

Grade 9 Visual Arts Exam Study Notes

Elements and Principles

Fine Arts: Arts with no practical function, valued in terms of visual appeal or success in communicating ideas/feelings (paintings, sculptures)

Applied Arts: design of functional objects to make them pleasing to the eye (interior/industrial design)

Monochromatic Colour Scheme: different values of **one colour** are used in a piece

Complimentary Colour Scheme: a pair of opposite colours on a colour wheel, they make each other more vibrant (blue and orange, yellow and purple, green and red)

Analogous Colour Scheme: a selection of **3 or 4 colours** beside each other on the colour wheel (warm or cool) (red, orange and yellow, OR blue, green and purple)

Contour Line drawing: outline drawing, pencil often never leaves the page

Composition: a completed artwork

Group of Seven: a group of Canadian landscape painters

Landscape: a piece depicting the natural world. Far away objects are blurred.

Still life: a piece showing a small assortment of objects arranged interestingly together

Types of Printmaking: an image is repeatedly transferred to a prepared surface

Types of Sculpture:



Free-standing:
Can walk all the way around it



Relief:
Is carved out of a wall, only viewed from one side

Kinetic: moves in space

Watercolour techniques:

- **Flat wash:** consistent coverage (normally one colour, aka controlled wash)
- **Wet in wet:** wetting the paper first and then putting paint on it
- **Dry brush:** applying paint with minimal water (often used for details/texture)

Linear Perspective: Illusion of creating space. Gives a 2D piece, 3D qualities. Includes a vanishing point and convergence lines that all come together at that point.

Mixed Media: a piece created using a variety of household or unexpected objects

Abstract Art: artwork with no recognizable subject matter (aka non-objective)

Types of Shadow: (Draw and label) cast shadow, highlight, middle shadow, core shadow, light source

Elements of Design (define each element and draw an example):

Elements of Design definition: building blocks of art

1. **Line:** a mark with length and direction
2. **Shape:** 2D closed figure (geometric or organic)
3. **Form:** 3D object with volume (use of light and shadows)
4. **Texture:** material something is made of
5. **Space:** arrangement of objects (positive and negative)
6. **Value:** lightness or darkness (tone)
7. **Colour:** 3 properties (hue: name of colour, value: it's lightness or darkness, intensity: level of grey)

Principles of Design (define and draw an example):

Principles of Design definition: How we use the Elements of Design in an artwork

1. **Balance:** visual equality (symmetric: same on both sides, asymmetric: different but feels balanced, radial: circular symmetry)
2. **Emphasis:** focal point, created using contrast, placement, colour and shape
3. **Rhythm/Movement:** reoccurrence of an element to create the illusion of movement
4. **Unity:** Harmony, using elements that work together
5. **Variety:** use of several elements to create interest
6. **Proportion:** scale/size of elements

Prehistoric

Prehistoric: time before humans developed written language

Homo Sapiens: humans

Archeologist: study of life and customs of past cultures by examining what is left behind (artifacts, tools)

Artifact: human-made object that reveals information about past cultures

Anthropology: scientific study of origins of development of humans

Neanderthals: showed the first stirrings of humanness

3 Periods:

- **Paleolithic** – earliest period of prehistoric development
 - **Lifestyle:** built shelters out of wood, mammoth bone and animal skin, developed tools, lived as nomads moving with animals for hunting, spoken language
 - **Art:** relief sculpture and cave paintings, cave paintings were realistic from a side profile, showing no people
- **Mesolithic** – Middle Stone Age, after the Ice Age
 - **Lifestyle:** animal and plant life multiplied, abundant food led to semi-permanent settlements along rivers, moving with the season, huts were easy to put up and take down but more durable
 - **Art:** Petroglyph: image **scratched** into rock surface, Pictograph: image **painted** onto rock surface, cave paintings showed people hunting animals, less realistic and more cartoony
- **Neolithic** – birth of civilization
 - **Lifestyle:** living in permanent communities, farming, domesticating animals for work and food, population growth
 - **Art:** main deity was Great Earth Mother, lead to fertility statues, cave paintings showing more people doing religious rituals

Two famous caves where paintings are found: Altamira, Spain & Lascaux, France

Types of Art (include subject matter and purpose):

- **Cave paintings** – depicted animals (bison, deer, horses) being hunted or running, profile (side) view, paint made with dirt, rocks, burnt wood and animal fat



- **Sculpture** – Relief: has no back, attached to surface from which it is carved
Portable pieces: small figurines carved out of bone, stone or clay, made small so they could be easily transported

Stonehenge: Ceremonial center or astrological calculator to predict solar events, Wiltshire, England, 2000 BCE, post & lintel construction (supports more weight than arches), made out of megaliths (huge rough stones used in monuments)



Venus of Willendorf: 24000 - 22000 BCE



- Limestone
- 4.25 inches in height
- Easy to transport because settlements weren't permanent
- Fertility statute

How did their lifestyle evolve throughout the 3 periods of the prehistoric era?

1. Paleolithic: Constantly moving settlements, hunting for food and moving where food is, tools created, caring for the sick, animal skin clothing
2. Mesolithic: seasonal settlements along water edge, more sophisticated tools, storing food, cloth weaving
3. Neolithic: permanent settlements, birth of civilization, animals for work and food, farming tools (plows, crops grown)

How did sculpture of the prehistoric era evolve throughout the 3 periods?

1. Paleolithic: only cave paintings
2. Mesolithic: relief
3. Neolithic: free-standing portable pieces, fertility statutes

Egypt

Canopic Jars: held liver, lungs, intestines, placed in tombs



Mummification/Sarcophagus: process of preserving a body, very expensive, promises eternal life, body wrapped in cloth and organs removed, sarcophagus holds the body

Tomb Murals: paint and relief sculptures, depicted journey through after world and scenes of deceased's life, protective gods

Obelisk: tall, narrow tapering monument ends like a pyramid and has hieroglyphics on it



Sphinx: head of a pharaoh, body of a lion, protects the pyramids



Growth of this civilization was influenced by the **Nile** River because it **was a life-providing source of food and water.**

Know the Egyptian **creation story** – Osirus, Isis, Set, Horus: (Point Form Notes)

Osirus: Lord of creation

Set: Osirus' evil brother (God, head of hyena, kills Osirus)

Isis: Osirus' Queen (carried spring across the land, life-giver, restored her husband)

Horus: God, falcon head, battled Set for power and became ruler

Religion: Polytheistic - believed in many gods, gods depicted with animal heads

The Pharaoh: protecting well-being of Egyptians, sacred rituals, held crook (symbol of leadership) and flail (discipline, like whip)

Evolution of the Pyramids:

1.



Step

2.



Bent

3.



True

Characteristics of Egyptian Art:

• **Standardized Pose:** figures are rigid, stiff and stylized (not realistic)



Head, hips, legs are in profile (side view)

Eye, torso in front view

Brightly painted, flat, no shading, arranged in horizontal bands, hieroglyphics included, little or no movement shown

Characteristics of Egyptian Sculpture:



Mycerinos and his Wife

Placed in tombs, represent the deceased, Ka (soul) could enter

Painted mostly

Men darker women lighter, men wore kilt, women wore tight dress

Expressionless, idealized,

Solid stone between legs and arms, clenched fists, one foot stepping forward into eternity

Who was Akhenaton and what did he change?

King Tut's father, Nefertiti's husband

Started monotheistic worship (one god), relocated the capital city and

How was art different during Akhenaton's reign?



changed the art to look more realistic (shaded, not rigid, life-like, expression)

Greek

Vase Painting: Greek culture tradition



Contrapposto: weight shifted onto one leg

Collonade: row of columns, seem in Greek architecture



Amphitheatre: Greek theatre, semi-circular in shape, built into a hill-side



Acropolis (The Temple of Athena):



Temple of Athena Acropolis

Most famous Greek temple: Parthenon, located on the **acropolis** in **Greece**, dedicated to goddess **Athena: wisdom and warfare**.

What factors kept the Greek city-states from uniting?

1. Geography
2. Different militaries, rulers and laws

What was the *DELIAN LEAGUE* and why was it formed?

It was an alliance formed of Greek soldiers to combat the Persian Empire invasion.

What was the *AGORA*?

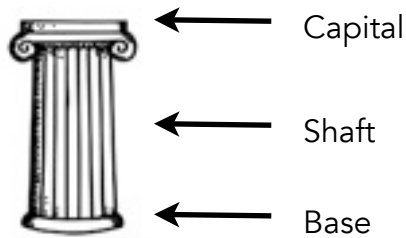
An open-air market and gathering place in Greek cities. This is where people gathered to hear announcements (similar to a plaza today).

Religion:

Communities were built on the top of a large hill (called an acropolis).
Religious temples were built to honour the chief Gods.

3 Parts of Greek Column Structure: (Label the column below)

- *Post and lintel construction
- *Provided structural support
- *Greeks desired beauty and harmony in architecture



Columns are made up of **drums** that stack on top of each other.

3 Types of Columns Capitals (draw and label, make sure to include a detailed column capital):

1. Doric

- Oldest and plainest
- Capital = plain, disc-like
- Shaft = simple, tapers
- Base = no base



2. Ionic

- Capital = double scroll
- Shaft = taller, more delicate
- Base = stacked rings



3. Corinthian

- Most decorative
- Capital = swirls
- Shaft = tallest, tapers most
- Base = tallest, decorative

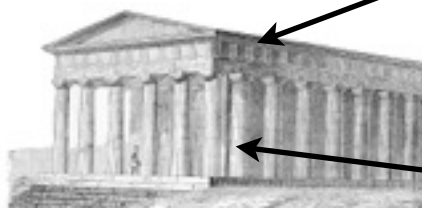


What are caryatids and on what temple are they located?



Columns in the shape of women
Located on the Erechtheum Temple

Label the major parts of the Greek Temple



CELLA: windowless room in the centre of a temple housing statues of Gods

COLONNADE: Rows of columns around a temple for structural support

Periods of Greek Sculpture (Style Features):

- Archaic – oldest style of Greek sculpture



- large, free-standing (first to produce this)
- Influenced by Egyptians
- Subjects were young men and women
- KOUROS: Male, idealized, athlete, nude, left foot slightly forward, smiling, stiff
- KORE: female, idealized, armed outstretched holding offering, smiling, stiff

- Classical – Stance



Winged Victory

- more relaxed, dynamic poses
- Contrapposto: weight shifted onto one foot
- Graceful, honoring Gods
- Nudity reserved for Aphrodite, goddess of love
- Revealing garments
- Movement

- Hellenistic – Ordinary people



- wars, new philosophical outlooks made humans into art
- Idealized style is lost
- Ordinary people, realistic portraits
- Old age, childhood, anger, despair, dying, drunkenness

The Dying Gaul Laocoon and His Sons
(Both show emotional realism)

What was the purpose of Greek sculpture?

Refer to above

Roman

Aqueduct: water pipeline that brings fresh water into Roman cities from the mountains. Above ground, sometimes with a bridge on top.



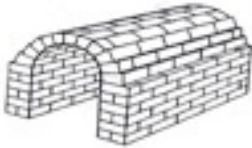
Pilasters: flattened column attached to the outside of a building for decoration, NOT structural support.



Coffers: PANTHEON: decorative sunken panels on walls and ceilings. Lightens the load helping with structural support.

Oculus: PANTHEON: a 30 ft hole to let light in.

Barrel vault:



Rounded ceiling design in Roman Basilicas (churches). Support greater weight than post and lintel construction.

Groin vault:



Two intersecting barrel vaults in Roman Basilicas (churches).

Fresco: Coloured pigment applied to wet plaster. Paintings became a part of the wall when they dried.



Mosaic: Beautified cement by adding coloured stone, glass and tiles while wet, to ceilings and walls.



Roman building innovations:

- Barrel and Groin Vault ceilings
- Concrete: first man-made building material
- Velarium: fabric canopy providing shade

Pantheon:

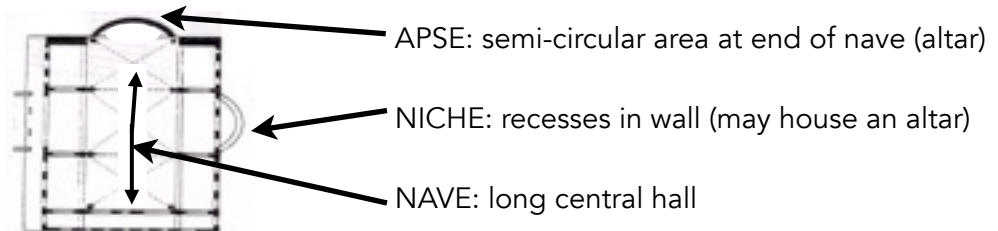


- Roman temple dedicated to all their gods
- most distinctive feature is massive dome
- marble floors, Corinthian columns and niches
- oculus and coffered ceiling
- today used as Catholic church

Dome

Oculus/Cofferred Ceiling

Basilica (be able to identify the difference between NAVE, APSE, and NICHE):



Portrait bust: Romans started collecting art for their homes.



- Portraits of loved ones
- Just the head and upper torso
- natural and life-like
- real people

Portrait Bust of a Man

Equestrian Statue: All Roman sculptures were highly influenced by Greek sculpture.



- Glorifies those in charge, pride over war accomplishments
- Roman general on their horses
- civic pride

Colosseum: invention of the Romans, further developed the Greek amphitheater into a spherical auditorium. Colosseum is the largest of these auditoriums.



- built for lavish spectacles of gladiators battling animals
- could be flooded for naval battle, pilasters on outside
- cost thousands of Christian lives
- basement held animal cages, barracks for gladiators and machinery

Gladiator: slaves forced to battle in the Colosseum

Triumphal Arch: ornamental gateways covered with relief sculptures telling military stories and glorifying Empires.



- Triumphal procession: military would March through after winning battle showing off their treasures and their slaves (naked)

Roman Bath: Few people had baths in their homes, public bath.



- Like a modern day spa and mall with shopping, gardens, courtyards, gymnasiums, art galleries, restaurants and libraries.

Roman Sculpture:

- Relief sculptures on Triumphal Arches
- Equestrian statues
- Portrait busts as compared to Greek sculptures (NOT idealized, represented real people)
- Glorified military victory and their Empires (told battle stories)
- Civic pride

COLOUR

An object appears **white** when it **reflects all** light waves

An object appears **black** when it **absorbs all** light waves

An object appears to be a **colour (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple)** if only those colour light waves are **reflected**

Primary Colours: red, blue, yellow (**cannot** be mixed, mix two to get a **secondary colour**)

Secondary Colours: orange, purple, green (mix **one primary** and **one secondary**) to get a **tertiary colour**

Tertiary/Intermediate Colours: red-orange, yellow-orange, blue-green (hyphenated colours)

KNOW THE DEVELOPMENT OF **SCULPTURE** FROM PREHISTORIC TO EGYPTIAN TO GREEK TO ROMAN.

- know the different kinds of sculpture from each art history era
- Be able to compare and contrast between eras
- **MUST** know ONE SPECIFIC SCULPTURE FROM EACH ERA

PREHISTORIC SCULPTURES:

Venus of Willendorf

Stonehenge

EGYPTIAN SCULPTURES:

Mycerinos and his Wife

GREEK SCULPTURES:

Winged Victory

The Dying Gaul

Laocoon and His Sons

ROMAN SCULPTURES:

Portrait Bust of a Man