]
 Widyia Iringtyas [46/1301040324]

Era Conceptual Art

														
1907	1909	1914	1916	1917	1919	1919	1926	1930	1964	1966	1978	1980	1986	
KUBISME	FUTURISME	FLAKATSTIL	DADA	de STIJL	Constructivism	Bauhaus	Art Deco	International Style	Psychedelic	Pop Art	Punk	New Wave	Design Outside the Line	
<p>Desain dan gambar oleh Pablo Picasso dan Georges Braque sebagai lukisan yang pertama kali menunjukkan bahwa objek dapat digambarkan dari beberapa sudut pandang yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan bentuk-bentuk sederhana dan garis-garis yang kuat untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan warna-warna yang cerah dan kontras.</p>	<p>Melihat kehidupan sehari-hari dari sudut pandang yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan garis-garis yang kuat dan warna-warna yang cerah untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan bentuk-bentuk sederhana dan garis-garis yang kuat untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda.</p>	<p>Melihat kehidupan sehari-hari dari sudut pandang yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan garis-garis yang kuat dan warna-warna yang cerah untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan bentuk-bentuk sederhana dan garis-garis yang kuat untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda.</p>	<p>Melihat kehidupan sehari-hari dari sudut pandang yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan garis-garis yang kuat dan warna-warna yang cerah untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan bentuk-bentuk sederhana dan garis-garis yang kuat untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda.</p>	<p>Melihat kehidupan sehari-hari dari sudut pandang yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan garis-garis yang kuat dan warna-warna yang cerah untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan bentuk-bentuk sederhana dan garis-garis yang kuat untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda.</p>	<p>Melihat kehidupan sehari-hari dari sudut pandang yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan garis-garis yang kuat dan warna-warna yang cerah untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan bentuk-bentuk sederhana dan garis-garis yang kuat untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda.</p>	<p>Melihat kehidupan sehari-hari dari sudut pandang yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan garis-garis yang kuat dan warna-warna yang cerah untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan bentuk-bentuk sederhana dan garis-garis yang kuat untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda.</p>	<p>Melihat kehidupan sehari-hari dari sudut pandang yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan garis-garis yang kuat dan warna-warna yang cerah untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan bentuk-bentuk sederhana dan garis-garis yang kuat untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda.</p>	<p>Melihat kehidupan sehari-hari dari sudut pandang yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan garis-garis yang kuat dan warna-warna yang cerah untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan bentuk-bentuk sederhana dan garis-garis yang kuat untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda.</p>	<p>Melihat kehidupan sehari-hari dari sudut pandang yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan garis-garis yang kuat dan warna-warna yang cerah untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan bentuk-bentuk sederhana dan garis-garis yang kuat untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda.</p>	<p>Melihat kehidupan sehari-hari dari sudut pandang yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan garis-garis yang kuat dan warna-warna yang cerah untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan bentuk-bentuk sederhana dan garis-garis yang kuat untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda.</p>	<p>Melihat kehidupan sehari-hari dari sudut pandang yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan garis-garis yang kuat dan warna-warna yang cerah untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan bentuk-bentuk sederhana dan garis-garis yang kuat untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda.</p>	<p>Melihat kehidupan sehari-hari dari sudut pandang yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan garis-garis yang kuat dan warna-warna yang cerah untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan bentuk-bentuk sederhana dan garis-garis yang kuat untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda.</p>	<p>Melihat kehidupan sehari-hari dari sudut pandang yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan garis-garis yang kuat dan warna-warna yang cerah untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan bentuk-bentuk sederhana dan garis-garis yang kuat untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda.</p>	<p>Melihat kehidupan sehari-hari dari sudut pandang yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan garis-garis yang kuat dan warna-warna yang cerah untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan bentuk-bentuk sederhana dan garis-garis yang kuat untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda.</p>

(periode)

AVANT GARDE PICTORIAL MODERNIS PICTORIAL POSTMODERN MODERNIS POSTMODERN

Periode ini ditandai dengan munculnya gaya-gaya baru yang menantang tradisi seni rupa. Mereka menggunakan bentuk-bentuk sederhana dan garis-garis yang kuat untuk menunjukkan perspektif yang berbeda. Mereka menggunakan warna-warna yang cerah dan kontras.

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(konteks sejarah)

KAPITALISME REVOLUSI INDUSTRI, SAINS, dan TEKNOLOGI PERANG BUKA I PERANG BUKA II ABAD INFORMASI

Timeline Modern Graphical Yasu Yassyash

THANK YOU!