**CHAPTER 1**

* Humanities- Broad areas of the human creatively and analysis essentially involved with values and generally not using strictly objective or scientific methods.
* Marry Wollstonecraft- famous novel Frankenstein
* Values- Objects and events that we care about, that have great importance. Also with reward to color, value refers to the lightness or darkness of a hue. The arts clarify or reveal value.
* Subject matter- what the work of art “is about”
* Carlos Fuentes- wrote ‘The Buried Mirror’
* Taste- what people like
* ‘The Eternal City’ painting by Peter Blume
* Structure- over all organization of a work.
* ‘Guernica’ painting by Picasso
* ‘The Mona Lisa’ painting by Leonardo da Vinci, arguably one of the greatest painters of the Italian Renaissance.
* Sensuous- In painting, the color field as composed by sense.
* Artistic From- is a composition or structure that makes something – a subject matter – more meaningful.
* Perception-
* ‘l(a’ poem by E.E Cummings, the poems title means “l one liness’’
* ‘Paradise lost’ by John Milton
* ‘Piano and Drums’ poem by Gabriel Okara.
* ‘Early Sunday Morning’ painting by Edward Hopper.

**CHAPTER 2**

* Work of art- An artifact that informs about value by means of artistic form.
* Mixed media- made of different objects
* ‘Shovel’ mixed media by Jim Dine
* Dadaist/Dadaism- a movement during World War I in Europe that was anti-everything. It is a precursor of shock art.
* Perception- What we know.
* Conception- What we thing we know.
* Collages- a work made by pasting bits of paper or other material into a flat surface.
* Pop art- Art that realistically depicts and sometimes incorporates mass- products articles, especially the familiar objects of everyday life.
* Artistic form- the organization of a medium that results in clarifying some subject matter.
* Participation- sustained attention and loss of self- awareness.
* Content- the interpretation of subject matter.
* Subject matter- some value expressed in the work of art.
* Identify Art Conceptually

1. Made by an artist
2. Work of art is intended to be a work of art by its maker
3. And recognized experts agree that it is a work of art
4. It is the made rather than the making that counts

* ‘Broadway Boogie Woogie’ painting by Piet Mondrian.
* ‘Echo of a scream painting by Siqueiros.
* ‘May 3, 1808’ painting by Francisco Goya.
* ‘Execution in Saigon’ photograph by Eddie Adams.
* Participation Experience- Letting something initiate and control everything that comes into awareness—thinking form.
* ‘Mont Sainte-Victoire’ photograph by John Rewald.
* Participation and Artistic Form- The undivided and sustained attention to an object or event , induced by strong or artistic form.
* Subject Matter and Artistic form- Subject matter (something of importance) the value, the content is the significantly interpreted subject matter as revealed by the artistic form.
* Participation, Artistic form and Content- Participation is the necessary condition that makes possible or insightful perception of artistic form and content.
* ‘Vulture and child’ photograph by Kevin Carter
* ‘Nude Descending a Staircase’ painting by Duchamp.
* ‘Sleeping Venus’ painting by Giorgione
* ‘Bather Arranging Her Hair’ painting by Pierre-Auguste Renoir.
* ‘Reclining Nude’ painting by Amedeo Modigliani.
* ‘Margaret Evans Pregnant’ painting by Alice Neel.
* ‘Nude under a Pine Tree’ painting by Pablo Picasso.

**Chapter 4**

* 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.
* Pigment- for painting, the coloring agent.
* Binder- The adhering agent for the various media of painting.
* 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.*
* ‘Madonna Enthroned’ painting by Giotto
* 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.
* 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.
* ‘The Madonna with the Long Neck’ painting by Parmigianino’s.
* ‘Creation of Adam’ painting by Michelangelo.
* ‘Hound and Hunter’ painting by Winslow Homer.
* Watercolor- the pigments of watercolor are bound in a water-soluble adhesive, such as gum-arabic, a gummy plant substance.
* ‘The Bay’ painting by Helen Frankenthaler.
* 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.
* ‘Travelers amid Mountains and Streams’ painting by Fan K’uan.
* ‘Autumn Rhythm’ mixed media by Jackson Pollock’s.
* ’Marilyn Monroe’ painting by Andy Warhol.
* 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.
* Elements- the basic components of a medium. For painting they are line, color, texture, and composition.
* ‘Venus and Mara’ painting by Botticelli.
* Line- is a continuous marking made by a moving point on a surface.
* Closed line- In painting, hard and sharp lines.
* Open line- soft and blurry lines
* Axis line- is an imaginary line that helps determine the basic visual directions of a painting.
* ‘Earth Greens’ painting by Mark Rothko
* ‘The Starry Night’ painting by Van Gogh.
* Color- is composed of three distinct qualities: hue, saturation, and value.
* Hue- is simply the name of a color
* Primary colors- are red, yellow and blue.
* Secondary colors- are green, orange, and purple.
* Tertiary colors- are produced by further mixing which produces another six colors.
* Saturation- refers to the purity, vividness, or intensity of a hue.
* Value or shading- refers to the lightness or darkness of a hue, the mixture in the hue of white and black.
* 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.
* Texture- is the surface “feel” of something.
* ‘Great American Nude’ painting by Wesselman.
* Composition- refers to the ordering of relationship: among details, among regions, among details and regions, and among these and the total structure.
* Principles- are balance, gradation, movement and rhythm, propotion, variety, and unity.
* Balance- refers to the equilibrium of opposing visual forces.
* 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’.
* Movement and Rhythm- refers to the way a paitning controls the movement and pace of our vision.
* Proportion-refers to the emphasis achieved by the scaling of sizes of shapes.
* Unity- refers to the togetherness, despite contrast, of details and regions to the whole.
* Variety- refers to the contrast of details and regions.
* Techniques- are the way painters go about applying the principles of composition.
* Space and shapes- space is to think of it as a hollow volume available for occupation by shapes.
* Perspective- is the illusion of depth.
* ‘Ghost Ranch’ painting by Georgia O’Keeffe.
* Linear perspective-are slanting lines inward.
* Sensa- The qualities of objects or events that simulate our sense organs, especially the eyes.
* Presentational immediacy- The awareness of something that is presented in its entirety with an “all-at-onceness”
* ‘Self Portrait’ by Rembrandt van Rjin.
* Representational paintings- painting that has specific objects or events as its primary subject matter.
* 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.
* ‘Impression, Sunrise’ painting by Claude Monet.
* ‘A Bar at the Folies-Bergere’ painting by Edouard Manet.
* ‘Luncheon of the Boating party’ painting by Pierre-Auguste Renoir
* ‘The Boating Party’ painting by Mary Cassatt.
* ‘The Dancing Class’ painting by Edgar Degas.
* ‘Dawn at Isawa in Kai Province’ painting by Hokusai
* ‘Kindred Spirits’ painting by Asher Durand
* 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.
* Expressionism- portraying strong emotions.
* Cubism- showing the three-dimensional qualities of things .
* Surrealism- expressing the subconscious.