

Vocabulary & Writing About Art

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Using the Resources in this Booklet

Understanding and using the special vocabulary of art is an important part of the study of art. Students who learn to write about their own art and the art of others also gain valuable skills. This booklet provides reproducible resources that will help build students' art vocabulary and give them consistent writing practice. All writing exercises are integrated with the art concepts taught in *The Visual Experience*.

Full **Vocabulary Lists** are provided for all chapters. In addition, Vocabulary Lists by lesson (a shorter list) are provided. You may choose which format best suits your teaching style: You might provide full lists at the start or end of a unit of study, or hand out vocabulary lists just for the lessons you teach. Vocabulary includes all **boldface** words defined within the textbook, as well as *italicized* words.

Write About It exercises appear as sidebars in lessons in the student textbook, and in all Studio Experiences. These reproducible pages allow students space to write their answers to chapter or lesson-related questions. Write About It exercises that accompany Studio Experiences relate specifically to the artwork students create in the Studio Experience.

Studio Reflections can be found and downloaded from the Davis website at www.davis-art.com under Textbook Programs & Resources support. They consist of a series of questions students should ask themselves about the artwork they've created for a specific Studio Experience. These questions encourage critical thinking, and help develop students' appreciation of craftsmanship, meaning, and communication through their art.

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Vocabulary List 1

Key Terms

abstract Describing an artwork based on an identifiable subject, but with few or no details, and whose visual elements are simplified or rearranged.

art Produced or intended primarily for aesthetic purposes rather than utility. Any of the art forms, such as sculpture, painting, or music.

ceramics Objects made of clay and fired in a kiln to a permanent form. Ceramics are often decorated with glazes and fired again to fuse the glazes to the clay body.

medium (pl. media) The materials, such as oil, watercolor, etc., used to create an artwork; or a category of art such as drawing, painting, or sculpture.

subject matter The things that are represented in an artwork, such as people, buildings, trees, etc.

traditional art Works that have form, style, and subject matter that are familiar to the public as art.

Vocabulary List 1.1

abstract Describing an artwork based on an identifiable subject, but with few or no details, and whose visual elements are simplified or rearranged.

art Produced or intended primarily for aesthetic purposes rather than utility. Any of the art forms, such as sculpture, painting, or music.

artist A person who makes artworks and is skilled in composing subject matter and the art elements with a variety of art materials and procedures.

ceramics Objects made of clay and fired in a kiln to a permanent form. Ceramics are often decorated with glazes and fired again to fuse the glazes to the clay body.

installation artists Those who create art for specific spaces. Installations are often large in scale, temporary, and combine art media.

performance artists Those artists who combine elements of visual art, music, and theater in ways that often challenge accepted definitions of what is art.

traditional art Works that have form, style, and subject matter that are familiar to the public as art.

video artists Those who manipulate video recorded images and their replay by projection or on television screens or monitors. Sometimes these images are incorporated into installations.

Vocabulary List 2

Key Terms

aesthetic experience The experience of seeing and enjoying something for its own sake, or for its beauty and pleasurable qualities.

analysis The examination of the relationships among the facts (objects, people, shapes, colors) in an artwork.

art criticism A systematic discussion of the characteristics of an artwork, usually involving four stages: description, analysis, interpretation, and evaluation.

composition The act of organizing the elements of an artwork into a harmoniously unified whole.

description A listing of the facts in an artwork, such as objects, people, shapes, and colors.

design The plan the artist uses to organize the art elements (line, shape, form, space, etc.) in a work of art to achieve a unified composition.

Vocabulary Lists

elements of art Line, shape, form, color, value, space, and texture. The building blocks the artist works with to create an artwork.

evaluation A process used to determine the quality or lasting importance of a work.

expressiveness The degree to which a work reflects a theme, emotion, or worldview.

formalism A way of using the elements of art and the principles of design to evaluate art.

interpretation An explanation of the meaning of an artwork.

philosophy of art The study of art that involves asking and answering all kinds of questions about art, how people respond to it, and how it relates to our lives.

principles of design Unity, variety, emphasis, rhythm, movement, balance, pattern, and proportion. The effects that may result when the art elements are structured to achieve a successful composition.

Vocabulary List 2.1

aesthetic experience The experience of seeing and enjoying something for its own sake, or for its beauty and pleasurable qualities.

art critics Those with the training, experience, and commitment that gives them the authority to make judgements in order to determine when something is art.

art world Artists, dealers, collectors, art critics, museum directors, and art teachers involved in the production, selling, collection, display, writing, and teaching about art.

chaos Disorder or confusion. Traditionally “good” design is unified with a harmonious relationship among its parts, the opposite of chaos.

design The plan the artist uses to organize the art elements (line, shape, form, space, etc.) in a work of art to achieve a unified composition.

philosophy of art The study of art that involves asking and answering all kinds of questions about art, how people respond to it, and how it relates to our lives.

principles of design Unity, variety, emphasis, rhythm, movement, balance, pattern, and proportion. The effects that may result when the art elements are structured to achieve a successful composition.

Vocabulary List 2.2

art criticism A systematic discussion of the characteristics of an artwork, usually involving four stages: description, analysis, interpretation, and evaluation.

visual culture Images and events in our visual world that we encounter on a daily basis (such as music, movies, and magazines advertisements).

Vocabulary List 2.3

analysis The examination of the relationships among the facts (objects, people, shapes, colors) in an artwork.

art criticism A systematic discussion of the characteristics of an artwork, usually involving four stages: description, analysis, interpretation, and evaluation.

asymmetrical balance A feeling of balance attained when the visual units on either side of a vertical axis are actually different but are placed in the composition to create a “felt” balance of the total artwork.

balance A principle of design referring to the arrangement of visual elements to create stability in an artwork.

There are four balance arrangements in art: asymmetrical, symmetrical, approximately symmetrical, and radial.

color An art element with three properties: hue, value, and intensity. Also, the character of surfaces created by the response of vision to wavelengths of reflected light.

Vocabulary Lists

composition The act of organizing the elements of an artwork into a harmoniously unified whole.

criteria Standards used to analyze or judge an artwork.

description A listing of the facts in an artwork, such as objects, people, shapes, and colors.

elements of art Line, shape, form, color, value, space, and texture. The building blocks the artist works with to create an artwork.

evaluation A process used to determine the quality or lasting importance of a work.

expressiveness The degree to which a work reflects a theme, emotion, or worldview.

formalism A way of using the elements of art and the principles of design to evaluate art.

interpret To explain the meaning or significance of something.

line An element of art that is used to define space, contours, and outlines, or suggest mass and volume. It may be a continuous mark made on a surface with a pointed tool or implied by the edges of shapes and forms.

metaphor A figure of speech in which a word or phrase referring to one thing or idea is applied to something different.

principles of design Unity, variety, emphasis, rhythm, movement, balance, pattern, and proportion. The effects that may result when the art elements are structured to achieve a successful composition.

secondary colors Colors that result from a mixture of two primary colors. On the twelve-color wheel, orange, green, and violet.

shape An element of art. An enclosed space defined by other art elements such as line, color, and texture.

subject matter The things that are represented in an artwork, such as people, buildings, trees, etc.

symmetrical balance A balance arrangement in which the parts of a composition are organized so that one side duplicates or mirrors the other.

texture The surface quality of an artwork usually perceived through the sense of touch. However, texture can also be implied, perceived visually though not felt through touch. (See also simulated texture.)

unity A principle of design related to the sense of wholeness that results from the successful combination of the component elements of an artwork.

variety A principle of design concerned with the inclusion of differences in the elements of a composition to offset unity and add interest to an artwork.

warm colors Those hues in which yellow and red are dominant.

Vocabulary List 3

Key Terms

abstract lines Lines found in very abstract and nonobjective artworks that do not describe anything. They are meant to be seen only as lines.

closure The tendency of the mind's eye to complete partial forms or shapes by seeing lines that do not exist.

contour line Lines that define the outer edges of forms and surfaces within a form, such as shapes or wrinkles and folds. Used in contour drawings to suggest depth in addition to height and width.

crosshatching Shading created by crossed parallel lines.

descriptive lines Lines created with a variety of tools; can be outlines, contour lines, single lines, or hatching.

edge Where one shape ends and another begins, resulting in implied line.

expressive lines Lines that are produced to express an idea, mood, or quality (for example, graceful, nervous, delicate, aggressive, etc.).

hatching Shading using closely spaced, parallel lines; used to suggest light and shadow.

implied line Lines that are indicated indirectly in artworks at edges where two shapes meet, where a form ends and the space around it begins, or by positioning several objects or figures in a row.

line An element of art that is used to define space, contours, and outlines, or suggest mass and volume. It may be a continuous mark made on a surface with a pointed tool or implied by the edges of shapes and forms.

lines of sight Implied lines suggested by the direction in which figures in a picture are looking, or from the observer's eye to the object being looked at.

outline Lines with little variation that describe the outer edges of shapes that appear flat.

Vocabulary List 3.1

descriptive lines Lines created with a variety of tools; can be outlines, contour lines, single lines, or hatching.

expressive lines Lines that are produced to express an idea, mood, or quality (for example, graceful, nervous, delicate, aggressive, etc.).

implied lines Lines that are indicated indirectly in artworks at edges where two shapes meet, where a form ends and the space around it begins, or by positioning several objects or figures in a row.

line An element of art that is used to define space, contours, and outlines, or suggest mass and volume. It may be a continuous mark made on a surface with a pointed tool or implied by the edges of shapes and forms.

Vocabulary List 3.2

calligraphy Handwriting or letters formed by hand. Elegant penmanship usually featuring a flowery, precise line.

contour lines Lines that define the outer edges of forms and surfaces within a form, such as shapes or wrinkles and folds. Used in contour drawings to suggest depth in addition to height and width.

crosshatching Shading created by crossed parallel lines.

descriptive lines Lines created with a variety of tools; can be outlines, contour lines, single lines, or hatching.

hatching Shading using closely spaced, parallel lines; used to suggest light and shadow.

optical mixing An effect in which colors or black and white laid side by side seem to blend together; mixing takes place in the eye.

outline Lines with little variation that describe the outer edges of shapes that appear flat.

Vocabulary List 3.3

closure The tendency of the mind's eye to complete partial forms or shapes by seeing lines that do not exist.

edge Where one shape ends and another begins, resulting in implied line.

implied line Lines that are indicated indirectly in artworks at edges where two shapes meet, where a form ends and the space around it begins, or by positioning several objects or figures in a row.

lines of sight Implied lines suggested by the direction in which figures in a picture are looking, or from the observer's eye to the object being looked at.

Vocabulary List 3.4

abstract lines Lines found in very abstract and nonobjective artworks that do not describe anything. They are meant to be seen only as lines.

nonrepresentational (also called nonobjective art) Artworks that have no recognizable subject matter such as figures, flowers, buildings, etc.

Vocabulary List 4

Key Terms

closed form Forms in painting and sculpture that have few or no openings, or negative shapes.

figure-ground The perceptual tendency to divide visual patterns into two kinds of shapes with the figure(s) appearing to be on top of, and surrounded by, the ground(s). In the pictorial arts, the relationships between images and the background. Figure and ground are often referred to as positive shape and negative shape.

foreshortening A method of applying perspective to an object or figure so that it seems to recede in space by shortening the depth dimension, making the form appear three-dimensional.

form An element of design that appears three-dimensional and encloses volume such as a cube, sphere, pyramid, or cylinder. The term may also refer to the characteristics of an artwork's visual elements (lines, color, textures, etc.) as distinguished from its subject matter.

geometric shapes (rectilinear) Mechanical, human-made shapes such as squares, triangles, circles, etc. Geometric shapes have regular edges as opposed to the irregular edges of organic shapes.

open form Forms in paintings and sculpture that emphasize openings.

organic shapes (also bimorphic) Free forms, or shapes and forms that represent living things having irregular edges, as distinguished from the regular edges of geometric shapes.

positive and negative shapes In pictures, positive shapes are the figures and negative shapes make up the ground.

shape An element of art. An enclosed space defined by other art elements such as line, color, and texture.

shape constancy The tendency to see the shape of a three-dimensional object as unchanging regardless of any change in position or angle from which it is viewed.

size constancy The tendency to see the size of an object as unchanging regardless of the distance between the viewer and the object.

Vocabulary List 4.1

closed form Forms in painting and sculpture that have few or no openings, or negative shapes.

figure In an artwork, a positive or main shape that appears to be on top of background shapes.

foreshortening A method of applying perspective to an object or figure so that it seems to recede in space by shortening the depth dimension, making the form appear three-dimensional.

form An element of design that appears three-dimensional and encloses volume such as a cube, sphere, pyramid, or cylinder. The term may also refer to the characteristics of an artwork's visual elements (lines, color, textures, etc.) as distinguished from its subject matter.

geometric shapes (rectilinear) Mechanical, human-made shapes such as squares, triangles, circles, etc. Geometric shapes have regular edges as opposed to the irregular edges of organic shapes.

negative shape Another word for ground.

open form Forms in paintings and sculpture that emphasize openings.

organic shapes (also bimorphic) Free forms, or shapes and forms that represent living things having irregular edges, as distinguished from the regular edges of geometric shapes.

positive and negative shapes In pictures, positive shapes are the figures and negative shapes make up the ground.

shape An element of art. An enclosed space defined by other art elements such as line, color, and texture.

Vocabulary List 4.2

closure The tendency of the mind's eye to complete partial forms or shapes by seeing lines that do not exist.

figure-ground The perceptual tendency to divide visual patterns into two kinds of shapes with the figure(s) appearing to be on top of, and surrounded by, the ground(s). In the pictorial arts, the relationships between images and the background. Figure and ground are often referred to as positive shape and negative shape.

positive and negative shapes In pictures, positive shapes are the figures and negative shapes make up the ground.

shape An element of art. An enclosed space defined by other art elements such as line, color, and texture.

Vocabulary List 4.3

ellipse An oval shape produced by drawing an elongated circle so that it appears to be viewed from an angle. A foreshortened circle that is longer in one dimension than it is in the other.

foreshortening A method of applying perspective to an object or figure so that it seems to recede in space by shortening the depth dimension, making the form appear three-dimensional.

form An element of design that appears three-dimensional and encloses volume such as a cube, sphere, pyramid, or cylinder. The term may also refer to the characteristics of an artwork's visual elements (lines, color, textures, etc.) as distinguished from its subject matter.

shape constancy The tendency to see the shape of a three-dimensional object as unchanging regardless of any change in position or angle from which it is viewed.

size constancy The tendency to see the size of an object as unchanging regardless of the distance between the viewer and the object.

trapezoid A shape with four angles and four sides, only two of which are parallel.

Vocabulary List 4.4

closed form Forms in painting and sculpture that have few or no openings, or negative shapes.

geometric shapes (rectilinear) Mechanical, human-made shapes such as squares, triangles, circles, etc. Geometric shapes have regular edges as opposed to the irregular edges of organic shapes.

open form Forms in paintings and sculpture that emphasize openings.

organic shapes (also bimorphic) Free forms, or shapes and forms that represent living things having irregular edges, as distinguished from the regular edges of geometric shapes.

Vocabulary List 5

Key Terms

chiaroscuro (key-ah-roh-skew-roh) From the Italian meaning "light-dark." The use of value contrasts to represent the effects of light and shadow.

color harmonies Combinations of colors that are considered satisfying or that produce certain effects.

complementary colors Two colors that are directly opposite each other on the color wheel, meaning they are in extreme contrast with each other.

cool colors Those colors in which blue is dominant, found on the right side of the color wheel.

hue The property of color that distinguishes one gradation from another and gives it its name.

intensity The degree of purity, saturation, or strength of a color. High-intensity colors are bright; low-intensity colors are dull.

intermediate colors Colors produced by mixing a primary color and the adjacent secondary color on the

Vocabulary Lists

color wheel. (For example, yellow and green for yellow-green.) They are also made by mixing unequal amounts of two primaries. (For example, adding more yellow to a combination of yellow and blue produces yellow-green.)

monochromatic One color that is modified by changing the values and saturation of the hue by additions of black or white.

primary colors The three basic colors, red, yellow, and blue, from which it is possible to mix all other colors. The primaries cannot be produced by mixing pigments.

secondary colors Colors that result from a mixture of two primary colors. On the twelve-color wheel, orange, green, and violet.

shading Variations in the darkness and lightness of a color, often used by artists to create an illusion of volume on a flat surface.

spectrum Bands of colored light created when white light is passed through a prism. Also, the full range of colors.

value An element of art concerned with the degree of lightness of colors. Darker colors are lower in value.

warm colors Those hues in which yellow and red are dominant.

Vocabulary List 5.1

chiaroscuro (key-ah-roh-skew-roh) From the Italian meaning “light-dark.” The use of value contrasts to represent the effects of light and shadow.

color An art element with three properties: hue, value, and intensity. Also, the character of surfaces created by the response of vision to wavelengths of reflected light.

color harmonies Combinations of colors that are considered satisfying or that produce certain effects.

color interaction The term used when color’s hue, value, or intensity is affected by colors nearby.

color schemes Color harmonies or combinations of colors generally considered aesthetically pleasing or used to create a certain effect.

color wheel A diagram showing the spectrum of colors and their relation to one another.

complementary colors Two colors that are directly opposite each other on the color wheel, meaning they are in extreme contrast with each other.

cool colors Those colors in which blue is dominant, found on the right side of the color wheel.

hue The property of color that distinguishes one gradation from another and gives it its name.

intensity The degree of purity, saturation, or strength of a color. High-intensity colors are bright; low-intensity colors are dull.

intermediate colors Colors produced by mixing a primary color and the adjacent secondary color on the color wheel. (For example, yellow and green for yellow-green.) They are also made by mixing unequal amounts of two primaries. (For example, adding more yellow to a combination of yellow and blue produces yellow-green.)

monochromatic One color that is modified by changing the values and saturation of the hue by additions of black or white.

primary colors The three basic colors, red, yellow, and blue, from which it is possible to mix all other colors. The primaries cannot be produced by mixing pigments.

saturation The purity, vividness, or intensity of a color.

secondary colors Colors that result from a mixture of two primary colors. On the twelve-color wheel, orange, green, and violet.

shade Variations in the dark and light of color made by adding black to the color.

shading Variations in the darkness and lightness of a color, often used by artists to create an illusion of volume on a flat surface.

spectrum Bands of colored light created when white light is passed through a prism. Also, the full range of colors.

tint A lighter value of a hue made by adding a small amount of another color to it.

value An element of art concerned with the degree of lightness of colors. Darker colors are lower in value.

warm colors Those hues in which yellow and red are dominant.

Vocabulary List 5.2

chiaroscuro (key-ah-roh-skew-roh) From the Italian meaning “light-dark.” The use of value contrasts to represent the effects of light and shadow.

shading Variations in the darkness and lightness of a color, often used by artists to create an illusion of volume on a flat surface.

value The range of light and dark seen under normal light conditions.

Vocabulary List 5.3

analogous colors Colors that are next to each other on the color wheel and are closely related, such as yellow, yellow-orange, yellow-green, and green.

color An art element with three properties: hue, value, and intensity. Also, the character of surfaces created by the response of vision to wavelengths of reflected light.

color harmonies Combinations of colors that are considered satisfying or that produce certain effects.

complementary colors Two colors that are directly opposite each other on the color wheel, meaning they are in extreme contrast with each other.

cool colors Those colors in which blue is dominant, found on the right side of the color wheel.

hue The property of color that distinguishes one gradation from another and gives it its name.

intensity The degree of purity, saturation, or strength of a color. High-intensity colors are bright; low-intensity colors are dull.

intermediate colors Colors produced by mixing a primary color and the adjacent secondary color on the color wheel. (For example, yellow and green for yellow-green.) They are also made by mixing unequal amounts of two primaries. (For example, adding more yellow to a combination of yellow and blue produces yellow-green.)

monochromatic One color that is modified by changing the values and saturation of the hue by additions of black or white.

neutral colors Colors such as black, white, and gray, not associated with any hue and neither warm nor cool. Also, colors that have been “grayed” or reduced in saturation by mixing with a neutral or complementary color.

primary colors The three basic colors, red, yellow, and blue, from which it is possible to mix all other colors. The primaries cannot be produced by mixing pigments.

reflected light Light rays which are not absorbed by an object’s surface but are directed back to the viewer and are perceived as color.

saturation The purity, vividness, or intensity of a color.

schemes Color harmonies or combinations of colors generally considered aesthetically pleasing or used to create certain effects.

secondary colors Colors that result from a mixture of two primary colors. On the twelve-color wheel,

Vocabulary Lists

orange, green, and violet.

shade Variations in the dark and light of color, often used by artists to create an illusion of volume on a flat surface.

spectrum Bands of colored light created when white light is passed through a prism. Also, the full range of colors.

split complementary On the color wheel, a hue that is combined with hues on either side of its complement.

tint A lighter value of a hue made by adding a small amount of another color to it.

triad A color harmony consisting of three equidistant hues on the color wheel.

warm colors Those hues in which yellow and red are dominant.

Vocabulary List 6

Key Terms

aerial perspective The diminishing of color intensity to lighter and duller hues to give the illusion of distance.

eye level A horizontally drawn line that is even with the viewer's eye. In landscape scenes it can be the actual horizon line, but it can also be drawn in still life.

framing The space and point of view for a picture, as determined by the picture's horizontal and vertical borders.

high and low placement A technique in which the artist places an object lower in the picture plane to make it appear closer to us than another object that is placed higher.

linear perspective A technique of creating the illusion of depth on a flat surface. All parallel lines receding into the distance are drawn to converge at one or more vanishing points on the horizon line. In one-point linear perspective, receding lines converge to one vanishing point. In two-point perspective, receding lines converge to two vanishing points.

negative space The space not occupied by an object or figure but circulating in and around it, contributing to the total effect of the composition.

one-point perspective A way to show three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface, using one vanishing point. One object faces the viewer; the lines defining other objects in the artwork recede at an angle to a single vanishing point on the horizon line. (See perspective.)

overlapping A technique in which the artist creates the illusion of depth by placing one object in front of another.

picture plane The flat surface or plane that the artist organizes the picture in.

positive space The enclosed areas or objects in an artwork. They may suggest recognizable objects or nonrepresentational shapes.

two-point perspective A way to show three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface, using two vanishing points and two sets of converging lines to represent forms. These forms are seen from an angle and have two receding sides. Two dimensions appear to recede: width and depth.

vanishing point A point on the eye-level line, toward which parallel lines are made to recede and meet in perspective drawing.

Vocabulary List 6.1

aerial perspective The diminishing of color intensity to lighter and duller hues to give the illusion of distance.

eye level A horizontally drawn line that is even with the viewer's eye. In landscape scenes it can be the

Vocabulary Lists

actual horizon line, but it can also be drawn in still life.

framing The space and point of view for a picture, as determined by the picture's horizontal and vertical borders.

high and low placement A technique in which the artist places an object lower in the picture plane to make it appear closer to us than another object that is placed higher.

horizon line Horizontal line across a picture picture-plane which establishes the viewer's eye level or height of view. Parallel horizontal lines in the picture converge to vanishing points on this line.

linear perspective A technique of creating the illusion of depth on a flat surface. All parallel lines receding into the distance are drawn to converge at one or more vanishing points on the horizon line. In one-point linear perspective, receding lines converge to one vanishing point. In two-point perspective, receding lines converge to two vanishing points.

negative space The space not occupied by an object or figure but circulating in and around it, contributing to the total effect of the composition.

one-point perspective A way to show three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface, using one vanishing point. One object faces the viewer; the lines defining other objects in the artwork recede at an angle to a single vanishing point on the horizon line. (See perspective.)

overlapping A technique in which the artist creates the illusion of depth by placing one object in front of another.

picture plane The flat surface or plane that the artist organizes the picture in.

positive space The enclosed areas or objects in an artwork. They may suggest recognizable objects or nonrepresentational shapes.

space An element of art that indicates areas between, around, above, below, or within something.

two-point perspective A way to show three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface, using two vanishing points and two sets of converging lines to represent forms. These forms are seen from an angle and have two receding sides. Two dimensions appear to recede: width and depth.

vanishing point A point on the eye-level line, toward which parallel lines are made to recede and meet in perspective drawing.

Vocabulary List 6.2

aspects Features of a space or object such as its size and volume.

boundaries Borders or limits.

volume Three-dimensional space within an object or structure. Also, the three-dimensional space occupied by an object.

Vocabulary List 6.3

negative space The space not occupied by an object or figure but circulating in and around it, contributing to the total effect of the composition.

positive space The enclosed areas or objects in an artwork. They may suggest recognizable objects or nonrepresentational shapes.

Vocabulary List 6.4

negative space The space not occupied by an object or figure but circulating in and around it, contributing to the total effect of the composition.

picture plane The flat surface or plane that the artist organizes the picture in.

Vocabulary Lists

space An element of art that indicates areas between, around, above, below, or within something.

Vocabulary List 6.5

aerial perspective The diminishing of color intensity to lighter and duller hues to give the illusion of distance.

eye level A horizontally drawn line that is even with the viewer's eye. In landscape scenes it can be the actual horizon line, but it can also be drawn in still life.

high and low placement A technique in which the artist places an object lower in the picture plane to make it appear closer to us than another object that is placed higher.

linear perspective A technique of creating the illusion of depth on a flat surface. All parallel lines receding into the distance are drawn to converge at one or more vanishing points on the horizon line. In one-point linear perspective, receding lines converge to one vanishing point. In two-point perspective, receding lines converge to two vanishing points.

one-point perspective A way to show three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface, using one vanishing point. One object faces the viewer; the lines defining other objects in the artwork recede at an angle to a single vanishing point on the horizon line. (See perspective.)

overlapping A technique in which the artist creates the illusion of depth by placing one object in front of another.

two-point perspective A way to show three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface, using two vanishing points and two sets of converging lines to represent forms. These forms are seen from an angle and have two receding sides. Two dimensions appear to recede: width and depth.

vanishing point A point on the eye-level line, toward which parallel lines are made to recede and meet in perspective drawing.

Vocabulary List 6.6

close-ups In the graphic arts (including comic strips), figures and objects made large to appear close to the viewer. Also, a close film shot.

framing The space and point of view for a picture, as determined by the picture's horizontal and vertical borders.

Vocabulary List 7

Key Terms

actual texture How a surface feels to the touch.

gloss A surface texture, such as that of a photographic print, that is shiny and smooth to the touch.

invented texture Similar to simulated textures, but not intended to resemble textures you find in real life.

matte A surface texture, such as a chalkboard that is smooth but not shiny or slippery.

simulated texture Texture in an artwork that can be seen but not touched, as distinguished from the actual texture of the work itself.

Vocabulary List 7.1

actual texture How a surface feels to the touch.

gloss A surface texture, such as that of a photographic print, that is shiny and smooth to the touch.

invented textures Similar to simulated textures, but not intended to resemble textures you find in real life.

matte A surface texture, such as a chalkboard that is smooth but not shiny or slippery.

simulated texture Texture in an artwork that can be seen but not touched, as distinguished from the actual texture of the work itself.

Vocabulary List 7.2

gloss A surface texture, such as that of a photographic print, that is shiny and smooth to the touch.

matte A surface texture, such as a chalkboard that is smooth but not shiny or slippery.

simulated texture Texture in an artwork that can be seen but not touched, as distinguished from the actual texture of the work itself.

tactile sense The sensation of touch. Some surfaces may be perceived through touch.

texture The surface quality of an artwork usually perceived through the sense of touch. However, texture can also be implied, perceived visually though not felt through touch. (See simulated texture.)

Vocabulary List 8

Key Terms

balance A principle of design referring to the arrangement of visual elements to create stability in an artwork. There are four balance arrangements in art: asymmetrical, symmetrical, approximately symmetrical, and radial.

emphasis A principle of design in which one element, or a combination of elements, create more attention than anything else in a composition. The dominant element is usually a focal point in a composition and contributes to unity by suggesting that other elements are subordinate to it.

movement A principle of design associated with rhythm, referring to the arrangement of parts in an artwork to create a sense of motion to the viewer's eye through the work. (See implied movement, optical movement.)

pattern The repetition of elements or combinations of elements in a recognizable organization.

proportion A design principle reflecting the size relationship of parts to one another and to a whole.

rhythm A principle of design that refers to ways of combining elements to produce the appearance of movement in an artwork. It may be achieved through repetition, alternation, or progression of an element.

unity A principle of design related to the sense of wholeness that results from the successful combination of the component elements of an artwork.

variety A principle of design concerned with the inclusion of differences in the elements of a composition to offset unity and add interest to an artwork.

Vocabulary List 8.1

approximate symmetry The use of forms that are similar yet different, on either side of a vertical axis.

asymmetrical A feeling of balance attained when the visual units on either side of a vertical axis are actually different but are placed in the composition to create a "felt" balance of the total artwork.

balance A principle of design referring to the arrangement of visual elements to create stability in an artwork. There are four balance arrangements in art: asymmetrical, symmetrical, approximately symmetrical, and radial.

composition The act of organizing the elements of an artwork into a harmoniously unified whole.

Vocabulary Lists

continuation A strategy for achieving unity in an artwork in which an element or series of elements that occur through a composition may direct the viewer's attention from one place to another.

dominant The most prominent or important form in a piece of art.

emphasis A principle of design in which one element, or a combination of elements, create more attention than anything else in a composition. The dominant element is usually a focal point in a composition and contributes to unity by suggesting that other elements are subordinate to it.

implied movement The appearance of movement in a static artwork resulting from an artist's use of elements such as: subject matter, line, shape, progression, repetition and alternation, running or pointing figures, etc.

kinetic art Any art construction that contains moving elements that can be set in motion by the action of gravity, air currents, motors, springs, or magnets.

motif Repeated element or combination of element that repeat in a pattern.

movement A principle of design associated with rhythm, referring to the arrangement of parts in an artwork to create a sense of motion to the viewer's eye through the work. (See implied movement, optical movement.)

optical movement An illusion of movement, or implied movement, caused by the response of the eye to lines, shapes, and colors arranged in artworks. (See Op Art.)

pattern The repetition of elements or combinations of elements in a recognizable organization.

principles of design Unity, variety, emphasis, rhythm, movement, balance, pattern, and proportion. The effects that may result when the art elements are structured to achieve a successful composition.

proportion A design principle reflecting the size relationship of parts to one another and to a whole.

proximity The tendency to see thing that are overlapped, touching, or close together as groups. A strategy used by artists to structure the visual information in an artwork.

radial A balance arrangement that results from the repetitive placement of elements radiating out from a central point.

rhythm A principle of design that refers to ways of combining elements to produce the appearance of movement in an artwork. It may be achieved through repetition, alternation, or progression of an element.

scale The size of an object in relation to the size of other objects around it or in its environment.

sequence In the popular arts of comics and movies, and in multiple exposure photography, the following of one event or image after another in logical ordering.

similarity A strategy for organizing components of an artwork, such as color, shape, texture, size, or form, that are alike in one or more ways.

symmetrical A balance arrangement in which the parts of a composition are organized so that one side duplicates or mirrors the other.

unity A principle of design related to the sense of wholeness that results from the successful combination of the component elements of an artwork.

variety A principle of design concerned with the inclusion of differences in the elements of a composition to offset unity and add interest to an artwork.

Vocabulary List 8.2

aesthetic (es-thet-ik) The theory of perceiving and enjoying something for its beauty and pleasurable qualities. This theory tries to explain and categorize our responses to art forms.

balance A principle of design referring to the arrangement of visual elements to create stability in an

Vocabulary Lists

artwork. There are four balance arrangements in art: asymmetrical, symmetrical, approximately symmetrical, and radial.

composition The act of organizing the elements of an artwork into a harmoniously unified whole.

dominant The most prominent or important form in a piece of art.

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movement A principle of design associated with rhythm, referring to the arrangement of parts in an artwork to create a sense of motion to the viewer's eye through the work. (See implied movement, optical movement.)

pattern The repetition of elements or combinations of elements in a recognizable organization.

principles of design Unity, variety, emphasis, rhythm, movement, balance, pattern, and proportion. The effects that may result when the art elements are structured to achieve a successful composition.

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variety A principle of design concerned with the inclusion of differences in the elements of a composition to offset unity and add interest to an artwork.

Vocabulary List 8.3

continuation A strategy for achieving unity in an artwork in which an element or series of elements that occur through a composition may direct the viewer's attention from one place to another.

proximity The tendency to see things that are overlapped, touching, or close together as groups. A strategy used by artists to structure the visual information in an artwork.

similarity A strategy for organizing components of an artwork, such as color, shape, texture, size, or form, that are alike in one or more ways.

unity A principle of design related to the sense of wholeness that results from the successful combination of the component elements of an artwork.

Vocabulary List 8.4

variety A principle of design concerned with the inclusion of differences in the elements of a composition to offset unity and add interest to an artwork.

Vocabulary List 8.5

contrast A principle of design that refers to differences between elements such as color, texture, value, and shape.

detail A small element, decoration, or refinement in an artwork.

emphasis A principle of design in which one element, or a combination of elements, create more attention than anything else in a composition. The dominant element is usually a focal point in a composition and contributes to unity by suggesting that other elements are subordinate to it.

grouping Placing elements together in an artwork to establish emphasis, unity, or visual movement.

Vocabulary Lists

placement Arranging or placing something in a particular location in an artwork.

Vocabulary List 8.6

illusion of movement Appearance of motion when there is not actually any movement, a deception of perception.

implied movement The appearance of movement in a static artwork resulting from an artist's use of elements such as: subject matter, line, shape, progression, repetition and alternation, running or pointing figures, etc.

kinetic art Any art construction that contains moving elements that can be set in motion by the action of gravity, air currents, motors, springs, or magnets.

nonobjective Artworks that have no recognizable subject matter such as figures, flowers, buildings, etc.

optical illusions Something designed to deliberately deceive the viewer's visual perception.

progression The term used when an element in an artwork gradually changes shape, size, position, or color.

sequence In the popular arts of comics and movies, and in multiple exposure photography, the following of one event or image after another in logical ordering.

Vocabulary List 8.7

balance A principle of design referring to the arrangement of visual elements to create stability in an artwork. There are four balance arrangements in art: asymmetrical, symmetrical, approximately symmetrical, and radial.

approximately symmetrical When two sides of a composition are similar enough to imply a vertical central axis, and varied just enough to challenge you to identify the difference.

asymmetrical balance Objects placed in a way that creates a feeling of imbalance and tension in order to attract and hold your attention.

radial A balance arrangement that results from the repetitive placement of elements radiating out from a central point.

symmetrical A balance arrangement in which the parts of a composition are organized so that one side duplicates or mirrors the other.

symmetrical balance Elements are equally distributed on either side of a central vertical axis. One side is a mirror image of the other.

visual weight Placement and treatment of the art elements, figures, and objects included in an artwork that suggest relative heaviness or lightness.

Vocabulary List 8.8

motif Repeated element or combination of elements that repeat in a pattern.

pattern The repetition of an element or combination of elements in a recognizable organization over the surface of an area or form.

texture The surface quality of an artwork usually perceived through the sense of touch. However, texture can also be implied, perceived visually though not felt through touch. (See simulated texture.)

Vocabulary List 8.9

proportion A design principle reflecting the size relationship of parts to one another and to a whole.

scale The size of an object in relation to the size of other objects around it or its environment.

Vocabulary List 9

Key Terms

computer art Electronic art made up of pixels (tiny dots on the computer screen).

drawing A likeness made on a surface, using mostly lines.

film The recording of moving images that can be viewed again and again.

medium (pl. media) The materials, such as oil, watercolor, etc., used to create an artwork; or a category of art such as drawing, painting, or sculpture.

mixed media An artwork made with more than one art medium.

painting Artworks made of colored powders mixed with a liquid. Some media include: watercolor, tempera, oil, acrylic, and fresco.

photography The art of making photographs for fine art or commercial purposes.

printmaking Any of several techniques for making multiple copies of a single image. Some examples are woodcuts, etchings, collagraphs, and silkscreens.

video art Artworks made with the use of electronic media that converts scanned images to electronic signals viewed on a screen.

Vocabulary List 9.1

acrylic A synthetic painting medium in which pigments are mixed with acrylic, a plastic emulsion that acts as a vehicle and a binder.

collage A two-dimensional composition made by gluing various materials such as paper and fabric, etc., on a flat, firm surface. Introduced by the Cubist artists Picasso and Braque.

computer art Electronic art made up of pixels (tiny dots on the computer screen).

drawing A likeness made on a surface, using mostly lines.

film The recording of moving images that can be viewed again and again.

fresco A method of mural painting in which pigments are applied to a thin layer of wet plaster so that they will be absorbed.

intaglio (in-tah-lee-oh) A technique of printmaking where lines and areas are etched, engraved, or scratched beneath the surface of a metal or plastic plate. Ink is then transferred from the plate onto paper.

lithography A method of printing from a flat stone or metal plate. A drawing is made on the stone or plate with a greasy crayon and chemically treated so that only the greasy drawing will hold ink while the remaining surface resists it. A print is then made from the plate.

medium (pl. media) The materials, such as oil, watercolor, etc., used to create an artwork; or a category of art such as drawing, painting, or sculpture.

mixed media An artwork made with more than one art.

medium (pl. media) The materials, such as oil, watercolor, etc., used to create an artwork.

monochromatic One color that is modified by changing the values and saturation of the hue by additions of black or white.

montage A collage made of photographs or other pictures.

mosaic A mural technique formed by placing colored pieces of marble or glass (tesserae), small stones, or ceramic tiles in a layer of adhesive material.

Vocabulary Lists

negative The space not occupied by an object or figure but circulating in and around it, contributing to the total effect of the composition.

oil paint Paint made by mixing pigment with oil, usually linseed or walnut oil.

opaque (oh-payk) In the two-dimensional arts, an area that light does not pass through. The opposite of transparent.

painting Artworks made of colored powders mixed with a liquid. Some media include: watercolor, tempera, oil, acrylic, and fresco.

plate In printmaking, the carved, etched, engraved, or coated surface which is inked and pressed against paper or other material to produce a print.

prints Art works made by pressing an inked surface against paper or other material.

relief prints A print produced when raised surfaces are inked and applied to paper or other materials. Woodcuts, linocuts, and collographs are examples of relief prints.

screen print A print created by attaching stencils to porous fabrics such as nylon and polyester. Ink is squeezed through openings in the stencil to produce a print. Originally called silkscreen because that was the fabric first used for the process.

semitransparent Another word for translucent, allows diffused light to pass through.

subject matter The things that are represented in an artwork, such as people, buildings, trees, etc.

tempera A technique of painting in which water-based paint is mixed or tempered with egg yolk.

tesserae (tess-ah-ree) The small cubes, usually pieces of glass or clay, used in making mosaics.

translucent Somewhat see-through.

two-dimensional Having height and width.

video art Artworks made with the use of electronic media that converts scanned images to electronic signals viewed on a screen.

watercolor Paint made of fine pigments bound with water-soluble gum.

Vocabulary List 9.2

chalk A stick of color including a binder, preservative, chalk, and pigment, mixed with water, formed into sticks, and dried.

Cubism A twentieth-century art movement developed mainly by Picasso and Braque in which the subject matter is broken up, analyzed, and reassembled in an abstract form, emphasizing geometric shapes.

fixatives A transparent protective coating sprayed onto drawings.

ink washes Liquid application of water-thinned ink, usually spread with a brush.

monochromatic One color that is modified by changing the values and saturation of the hue by additions of black or white.

opaque (oh-payk) In the two-dimensional arts, an area that light does not pass through. The opposite of transparent.

papyrus A plant that grows along the Nile that is used to make paper.

pastels A chalky, colored crayon consisting of pigment and adhesive gum. Also, paintings done with such crayons.

translucent Another word for semitransparent; allows diffused light to pass through.

Vocabulary List 9.3

Vocabulary Lists

art Produced or intended primarily for aesthetic purposes rather than utility. Any of the art forms, such as sculpture, painting, or music.

emulsion A liquid in which droplets of a second liquid are suspended until painted on a surface, where they dry and bond together.

gum arabic A water-soluble binder used to make a type of paint called gouache.

glaze A thin coating of minerals that gives the surface a glass-like quality. Used in painting and ceramics.

murals A large design or picture created directly on the wall or ceiling.

pigments A powdered coloring material for paint, crayons, chalks, and ink.

retarders The chemical agent used to slow the drying process of acrylics.

stained canvas A new approach to painting, pioneered by Helen Frankenthaler, in which water-thinned acrylics are poured on to raw canvas so that colors spread, mix, and sink in to the canvas.

tesserae (tess-ah-ree) The small cubes, usually pieces of glass or clay, used in making mosaics.

Vocabulary List 9.4

aquatint A form of intaglio printmaking in which resin is melted on the metal plate to resist the biting action of acid so that tonal areas can be produced when the plate is printed. May be combined with engraving and etching on the same plate.

burin A special gauge used to engrave a plate.

engraving A technique in which a design is incised in a plate of metal, wood, or plastic. A print is then made from the plate.

etching A technique in which a metal plate covered with an acid-resistant coating is incised by needle scratches. The plate is then immersed in acid and a print is made from the plate.

ground The treated surface on which a painting or drawing is made. A coating such as priming or sizing is used to prepare a support (e.g., bare canvas or wood) for a painting.

intaglio A printing medium, the opposite of relief printing in which the image is below the surface of the plate.

plate In printmaking, the carved, etched, engraved, or coated surface which is inked and pressed against paper or other material to produce a print.

screen print A print created by attaching stencils to porous fabrics such as nylon and polyester. Ink is squeezed through openings in the stencil to produce a print. Originally called silkscreen because that was the fabric first used for the process.

Vocabulary List 9.5

develop To process photographic film with chemicals to produce a negative or print.

editing The process that takes place after the film has been shot, in which the scenes are cut and put together into the final product.

focal length Distance between the lens and the plane of the film in the back of the camera.

folk art Traditional art of a society, often created in a primitive or naïve style by artists lacking institutional art training.

illusion Something that deceives the mind so that it perceives something that really is not present or happening.

lens Curved and polished glass or other transparent material that refracts and focuses light passing through it to form an image on photographic film.

negative A photographic image or film containing a photographic image with light and dark tones and colors reversed.

print In photography, the finished product.

Vocabulary Lists

shutter A part of the camera that opens and closes rapidly to expose light to the lens

triptych Artwork made in three panels.

zoom In filmmaking, to make an image appear nearer or farther by means of a zoom lens.

Vocabulary List 9.6

camcorders A small, easy to operate, relatively inexpensive, handheld unit that combines the functions of a camera and recorder to produce high quality images.

pixel The basic unit comprising a computer image. It appears as tiny dot of light in a specific location on the video screen.

video The picture portion of television.

Vocabulary List 9.7

conceptual art A style emphasizing the idea behind the work of art rather than the work itself. Artists try to deemphasize the artwork in favor of the concept in order to demonstrate that the conception of the work is more important than the product.

environmental art An artwork that is part of the environment surrounding it, or which provides an enclosed environment that viewers can enter; or an arrangement that the viewer can walk around or through.

installation art Often large in scale and temporary, these assembled artworks often juxtapose two- and three-dimensional objects and materials.

Vocabulary List 10

Key Terms

conceptual art A style emphasizing the idea behind the work of art rather than the work itself. Artists try to deemphasize the artwork in favor of the concept in order to demonstrate that the conception of the work is more important than the product.

environmental art An artwork that is part of the environment surrounding it, or which provides an enclosed environment that viewers can enter; or an arrangement that the viewer can walk around or through.

fiber art Artworks made up of fiber materials such as grasses, raffia, and twigs. They are sometimes woven together, braided, knotted, and gathered to create depth.

installation art Often large in scale and temporary, these assembled artworks often juxtapose two- and three-dimensional objects and materials.

performance art Works of a theatrical nature performed by the artist before an audience. A performance may involve props, lights, sound, dialogue, etc.

relief A type of sculpture in which forms project from a background. It is classified according to the degree in which it is raised from the surface: high relief, low relief, etc.

sculpture in the round A freestanding sculpture meant to be seen from all sides.

soft sculpture Three-dimensional artwork made from the combination of fabrics and fibers.

Vocabulary List 10.1

assemblage (ah-sem-blij) An artwork composed of objects, parts of objects, or materials originally intended for purposes other than art.

carving The process of producing a sculpture by cutting, chipping, or hewing wood or stone.

Vocabulary Lists

casting The process of making forms by pouring a fluid substance such as molten metal, liquid plaster, or plastic into a mold.

cloisonné (kloy-soh-nay) A decorative enameling technique in which thin metal strips are attached to a metal base to outline design areas, or cloisons, which are then filled with enamels and fired.

conceptual art A style emphasizing the idea behind the work of art rather than the work itself. Artists try to deemphasize the artwork in favor of the concept in order to demonstrate that the conception of the work is more important than the product.

construction A sculpture built by connecting several or many parts to one another. The parts may be made of a single material or of a variety of materials.

earthworks Sculptural forms made primarily of earth, rocks, and plants.

environmental art An artwork that is part of the environment surrounding it, or which provides an enclosed environment that viewers can enter; or an arrangement that the viewer can walk around or through.

fiber art Artworks made up of fiber materials such as grasses, raffia, and twigs. They are sometimes woven together, braided, knotted, and gathered to create depth.

glass A hard substance that is usually transparent and shatters easily. It is used to make art objects such as beads, sculptures, and bottles.

installations Impermanent works that often bring together two- and three-dimensional objects and materials.

kinetic sculpture Any art construction that contains moving elements that can be set in motion by the action of gravity, air currents, motors, springs, or magnets.

lost-wax casting (also cire perdue) A method of casting metal in which a mold is lined with wax, filled with a solid core of heat-resistant materials (vestment), and heated to melt the wax, leaving a thin cavity between mold and core into which metal is poured.

macramé String or rope knotted together to form ornamental patterns and three-dimensional forms.

metal enameling A glass coating that is fused onto metal with high heat. Glass enamels may be transparent or opaque and colorful.

modeling A method that produces a sculpture from a soft, pliable material like clay, papier-mache, wax, or plaster.

mold A hollow container that produces a cast by giving its form to a substance (molten metal, plastic, or plaster) placed within it and allowed to harden.

performance art Works of a theatrical nature performed by the artist before an audience. A performance may involve props, lights, sound, dialogue, etc.

pottery Ceramic ware made of clay and hardened by firing at low temperatures.

relief A type of sculpture in which forms project from a background. It is classified according to the degree in which it is raised from the surface: high relief, low relief, etc.

sculpture in the round A freestanding sculpture meant to be seen from all sides.

site-specific Works designed for the specific place in which they are displayed.

soft sculpture Sculpture made from the combination of fabrics and fibers.

throwing Forming clay in to rounded symmetrical forms on the potter's wheel.

Vocabulary List 10.2

assemblages Art constructed from various materials not originally created for artistic purposes, often including found objects.

casting The process of making forms by pouring a fluid substance such as molten metal, liquid plas-

Vocabulary Lists

ter, or plastic into a mold.

ceramics Objects made of clay and fired in a kiln to a permanent form. Ceramics are often decorated with glazes and fired again to fuse the glazes to the clay body.

coil The method of clay building where ropes of clay are rolled with flattened hands to a desired thickness, placed on top of each other, and welded together.

constructions A sculpture built by connecting several or many parts to one another. The parts may be made of a single material or of a variety of materials.

glaze A thin coating of minerals that gives the surface a glass-like quality. Used in painting and ceramics.

high relief Half or more of the modeled surface projects out from the background.

investment A liquid, heat-resistant mixture that is poured inside and outside of wax casts.

junk sculpture Assemblages made up of found objects.

kinetic sculpture Any art construction that contains moving elements that can be set in motion by the action of gravity, air currents, motors, springs, or magnets.

lost-wax (also *cire perdue*) A method of casting metal in which a mold is lined with wax, filled with a solid core of heat-resistant materials (vestment), and heated to melt the wax, leaving a thin cavity between mold and core into which metal is poured.

low relief (also *bas relief*) Sculpture that projects slightly from the surface.

masticated paper Paper reduced to a pulp.

modeling A method that produces a sculpture from a soft, pliable material like clay, papier-mache, wax, or plaster.

mold A hollow container that produces a cast by giving its form to a substance (molten metal, plastic, or plaster) placed within it and allowed to harden.

papier-mâché (*pay-per ma-shay*) A technique of creating three-dimensional or relief sculpture by molding strips of paper soaked in glue or paste.

relief A type of sculpture in which forms project from a background. It is classified according to the degree in which it is raised from the surface: high relief, low relief, etc.

sculpture in the round A freestanding sculpture meant to be seen from all sides.

slab The method of clay building where a sheet of clay is beaten out with the hand, a paddle, or spread with a rolling pin to an even thickness.

terra-cotta Forms made of low-fire, red-brown clays that are often left unglazed.

Vocabulary List 10.3

conceptual art A style emphasizing the idea behind the work of art rather than the work itself. Artists try to deemphasize the artwork in favor of the concept in order to demonstrate that the conception of the work is more important than the product.

performance art Works of a theatrical nature performed by the artist before an audience. A performance may involve props, lights, sound, dialogue, etc.

Vocabulary List 10.4

earthworks Sculptural forms made primarily of earth, rocks, and plants.

environmental art An artwork that is part of the environment surrounding it, or which provides an enclosed environment that viewers can enter; or an arrangement that the viewer can walk around or through.

site specific Works conceived for the specific place in which they are displayed.

Vocabulary List 10.5

installation art Often large in scale and temporary, these assembled artworks often juxtapose two- and three-dimensional objects and materials.

installations Impermanent works that often bring together two- and three-dimensional objects and materials.

Vocabulary List 10.6

throwing Forming clay into rounded symmetrical forms on the potter's wheel.

Vocabulary List 10.7

cloisonné (kloy-soh-nay) A decorative enameling technique in which thin metal strips are attached to a metal base to outline design areas, or cloisons, which are then filled with enamels and fired.

malleability The ability of gold or any metal to be extended or shaped by hammering.

repoussé (ree-poooh-say) A metalworking process of hammering or pressing sheet metal into relief on one side to create shapes or patterns on the other side.

Vocabulary List 10.8

weft In plain weaving, this thread crosses alternately over and under warp threads.

warp In plain weaving, threads stretched on the loom.

Vocabulary List 10.9

pontil A long metal rod or pipe on which molten glass is turned and shaped in the glass blowing process.

optic mold An open mold with a pattern such as flutes on its interior. When molten glass is inserted, then inflated, the glass retains the shape of the mold's interior pattern.

Vocabulary List 11

Key Terms

arch A masonry construction in which a number of wedge-shaped stones, held in place by pressing against one another, form a semicircular curve.

corbeled arch (kore-bell-d) An arch constructed from an overlapping arrangement of stones, each layer projecting a bit beyond the row beneath it, and held in place by the pressure of the stones against one another.

dome A hemispherical vault or ceiling over a circular opening.

ferroconcrete A principle of construction employing concrete reinforced with steel rods.

frame construction A method of construction in which a skeleton of wooden studs and joists is erected, as in a new house. An exterior of wood, brick, metal, or plaster is added.

post and lintel A method of construction in which two vertical members (posts) support a horizontal member (lintel) to create a covered space.

Vocabulary List 11.1

arch A masonry construction in which a number of wedge-shaped stones, held in place by pressing against one another, form a semicircular curve.

Vocabulary Lists

corbeled arch (kore-bell-d) An arch constructed from an overlapping arrangement of stones, each layer projecting a bit beyond the row beneath it, and held in place by the pressure of the stones against one another.

dome A hemispherical vault or ceiling over a circular opening.

ferroconcrete A principle of construction employing concrete reinforced with steel rods.

masonry A medium of architecture consisting of stone or brick.

post and lintel A method of construction in which two vertical members (posts) support a horizontal member (lintel) to create a covered space.

Vocabulary List 11.2

arcade A series of repeated arches, in some cases supported by columns.

arch A masonry construction in which a number of wedge-shaped stones, held in place by pressing against one another, form a semicircular curve.

barrel vault A semicircular masonry ceiling.

buttressing A permanent extra strength along the side of walls or piers used in order to support an arch or a high wall.

centering Temporary wooden scaffolding used when building an arch to hold it up until the keystone is in place.

corbeled arch (kore-bell-d) An arch constructed from an overlapping arrangement of stones, each layer projecting a bit beyond the row beneath it, and held in place by the pressure of the stones against one another.

cross vault A masonry ceiling consisting of two barrel vaults intersecting at right angles.

dome A hemispherical vault or ceiling over a circular opening.

keystone The topmost, wedge-shaped stone in an arch that locks the other stones in place.

masonry A medium of architecture consisting of stone or brick.

nave Central hall of a church or cathedral.

post and lintel A method of construction in which two vertical members (posts) support a horizontal member (lintel) to create a covered space.

Romanesque A architectural style prevalent during the 9th to 12th centuries in Europe that combined Roman and Byzantine elements and featured round arches.

tensile strength The maximum stretching force that a building material such as stone can withstand before it breaks. It indicates the distance a material can span before it collapses of its own weight.

vault An arched roof or covering made of brick, stone, or concrete. (See barrel vault and cross vault.)

voussoirs Wedge-shaped masonry blocks arranged in a curve to form an arch.

Vocabulary List 11.3

classicism The art and architectural styles of ancient Greece and Rome.

flying buttresses An external support for the wall of a Gothic cathedral consisting of a half arch connected to a narrow masonry pier outside the building.

Gothic A style in European art and architecture that prevailed from the twelfth through the fifteenth century. Gothic architecture, specifically in cathedrals, was characterized by pointed arches, ribbed vaults, and flying buttresses.

Neoclassicism (“New Classicism”) A style of art in the nineteenth century in which artists and critics sought inspiration from the classical art of ancient Greece and Rome and imitated its themes, simplicity, order, and balance.

pointed arch A masonry construction in which a number of wedge-shaped stones form curves that come to a point.

Vocabulary List 11.4

curtain wall An external wall that does not bear the weight of the building. An example is glass cladding on a steel building.

ferroconcrete A principle of construction employing concrete reinforced with steel rods.

frame construction A method of construction in which a skeleton of wooden studs and joists is erected, as in a new house. An exterior of wood, brick, metal, or plaster is added.

steel-reinforced concrete Another term for ferroconcrete.

Vocabulary List 11.5

deconstructivist architecture Architectural style which dismantles the basic elements of architectural design to produce structures composed of abstract forms which may seem to lack visual logic and harmony.

Modernism Art and architectural styles such as Cubism that developed in the early 20th century as a reaction to traditional forms and Classicism.

pre-fabricated Buildings or sections of buildings that are manufactured and transported to a site to be easily assembled.

postmodernism A loosely defined term referring to a new cycle in art history and culture in general.

Vocabulary List 12

Key Terms

communications design Careers, such as graphic design, cartooning, medical illustration, and photo-journalism, that communicate a wide variety of subjects to an intended audience.

conservator A career in which the person is dedicated to caring for a museum's collection of artworks, as well as finding out the age of artworks, determining whether they are authentic or fake, and deciding how to clean and preserve them.

curator A career in which the person is responsible for the purchase of new artworks, developing and overseeing exhibitions, and preparing materials to help announce and advertise exhibitions.

environmental design Careers that are centered on the places people visit and where they live and work. For example, these include architecture, landscape architecture, and interior design.

fashion design Creating and producing apparel for every occasion.

graphic design Creating visual communications with two-dimensional media and images.

industrial design A career that involves conceiving of and designing objects that meet the needs of people.

multimedia design Careers associated with various entertainment venues such as movies, games, and effects.

product design A career relating to the design and creation of models for commercial products.

Vocabulary List 12.1

animator Artist who makes animations (series of slightly varying drawings that seem to move when they are projected rapidly in sequence).

architects Professionals who design houses, schools, factories, and office buildings.

art teachers People who teach art. They may teach various facets of art such as art skills and techniques, how to look at and evaluate art, or art history.

communications design Careers, such as graphic design, cartooning, medical illustration, and photo-journalism, that communicate a wide variety of subjects to an intended audience.

Vocabulary Lists

craftspeople People who create objects skillfully by hand.

cultural enrichment Careers, such as fine art, crafts, teaching, and museum education, that provide art-related goods and services to society.

environmental design Careers that are centered on the places people visit and where they live and work. For example, these include architecture, landscape architecture, and interior design.

fashion design Creating and producing apparel for every occasion.

fashion designers Those who devise, plan, or design clothing.

fine artist A person skilled in the making of symbols and the use of media and techniques; one who creates compositional arrangements that demonstrate uniqueness of interpretation and individuality of technique.

graphic design Creating visual communications with two-dimensional media and images.

graphic designers Artists who work with type to integrate text and images into designs for the media such as books, magazines, billboards, T-shirts, and television.

illustrators Artists who create artworks such as drawings, diagrams or photographs to accompany words that are spoken, printed or electronically reproduced.

interior and display designers People who design interior spaces. They make decisions about a multitude of items inside a building from fabrics and furniture to cabinets and paint colors.

landscape architects Designers who plan outdoor environments such as gardens.

museum professionals People who oversee museum operations, purchase artworks, curate exhibits, care for and document artworks, and help others to see and learn about a museum's collections.

photographers Persons who take photographs either as a profession or hobby.

portfolio A collection of an artist's work. This may be a record of a student's growth as an artist, showcasing their best work.

product design A career relating to the design and creation of models for commercial products.

product designers Artists who design or plan items that are mass produced.

scenic designer Artist who designs theatrical sets.

Vocabulary List 12.2

architect A person who designs and directs construction of buildings and environmental areas.

architectural renderers Those who create drawings of proposed structures so that everyone can see what they will look like.

exhibit and display designers People who plan and construct exhibits and displays for stores, museums, and conventions.

interior designers People who plan the look and shape of interior space for everything from houses and automobiles to factories and ocean liners.

landscape architects Designers who plan outdoor environments such as gardens.

Vocabulary List 12.3

advertising agency designers Artists who create print and electronic advertising campaigns designed to sell a product or service for a client.

advertising cartoons Drawings or animations that are often humorous and are meant to sell products.

cartoonists Artists who draw cartoons for print media such as newspapers and magazines and animated films and videos.

Vocabulary Lists

comic book artists Artist who design and draw comic books—magazines filled with stories told in sequential panels of colored drawings with brief text.

comic strip artists Artists who design and draw comic strips, a series of several drawings which tell a comic incident or adventure story.

corporate graphic designers Graphic artists who work with print and illustrations to plan and design promotions, advertisements, and other print material for a particular corporation.

editorial cartoonists Artists who comment on society with drawings that are humorous and often satirical.

editorial illustrators Artists who create artworks to accompany written text in publications such as books and magazines.

electric signs Signs composed primarily of electrical features such as back lit, neon, pylon, and monument signs, and electric message centers.

fashion illustrators Artists who draw and paint illustrations of clothing.

fashion photographers Artists who photograph clothing.

graphic designers Artists who work with type to integrate text and images into designs for the media such as books, magazines, billboards, T-shirts, and television.

medical illustrators Artists who create accurate two- and three-dimensional images of the human body for medical professionals and students.

panel cartoons Drawings arranged in a series of one or more frames or panels that often contain humorous text within or below the frame.

photojournalists A journalist or news reporter who presents a story primarily through the use of photographs.

portrait photographers Photographers who photograph people.

product photographers Commercial photographers who specialize in photographing clients' merchandise.

publications designers Professionals who combine text and illustrations to create appealing books, magazines, and newspapers for many different audiences.

sign designers People who plan layouts of text and images for signs that communicate a client's message.

technical illustrators Artists who create detailed descriptive drawings usually for scientific and industrial purposes.

Web designers Those who plan and create pages for computer Web sites.

Vocabulary List 12.4

industrial design A career that involves conceiving of and designing objects that meet the needs of people.

product design A career relating to the design and creation of models for commercial products.

ergonomics The study of how a work environment, equipment, and furnishings can be designed for safety, comfort, productivity, and efficiency.

fashion design Creating and producing apparel for every occasion.

furniture designers Those who design furniture.

toy designers Artists who plan and devise toys. Toy designers work with manufactures to create safe, age appropriate, durable toys.

screen print designers Artists who create designs to be printed with a photographic silk screen processes. Often logos and designs on clothing such as T-shirts are designed by screen print designers.

Vocabulary List 12.5

animators Artists who make animations (series of slightly varying drawings that seem to move when they are projected quickly).

costume designers Those who plan and devise special clothing for theatrical performances, movies, shows, and festivals.

game designers Persons who create the characters and scenes of interactive electronic games.

lighting designers Those who plan and devise how a theatrical production such as a play, movie, or video is lit.

scenic designers Those who plan and devise the sets in a theatrical production.

storyboard artists Artists who create a sequence of panels containing sketches outlining the scenes for something that will be filmed such as a television program, advertisement, or a movie.

Vocabulary List 12.6

art teachers Those who teach art. They may teach various facets of art such as art skills and techniques, how to look at and evaluate art, or art history.

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craftspeople People who create objects skillfully by hand.

curator A career in which the person is responsible for the purchase of new artworks, developing and overseeing exhibitions, and preparing materials to help announce and advertise exhibitions.

fine artist A person skilled in the making of symbols and the use of media and techniques; one who creates compositional arrangements that demonstrate uniqueness of interpretation and individuality of technique.

museum director Administrator who is responsible for overseeing the operations, planning, organization, budget, and staff of a museum.

museum educators Persons who teach museum patrons, the community, teachers, and students about art especially that of their museum. This may include conducting tours, designing educational material, and arranging art classes.

museum photographers Those who photograph artwork in a museum's collection.

professors Teachers of the highest rank.

Vocabulary List 13

Key Terms

Buddhism (boo-dizm) A religious belief based on the teachings of Gautama Siddhartha, who held that suffering is a part of life but that mental and moral self-purification can bring about a state of illumination, carrying the believer beyond suffering and material existence.

celadon (sel-a-dawn) A type of pottery having a pale green glaze, originally produced in China.

Confucianism The teachings of Confucius. Confucius advocated humility, patience, and respect for nature and he recommended taking an active role in society.

dynasty The period of time when a certain family ruled.

Hinduism (hin-doo-izm) The world's most ancient religion. It is polytheistic (worshippers believe in many gods). Hindus believe in reincarnation, that life is an endless cycle of birth and death.

porcelain Ceramic ware made from a specially prepared, fine white clay that fires at the highest temperatures. Porcelain is hard, translucent, thin walled, and rings when struck.

samurai A professional warrior belonging to the class of the Japanese feudal military aristocracy.

Shintoism (shin-toe-izm) A Japanese religion that emphasizes reverence for family, race, and above all, the ruling family as direct descendants of the gods.

shogun The hereditary commander of the Japanese army who until 1867 exercised absolute rule under the nominal leadership of the emperor, much like a military dictatorship.

Taoism (dow-izm) A Chinese philosophy based on the belief that to achieve lasting happiness one must follow a life of simplicity, modesty, patience, and obedience to the laws of nature.

Zen Buddhism A school of Mahayana Buddhism that asserts that enlightenment can be attained through meditation, self-contemplation, and intuition rather than through faith and devotion and that is practiced mainly in China, Japan, Korea, and Vietnam.

Vocabulary List 13.1

Buddhism (boo-dizm) A religious belief based on the teachings of Gautama Siddhartha, who held that suffering is a part of life but that mental and moral self-purification can bring about a state of illumination, carrying the believer beyond suffering and material existence.

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Hinduism (hin-doo-izm) The world's most ancient religion. It is polytheistic (worshippers believe in many gods). Hindus believe in reincarnation, that life is an endless cycle of birth and death.

non-Western Any culture that is not related to the United States and Canada or to western Europe.

porcelain Ceramic ware made from a specially prepared, fine white clay that fires at the highest temperatures. Porcelain is hard, translucent, thin walled, and rings when struck.

Shintoism (shin-toe-izm) A Japanese religion that emphasizes reverence for family, race, and above all, the ruling family as direct descendants of the gods.

Taoism (dow-izm) A Chinese philosophy based on the belief that to achieve lasting happiness one must follow a life of simplicity, modesty, patience, and obedience to the laws of nature.

wax-resist The process by which wax is drawn or stamped onto cloth.

Zen Buddhism A school of Mahayana Buddhism that asserts that enlightenment can be attained through meditation, self-contemplation, and intuition rather than through faith and devotion and that is practiced mainly in China, Japan, Korea, and Vietnam.

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Hinduism (hin-doo-izm) The world's most ancient religion. It is polytheistic (worshippers believe in many gods). Hindus believe in reincarnation, that life is an endless cycle of birth and death.

Vocabulary List 13.3

dynasty The period of time when a certain family ruled.

wax-resist The process by which wax is drawn or stamped onto cloth.

Vocabulary List 13.4

bodhisattva A Buddhist term for an enlightened being

Confucianism The teachings of Confucius. Confucius advocated humility, patience, and respect for nature and he recommended taking an active role in society.

porcelain Ceramic ware made from a specially prepared, fine white clay that fires at the highest temperatures. Porcelain is hard, translucent, thin walled, and rings when struck.

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Vocabulary List 13.5

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Shintoism (shin-toe-izm) A Japanese religion that emphasizes reverence for family, race, and above all, the ruling family as direct descendants of the gods.

shogunate Japanese 12th to the 19th century feudal dictatorships ruled by the hereditary military commanders under the nominal rule of an emperor.

Zen Buddhism A school of Mahayana Buddhism that asserts that enlightenment can be attained through meditation, self-contemplation, and intuition rather than through faith and devotion and that is practiced mainly in China, Japan, Korea, and Vietnam.

ukiyo-e (oo-key-oh-eh) (“the art of the floating world”) Japanese art that centered around the district of Edo and popular culture. Commonly produced in woodcuts.

Vocabulary List 13.6

celadon (sel-a-dawn) A type of pottery having a pale green glaze, originally produced in China.

Vocabulary List 14

Key Terms

arabesque (air-uh-besk) A flowing, intricate pattern of stylized organic motifs arranged in symmetrical designs.

Islam (is-lahm) The Muslim religion and the Islamic peoples of the nations in which that religion dominates.

minaret (min-ar-et) A high, slender tower attached to or near a mosque with balconies from which a crier calls the people to prayer.

monotheism The belief in one god.

mosque (mahsk) A Muslim house of worship.

pre-Columbian The history of the peoples living in Central and South America before the time of Columbus.

totem (toe-tem) An object, such as an animal or a plant, that serves as an emblem of a family or clan.

Vocabulary List 14.1

Islam (is-lahm) The Muslim religion and the Islamic peoples of the nations in which that religion dominates.

mosque (mahsk) A Muslim house of worship.

Vocabulary List 14.2

arabesque (air-uh-besk) A flowing, intricate pattern of stylized organic motifs arranged in symmetrical designs.

idolatry The worship of an image.

Islam (is-lahm) The Muslim religion and the Islamic peoples of the nations in which that religion dominates.

Koran Islam's sacred book.

minaret (min-ar-et) A high, slender tower attached to or near a mosque with balconies from which a crier calls the people to prayer.

mihrab A small prayer niche in a mosque.

monotheism The belief in one god.

mosque (mahsk) A Muslim house of worship.

muezzin A crier who calls faithful prayer from minaret of mosque.

Muslims Followers of Islam.

qibla The wall of a mosque that faces mecca.

Vocabulary List 14.4

pre-Columbian The history of the peoples living in Central and South America before the time of Columbus.

Vocabulary List 14.5

adobe Sun-dried bricks made of mud and straw.

kivas Underground or partly underground chambers in a Pueblo village used for ceremonies or councils.

maize Corn.

totem (toe-tem) An object, such as an animal or a plant, that serves as an emblem of a family or clan.

Vocabulary List 15

Key Terms

decorative arts A collective term that includes art forms such as woodwork, furniture, ceramics, glass, jewelry, textiles, and metalwork.

Gothic A style in European art and architecture that prevailed from the twelfth through the fifteenth century. Gothic architecture, specifically in cathedrals, was characterized by pointed arches, ribbed vaults, and flying buttresses.

hieroglyph (high-row-gliff) A form of ancient writing in which pictures or symbols are used to represent sounds, words, or ideas.

High Renaissance In art and architecture, the flowering of the Renaissance (c. 1495–1525). See also Renaissance.

humanism Devotion to human concerns; the study of humanity.

idealism A concept of perfection, particularly in the treatment of the human figure.

manuscript illumination Decorating or illustrating a manuscript, popular during the medieval period, in which the pages are often painted with silver, gold, and rich colors.

Middle Ages The period of Western European history from the decline of the Roman Empire to the beginning of the Renaissance (476 ad to 1400).

pilgrimage The journey of a pilgrim to a shrine; in the Middle Ages, the journey to a cathedral to see and be in the presence of a relic.

relic An object that is worshipped because it is believed to be associated with, or part of the remains of, a Christian saint or martyr.

Vocabulary Lists

Renaissance (ren-eh-sahnss) A period in Western history (c. 1400–1600) marking a “rebirth” of cultural awareness and learning, founded largely on a revival of Classical art and writing.

weight shift A breakthrough technique in the art of representing the human figure showing how a human figure looks when putting most weight on one leg, and bending the other.

Vocabulary List 15.1

hieroglyph (high-row-gliff) A form of ancient writing in which pictures or symbols are used to represent sounds, words, or ideas.

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idealism A concept of perfection, particularly in the treatment of the human figure.

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Vocabulary List 15.5

decorative arts A collective term that includes art forms such as woodwork, furniture, ceramics, glass, jewelry, textiles, and metalwork.

Vocabulary List 15.6

pilgrimage The journey of a pilgrim to a shrine; in the Middle Ages, the journey to a cathedral to see and be in the presence of a relic.

relic An object that is worshipped because it is believed to be associated with, or part of the remains of, a Christian saint or martyr.

Vocabulary List 15.7

Gothic A style in European art and architecture that prevailed from the twelfth through the fifteenth century. Gothic architecture, specifically in cathedrals, was characterized by pointed arches, ribbed vaults, and flying buttresses.

manuscript illumination Decorating or illustrating a manuscript, popular during the medieval period, in which the pages are often painted with silver, gold, and rich colors.

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Vocabulary List 15.9

High Renaissance In art and architecture, the flowering of the Renaissance (c. 1495–1525). See also Renaissance.

Vocabulary List 16

Key Terms

Abstract Expressionism A twentieth-century style in which feelings and emotions are emphasized. Accident and chance are stressed rather than accurate representation of subject matter.

Art Nouveau A decorative style of art, popular in Europe and America from the 1880s to the 1930s. This style is usually characterized by flowing lines, flat shapes, and vines and flowers.

Baroque (bar-oak) A period and style in seventeenth-century European art in which painters, sculptors, and architects used dramatic movement, light, soaring spatial illusions, and ornate detail to encourage emotional involvement.

Cubism A twentieth-century art movement developed mainly by Picasso and Braque in which the subject matter is broken up, analyzed, and reassembled in an abstract form, emphasizing geometric shapes.

Dada (dah-dah) A European artistic and literary movement (1916–23) that flouted conventional aesthetic and cultural values by producing works marked by nonsense, travesty, and incongruity.

Enlightenment A philosophical movement of the eighteenth century marked by faith in science and reason.

German Expressionists German artists who rebelled against traditional thinking about art. They were involved in modern experiments, used bright colors and flat patterns to express passionate feelings.

Impressionism The first of the modern art movements, developed in France during the second half of the nineteenth century; it emphasized the momentary effects of light on color in nature.

Industrial Revolution A significant change in the economies of Western Europe and the United States during the nineteenth century marked by the introduction of power-driven machinery and mass production.

Vocabulary Lists

Modernism Art and architectural styles such as Cubism that developed in the early 20th century as a reaction to traditional forms and Classicism.

Post-Impressionism A style developed in the 1880s in France in reaction to Impressionism. It included artists such as Cézanne, Seurat, Gauguin, and van Gogh. The first two artists explored the formal structure of art while the other two championed the expression of personal feelings.

Postmodernism A loosely defined term referring to a new cycle in art history and culture in general.

Pre-Raphaelite A painter or writer belonging to or influenced by the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, a society founded in England in 1848 to advance the style and spirit of Italian painting before Raphael.

Realism A mid-nineteenth-century style in which artists turned to painting familiar scenes and events as they actually appeared in nature in the belief that subject matter should be shown true to life, without stylization or idealization, as in Neoclassicism and Romanticism.

Reformation A sixteenth-century religious movement marked by the establishment of the Protestant Church.

Regionalism A conservative art style developed in the US that dealt with local themes, particularly the everyday life of rural Americans.

Rococo (roh-koh-koh) An eighteenth-century style of art and interior decoration that emphasized portrayal of the carefree life of the aristocracy, rather than historical or religious subjects.

Romanticism A style of art that flourished in the early nineteenth century. Romanticism emphasized personal emotions, dramatic action, and exotic settings using literary and historical subject matter.

Surrealism A twentieth-century literary and artistic movement that attempts to express the workings of the subconscious and is characterized by fantastic imagery and incongruous juxtaposition of subject matter.

Vocabulary List 16.1

Abstract Expressionism A twentieth-century style in which feelings and emotions are emphasized. Accident and chance are stressed rather than accurate representation of subject matter.

Art Nouveau A decorative style of art, popular in Europe and America from the 1880s to the 1930s. This style is usually characterized by flowing lines, flat shapes, and vines and flowers.

Arts and Crafts A movement in architecture and decorative arts flourishing in England and the United States from about 1870 to 1920 and characterized by simplicity of design, hand-crafted objects, and use of local materials.

Baroque (bar-oak) A period and style in seventeenth-century European art in which painters, sculptors, and architects used dramatic movement, light, soaring spatial illusions, and ornate detail to encourage emotional involvement.

Cubism A twentieth-century art movement developed mainly by Picasso and Braque in which the subject matter is broken up, analyzed, and reassembled in an abstract form, emphasizing geometric shapes.

Dada (dah-dah) A European artistic and literary movement (1916–23) that flouted conventional aesthetic and cultural values by producing works marked by nonsense, travesty, and incongruity.

Expressionists Artists who distort reality in their art through exaggeration, strong color, and vigorous brush strokes in order to more effectively express their emotions.

Fauves Artists who used pure color for its own sake, to create wildly colorful paintings. The name is from the French word for “wild beasts.”

Vocabulary Lists

Impressionism The first of the modern art movements, developed in France during the second half of the nineteenth century; it emphasized the momentary effects of light on color in nature.

Neoclassical The classical revival inspired by the themes and principles of classical Greek and Roman art.

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Vocabulary List 16.2

aristocrats Wealthy, privileged people.

Baroque (bar-oak) A period and style in seventeenth-century European art in which painters, sculptors, and architects used dramatic movement, light, soaring spatial illusions, and ornate detail to encourage emotional involvement.

Counter-reformation The reform movement in the Catholic Church following the Reformation.

Reformation A sixteenth-century religious movement marked by the establishment of the Protestant Church.

Vocabulary List 16.3

Enlightenment A philosophical movement of the eighteenth century marked by faith in science and reason.

Neoclassical The classical revival inspired by the themes and principles of classical Greek and Roman art.

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Vocabulary List 16.4

broken color Bright daubs of pure color.

en plein air French for “outdoors”. This term describes paintings that are created wholly or partially outside.

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Cubism A twentieth-century art movement developed mainly by Picasso and Braque in which the subject matter is broken up, analyzed, and reassembled in an abstract form, emphasizing geometric shapes.

Dada (dah-dah) A European artistic and literary movement (1916–23) that flouted conventional aesthetic and cultural values by producing works marked by nonsense, travesty, and incongruity.

Facet Cubism Still life objects are broken up and recombined into a network of tilted planes or facets-like the surface of a gem.

Fauves Artists who used pure color for its own sake, to create wildly colorful paintings. These people got their nickname from the French word for “wild beasts.”

German Expressionists German artists who rebelled against traditional thinking about art. They were involved in modern experiments, used bright colors and flat patterns to express passionate feelings.

Surrealism A twentieth-century literary and artistic movement that attempts to express the workings of the subconscious and is characterized by fantastic imagery and incongruous juxtaposition of subject matter.

Synthetic Cubism A form of Cubism in which collage, printing, and objects from the real world are often combined.

Vocabulary List 16.7

Abstract Expressionism A twentieth-century style in which feelings and emotions are emphasized. Accident and chance are stressed rather than accurate representation of subject matter.

Regionalism A conservative art style developed in the US that dealt with local themes, particularly the everyday life of rural Americans.

Vocabulary List 16.8

environments A new art form developed in the 1960s, in which artworks were built around large scale sculptures.

Postmodernism A loosely defined term referring to a new cycle in art history and culture in general.

Write About It!

Name _____ Date _____

3.10 Imagine you are a spectator at Calder's *Circus*. Describe the performance. Focus on the movement, energy, expression, and gesture of Calder's wire sculptures. Pay special attention to the whimsical performance and playfulness of the circus performers. You may wish to focus on just one or two performers or describe the overall effect of the performance.

4.2 Imagine that Picasso's *Three Musicians* is a puzzle. What shapes make up the image? How are they assembled to create pattern? Notice that the shapes and patterns repeat throughout the image. Write a paragraph describing the shapes and patterns in *Three Musicians*. Which shapes or patterns do you notice first? Do you notice those large shapes or do you notice those shapes that repeat to make a pattern? How does the assemblage of the shapes affect what you see?

Write About It!

Name _____ Date _____

5.3 Imagine redecorating your room in the colors of van Gogh's bedroom. How would the color affect your room's mood or character? Would it reflect your personality more or less than the present colors? Would you feel more comfortable or out of place, calmer or awkward? Explain.

5.5 Imagine you're a shape in the center of your drawing. Locate and describe the source of light surrounding you. Is it coming from the right, left, front, back, or multiple angles? Describe how the negative space affects your light and shape? Do you stand out or blend into your background?

Write About It!

Name _____ Date _____

5.6 In your mind, picture the bird whose feather you see. Picture its color. Think about the value, saturation, blends, and hues. Perhaps its plumage contains other colors in addition to those you've included in your drawing. Use your imagination. Describe the colors of your bird. Include those that are on your feather. Use color vocabulary in your description.

5.7 What effect does color have on the way you create space in your painting? Focus on color, density, value, and overlap. Consider how objects of color appear next to your gray objects. How does color affect the form of each object? Does it stand out alone or blend together as one? What role does color play in making the gray objects appear farther away?

Write About It!

Name _____ Date _____

6.13 What choices did you make in depicting landscape in in your bird's-eye view of the school grounds? What parts of the landscape were most important to you? What parts turned out to be the most visually interesting? How do color, shape, and scale work to create interest in your work. If you were to create a series of landscapes in this style, what other places in your life might you choose to illustrate?

7.2 Study Dorothea Lange's *Migrant Mother*. Notice the textures of her face and skin, the children's hair, and the clothing. Touch the clothing with your eyes. Is it smooth or rough? Is the mother's skin dry or moist? Is her hair stringy or smooth and silky? Run your eyes across the edge of her sleeve. How does it feel? How do the textures contribute to the feeling of poverty?

Write About It!

Name _____ Date _____

8.7 Look around the room. Look at the architecture, school supplies, furniture, even people. Are most objects symmetrical, asymmetrical, or radial? Which objects most appeal to you? Think about what element of balance catches your attention and holds it. Write a brief description of that object. Explain what elements appeal to you most.

8.9 Research the Golden Mean, also known as the Golden Ratio, or Divine Proportion. Extend your search to determine how Leonardo da Vinci adapted it to illustrate the ideal human proportions.

Write About It!

Name _____ Date _____

8.15 Write an infomercial about your product. Use your product design as a guide. Make your product appealing with active, descriptive words that appeal to the sense of sight, smell, taste, sound, or touch. Include music for added appeal. Organize your text so that the copy has a rhythm and flow.

9.3 Imagine yourself standing in front of Diego Rivera's *Detroit Industry*. What do you think he's trying to tell us about the working conditions in industry? How do the image size and medium illustrate the hardship of the working class in Detroit? How do you think you would feel standing in front of such a huge image?

Write About It!

Name _____ Date _____

9.4 Which approach to the medium do you favor: Dürer's (fig. 9-24) or Kollwitz's (fig. 6-19, page 126)? People who like traditional art often appreciate virtuosity, that is, great skill and talent. People who like modern art often downplay virtuosity. They appreciate works that bring out the qualities of the medium—even if these qualities make the work appear somewhat primitive. Are you a traditionalist or a modernist? Perhaps you appreciate both approaches. Perhaps you believe that different standards must be applied to each. In any case, explain your position.

9.5 Dawoud Bey's photographs explore the inner character of teenagers to reflect the culture and drama of urban youth. Think about the culture in your community. Think about the population at your school—jocks, brainy, artsy, popular, not-so-popular. Look at their body language, expressions, friendships. How might a photographer like Bey use images to portray the youth at your school, or your circle of friends? What insights might the photographs reveal about teenage culture at your school?

Write About It!

Name _____ Date _____

9.9 William Michael Harnett's *Old Violin* (fig. 9-45) clearly represents music, and the subjects he chose to depict were well known and popular among the middle class in the nineteenth century. Are the objects you chose to draw easily recognizable as everyday items? How do your objects reflect your interests? Why did you choose them? Do you use them in your daily life? Are they meaningful or do they provoke special memories for you?

9.10 Study the lines and shapes in your drawing. How did your watercolor wash change the way you see your image? How did it help unify it? Look at the blending of media, density, line, shape, and color. Did it work the way you thought it would? What unexpected additions did you find?

Write About It!

Name _____ Date _____

9.11 How did your painting's texture and color change once it was enlarged? How were they different from your first impression on the small image? Does it look like the same picture? What looks different? What stands out now that it's big? Does it look like it's from the same painting and artist, or has the style changed? What looks different?

9.12 Put yourself inside your image. Imagine yourself moving. What does it feel like inside the borders of your print? Is it fast, slow, windy, calm, quiet, or loud? What elements (line, color direction) make it feel that way? Use your imagination to dream about where your print is taking you.

Write About It!

Name _____ Date _____

10.15 If your mask could speak, what would it say? Try to give voice to the expressive personality of your mask. In a single paragraph, write a dramatic monologue that expresses the essence of your mask's character. Is your mask frightening, or humorous, or a little of both? Is your mask young, or old? Does it have a story to tell? If so, let's hear it!

10.16 Who are the important people in your life, and how have they had impact on your development? Describe them by name, their relationship to you, and why you think they are important. If the picture you used of a particular person has special relevance to why that person is important, explain that relevance. Finally, describe how you chose your three-dimensional structure, and why it is a suitable form for your photo structure.

Write About It!

Name _____ Date _____

11.7 Work with your classmates to analyze your class's relief composition. Look at the various architectural styles and the composition and makeup of the unit. What similarities or differences do you notice across architectural styles? What do you think most unifies the design of your classroom's unit? Which styles most interest you and why? How do they work with the others to maintain interest across the relief composition?

11.8 Picture yourself inside your perspective drawing. Now, imagine that you are the focal point, or main character of your collage. How do you support your audience and supporting cast to maintain overall interest and balance? What elements lead your audience's eye through your composition? What element leads them off track or confuses? Look at weight, balance, line, shapes, and patterns.
