ABOUT CELTIC ART

Celtic Art is associated with the peoples known as Celts; those who spoke the Celtic languages in Europe from pre-history through to the modern period, as well as the art of ancient peoples whose language is uncertain, but have cultural and stylistic similarities with speakers of Celtic languages. Celtic art is a complex term to define, covering a huge expanse of time, geography and cultures. Archaeologists generally use "Celtic" to refer to the culture of the European Iron Age from around 1000 BC onwards, until the conquest by the Roman Empire of most of the territory concerned, and art historians typically begin to talk about "Celtic art" only from the La Tène period (broadly 5th to 1st centuries BC) onwards.

THE BOOK OF KELLS

The Book of Kells, is an illuminated manuscript Gospel book in Latin, containing the four Gospels of the New Testament. It was created in a Columban monastery in either Britain or Ireland (Saint Columba was an Irish Abbot). It is believed to have been created c. 800 AD. It is a masterwork of Western calligraphy and represents the pinnacle of this form of illumination. It is also widely regarded as Ireland's finest national treasure.
The illustrations and ornamentation of the Book of Kells surpass that of other Insular Gospel books in extravagance and complexity. The decoration combines traditional Christian iconography with the ornate swirling motifs typical of this form of art. Figures of humans, animals and mythical beasts, together with Celtic knots and interlacing patterns in vibrant colours, enliven the manuscript's pages.

CHALLENGE IDEAS

Design your own Celtic letter with accurate proportion. Add Celtic knots and Celtic symbols to your design.

Research and draw a selection of Celtic symbols.

Draw complex Celtic Knot designs and zoomorphic imagery. and add tone with colour inside.

Celtic Letter Art





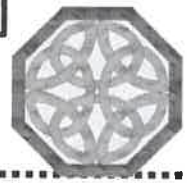




CELTIC KNOTS



Celtic knots are a variety of knots and stylized graphical representations of knots used for decoration, used extensively in the Celtic style of Insular art. These knots are most known for their adaptation for use in the ornamentation of Christian monuments and manuscripts, such as the 8th-century St. Teilo Gospels, the Book of Kells and the Lindisfarne Gospels.







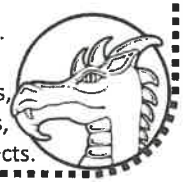


CELTIC SYMBOLS



There are very few written records of Celtic mythology. The little that can be surmised about the Celts and their religious beliefs and practices must be pieced together from the surviving mythology and from the abundance of icons and symbols they so generously left behind for us to decipher. Celtic iconography abounds with symbols of spirit, emblems of gods and goddesses, and images from mythological tales. It features things like; dragons, birds, suns, moons, stars, gargoyles and insects.





COLOUR THEORY

Colour theory is a body of practical guidance to colour mixing and the visual effects of a specific colour combination. There are also definitions (or categories) of colours based on the colour wheel: primary colour, secondary colour, and tertiary colour. Sir Isaac Newton developed the first circular diagram of colours in 1666. Since then, scientists and artists have studied and designed numerous variations of this concept. Analogous colours are colours next to each other on the wheel and complementary are colours that are opposite each other.



YEAR 7 ART SEC

ABOUT MEHNDI ART

Mehndi is a form of body art originating from the Indian subcontinent, in which decorative designs are created on a person's body, using a paste, created from the powdered dry leaves of the henna plant (Lawsonia inermis). Dating back to ancient India, Mehndi is still a popular form of body art among the women of the Indian subcontinent, Africa and the Middle East. Mehndi is derived from the Sanskrit word mendhikā. The use of Mehndi and turmeric is described in the earliest Hindu Vedic ritual books. It was originally used for only women's palms and sometimes for men, but as time progressed, it was more common for men to wear it. Haldi (staining oneself with turmeric paste), as well as mehndi, are Vedic customs, intended to be a symbolic representation of the outer and the inner sun. Vedic customs are centred on the idea of "awakening the inner light". Traditional Indian designs are representations of the sun on the palm, which, in this context, is intended to represent the hands and feet. Mehndi has a great significance in performing classical dance like Bharatanatyam. There are many variations and designs. Women usually apply mehndi designs to their hands and feet. The standard colour of henna is brown, but other design colours such as white, red, black and gold are sometimes employed. Practiced mainly in the Indian subcontinent, mehndi is the application of a temporary form of skin decoration, popularized in the West by Indian cinema and the entertainment industry, the people in Nepal, Bangladesh and the Maldives also use mehndi. Mehndi decorations became fashionable in the West in the late 1990s, where they are often called henna tattoos.

CHALLENGE IDEAS

Design your own Mehndi hand design with accurate proportion. You can draw around your own hand for support.

Design your own Mehndi Symbols and annotate their meaning.

Watch YouTube tutorials of drawing Mehndi patterns and practice along.

Complete a Foot design.

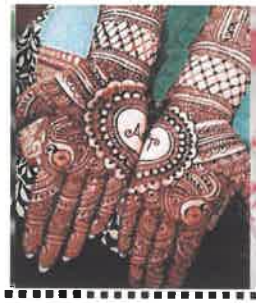




Mehndi Art











MEHNDI PROCESS





Henna paste is usually applied to the skin using a plastic cone, a paintbrush or a stick. After about 15–20 minutes, the mud will dry and begin to crack, and during this time, a mixture of lemon juice and white sugar can be applied over the henna design to remoisten the henna mud so that the henna will stain darker. The painted area is then wrapped with tissue, plastic, or medical tape to lock in body heat, creating a more intense colour on the skin. The wrap (not a traditional method), is worn for two to six hours, or sometimes overnight, and then removed. When first removed, the henna design is pale to dark orange in colour and gradually darkens through oxidation, over the course of 24 to 72 hours. The final colour is reddish brown and can last anywhere from one to three weeks depending on the quality and type of henna paste applied, as well as where it was applied on the body (thicker skin stains darker and longer than thin skin).

MEHNDI SYMBOLS

Birds: The link between heaven and Earth. Freedom.
Butterfly: Liberation, metamorphosis, rebirth and new beginnings. Two butterflies symbolize a happy marriage.
Cat: Good fortune, wisdom and protection.
Clover: An ancient Celtic magical symbol of vitality and growth. Good fortune: The four leaves represent fame, prosperity, love and health.
Dragon: Bestows good fortune and fertility. Protection, good luck, balance and strength.
Dragonfly: Fly free of false illusion and be transformed.
Eye: Wisdom, prosperity, spiritual protection and good health.
Feather: Truth, order and justice.
Ivy: Fidelity and friendship.
Key: Liberation and freedom. Success in unlocking hidden knowledge and wisdom.
Lotus: Symbol of regeneration. Of rising from the mud and the muck into something lovely. Purity, harmony, and an opening of the heart.
Leaf: Happiness and prosperity.
Moon: Enhance feminine energy, protection and health. Fertility, the power of change, good luck and psychic abilities
Om: Gratitude for all. The oneness of the universe.
Peacock: Immortality and beauty.
Phoenix: Regeneration and rebirth.
River: Impermanence, fluidity and continual renewal. Go with the flow.
Scorpion: Protection against injustice, malice, or to overcome self destruction.
Serpent: Renewal, hidden power and protection.
Spider: Power and growth. Associated with the number 8 or infinity, also a great symbol.
Spiral: A symbol of the Goddess, protection or going within.
Sun: Resurrection and renewal.
Tree: Staying grounded while reaching for your dreams. Growth.
Yin/Yang: Balance, dualities, interconnectedness, and the link between natural opposites.

Definitions above are from "Henna Magic" – By Phillippa Faulks.

YEAR 7 ART SEC

ABOUT NATIVE AMERICAN ART

The term *Native American art* covers an extremely broad category, encompassing all art expressions of the original inhabitants of the Americas and their cognate descendants. It thus includes not only varied and completely disparate cultures but also spans great time sequences—from the early 21st century back to prehistoric times. These include works from South America and North America, which includes Central America and Greenland. The Siberian Yupiit, who have great cultural overlap with Native Alaskan Yupiit, are also included. Indigenous American visual arts include portable arts, such as painting, basketry, textiles, or photography, as well as monumental works, such as architecture, land art, public sculpture, totem poles or murals.

SYMBOLS

Native American Symbols play an important part in the culture and history of First Nations in North America. Each animal, spirit and supernatural being represents and symbolizes different stories, traits, personality and values.

The close relationships with animals, spirits and supernatural beings are well represented in many First Nations Cultures, by stories that are passed down through generations. Many Northwest Coast First Nation families have their own distinct stories, that they present at potlatches on very special occasions. These stories are often told through masked dancers and songs. The use of symbols in Native American tribes differs from one tribe to another. Common symbols include; the sun, stars, arrows, hand prints, mazes, Aztec shapes and patterns. Symbols of animals included bears, eagles, wolves, beavers and frogs. Each animal portrays a different meaning and story.



CHALLENGE IDEAS

Design your own Totem Pole with a range of animals, research their meanings and annotate appropriately.

Research Native American Totem Poles, design your own and apply colour.

Research contemporary Native American Art and create an inspired by piece.

Design a dream catcher.



RITUALS



All Native American people were very spiritual and they had many religious customs and rituals. They also had many gods. They believed in a special relationship with nature. For most, the Sun was the supreme god. They worshiped the sun because they needed it to grow their crops. They also needed rain, so many had a Rain god. Other elements in nature were also worshipped. Most tribes believed in the power of their dreams as they were considered to be revelations made by the gods. Most had an important religious leader which some called shaman, or medicine man. Their art honoured their gods, told stories, and stored goods. With the use of feathers and leather and dyes and grass and wood and bark and rocks and clay, they created art that was both practical and beautiful. The Native Americans in the Pacific Northwest believed that all living things were watched over by guardian spirits. This included animals, trees, people, and even some inanimate objects like the wind, storms, and water.

TRIBES AND REGIONS

Arctic/Subarctic - These Native Americans survived some of the coldest weather on the planet. They include the Inuit people of Alaska who lived primarily off of whale and seal meat.

Californian - Tribes living in the area that is today the state of California such as the Mohave and the Miwok.

Great Basin - This is a dry area and was one of the last to have contact with Europeans. The Great Basin tribes include the Washo, Ute, and Shoshone.

Great Plains - One of the largest areas and perhaps most famous group of American Indians, the Great Plains Indians were known for hunting bison. They were nomadic people who lived in teepees and they moved constantly following the bison herds. Tribes of the Great Plains include the Blackfoot, Arapahoe, Cheyenne, Comanche and Crow.

Northeast Woodlands - Includes the Iroquois Indians of New York, the Wappani, and the Shawnee.

Northwest Coast/Plateau - These Native Americans were known for their houses made of cedar planks as well as their totem poles. Tribes include the Nez Perce, Salish, and the Tlingit.

Southeast - The largest Native American tribe, the Cherokee, lived in the Southeast. Other tribes included the Seminole in Florida and the Chickasaw. These tribes tended to stay in one place and were skilled farmers.

Southwest - The southwest was dry and the Native Americans lived in tiered homes made out of adobe bricks. Famous tribes include the Navajo Nation, the Apache, and the Pueblo Indians.





YEAR 7 ART SEC

Ancient Egyptian Art

ABOUT ANCIENT EGYPTIAN ART

Ancient Egyptian art refers art produced in ancient Egypt between the 31st century BC and the 4th century AD. It includes paintings, sculptures, drawings on papyrus, faience (ceramics), jewellery, ivories, architecture, and other art media. It is also very conservative: the art style changed very little over time. Much of the surviving art comes from tombs and monuments, giving more insight into the Egyptians' belief of the afterlife.

A lot of what we know about the Ancient Egyptians comes from their art. From the many pieces of art they created we can learn things like what they looked like, what kind of clothes they wore, what jobs they worked, and what they considered important.

SCULPTURES, PAINTING AND RELIEF

The Ancient Egyptians created many famous giant sculptures, usually of gods or pharaohs (who were considered very powerful and god-like). Giant sculptures can be found at pyramids, in temples, and sometimes in Ancient Egyptian palaces. Their giant sculptures are most famous, but Ancient Egyptians created smaller sculptures too. The pharaoh Tutankhamen's funerary mask is one example.

Most Ancient Egyptian paintings that survived to modern times were found on tomb walls. The Ancient Egyptians believed that these paintings could help people in the afterlife. Many of the paintings show people with their loved ones, passing into the afterlife. Ancient Egyptians used six colours in their art: white, black, red, yellow, green, and blue. These colours, or pigments, came from local minerals. To make paint, Ancient Egyptians ground the minerals into a powder then mixed them with a plant or animal-based glue, so they would stick to surfaces like walls. A relief is a sculpture carved into a wall or other structure. Ancient Egyptians often carved them into the walls of tombs and temples. They would make the carving, smooth the surface with a layer of plaster, and then paint it. Some elements might only be painted and not carved.

CHALLENGE IDEAS

Create your name in Hieroglyphics, draw the symbols and apply colour.

Design your own Scarab Beetle, you can draw or create a 3-D outcome.

Create a Cartouche with your favourite hieroglyphic symbols.

Use foil to create an ancient Egyptian relief by indent.

Paint a tomb wall design.





CARTOUCHE AND SCARAB BEETLE



A cartouche is an oval frame which surrounds the hieroglyphs that make up the name of an Egyptian God or royal person. It represents a looped rope which has the magical power to protect the name that is written inside it.

A cartouche was meant to protect against evil spirits both in this life and the afterlife. It can be arranged both horizontally or vertically depending on the best layout for its design. The scarab beetle was a symbol of great power in Egyptian mythology. It was said that it pushed the sun into the sky at the dawn of each day. Scarabs are common dung beetles and are often seen pushing around a huge ball of dung, many times their own size and weight. The myth probably grew from the great strength and determination that they display in this practice.

HIEROGLYPHICS

Egyptian hieroglyphs were the formal writing system used in Ancient Egypt. Hieroglyphs combined logographic, syllabic and alphabetic elements, with a total of some 1,000 distinct characters.

Although hieroglyphics are Egyptian, the word hieroglyphics is Greek. "Hiero" means "holy" and "glyphics" means "marks" or "writings" – so the word means "**holy writings**". The Egyptians believed there was great power in a name. If someone's name was remembered then he or she would survive in the afterlife. That's why pharaohs' names were written in hieroglyphics in their tombs!

There are two basic types of hieroglyphs: Ideograms and Phonograms. Often the same image can be both an ideogram and a phonogram. Ideograms are images that depict the object they represent. For example the image of a mouth can represent the word 'mouth'.

Phonograms are images that represent the sounds of the Ancient Egyptian language, just like our alphabet represents the sound of our language. For example, the image of a mouth can also represent the sound 'R'.

A	vulture	L	lion	W	chick
B	leg	M	owl	X	cloth
C	cup	N	water	Y	feathers
D	hand	O	chick	Z	bolt
E	feather	P	stool	CH	tether
F	viper	Q	hill	KH	sieve
G	pot	R	mouth	SH	basin
H	wick	S	cloth	MAN	
I	feather	T	loaf	WOMAN	
J	cobra	U	chick	ANKH	
K	cup	V	viper		

YEAR 7 ART SEC

Aboriginal Art

ABOUT ABORIGINAL ART

Australian Aboriginal culture includes a number of practices and ceremonies centred on a belief in the Dreamtime and other mythology. Reverence and respect for the land and oral traditions are emphasised. Language and other groupings exhibit a range of individual cultures. Australian Aboriginal art has existed for thousands of years and ranges from ancient rock art to modern watercolour landscapes. Aboriginal music has developed a number of unique instruments. Contemporary Australian Aboriginal music spans many genres. Aboriginal peoples did not develop a system of writing before colonisation, but there was a huge variety of languages, including sign languages.

FACTS

- 40,000 year old culture and lived in tribes.
- Nomadic-A nomad is a member of a community without fixed habitation which regularly moves to and from the same areas.
- Lived in harmony with nature.
- Victims of genocide when Australia was settled
- Aboriginal people tell stories about their life and history in their paintings.
- They dot their paintings using brushes, sticks and fingers.
- They tell stories in words, symbols and pictures.
- The stories are called 'Dream Time' stories.
- Aboriginal art uses earthy colours (colours of the desert) such as browns, reds and oranges.
- There are lots of patterns in Aboriginal art, most of them are made using dots and lines.
- Each style of work comes from a different place in Australia and is special to the Aboriginal people that come from that area.
- Storytelling is an important part of Aboriginal culture and some stories are very old.

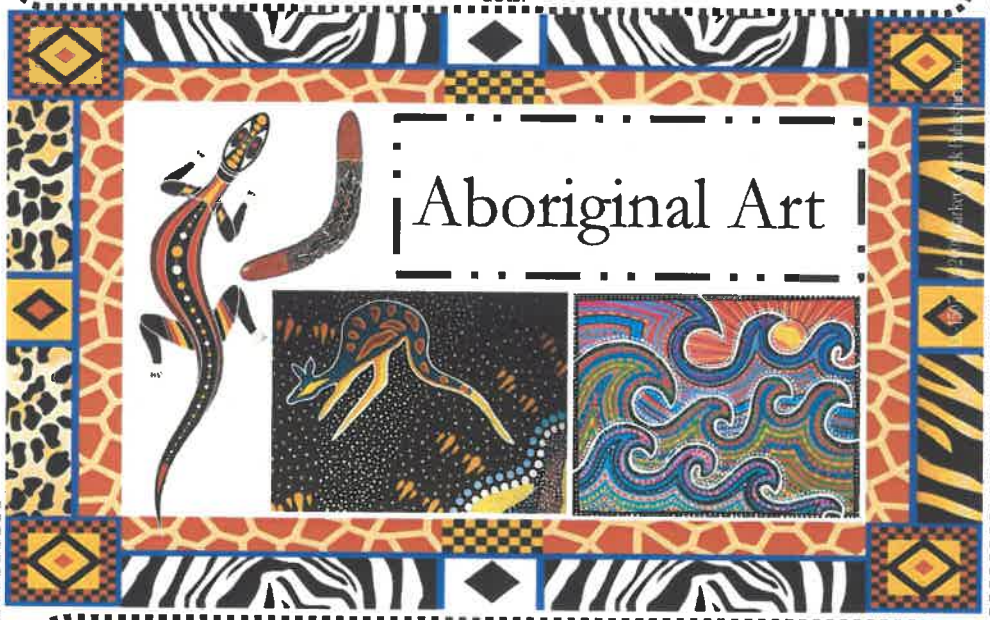
CHALLENGE IDEAS

Design a story and create illustrations through symbols or design your own, imagine you are using a desert wall.

Create and write an Aboriginal Dreamtime story.

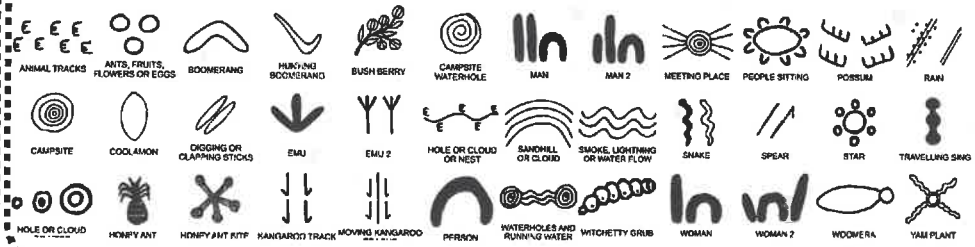
Create an Aboriginal style painting or drawing using only dots.

Design your own Boomerang. Research different cultural beliefs, design a poster for each including information and imagery.



ABORIGINAL SYMBOLS

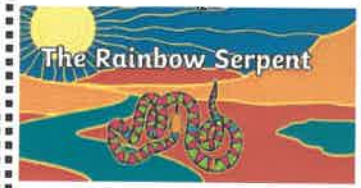
Aboriginal people do not have a written language so to pass their traditional stories of life, culture and beliefs on to others they use symbols to create beautiful pieces of art.



ABORIGINAL BELIEFS

Aboriginal Australians' oral tradition and spiritual values build on reverence for the land and on a belief in the Dreamtime, or Dreaming. The Dreaming is considered to be both the ancient time of creation and the present-day reality of Dreaming. It describes the Aboriginal cosmology, and includes the ancestral stories about the supernatural creator-beings and how they created places. Each story can be called a "Dreaming", with the whole continent is criss-crossed by of Dreamings or ancestral tracks, also represented by song lines. There are many different groups, each with their own individual culture, belief structure and language.

- The Rainbow Serpent is a major ancestral being for many Aboriginal people across Australia.
- Baiame or Bunjil are regarded as the primary creator-spirits in South-East Australia.
- Dingo Dreaming is a significant ancestor in the interior regions of *Bandiyan*, as Dingo formed the song lines that cross the continent from north to south and east to west.
- The Yowie and Bunyip have their roots in Aboriginal mythology.









YEAR 7 ART SEC

GRAFFITI DEFINITION

Graffiti is marks, scratching or drawings made on a surface on a public place. It is often created with paint or spray paint (paint that is sprayed from a can). A single mark could be called a graffito but the word graffiti is usually used, meaning that there is more than 1 mark.

Graffiti can take the form of art, drawings or words. When done without a property owner's permission it is considered vandalism. Sometimes it is just a person's name varying to a public political protest.

A HISTORY OF GRAFFITI

The first drawings on walls appeared in caves thousands of years ago. Later the Ancient Romans and Greeks wrote their names and protest poems on buildings. Modern graffiti seems to have appeared in Philadelphia in the early 1960s, and by the late sixties it had reached New York. The new art form really took off in the 1970s, when people began writing their names, or 'tags', on buildings all over the city. In the mid seventies it was sometimes hard to see out of a subway car window, because the trains were completely covered in spray paintings known as 'masterpieces'.

In the early days, the 'taggers' were part of street gangs who were concerned with marking their territory. They worked in groups called 'crews', and called what they did 'writing' – the term 'graffiti' was first used by *The New York Times* and the novelist Norman Mailer. Art galleries in New York began buying graffiti in the early seventies. But at the same time that it began to be regarded as an art form, John Lindsay, the then mayor of New York, declared the first war on graffiti. By the 1980s it became much harder to write on subway trains without being caught, and instead many of the more established graffiti artists began using roofs of buildings or canvases.

CHALLENGE IDEAS

Design your own Graffiti name tag. Research a range of graffiti fonts and apply any extra illustrations that represent you.

Gather imagery of Graffiti and create a collage.

Research graffiti artists and create a response inspired by their work.

Practice using a range of fonts. Try complete 6 different 'A's' in a variety of styles and continue through the alphabet.



ART OR VANDALISM

The debate over whether graffiti is art or vandalism is still going on. Peter Vallone, a New York city councillor, thinks that graffiti done with permission can be art, but if it is on someone else's property it becomes a crime. Nigel Blunt from UKGraffiti.com believes that graffiti can "enhance and alter its surroundings through a colourful explosion of geometric and serpentine shapes and colours". However, many people associate graffiti with anti-social behaviour and gang culture, rather than being considered an art form. The **laws** on public property are very strict and anyone caught doing **graffiti** can be arrested and prosecuted under the Criminal Damage Act 1971. Offenders can go to prison for ten years or fined if the damage costs more than £5,000. Sometimes graffiti is employed to communicate social and political messages. To some, it is an art form worthy of display in galleries and exhibitions.

Graffiti can be considered vandalism, but there are those with a creative eye who will always find a message or meaning in it. Lots of councils in the UK offer spaces for graffiti artists to legally do their art. These are called 'free walls'. These can be an excellent way of practising your style and meeting other graffiti artists in your area. To find out where you nearest free walls are, contact your local authority.

GRAFFITI ARTISTS

For decades graffiti has been a springboard to international fame for a few. Jean-Michel Basquiat began spraying on the street in the 1970s before becoming a respected artist in the '80s. The Frenchman Blek le Rat and the British artist Banksy have achieved international fame by producing complex works with stencils, often making political or humorous points. Works by Banksy have been sold for over £100,000.


Banksy



Shepard Fairey/ OBEY



Jean-Michel Basquiat


Keith Haring



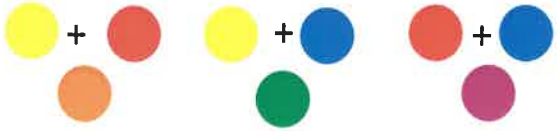
YEAR 7 ART SEC

COLOUR THEORY

Primary Colours cannot be made from a combination of any other colours. Red, blue and yellow are the 3 primary colours.



Secondary Colours are produced by mixing two additive primary colours in equal proportions: red + yellow = orange, blue + yellow = green, red + blue = purple.



Tertiary Colours are made by mixing an equal amount of a primary colour with a secondary colour that is next to it on the colour wheel e.g. yellow + orange = yellow-orange & red + orange = red-orange.



Complementary Colours are opposite colours on the colour wheel that make the opposing colour stand out.

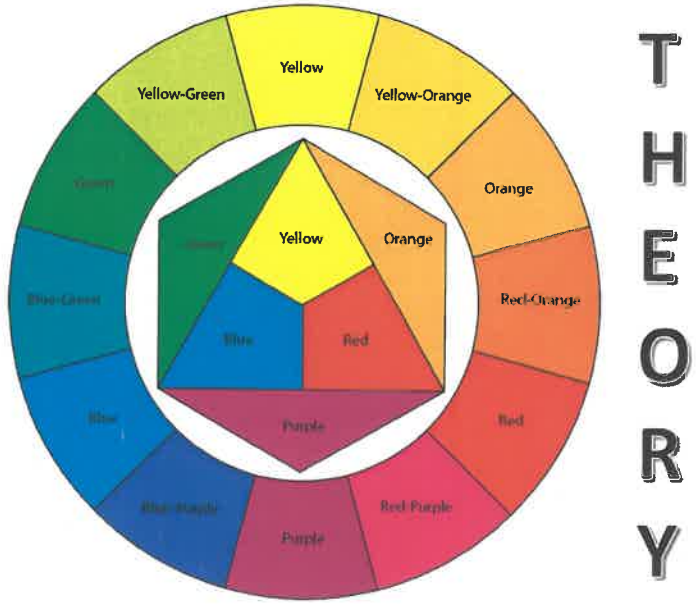


A **Tint** is a mixture of a colour with white, which makes the original colour lighter in tone.



A **Shade** is a mixture of a colour with black, which makes the original colour darker in tone.

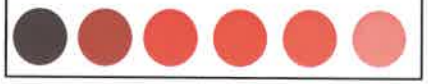




Analogous Colours are related colours that are near each other on the colour wheel. They are also known as harmonious colours.

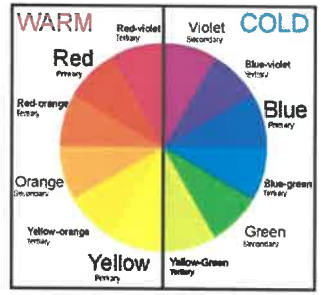


A **Monochromatic Colour Schemes** is the variation of one colour/hue that has different tonal values from light to dark.



Warm Colours are vivid colours that evoke feelings of warmth. They stand out and advance in space.





Cool Colours are calm or soothing in nature. They are not overpowering and tend to recede in space.



Neutral Colours do not appear on the colour wheel. Earthy colours such as browns and greys can be mixed by using the 3 primary colours with white.



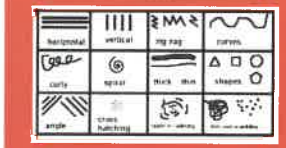
SEC Art Department

LINE

A **line** is the path left by a moving point e.g. a pencil or a brush dipped in paint. A **line** can take many forms e.g. horizontal, diagonal or curved. A **line** can be used to show contours, movements, feelings and expressions.









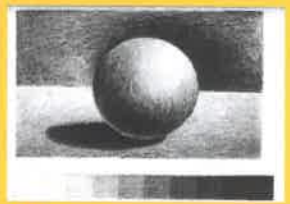


Angular
Flowing
Scribble
Broken
Fluent
Sweeping
Confident
Free
Tight
Faint
Hesitant
Woolly
Continuous
Zigzag
Wavy
Straight
Outline
Contour

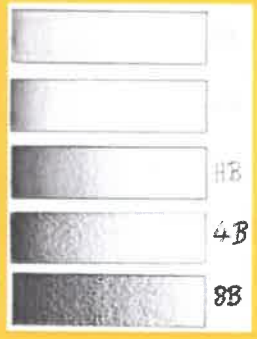
TONE

Tone means the lightness or darkness of something. This could be a shade or how dark or light a colour appears.













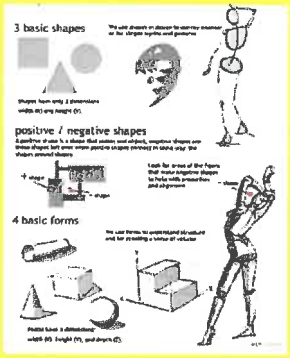
Bleach
Dark
Harsh
Bright
Fade
Intense
Value
Contrast
Light
Mid
Blend
Fair
Smooth
Crisp
Sharp
Graduation
Sombre
Intensity
Cross-hatch
Scumble
Smudge
Accent
Highlight

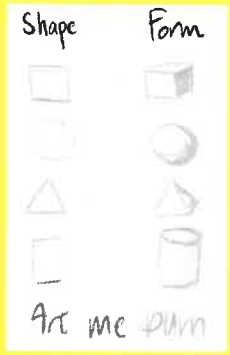
SEC Art Department

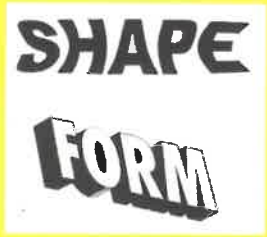
SHAPE & FORM

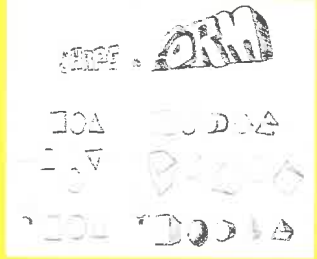
A **shape** is an area enclosed by a line. It could be just an outline or it could be shaded in.

Form is a three dimensional shape or object such as a sphere, cube or a cone.









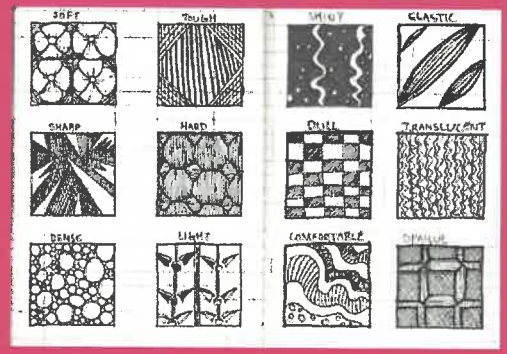
Angular Body
Conical
Figure
Frame
Harmonious
Image
Knead
Model
Mould
Precise
Rough-hewn
Sculpt
Sharp
Uniform
Vague
Angled
Ornament
Proportion
Woven
Stacked
Straight
Curved

TEXTURE

Texture is the surface quality of something, the way something feels or looks like it feels. There are two types of **texture**: **actual texture** and **visual texture**.









Coarse
Cross-hatching
Fine
Flat
Glaze
Hatching
Impasto
Jagged
Matt
Rough
Scumble
Shiny
Smooth
Soft
Splatter
Thick
Thin
Wash

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COLOUR

There are 3 **primary colours**: RED, YELLOW and BLUE

By mixing any two **primary colours** together we make **secondary colours**: ORANGE, GREEN and PURPLE

By mixing one primary with a corresponding secondary we make a **tertiary colour** e.g. yellow + orange = YELLOW-ORANGE

Harmonious colours are next to each other and **complementary** colours are opposite each other on the colour wheel.

Blend	Bright
Clash	Cold
Deep	Glowing
Dull	Harmonious
Intense	Luminous
Mixed	Opaque
Pale	Pastel
Primary	Pure
Hue	Saturated
Soft	Secondary
Tint	Shade
Warm	Translucent
Vibrant	Transparent
Dark	Bold
Subtle	Complementary





COLOUR

PATTERN

A **pattern** is a design that is created by repeating lines, shapes, tones or colours.

Patterns can be manmade, like a design on fabric or natural, such as the markings on animal fur.



Diamonds
Embellish
Flowing
Fluid
Geometric
Irregular
Natural
Negative
Order
Ornamental
Overlap
Plain
Positive
Repeat
Simple
Spiral
Stamp
Stencil
Structure
Symmetric
Uniform
Rhythm

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COMPOSITION

Composition is the plan, placement or arrangement of each element within a piece of artwork. In a good composition balance, harmony, unity, contrast, rhythm, space and focal points will all be considered.








Background
Blurred
Complex
Confused
Design
Distant
Eye-line
Focus
Foreground
Form
Middle-ground
Near
Perspective
Plane
Proportion
Scale
Shape
Sharp
Space
Symmetry
Repetition
Balance
Harmony
Rhythm

EXPRESSION

Every piece of artwork will evoke a different **feeling** or **emotion** from each viewer. Each artist will **express** a different meaning or have different content behind their subject matter.









Alive
Atmospheric
Delicate
Depressing
Dignified
Disturbing
Exciting
Expressive
Feeling
Emotion
Fresh
Humorous
Imposing
Nostalgic
Sad
Harsh
Upset
Disturbing

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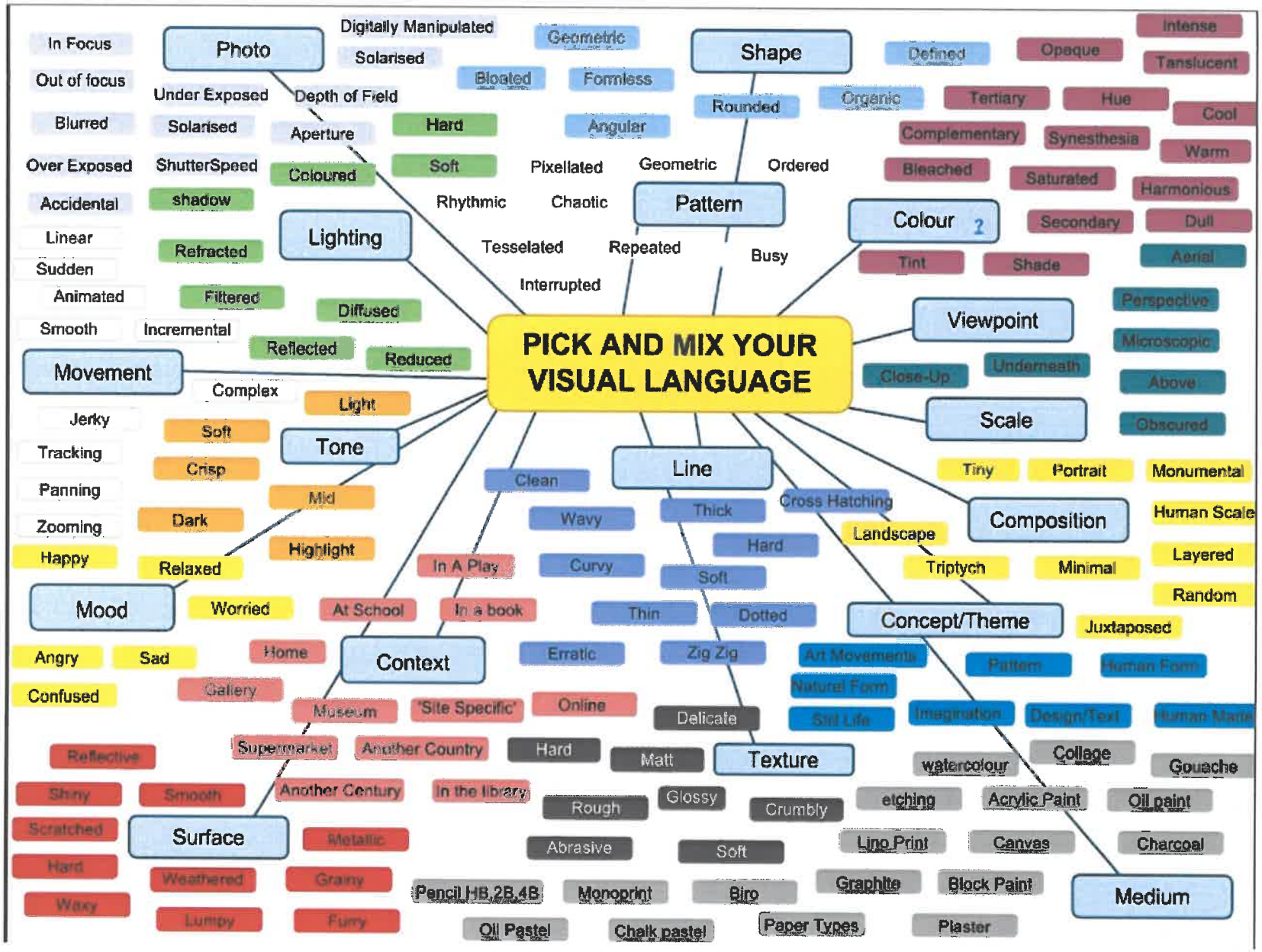
Glossary





2-Dimensional	Having only two dimensions, such as width and height but no thickness. Squares, Circles, Triangles, etc are two-dimensional objects. Also known as "2D".
3-Dimensional	Having three dimensions (such as height, width and depth), like any object in the real world. Example: your body is three-dimensional. Also known as "3D".
Abstract	Abstract art is art that does not attempt to represent an accurate depiction of a visual reality but instead use shapes, colours, forms and gestural marks to achieve its effect.
Balance	Balance refers to the visual weight of the elements of the composition. It is a sense that the painting feels stable and "feels right." Imbalance causes a feeling of discomfort in the viewer.
Blend	Blending is a term used often in art, particularly in painting and drawing. It is the technique of gently intermingling two or more colours or values to create a gradual transition or to soften lines.
Colour	Colour is the element of art that is produced when light, striking an object, is reflected back to the eye. There are three properties to colour; Hue, Intensity and Value.
Colour Wheel	The colour wheel is a visual representation of colours arranged according to their chromatic relationship.
Composition	The placement or arrangement of visual elements or 'ingredients' in a work of art, as distinct from the subject.
Contemporary	Contemporary art is the art of today, produced in the second half of the 20th century or in the 21st century. Contemporary artists work in a globally influenced, culturally diverse, and technologically advancing world.
Contrast	Contrast refers to the arrangement of opposite elements (light vs. dark colours, rough vs. smooth textures, large vs. small shapes, etc.) in a piece so as to create visual interest, excitement and drama.
Cool Colours	The phrase cool colour is used to describe any colour that is calm or soothing in nature. Cool colours are not overpowering and tend to recede in space. ... Examples of cool colours include green, blue and violet (think calming blue waters).
Depth	The apparent distance from front to back or near to far in a work of art. Techniques of perspective are used to create the illusion of this in a two dimensional painting.
Design	A plan or drawing produced to show the look and function or workings of a building, garment, or other object before it is made.
Form	Form as an element of art is three-dimensional and encloses space. Like a shape, a form has length and width, but it also has depth.
Highlight	An area or a spot in a drawing, painting, or photograph that is strongly illuminated.
Line	Line art or line drawing is any image that consists of distinct straight or curved lines placed against a background, without gradations in shade or hue to represent two-dimensional or three-dimensional objects.

Mark-making	A term used to describe the different lines and patterns we apply in a piece of art to create texture.
Material	Material in art terms is the use of specific equipment e.g. Pencil, Paint, Pastel
Pattern	Pattern is an underlying structure that organizes surfaces or structures in a consistent, regular manner. Pattern can be described as a repeating unit of shape or form.
Pressure	The amount of force applied with the pencil, to create a variety of tones.
Primary Colours	The primary colours are Red, Blue and Yellow. They can not be made from a combination of any other colours, but mix together to make secondary and tertiary colours.
Proportion	Proportion refers to the relative size and scale of the various elements in a design.
Rendering	An artistic context refers to the light and dark values used to render a realistic object, or to create depth. Created by a variety of pressure or layers.
Scale	Scale refers to the size of an object (a whole) in relationship to another object (another whole).
Secondary Colours	A colour produced by mixing two primary colours in equal proportions. The secondary colours are orange, green and purple.
Shading	Shading is used in drawing for depicting levels of darkness on paper by applying media more densely or with a darker shade for darker areas, and less densely or with a lighter shade for lighter areas.
Shadow	A shadow is a dark (real image) area where light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object. It occupies all of the three-dimensional volume behind an object with light in front of it.
Shape	In the visual arts, shape is a flat, enclosed area of an artwork created through lines, textures, colours or an area enclosed by other shapes such as triangles, circles, and squares.
Surface	In the visual arts, the surface is the outside part or uppermost layer of something on or within a piece of work.
Symmetry	Symmetrical balance refers to balance that is achieved by arranging elements on either side of the centre of a composition in an equally weighted manner.
Technique	The manner and ability with which an artist employs the technical skills of a particular art or field of endeavour.
Texture	The perceived surface quality of a work of art. It is an element of two-dimensional and three-dimensional designs and is distinguished by its perceived visual and physical properties.
Tone	An artistic context refers to the light and dark values used to render a realistic object, or to create depth. Created by a variety of pressure or layers.
Warm Colours	The phrase warm colour is used to describe any colour that is vivid or bold in nature. Warm colours are those that tend to advance in space and can be overwhelming. Examples of warm colours include red, yellow and orange.


PICK AND MIX YOUR VISUAL LANGUAGE
Photo
In Focus
Out of focus
Blurred
Over Exposed
Accidental
Digitally Manipulated
Solarised
Under Exposed
Depth of Field
Solarised
Aperture
ShutterSpeed
Lighting
shadow
Linear
Refracted
Sudden
Animated
Filtered
Smooth
Incremental
Diffused
Reflected
Movement
Reduced
Complex
Jerky
Tone
Light
Soft
Tracking
Crisp
Panning
Mid
Zooming
Dark
Happy
Highlight
Relaxed
Mood
Worried
Angry
Sad
Confused
At School
In a book
Home
Gallery
Context
Museum
'Site Specific'
Online
Supermarket
Another Country
Another Century
In the library
Reflective
Shiny
Smooth
Scratched
Hard
Waxy
Surface
Metallic
Weathered
Grainy
Lumpy
Furry
Shape
Geometric
Bloated
Formless
Angular
Hard
Soft
Pixellated
Rhythmic
Chaotic
Tesselated
Repeated
Interrupted
Pattern
Geometric
Rounded
Ordered
Busy
Line
Clean
Wavy
Thick
Hard
Curvy
Soft
In A Play
Thin
Dotted
Erratic
Zig Zag
Delicate
Texture
Matt
Rough
Glossy
Crumbly
Abrasive
Soft
Pencil HB,2B,4B
Monoprint
Biro
Oil Pastel
Chalk pastel
Graphite
Block Paint
Paper Types
Plaster
Medium
Colour
Defined
Opaque
Intense
Translucent
Organic
Tertiary
Hue
Cool
Complementary
Synesthesia
Warm
Bleached
Saturated
Harmonious
Secondary
Dull
Tint
Shade
Aerial
Viewpoint
Perspective
Microscopic
Underneath
Close-Up
Above
Obscured
Scale
Tiny
Portrait
Monumental
Human Scale
Composition
Landscape
Cross Hatching
Triptych
Minimal
Layered
Random
Concept/Theme
Juxtaposed
Art Movements
Pattern
Human Form
Natural Form
Still Life
Imagination
Design/Text
Human Made
watercolour
Collage
Gouache
etching
Acrylic Paint
Oil paint
Lino Print
Canvas
Charcoal