PAINTING

CHAPTER 4

**WORKS**

1. **‘Ghost Ranch’** painting by Georgia O’Keeffe.
2. **‘Madonna Enthroned’** painting by Giotto
3. **‘The Madonna with the Long Neck’** painting by Parmigianino’s.
4. ‘**Creation of Adam’** painting by Michelangelo.
5. **‘Hound and Hunter’** painting by Winslow Homer.
6. **‘Travelers amid Mountains and Streams’** painting by Fan K’uan.
7. **‘Autumn Rhythm’** mixed media by Jackson Pollock’s.
8. **’Marilyn Monroe’** painting by Andy Warhol.
9. **‘The Bay’** painting by Helen Frankenthaler.
10. **‘Impression, Sunrise’** painting by Claude Monet.
11. **‘A Bar at the Folies-Bergere’** painting by Edouard Manet.
12. **‘Luncheon of the Boating party’** painting by Pierre-Auguste Renoir
13. **‘The Boating Party’** painting by Mary Cassatt.
14. **‘The Dancing Class’** painting by Edgar Degas.
15. **‘Dawn at Isawa in Kai Province’** painting by Hokusai
16. **‘Kindred Spirits’** painting by Asher Durand
17. **‘Venus and Mara’** painting by Botticelli.
18. **‘Earth Greens’** painting by Mark Rothko
19. **‘The Starry Night’** painting by Van Gogh.
20. **‘Great American Nude’** painting by Wesselman.
21. **‘Self Portrait’** by Rembrandt van Rjin.

**DEFINITIONS**

1. Participation
2. Media- The materials out of which works of art are made. These elements either have an inherent order, such as colors, or permit an imposed order, such as words; these orders, in turn, are organizable by form.
3. Pigment- the **coloring agent**
4. Binder- The **adhering agent**
5. Tempera- is **pigment bound by egg yolk** and applied to a carefully prepared surface like the wood panels of Cimabue’s thirteenth-century Madonna and Child with Angels.
6. Fresco- A wall painting. Wet fresco involves **pigment applied to wet plaster**. Dry fresco involves pigment applied to a dry wall. Wet fresco generally is much more enduring than dry fresco.
7. Oil painting- uses a **mixture of** **pigment, linseed oil, varnish, and turpentine** to produce either a thin or thick consistency, depending on the artist’s desired effect.
8. Watercolor- the **pigments** of watercolor are **bound in a water-soluble adhesive**, such as gum-arabic, a gummy plant substance.
9. Acrylic- is a **modern synthetic medium**, fundamentally a form of plastic resin that dries very quickly and is flexible for the artist to apply and use.
10. Print- An image created from a **master wooden block**, stone, plate, or screen, usually on paper. **Many impressions can be made** from the same surface.
11. Elements- the basic **components of a medium**. For painting they are line, color, texture, and composition.
12. Representational paintings- painting that has specific objects or events as its primary subject matter.
13. Impressionist school- the famous school of art that flourished between 1870 and 1905, especially in France. Impressionists’ approached to painting was dominated by a concentration on the impression light made on the surface of things.
14. Style- the identifying features – characteristics of form – of a work or group of works that identify it with an artist, group of artists, era, or culture.
15. Expressionism- portraying **strong emotions**.
16. Cubism- showing the **three-dimensional** qualities of things .
17. Surrealism- expressing the **subconscious**.
18. Line- is a continuous marking made by a moving point on a surface.
19. Closed line- In painting, **hard** and sharp lines.
20. Open line- **soft** and blurry lines
21. Axis line- is **an imaginary line** that helps determine the basic **visual directions** of a painting.
22. Color- is composed of three distinct qualities: **hue, saturation, and value**.
23. Hue- is simply the **name** of a color
24. Primary colors- are **red, yellow and blue**.
25. Secondary colors- are **green, orange, and purple**.
26. Tertiary colors- are produced by further mixing which produces another **six colors**.
27. Saturation- refers to the **purity**, vividness, or intensity of a hue.
28. Value or shading- refers to the **lightness or darkness** of a hue, the mixture in the hue of white and black.
29. Complementary colors- are **opposite each other** on the color wheel – for example red and green, orange and blue. When two complements are equally mixed, a neutral gray appears.
30. Texture- is the surface **“feel”** of something.
31. Composition- refers to the **ordering of relationship**: among details, among regions, among details and regions, and among these and the total structure.
32. Principles- are **balance, gradation, movement and rhythm, propotion, variety, and unity**.
33. Balance- refers to the **equilibrium of opposing** visual forces.
34. Gradation- refers to a **continuum of changes** in the details and regions, such as the gradual variations in shape, color value, and shadowing in Siqueiros’s ‘Echo of a Scream’.
35. Movement and Rhythm- refers to the way a painting controls the movement and **pace of our vision**.
36. Proportion-refers to the emphasis achieved by the **scaling of sizes** of shapes.
37. Unity- refers to the **togetherness**, despite contrast, **of details and regions to the whole.**
38. Variety- refers to the **contrast of details and regions**.
39. Techniques- are the **way painters go about applying the principles of composition**.
40. Space and shapes- space is to think of it as a **hollow volume available** for occupation by shapes.
41. Perspective- is the **illusion of depth**.
42. Linear perspective-are **slanting lines inward**.
43. Sensa- The qualities of objects or events that **simulate our sense organs**, especially the eyes.
44. Presentational immediacy- **The awareness** of something that is presented in **its entirety** with an **“all-at-onceness”**