

TERMS TO KNOW FOR ART CONTENT AND ANALYSIS PRAXIS

Terminology and question are shown on *Praxis Practice Test on the ETS sites. Other terms were taken from as many Quizlets as I could find on the Internet. This may not be all inclusive. Review The Annotated Mona Lisa for a more thorough review of Art History.

CERAMICS

1. **Banding:** marking lines around circular ceramic utensils, plates, etc. using any method of decoration that can be applied at all stages of manufacture
2. **Toxins in glaze:** lead, cadmium, chromium
3. **Ceramic glaze:** comprised of silica, which is a glass former, oxides that lower the melting temperature, alumina to prevent running, and colorants
4. **Cones-**objects used to test the temperature of a kiln or measure work heat
5. **Clay body:** material used to form the main part of a piece of pottery
6. **Clay dust-**substance that contains silica and respiratory toxins
7. **China clay:** refers to Kaolin, which is the primary clay used for producing porcelain
8. **Ceramic glaze disposal:** glazes should be rinsed in special basins that catch sediments prior to entering the drain
9. **Bloating;** the permanent swelling of a ceramic article during firing caused by the evolution of gases
10. **Bone ash:** calcined animal bone used in the production of bone china
11. **Bone dry:** the final state of greenware dried to a completely dry state and ready to be fired. In this stage, the clay is very fragile, non-plastic, and porous.
12. **Carbonizing:** the permanent staining of a ceramic material by the introduction of carbon particles during firing
13. **Caliper-**Tool used in ceramics
14. **Celadon:** stoneware glazes containing iron which produce green, grey, and grey-blue colors in reduction firing
15. Biscuit fire: preliminary firing prior to glazing and subsequent firing again
16. Candling: the lower temperature stage of some firing cycles used to complete the drying of the ware
17. Bentonite: an extremely plastic clay that can be added in small quantities to short clay to make it more plastic
18. **Bat:** thin slab of wood, plaster, or plastic used to support pottery forms during throwing, attached to the head of the potter's wheel
19. **Alumina:** major component of the chemical composition of clays, clay bodies, and most glazes
20. **Adobe:** sundried clay
21. Ball clay: a secondary clay moved from the parent rock, often mixed with other clays and minerals, organic matter frequently present. Commonly exhibit high plasticity and high dry strength
22. **Ceramics** Objects made of clay fired sufficiently high in temperature for a chemical change to take place in the clay body, usually over 1550 degrees F.
23. **Coiled Pottery** One of the oldest ways of forming pottery. Long strands of clay which are laid on top of each other and joined through blending coil to coil

24. **Pinch Pots** Starting with a ball of clay the potter opens a hole into the ball and forms a bowl shape through a combination of stroking and pinching the clay.
25. **Slab Built** cut to shape and joined together using scoring and wet clay called slip. can be draped over or into forms, rolled around cylinders or built up into geometric forms.
26. **Wheel thrown** A piece of clay is placed on a potter's wheel head which spins.
27. **Earthenware** A low-fire clay. Porous and not waterproof. To be functional, It must be glazed.
28. **Terra cotta** A brownish-orange earthenware clay body commonly used for ceramic sculpture
29. **Stoneware** A high-fire clay. is waterproof even without glaze; the resulting ware is sturdier than earthenware
30. **Porcelain** is a combination of kaolin (a pure, white, primary clay), silica and feldspar.
31. **Glaze** A coating of material applied to ceramics before firing that forms a glass-like surface. can be colored, opaque, translucent or matte.
32. **Matte glaze** Dull-surfaced glazes, lusterless and non shiny.
33. **Crackle glaze** Minute decorative cracks in the glaze that are often accentuated by rubbed-in coloring material.
34. **Dry footing** Glaze is removed from the bottom of a piece before firing, making stilting unnecessary.
35. **Crazing**-The fine network of small cracks that occurs on glazes. The Japanese encourage and will stain cracks with concentrated tea.
36. **Firing** Clay is hardened by heating it to a high temperature, fusing the clay particles.
37. **Kiln** The furnace in which ceramics are fired. Kilns can be electric, natural gas, wood, coal, fuel oil or propane.
38. **Leather Hard** A damp condition of the clay when it is too firm to bend yet soft enough to be carved.
39. **Plastic stage** - clay is easily manipulated and bent. Bone dry stage - No visible moisture - no dampness to touch - Clay is ready to be fired
40. ***Greenware** Unfired clay ready or nearly ready for bisque firing.
41. **Bisque** Clay that has been fired once, usually at a low temperature.
42. Which of the following terms refers to pottery that has NOT been bisque fired? **Greenware**
43. **Vitrify** A glassy, non-porous state caused by heat or fusion.
44. **Kiln Wash** A mixture of china clay and flint in water solution used to coat kiln shelves to protect them from dripping glaze.
45. **Kiln Shelves** The shelves inside a kiln that ceramic greenware is stacked on in the kiln. The shelves must be coated with kiln wash to prevent glazed pottery from sticking to the shelf.
46. **Shelf Supports** Thick posts used to hold shelves in a kiln.
47. **Pyrometer** Instrument used to record the exact temperature of the kiln.
48. **Pyrometric Cones** These are slender pyramids of ceramics material made in a graded series to melt and indicate when a firing is nearly completed or completed. In an automatic cutoff kiln, they trip a switch when they melt to cut the kiln off.
49. **Stilt** A triangular support for clay pieces that helps prevent glaze from melting on to shelves during a firing.
50. **Elements** Coils of high temperature resistance wire that convert electricity to heat.

51. **Maturing Point** Time and temperature needed to completely fire a glaze or clay object to the "vitrified" state.
52. **Oxidation** (Compare to Reduction) A firing atmosphere with ample oxygen.
53. **Reduction** (Compare to Oxidation) A firing atmosphere with inadequate oxygen and large amounts of carbon (smoke or unburned fuel).
54. **Raku** Pottery is fired normally but removed when it is red hot and the glaze is molten. It is then usually placed in a bed of combustible materials and covered, resulting in irregular surfaces and colors.
55. **Sgraffito**-a form of decoration made by scratching through a surface to reveal a lower layer of a contrasting color.
56. **Wedging**- is a process similar to kneading dough, it loosens the clay circulating its moisture throughout.
57. **Scoring**- Process of incising shallow grooves into surface of wet or leather hard clay in cross-hatch pattern before applying slurry and joining pieces.
58. **INSULATING FIREBRICK; IFB; SOFTBRICK**: Porous firebrick with insulating values much higher than hardbrick.
59. **HARDBRICK**: Hard, dense firebrick generally used only in high-stress areas of kiln (floor, burner ports, flues, bagwall) and for corrosive firing processes (salt, soda, wood).
60. **FIRE CLAY**: Highly refractory secondary clays with minimal fluxes and usually fairly coarse particle size - Low shrinkage, buff-color, often non-plastic.
61. **Greenware**: Air-dry unfired clay
62. **Kaolin**- a fine white clay used in the manufacture of porcelain.

PRINTMAKING

1. **Plastalina** – What kind of harmful substance does it have in it?----sulfur intaglio- a steel needle for engraving on a bare copper plate without acid.
2. **Woodcut**-The oldest printmaking technique, carving an image into a wooden surface, which is then inked and printed—leaving the carved-out image in negative, as well as occasional traces of the wood's grain.
3. **Linocut**- To create an etching, artists incise ("draw") a composition onto a wax-coated metal plate, then soak the entire plate in acid. The acid corrodes the exposed lines and leaves the wax intact, so that when the plate is inked and pressed, the paper absorbs the image in reverse.
4. **Engraving**-A less forgiving version of etching (mastered by Dürer), in this process artists incise their image directly onto a metal plate, which is then inked and printed.
5. **Lithography**- Generally seen as the most difficult printmaking method, drawing directly on flat surface (usually stone) with an oil-based implement, then coating it with a water-based liquid. When oil-based ink is applied it's repelled by the water, inking in just the image and allowing it to be transferred onto a paper ground.
6. **Screenprint**-One of the most ubiquitous printmaking techniques today, starts with an ink-blocking stencil applied to a screen. When ink is wiped across the screen, it selectively passes through, transferring the image to the ground. Look no further than Andy Warhol for iconic examples of the medium.
7. **Transfer**- a catch-all term for processes of transmitting images from one surface to another, whether by rubbing, tracing, pressing, or any other manual technique. Outside of the "fine art" context, examples of the technique include gravestone rubbings and carbon copies.
8. **aquatint**- a print resembling a watercolor, produced from a copper plate etched with nitric
9. **Photogravure**- an image produced from a photographic negative transferred to a metal plate and etched in.

10. **Dry Point-** a steel needle for engraving on a bare copper plate without acid.
11. **CMYK- Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, Key (black).** The CMYK system is used for printing. For mixing of pigments, it is better to use the secondary colours, since they mix subtractively instead of additively
12. **Relief Printing** the original flat surface of a linoleum or wood block is the printing surface. Any parts of the design not to be printed are cut out, leaving the major raised . The surface is inked with a roller, then transferred to paper by direct pressure. Examples on this method are linocut, woodcut and wood engraving.
13. **Intaglio Printing** This method is the opposite of relief printing. Done on metal or plexi-glass plates, the design is incised or etched into the surface. It is the applying heavy pressure to press the paper into the inked marks; Examples of this method are dry-point, mezzotint and etching.
14. **Planographic Printing** The printing and non-printing areas on the same level. The image is drawn on a metal plate or litho stone and processed so that it "sets" into the grain of the surface. The prints can be taken by direct pressure. Lithography is an example of this method. Produces reverse image.
15. **Mezzotint:** A technique developed in Germany that involves engraving directly on a metal plate but which involves a planar relief-printing process rather than linear intaglio printing processes i
16. **Stencil Printing** To create an image, parts of the mesh must be block so that they do not allow the ink through. Silk-screening is an example of this method.
17. **Monoprinting** is a method of printing that involves creating a unique impression by applying ink to a flat surface and transferring it to paper. Can be combined with other printing methods listed above.
18. **Engraving** a method of intaglio printing in which the lines or tones of an image art cut directly into the surface of a wooden block or a metal or plastic plate.
19. **Drypoint** a type of engraving. An essentially linear medium that derives its image and expressiveness from the artist's drawing skills. Usually combined with some other type of process to incorporate larger areas of shadowing and color.
20. **Etching** a method of intaglio printing in which the lines or tones of image are drawn into a prepared ground on the surface of a metal plate and then bitten in acid before being printed.
21. **Silkscreen** a method of stencil printing in which Ink is forced through a stretched silk mesh onto the paper.
22. **Roller Press** a device used to produce intaglio prints. A flat, heavy metal bed is suspended between two rollers. The space between the rollers is adjustable to vary the pressure as required. The intaglio plate, with paper laid over it, position on the bed and passed between the rollers.
23. **Working Drawing** reference work done to and use for the basis of the print. It is a guideline to composition and color scheme.
24. **Proofs** prints made at various stages during the creative process to act as guidelines for further stages to change, correct or improve the image.
25. **Drypoint Needle** a hard steel needle with a smooth, unfaceted point. Used to a grave and in it into the surface of a plate.
26. **Burr** the spiral of metal or plastic thrown up by an engraving tool.
27. **Hatching** a method of tonal shading using criss-cross lines.
28. **Stippling** a method of shading using short, stabbing strokes.
29. **Tarlatan** a special cloth-like material designed to absorb and remove ink from a plate.
30. **Collography** printing the upper AND lower levels of the plate.

PHOTOGRAPHY

1. ***DAGUERROTYPE** - An obsolete 19th century photographic process in which a picture made on a silver surface is sensitized with iodine; and developed by exposure to mercury vapor. Was the first commercially successful photographic process. It has **Crisp, accurate detail**.
2. **Louis Daguerre** (1787-1851) significantly contributed to which of the following artistic mediums? **Photography**
3. **Depth of Field**- The distance between the nearest and furthest objects in a photograph that are considered to be acceptably sharp
4. ***White Balance**-a digital camera setting that can be used to keep colors accurate under a variety of circumstances
5. **Shutter Speed**- Controls the duration of an exposure - the faster the Shutter speed, the shorter the exposure time.
6. **Pan**- move from one side of the scene and then move across the setting
7. **Photography Aperture**- is a circle-shaped opening in alens (a hole, really) through which light passes to strike the film. The size of the aperture is expressed as an f-number, like f/8 or f/11.
8. **Film Speed**- A measurement of film's sensitivity to light. More sensitive (faster) films have higher ISO numbers and require less exposure in order to make a properly-exposed picture.
9. **APERTURE**-The size of the lens opening through which light passes.
10. **AGITATE**-To move a solution over the surface of film or paper during development so that fresh liquid comes into contact with the surface.
11. **ASA**-A numerical rating that describes the sensitivity of film to light.
12. **BRACKET**-To make several exposures, some greater and some less than the exposure that is calculated to be correct.
13. **BURN IN**-To darken a specific area of a print by giving it additional printing exposure.
14. **CAMERA**-A picture taking device usually consisting of a light-tight box, a film holder, a shutter to admit a measured quantity of light and a lens to focus the image.
15. **CASSETTE**-A light-tight metal or plastic container that permits a roll of 35mm film to be loaded into a camera in the light.
16. **CONTACT PRINTING**-Placing a negative in contact with sensitized material, usually paper, and then passing light through the negative onto the material.
17. **CONTRAST**-The difference in darkness or density between one tone and another.
18. **CROP**-To trim the edges of an image, often to improve the composition.
19. **DEPTH-OF-FIELD**-The small range of allowable focusing error which will still produce an acceptable sharp image.
20. **DEVELOPER**-A chemical solution that changes the invisible, latent image produced during exposure into a visible one.
21. **EMULSION**-A light-sensitive coating applied to photographic films or papers. I consists of silver halide crystals and other chemicals suspended in gelatin.
22. **EXPOSURE**-The intensity of light multiplied by the length of time it falls on a light-sensitive material; specifically, the combination of shutter speed and aperture.
23. **FILM FORMAT**-Negative size, such as 35 millimeter, 2 1/4" x 2 1/4", and 4" x 5".
24. **FIXER**-A chemical solution that makes a photographic image insensitive to light.
25. **F-STOP**-The common term for the aperture setting of a lens.

26. **SAFELIGHT**-A light used in the darkroom during printing to provide general illumination without giving unwanted exposure.
27. **SINGLE-LENS REFLEX**-A camera in which the image formed by the taking lens is reflected by a mirror onto a ground-glass screen for viewing. The mirror swings out of the way just before exposure; to let the image (or light) reach the film. Abbreviated SLR.
28. **SHUTTER**-A mechanism that opens and closes to admit light into a camera for a measured length of time.
29. **SOLARIZATION**-Reversed effect that occurs when film is grossly overexposed in the camera. The term is commonly used to refer to the Sabattier effect.
30. **STOP BATH**-An acid solution used between the developer and the fixer to stop the action of the developer and to preserve the effectiveness of the fixer.
31. **WORKING SOLUTION**-A chemical solution diluted to the correct strength for use.
32. **DODGE**-To lighten an area of a print by shading it during part of the printing exposure.
33. **EASEL**-Darkroom accessory used to hold printing paper flat and in place under the enlarger.
34. **EQUIVALENT EXPOSURE**-Alternative exposures settings (f-stops and shutter speeds) that will produce proper exposure.
35. What term is used to describe the process of making a composite photograph by combining other photographs?
Photomontage
36. Darkroom process-Exposed photographic paper is immersed in developer, then development is halted with a stop bath, fixed, then washed and dried

PAINTING

1. **Alla prima** A painting technique used by the impressionists where a work was usually completed in one sitting with opaque layers of paint. Many impressionist works were painted directly from nature. (see Monet)
2. ***A term used to** characterize a painting by an even, solid paint application is **“hard edge.”** Examples would be Frank Stella and Ellsworth Kelly.
3. **Cotton Duck:** Better-grade cotton canvas is known as cotton duck.
4. **Acrylic paint:** a paint made of color pigments with a synthetic polymer as a binder. Does not darken or yellow with age
5. **Binder** An ingredient in paint which allows it to bind to a surface. A drying oil, such as linseed, for oil paint. In acrylic paints, this is acrylic polymer emulsion.
6. **Dabbing** A painting technique used by impressionist painters where short strokes of paint are applied to the surface. was done in layers and contributed to the flickering effect of impressionist works. (see Pissarro)
7. **Gesso** Originally used in fresco painting, referred to various mixtures of coarse and smooth plasters that were applied in layers in preparation for painting.
8. **Glazing** Is the process of layering thin transparencies of paint. create luminous effects because light can pass through them and reflect back from the surface of the painting. A technique of applying paint in thin, transparent layers so that the color beneath shows through/
9. **Intensity** is created by the density of pigment in a particular paint. also known as saturated colors.
10. In art, the effect of making objects appear to recede into the distance by the use of aerial perspective and color is which of the following? **Recession**
11. **Impasto** a thick application of paint. Rembrandt used this for highlights in a painting.
12. What is another term that is used to refer to spots or patches of color on paper? **Mottling**

13. **Day Glo Orange**-Synthetic paint with transparent qualities and tints easily
14. **Encaustic**- A method of painting, which uses pigments melted with wax and fixed or fused to the painting surface with heat.
15. **Fresco** a type of mural painting done on fresh lime plaster. Pigments are absorbed into the moist wall and become integrated into the surface. (see the Sistine Chapel ceiling)
16. **Paint Extender**- product that extends the drying time, and paint.
17. **“Fat over lean”**- The principle in oil painting that suggests each layer of paint should contain more oil than the one beneath. Awareness of this concept helps ensure permanence. Paint with a higher oil to pigment ratio over paint with a lower oil to pigment ratio to ensure a stable paint film
18. Gum Arabic-binder, prevents colors from bleeding, lightening (watercolor)
19. **Matte** A dull surface as opposed to a shiny surface.
20. Grisaille-monochrome painting in grey to simulate sculpture
21. **Opaque**An application of media that completely covers, for example, any underneath drawing or color. The opposite of transparent
22. **Ferrule**-metal part of brush
23. **Pulling** A painting technique whereby paint is removed by a rag or brush to expose areas beneath the outermost layer of paint. also used to create marks on a surface.
24. **Rabbit Skin Glue** – is the traditional size for fabric support on panels. It seals porous fabric and isolates it from ground or oil paints.
25. **Scumbling** A technique where paint is lightly dragged over a dry surface. does not entirely cover the surface and allows underneath areas to show through. Applying a very thin coat of opaque paint to give a softer or duller effect.
26. **Frottage**-meaning to rub a crayon or other tool onto paper or other material, which is placed onto a textured surface, in order to create the texture of that surface on the paper.
27. **Sfumato**-Italian term meaning smoke, describing a very delicate gradation of light and shade in the modeling of figures; often ascribed to Da Vinci's work.
28. **Chiaroscuro**- An Italian term meaning, "light-dark", refers to substantial changes of light in a painting that contribute to creating dramatic mood in a work. became popular in the Baroque period. (see Carravaggio), Artists use chiaroscuro to create a sense of volume
29. **Isocephaly**- having the heads of all figures on approximately the same level.
30. **Atmospheric/Aerial perspective**- in art, the perception of depth innature as enhanced by haze in the atmosphere; how the appearance of objects is altered over distance by the effects of the air between the viewer and the object
31. **Croquis**- to make a quick sketch.
32. **Varnish** A mixture of solvent and a resin, such as damar or alkyd. used to create an even gloss or matte finish over a surface which restores the original appearance of wet paint.
33. **Wash** A thinned paint made from a solvent (as in the case of oil paint) or water (as in the case of acrylics).
34. **Wet in wet** A technique of painting when wet (or oily) paint is applied onto a wet or oily surface
35. **Tenebrisim**-extreme use of shading using impasto
36. **Tempera**-pigment mixed with egg yolk, water; a permanent, fast-drying painting medium

37. **binder:** medium into which paint pigment is suspended. Through a successive process of layer, the mixture dries to form a type of skin which allows an even distribution of paint particles to form on the surface
38. **Lacquer:** a liquid made of shellac dissolved in alcohol, or of synthetic substances, that dries to form a hard protective coating for wood, metal, etc.
39. Gouache: a type of opaque watercolor paint in which the pigment is suspended in water.
40. Paints made from pigments bound in an oil-modified synthetic resin are which of the following: **Alkyd Paints**
41. Muller: The tool used to grind pigment and oil mixtures. It is known as which of the following?
42. Not: In watercolor painting, the word "Not" refers to Paper
43. A filbert is a paintbrush in what sort of shape? **Hemispherical**
44. Why would an artist boil linseed oil? **to dry faster**
45. **Bright, round, flat, and filbert:** Brushes used in oil painting
46. **Fresco**-the application of pigment into a freshly plastered still-damp surface. A method employed by Michelangelo
47. **Encaustic**-A painting technique in which pigment is mixed with wax and applied to the surface while ho

SCULPTURE

1. **Assemblage**- A type of modern sculpture consisting of combining multiple objects or forms, often 'found' objects.
2. **Bas Relief**- Sculpture technique that projects from the wall
3. Bas: another word for low relief
4. **Bronze:** Which of the following is most commonly used by sculptors outdoors?
5. **Kinetic art**- art, as sculptural constructions, having movable parts activated by motor, wind, hand pressure, or other direct means.
6. **Armature**- a skeletal framework built as a support on which a clay, wax, or plaster figure is constructed.
7. **Tessera**- one of the small pieces used in mosaic work.
8. **Esquisse**- The first sketch of a picture or model of a statue.
9. **Maquette**- Small model of a sculpture
10. **foam plastics / sculpture:** Polyurethane, Polystyrene
11. **Modeling wax**-synthetic, cast into bronze
12. **Drove:** Chisel with a the blade extended out.
13. What is the recommended method of cleaning marble? **Using non-corrosive abrasives**
14. Intarsia is a technique used in **Woodworking**
15. **Assemblage:** 2D/3D compositions made by attaching found objects
16. **Carving stages:** Boasting (work is roughed out, hammered) 2. Shaping (major areas defined) 3. Carving (the most artistic, actual work created) 4. Finish (texture defined)

17. *In Michelangelo's sculpture below, David's expression is best characterized as: **tense and watchful**.



COLOR THEORY

1. **Analogous colors.** Related colors that lie adjacent on the color wheel such as blue, blue-violet, and violet. share the same primary color.
2. **Color**-element of art made up of 3 distinct qualities: hue, the color name (i.e.: red, blue, yellow), intensity, the purity and brightness of a color (i.e.: bright or dull red), and value, the lightness or darkness of a color
3. Vermilion is a shade of which of the following? **Red**
4. **chroma:** the intensity, purity, or strength of a color
5. **chromatic gray:** Gray made by mixing complements
6. **Fluorescent colors:** Colors that absorb ultraviolet light and emit visible light of a longer wavelength
7. **Monochromatic:** of, relating to, or having tones of one color in addition to the ground hue.
8. **Tertiary Color:** a color made by mixing either one primary color with one secondary color, or two secondary colors, in a given color space
9. **Blending** The process of mixing adjacent colors to eliminate abrupt divisions and create a smooth gradation from one color to the next.
10. **Complement and Complementary Color** In color, any hue that is directly opposite on the color wheel.
11. **Shade** Colors which have been darkened by adding black.
12. **Tint** Colors which have been lightened by adding white.
13. **Value** In art, the relative darkness or lightness of tints, shades, and colors.
14. **Chroma**-color intensity
15. ***Triad** on color wheel-three colors spaced equally apart. Most common are primary colors, secondary colors. However any three colors equally spaced are triadic.
16. Which of the following types of artistic processes is the RGB (red, green, blue) mixing system considered to be? **Additive**

DRAWING

1. **Contour Line**-...A line that defines the edges and surface ridges of an object. The outline of the object.
2. **6B**-Softest type of pencil lead
3. **Cross Hatching**- ..Superimposed layers of parallel lines (hatching) at an angle to one another; used to create shadow and modeling.
4. **Drawing**-An art technique using pencil, pen, brush, charcoal, crayon, pastel or stylus.
5. ***Foreshortening**-Distortion to create the illusion of an object extending into space.

6. ***Gesture Drawing**-Quick sketch used to capture the action, movement or position of a figure.
7. **Graphics**-...complement written words.Images and words generated by hand or computer.
8. **Line**-...A point moving in space. Line can vary in width, length, curvature, or direction.
9. **Linear Perspective**-...Graphic system that creates the illusion of depth and volume on a flat surface.
10. **Pastels**-...Pigments held together with gum and molded into sticks.
11. **Perspective**-perspective and atmospheric perspective).... Refers to two major systems for showing depth and distance in a work of art (linear
12. **Picture Plane**-...The flat surface of a two-dimensional art work. **2D surface that you create artwork on**
13. **Shade**-...The darkness of a color; may be achieved by adding black.
14. **Sketch**-...Quick, rough drawing without much detail that can be used as a plan for later work.
15. **Stippling**-... Painting, drawing, etc. by means of flecks or dots. the creation of a pattern simulating varying degrees of solidity or shading by using small dots.
16. **Value Scale**- ...- The range of values from black to white and light to dark
17. **Modeling (In context of Drawing)**: The use of changes in value to represent a three-dimensional surface.
18. **Tortillon**: cylindrical drawing tool, tapered at the ends and usually made of rolled paper
19. **Which of the following is most characteristic of gesture drawing?** Action and movement

DIGITAL ART

1. **Pixel**- Smallest unit in digital artwork
2. **Compression**-Making a file smaller in order to transfer it
3. **Giclee**- a neologism coined in 1991 by printmaker Jack Duganne for fine digital prints made on inkjet printers. The name originally applied to fine art prints created on IRIS printers in a process invented in the late 1980s but has since come to mean any high quality inkjet print and is often used by artists, galleries, and print shops to denote such prints.
4. ***Jpeg**- The JPEG format compresses file size by selectively discarding data
5. **Stop Action Animation**- A clay and objects that are photographed and moved.-
6. **Optical Zoom**-lens used to obtain clarity in the distance
7. **Tripod**-best used for night imaging
8. **300 pixels**-best resolution in a 3x5 digital photo

FIBER ARTS

1. **Tjanging tool**-Fiber tool
2. **Batting**-Material used inside quilts
3. ***Warp and weft**-the vertical and horizontal threads in a loom. Also a term used in tapestry.
4. **Batik was made using what techniques?** Working with progressively darker dye colors, A traditional Indonesian fabric, in which designs are painted on in hot wax before dyeing the fabric
5. **Blocking**: In terms of textile arts, the final stage of handmade textile production that adjusts the shape of the finished piece

6. **Mola**-cloth sewn together, cut layers to make design. Panama
7. **Bayeux Tapestry**: an 11th c. English embroidered cloth nearly 70 metres long, which depicts the events leading up to the Norman conquest of England.

ARCHITECTURAL

1. Who built the Sydney Opera House? The Sydney Opera House is a multi-venue performing arts centre in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. IT was conceived and largely built by Danish architect **Jorn Utzon**, opening in 1973 after a long gestation that had begun with his competition-winning design in 1957
2. **Crenellation** { the action of constructing ramparts with gaps for firing guns or arrows in the top of a fort
3. **cloister**-an open court or garden and the covered walkway surrounding it
4. **Corinthian column**-Tall, thin column with elaborate floral designs
5. **Cornice**-horizontal element positioned across the top of a frieze
6. Frank Lloyd Wright's Prairie house was influenced by what style? **Japanese**
7. Which architectural feature is NOT found in the Mosque of Cordoba? **Flying Buttress**
8. What is the most typical architectural component of an Egyptian Hypostyle Hall? **Post & Lintel**
9. Thomas Jefferson's architecture, Monticello is designed in what style? **Neo Classical**
10. Architecture of an Asian courtyard with a temple- **The layout design of the Temple of Heaven Beijing, China are intended mainly as a symbolic expression of Connection between imperial and cosmic orders**
11. **Buttress**-a support or brace that counteracts the outward thrust of an arch or vault
12. **Alcazar**-a fortified Moorish palace
13. **Ambulatory**-a semicircular aisle curving around the apse of a church behind the main altar
14. Campanile: a bell tower near, or attached to a church
15. **Capital**: the top element of a pillar or column
16. **Capitol Building**: Example of a rotunda building
17. **Basilica**: type of public building erected to hold large numbers of people
18. **Cathedral of Florence** -significance of bronze doors. Doors with 28 quatrefoil sections with relief sculptures depicting the life of John the Baptist, presented as a gift to Florence for being spared by the Black Death. All sets of doors are considered artistically important

ART HISTORY QUESTIONS YOU MAY ENCOUNTER

1. Who is the 13th century Italian painter whose work contains Byzantine characteristics. **Cimbuè**
2. What sculptor first utilized contrapasto in their work? **Donatello**
3. What style of work is the lined drawing/painting by Agnes Martin? **Minimalist**
4. What style is Andre Derains use of color similar to? **Fauvist**
5. **Juxtaposition**-The placement of two things (usually abstract concepts, though it can refer to physical objects) near each other
6. The painting Cultivating the Peas is of what style? **American Regionalism**

7. What is Diego Rivera most known for? **Muralist**
8. What characteristic makes this artwork impressionist? **Everyday subject matter**
9. What are the characteristics of Art Nouveau? **To revitalize the arts with a unifying style of flowing organic forms, to create art suited to the realities of the industrial age.**
10. What is the purpose of the terra cotta army in China? **Protection after death, To protect the emperor in his afterlife, and to make sure that he had people to rule over**
11. Who painted Judith Beheading Holofernes? **Artemesia Gentileschi**
12. Abraham Mignon's Still Life of Flowers. What is the message of this painting? **Fleeting nature of life**
13. What artwork has been described as a shingle factory explosion? **Nude Descending a Staircase-Duchamp**
14. The use of decorative calligraphy is tied to which religion? **Islamic**
15. Which group often used Greek examples in their artwork? **Romans**
16. Which artist used Sfumato-**DaVinci**
17. What region is the Book of Kells and the Lindisfame from? **Celtic**
18. What technique was first used in the Renaissance to achieve linear perspective? **Camera Obscura**
19. Max Ernst anticipated and manipulated which of the following postmodern design as a means of conveying a sense of the irrational and the illogical? **Juxtaposition**
20. *Which of the following terms refers to Archaic Greek statues whose poses-rigidly frontal with clenched fists-recall the stance of ancient Egyptian statues? **Kouroi**
21. The contemporary artist Cindy Sherman is best known for her work in which of the following media? **Photography**
22. *The aesthetic philosophy that claims that the value of a work of art is determined by museums and galleries is know as? **Institutionalism**
23. The natural color of an object? **Local Color**
24. In mathematics and the arts, two quantities are in the golden ratio if the ratio of the sum of the quantities to the larger quantity is equal to the ratio of the larger quantity to the smaller one. **Golden Ratio**
25. Basquiat is part of which movement? **Neo-expressionism**
26. Artist known for mother daughter art? **Mary Cassatt**
27. Known for painting large colorful flowers. **Georgia O'Keefe**
28. What is another word for low relief? **Bas-Relief**
29. Who designed the Vietnam Memorial? **Maya Lin**
30. Meaning to rub a crayon or other tool onto paper or other medium? **Frottage**
31. What is the difference between watercolor and gouache? **Water color is transparent Gouache is opaque**
32. Benin art figure was made using what technique? **Lost wax casting**, Benin art figure: Object sculpted by hand, then cast in bronze by the lost wax process. Made to honor a king or Oba
33. **Lost Wax:** A technique of casting metal in a plaster mold.

34. Best way to get rid of clay dust? **Damp cloth and mop**
35. What does CBYB stand for in graphics? **Color**
36. What is an "Under glaze"? **A term can mean any decoration applied almost always fluid form, on the pottery surface**
37. Who is responsible for saying "Art for Art's Sake"? **James Abbott McNeil Whistler**
38. The building of what palace was the start of Baroque movement? **Versailles**
39. A print resembling a watercolor, produced from a copper plate etched with nitric acid: **Aquatint**
40. What can be added to a plaster Paris to reduce density? **Pumice**
41. What is the slip in ceramics? **Clay diluted with water, cream like consistency**
42. **Byzantine**: Byzantine medieval art began with mosaics decorating the walls and domes of churches, as well fresco wall-paintings.
43. Saw with deep neck and fine blade, may be used for interior cuts: **Coping Saw**
44. An Italian term meaning smoke, describing a very delicate gradation of light and shade in the modeling of figures: often ascribed to Da Vinci's work. **Sfumato**
45. **Petroglyph**-a carving in stone, or an inscription in rock
46. Venus of Willendorf c. 25000-20000 BC



47. What did the Venus of Willendorf likely symbolize? **Fertility**
48. **Lascaux paintings** c. 15000-13000 BC Lascaux paintings are the first known cave paintings. 15000 BC. Cave artists used charcoal, "paints" were chunks of red and yellow ochre ground into powder.



49. **Dolmen**-large vertical stones with a covering slab like a giant table
50. **Menhir**-single stone set on its end
51. **Cromlech**-circular arrangement of stones (Stonehenge)
52. **Ziggurat**-stepped pyramid
53. **Mastaba**- rectangular tomb

54. **Queen Nefertiti. 1360 bc**



55. Great pyramids are made of mostly of **limestone**
56. **Egyptian Art:** Earliest known glass objects.
57. **Contrapposto**- when the weight of the body rests on one leg and the rest of the body lines up accordingly
58. Who discovered contrapposto? **the Greeks**
59. To what does the term, anastole refer? **To a Greek hairstyle.**
60. Nike of Samothrace (Winged Victory) c. 190 BC



61. "Winged Victory" was created by **the Greeks**
62. Parthenon 448-423 BC



63. **Greek art:** Philosophy: moderation in all. Characteristic for: male nude Signature city: Athens Major contributions: democracy, individualism, reason
64. **Roman art:** Philosophy: efficiency, organization, practicality. Art Forms: Mosaic, realistic wall paintings, idealized civic sculpture. Signature city: Rome. Role model: Greece. Major contributions: Law, engineering, cement
65. **Fibula:** Looks like a medieval safety pin. The pin shown in the image above was used to fasten fabric at the shoulder of togas
66. **Pantheon** 118-125 AD (below)



67. Pantheon = **Roman**

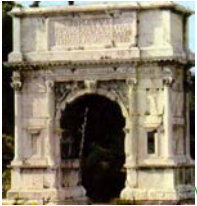
68. Parthenon =Greek

69. **Roman vs. Greek** romans = realists, greeks = idealist

70. **Post and lintel**



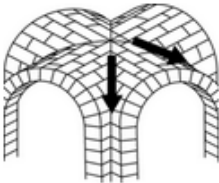
71. **Arch**



72. **Barrel vault** barrel vault-a half-round stone ceiling made by placing a series of round arches from front to back. Also known as a tunnel vault



73. **Groin vault**



74. Features of Roman architecture: **post and lintel, arch, barrel vault, groin vault**

75. **Colosseum AD 70-82**

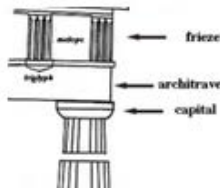


76. **Great Serpent Mound 1000 BC- AD400**

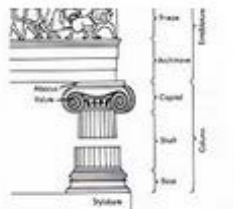


77. Native American art contributors: **Navaho, Hopi, Eskimo, Mayan, Aztec, Incan**
78. **Stone Age (30,000 BC - 2500 BC)**-Cave painting, fertility goddesses, megalithic structures. Lascaux cave paintings, Woman of Willendorf, Stonehenge Ice age ended, first permanent settlements.
79. **Mesopotamian (3500 BC -539 BC)**-Warrior art and narration in stone relief. Standard of Ur, Gate of Ishtar, Stele of Hammurabi's Code.
80. **Sumerians** invented writing (3400 BC), Hammurabi writes his law code (1780 BC), Abraham founds monotheism.
81. **Egyptian (3100 BC - 30 BC)**-Art with an afterlife focus, pyramids and tomb painting. Step Pyramid, Great Pyramids, Bust of Nefertiti.
82. Narmer unites Upper/Lower Egypt, Rameses II battles the Hittites, Cleopatra dies (30 BC)
83. **Etruscan**-950-300 BCE, Italy
84. **Greek and Hellenistic (850 BC - 31 BC)**-Greek idealism, balance, perfect proportions, architectural orders (Doric, Ionic, Corinthian). Parthenon, Polykleitos & Praxiteles. Athens defeats Persia at Marathon, Peloponnesian Wars, Alexander the Great's conquests (336 BC)

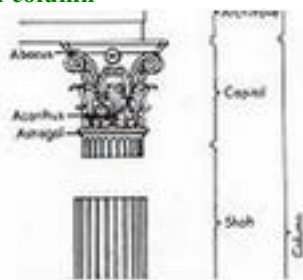
85. Doric column



86. Ionic column



87. Corinthian column



88. **Roman (500 BC - 476 AD)**-Roman realism, practical, the arch. Colosseum, Pantheon. Julius Caesar assassinated, Augustus proclaimed Emperor, Rome falls (AD 476)
89. **Indian, Chinese, and Japanese (653 BC - AD 1900)** Serene, meditative art. Birth of Buddha (563 BC), Silk Road opens (1st century BC), Buddhism spreads to China (1st-2nd centuries AD) and Japan (5th century AD)
90. **Byzantine and Islamic (AD 476-AD 1453)**-Heavenly Byzantine mosaics, Islamic architecture, amazing maze-like design.. Mosque of Cordoba. Iconoclasm Controversy (AD 726-AD 843), Birth of Islam (AD 610) and Muslim conquests.
91. **Middle Ages (500-1400)** Celtic art, Romanesque, Gothic. Notre Dame, Chartres. Viking Raids, Battle of Hastings, Crusades I-IV, Black Death, Hundred Years' War.

92. **Escutcheon:** A shield-shaped emblem bearing a coat of arms can also be known as which of the following?
93. **Early and High Renaissance (1400-1550)** Rebirth of classical culture.. Brunelleschi, Ghilberti's Doors, Donatello, Botticelli, Leonardo, Michelangelo, Raphael.
Gutenberg invents movable type (1447), Turks conquer Constantinople, Columbus lands in New World (1492), Martin Luther starts Reformation.
94. **The Last Supper by Leonardo da Vinci deteriorated rapidly because?** He used experimental paint made of oil and tempera
95. In Michelangelo's sculpture, above, David's expression is best characterized as **tense and watchful**
96. **Venetian and Northern Renaissance (1430-1550)**-The Renaissance spreads northward to France, the Low Countries, Poland, Germany, and England. Bellini, Giorgione, Titian, Durer, Bosch, Jan van Eyck.
Council of Trent and Counter-Reformation. Copernicus proves the Earth revolves around the Sun (1543).
97. **Mannerism (1527-1580)**-Art that breaks the rules; artifice over nature. Tintoretto, El Greco. Magellan circumnavigates the globe (1520-1522)
98. **Baroque (1600-1750)** Splendor and flourish for God; art as a weapon in religious wars. Reubens, Rembrandt, Caravaggio, Palace of Versailles. Thirty Years' War between Catholics and Protestants (1618-1648) Began 1600 due to the encouragement of the Catholic Church, it aimed to return to tradition and spirituality in art, and features violent movement, strong emotion, and dramatic lighting and coloring. Caravaggio, Carracci, Bernini, Rubens, Rembrandt, Poussin, Velazquez, Vermeer
99. **Neoclassical (1750-1850)**-Art the recaptures Greco-Roman grace and grandeur. David, Ingres. Enlightenment (18th century), Industrial Revolution (1760-1850). Italian Baroque painter. Painted many pictures of strong and suffering women from myth and the Bible. Work includes Judith Beheading Holofernes.
100. **Romanticism (1780-1850)**-The triumph of imagination and individuality. Caspar Friedrich, Delacroix, Turner, Benjamin West. American Revolution (1775-1783), French Revolution, Napoleon crowned emperor of France (1803).
101. **Realism (1848-1900)**-Celebrating working class and peasants, en plein air rustic painting.. Corot, Courbet. European democratic revolution of 1848.
102. **Impressionism (1865-1885)**-Capturing fleeting effects of natural light. Monet, Manet, Renoir, Pissarro, Cassatt, Degas.
Franco-Prussian War, Unification of Germany.
103. **Post-Impressionism (1885-1910)**. A soft revolt against impressionism.
Van Gogh, Gauguin, Cezanne, Seurat. Japan defeats Russia
104. **Fauvism and Expressionism (1900-1935)**-Harsh colors and flat surfaces, emotion distorting form.
Matisse, Kirchner, Kandinsky, Marc. World War (1914-1918)
105. **Cubism, Futurism, Suprematism, Constructivism, De Stijl (1905-1920)**-Pre and Post-World War I art experiments, new forms to express modern life. Picasso, Braque, Malevich. Russian Revolution, American women franchised.
106. **Dada and Surrealism (1917-1950)**-Ridiculous art, painting dreams, and exploring the unconscious.
Duchamp, Dali, Magritte, Kahlo. Disillusionment after World War I, the Great Depression, World War II (1939-1945), Nazi horrors, atomic bombs dropped on Japan.
107. **Abstract Expressionism (1940s-1950s) and Pop Art (1960s)**-Post World War II; pure abstraction and expression without form, popular art absorbs consumerism. Pollock, de Kooning, Rothko, Warhol, Lichtenstein.
Cold War and Vietnam War, USSR suppresses Hungarian revolt, Czech revolt
108. **Postmodernism and Deconstructivism (1970-)** Art without a center and reworking and mixing past styles.
Gerhard Richter, Cindy Sherman, Zaha Hadid. Nuclear freeze movement, Cold War fizzles, communism collapses in Eastern Europe and USSR

109. **Have been influenced by tribal art:** Gauguin, Fauves, Cubists, Surrealists, Mexican Muralists, Modernists, Abstract Expressionists, Contemporary
110. Picasso's cubism drew heavily from **African art**
111. 3 styles of the Middle Ages: **Byzantine, Romanesque, Gothic**
112. **Byzantine 532-537:** Mosaics and icons, central dome church
113. **Empress Theodora and Her Attendants:** Byzantine wall mosaic created using tiny glass tiles called tesserae.
114. Byzantine works of art are typically characterized by which of the following? **A rich use of color; and flat, 2-D figures**
115. **Romanesque 1080-**Frescoes and stylized sculpture, barrel-vaulted church
116. **Gothic 1194-1260-**Stained glass and more natural sculpture, painted arch cathedral
117. **Romanesque buildings-**horizontal, modest height, multiple units, rounded arch, piers and walls, barrel and groin vaults, dark and solemn, simple and severe
118. **Gothic buildings-**vertical, soaring height, unified unbroken space, pointed arch, exterior buttresses, ribbed groin vaults, airy and bright, richly decorated w sculpture
119. **Book of Kells-**produced by Irish monks. Text highly embellished with colorful abstract patterns.
120. Renaissance was when this really mastered: **perspective**
121. Top 4 breakthroughs of Renaissance
1. **oil on stretched canvas**
 2. **perspective**
 3. **the use of light and shadow**
 4. **pyramid configuration**
122. Early Renaissance: **Masaccio, Donatello, Botticelli**
123. Donatello's David: youthful depiction of David cast in **Bronze**
124. Botticelli's famous painting: **Birth of Venus**
125. Italian Renaissance: **Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael**
126. Leonardo da Vinci famous works: **Mona Lisa, The Last Supper, notebooks**
127. Michelangelo famous works; **David, Pieta, Sistine Chapel**
128. Raphael famous works: **School of Athens, Madonna's**
129. **Titian:** the father of modern painting
130. Northern Renaissance main players: **Jan Van Eyck, Bosch**
131. *The layout and design of the Temple of Heaven in Beijing, China (below), are intended mainly as a symbolic expression of the connection **between imperial and cosmic orders**



132. Jan Van Eyck: Arnolfini Wedding



133. Bosch The Garden of Earthly Delights



134. Durer



135. **Pieter Brugel** Life of the Peasant, Flemish Renaissance

136. **Filippo Brunelleschi**- one point perspective, dome of Florence Cathedral

137. Late Renaissance: **Tintoretto**

138. Tintoretto: **The Last Supper**



139. **Spanish Renaissance: El Greco, Mannerist:** elongated proportions, stylized poses, lack of clear perspective, 16th century

140. Baroque artists: **Caravaggio, Bernini**

141. **Dutch Baroque:** Rise of Middle Class Art Consumers

142. Caravaggio: **The Conversion of St. Paul**



143. **Caravaggio achievements**-took realism to new lengths, painted bodies down and dirty like in real life. made saints seem like ordinary people.

144. **Bernini: The Ecstasy of St. Theresa**



145. Flemish Baroque: **Peter Paul Rubens**

146. Peter Paul Rubens: **The Descent from the Cross**



147. Dutch Baroque: **Rembrandt, Vermeer**

148. **Rembrandt**



149. **Vermeer**



150. Spanish Baroque: **Velazquez**

151. **Velazquez: Las Meninas**



152. **Rococo**: playful, superficial, graceful, white/silver/gold/pinks/blues/green/ The style of art in France that was in vogue during the reign of Louis XV.

153. **William Hogarth**-English artist noted for a series of engravings that satirized the affectations of his time (1697-1764)

154. **Joshua Reynolds**-portraits, idealized imperfections

155. **Neoclassicism**-values order, solemnity. calm, rational. Greek and Roman history and mythology subjects. Morally uplifting, inspirational.

156. **David**: Oath of the Horatii



157. **Giorgione**: **Sleeping Venus 1510**



158. **Manet**: **Olympia**



159. **Odalisque**-the reclining female nude, named after the Turkish word for a harem girl

160. **Goya**-blunt in revealing the vices of church and state. art of social protest

161. Goya famous work: **The Third of May 1808**



162. **Romanticism**-intuition, emotion, imagination. subjective, spontaneous. colors are deep and rich. legends, exotic, nature, violence as subjects. narratives of heroic struggles.

163. **Hokusai**: Great Wave off Kanagawa

164. Gericault: **The Raft of the Medusa**



165. **JMW Turner**: painted landscapes with a smooth, detailed technique.

166. **Turner**: Rain, Steam, and Speed - the Great Western Railway



167. ***John Constable**- English landscape painter. Used natural color stippled with white to demonstrate shifting atmosphere and changing seasons. The Haywain. **Created a poetic sense of changing atmospheric effects by using tiny applications of local color.**

168. **Realism**- precise imitation of visual perceptions without alterations. Artists limited themselves to facts of the modern world as they personally experienced them. Gods/goddesses/heroes of antiquity were out.

169. **Thomas Hart Benton**: Haystack, Regionalism

170. Whistler was a **leading theoretician of Art for Art's Sake**

171. **Whistler**: Nocturne in Black and Gold: The Falling Rocket



172. **Art Nouveau** ornamental style opposed to the sterility of the Industrial age. Twining, flowering forms to counter the unaesthetic look of machine made products.

173. In 1826, French chemist Nicéphore Niépce made **the first surviving photographic image, a view of the courtyard outside his home. To make the image he exposed a polished pewter plate for eight hours.**

174. **Impressionism**-Manet, Monet, Renoir, Degas

175. In nineteenth century France, the Academie des Beaux-Arts advocated **aesthetic principles**

176. Monet painted waterlilies, as well as this



177. Manet painted



178. Renoir



179. Rodin-first modern sculptor

180. Bartholdi-Statue of Liberty

181. Post Impressionism-Seruat, Cezanne, Gauguin, Van Gogh

182. Seurat: A Sunday on La Grande Jatte



183. Gauguin-Vision after the Sermon, or Jacob Wrestling with an Angel

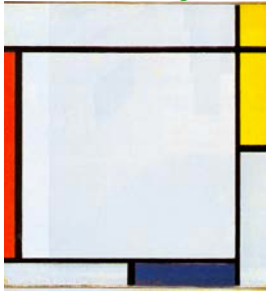


184. Munch's (The Scream) was Early Expressionism



185. **What are the characteristics of Art Deco?** an elegant style of decorative art, design and architecture which began as a Modernist reaction against the Art Nouveau style. It is characterized by the use of angular, symmetrical geometric forms.
186. **Neo-Expressionism:** vivid colours and contrasts, in the tradition of fauvism; rapid, violent brushwork; distorted subject matter; and a generally spontaneous technique, sometimes incorporating 'found' objects.
187. **Fauvism**-France, 1904-08, Matisse main, intense bright clashing colors, distorted forms and perspective, vigorous brushstrokes, bare canvas as part of overall design
translation: wild beast
188. **What are the characteristics of Cubism:** Geometricity, conceptual, distortion and deformation of known figures and forms in the natural world, overlapping and interpenetration of planes, different points of view made visible on one plane.
189. Main artists of the twentieth century (early)-**Matisse and Picasso**

190. **Mondrian**-Composition in Red, Blue, and Yellow



191. Dada is closely related to **surrealism**

192. **Magritte; This is not a pipe**



193. **More Magritte: The False Mirror**



194. Photography comes of age: **Man Ray, Lange**

195. Grant Wood: **American Gothic**



196. Pollock was an **abstract expressionist artist**

197. Main abstract expressionists: **Willem de Kooning, Pollock**

198. Color artists: **Rothko, Frankenthaler**

199. Pop artists: **Lichtenstein, Warhol**

200. **Neo expressionism**-a style of late-modernist or early-postmodern painting and sculpture that emerged in the late 1970s "new fauves"

201. **Barbara Kruger**



JEWELRY

1. **Flange**-used to strengthen object, hold it in place
2. **Burnishing**: Method used in jewelry making to smooth out areas
3. **Cloisonne**: The process in which fine metal wire is used to create small cellular units that are each filled with color.
4. **Enamel**: an opaque or semitransparent glassy substance applied to metallic or other hard surfaces for ornament or as a protective coating
5. **Burnishing**-Method used in jewelry making to smooth out areas

SAFETY

1. *In storing printmaking supplies, it is important to store _____ separately from the others? **Nitric Acid**
2. Which is the safest paint? **Ultramarine Blue**
3. **Best way to dispose of turpentine**: Put into sealed container and bring to a disposal location.
4. What is the safest way to melt wax? **Double boiler**
5. What is the safest way to clean a ceramics studio? **Use a wet sponge and mop down the surfaces**
6. What is the best way to dispose of turpentine? **Put into a sealed container and bring it to a disposal location**
7. What does it mean when an Art and Creative Materials Institute Seal appears on art materials? **Non-Toxic**

8. The most common solvent used in studio processes? **Water**
9. *What is the most reasonable action to take for an artist whose work requires the use of a specific hazardous product?
Reading the product's label and proceeding according to the label directions
10. **Chemical spill cleanup protocol:** 1. Distribute loose absorbents across entire area working from outside in, using bulk absorbents and spill pillows if available 2. Make note of color change indicators for neutralizers used on acidic and alkaline spills 3. Place absorbed spill materials in a suitable container and dispose on accordance with local ordinance or regulatory requirements
11. **Dangerous pigments-**antimony black, chrome orange, cadmium red, cobalt violet, antimony white, strontium yellow, antwerp blue

OTHER TERMS

6. **Aesthetics-** The study of the mind and emotions in relation to the sense of beauty
7. **Continuous narration-** when figures appear multiple times in the same composition
8. **Marquetry:** decorative inlaid woodwork
9. **Palimpsest-**manuscript page that can be washed off and used again
10. **Cinquecento-**the 1500s; the High Renaissance in Rome; art was becoming more secular
11. What style of artwork is Faberge known for? **Jewelry, Faberge Eggs**
12. **Representational Art:** Representational art or figurative art, references objects, or events in the real world.
13. **Non-Representational Art:** Nonrepresentational work refers to art that does not attempt to represent or reference reality.
14. **Formalism:** the study of art by analyzing and comparing form and style
15. **Iconographic Analysis:** Specifically concerns itself with symbols, themes, and subject matter of works of art in order to establish the meaning an artwork had at the time it was created.
16. **Nib:** the pointed end part of a pen, which distributes the ink on the writing surface.
17. **Semiotic Theory:** focuses on the social and cultural meaning of signs and codes
18. **Chac Mool:** reclining offertory male figures.
19. **Burin:** a steel engraving tool
20. **Adze-**an axlike tool with an arched blade at right angles to the handle
21. **Apse-**the semicircular area at the end of the nave of a church
22. ***Arabesque-**Geometric patterns repeated over and over, typically seen in Islamic art. Example below
23. **African Baule Spirit Spouse figures-**statuettes used mostly for two purposes: to incarnate the spirit of a bush, and to represent a spouse from the other world "Blolo Bla" or "Blolo Bian"

24. **The Feldman Method:** Description, Analysis, Interpretation, Judgement.
25. ***Performance Art:** The term that best describes an artwork that incorporates theatrical elements such as body movement, audience participation, music, and projected images Usually avant garde or conceptual in scope.
26. ***Fragile works of sculpture can be displayed most securely by placing the works In glass-paneled cases**
27. **What are the Principles of Design?** Balance, Emphasis, Movement, Pattern, Repetition, Proportion, Rhythm, Variety, and Unity.
28. **Radial Symmetry:** symmetry around a central axis, as in a starfish or a tulip flower.
29. **Asymmetrical balance:** a way of organizing the parts of a design so that one side differs from the other without destroying the overall harmony. Also known as informal balance
30. **Balance:** an art and design principle concerned with the arrangement of one or more elements in a work of art so that they appear symmetrical or asymmetrical in design and proportion
31. Which of the following typefaces is used most often in books, magazines, and newspapers? **Roman**
32. **Acetate:** chemical used to protect pastels
33. **Artist proof:** meaning of "AP" on an art product
34. **Anomaly-**when an element is irregular in a regular pattern, a deviation from the common rule, type, arrangement, or form
35. **Atmospheric or aerial perspective:** Haziness that surrounds objects that are farther away from the viewer, causing the distance to be perceived as greater
36. **Axis line:** an imaginary line that is traced through an object or several objects in a picture
37. **Baren:** Japanese tool for applying pressure to the back of a printmaking paper while making a wood cut

ARTISTS/MOVEMENTS

1. **Bauhaus:** Early 20th century movement started in Weimar, Germany by Walter Gropius. It was started to rebuild the country after WWI and to form a new social order. It aimed to create functional craftsmanship with mass-production in mind, elevate the status of crafts, and design forms for everyday living. It believed in having respect for materials and community and artists.
2. **Biomorphism-**Art movement that began in the 20th century that patterns artistic design elements on naturally occurring patterns or shapes reminiscent of nature. Taken to its extreme, it attempts to force naturally occurring shapes onto functional devices
3. **Abstract art-artworks** that stress the importance of the elements and principles of design rather than subject matter. Artists in this genre select then exaggerate or simplify the forms suggested by the world around them.
1. **Abstract Expressionism-**Also known as New York School, this movement started in New York during WWII and aimed to depict emotions rather than objects and answer questions of human existence. It allowed New York to replace Paris as the art capital of the world. Arshile Gorky, Jackson Pollock, Willem de Kooning, Franz Kline, Josef Hoffman, Mark Rothko/**Agnes Martin-**Abstract-Expressionist minimalist who worked with grids, fields of color, and biomorphic repetition
4. **Dadaism:**an art movement of the European avant-garde in the early 20th century. Many claim Dada began in Zurich, Switzerland in 1916. The movement primarily involved visual arts, literature, poetry, art manifestoes, art theory, theatre, and graphic design, and concentrated its anti-war politics through a rejection of the prevailing standards in art through anti-art cultural works. In addition to being anti-war, this movement was also anti-bourgeois and had political affinities with the radical left.

5. **Abstract Impressionism**-Movement similar to Abstract Expressionism but with short, intense brushstrokes reminiscent of the Impressionists.
6. **Art Deco**-Applied design from the 1920s and 30s derived from French, African, Aztec, and Chinese motifs
7. **Art Nouveau**-An 1890s asymmetrical decorative style featuring sinuous forms based on objects found in nature
8. **Arts and Crafts artists:** William Morris, Walter Crane, John Ruskin, Frank Lloyd Wright
9. **American Regionalism**-Naturalist painting style of the 1920s to 50s depicting local and small-town themes. "Cultivating the Peas" is an example. **American Regionalist artists:** Thomas Hart Benton, Andrew Wyeth, John Rogers Cox, Grant Wood
10. **Appropriation Art**-A type of art that borrows common images from advertising, the mass media, and elsewhere, and places them in new contexts. An example is Andy Warhol's Campbell Soup Cans
11. ***Justaposition**-refers to the use of unrelated images, materials, to create a new image. Surrealists such as Max Ernst used this commonly. (See example below)



12. **Byzantine art**-Mid 4th century movement founded because the Roman Empire wanted to use art to teach religion. Work included domed churches, mosaics, frescoes, rich colors, panel paintings, gold backgrounds, stylization, and little to no personal expression by individual artists
2. **Arts and Crafts movement:** Movement beginning in mid-1800s that began as a reaction against the mass-produced goods of the Industrial Revolution
3. **Ashcan School:** a popular name identifying the group of many artists who made realistic pictures of the most ordinary features of the contemporary scene
4. **Applied Arts**-the design or decoration of functional objects to make them more pleasing to the eye
5. **Aaron Douglas**-A Harlem Renaissance painter whose work celebrates American versatility and adaptability, depicting people in a variety of settings
6. ***Bill Viola**-Contemporary installation artist who uses image projection and video.
7. **Albrecht Durer**-Considered one of the greatest printmakers of all time. Working with both woodcuts and copper engravings, he attained a level of detail that is virtually unsurpassed. First artist credited with using a grid. Notable works include: "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," "The Knight, the Death, and The Devil," "Melancholia," and "St. Jerome"
8. **Amedeo Modigliani**-an Italian painter and sculptor who worked mainly in France. Primarily a figurative artist, he became known for paintings and sculptures in a modern style, characterized by mask-like faces and elongation of form.

9. **Andrea Palladio:** A 16th c. Italian architect influenced by Roman and Greek architecture, primarily by Vitruvius widely considered the most influential individual in the history of Western architecture and whose teachings are summarized in the architectural treatise, The Four Books of Architecture. Artist whose style was of classical forms and decorative motifs
10. **Andrew Wyeth-**20th c. artist, primarily a realist painter, working predominantly in a regionalist style. Favorite subjects were the land and people around him. One of the best-known images in 20th-century American art is his painting, Christina's World.
11. **Andy Warhol-**20th c. American artist who was a leading figure in the visual art movement known as pop art and whose works explore the relationship between artistic expression, celebrity culture and advertisement that flourished by the 1960s.
12. **Armory Show-**the first large exhibition of modern art in America, held in 1913.
13. **Arshile Gorky-**20th c. American artist who founded the Abstract Expressionism movement. Common themes of work informed by suffering and loss of the Armenian Genocide.
14. **Audubon:** Known for scientific paintings of birds and wildlife
15. **Auguste Rodin:** French sculptor whose major work was "The Thinker." Naturalist less concerned with monumental expression than with character and emotion. Departing with centuries of tradition, he turned away from the idealism of the Greeks and decorative beauty of the Baroque movement. His sculpture emphasized the individual and concreteness of flesh and suggested emotion through detailed texture and interplay of light and shadow.
16. **Best method of picture mounting** for hinging mat to mount board:Hinging mat to mount board, using a good acid-free linen hinging tape
17. **bevel cut:** a slanted cut used for the inside of a mat that surrounds a photo
18. **Birth of Venus:** A 1486 painting by Sandro Botticelli that depicts a woman emerging from the sea as a fully grown woman
19. **Book of Kells:** An illuminated manuscript Gospel book in Latin, containing the four Gospels of the New Testament together with various prefatory texts and tables. It was created by Celtic monks ca. 800 or slightly earlier. It is a masterwork of Western calligraphy and represents the pinnacle of Insular illumination. It is also widely regarded as Ireland's finest national treasure.
20. **Burin-**a steel engraving tool
21. **Burning-**the selective darkening of part of an image
22. **Calligraphy-**Decorative style tied to Islam
23. **Camera obscura-**A darkened box used as a drawing aid in the 16th century, first used to achieve linear perspective. It was one of the inventions leading to photography and was used by Jan Vermeer, Canaletto, Guardi, and Paul Sandby
24. **Camille Pissaro:** a Danish-French Impressionist and Neoimpressionist
25. **Caravaggio:** 16-17th c. Italian artist whose paintings, which combine a realistic observation of the human state, both physical and emotional, with a dramatic use of lighting, had a formative influence on the Baroque school of painting.
26. **Cartoons** in Renaissance painting-In Italian the word for paper is carta and the suffix "-one" means large, the "cartone" was a very large sheet of paper. They were large and very detailed drawings used to create paintings and frescoes. These differed from sketches or studies in that they were the same size as the intended painting and were created to transfer the image.
27. **Celtic:** Region from which the Book of Kells and Lindisfarn came

28. **Chiaroscuro:** an effect of contrasted light and shadow created by light falling unevenly or from a particular direction on something, producing the effect of modeling
29. Cimabue: 13th Century Italian painter whose work contains Byzantine characteristics
30. **Cindy Sherman:** an American photographer and film director, best known for conceptual portraits. Through a number of different series of works, this artist has sought to raise challenging and important questions about the role and representation of women in society, the media and the nature of the creation of art.
31. **Claes Oldenburg:** an American sculptor, best known for public art installations typically featuring very large replicas of everyday objects. Another theme in his work is soft sculpture versions of everyday objects.
32. **Claude Monet:** a founder of French impressionist painting, and the most consistent and prolific practitioner of the movement's philosophy of expressing one's perceptions before nature, especially as applied to plein-air landscape painting. The term Impressionism is derived from the title of his painting Impression, Sunrise
33. **Clyfford Still-**American painter, and one of the leading figures of Abstract Expressionism.
34. **Coffer-**an indented panel
35. **Collage-**Two-dimensional art that has string, photos, and/or other media
36. **Collagraphy-**a collage print that is additive instead of reductive; an assemblage of diverse elements
37. **Colonnade-**line of columns supporting lintels or arches
38. **Color Field-**A style of abstract painting in which form and texture dominate. Artists include Helen Frankenthaler, Mark Rothko, Clyfford Still, and Sam Gilliam
39. **Column-**upright post used to bear weight. Consist of a base at the bottom, a shaft, and a capital
40. **Column of Trajan-**A Roman triumphal column in Rome, Italy, that commemorates Roman emperor Trajan's victory in the Dacian Wars. It was probably constructed under the supervision of the architect Apollodorus of Damascus at the order of the Roman Senate. It is located in Trajan's Forum, built near the Quirinal Hill, north of the Roman Forum. Completed in AD 113, the freestanding column is most famous for its spiral bas relief, which artistically describes the epic wars between the Romans and Dacians
41. **Constantin Brancusi:** 20th c. sculptor who used abstract style, geometric lines, and balance. "Mademoiselle Pogany" is notable piece
42. **Continuous narration-**When figures appear multiple times in the same composition
43. **Contour line-**A line that is a clean, connected line with no shading and emphasizes an open "shell" of the subject, and can imply shading values through interior outlines, and may have line textures or be contrasted with mixed media
44. **Contrapposto-**a style of Greek sculpture where people are depicted standing and leaning so that the person's weight is being put on one side. People are depicted with their bodies curved like an S.
45. **Contrast-**closely related to emphasis, an principle of art, this term refers to a way of combining art elements to stress the differences between those elements
46. **Counter-Reformation-**effort by the Catholic church to lure people back and regain its former power
47. **Cubism:** 20th c movement in which artists tried to show all sides of 3D objects on a flat canvas
Cubist artists: Group of artists including Georges Braque, Pablo Picasso
48. **Cuneiform:** writing with wedge-shaped characters
49. **Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, Black (CMYB):** The four colors in the inksets of many photo-quality printers

50. **Dadaist artists:** Group of artists including Marcel Duchamp, Tristan Tzara, Jean Arp, Hugo Ball, and Hans Richter
51. **David Hockney**-Artist famous for large portraits of friends
52. **Deckle**-The wooden frame in paper making
53. **Degas and Cassatt**-Artists influenced by Japanese prints

--More QUESTIONS found online--

1. What is bad if placed in an acid bath? Wood
2. Two secondary colors mixed together? Brown
3. What is the difference between watercolor and gouache? WC is transparent. Gouache is opaque.
4. Camera Obscura: Is an optical device used, for example, in drawing or for entertainment. It is one of the inventions leading to photography. What artist used this? Jan Vermeer, Canaletto, Guardi, and Paulus Sandby
5. Egg Tempera – What period was this used? Egg tempera painting is second oldest medium after encaustic. It was used by the ancient Egyptians and Greeks and perfected by the icon painters during the last 100 years of the old Byzantine Empire (400 AD-1202 AD).
6. Sculpture is what kind of process – Addition or subtraction plus two others.
7. Who designed the Barcelona chair –Mies Van der Rohe (and Lilly Reich)
8. Here is a list of tools: fine pliers, some others - Jewelry work
9. The difference between tapestry and embroidering? Tapestry-were woven wall hangings. Embroidery-the art of working raised and ornamental designs in threads of silk, cotton, gold, silver, or other material, upon any woven fabric, leather, paper, etc., with a needle
10. If you mat a picture and don't do use the right materials, what will happen to the painting? – Think acid leach through.
11. When using a hand saw what safety should you use – Safety glasses
12. What area was characterized by these words – Heroic, Turbulent, and poetic –Romantic Era
13. What was the use of stained glass in a cathedral – it's was a luxury item, and used by the Early Christian artist for allegorical purposes
14. What was the golden section in architecture? a ratio between two portions of a line in which the lesser of the two is to the greater as the greater is to the sum of both. (Ancient Egyptian and Grecian proportions) still used today
15. 4,000 B.C. People used what type of architecture to build –think Lenti (Stonehenge)
16. Frank Lloyd Wright's Prairie house was influenced by what style? Japanese art and
17. Who is created with the first bronze statue since Roman times–Think Donatello-his “David”, free standing statue
18. Hardness of pencils 4b to 6B medium hard or medium, or hard
19. What type of art/painting needs to be covered in glass or sprayed – pastel
20. Acrylic paint was used in some type of printing one water or oil. Water
21. Why do you wedge the clay? To loosen clay and circulate the moisture throughout. Think to remove the air
22. Who was known for painting large portraits of friends? David Hockney
23. What would not be seen in a typical western watercolor? A black line
24. Why did the arts and crafts movement start in English education? (mid 1800s) as a reaction against the mass-produced goods of the Industrial Revolution
25. Mexican artist, Diego Rivera was known for painting what? Social murals
26. Early Greece statues were what – standing, facing forward and stiff
27. Appropriation art-what is it? As the term suggests, appropriation art borrows common images from advertising, the mass media and elsewhere, places them in new contexts
28. Question on a painter Named? (Williams) use of light. Either Vermeer or Caravaggio
29. Paintings in the review book to have answered:
Donkey and a man, -Black preacher, -Violin in center with yellow background, Japanese boy,- “giant fish”
Indian looking, vase with fruit -Picture of a French face in plaster -African woodcarving, Spirit spouse sculpture.
30. What can be added to a plaster Paris to reduce density? Sand or pumice think pumice
31. What is the slip in ceramics? Liquid clay
32. The building of what palace was the start of Baroque? Versailles
33. What is ceramic glaze made from? Oxides held in a glass matrix. Glass
34. What invention allowed the Romans to build large space? Cement
35. What is film speed? A measurement of film's sensitivity to light
36. The dramatic moment with said by who and help make what art –Think photo journalism

37. Benin sculpture is in what medium? Think wood and bronze
38. What are color fields and what artist? Color Field painting is a style of abstract painting in which dominates form and texture. * Helen Frankenthaler *Mark Rothko * Clyford Still *Sam Gilliam
39. Islamic art is small why? Possibly due to the warring time that took place during the reign of Muslim religion. Art, although appreciated, was carry with and adorn such items as books and purses.
40. Mexican murals painted in what theme? Social Realism
41. Motif- a dominant idea or central theme
42. Crayons resistant to what? Water
43. What is a charcoal pen made of and how is it made? –Willow branches
44. What type of paper would have a raised texture? Rough Paper
45. What Architect was copied for American colonial architecture? Georgian Style
46. Properties of stoneware. Even heat distribution. super-durable, soak proof, cut resistant.
47. Monochrome printing- Seen as meditative art. Painting that explores the use of one color
48. Depression art- Works of art and programs, funded by the US Treasury Dept, created to help provide economic relief to the citizens. Think WPA
49. What does the Buddha look like most of the time? Lotus position
50. Type of paper used in book of Kells? Parchment
51. What is another word for low relief? Bas relief
52. . What goes Horizontal across a loom? Yarn (Weft) What is it woven on? The warp (Vertical)
53. To mount a black and white photo? Think rice paper ph
54. What has the best resolution in a digital photo? Think 3x5 300pixels
55. Holy Trinity by Masaccio Three questions <https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/renaissance-reformation/early-renaissance1/painting-in-florence/a/masaccio-holy-trinity>
56. Rubbing technique to get texture. Frottage
57. What artist was associated with the Pop art movement. Picked Roy Lichtenstein
58. .Which group of artists were Depression artists. (Artist in groups of three) Jacob Lawrence, Diego Rivera, Aaron Douglas, Alice Neel, Thomas Benton, Edward Hopper, Ben Shahn, <http://www.english.uiuc.edu/maps/depression/artgallery.htm>
59. What is used to prime a canvas. Gesso
60. Jean Michel Basquiat is what kind of artist. Graffiti
61. The Hagia Sophia large space was from what? Picked ribbedvault
62. What is the different between a Doric and Corinthian columns? Doric columns--they're thicker and shorter Corinthians column- have elaborate floral designs. Ionic columns-- are the tallest and thinnest of the three. They tend to have scrolls at the tops. <https://smarthistory.org/greek-architectural-orders/>
63. Picasso's "Les Demoiselles d'Avignon" shows signs of what? Think African art. Cubism
64. What artist was known for painting pictures of woman working? Cassatt
65. A 2 dimensional art that has string, photos, and others is what- collage
66. Harlem Renaissance artist who photographed Harlem–Think America (not Dutch!) James Van Der Zee <https://www.theroot.com/masters-of-the-camera-renowned-african-american-photog-179086857>
67. A large earth mound found on the Ohio river would be form what culture? Mississippi, Mound builder.
68. Pyramids found around Cancun would be whose? Mayan
69. The difference between the elements of Design and the principals of design? Elements of Art describe the art is being presented: form, value, texture, line, shape, color, form. Principle of Art considers the impact of the work: movement, unity, variety, balance, emphasis, contrast, proportion, and pattern.
70. AP on an art product means what? Artist Proof
71. Know the art terms: Emphasis Rhythm, Analogous colors, Intermediate colors, Linear perspective, Primary colors, Intermediate colors, Value, Balance, I would know all the terms
72. Question on relief printing which one of the following statements is not true Why was Byzantine art small? They were more interested in symbolic interpretation of the art instead of natural depiction
73. Which of the following were not true about the Hudson river school? Manifest destiny was one of the guesses. Look up Hudson River school! https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hudson_River_School

