

<b>1: What Is Art?</b>	
<b>Art</b>	any work intended primarily for aesthetic, personal purposes rather than utility
<b>Design</b>	the plan an artist uses to organize the elements of art into a unified composition
<b>Aesthetics</b>	perceiving and enjoying something for its beauty and pleasurable qualities
<b>Art Production</b>	the process of creating a work of art; requires tools, media and technical ability
<b>Art History</b>	the study of a style of art, and/or an artist's style of art and its cultural influences
<b>Art Criticism</b>	the systematic discussion of an artwork involving four stages: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1 Description</b> facts: physical description, no opinion, use elements to describe</li> <li><b>2 Analysis</b> facts: use principles to explain the relationships between items</li> <li><b>3 Interpretation</b> opinion: the explanation of the meaning of an artwork</li> <li><b>4 Evaluation</b> opinion: your aesthetic judgement (good, bad, in-between)</li> </ol>
<b>Composition</b>	the act of organizing the elements of an artwork into a harmoniously unified whole
<b>Copyright Law</b>	An artist may not claim or sell art that's not original, but the artist may use the <i>idea</i> by an artist who has been dead for over 70 years.
<b>Forgery</b>	a work of art that has been falsely made or copied in order to deceive people
<b>Plagiarism</b>	the unethical practice of claiming another artist's work as your own
<b>Artist's Signature</b>	sign your work near the bottom right in the same medium; print full name on the back
<b>Style</b>	the individual characteristics of the art of an individual or group of artists
<b>Realism</b>	style with recognizable form, style, subject that are familiar to the public as art
<b>Abstract Art</b>	style stresses subject form rather than appearance, depicts subject in unusual manner
<b>Expressionism</b>	style expresses or evokes emotion, depicts a recognizable subject in an unusual manner
<b>Nonobjective Art</b>	style that has no recognizable subject; usually more interested in how the medium works than how the subject is depicted
<b>Elements of Art</b>	building blocks the artist works with to create art; all works of art contain all the Elements The Elements of Art are <b>line, shape, form, value, color, space, and texture.</b>
<b>Principles of Design</b>	the structure of the elements for composition; use the Principles to make a work of art better, not all are included The Principles of Design are <b>balance, contrast, emphasis, movement, pattern, rhythm, unity,</b> and sometimes <b>variety.</b>
<b>Communication</b>	when the viewer understands the message (or no message) the artist is trying to convey
<b>Craftsmanship</b>	the use of skilled techniques to create above average quality in a work of art
<b>Why create art?</b>	utility, religion, politics, information, history, aesthetics (for the love of art)
<b>Content in Art</b>	refers to an artist's choice of subject matter and the meaning or essence, or what is being depicted; also known as <b>theme</b>
<b>Context in Art</b>	refers to the cultural constraints that influenced the artist and his or her creation choices
<b>Subject Matter</b>	things that are represented in a work of art such as: narrative (story), religious, literary (illustrates literature), landscape, cityscape, seascape, still life (inanimate objects), figure, portrait, self-portrait, historical, genre, social comment, animals, expression (emotion), abstraction (unusual depiction), nonobjective (no recognizable subject)
<b>Genre</b>	the subject of a work of art that includes everyday activities of normal people
<b>Parody</b>	an imitation of the style of a particular writer, artist, or genre with deliberate exaggeration for comic effect.

<b>Title of Art</b>	underline, italicize, or bold the title of a work of art when writing about it. Ex: <i>Mona Lisa</i> or <u>Mona Lisa</u> or <b>Mona Lisa</b>
<b>Medium</b>	the materials used to create an artwork such as paint, pencil, charcoal, watercolor etc.
<b>Ground</b>	the surface upon which the artist works, also known as the <b>Picture Plane</b>
<b>Art Storage</b>	store two dimensional work in a portfolio or in cool, dry, flat area; <b>Hazardous Material</b> must be kept in a fire-safe cabinet.
<b>Art Show Prep</b>	use masking tape to hold the art in the mat; use black ink to print the label information
<b>Remove paint</b>	clean paint off fabric scrub with fingers with water first then add Shout
<b>Responsibility</b>	the student is always responsible for cleaning up own mess and supplies

## 2. Element of Art: Line

<b>Line</b>	defines space or suggests mass and volume; a continuous mark made by a pointed tool
<b>Implied Line</b>	lines indicate indirectly where two shapes meet, where a form ends & space begins
<b>Stippling</b>	closely spaced dots; the space between dots is used to suggest light and shadow
<b>Hatching</b>	closely spaced, parallel lines used to suggest value
<b>Crosshatching</b>	crossed lines used to suggest value

## 3. Elements of Art: Shape and Form

<b>Shape</b>	enclosed space defined by other elements such as line, color, texture; an area that is <b>two-dimensional</b> (height, width)
<b>Four Basic Shapes</b>	the basic shapes in art are: <b>circle, square, rectangle, and triangle</b>
<b>Form</b>	area that looks solid or <b>three-dimensional</b> (height, width, depth) due to shading, shadows, and setting; encloses volume
<b>Four Basic Forms</b>	the basic forms in art are: <b>sphere, cube, cylinder, and cone</b>
<b>Organic</b>	shapes & forms that are irregular like nature; representational of something alive
<b>Geometric</b>	shapes and forms that are man-made shapes such as triangles, etc. with regular edges; nonrepresentational shapes

## 4. Elements of Art: Value and Color

<b>Color</b>	the response of vision to wavelengths of light; a property of light
<b>Hue</b>	identifies the name of the pure color
<b>Value</b>	lightness or darkness of a color
<b>Shading</b>	is the way an artist uses values to help make an object look solid
<b>Tonal Value</b>	the relative lightness or darkness of shades between black and white
<b>Tint</b>	a lighter value of a color made by adding white
<b>Tone</b>	a middle value of a color made by adding neutral gray
<b>Shade</b>	a darker value of a color made by adding black
<b>Shading in Color</b>	avoid black for shading, instead use the complement, dark blue, or violet mixed or layered with the original color
<b>Intensity</b>	the brightness or dullness of a color; also called saturation; to dull the intensity of a color, add a little of its complement
<b>Primary Colors</b>	red, yellow, and blue; no colors can be mixed to make primary colors

<b>Secondary Colors</b>	orange, green, and violet (aka purple) secondary colors are made by mixing equal amounts of primary colors
<b>Intermediate Color</b>	made by mixing equal amounts of a primary color with a secondary; tertiary colors; the name of an intermediate color is written: primary-secondary
<b>Warm Colors</b>	think sun- red, orange, yellow; expressive qualities of energy, excitement, strength
<b>Cool Colors</b>	think water- blue, violet, green; expressive qualities of calm, sadness, dignity
<b>Neutral Colors</b>	black, white, gray, or a mix of equal amounts of two complementary colors
<b>Complementary</b>	colors that are opposite each other on the color wheel
<b>To Dull Intensity</b>	to dull the intensity of a color, add a little of its complement
<b>Analogous Colors</b>	colors next to or near each other on the color wheel
<b>Color Wheel</b>	a way for artists to see the spectrum colors; used to identify color schemes
<b>Monochromatic</b>	a color scheme where the artist uses tints and shades of just one color
<b>Complementary</b>	a color scheme using tints & shades of one set of complementary colors

## 5. Element of Art: Space

<b>Space</b>	areas between, around, or within something
<b>Specifics</b>	<b>Positive Space</b> is enclosed objects; <b>Negative Space</b> is areas not occupied by an object
<b>Linear Perspective</b> <b>Perspective</b>	artists imitate human vision by using one or two point perspective to suggest depth the representation of three-dimensional objects on a flat (2D) surface to produce the impression of relative size the <b>horizon line</b> is always level to your eyes the <b>vanishing point</b> is where all horizontal lines meet on the horizon line use <b>one-point perspective</b> when the subject is parallel to your eye plane use <b>two-point perspective</b> when it is the subject is NOT parallel to your eye plane
<b>Depth Methods</b>	<b>High and Low Placement</b> is a method where an item is placed lower or larger than similar items placed higher/smaller; <b>Overlap</b> items to indicate depth; <b>Aerial Perspective</b> is where the items in the distance are lighter and less distinct
<b>Foreshortening</b>	method of applying perspective to an object or figure so it seems to recede in space by shortening the depth dimension

## 6. Element of Art: Texture

<b>Texture</b>	the way the surface of an object feels to the touch such as rough, smooth, bumpy, etc.
<b>Simulated Texture</b>	texture that looks like it could be real but is not when touched
<b>Actual Texture</b>	is the surface quality actually perceived through touch
<b>Invented texture</b>	is perceived only visually; not meant to resemble real texture

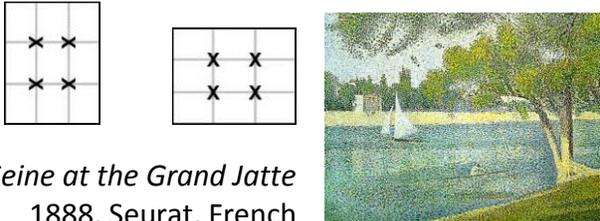
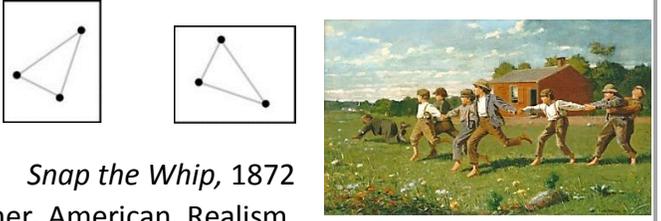
## 7. Principles of Design

<b>Principles</b>	the structure of the elements for composition; use these to make a work of art better
<b>Balance</b>	the arrangement of visual elements to create stability in an artwork; the equal distribution of visual weight in an artwork
<b>Symmetrical</b>	balance is equal on either side of a central axis
<b>Asymmetrical</b>	balance is larger masses balanced by smaller masses

<b>Contrast</b>	used to bring out the differences between elements; AKA “lighten the lights and darken the darks”
<b>Emphasis</b>	one element, or combination of elements, creating more attention in the composition;
<b>Chiaroscuro</b>	is very strong contrast
<b>Movement</b>	the arrangement of parts in an artwork to create a sense of motion to lead the viewer’s eye through the work
<b>Pattern</b>	the repetition of elements or combination of elements in a recognizable organization
<b>Motif</b>	the repeated parts of a composition meant to bring cohesiveness to it
<b>Rhythm</b>	the way of combining elements to produce the appearance of movement in an artwork
<b>Unity</b>	a sense of oneness or wholeness that results from the successful combination of the components of an artwork
<b>Variety</b>	concerned with inclusion of differences in the elements of a composition to offset unity and add interest to an artwork
<b>Proportion</b>	a comparative size relationship that always stays constant, no matter what the size
<b>Scale</b>	the relationship between the size of an object that always stays constant in relation to the other objects

**8. Composition**

Composition is the act of organizing the elements of an artwork into a harmoniously unified whole. The point of good composition is to keep the viewer engaged. There are two main composition layouts.

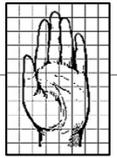
<b>The Rule of Thirds, aka Magic Thirds</b>	<b>Triangular Composition</b>
Emphasis is placed on or near one of the four intersecting points.	Major emphasis is placed on one point, and minor emphasis on the other two.
 <p><i>The Seine at the Grand Jatte</i> 1888, Seurat, French</p>	 <p><i>Snap the Whip, 1872</i> Homer, American, Realism</p>

**9. 2D Media**

Two dimensional media have height and width. Examples: pencil, acrylic, printmaking, photography, etc.

<b>Art Paper Types</b>	newsprint is scrap paper used for sketching; sulphite is used for final drawings; railroad board is matte poster board
<b>Preliminary Plan</b>	before beginning the final version of any work of art the artist must first plan the composition by sketching or drawing it
<b>Sketchbook</b>	a good sketch should include a broad range of values, line variety, and a real subject from life (not a thought or photo)
<b>Contour Drawing</b>	a quick sketching method using one continuous line to define shape, placement, and composition
<b>Gesture Drawing</b>	a quick sketching method using a scribble to define position, placement, and movement

<b>Modeled Drawing</b>	a slower drawing method using line, value, & contrast; add shading, shadow, and setting to make a form 2D look 3D
<b>Shading in Color</b>	avoid black for shadows, instead use the complement, dark blue, or violet mixed or layered with the original color
<b>Rendering</b>	the art of drawing something exactly as it looks; an opaque projector is a tool used to enlarge images for art
<b>Grid Drawing</b>	reproducing art by applying a regularly spaced series of lines over a work of art then drawing those areas larger
<b>Foreshortening</b>	a method of applying perspective to the object or figure seems to recede in space
<b>Acrylic Painting</b>	a polymer (plastic); gained popular use in the mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century; thin with water or acrylic medium
<b>Techniques</b>	glaze: thinned paint layer applied over an opaque layer; scumbling: transparent paint layer scrubbed over another layer
<b>Watercolor</b>	a transparent pigment mixed with water and applied to an absorbent surface with a brush; techniques include wet-in-wet wash, controlled wash, dry brush, salt, resist, sponge, stipple, spatter, thick-to-thin strokes, detail
<b>Mixed Media</b>	two or more media used to create an artwork; better works show use of a clear mix of drawing, painting, collage, etc.
<b>Collage</b>	two dimensional medium made by gluing various materials such as paper and fabric, etc. on a flat, firm surface
<b>Op Art</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> century art creates movement through optical illusion;
<b>Optical Movement</b>	is repetitive patterns that imply movement
<b>Graphic Design</b>	commercial art, advertising, illustration, cartoons, signs, printmaking
<b>Lettering Skills</b>	center a word by finding the middle letter(s) and writing it first then working out
<b>Glitter &amp; Glue</b>	Glitter is made of small bits of plastic that can scratch. Be sure to completely close the bottle of glue so it won't dry out.
<b>Printmaking</b>	the art of making multiple copies of a single work of art; techniques include: relief, intaglio, planographic, stencil
<b>Printmaking: Relief</b>	A relief print is produced when raised surfaces are inked and applied to paper or other materials.
<b>Print Signature</b>	Use a pencil to title work in the bottom left, number it in the bottom center, sign it in the bottom right.
<b>Printmaking Brayer</b>	A brayer is used to apply ink to a relief block. Roll the brayer in the ink evenly the across the block.
<b>Scratchboard</b>	a drawing created by scratching off the top layer made of ink to reveal a layer of chalk or paint beneath
<b>Assemblage</b>	the art of arranging 2D or 3D objects (or a mix of both) intended for other purposes into a work of art.
<b>Batik</b>	the Southeast Asian art of dyeing cloth using intense dyes and removable wax. Batik wax is a mix of beeswax and paraffin.
<b>Photography</b>	developed in 1926, cameras sold 1850, "writing with light", art of making photographs for art or commercial purposes
<b>Photoshop Format</b>	always create images as if they are going to be large prints for art shows: resolution 300, color CMYK, transparent or white background



<b>Photoshop Save</b>	save projects as a jpg file in Y drive, ArtProcedures, Art, Art, Grade, project folder as your last name, first initial, name of project (Jones Photo 1)					
<b>Photoshop Shortcuts</b>	Select All: Ctrl A	Copy: Ctrl C	Paste: Ctrl V	Adjust Contrast (B, W, Values): Ctrl L	Adjust Color: Ctrl B	Save: Ctrl S
<b>Photoshop Color</b>	C: Cyan, M: Magenta, Y: Yellow, K: Black; use CMYK color format for all print projects					
<b>Photoshop Sizing</b>	to make an layer image proportionally larger inside same project: select it, Ctrl T, hold the shift key and grab a corner					

<b>10. 3D Media</b>							
Three dimensional media have height, width, depth. Examples: sculpture, pottery, basketry, jewelry, etc.							
<b>Measuring</b>	the distance from your fingertip to the opposite shoulder is about a yard; index finger knuckle to knuckle is about an inch						
<b>Sculpture</b>	three-dimensional form or forms in relief created by carving, assemblage, or modeling						
<b>Sculpture Types</b>	freestanding sculpture can be seen from all sides relief sculpture projects out from a flat background						
<b>Additive</b>	method of sculpture that adds modeled material such as papier mâché to an armature						
<b>Subtractive</b>	the method of sculpture that takes away material from the armature or base- carved						
<b>Kinetic</b>	sculpture that can move; a stabile is a stationary abstract sculpture						
<b>Kinetic Sculpture</b>	sculpture that can move; a stabile is a stationary abstract sculpture						
<b>Mobile</b>	an assemblage of shapes that are balanced on arms and suspended Alexander Calder (1898 – 1976), American, 20 <sup>th</sup> century, famous for mobile sculptures (right)						
							
<b>Paper Casting</b>	handmade paper is made of a mix of wood and cotton linter fibers, and a sizing						
<b>Papier Mâché</b>	the technique of creating sculpture with paper strips soaked in a liquid adhesive						
<b>Masks</b>	the art of creating a cover for the purpose of disguising the face for fun or ritual						
							
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Day of the Dead Mexico</td> <td>Egyptian King Tut Africa</td> <td>Tibetan Wisdom Asia</td> <td>Iroquois North America</td> <td>Maori, New Zealand Oceania</td> <td>Benin Culture Africa</td> </tr> </table>	Day of the Dead Mexico	Egyptian King Tut Africa	Tibetan Wisdom Asia	Iroquois North America	Maori, New Zealand Oceania	Benin Culture Africa
Day of the Dead Mexico	Egyptian King Tut Africa	Tibetan Wisdom Asia	Iroquois North America	Maori, New Zealand Oceania	Benin Culture Africa		
<b>Fiber Art/Textiles</b>	fibrous strand materials such as knitting, sewing, basketry; AKA soft sculpture						
<b>Basketry</b>	the art of creating a container made of interwoven materials, usually out of fiber						
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Coil</td> <td></td> <td>Woven</td> <td></td> <td>Alebrijes Cat wood, 1930, Linares</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Coil		Woven		Alebrijes Cat wood, 1930, Linares	
Coil		Woven		Alebrijes Cat wood, 1930, Linares			
<b>Alebrijes</b>	brightly colored Mexican folk art sculptures of fantastical creatures (above right)						
<b>Ceramic process</b>	(1) wedging (2) forming (3) greenware (4) leatherhard (5) bone-dry (6) bisque fire (7) glaze (8) glaze fire						
<b>Clay</b>	a mixture of decomposed igneous rock, minerals, decomposed organic materials, and other ingredients						
<b>Ceramic Glaze</b>	a coating of glass that is fused to the surface of a ceramic piece after kiln firing						

## 11. Careers in Art and Design

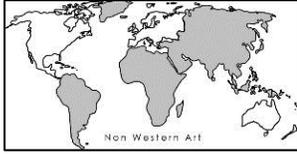
<b>Environmental</b>	create spaces and place you live: architect, landscape architect, interior designer, display designer, interior decorator
<b>Communication</b>	create print and web products: graphic designer, illustrator, photographer, advertising designer, medical illustrator
<b>Product</b>	create products for everyday life: fashion designer, industrial designer, toy designer
<b>Entertainment</b>	create products to make life more fun: game designer, set designer, costume designer
<b>Enrichment</b>	create fine art and crafts such as paintings, drawings, pottery, or become a teacher, art historian, or museum curator
<b>Bright Futures Scholarship Info</b>	The Florida Bright Futures Scholarship program only applies to Florida public and private schools. See your guidance counselor.
	2017: Florida Academic Scholarship is \$103 per credit hour and requires: 3.5 GPA, 1290 SAT, 100 hours community service See your guidance counselor.
	2017: Florida Medallion Scholarship is \$77 per credit hour and requires: 3.0 GPA, 1170 SAT, 75 hours community service See your guidance counselor.

## 12. Western Art History

<b>Art History</b>	the study of a style of art, and/or an artist and style of art and its cultural influences
<b>Circa</b>	“c” is Latin for circa and means about, ex: c 1325
<b>Common Era</b>	Internationally recognized and accepted common date 0 – 33 BCE means Before the Common Era (AKA: BC) ex: 2300 BCE
<b>Pre Columbian</b>	Pre-Columbian history refers to anything created by man in North and South America before arrival of Christopher Columbus in 1492
<b>Brief Survey of Western Art History</b>	
Prehistoric	Prehistoric refers to anything created by man before written history, about 4,000 BCE.
c 50,000 BCE	Earliest known recognizable art made by stone age man
c 6,000 BCE	Earliest civilizations develop in Mesopotamia and Egypt
c 4,000 BCE	Earliest written language; wheel invented, Mesopotamia
600 BCE – 100	Ancient Greeks: democracy, first realistic art and architecture, man looked to self, science, and nature for answers. (Ancient Aegean: Minoan, Mycenaean, Greek)
500 BCE – 450	Ancient Roman: refined ancient Greek art, architecture, mastered the arch, concrete, and the dome about 100 BCE (Etruscan, Roman)
0 – 33	The Common Era: internationally recognized and accepted common date
450 – 1000	The Dark Ages: Medieval man lost knowledge and commerce due to barbarian control after the fall of the Roman Empire around 450. (Early Christian, Early Medieval, Romanesque)
1000 – 1400	The Gothic Era: man relearning; economy recovering; pointed arch allowed taller buildings
1400 – 1600	The Renaissance: rebirth of knowledge, science, philosophy; art becomes realistic
1400 – 1600	Northern Renaissance: north of the Alps; oil paint; Protestantism; symbolic religious art
1600 – 1850	The Enlightenment: realistic art forms; new philosophies; rebirth of democracy (Mannerism, Baroque, Rococo, Neoclassical, Romanticism, Realism)
1850 – 1890	Impressionism: France; artists capture the effect of light at the moment (1826- Photography)
1880 – 1900	Post Impressionism: artists experiment new techniques
1900 – 2000	Twentieth Century Modernism: many art styles and techniques (Expressionism, Surrealism, Fauvism, Fantasy, Cubism, Futurism, Abstract, Social Realism, Regionalism, New Realism, Color Field, Op Art, Pop Art)
Present Day	Contemporary artists explore new ideas during the viewer’s lifetime

**Non Western Art**

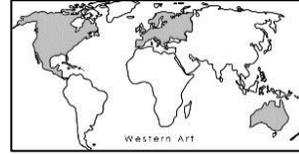
Non-western art refers to any culture that is not related to the United States, Canada, or western Europe. **Art Beyond the European Tradition**



South America, Africa, Asia, Oceania (south Pacific), and Aboriginal Australia

**Western Art**

Western art refers to art produced in Europe and in the modern countries whose immigrants originated from European culture.



Europe, North America, Modern Australia, Western Russia

**Prehistoric**

c 45,000 – 6,000 BCE  
survival of species



*Cave Painting- Horse*  
c 15,000 BCE, France

**Ancient Near East**

6000 – 539 BCE  
stylized gods, monsters



*Winged Genie*  
c 700 BCE, Iraq

**Ancient Egyptian**

3100 – 1000 BCE  
stylized



*Tutankhamun Mask*  
c 1350 BCE, Egypt

**Ancient Aegean**

3000 – 1100 BCE  
stylized



*Agamemnon Death Mask*  
c 1550 BCE, Mycenae

**Ancient Greek**

600 BCE – 100 BCE  
natural, realistic



*Poseidon or Zeus*  
c 460 BCE, Greece

**Ancient Roman**

500 BCE – 350  
dome, arch mastered



*The Colosseum*  
c 80, Italy

**Early Christian**

4<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> cent  
transportable art



*Chalice of Antioch*  
c 500, Syria

**Byzantine**

7<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> cent  
stylized, real subjects



*Enthroned Madonna*  
13<sup>th</sup> cent, Constantinople

**Islamic**

7<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> cent  
mosaic, domes, minarets



*Taj Mahal*  
1632, India

**Early Medieval**

7<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> cent  
Anglo-Saxon, Vikings



*Sutton Hoo Helmet*  
7<sup>th</sup> cent, England

**Romanesque**

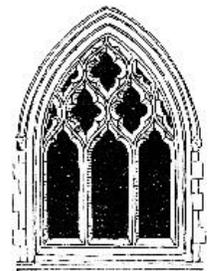
11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> cent  
lost realistic techniques



*Enthroned King*  
c 1230, Italy

**Gothic**

11<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> cent  
pointed arches, spires



*Gothic Architecture*  
11<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> cent.

**There are two ways to tell if a painting was created before the Renaissance, 15<sup>th</sup> Century.**

1. The baby Jesus looks like a little old man.

Gothic

Humans are stylized.



*Madonna and Child*  
c 1325, Giotto, Italy

Renaissance

Humans look natural.



*The Cowper Madonna*  
c 1506, Raphael, Italy

2. The use of perspective is incorrect.

Gothic

Perspective is incorrect.



*Legend of St. Francis*  
c 1297, Giotto, Italy

Renaissance

Perspective is correct.



*Adoration of the Magi*  
c 1480, Botticelli, Italy

**Italian Renaissance**

1450 – 1600

perspective, natural



*Mona Lisa*  
1503, Leonardo, Italy

**Italian Renaissance**

1450 – 1600

perspective, natural



*David*  
1504, Michelangelo Italy

**Italian Renaissance**

1450 – 1600

perspective, natural



*The School of Athens*  
1510, Raphael Italy

**Northern Renaissance**

15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> centuries

symbolism, genre



*The Arnolfini Wedding*  
1434, van Eyck, Dutch

**Northern Renaissance**

15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> centuries

symbolism, genre



*Young Hare*  
1502, Durer Germany

**Northern Renaissance**

15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> centuries

symbolism, genre



*The Peasant Wedding*  
1568, Bruegel, Dutch

**Mannerism**

16<sup>th</sup> century

exaggerated, expressive



*View of Toledo*  
1608, El Greco, Spain

**Mannerism**

16<sup>th</sup> century

exaggerated, expressive



*Mercury*  
1580, Boulogne, Italy

**Baroque**

17<sup>th</sup> century

chiaroscuro for emphasis



*Penitent Magdalene*  
c 1630, La tour, France

**Baroque**

17<sup>th</sup> century

chiaroscuro for emphasis



*Girl with a Pearl Earring*  
1665, Vermeer, Dutch

**Baroque**

17<sup>th</sup> century

chiaroscuro for emphasis



*Self Portrait*  
1669, Rembrandt, Dutch

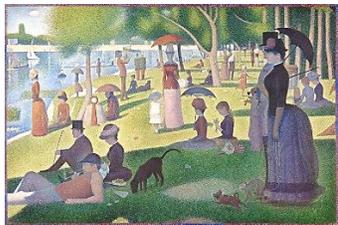
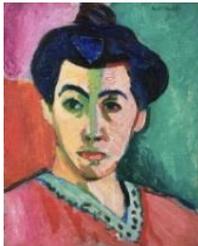
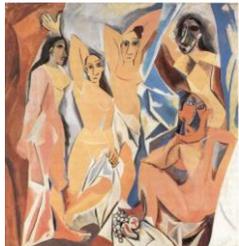
**Rococo**

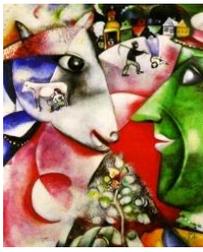
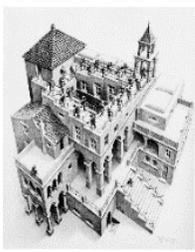
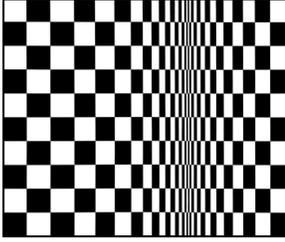
18<sup>th</sup> century

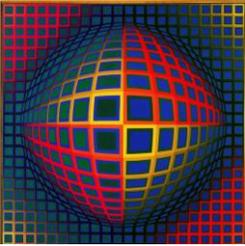
lighthearted



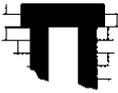
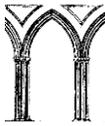
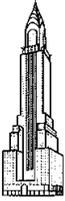
*The Swing*  
1767, Fragonard, France

<p><b>Neoclassical</b> 18<sup>th</sup> century rebirth classical ideals</p>  <p><i>Oath of the Horatii</i> 1785, David, France</p>	<p><b>Neoclassical</b> 18<sup>th</sup> century rebirth classical ideals</p>  <p><i>Apotheosis of Homer</i> 1827, Ingres, France</p>	<p><b>Romanticism</b> 18<sup>th</sup> century exaggerated reality</p>  <p><i>Raft of the Medusa</i> 1818, Géricault, France</p>	<p><b>Romanticism</b> 18<sup>th</sup> century exaggerated reality</p>  <p><i>Stow Storm</i> 1842, Turner, England</p>
<p><b>Realism</b> 18<sup>th</sup> century realistic art, photography</p>  <p><i>The Gleaners</i> 1857, Millet, France</p>	<p><b>Realism</b> 18<sup>th</sup> century realistic art, photography</p>  <p><i>Breezing Up</i> 1876, Homer, US</p>	<p><b>Impressionism</b> 1860 – 1880 capture light, moment Father of Impressionism</p>  <p><i>The Fife Player</i> 1866, Manet, France</p>	<p><b>Impressionism</b> 1860 – 1880 capture light, moment Impressionism name</p>  <p><i>Impression, Sunrise</i> 1872, Monet, France</p>
<p><b>Impressionism</b> 1860 – 1880 capture light, moment American in Paris</p>  <p><i>Children at Beach</i> 1884, Cassatt, US</p>	<p><b>Post Impressionism</b> late 19<sup>th</sup> century experimental pointillism</p>  <p><i>Sunday Afternoon at la Grande Jatte</i> 1884, Seurat, France</p>	<p><b>Post Impressionism</b> late 19<sup>th</sup> century experimental Father of Modern Art</p>  <p><i>Mont Sainte-Victoire</i> 1885, Cezanne, France</p>	<p><b>Post Impressionism</b> late 19<sup>th</sup> century experimental broad strokes</p>  <p><i>The Starry Night</i> 1889, Van Gogh, Dutch</p>
<p><b>Post Impressionism</b> late 19<sup>th</sup> century experimental</p>  <p><i>Self Portrait</i> 1889, Van Gogh, Dutch</p>	<p><b>Expressionism</b> early 20<sup>th</sup> century emotional</p>  <p><i>The Scream</i> 1893, Munch, Norway</p>	<p><b>Fauvism</b> early 20<sup>th</sup> century “wild beasts”</p>  <p><i>Madame Matisse</i> 1906, Matisse, France</p>	<p><b>Cubism</b> early 20<sup>th</sup> century geometric</p>  <p><i>Demoiselles d'Avignon</i> 1907, Picasso, Spain</p>

<p><b>Fantasy</b> early 20<sup>th</sup> century art of the mind</p>  <p><i>I and the Village</i> 1911, Chagall, Russia</p>	<p><b>Modernism</b> early 20<sup>th</sup> century simplest form</p>  <p><i>The Kiss</i> 1912, Brancusi, Romania</p>	<p><b>Cubism</b> early 20<sup>th</sup> century geometric</p>  <p><i>The Three Musicians</i> 1921, Picasso, Spain</p>	<p><b>Abstract</b> early 20<sup>th</sup> century unreal reality</p>  <p><i>Jack in the Pulpit III</i> 1930, O'Keefe, US</p>
<p><b>Surrealism</b> early 20<sup>th</sup> century incongruous</p>  <p><i>Persistence of Memory</i> 1931, Dali, Spain</p>	<p><b>Expressionism</b> mid-20<sup>th</sup> century photography</p>  <p><i>Gare Saint-Lazare, 1932</i> Cartier-Bresson, France</p>	<p><b>Social Realism</b> mid-20<sup>th</sup> century social issues</p>  <p><i>They Were Very Poor</i> 1940, Lawrence, US</p>	<p><b>Realism</b> mid-20<sup>th</sup> century humanist</p>  <p><i>Nighthawks</i> 1942, Hopper, US</p>
<p><b>Realism</b> mid-20<sup>th</sup> century hyper-real</p>  <p><i>Christina's World</i> 1948, Wyeth, US</p>	<p><b>Color Field</b> mid-20<sup>th</sup> century non-objective</p>  <p><i>White Center</i> 1950, Rothko, US</p>	<p><b>Modernism</b> mid-20<sup>th</sup> century many styles</p>  <p><i>Combination Concrete</i> 1957, Davis, US</p>	<p><b>Modernism</b> mid-20<sup>th</sup> century many styles</p>  <p><i>Ascending &amp; Descending</i> 1960, Escher, Dutch</p>
<p><b>Op Art</b> mid-20<sup>th</sup> century illusion</p>  <p><i>Movement in Squares</i> 1961, Riley, Great Britain</p>	<p><b>Abstract Expr</b> mid-20<sup>th</sup> century emotional</p>  <p><i>Retroactive 1</i> 1963, Rauschenberg, US</p>	<p><b>Surrealism</b> mid-20<sup>th</sup> century unreal realism</p>  <p><i>The Son of Man</i> 1967, Magritte, Belgium</p>	<p><b>Abstract Expr</b> mid-20<sup>th</sup> century expr opinion</p>  <p><i>Summertime</i> 1967, Bearden, US</p>

<p><b>Op Art</b> mid-20<sup>th</sup> century optical illusion</p>  <p><i>Vega Nor</i> 1969, Vasarely, Hungary</p>	<p><b>Pop Art</b> mid-20<sup>th</sup> century satirized culture</p>  <p><i>Campbell's Soup II</i> 1969, Warhol, US</p>	<p><b>Contemporary</b> 21<sup>st</sup> century experimental</p>  <p><i>Self Portrait</i> 2002, Close, US</p>	<p><b>Contemporary</b> 21<sup>st</sup> century experimental</p>  <p><i>Ice T</i> 2005, Wiley, US</p>
--	---	--	---

**Architecture Innovations** the art and science of designing and constructing buildings  
 Passageway and construction innovations in chronological order (dates show start)

<p><b>Post &amp; Lintel</b> Prehistoric</p>  <p>simple stacking</p>	<p><b>Rounded Arch</b> c 100 BCE</p>  <p>a bit higher &amp; stronger also dome, concrete</p>	<p><b>Pointed Arch</b> 11<sup>th</sup> century</p>  <p>even higher &amp; stronger Gothic art period</p>	<p><b>Ferroconcrete</b> 19<sup>th</sup> century</p>  <p>highest &amp; strongest concrete reinforced</p>
--	---	--	--

**13. Non Western Art History Works of Art**  
 Art that refers to any culture that is not related to United States, Canada, or western Europe. Typically the art is stylized with simplified forms that are recognizable but not personalized.

<p><b>Asia</b> simplified, religious</p>  <p><i>Seated Buddha, Indus</i> c 2<sup>nd</sup> cent, India stone</p>	<p><b>Asia</b> simplified, religious</p>  <p><i>Shiva, Lord of Dance</i> Hindu, c 950, India bronze</p>	<p><b>Asia</b> simplified, religious</p>  <p><i>Islamic Mercy Prayer</i> Taj Mahal, 1632, India mosaic, calligraphy</p>	<p><b>Asia</b> simplified, religious</p>  <p><i>Taj Mahal (tomb)</i> India, 1632, Islamic architecture</p>
<p><b>Asia</b> simplified, religious</p>  <p><i>Boy Viewing Mount Fuji</i> Japan, 1839 Hokusai, ink on silk</p>	<p><b>Asia</b> simplified, religious</p>  <p><i>The Great Wave</i> Japan, c 1830 Hokusai, block print</p>	<p><b>Asia</b> simplified, religious</p>  <p><i>Pavilion of Prince Teng</i> China, 1352 Tang Di, ink on paper</p>	<p><b>Asia</b> simplified, religious</p>  <p><i>Confucius (551-479 BCE)</i> China, c 1880 Prince Yun Li, ink, paper</p>

<p><b>Asia</b> simplified, religious</p>  <p><i>Nghe Protector Animal</i> Vietnam, c 17<sup>th</sup> protector on roof, stone</p>	<p><b>Asia</b> simplified, religious</p>  <p><i>Standing Four-Arm Vishnu</i> Vietnam, c 650 religious figure</p>	<p><b>Asia</b> simplified, religious</p>  <p><i>Celadon Pottery</i> Korea, c 1260 earthenware pottery</p>	<p><b>Asia</b> simplified, religious</p>  <p><i>Asian Landscape</i> Korea, c 1750 Sajong, ink on paper</p>
<p><b>Africa</b> ceremonial, cultural</p>  <p><i>Pharaoh Wall Painting</i> Egypt, 13<sup>th</sup> cent BCE fresco</p>	<p><b>Africa</b> ceremonial, cultural</p>  <p><i>Benin Culture Mask</i> Nigeria, 1550 ivory</p>	<p><b>Africa</b> ceremonial, cultural</p>  <p><i>Ukhamba Basket, Zulu</i> South Africa 20<sup>th</sup> cent natural fibers</p>	<p><b>Africa</b> ceremonial, cultural</p>  <p><i>Kente Cloth</i> Ghana, Africa 20<sup>th</sup> cent woven fiber</p>
<p><b>Oceania</b> Ceremonial, SW Pacific</p>  <p><i>Rapa Nui culture Moai</i> Easter Island, c 800 stone</p>	<p><b>Oceania</b> Ceremonial, SW Pacific</p>  <p><i>Dreamtime Sacred Story</i> Australia, c 1900 sand on paper</p>	<p><b>Central, South America</b> ceremonial, utilitarian</p>  <p><i>Aztec Calendar</i> Mexico, c 1479 stone</p>	<p><b>Central, South America</b> ceremonial, utilitarian</p>  <p><i>Chichen Itza, Mayan</i> Mexico, c 1000 stone temple</p>
<p><b>Central, South America</b> ceremonial, utilitarian</p>  <p><i>Moche Portrait Head Jar</i> Peru, c 500 painted ceramic</p>	<p><b>Native North America</b> ceremonial, utilitarian</p>  <p><i>Acoma Pueblo Pottery</i> New Mexico, c 1880 earthenware</p>	<p><b>Native North America</b> ceremonial, utilitarian</p>  <p><i>Navajo Rug</i> New Mexico, c 1880 dyes on wool</p>	<p><b>Native North America</b> ceremonial, utilitarian</p>  <p><i>Zuni Coil Basket</i> Arizona, c 1900 dye on reed</p>

### 14. History of the Pensacola & Gulf Breeze Area



Spain



France



Great Britain



United States



Confederate States

Pensacola is known as The City of five Flags for the five countries that ruled the area after 1559.

c 800 BCE – 1700	<b>Native American</b> Earliest local site of the Deptford Culture is at 10 <sup>th</sup> Street and Bayfront, the Hawkshaw neighborhood (assimilated into Western culture around 1700)
300 – 1100	Santa Rosa – Swift Creek culture Ft. Walton has the closest public-access Native American burial mound.
1513	Spanish explorer Ponce de Leon discovered and explored the Florida peninsula
1559 – 1719	<b>First Spanish Period</b> The area was claimed by the Spanish; de Soto camped near Tallahassee in the winter of 1538
1559 – 1561	Spaniard Don Tristan de Luna landed in 1559 with 11 ships, 1400 settlers, established first continental US settlement
	Settlement located near Jerry’s Drive In; abandoned after hurricane; colonists died or joined the local Native Americans
	Sunken ships can be seen in the bay to the right of the 3-mile bridge about 500 yards off the Pensacola shore
1686	Spain established St. Augustine, Florida.
1698	Spain re-established the permanent Pensacola colony
	The Native American word, Panzacola, meant “dirty hair people”; may have referred to the natives or the colonists’ hair
1719 – 1722	<b>French Period</b> France took over the area from the Spanish
1722 – 1763	<b>Second Spanish Period</b> Pensacola was named in 1757 with streets named after the area’s notable Spaniards.
1763 – 1781	<b>British West Florida</b> England took over the area; the Gulf Breeze area was Town Point.
1781 – 1819	<b>Third Spanish Period</b> Spain regained control lead by Bernardo de Gálvez.
1821 – 1861	<b>First United States Period</b> US gained territory from Spanish with 1821 Adam-Onis Treaty
1821	Andrew Jackson sworn in as the first governor of the Pensacola Territory at Plaza Ferdinand. (7 <sup>th</sup> US President in 1829)
1845	Florida becomes the 27 <sup>th</sup> state
1861 – 1865	<b>Confederate Period</b> Florida seceded Union in 1861 but Fort Pickens remained Union; Pensacola defeated May 1862
1865 – Present	<b>Second United States Period</b> Geronimo, Apache chief, imprisoned in Fort Pickens 1886.
1954	The Pensacola Jail was converted into the Pensacola Museum of Art.
1961	Gulf Breeze was incorporated as a city in 1961.
1992	The first of the sunken de Luna ships was found by UWF archaeologists in Escambia Bay.
2015	UWF archaeologists discover the remains of de Luna colony Scenic Highway & Bayou.

### 15. GBHS Info



**Opened:** 1971

**Motto:** EXPECT

EXCELLENCE

**Alma Mater:** *The Blue and Gold will always be, our memory supreme,  
Where silver sands and water blue, surround her golden dreams.  
We give to her our hearts and minds, in all she strives to do.  
To the Blue and Gold of Gulf Breeze High, we ever will be true.*

### Art Criticism and History

- In addition to multiple choice and fill in the blank questions, be prepared to apply your knowledge of the Elements and Principles. For example, all students will be shown a work of art and might be asked to identify the medium, type of composition, and color scheme the artist used, where the artist placed the emphasis, and what message the artist is trying to convey.
- All students will be required to write about given works of art following the Art Criticism guidelines.
- Advanced students will compare and contrast two or more works of art through style and context.



*Raft of the Medusa*  
1818, Géricault  
French, Romanticism

*Breezing Up (A Fair Wind)* 1886, Homer  
American, Realism

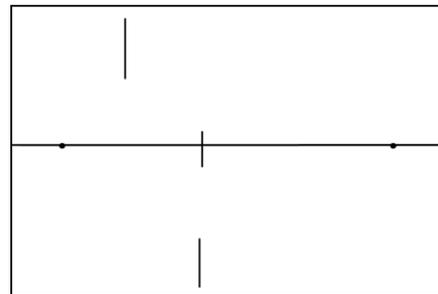


### Linear Perspective Drawing

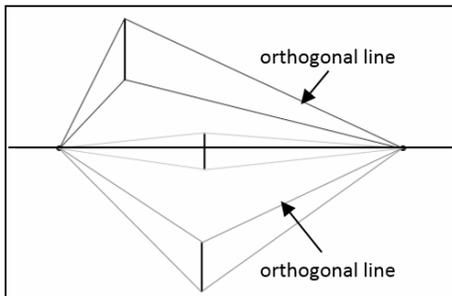
**1** First, draw a horizontal line to create the horizon. On this line, add two dots to form the vanishing points. Place them about 1/2" to 1" from the side edge.



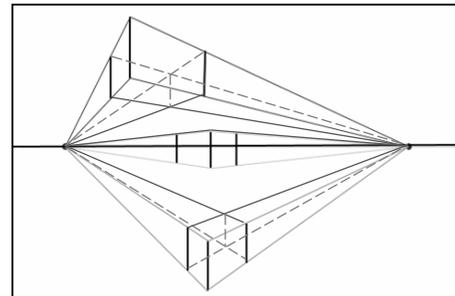
**2** Next, draw three small vertical lines. Make sure that one of them is on the horizon line. You will build your rectangles from these three lines.



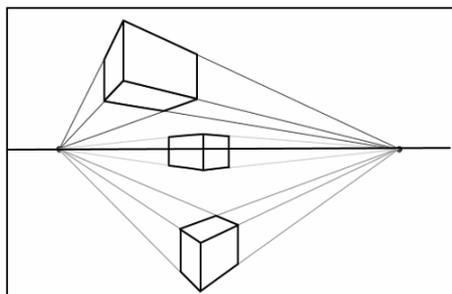
**3** Add a guideline from the vanishing points to the bottom and top of each vertical line. This guideline is called an orthogonal line.



**4** Add two vertical lines (one on each side) on each of the three shapes. Place them at any distance you want. This determines the width of each block.



**5** Then, add a guideline (from your vanishing points) leading to each new lines you've just added. Notice that the shape in the middle doesn't require new lines in this step.



**6** Erase the lines connected to the vanishing points and you're got three rectangles, one above the horizon line, one on the horizon line, and one below the horizon line. Erase the lines that would fall behind the shapes to add more depth.

