1. Visual elements
   (1) Da Vinci:Painting is concerned with all the 10 attributes of sight,which are:
      ① Darkness&light
      ② Solidity&colour
      ③ Form&Position
      ④ Distance&Propinquity
      ⑤ Motion&rest
   (2) Visual elements
      ① Line:Form&Position;Motion&rest
      ② Perspective:Distance&Propinquity
      ③ Color:Solidity&colour
      ④ Tone:Darkness&light
   (3) Sandro Botticelli:Italy painter of Early Renaissance(1445-1510)
      ① The birth of Venus
         1) Line-fundamental
         2) Light&dark-flying
      ② Spring:line define the shapes-balance
   (4) Line: In summary,line is fundamental for Botticelli with which defines form and position as well as motion and vest
2. Visual elements:perspective
   (1) Florence Baptistery of st John
   (2) Vanishing Point(Three dimensional space&Real extension of world):
      ① The last supper:VP is on the head of Christ
      ② Keys:converge center of the door
      ③ School of Athens:the center of B&C
   (3) Perspective: In summary,linear perspective is a system that creates on illusion of depth on a flat surface.
3. Visual Elements:Tone-define lightness or darkness of a colour
   (1) Example
      ① Strong contrast
      ② Shapes not with light but with different colour of shadow; illuminate of the natural light
      ③ More directly on Goliath
   (2) Tone: In summary, tone defines the lightness or darkness of a color,the total values of an art-work can be adjusted to alter its expressive characte
4. Color:fundamental
   (1) Natural pigments
      ① Pigments from plants:indigo 靛蓝
      ② Pigments from minerals：red chalk;ultramarine 群青
      ③ Pigments from animals：cochineal 胭脂红；tyrian purple(sea snail)紫色
   (2) Pigments from bible:blue purple and scarlet
   (3) Colour symbolism
      ① Blue:peace
      ② Red:Blood;love;passion;devotion

③ Yellow:
  1) Positive:color of sun;represent light;hope;wisdom;st peter
  2) negative:outsider of faith;yellow star;coward(yellow-belly)
(4) Color:In summary,color is the visual elements that has the strongest effect on our emotions.it is the elements we use to create the mood of atmosphere of an art work

5. Types of painting in Renaissance Art
  (1) Main painting mediums
    ① Egg Tempera
      1) Wood panel;canvas
      2) The white of the egg;the yolk
      3) Fast drying and permanent
      4) Exp:
        a. The madonna and child
        b. The birth of venus
    ② Fresco
      1) Lime plaster;wet
      2) Punch;charcoal powder;pricked
      3) Dry fast
      4) Exp:school of Athens
    ③ Oil painting
      1) Wood panel;canvas
      2) Composition;versatile
      3) Exp:Mona Lisa

6. Stage of Italian Renaissance Art
  (1) Renaissance
    ① Rebirth
    ② Rediscovery of ancient civilization
    ③ Evolution of research method relying on experience or observation
    ④ Naturalism-secular
      1) Study of natural word
      2) Revived interest in Antiquity
  (2) Major stage
    ① Proto
      1) 14th century
      2) Giotto
    ② Early
      1) 1400-1490
      2) Florence
      3) Focused on liner perspective
      4) Donatello Sculpture(David);Brunelleschi Architecture(cathedral of Florence;) Masaccio in painting(human body)
      5) Financially supported by the Medici Family
    ③ High
      1) 1480-1520

2) Rome
3) Focused on the figure
4) Da Vinci;Michelangelo(solitary genius,The Last Judgements,dome);
5) Raphael(Madonna,Graceful beauty);
6) Financially supported by the pope and private commisions

④ Late
1) 16th century
2) Venice
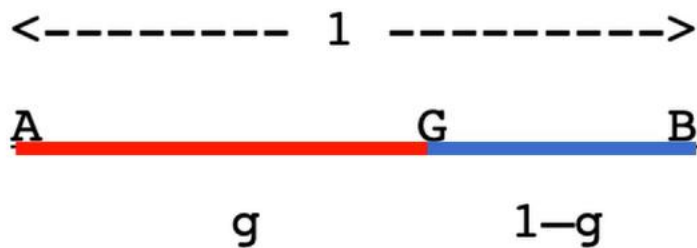3) Asymmetry,landscape
4) Female nudes
5) Titan;Tintoretto;Veronese

7. Golden Ratio
(1) Other names
① The Golden Mean
② The Divine SECTION
③ The Golden Cut
④ The Golden Proportion
⑤ The Divine Proportion
⑥ Phi
(2) The Golden Mean

Golden Mean   GB/AG=AG/AB

<----------- 1 ----------->

A ──────────── G ──────── B

g   1—g

GB/AG=AG/AB

(3) Luca Pacioli:<The Divine Proportion>
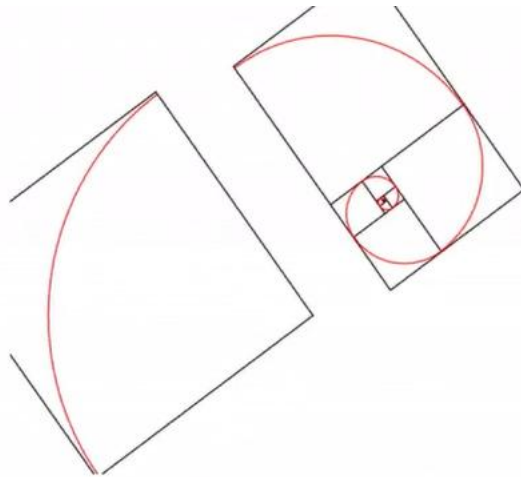(4) Phidias
(5) Numeric Definition:to a particular value

Fibonacci Series

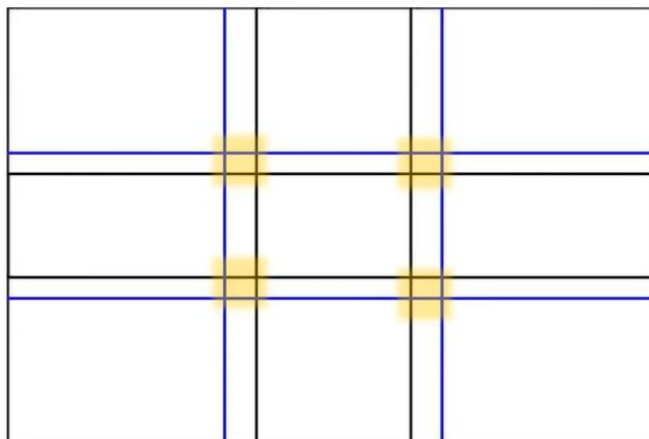A series of numbers in which each number (*Fibonacci number*) is the sum of the two preceding numbers.

0	1	1	2	3	5	8	13	21	34

⬆ ➕ ⬆
NUM1 NUM2

$1/1 = 1$
$2/1 = 2$
$3/2 = 1.5$
$5/3 = 1.6666...$
$8/5 = 1.6$
$13/8 = 1.625$
$21/13 = 1.61538...$
$34/21 = 1.61904...$

(6) The Golden Rectangle
(7) Golden Spiral

(8) Golden Ratio in Art
   ① The school of Athens
   ② The creation of Adam
(9) The Rule of Thirds

Blue lines = Rule of Thirds | Black lines = Phi Grid

① The Deluge
8. Composition:balance and proportion
   (1) Use to describe the arrangements of visual elements
     ① How the line,shape,lights organized and shaped by:
       1) Unity
       2) Balance
       3) Movement
       4) Rhythm
       5) Focus
       6) Contrast
       7) Pattern
       8) Proportion
       9) To give the painting a struture
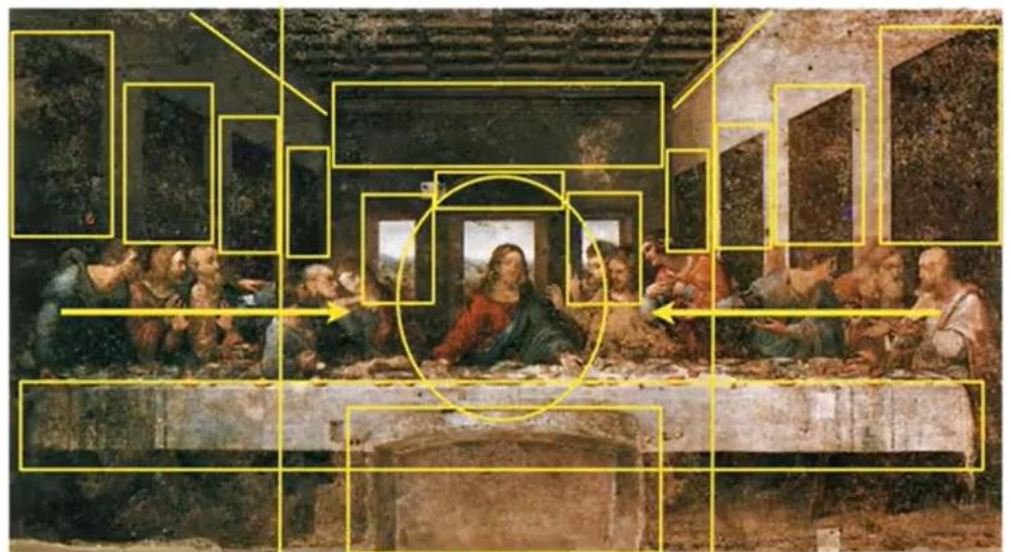   (2) Balance
     ① Symmetry-symmetrical Balance
       1) Not only give the picture balance,but also stability and formality
       2) Easily established in art:

Both Vertical & Horizontal lines of symmetry
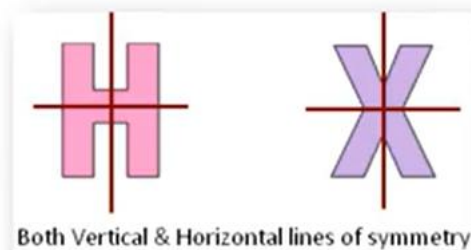
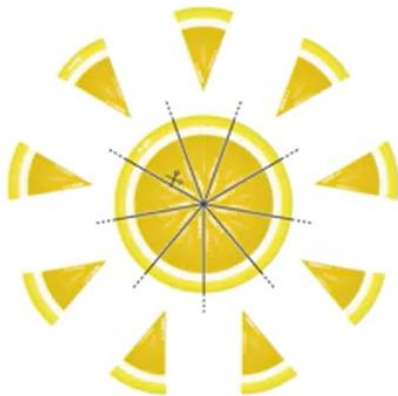   3) The last Supper

Da Vinci, Last Supper, 1495-1498

   (3) Asymmetrical balance

① The same amount of details

Polykleitos, *Doryphoros (Spear-Bearer)*, c. 450-40
B.C.E., ancient Roman marble copy found in Pompeii
of the lost bronze original, 211 cm (Archaeological
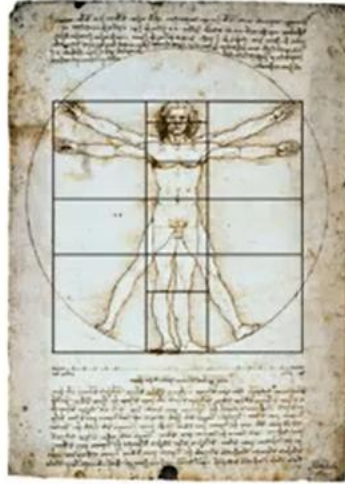Museum, Naples)

(4) Radial Symmetry:around an Axis

Axis (轴)

① Create a sense of unity
② Used in sacred place:highly ordered

The Last Judgment under Brunelleschi's Dome inside the Florence Cathedral by Giorgio Vasari
and Frederico Zuccari, 1572-1579

(5) Proportion
- ① Keys to over perception of balance
- ② Vitruvian man:proportion of man,great math to draw a perfect body

Da Vinci, ink on paper, c. 1490

- ③ Changes over time
  - 1) In the time of renaissance,the shape of woman is plump and healthy,imply wealth and fertility

(6) Composition

- Composition is essential to the success of a painting. Good composition draws the viewer in and then moves the viewer's eye across the whole painting so that everything is taken in, finally settling on the main subject of the painting.
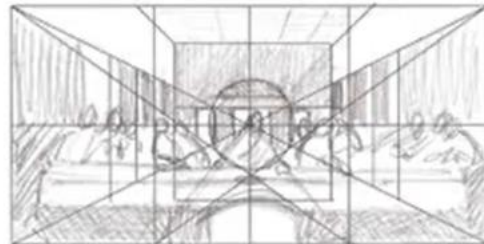
9. How to describe a Piece of Art
   (1) What the piece of art is
   - ① Sketch(速写，素描)
   - ② Painting
   - ③ Fresco
   - ④ Sculpture
   - ⑤ Altarpiece(祭坛画)
   (2) When and by whom it is created
   (3) What type of material it is made of
   - ① Oil painting
   - ② Fresco

③ Tempora
④ Bronze
⑤ Marble

(4) What it looks like or what it shows

①

The painting shows the moment when Christ,standing in the center dressed purple and blue garments,gives the keys of the heavenly kingdom to the kneeling St.Peter.

(5) Talk about the way the painting make you feel/make people feel in general

- dynamic
- lively
- Vivid
- bright
- warm
- evocative 令人回味的
- captivative 有吸引力的
- inspiring 启发思考的
- Compelling 引人入胜的
- It captures my imagination ...

(6) Useful words connected with art
① Aesthetic:pleasing to the eye;aesthetic appeal
    1) I'm impressed by this piece of work for its aesthetic appeal
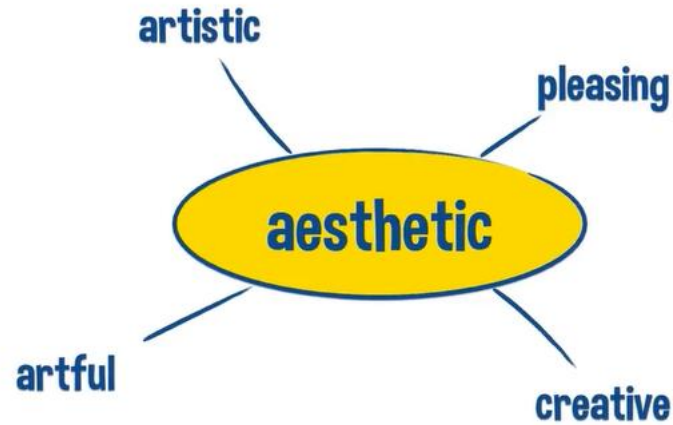   2) The painting is aesthetically appealing

aesthetic

aesthetic quality

aesthetic value

aesthetically pleasing

aesthetic appeal

② Depict:show/describe
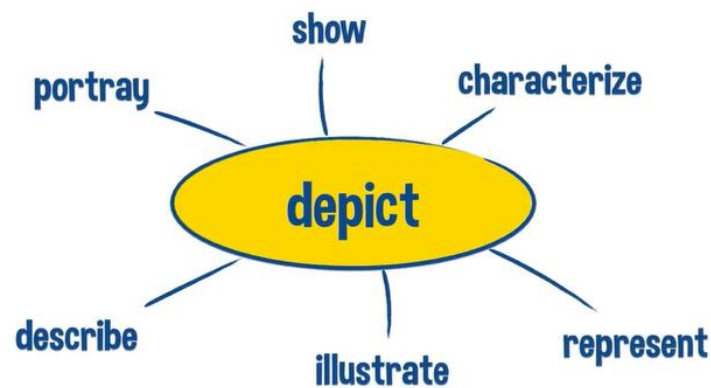   1) This painting depicts David holding the head of Goliath
   2) Use

depict in

depict as

depict a scene

depict life

③ Icon:symbol
   1) The painting of art is a famous religious icon
   2) J.K.Rowing is an icon for female writers
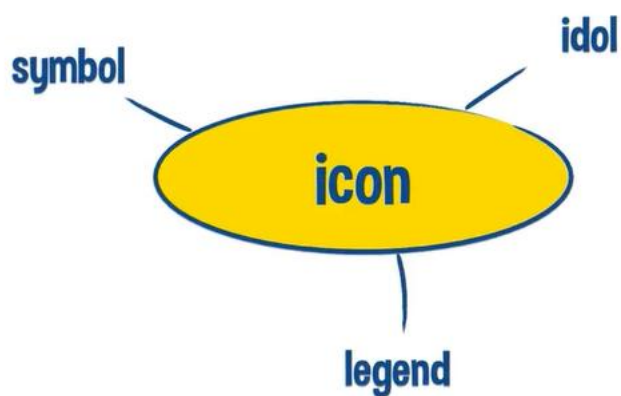
icon

religious icon

cultural icon

sporting icon

iconic status

idol

symbol

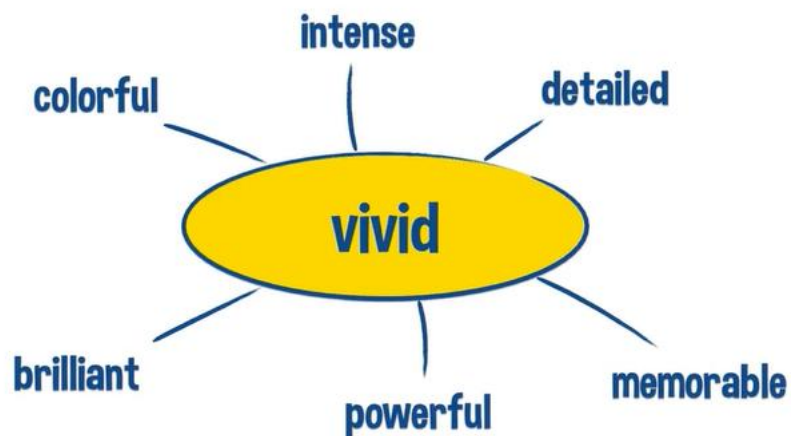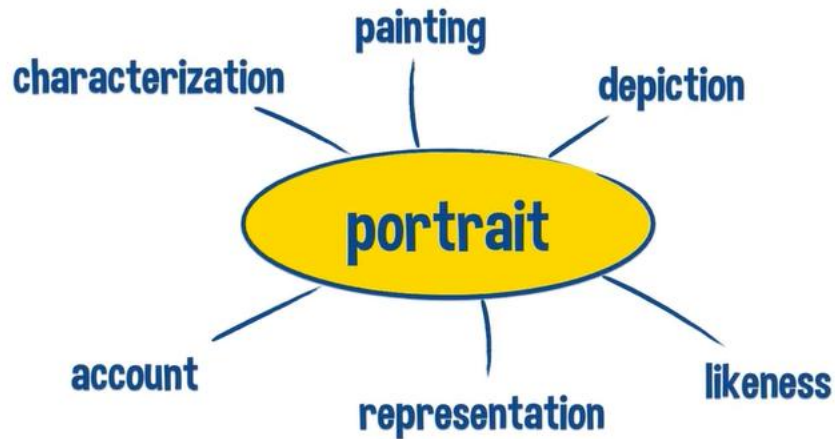**icon**

legend

④ Vivid
  1) Perugino's painting are characterized by vivid colors
  2) Means the color is clear,right and stands out

intense

colorful

detailed

vivid

brilliant

powerful

memorable

⑤ Portrait
  1) This is a self portrait of Sandro Botticelli

⑥ **An example**

1) **This is a painting of Sandro Botticelli**
2) **The birth of Venus**
3) **This is a large tempera painting on canvas**
4) **Probably made in the middle of 14th**
5) **Botticelli is an icon of Early Italian Renaissance**
6) **The subject matter is Greek mythology**
7) **The nude female figure is Venus,worship by the ancient Greeks**
8) **Dipict the picture that Venus is on the shore,giant shell**
9) **Very unusual and memorable**
10) **Not very realistic**
11) **Before trying to picture the perspective of light in nature**
12) **Line is fundamental for Botticelli:movement of drawing**
13) **Color**
14) **Captivating:When you are looking at Botticelli's painting,you are drawn into the painting.And you are curious about the figure in center.You can't help yourself to wonder:where does she come from and where does she going**

10. How to interpret artwork in historical context
    (1) Historical context:

      ① Time and place,when and where

      ② Why and by whom

      ③ What was its function

      ④ How important is it at later historical moments

(2) Subject matter

    ① What is shown and why

        1) When the subject matter is uncertain or treated in an unusual way

        2) Typically through comparison

        3) Exp:the sacrifice of Issac



(3) Function

    ① Understanding function is crucial;plays role in determining many features

② Including:subject matter;materials;format and aspects of style
③ Understanding function by identifying types:what purpose did it serve beyond aestheic
④ What were the personal motivations of the people responsible for making the work:not only the artist but also the patrons
⑤ Sistine

Sistine Ceiling as an Example: Subject Matter
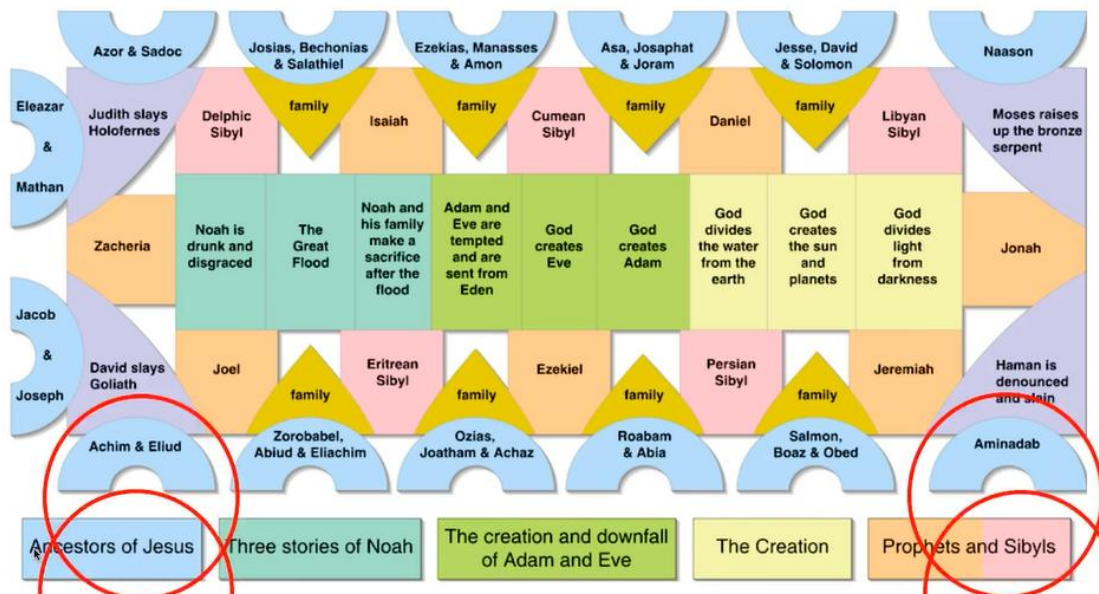
Make everything related to the church is splendid and all inspiring

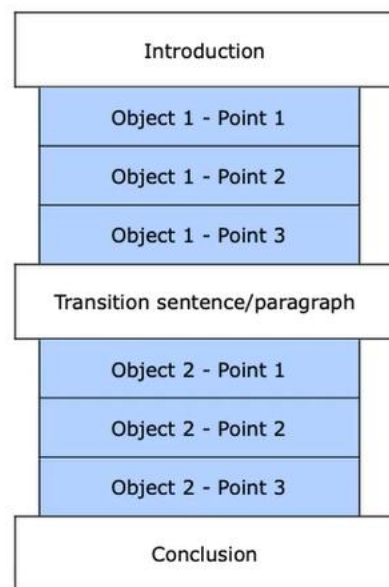Glorifying the papacy and make the church large

11. Interpret Artwork through Artist's life
    (1) Bacchus
    (2) David
    (3) The divine power to"make man"
    (4) Michelangelo and Pope Julius
        ① Ask him to stop
        ② Going to painting the ceiling of Sistine
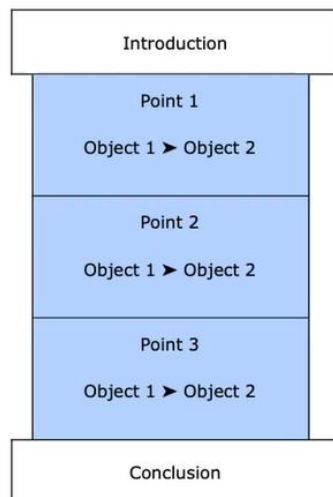12. Compare and Contrast Point-by-Point Structure
    (1) Block structure

Block

Introduction

| Object 1 - Point 1 |
| Object 1 - Point 2 |
| Object 1 - Point 3 |

| Transition sentence/paragraph |

| Object 2 - Point 1 |
| Object 2 - Point 2 |
| Object 2 - Point 3 |

| Conclusion |

①
② All the information being contrast or compared is giving first and all the information about another is listed afterwards

    (2) Point-by-point structure

Point-by-point

Introduction

| Point 1 |
| Object 1 ➤ Object 2 |

| Point 2 |
| Object 1 ➤ Object 2 |

| Point 3 |
| Object 1 ➤ Object 2 |

| Conclusion |

①

②　Each similarity or difference for one thing is followed the other

③　Clearer

(3)　Criteria for comparison/contrast

①　Visual elements

1)　Line

2)　Perspective

3)　Colour

4)　Tone

②　Composition of features

1)　Sense of unity

2)　Balance

3)　Movement

4)　Focus

5)　Pattern

6)　Proportion

③　Expressive qualities

1)　grumpy

2)　Tragic

3)　Delight

4)　Inspirational

(4)　Example:two versions of virgin of the rocks

①　Difference:light color tone

②　Compositional detail

1)　All the things are larger in the painting one the left

2)　The main composition is no difference between the two painting

3)　The right one is raised and the index finger is pointed to jone xx and the left one is turn down

4)　The eyes are turn to gaze and the general direction of the viewer;

5)　the London version contains traditional things is missing form the other

a.　The halo

6)　The loop painting is softer and warmer;the contrast on the London painting is much sharper;the faces and forms in the loop painting is more delicately painted and scuttlely blurt

7)　These difference made the two version mysterious and famous.

13.　Compare and contrast:block structure

(1)　Example:The Birth of Venus&Para Avis(500years apart)

①　*Both painting share similar objects——a woman in the center.Both are in a static pose with long legs and feet*

②　*It both to be emerging from the water as they inborn from the sea*

③　*They are both colorful and have impression of a background.Land,sea and trees.*

④　*Nither of the Artist use any type of deep perspective space.*

⑤　***Botticelli's Venus*** is an incredibly beautiful woman with a smooth delicate skin and golden hair may possible by heavy reliance of using lines.

⑥　The line in the painting is express a great sense of movement.

⑦   The fine modeling and the flesh white color gives her a appearance of statue.

⑧   She is in pale lighting which gives her elegance that reconcile spiritual qualities with physical beauty.

⑨   ***In contrast,the right figure is abstract, vibrant in color and rich in pattern.***

⑩   With the dimensionality of real life that with no reference to the specifics.

⑪   Gucilin uses the affects of layers rather than lines to achieve her distinctness and intricacy.Depicting a sense of the future.