

1. Definitions and opinions
 2. Bottom-Up and Top-Down perception
 3. Purposes of composition
 4. Causes of bad compositions
 5. Balance and symmetry
 6. Pictorial language and visual grammar
 7. Right and left
 8. The general viewing direction of pictures
 9. (Other) viewing directions
 10. Lines, vertical + horizontal pictures
 11. Patterns, the horizon, clouds
 12. Rule of Thirds, Diagonal Method
 13. Perspective, depth
 14. Intuitive and rational composing
 15. Japanese compositions, Wabi-Sabi
 16. Basic geometrical forms
 17. Composing or manipulation
 18. The 10 Laws of Beauty (Ramachandran)
 19. Examples of famous photographers
 20. Graphic Design elements
- which definitions are possible? Existing opinions about composition.
 - two kinds of perception (> Cognitive Psychology). (Only Bottom-Up perception is concerned with composition).
 - seven purposes of composition.
 - visual illiteracy, non-visual approach, incompetence to translate subjects into forms and lines, etc.
 - dynamic balance versus boring harmony, general, absolute and asymmetric symmetry, vertical and horizontal balance, the balance of light and dark / left and right / pastel colours and primary colours, etc.
 - the frame, the discovery of composition in 1675 in France, (there is no composition without a frame), four Gestalpsychological rules, laws concerning the psychology of perception, open and closed forms, chaos and statement, fundamental pictorial principles (pictorial gravity, the natural direction of light, etc.), figure and ground, ideal ratio's or formats.
 - the psychology and symbolism of left and right, the psychology of left and right in relation with the viewing direction of pictures from the top left corner to the bottom right corner, reading pictures, photographs which are printed upside-down in books.
 - the general direction of viewing pictures as a result of reading pictures from the top left corner to the bottom right corner, reading directions with different languages (English – Hebrew – Arabian – Japanese).
 - 1. Vectors (Rudolf Arnheim), 2. the direction of the subject / subjects with out viewing directions, 3. the Diagonal Method.
 - 1. the symbolism of the 4 basic lines (vertical, horizontal, diagonal and oblique), 2. other lines (curved, conical, graphic, circular, S-shaped, 3. Optical lines and optical forms, 4. the symbolism of vertical and horizontal pictures, 5. the remnant form, 6. why horizontal and oblique lines can lead out of the picture and why vertical lines cannot.
 - positioning of 1, 2, 3, 4 and more elements/subjects, patterns, positioning of the horizon, points, composition and dramatic connotation of clouds.
 - misconceptions about the Golden Section and the Rule of Thirds, discovery and use of the Diagonal Method. How the Rule of Thirds can be used.
 - linear perspective, atmospheric perspective, blue and red, texture, clair-obscur, cutting off large subjects in the foreground.
 - the cooperation of the left and right hemispheres of the brain; the most important factors of each hemisphere in relation to composition.
 - important compositional characteristics of traditional Japanese art.
 - perception of basic geometry in the environment and in pictures.
 - composing or manipulation while shooting.
 - Peak Shift, metaphor, contrast, etc.
 - photographs by Richard Avedon, Helmut Newton, Peter Lindbergh and Pete Turner.
 - planes, overlapping, colors, color wheels, color symbology, etc.

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Edwin Westhoff is the discoverer of the Diagonal Method used by Adobe in Lightroom and Photoshop CS/CC