

## Glossary

Use this glossary to help you define new terms found in Franconia's printable materials, and to help you describe the sculpture at the park.

### **Looking for other glossaries and definitions?**

Try [The Tate Modern](#), [The Museum of Modern Art](#), or [The Getty Museum](#)

<b>Abstract Art</b>	Art that stresses elements of composition, rather than subject. The subject usually is unidentifiable or, if identifiable has been simplified or rearranged.
<b>Abstract Expressionism</b>	Abstract expressionism was an American post-World War II art movement. This period reflects a new approach to art that placed emphasis on representing emotions, themes, and various abstractions. Artists experimented with new ways of seeing, with fresh ideas about the nature, materials and functions of art.
<b>Aesthetics</b>	A branch of philosophy that is concerned with the nature of beauty and taste.
<b>Appropriate</b>	The practice of creating new work by taking an existing image or object from another source and transforming or combining it with new ones.
<b>Asymmetrical</b>	Having parts that fail to correspond to one another in shape, size, or arrangement.
<b>Actual Texture</b>	A surface texture that can be perceived through touch, in other words the texture is physically present.
<b>Armature</b>	A frame made of a sturdy material, such as metal, to hold up a sculpture and the various pieces of a sculpture.
<b>Background</b>	The scenery or area that is behind the main object or person. It appears to be farthest from the viewer.
<b>Balance</b>	The impression of items being equal in a picture of sculpture. A sculpture can have <b>symmetrical balance</b> where both sides are exactly the same, or it can have <b>asymmetrical balance</b> where sides are not identical but the overall arrangement appears complete and balanced.
<b>Base</b>	A surface on which to work or a surface that holds a sculpture.
<b>Cast</b>	When a liquid takes on the shape of a negative space within a mold to become a solid form.
<b>Collaborative</b>	Artists who work together on a project.
<b>Collage</b>	Work made up of layered materials on a surface.
<b>Color</b>	Color is light reflected off objects. Color has three main characteristics: <b>hue</b> (the name of the color, such as red, green, blue, etc.), <b>value</b> (how light or dark it is), and <b>intensity</b> (how bright or dull it is).

<b>Complementary Colors</b>	Colors that are opposite each other on the color wheel. (Orange+Blue, Red+Green, Yellow+Violet).
<b>Composition</b>	The arrangements of elements in a work of art to create a unified whole.
<b>Diagonal</b>	A line that lies at an angle.
<b>Earthwork / Land Art</b>	Also known as Land Art, this art movement uses the raw materials of the natural world to create the sculpture. The completed artwork becomes an important part of the landscape.
<b>Emphasis</b>	This art principle is a part of the design that catches the viewer's attention.
<b>Ephemeral Art</b>	Art that lasts for a short amount of time, or only happens once.
<b>Figurative</b>	Art representing human or animal forms.
<b>Form</b>	Form defines an object within space. Forms exist in three dimensions and can be measured in height, width, and depth. In two-dimensions, like a painting, forms are known as shapes.
<b>Found Object</b>	Often a mundane manufactured object that is given a new identity as an artwork.
<b>Foreground</b>	The area right at the front of the scene/picture.
<b>Horizontal</b>	A line, which lies level with the horizon.
<b>Iconography</b>	An iconography is a particular range or system of types of images used by an artist or artists to convey particular meanings.
<b>Implied Texture</b>	Texture that is perceived by sight rather than touch. The artwork is made to look as if it has texture, even though it most likely flat.
<b>Installation Art</b>	Mixed-media constructions or assemblages usually designed for a specific place.
<b>Interactive Art</b>	Art that relies on the participation of a viewer. This type of work can often be touched and played with or uses technology to interact with the viewer.
<b>Isolated</b>	Kept apart from other objects.
<b>Juxtaposition</b>	Place things of unequal importance side by side to illustrate some comparison or insightful meaning.
<b>Kinetic Art</b>	A type of art that moves.
<b>Kitsch</b>	Used to describe sentimental, cheap, vulgar and/or mass produced objects from popular and commercial culture.
<b>Maquette</b>	A model for a larger piece of sculpture. Made to understand how to work on a larger scale.

<b>Medium / Media</b>	The materials that have been used in creating the artwork.
<b>Mixed Media</b>	A combination of media used to make a piece of work.
<b>Movement</b>	The path the viewer's eye takes through the art work to various focal areas. Can be guided by lines, shape, colors, etc.
<b>Mobile</b>	A sculpture that is suspended from above that often moves.
<b>Mood</b>	The feeling created by the sculpture.
<b>Negative Space</b>	Refers to the empty spaces between forms of the sculpture, and the space surrounding the sculpture.
<b>Outline</b>	The line around the edge of something that shows its shape.
<b>Political &amp; Social Art</b>	Work that addresses issues or concerns in society.
<b>Positive Space</b>	The space that a form or shape occupies, or the actual form of the object.
<b>Primary Colors</b>	Red, Yellow, and Blue.
<b>Process</b>	The way something is made. A process often requires many steps.
<b>Relief</b>	A surface that is raised from the background.
<b>Relief Collage</b>	A collection of objects fixed onto a flat background that appear to be raised.
<b>Representational</b>	To depict things found in our world exactly as they appear.
<b>Secondary Colors</b>	A color made by mixing to primary colors together. (Orange, Green, and Purple)
<b>Sequence</b>	The order in which things are connected, related, or dated.
<b>Shape</b>	Shapes define objects in space, and in two-dimensions shapes can be measured by height and width and are usually defined by lines. Shapes in three dimensions are known as forms.
<b>Style</b>	A particular way in which something is made and looks.
<b>Subtractive Method</b>	Creation of a three-dimensional artwork by cutting away unwanted parts of a material. Often created by <b>carving</b> .
<b>Symmetrical</b>	Two halves, were each half is the same as the other, a mirror image.
<b>Technique</b>	A way or style of working.
<b>Three Dimensional</b>	A form in space that can be measured in three directions: height, width, and depth – in other words, it is not flat.
<b>Two Dimensional</b>	Flat, on one plane – can be measured in two directions.
<b>Vertical</b>	A line rising straight up and down and at a right angle to the horizon.