

Words	Description
abstract	Art that is not realistic but adds or subtracts details to show a person's view
acrylic paint	Fast drying paint
aesthetic	Relating to that which is beautiful
analogous colors	Those colors which lie on either side of a given color in the color wheel; analogous colors are harmonious and are often found in nature EX: red/orange/yellow
arabesque	Complex, ornate design of intertwined flowers, leaves, or geometric shapes
architecture	The art form of designing and planning the construction of buildings, cities, landscape, and bridges
Art processes	How the art was created (sculpting, painting) and what the subject matter is (abstract of a man)
Artistic expression	To communicate emotions, ideas, experiences EX: painting of sunflowers in a vase
asymmetrical	Unequally divided or unmatched
balance	Images or shapes distributed evenly
Baroque	Historical period as well as the style that used exaggerated motion and clear, easily interpreted detail to produce drama, tension, exuberance, and grandeur in sculpture and painting; started around 1600 in Italy and spread to most of Europe
batik	Indonesian word which refers to a wax-resistant technique used to dye cloth; designs are created on the cloth with wax which keeps the dye from soaking into the cloth in those areas
calligraphy	The art of beautiful handwriting
Ceremonial	For rituals or celebrations EX: a banner created for the 4th of July, school logo that appears on official stationery
chiaroscuro	Bold contrast of dark and light
classical architecture	Began with the Greeks and elaborated on by the Romans; marked by symmetry and the use of columns, arches, and domes
color	An element of art: the hues of color, including primary/secondary, warm/cool, light/dark
complementary colors	Colors which are directly opposite from one another on the color wheel; they stand out from or contrast against each other EX: blue/orange
contrast	Showing differences EX: light colors next to dark colors
cubism	New reality in 20th century painting that depicted fragmented objects whose several sides were seen simultaneously; associated with Pablo Picasso
cultural	Relating to a specific culture
Elements of art	Basic parts of visual arts: line, shape, color properties & schemes, form, texture, space
focal point	The place your eye is drawn to in a work of art; the central feature
Functional	To serve a practical purpose in everyday life EX: quilt, clay mug
hue	Property of color: the color itself that can be lightened or darkened to a different shade EX: red, blue, green, purple
ideology	The beliefs or ideas of a group (could be promoted in persuasive art work)

Impressionism/Post-Impressionism	Movement in painting that originated in France in the late 19th century; Impressionist painters were considered radical in their time because they broke many of the rules of picture-making set by earlier generations; found many of their subjects in life around them rather than in history; tried to depict what they saw at a given moment; often painted out of doors, rather than in a studio, so that they could observe nature more directly and set down its most fleeting aspects—especially the changing light of the sun; painters used broken brushstrokes of bright, often unmixed colors
intensity	The brightness or dullness of a hue or color
intermediate colors	Sometimes called tertiary (third) colors; made by mixing a primary (first) and a secondary (second) color: yellow-green, blue-green, blue-violet
landscape	A drawing, painting, or photograph of a scene found in nature
line	An element of art: marks drawn by an artist or created by the objects in the art (vertical, horizontal, diagonal, curved)
media	The materials used to create a work of art EX: crayons, paint, clay, felt, chalk
movement	The look of action in an art work
Narrative	To tell a story or experience EX: illustrations in a child's picture book
Neo-Classicism	(Second half of the 18th century) A reaction against the Baroque style, and a desire to return to the perceived purity of the arts of Rome and ancient Greece; Europe was captivated by the Spirit of Enlightenment which was being played out politically in the American and French Revolutions
oil paint	Slow drying paint consisting of small pigment particles suspended in drying oil
pagoda	Tiered tower with multiple eaves common in Japan, China, Korea, and other parts of Asia
pastels	Pure powdered pigment in the form of sticks; an art medium like oil paint or watercolors
pattern	Regular repetition of any element of art (line, shape, form, texture, color)
perspective	The attempt to make objects look three-dimensional in a two-dimensional surface, giving the illusion of depth
Persuasive	To promote ideas or products EX: billboard supporting a political candidate or advertising a new business in town
Pop art	Focused on celebrities and every day objects of mass production EX: Andy Warhol's images of Marilyn Monroe and Campbell's soup cans
portrait	A drawing, painting, or photograph of a person
primary colors	Red, yellow, blue
Principles of design	Concepts that guide the artist in creating and organizing the work; include balance, pattern, contrast, emphasis
propaganda	Information designed to promote a cause or spread an idea (could be promoted in persuasive art work)
proportion	The size relationship of one part to another EX: items further away in a painting will be smaller in proportion to items closer to the viewer (using proportion correctly is a way to achieve perspective)
radial	Balance achieved around a certain point rather than on both sides of a center line; a clock face or bicycle tire has radial balance; other words to describe balance are symmetrical and asymmetrical

Realism	(Began in the mid-19th century) An attempt to describe human behavior and surroundings or to represent figures and objects exactly as they act or appear in life; reaction to the highly subjective approach of Romanticism; characterized by attention to the common man
Renaissance	(15th-16th centuries) Time of rebirth of the ancient Greek and Roman techniques in architecture; marked by efforts to portray the human form realistically, and to render perspective and light more naturally
rhythm	Combining art elements to produce the look and feel of movement
Romanticism	(1800 to 1850) Reaction to the Enlightenment; Romantic painting is generally characterized by a highly imaginative and subjective approach, emotional intensity, and a dreamlike or visionary quality; hallmarks of Romantic painting are nationalism and the power of individual perception
secondary colors	Colors made by mixing two primary colors: green, purple, orange
shade	Black added to a hue to change its value and make it darker
shape	An element of art: used in flat, two-dimensional pieces like paintings; can include geometric or nature forms
space	An element of art: the area between, around, above, below, or within things; includes negative space and positive space
still life	A drawing, painting, or photograph of an arrangement of objects, such as fruit or flowers
subject matter	The topic or focus of a work of art
surrealism	Dedicated to the expression of imagination as revealed in dreams; associated with Salvador Dali
symmetrical	Even balance of the objects or colors in a piece of art
tempera	Oldest known paint; pigments dry rapidly and usually come from natural sources such as minerals, wood, plants, or clay
texture	An element of art: the way something feels EX: oil paint could look rough, smooth, bumpy
three-dimensional	"3D" has length, width, depth EX: sculpture
tie-dye	Brightly colored, patterned textile or clothing which is made from cloth using a resist dye process; material is tied in such a way that dye only reaches part of the area to which it is applied
tint	White added to a hue to change its value and make it lighter
triadic colors	High energy colors found by choosing three colors separated by 120 degrees on the color wheel EX: blue, yellow, red
two-dimensional	"2D" has length and width but no depth (is flat) EX: painting
value	The degree of lightness and darkness in art work
watercolors	Paints made from pigments dissolved in water