CHAT Web Design 1
Chapter 10
The Van Gogh Finale

Now that we have more knowledge about structure and style, we are going to make a few changes to the Van Gogh website. You are to start with the files in the "Van Gogh Finale" folder.

File structure changes:

- Create a separate CSS file named "vangogh.css" and save it in the "Van Gogh Finale" folder.
- Remove all `<style>` tags and selectors from all HTML files.
- Add a `<link>` tag to link each HTML file to "vangogh.css." (**Note**: for the HTML files in the folders, make sure that your href to "vangogh.css" is `href="../vangogh.css"` if the file is up one level or `href="../../vangogh.css"` if the file is up two levels.)
- All styling is to be done in "vangogh.css".

Changes to make:

- In the body selector of your CSS, make the following changes:
  - The left and right margins should be 50px and the top should be 30px. Put these in a single CSS statement.
  - Choose any san-serif font name, but also include generic san-serif font-family name.
  - Set the font size as "small."
  - Set the line height at 1.2em.
  - Change the background color to #fffaf0 (aka FloralWhite)
- Open up the arrow image in Gimp and use the bucket tool to make the background the same color as your page background (#fffaf0). Export as the same image name.
- In order to put some padding around the arrow (instead of using `<br>`) we need to make the image part of a block element. We could put it in `<p>` tags, but instead, put the `<a>` tag that contains the image for the left arrow inside a `<div>` tag and give it the id name "back". (There will be only one back arrow on each page so we can use an id instead of a class.) Do this on all pages that have a back arrow. Then in your CSS style the id name "back" with 20px padding on all sides.
- In order to center some of your elements, create a class named "center" and in your CSS make the following rule that applies to all elements of the class named "center":

        .center { text-align: center;}

    This is a great trick for centering inline elements. Just add the class `center` to any block element and it's inline content will be centered.

- In your HTML, assign all `<h1>` elements to the class named "center" by using the `class="center"` attribute in the opening tag.

- In your CSS, make a selector for h1 making the font size 250%.
- The image on the main page needs to be centered, but because it is an inline image, it needs to first be contained in `<p class="center"> </p>` tags. The pictures of the museums need to centered the same way.
- The image on the main page also needs a border. To do this, assign the <img> tag to a class named "with_border" and then in your CSS give the `img.with_border` selector the rule that makes the border double, 10px, and the color #412d2d. You can do this with separate properties or combine them into one.
- The only change needed for the "paintings.html" file is to assign the `<h1>` tag the class of "center", put in your `<link>` tag, and put your `<div>` around the back arrow. The rest is fine.
- Put the entire section of artwork on the Portraits, Self Portraits, Flowers, Landscapes, Most Famous Paintings, and Other Artwork pages within a single `<div>` with the class name "paintings." This will allow us to style the entire section. (**Note**: Do not include the <h1> headings in the `<div>`, and on the Other Works page also do not include the opening paragraph. Start the `<div>` before the heading "Watercolor". Put the closing `</div>` tag before the back arrow.)
- The main thing we want to accomplish with our `<div>` styling is to center the text and the headings and the images. Instead of assigning each of these elements to the class "center" we can simply make the `text-align` property for the class named "paintings" to be `center` in our CSS file. The other styling that you should include in the CSS rule for the "paintings" class is a solid black border, a top margin of 40px, and 20px padding on all sides.
- We have introductions to artwork in the "OtherArtwork.html" file. Right now they are `<h3>` headings, but should really be styled as a paragraph. Take off the `<h3>` tags and make them `<p>` tags instead, but assign them to a class called "intro." Then make a CSS rule that styles the "intro" class to have a font size of 110%, font weight bold, and have a line height that matches its font size (which means set the line-height = 1). The last style to include is `text-align: left;` for this class.
- We used a definition list to get the painting information styled the way it is. Remove all of the tags for the definition list (<dl>, <dt>, and <dd>) as well as the <em> tags, and put all of the information for each picture in a single `<p> </p>` instead. Then use `<span> </span>` tags around the title of the painting, and assign it to the class named "title." In your CSS style your "title" class so that the font-style is italic.

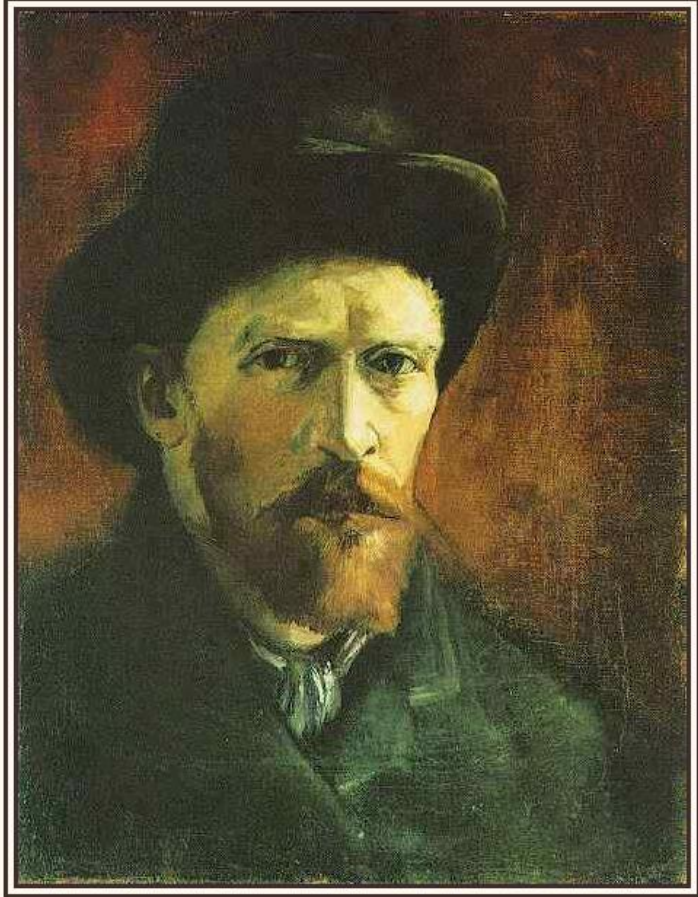# See the screen shots on the next pages to get an idea of what you are working towards!

File   Edit   View   History   Bookmarks   Tools   Help

Van Gogh   +

file:///C:/Users/owner/Documents/CHAT classes/Kim/Web Design/Lesson plan   8 ▾ web colors

Most Visited   Lookup   CHAT   Library   eBay   Google Maps   Facebook   Pandora   craigslist   Netflix   CHAT Math   »

Vincent Van Gogh

Vincent Van Gogh was a Dutch painter with a colorful and mysterious life. Like many artists, his work was not sought after until after his death. It is said that he only sold one painting while he was alive, but that he created over 2000 works in his life, with the majority being in his last 2 years. He was known to have suffered from anxiety and mental illness. It is believed he committed suicide by shooting himself in the chest with a revolver, but the gun was never found.

Van Gogh's early works were used somber earth tones, as was common in that era. But after being influenced by the French impressionists, such as Monet, he began to use brighter colors and developed the large brushstroke style that he is most recognized for today. Because of this, Van Gogh is considered a post-impressionist artist.

Van Gogh's oil paintings are well loved and the most famous, but he actually did more drawings than

Van Gogh's Other Works

Van Gogh is most known for his bold and dramatic brush strokes that characterize his oil paintings, but he also has many works attributed to him that use other mediums. Most of these were done earlier in his life than his oil paintings. He did over 1000 drawings and also a number of watercolor paintings.

Watercolor

In his early years, Van Gogh painted with watercolor as well as oil. He painted portraits and landscapes. Here are two examples of his watercolor paintings:

"Pollard Willow" July 1882. The Van Gogh Museum, Amsterdam, Netherlands

The Met - Mozilla Firefox
File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help
The Met
file:///C:/Users/owner/Documents/CHAT classes/Kim/Web Design/Lesson plans by   web colors
Most Visited   Lookup   CHAT   Library   eBay   Google Maps   Facebook   Pandora   craigslist   Netflix   CHAT Math   »

The Metropolitan Museum of Art

Address

1000 5th Ave, New York, NY 10028
(212) 535-7710

Museum Hours

Open 7 Days a Week
Sunday–Thursday: 10:00 a.m.–5:30 p.m.
Friday and Saturday: 10:00 a.m.–9:00 p.m.
Closed Thanksgiving Day, December 25, January 1, and the first Monday in May

Back