

Term Study Guide for Spring 2019 Post Assessment

- 1) Variety - The principle of art concerned with difference or contrast
- 2) Emphasis - The principle of art that makes one part of a work dominant over the other parts
- 3) Focal Point - The first part of a work to attract the attention of the viewer.
- 4) Harmony - The principle of art that creates unity by stressing the similarities of separate but related parts
- 5) Unity - The quality of wholeness or oneness that is achieved through the effective use of the elements and principles of art.
- 6) Megaliths - Large monuments created from huge stone slabs.
- 7) Cuneiform - The Sumerian writing system made up of wedge-shaped characters
- 8) Ziggurats - Stepped mountains made of brick-covered earth
- 9) Pharaohs - Egyptian rulers who were worshiped as gods and held complete authority over the kingdom
- 10) Dynasty - A period of time during which a single family provided a succession of rulers
- 11) Gothic - A style of architecture in which churches soared upward, used pointed arches, and had stained-glass windows
- 12) Renaissance – The period at the end of the Middle Ages when artists, writers, and philosophers were “re-awakened” to art forms and ideas from ancient Greece and Rome.
- 13) Neoclassicism - An art style that borrowed subject matter and formal design qualities from the art of Greece and Rome
- 14) Impressionism – An art style that featured everyday subjects and emphasized the momentary effects of light on color
- 15) Expressionism – An art style that emphasized the expression of innermost feelings
- 16) Surrealism – A style of art in which dreams, fantasy, and the subconscious served as inspiration for artists
- 17) Regionalists - Artists who painted the farmlands and cities of the United States in an optimistic way