**GE3\_ ART APPRECIATION FINAL EXAM COVERAGE**

**Comprehensive Study Coverage: Elements of Art, Art History, and Modern & Contemporary Art**

**I. Elements and Principles of Art and Music**

**Elements of Visual Art**

**The basic components used to create an artwork are known as the elements of art.**

* **Line: A path made by a moving point, possessing length, direction, and width.**
  + **Horizontal Lines are often associated with rest or calm.**
  + **Vertical Lines suggest height and stability**
  + **Diagonal Lines convey movement and instability**
* **Shape and Form:**
  + **Shape is two-dimensional (having height and width)**
  + **Shapes can be broadly categorized as Geometric or Organic**
  + **Form is three-dimensional (having height, width, and depth.**
* **Color (Hue): The property of color has three main characteristics:**
  + **Hue (the name of the color, like red or blue).**
  + **Value (lightness or darkness).**
  + **Intensity (brightness or dullness)**
  + **Tertiary colors are the six hues achieved when primary and secondary colors are mixed**
  + **Analogous harmonies use colors located beside each other on the color wheel**
  + **Complementary harmonies use two colors located opposite each other on the color wheel**
* **Texture: This element can be real or implied and is experienced through the sense of touch (and sight), making the art object tactile**

**Principles of Art**

**The principles of art govern how the elements are organized.**

* **Proportion: Involves the size relationship between components in a composition**
* **The Greeks highly valued the golden ratio (1:1.618)**
* **Proportion can be Natural, Exaggerated, or Idealized**
* **Balance: The visual equilibrium of an artwork.**
  + **Symmetrical Balance offers the most stable visual sense**
  + **Asymmetrical Balance is unequal distribution of visual weight.**
  + **Radial Balance distributes elements around a central point**
* **Harmony: Refers to the flow and interconnectedness of elements in an artwork, linking unity and variety**

**Elements of Music**

* **Dynamics: The loudness or quietness of music**
  + **Decrescendo and Diminuendo both refer to the decrease in loudness**
* **Timbre: The quality of music that distinguishes a voice or an instrument from another; often likened to the "color of music"**
* **Texture: Describes the layers of sound. Monophonic texture has a single melodic line**
* **Harmony: Includes the use of pitch combinations.**
  + **Consonance refers to a smooth-sounding combination of pitches**
  + **Dissonance is a harsh-sounding combination of pitche**
* **Tempo Terms (Classical Music):**
  + **Largo is a tempo that is slowly and broadly**
  + **Allegro is fast and bright**
  + **Andante is at a walking pace**
  + **Vivace is lively and fast**

**II. Art in Early Civilizations and Emerging Europe**

**The Stone Age (Early Civilization)**

**The Stone Age is divided into three periods : Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic**

* **Paleolithic Period (Old Stone Age): Art is primarily seen as an adaptation to the Ice Age34. The main forms of art include Cave Paintings, Sculptures (e.g., Venus figurines symbolizing fertility or a mother goddess ), and Tools as Art (engravings on bones, stones, and ivory)**
* **Mesolithic Period (Middle Stone Age): Humans began domesticating animals Petroglyphs (rock carvings) with abstract symbols and geometric designs started appearing**
* **Neolithic Period (New Stone Age): Art reflects the change to a more stable life through farming and domestication. Art forms include megalithic monuments (like Stonehenge ), pottery, and decoration41.**

**Egyptian Civilization**

**Egyptian art served primarily to honor and protect the pharaohs on their journey to the afterlife as seen in colossal statues and tombs like the Pyramids of Giza**

* **The periods of Egyptian Civilization's art are the Old Kingdom, Middle Kingdom, and New Kingdom44.**
* **The Narmer Palette commemorates the unification of Upper and Lower Egypt**
* **The Amarna Revolution under King Akhenaton saw a temporary shift towards monotheism and naturalism in art**
* **The Tomb of Tutankhamen, discovered by Howard Carter in 1922, is the most significant find, containing gold artworks and a solid gold coffin**

**Greek and Roman Art (Classical Period)**

* **Geometric Period: Artworks were dominated by patterns, lines, and geometric shapes**
* **Classical Period (480–323 BCE): Represented the height of Greek sculpture and architecture. Works emphasized harmony, proportion, and balance, leading to the rebuilding of temples**
* **Hellenistic Period (323–31 BCE): Artworks shifted focus toward emotional expression and realism**
* **Roman Builders: The Colosseum manifests Roman craftsmanship focusing on the logical organization of the entire edifice**

**Art of Emerging Europe**

* **Middle Ages: A period where religious works and the construction of grand cathedrals were central. The two cathedral categories were Romanesque and Gothic**
* **Renaissance Technique: Chiaroscuro is the technique that uses light and dark contrasts and tones to make two-dimensional paintings look more three-dimensional and dramatic**
* **Baroque Period (1600–1750): Originated in Rome and emphasized dramatic lighting, rich colors, and ornamentation**
* **Mannerism: An art style characterized by distorted figures, two-dimensional spaces, and discordant hues**

**III. Artists, Artisans, and the Art World**

**Artist vs. Artisan**

* **Artists create works that are primarily aesthetic and expressive**
* **Artisans create items that are primarily functional or decorative**
* **In the Middle Ages, artisans were formalized into guilds—groups of craftsmen specializing in a particular trad**
* **The master mason in Gothic cathedral construction oversaw the work of numerous men with varying skills**
* **The bottega was the portion of the Renaissance artist's studio where the actual work usually happened, as opposed to the *studiolo* (conceptual development)**

**The Art World and Production**

* **The Art World is the complex network of relationships and exchanges involving artists, buyers, dealers, and museums**
  + **Curators interpret and develop the significance, relationships, and relevance of artworks or collections. An Independent Curator is freelance and not affiliated with a specific museum or gallery.**
  + **Galleries are commercial places involved in selling and promoting artists and artworks**
  + **Other roles include Buyers and Collectors and Art Dealers**
* **Medium: The mode of expression in which the concept, idea, or message is conveyed, whether concrete or ephemeral**
* **Tripartite Process of Creating Artwork:**
  1. **Pre-Production: Initial concept development, research, exploration, and gathering of materials**
  2. **Production: The execution of the concept and the creative manipulation of materials**
  3. **Post-Production**

**National Recognition**

* **Orden ng Pambansang Alagad ng Sining (Order of National Artists): The highest national recognition given to Filipino individuals for significant contributions to the development of Philippine arts. The first recipient in 1972 was Fernando Amorsolo.**
* **Gawad Manlilikha ng Bayan (National Living Treasures Award): The award for traditional artists, created in 1992 and first conferred in 1993. An early recipient in 1993 was Samaon Sulaiman (master of the *kutyapi*)**

**IV. Modern and Contemporary Art**

**The overarching characteristic that segments art history into periods is significant ideas, canons and tradition, preferences and dominance of styles, media, and mode of production. The term "contemporary" art is difficult to define because people have different opinions about what counts as the "present" or the "now"**

**Modern Art (Early 20th Century)**

**Modern Art is defined by a transition from traditional rules, focusing on experimentation, personal expression, and individuality**

* **Futurism: Highlighted the speed, energy, dynamism, and power of machines in the early twentieth century**
* **Fauvism: Revolutionized art by using pure and vibrant colors applied straight from the paint tubes directly to the canvas**
* **Cubism: Focused on the two-dimensional surface of the picture plane, rejecting techniques like perspective and foreshortening**
* **Art Nouveau (1890–1910): An ornamental art style using long and organic asymmetrical lines, often resembling insect wings or flower stalks**
* **Post-Impressionism: Emerged in France, developing individual styles and emphasizing defining form**
* **Abstract Expressionism: Affiliated with New York painters like Pollock, combining abstraction with gestural techniques, mark-making, and spontaneity, conveying emotion**
  + **Color Fields style emphasizes the emotional power of colors**

**Contemporary Art Movements**

**The shift to contemporary art was strongly marked by Postmodernism**

* **Postmodernism: Challenged Modernism's strict rules, embracing many smaller movements, and was based on doubt toward big ideas and universal truths**
* **Pop Art: Took ideas and materials from commercial culture, focusing on everyday objects and challenging the divide between "high" and "low" art**
  + **It's described as "expendable," meaning short-lived, not meant to last forever**
  + **A major criticism was that it used "ordinary" (or banal) subjects that seemed too simple to be "true art".**
  + **Key artists include Andy Warhol, James Rosenquist, and Roy Lichtenstein.**
* **Minimalism: An extreme abstraction favoring geometric shapes, color fields, and industrial materials, often characterized by the sparse**
* **Op Art (Optical Art): Relied on illusion to inform the experience of artwork, using color, pattern, and perspective tricks to create movement and dynamism.**
* **Conceptual Art: Fought against the idea that art is a commodity**
* **Performance Art: Related to conceptual art, it is often durational in nature, may be planned or spontaneous, and focuses on the idea or message rather than entertaining**
* **Installation Art: A type of immersive art, usually large-scale and sometimes site-specific, where the environment in which the viewer interacts is transformed**
* **Photorealism: A style where painstaking attention to detail results in works so precise they look like a photo, and the artist's personal style (visible brushstrokes) is usually not strongly asserted**
* **Neo-Pop Art: Revived interest in Pop Art in the 1980s, using famous icons while often questioning and criticizing popular culture**
* **Gutai: The Japanese post-war movement (1950s–1970s) meaning "embodiment or concreteness," which conveyed freedom, individuality, and openness**