introduction

Purpose of this class is not to make you an art historian, but to make you visually literate.

two dimensional

painting

• Medium and pigment

• Media examples: ________________________________

• Subject matter and style
  • Subject matter (“noun”): self-portrait, portrait, still-life, landscape, history, religion, mythology, etc.
  • Style (“adjective”): anywhere from realistic/representational to abstract/non-objective

drawing

• Can be preparatory or a final product

• Media examples: ________________________________

graphic arts

• Relief Printing
  • Background is cut away
  • Example: ________________________________

• Intaglio Printing
  • Lines/patterns incised into plate. Intagliare: Italian, to cut into
  • Example: ________________________________

• Planographic printing
  • Lithography (transfer printing technique): stone, now zinc plates, used
  • Silkscreen/Serigraph (stencil process): mask, either cut-out or of varnish, is used

• Photography
  • Light sensitive, chemically treated material (film)

three dimensional

sculpture

• Freestanding

• Relief
  • High
  • Low

• Methods:
  • Subtractive (carved)
  • Additive (modeled, cast, welded)

• Media examples: ________________________________

• Purpose (original site, drapery, etc.)
architecture

• Plan
  • Axes (central plan, long axial plan)

• Section

• Elevation

• Site
  • Giza Plateau, west side of Nile, Egypt
  • Acropolis, Athens, Greece

• Materials
  • Perishable materials (wood)
  • Stone (limestone)
  • Marble
  • Cement

• Engineering capability
  • Post and lintel
  • Arch
  • Dome
  • Flying Buttress

• Function
  • Dwelling
  • Astronomical
  • Burial site
    • Mastaba
    • Pyramid
    • Tomb (Valley of the Kings; Etruscan)
    • Mausoleum
  • Religious
    • Temple (emphasis on interior or exterior?)
    • Mosque
    • Cathedral/Church/Chapel (central or basilica plan?)
  • Palace
  • Entertainment
    • Amphitheater/Theater
  • Government
    • Basilica
  • Functional
    • Aqueduct

• Ornamentation
  • Color
  • Sculpture
  • Relief
  • Stained glass
the visual elements

- Line
- Color
- Light
- Texture
  - Real
  - Implied
- Space/Perspective
- Shape
- Form
- Proportion
- Composition

how to study art history

history and time

- Major Time Periods of Western Art History
  - Ancient (Prehistoric through Roman)
  - Medieval (Early Christian through Gothic)
  - Renaissance (Renaissance through Romanticism)
  - Modern (Realism through Abstract Expressionism)

- Language of Time
  - B.C. (B.C.E.)
  - A.D. (C.E.)
  - c. (circa)

meaning in context

- Time
- Place