



Glossary

Abstract/Abstraction: Depicting real forms in a simplified or reduced way.

Allusion: An instant of reference.

Atmospheric Perspective: A technique of creating depth or distance by changing the color and size of objects.

Background: The part of a picture that is furthest from the viewer and appears to be in the distance.

Balance: Combining elements to create a sense of unity or stability.

Civil Rights: New laws guaranteeing all citizens fair and equal treatment including equal protection of the laws and freedom from discrimination.

Color: Created by light reflecting off objects. The primary colors are red, blue and yellow.

Contrast: The use of opposing elements, such as colors, forms, or lines to produce an intensified effect in a work of art.

Diagonal: Having a slanted direction.

Foreground: The part of a picture that is nearest to and in front of the viewer.

Geographic Regions: A part of the earth characterized by distinctive animal or plant life and geography.

Geometric Shapes: Shapes with uniformly straight or curved edges.

Gradation: Combining elements by using a series of gradual changes in those elements.

Haiku: Japanese verse form having three unrhymed lines of five, seven, and five syllables.

Harmony: Using elements of art to emphasize their similarities.

Horizontal: At right angles to the vertical; parallel to level ground.

Illusion of Depth: False sense of distance created by different art techniques including atmospheric perspective and overlapping shapes.

Impressionism: A style of painting developed in France in the late nineteenth century characterized by strokes of unmixed colors to give the impression of reflected light.



Landscape: A view of the outdoors.

Line: A continuous mark made on a surface.

Middleground: The part of a picture between the foreground and the background.

Negative Space: The space around an object or form.

Overlapping Shapes: Shapes placed on top of each other to create a illusion of depth.

Point of View: A position from which something is observed or considered.

Positive Space: The object or subject of a work of art.

Primary Colors: The colors red, yellow, and blue from which all other colors are created.

Process: An artist's method of working.

Proportion: The relationship of certain elements to the whole and each other, such as large next to small.

Protest: A formal declaration of disapproval or objection issued by a concerned person, group, or organization.

Shape: An enclosed two-dimensional area.

Space: The area between, around, above, below or within things.

Suburbs: Domestic communities lying immediately outside a city or town.

Symmetrical Balance: Where both sides of a work of art seem to mirror one another.

Tempo: Pace, rhythm, or pattern.

Texture: The surface quality or feel of an object.

Unity: Sense of wholeness when all the parts work well together.

Value: The lightness or darkness of an area.

Variety: Combining elements to create intricate and complicated relationships.

Vertical: Being at right angles to the horizon.

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