**Art Terms Art 20**

**Classify Art:** organizing and categorizing works of art.

**Colour(s):** a quality such as red, blue, green, yellow, etc., that you see when you look at something.

***Analogous***-colors closely related on a color wheel. Example: red, red-orange, yellow

***Complementary***- colors which fall directly opposite each other on the color wheel. Example: blue/orange, yellow/purple, red/green

***Primary*** *-* Blue, yellow, red. Colors from which all other colors are derived. Primary colors cannot be mixed from other colors

***Secondary***colors - colors made by mixing equal proportions of any two primary colors. Example: red + blue = violet

***Cool*** *-*blues, greens, purples

***Warm*** - reds, yellows, oranges

***Monochromatic***-a color scheme that involves different values of a single color Example: light green, green and dark green

***Harmonious***-colors, such as red and orange, that come next to each other on the color wheel. Seen side by side, they seem to blend together

***Neutral****-*browns, black, white and grays

***Receding****-*cool colors which we generally perceive to be moving away in a field of color

***Advancing***-warm colors which we generally perceive to be coming forward in a field of color

**Composition Skills:** how you layout the elements (subject matter, Positive and Negative Space, foreground/midground/background and etc.) to make an image that works together.

**Composition(s):** putting together all of the elements to make an image that works together; layout.

**Concerns:** an artist’s interests or important subjects that they show in their work.

**Critical Visual Abilities:** the methods you use to evaluate a work of art. To do this, you would describe the content of the picture, its meanings and the purposes of the artwork. From these descriptions you would judge if it conveyed its meaning effectively.

**Different Cultures:** in the world there are a variety of cultures (people with shared beliefs and practices) and this is often reflected in what type of art they create and their materials to create art.

**Different Points of View:** another way of looking at the same thing/object. (i.e. straight on, bird’s eye view, ant’s eye view, from its corner…). This often is related to an artist’s use of perspective.

**Distort or Reverse Positive and Negative Space**: Also known as distorting or reversing Positive and Negative Shapes. As an artist, you will change/warp or transform the Positive and Negative to the opposite.

**Distort:** A change made by an artist in the size, position or general character of shapes/ colours/forms based on what the artist is creating from.

**Effectiveness through the Principles of Design:** how well you used balance, contrast, unity. Repetition/pattern, emphasis and movement to create your work of art.

**Elements and Principles of Design:**

***Elements of Design:*** the visual "tools" artists use to create art. The categories include line, color, shape, space, light and texture.

***Principles of Design:*** How an artist puts together the Elements of Design. The categories are balance, contrast, unity, repetition/pattern, emphasis, movement.

**Emphasis:** a Principle of Design that establishes importance, attention or significance. It is usually the focal point through colour, size or contrast.

**Exaggerate:** extreme emphasis, and/or distortion in composition

**Express Meaning:** how an artist uses their subject/main object, materials and use of emphasis can show importance and significance in an artwork.

**Expressive:** the feeling shown by an artist in a work of art. This is done through the use of visuals and the use of line, shape and colour to share the emotion of the work.

**Features of My Art:** the different parts of my creation. Different parts could be what materials did I use, what techniques and etc.

**Form(s):** a three-dimensional shape/mass, such as the human form or an abstract form.

**Implied Line:** a suggested moving point or path made by a tool or instrument across a surface (i.e. on paper, canvas, cardboard etc.)

**Interpret my Artwork:** decoding and explaining my artwork. (i.e. why did place your subject matter there and why did you color them that way…etc…)

**Judge the Effectiveness through the Principles of Design:** explaining by your use of unity, contrast, balance, emphasis, rhythm, movement and pattern how well did you create your work.

**Materials:** the supplies and things you used to create your work.

**Media:** the plural of medium. Media is the artist’s materials they use to create their artwork. Mixed media is an artwork that uses a variety of materials.

**Medium:** the materials and tools used by the artist to create their work of art.

**Mental images:** pictures or dreams that come from the artist’s imagination and mind.

**New Medium:** a material or supply you have never used before.

**Non-Traditional Media:** a material or supply that is not usually used in creating art (i.e. toilet paper, shoe polish, corks, etc.).

**Perspective:** a mechanical system (using rulers etc.) of creating the illusion of a three-dimensional space on a two-dimensional surface.

**Point of View:** the way of looking at an object (i.e. on top, underneath, side view, straight on…)

**Possibilities and Limitations of each Medium:** the opportunities and restrictions of the materials and supplies you use to create a work of art.

**Proportion:** the comparison of elements in a composition to one another in terms of their properties of size, quantity and degree of emphasis.

**Real Objects:** the actual and physical items/things

**Realism:** forms of expression that retain the basic impression of what is real.

**Space:**

***Actual:*** 2D area as in drawings, paintings or prints on flat surfaces, or 3D as in sculptures, architecture or ceramics

***Pictorial*:** the flat surface of the paper, canvas, or other material and is also known as the picture plane

**Styles and Artistic Movements:** an individual’s expressive use of a medium and a specific character, form, or trend noticeable in periods of art history. (i.e. impressionist use of the materials, fauvist use of color…and…Abstract Movement, Impressionist Movement…)

**Stylistic Characteristics:** the types and look of the technical and artistic use of the media.

**Subject(s):** what you want the audience to focus on or the emphasis. It's in the foreground and usually has the most details. If you were to look at a portrait, the subject matter would the person.

**Techniques:** the matter and skill with which artists use tools (brushes, pencil…) and materials (paint, charcoal…) to achieve the visual they wish to show in their work.

**Technology:** any practical art utilizing scientific knowledge (camera, mobile phone, printer, apps, software, computers etc.)

**Theme(s):** the topic or idea of a work of art (i.e. love, loss, war, pain, joy, summer…)

**Three-Dimensional:** having dimensions of length, width and depth.

**Treatments:** the use and handling of materials. How an artist uses the tools and media in their artwork.

**Two-Dimensional:** having dimensions of length and width.

(Sources are Alberta Education’s Visual Arts Resource, Google, Wikipedia and <http://www.seymour.k12.wi.us/faculty/rliart/vocab.cfm> )