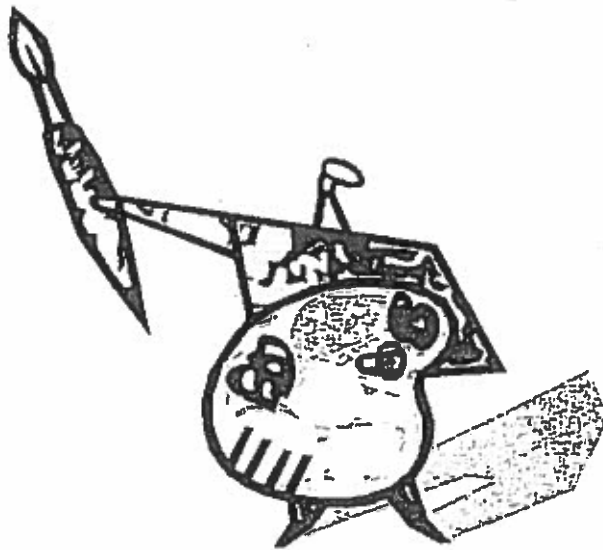


Name _____

Art Fundamentals

Semester 2
Chapters 8 – 14

Art Talk Student Workbook



Starting date: ____/____/____

Half due: ____/____/____

Finish: ____/____/____

Name _____

Date _____

I. RECALLING VOCABULARY

Directions Match each description with the correct word or term in the box. Write the letter of the correct word or term in the blank at the left of each description.

- _____ 1. A unit that is repeated in visual rhythm.
- _____ 2. Rhythm you receive through your eyes rather than through your ears.
- _____ 3. A kind of sculpture that actually moves in space.
- _____ 4. The principle of art that indicates movement by the repetition of elements.
- _____ 5. A three-dimensional motif.
- _____ 6. A two-dimensional decorative visual repetition.
- _____ 7. Creates the look and feeling of action and guides the viewer's eyes.

- A. kinetic
- B. module
- C. motif
- D. pattern
- E. rhythm
- F. visual rhythm
- G. visual movement

II. RECALLING FACTS

A. Directions Place a *T* next to each statement that is true and an *F* next to each statement that is false.

- _____ 1. The principle of rhythm is used in all art forms.
- _____ 2. Rhythm is created by the measure of time between musical sounds in music.
- _____ 3. A viewer's eyes follow the visual beats through a work of art, enabling visual rhythms to create a sensation of movement.
- _____ 4. Rhythm results from repetition.
- _____ 5. Module is a word used to describe a decorative surface design.
- _____ 6. Different arrangements of motif and space create different visual rhythms.
- _____ 7. An example of a progressive rhythm would be starting with a circle and not changing its size each time it is repeated.
- _____ 8. Regular rhythm has a steady beat.
- _____ 9. All rhythms have a pattern, and all patterns have a rhythm.

B. Directions Answer each question with a complete sentence.

1. How is visual rhythm created? _____

2. What is the difference between "beats" and "rests"? _____

3. What are the five different types of rhythm? _____

4. What is a mobile? _____

III. CRITICAL THINKING

Directions: Choose one of the following short essay questions

1. **Analyze.** Select one of the works of art you studied in this chapter. How did the artist use visual movement to control the way the viewer looks at this work of art? In your answer consider the placement of the visual beats in the work of art you describe.

2. **Extend.** Which of the visual rhythms have you used in your own works of art? In your answer explain why you used the particular visual rhythm or rhythms and the effect of each on your work of art. You can refer to more than one of your own works of art in any medium.

APPLICATION ACTIVITY 15

Name _____ Date _____ Class Period _____

A Rhythmic Word Search

Directions Hidden in the puzzle below are words associated with the principle of rhythm. The words are listed below and may appear backward, forward, horizontally, vertically, or diagonally in the puzzle. Find the words in the puzzle and circle them.

kineic	rhythm	motif	pattern
module	visual	progressive	dynamism
movement	random	regular	alternating
flowing	beats	rests	repetition

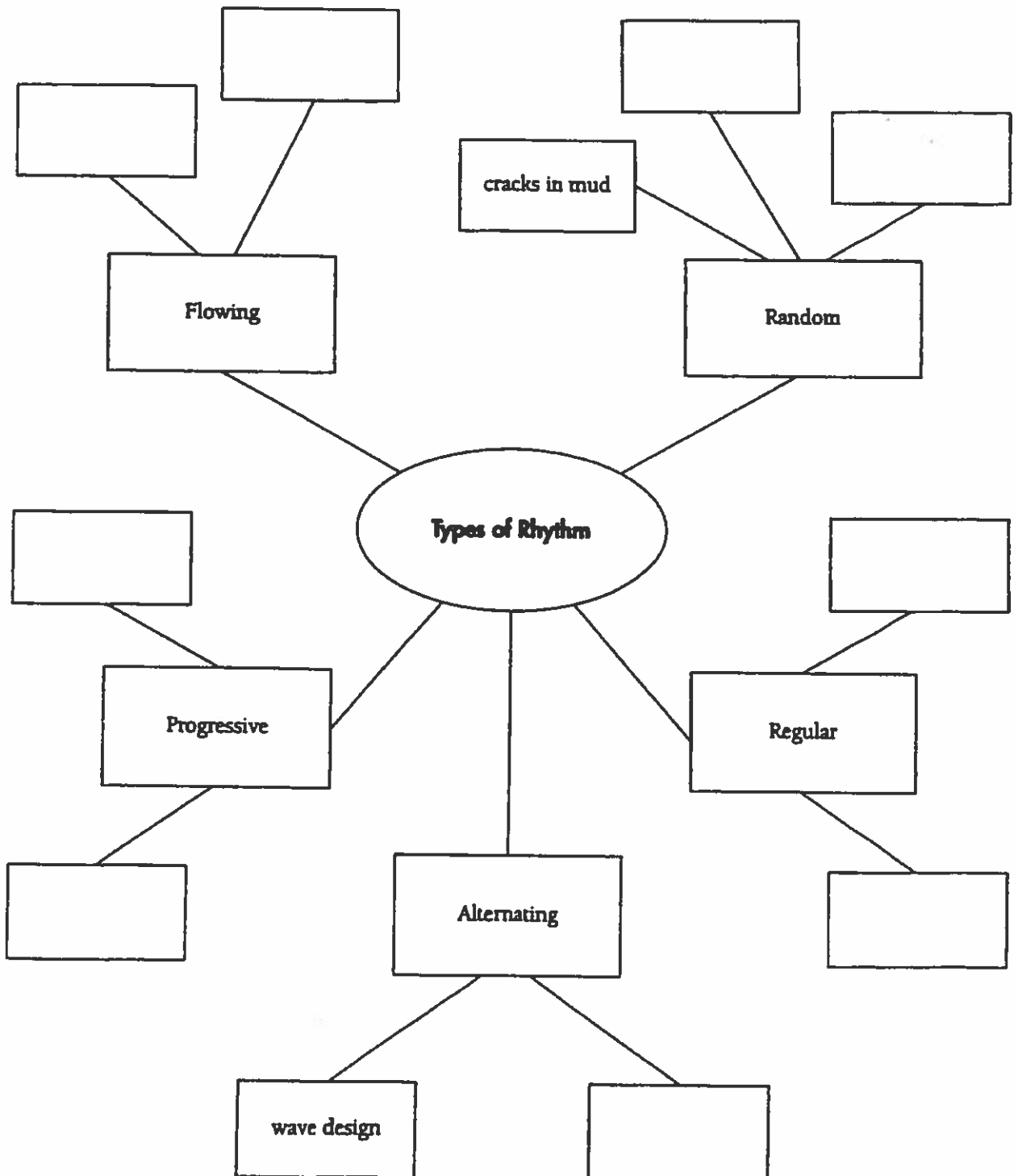


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CONCEPT MAP 8

Name _____ Date _____ Class Period _____

Directions: Fill in the chart below by adding the type of rhythm and give examples of each.



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Applying Your Skills - PICK 1 -- Label your paper "Chapter 8 Project"

1. **Using Random Rhythm:** Choose one letter of the alphabet. Look through newspapers and magazines for large examples of that letter. Cut out a minimum of 20 letters. Arrange them on a piece of colored paper in the shape of that letter. If you are having trouble finding large letters, draw letters of your own on your design. **Computer option:** Choose one letter of the alphabet, Using different fonts, create at least 20 different examples of the letter. You can flip, rotate, size, or color as well. Arrange them in the shape of your letter on your paper.

OR

2. **Progressive Rhythm:** Start with a simple geometric shape, such as a square, for your motif. Create a progressive rhythm by gradually changing the square into a free-form shape. Next, draw a picture using simple shapes. Change the shapes gradually, using progressive rhythm, to tell a visual story.

Art Fundamentals
Chapter 9

STUDY GUIDE 9

Name _____ Date _____ Class Period _____

For use with pages 226-241

Directions This chapter focuses on the types of balance and how they are used in works of art. As you read, complete the following:

1. How does visual balance make you feel? What does visual imbalance cause you to feel? _____

2. What is formal balance and how do you create it? _____

3. Why are humans attracted to symmetry? _____

4. What emotions might symmetry express to us? _____

5. What is radial balance? Give an example found in nature and an example found in architecture. _____

6. How does natural balance differ from formal balance? _____

7. How do artists create informal balance? _____

8. Why is informal balance more complicated to produce than formal balance? _____

9. Name and explain the factors that can influence visual weight in the chart below.

Name of Factor	Explanation
Size	
	An object with a complicated contour is more interesting and appears to be heavier than one with a simple contour.
Color	
Position	

10. Describe the expressive qualities of the following forms of balance.

- (a) Formal balance _____
- (b) Approximate symmetry _____
- (c) Radial design _____
- (d) Informal balance _____

Name _____ Date _____

I. RECALLING VOCABULARY*Directions* Use a word from the word bank to complete each of the sentences.

balance	informal balance
central axis	radial balance
formal balance	symmetry

1. A dividing line that works like the point of balance in the balance scale is a _____.
2. _____ occurs when the forces or elements of a design come out from a central point.
3. When equal, or very similar, elements are placed on opposite sides of a central axis a _____ occurs.
4. The principle of art concerned with equalizing visual forces, or elements, in a work of art is called _____.
5. A balance of unlike objects results in _____.
6. A word used to describe formal balance in which two halves of a balanced composition are identical, mirror images of each other is called _____.

II. RECALLING FACTS*A. Directions* Match each question with the correct answer in the box. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank at the left of each sentence.

- _____ 1. What principle of art must all artworks have?
- _____ 2. What does a visual imbalance create?
- _____ 3. What is the easiest type of balance to recognize and create?
- _____ 4. What is another term for symmetry?
- _____ 5. What type of symmetry is almost symmetrical?
- _____ 6. Where does radial balance frequently occur?
- _____ 7. What is another term for informal balance?
- _____ 8. What areas in a painting are a viewer's eyes drawn to?
- _____ 9. What does an uneven pattern of highlights and dark, irregular shadows create?
- _____ 10. What kind of balance does a flower illustrate?

A.	a sense of uneasiness
B.	approximate symmetry
C.	asymmetry
D.	bright color
E.	formal balance
F.	radial
G.	rough texture
H.	balance
I.	in nature
J.	bilateral symmetry

B. *Directions* Answer each question with a complete sentence.

11. What are the two types of balance? _____

12. What is the main difference between the two kinds of balance? _____

13. Why is radial balance a complicated variation of symmetry? _____

14. Why is a small area of bright color able to balance a larger area of a dull, more neutral color?

15. What happens as the contrast in value between an object and the background increases?

III. CRITICAL THINKING

Directions Answer the following essay questions on the blank lines.

1. **Extend.** Which of the following kinds of balance do you prefer to use in your own artwork and why: symmetry, approximate symmetry, or radial balance? In your answer explain what effect the kind of balance you used has on viewers.

2. **Analyze.** Agree or disagree with the following statement: "Informal balance gives the viewer the same comfortable feeling as does formal balance, but in a much more subtle way." Give reasons for your opinion. In your answer include references to at least one work of art studied in the chapter.

CONCEPT MAP 9

Name _____ Date _____ Class Period _____

Directions: Sketch an illustration for the following terms.

<p>a) Radial Balance</p>	<p>b) Central Vertical Axis</p>	<p>c) Central Horizontal Axis</p>
<p>d) Informal Balance</p>	<p>e) Symmetry</p>	<p>f) Approximate Symmetry</p>

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Applying Your Skills - PICK 1 -- Label your paper "Chapter 9 Project"

Art Fundamentals Sem. 2

1. Using Informal Balance: Create small designs using cut paper and/or fabric shapes to illustrate five weight arrangements that create informal balance. In each design, keep all of the elements as alike as possible. Vary only the weight factors. For example, to illustrate differences in size, a large red circle could be balanced by several small red circles.

OR

2. Identifying Balance: Look around your neighborhood for buildings that have been constructed using formal or informal balance. Make a rough sketch of one building and describe the feeling it gives you. Include doorways and decorative shapes around the doorway.

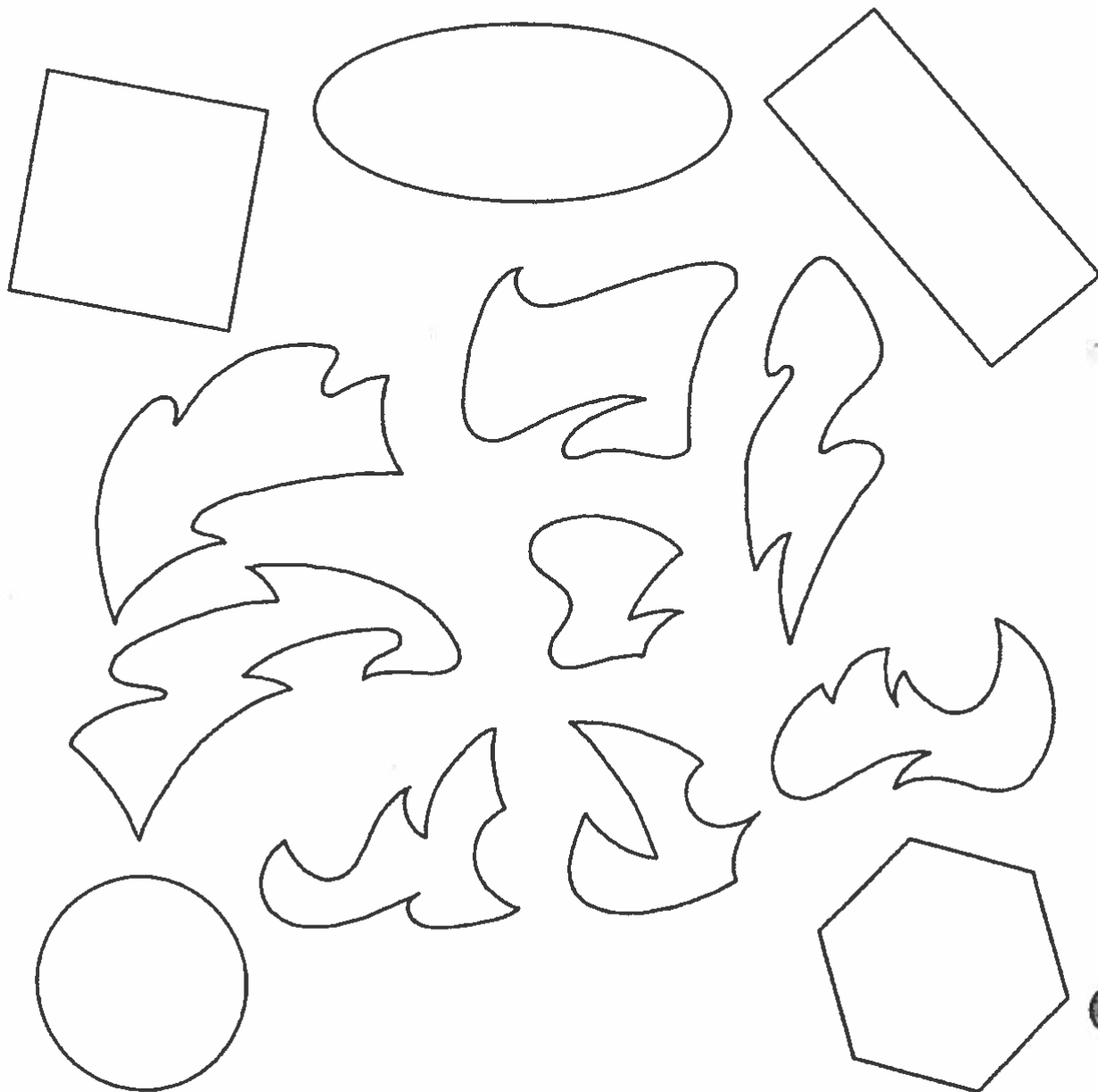
APPLICATION ACTIVITY 17

Name _____ Date _____ Class Period _____



A Balancing Act

Directions Cut out the geometric shapes below and use them as templates to make additional shapes cut from colored paper. Then arrange the shapes into designs that demonstrate the kinds of balance. If you wish, the designs can be glued to, or drawn onto, a piece of cardboard or poster board for display. Give your work a creative title.



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Art Fundamentals
Chapter 10

STUDY GUIDE 10

Name _____ Date _____ Class Period _____

For use with pages 254-273

Directions This chapter focuses on proportion, scale, and distortion and how we perceive them and use them to create meaning. As you read, complete the following:

1. What did the ancient Greek philosopher Pythagoras discover? _____

2. What did the Greek mathematician Euclid discover? _____

3. What is the Golden Mean's relationship to the human figure? _____

4. Why did artists during the Golden Age of Greece create statues of the ideal form of the body as opposed to the real form? _____

5. What measurements did Le Corbusier base his building designs on? _____

6. Name two kinds of scale to consider in art.
(a) _____
(b) _____
7. Why was hierarchical proportion used in wall paintings inside the pyramids of Egypt? _____

8. What is the unit used to define body proportion when drawing? _____

9. With what proportions do we draw an individual figure? _____

10. How are the facial and body proportions of infants different from teenagers and adults? _____

11. What are some of the ways artists can exaggerate or distort the human body in a painting or drawing?

12. Name two other forms of art where exaggeration can be used

Name _____ Date _____ Class Period _____

I. RECALLING VOCABULARY

Directions Read each of the following questions. Then circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. Name the principle of art that is concerned with the size relationship of one part to another.
A. design B. composition C. proportion D. texture
2. What refers to size as measurable against a standard reference?
A. scale B. length C. horizontal D. harmony
3. What is a line that is divided into two parts so that the smaller line has the same proportion, or ratio, to the larger line as the larger line has to the whole line?
A. analogous proportion C. scale
B. Golden Mean D. hierarchical proportion
4. What is used to arrange figures in a work so that scale indicates importance?
A. depth C. value
B. two-point perspective D. hierarchical proportion
5. What technique is used by artists to shorten an object to make it look as if it extends backward into space?
A. crosshatching B. foreshortening C. collage D. highlighting
6. What technique do artists use to convey deviations from expected, normal proportions?
A. exaggeration B. modeling C. contouring D. gesture drawing

II. RECALLING FACTS

A. Directions Place an *F* next to each statement that is a fact. Place an *O* next to each statement that is an opinion.

- _____ 1. Proportion is an important element in creating the beauty of art objects.
- _____ 2. Euclid discovered what he considered to be the perfect ratio and called it the Golden Section.
- _____ 3. Without the rediscovery of the secret of the Golden Mean, Renaissance art would never have flourished.
- _____ 4. The art of many cultures uses scale to emphasize rank.
- _____ 5. Scale is the most significant principle of art in a work of art.
- _____ 6. The total impact of a work can be changed by varying the scale.
- _____ 7. Mastering the technique of foreshortening is the test of a true artist.
- _____ 8. When viewing a head in profile, all of the vertical proportions remain the same as in the front.

- ____ 9. Artists that paint in a realistic manner generally are more skilled than artists who do not.
- ____ 10. The features of most masks are exaggerated for expressive purposes.

B. *Directions* Answer each question with a complete sentence.

11. How did the discovery of the Golden Mean influence Greek art? _____

12. What was the contribution of Vitruvius to the concept of proportions? _____

13. What is the difference between scale and proportion? _____

14. What are the two kinds of scale that have to be considered when viewing a work of art? _____

15. What is the difference between proportion and hierarchical proportion? _____

16. Why do artists use foreshortening? _____

17. What is the unit used to define the proportion of an individual figure? _____

III. CRITICAL THINKING

Directions Answer the following essay questions on the blank lines.

1. **Extend.** How are you influenced by the two kinds of scale when you view a work of art? In your answer explain what the two kinds of scale are. Refer to at least one work of art you have studied in this textbook or which you have viewed in a gallery or museum. Identify the work of art and briefly describe it.
- _____

2. **Analyze.** How was foreshortening used in one of the paintings or drawings you studied in this book? In your answer explain how the artist used foreshortening and what effect it had on you.
- _____

CONCEPT MAP 10

Name _____ Date _____ Class Period _____

Directions: Complete the chart below by placing a plus (+) for yes or a minus (-) for no in each box.

	The Golden Mean	Scale	Exaggeration and Distortion
Discovered by Euclid			
Size measured against a standard reference			
Represented in Marc Chagall's <i>Birthday</i>			
Hierarchical proportion			
This ratio is written 1 to 1.6			
Deviations from expected, normal proportions			
Large hotel lobby with a small sofa in it			
Greeks believed it was the ideal proportion			
Used by mimes, on masks, and in cartoons			

A Study in Proportion

Directions: Use the shapes below, or draw your own, to practice what you have learned about the principle of proportion:

- 1) Trace or draw the object of your choice.
- 2) Enlarge it to twice its original size. See page 431 of your textbook for more about making a grid for enlarging.
- 3) Reduce the original drawing to one-half its size.

Turn in one enlargement and one reduction on a separate piece of paper marked "Activity 19".



Applying Your SkillsPICK 1

Label your paper "Chapter 10 Project"

1. **Human Proportions:** Use the length of your head (from the top of your head to the bottom of your chin) as a unit against which to measure the rest of your body. In this way, you can calculate the relationship, or ratio, of all the parts of your body to your head. Determine the number of head lengths that each of the following represent (you may need a friend or family member to help you obtain accurate measurements):

- Total height
- Chin to waist
- Knee to ankle
- Underarm to elbow
- Elbow to wrist
- Wrist to tip of finger
- Shoulder to tip of finger

Record the ratios and create a diagram or chart to show your findings. Compare your findings to the chart on page 263 and write about how close your ratios were.

OR

2. **Distorting Proportions:** Cut two ovals 9 inches long from any color of construction paper. Using parts cut from magazines, create one face using accurate proportions. On the second oval, create a distorted face.

Art Fundamentals
Chapter 11

STUDY GUIDE 11

Name _____ Date _____ Class Period _____

For use with pages 286-303

Directions This chapter focuses on variety, emphasis, harmony, and unity in our environment and in works of art. As you read, complete the following:

1. Why do people need variety in their lives? _____

2. How can artists add variety or contrast to a work of art? _____

3. Why would an artist use emphasis in his or her work? _____

4. What is a focal point? Must there be a focal point in every painting? _____

5. Name five ways to create a focal point in a work of art and give an example of each.
 - (a) _____
 - (b) _____
 - (c) _____
 - (d) _____
 - (e) _____
6. Which technique uses a radial arrangement of lines to create a focal point? _____

7. Which technique uses the unexpected to draw the viewer's attention to create a focal point? _____

8. Why is visual harmony so pleasing? _____

9. What purpose does unity have in a painting? _____

10. Name the four ways visual unity can be created in a work and give an example of each.

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____
- (d) _____

11. How can an artist create simplicity in a painting? _____

12. How does Louise Nevelson use repetition to unify a work of art? _____

Name _____

Date _____

I. RECALLING VOCABULARY

Directions Write in the blank at the left the letter of the word or term from the box that means the same or nearly the same as the underlined word or words in each sentence.

- _____ 1. The area of emphasis of the sculpture was the face of the terrified man.
- _____ 2. The artist added contrast to her work by adding curving lines to the series of static forms in the drawing.
- _____ 3. The teacher praised the student for creating wholeness in his painting by using a monochromatic color scheme in an effective way.
- _____ 4. The art critic believed that the heavy reliance on a blue color scheme affected the viewer's emotional response to the painting.
- _____ 5. The visual unity of the related parts of the watercolor was achieved by repeating the geometric shapes throughout the work.

A. emphasis
B. focal point
C. harmony
D. unity
E. variety

II. RECALLING FACTS

A. Directions Complete each of the following statements by circling the letter of the appropriate word or term.

1. When artists place different elements next to each other in a work of art, what do they achieve?
A. color plane B. unity C. harmony D. variety
2. What might an artist use to contrast with geometric shapes in a work of art?
A. rectangles B. heavy lines C. free-form shapes D. one-point perspective
3. What does the use of emphasis do to a work of art?
A. unifies B. overwhelms C. contrasts D. provides texture
4. What word best describes the relationship of the other areas in a painting to the focal point?
A. dominant B. subordinate C. equal D. diffuse
5. What is achieved by creating a painting with a single, even layer of one hue?
A. unity B. tension C. distortion D. crosshatching
6. How does proximity unify different shapes in a work?
A. by creating highlights C. by limiting negative space
B. by creating exaggeration D. by focusing on the shapes
7. What would be dominant in a design with low-intensity color?
A. a rectangle B. a bright color C. a dark color D. a curved line
8. What word best describes the way unity affects variety?
A. harmonizes B. subordinates C. negates D. controls

B. *Directions* Answer each question with a complete sentence.

9. Why is variety important in a work of art? _____

10. What are the two ways emphasis can unify a work of art? _____

11. What are the two major types of visual emphasis? _____

12. What is the difference between dominant and subordinate elements in a work of art? _____

13. What five techniques are used to create a focal point in a work of art? _____

14. What is the difference between unity and harmony? _____

III. CRITICAL THINKING

Directions Answer the following essay questions on the blank lines.

1. **Analyze.** How were the two major types of visual emphasis used in two works of art you studied in this chapter or in this unit of the book? In your answer, explain how each type of emphasis was achieved in the work of art.

2. **Extend.** Agree or disagree with the following statement: "Of course, a focal point is not necessary, and many artists don't create a focal point in their work." You may refer to works of art you have studied in this part of the book to support your answer.

APPLICATION ACTIVITY 21

Name _____ Date _____ Class Period _____

The Principles in Everyday Life

Directions Use the spaces below to discover how events and situations in everyday life are examples of variety, emphasis, harmony, and unity. The first example is provided to help you.

Event: Birthday Party

Variety: Attended by relatives and friends of all ages and gender; colorful balloons used for decorations; an assortment of soft drinks and foods is provided.

Emphasis: A birthday cake in the center of the table; the birthday person wears a special hat.

Harmony: Everyone works together to set up the decorations and to keep the party atmosphere alive.

Unity: Everyone joins together to sing "Happy Birthday" to the birthday person.

Event: _____

Variety:

Emphasis:

Harmony:

Unity:

Event: _____

Variety:

Emphasis:

Harmony:

Unity:

Event: _____

Variety:

Emphasis:

Harmony:

Unity:

CONCEPT MAP 11

Name _____ Date _____ Class Period _____

Directions: Complete the chart below by writing in the techniques to create a focal point and their definitions

Techniques to create a focal point	Definition
Isolation	
	An object that is out of the ordinary becomes the focal point.

Name _____

Art Fundamentals Sem. 2

Applying Your Skills - PICK 1 -- Label your paper "Chapter 11 Project"

1. Using Emphasis: Make a series of small designs with strong focal points, using each of the following:

- Contrast of shape
- Contrast of value
- Contrast of color
- Contrast of texture
- Isolation
- Location
- Convergence
- The unusual

OR

2. Creating Unity: Suppose you have been hired to create a window display for a gift shop that sells many unrelated objects. From magazines, cut out photographs of 15 unrelated objects that represent the merchandise to be displayed. Use as many unifying techniques as you can to create the display. Draw the window and the design for the display, then glue the cutouts where the objects would be placed in the design.

Name _____ Date _____ Class Period _____

For use with pages 318-345

Directions In this chapter you will explore art traditions from cultures around the world. As you read, complete the following:

1. List three of the theories used to describe the purpose of prehistoric cave paintings.
 - (a) _____
 - (b) _____
 - (c) _____
2. What was the strongest influence on Egyptian painting? _____
3. Name four locations around the world where prehistoric art has been found. _____
4. What two religions strongly influenced the art of India? _____
5. Identify two types of artwork that were created by Chinese artists. _____
6. What was an advantage of the woodblock print perfected by Japanese artists? _____
7. What is forbidden in mosques in Islamic art? _____
8. What are six dominant themes in African art?
 - (a) _____
 - (b) _____
 - (c) _____
 - (d) _____
 - (e) _____
 - (f) _____

Name _____ Date _____ Class Period _____

I. RECALLING VOCABULARY

Directions Match each description with the correct word or term in the box. Write the letter of the correct word or term in the blank at the left of each description.

- _____ 1. A period of time during which a single family provided a succession of rulers.
- _____ 2. Muslim places of worship.
- _____ 3. 7000 B.C. to 2000 B.C.
- _____ 4. Stepped mountains made of brick-covered earth.
- _____ 5. Behaviors and ideas of a group of people.
- _____ 6. Making prints by carving images in blocks of wood.
- _____ 7. Egyptian rulers.
- _____ 8. Beehive-shaped domed places of worship.
- _____ 9. The Sumerian writing system made up of wedge-shaped characters.
- _____ 10. A long roll of parchment or silk.
- _____ 11. Tall posts carved and painted with a series of animal symbols.
- _____ 12. A tower several stories high with roofs curving slightly upward at the edges.
- _____ 13. Oral historians who are also musicians and performers.
- _____ 14. Large monuments created by huge stones.
- _____ 15. Old stone age.

- | |
|-----------------------|
| A. culture |
| B. cuneiform |
| C. dynasty |
| D. griots |
| E. megaliths |
| F. mosques |
| G. Neolithic period |
| H. pagoda |
| I. Paleolithic period |
| J. pharaohs |
| K. scroll |
| L. stupas |
| M. totem poles |
| N. woodblock printing |
| O. ziggurats |

II. RECALLING FACTS

A. Directions Place a *T* next to each statement that is true and an *F* next to each statement that is false.

- _____ 1. The Chinese invented paper, porcelain, and gunpowder.
- _____ 2. Items fashioned to be worn by Asante kings were made of silver because it was the Asante people's measure of wealth.
- _____ 3. The Paleolithic period ended at the close of the last ice age.
- _____ 4. The art of India has been strongly influenced by the Hindu and Christian religions.
- _____ 5. Because Japan suffers frequent earthquakes and violent storms, the buildings have to be durable.

B. Directions Answer each question with a complete sentence.

6. What materials did the Bwa people of Burkina Faso use to make masks before the rains marked the new agricultural cycle? _____

7. What famous building was built by a Muslim Indian as a memorial to his wife? _____

8. Why did the Native Americans of the plains create the tepee? _____

9. Why were seal, walrus, fish, whale, and caribou often used in the images created by the Inuit? _____

10. In what area were the Maya particularly gifted, enabling them to develop the most accurate calendar of any people in history? _____

III. CRITICAL THINKING

Directions Answer each of the following essay questions on the blank lines.

1. **Analyze.** The epic story of the rise of Sundiata is passed on by oral historians who are also musicians and performers. What do you think the advantages and disadvantages of history being reported through the use of stories, song, and performance are when compared to written history? Explain your answer.

2. **Draw conclusions.** Why do you think art historians would differentiate time periods before and after the arrival of Columbus in the Americas in 1492?

CONCEPT MAP 12

Name _____ Date _____ Class Period _____

Directions: Complete the chart with information on art traditions from around the world.

Period/Civilization	Sample Art Form
1 Paleolithic period	
	megaliths
	ziggurats
Ancient Egypt	
	soapstone relief carvings
Ancient China	
India	
	calligraphy
Japan	
Muslim	
	terra cotta sculptures
Asante	
	leaf masks
	stone sculptures
Mayan	
Native Americans of Northwest Coast	
	False Face masks

APPLICATION ACTIVITY 23

Name _____ Date _____ Class Period _____

Interpreting Symbolism

Directions. Artists from around the world use symbolism in their work to make it more meaningful. In the spaces below, draw a symbol you're familiar with and briefly describe what it stands for.

Symbol	Meaning
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	

Symbol	Meaning
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	
16.	

Name _____

Art Fundamentals Sem. 2

Applying Your Skills PICK 1 -- Label your paper "Chapter 12 Project"

1. Constructing a Mask: What happens when you cover your face with a mask? Can you hide your identity from others? Design your own mask using thin cardboard, construction paper, paint, or other materials. In choosing your design and materials, think about what you want your mask to represent.

OR

2. Sketching an Event: Native Americans of the Great Plains painted tales of their battles on skins. Look through a newspaper, magazine, or online for coverage of an important event in your city or community. On a separate sheet of paper, sketch the story behind the event. Please include the article with your sketch.

Art Fundamentals
Chapter 13

STUDY GUIDE 13

Name _____ Date _____ Class Period _____

For use with pages 350-383

Directions In this chapter you will learn about how historical and cultural events shaped the major Western art styles and movements. As you read, complete the following:

1. What country was the birthplace of Western civilization? _____

2. Name two developments that the Romans adopted from the Etruscans. _____

3. What styles influenced Byzantine art and what are characteristic features of the Byzantine style? _____

4. What is the time span of the Middle Ages? _____

5. Massive size; solid, heavy walls; and the use of the Roman arch distinguished which art style of the Middle Ages? _____

6. The pointed arch and stained glass windows belong to which style of the Middle Ages? _____

7. Define Renaissance. _____

8. List two famous artists who worked during the Italian Renaissance. _____

9. What new art style developed as a result of the Counter-Reformation during the seventeenth century? _____

10. On what other styles was Neoclassic art based? _____

11. What did Romantic artists rebel against in Neoclassic art? _____

12. What subjects did the Realists choose to paint? _____

13. What features characterize Impressionist paintings? _____

14. Name three Post-Impressionist painters. _____

15. List three art movements of the early twentieth century and describe characteristics of each artistic style.
 - (a) _____

 - (b) _____

 - (c) _____

16. What subjects did Mexican muralists paint? _____

17. What characterizes Abstract Expressionism? _____

18. What subjects did Pop artists paint? _____

19. What group of artists sought absolute simplicity in their artwork? _____

20. To what did the term Post-Modernism first refer? _____

Name _____ Date _____ Class Period _____

I. RECALLING VOCABULARY

Directions Read each of the following questions. Then circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. What artistic style featured highly emotional scenes?
A. Mannerism B. Baroque C. Cubism D. Romanesque
2. For what style was van Gogh well-known?
A. Cubism B. Mannerism C. Gothic D. Post-Impressionism
3. What is the name of the art style that emphasized dramatic lighting, movement, and emotional intensity?
A. Rococo B. Romanesque C. Byzantine D. Baroque
4. What approach to art borrowed subject matter and formal design from the art of Greece and Rome?
A. Expressionism C. Romanticism
B. Neoclassicism D. Impressionism
5. What is the style of architecture that featured massive size, solid heavy walls, and many sculptural decorations?
A. Romanesque B. Byzantine C. Classical D. Gothic
6. What is the name given to the period of rebirth, or awakening, at the end of the Middle Ages?
A. Gothic B. Byzantine C. Rococo D. Renaissance
7. What art style used rich colors and figures that were flat and stiff?
A. Baroque B. Byzantine C. Cubism D. Expressionism
8. What art style stressed free graceful movements, playful use of line, and delicate color?
A. Surrealism B. Rococo C. Impressionism D. Cubism
9. What architectural style featured churches that soared upward?
A. Romanesque B. Classical C. Gothic D. Renaissance
10. What is an art style that emphasized structure and design?
A. Impressionism B. Regionalism C. Gothic D. Romanesque
11. What is the name of the art style that captured everyday subjects and emphasized the momentary effects of light on color?
A. Classicism B. Realism C. Cubism D. Impressionism
12. What is an art style in which dreams, fantasy, and the subconscious served as inspirations for artists?
A. Gothic B. Surrealism C. Romanesque D. Neo-Impressionism

13. What group of American artists painted the farmlands and cities of America in an optimistic way?
A. Regionalists B. Cubists C. Surrealists D. Impressionists
14. What is the art style that found its subjects in the world of the dramatic and emphasized rich color and high emotion?
A. Baroque B. Romanticism C. Gothic D. Surrealism
15. What is the art movement called in which artists emphasized the expression of their innermost feelings?
A. Expressionism B. Super-Realism C. Baroque D. Rococo

II. RECALLING FACTS

Directions Place an *F* next to each statement that is a fact. Place an *O* next to each statement that is an opinion.

- _____ 1. Romanticism was a reaction to contemporary events.
- _____ 2. An artist's style is the most important element in his or her work.
- _____ 3. Had it not been for the Roman conquest of Greece, Roman artists would never have achieved their full potential.
- _____ 4. Jacques-Louis David was an important artist of the Neoclassic style.
- _____ 5. Some say that we are at the end of the modern era.
- _____ 6. Henri Matisse was the most important painter of the twentieth century.
- _____ 7. Paul Gauguin gave up his job to travel the world and learn about art.
- _____ 8. Roman art is a blend of the ideal Greek and the practical Etruscan arts.

III. CRITICAL THINKING

Directions Answer each of the following essay questions on the blank lines.

1. **Extend.** Why do you think the Gothic style of soaring heights, pointed arches, and stained-glass windows was utilized in the building of so many churches?

2. **Interpret.** Why did new styles of art develop as a rebellion against contemporary events and earlier styles? Give two examples in your answer.

CONCEPT MAP 13

Name _____ Date _____ Class Period _____

Directions: Complete the chart with information on art styles and history.

Century	Art style
	Byzantine
Twelfth	
	Renaissance
Sixteenth	
Seventeenth	
Eighteenth	
	Neoclassicism _____ _____ _____
	Expressionism _____ _____ _____

APPLICATION ACTIVITY 25

Name _____ Date _____ Class Period _____

Time Line Statements

Directions Use the Chronology of Artworks, beginning on page 450 of your text, and other available sources to analyze an art period or style of your choice. Complete the form below.

1. Name of period and/or style: _____

2. Dates of occurrence: _____

3. Major factors that brought about the style: _____

4. Features of the period or style: _____

Now try to name five major artists from the period you described above and examples of their work.

Architecture

Artist's Name/Artwork

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Sculpture

Artist's Name/Artwork

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Painting

Artist's Name/Artwork

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Other

Artist's Name/Artwork

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Name _____

Art Fundamentals Sem.

Applying Your Skills - PICK 1 -- Label your paper "Chapter 13 Project"

1. Analyzing Architecture: Find a building in your community in the Greek or Roman style. Write the location, the culture from which the style was adopted, the purpose of the building, and anything else you can find out about it. Make a sketch of the building on a separate sheet of paper and describe the features that match the style of the ancient culture.

OR

2. Analyzing a Style: Find a book about Impressionism at the library or read about it on the internet. List at least four (4) Impressionist works of art, each one painted by a different artist. Select one of the four works to use the four steps of Art History (describe, analyze, interpret, & judge) to write about the work.

Art Fundamentals
Chapter 14

STUDY GUIDE 14

Name _____ Date _____ Class Period _____

For use with pages 388-405

Directions This chapter focuses on the many fields in which an art career is possible. As you read, complete the following:

1. How did aspiring artists of the past receive training? _____

2. For what four aspects of a book must graphic designers plan?
(a) _____
(b) _____
(c) _____
(d) _____
3. Describe what advertising designers do and create. _____

4. What is involved in designing a Web page? _____

5. What is an illustration? _____

6. What do industrial designers design? (Include examples) _____

7. List three requirements of good industrial design.
(a) _____
(b) _____
(c) _____
8. Name three items that fashion designers design. What other professionals must be part of the team to complete a product? _____

9. What type of artist combines visual images with news? _____

10. List six steps in the production of an animated film.

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____
- (d) _____
- (e) _____
- (f) _____

11. For what must special effects designers plan? _____

12. As an art director in the theatre, what would you need to know about a period of history to correctly design the stage to look like that time period? _____

13. What two technologies will probably be used in the future by businesses as technology becomes more sophisticated?

- (a) _____
- (b) _____

14. List three objectives an architect must keep in mind when designing a building.

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____

15. Choose an outdoor area such as a playground, park, or area around a building. Identify four materials that a landscape architect might use to design that area. _____

16. Who might be a client or customer of an interior designer? _____

17. Explain the role of an art therapist. _____

Name _____

Date _____

I. RECALLING VOCABULARY

Directions Write in the blank at the left the letter of the word or term from the box that means the same or nearly the same as the underlined word or words in each sentence.

- _____ 1. The graphic artist created new symbols for several corporate clients.
- _____ 2. The visual reporter was assigned to take pictures of the aftermath of the earthquake.
- _____ 3. The producer of containers that attract the attention of consumers was quite talented.
- _____ 4. The overseer of the collection of artifacts arranged a six-month showing.
- _____ 5. The creator of moving cartoons brought the characters to life for the audience.
- _____ 6. The award praised the designer of the building for the aesthetic appeal of the structure.
- _____ 7. The artists changed the still drawings for the feature-length cartoon many times before the story was finished.
- _____ 8. The editor enjoyed working with the creator of visual images that complement written words.
- _____ 9. The decorator presented his plan for redesigning the building interior at the staff meeting.
- _____ 10. The creator of plans for visual presentations arrived early.

- | |
|----------------------|
| A. animator |
| B. architect |
| C. graphic designer |
| D. illustrator |
| E. interior designer |
| F. logos |
| G. museum curator |
| H. package designer |
| I. photojournalist |
| J. storyboard |

II. RECALLING FACTS

A. Directions Complete each of the following statements by circling the letter of the appropriate word or term.

1. Today's graphic designers use _____ to create images that can be changed or duplicated.

A. layouts	C. promotional materials
B. computers	D. fax machines
2. The _____ of an ad agency coordinates the work of a team of artists who create commercials or ads for a client.

A. graphic designer	B. illustrator	C. art director	D. film editor
---------------------	----------------	-----------------	----------------
3. Editorial cartoonists generally reflect their opinions about _____ in their work.

A. business topics	B. past events	C. modern literature	D. current events
--------------------	----------------	----------------------	-------------------
4. City planners are trained as _____.

A. architects	B. lawyers	C. commissioners	D. contractors
---------------	------------	------------------	----------------

5. The _____ create fantasy scenes or imaginary creatures that look real for films.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| A. editors | C. graphic designers |
| B. special effects artists | D. writers |

6. It is important for art directors to study _____ to help create the sets, costumes, and hairstyles for plays set in the past.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| A. graphic design | C. sociology |
| B. industrial design | D. art history |

B. **Directions** Answer each question with a complete sentence.

7. What are the three requirements that influence the way industrial designers plan a product?

8. Why are display designers important members of any sales team? _____

9. How does the work of an animator differ from the work of the layout artist? _____

10. How do art directors contribute to the production of a movie or television program? _____

III. CRITICAL THINKING

Directions Answer the following essay questions on the blank lines.

1. **Draw conclusions.** What effect has modern technology had on the work produced by graphic artists?

2. **Extend.** Which of the art careers discussed in this chapter would you pursue? Give reasons for your answers.

CONCEPT MAP 14

Name _____ Date _____ Class Period _____

Directions: Complete the chart with information on art-related careers.

Area	Available Careers	Description
Business and Industry		designs promotional materials including logos
	Web artist	
	Commercial illustrator	
		plans the products of industry
		plans and creates clothing, hats, handbags, shoes, jewelry, and sportswear
	Photojournalist	
	Animator	
		plans the stunts and illusions for movies
	Art director (film and theatre)	
		plans and creates all aspects of computer, arcade, and video game design
	Multimedia designer	
	Urban planner	
		designs buildings
	Landscape architect	
		decorates interior spaces
	Art therapist	

APPLICATION ACTIVITY 27

Name _____ Date _____ Class Period _____

Help Wanted: Artists

Directions Read the classified ads below. For each, identify (a) the job title suggested by the description and (b) the background, educational requirements, and/or special training a person needs to fill the job. You might also indicate your personal interest in the job description, if any, and what qualifications you have or need to fill the position.

1. Wanted: Talented, creative person to direct teams of artists working on graphic presentations for new magazine. Must have a B.A. and 5 years experience in supervisory position.

a. _____
b. _____

2. Wanted: Bright, outgoing individual to be part of an international firm specializing in the design of custom interior rugs. Must have experience with sketching of scale drawings and color schemes. Will train. Portfolio required.

a. _____
b. _____

3. Wanted: Large furniture import company seeks individual with experience in showroom design. Must have knowledge of the business from concept to purchasing. Word processing a plus.

a. _____
b. _____

4. Wanted: Motivated person willing to work with special-needs students, ages 2 through 18. You will teach art in intimate, innovative program with team approach. College degree a must; salary based on education and experience. Résumé must give references.

a. _____
b. _____

5. Wanted: Organized, motivated person with documented experience in all phases of commercial landscape design. Must be a leader and have creative vision for city and suburban designs. Portfolio of work necessary.

a. _____
b. _____

Applying Your Skills - PICK 1 -- Label your paper "Chapter 14 Project"

1. Careers in Art: Choose one of the careers in Art that interests you and describe the skills needed for that job in 3-4 sentences. Then, describe how art is involved in your career—are you creating, guiding, designing, organizing, merging, blending, and/or combining pieces of art?

OR

2. Analyzing Art: Find a copy of a book you enjoyed reading that has an interesting cover design. Look at the design and think about how it relates to the content of the book. Write 7-8 sentences describing the cover design, the meaning of any symbolism the designer used, and your opinion of whether the cover illustrates the story appropriately.