

Expressionism

McQs $\Rightarrow$ Past Papers.

- ① Define shapes and types
- ② Classicism ③ Pop art.
- ④ Tone, shade.
- ⑤ Classification - design six areas points
- ⑥ Why audience attention is important to performance
- ⑦ Post modernism / art modernism
- ⑧ Oldest cave name and location.
- ⑨ Linear perspective / curve linear
- ⑩ Define Art(2) ⑪ Define space(2)
- ⑫ Types of Performing art(2).
- ⑬ Define Architecture and type (3).
- ⑭ Shapes and types (3).
- ⑮ Expressionism. (5)
- ⑯ Pointilism. (5) ⑰ Stone age(5)
- ⑱ Modern Calligraphy (5)
- ⑲ Contrast (2) (short as well as long).
- ⑳ Impressionism ㉑ drafts / draughtsman.
- ㉒ Texture and types. ㉓ linear ^{inf.} curvilinear
- ㉔ Independent thinking.
- ㉕ 3 Points of Pop art. ㉖ Note on Futurism.
- ㉗ Types of Stone age).
- ㉘ Note on Neo classicism.
- 29 Time Period of Neoclassicism.

- 30 City Rises was made by? (2)
- 31 Four steps of teaching (3).
- 32 Concept of infinity in Islamic Art (3)
- 33 Phases of Cubism (3)
- 34 Color Temperature (5).
- 35 Note on Mesopotamian Art (5).
- 36 (Tint) (2)
- 37 Umbrace Uncertainty (2).
- 38 Mannerism (5).
- 39 MCQs $\Rightarrow$ A shape has dimensions $\Rightarrow$ Ans. 2.
- 40 Define Balance (2).
- 41 Define Mural (2)
- 42 Renaissance of emergence of Pop art.
- 43 Islamic Art sources
- 44 Egyptian art. 3 attributes.
- 45 4 Steps of Evaluation of Art
- 46 Key features of drawing
- 47 Concept of drawing.
- 48 Define balance in Art.
- 49 Diff b/w modernism and Post modernism
- 50 History of renaissance Art.
- 51 Sources of Islamic Art
- 52 Random and flowing rhythm.
- 53 Holistic and Systematic thinking.

②

Modern calligraphy is ~~any~~ ~~calligraphy~~ style that doesn't follow the fundamental rules of traditional calligraphy script. Modern Calligraphy relies on certain principles of traditional calligraphy. However, it can provide you with more creative freedom.

~~19 Calligraphy demonstration~~

~~The end~~

Q6) Four Steps of teaching

Demonstration :-

The teacher demonstrates the skill at his normal place without any comment.

Deconstruction :-

Teacher repeats the procedure, this time describing all necessary substeps.

Comprehension :-

The Students has to explain each substep while teacher follow the Students instructions.

Performance :-

The student performs the complete skill himself on his own.

(14)

Drawing

Drawing is essentially a technique in which images are depicted on a surface by making lines, through drawing can also contain tonal area, washes and other non-linear marks.

(15)

Painting

Painting is application of pigments to ~~the~~ a support surface that establishes an image, design and decoration. In art the term "Painting" describes both the act and the result. Most painting are created with pigment in liquid form and applied with a brush.



⑤ ~~Art defined by artists.~~

Significance of Art

Art makes people optimistic about their future. ~~about this~~ Art can be used to spread a message of inspiration, making people achieve great things in life. Art can be a form of communication between ~~bet~~ people, to focus on common issues for the betterment of human kind. Inspirational music is the best form of creative art.

⑥ Line / Elements

Line is the most basic visual element. Lines can be used to define shapes and figures, but also to indicate motion, emotion, and other elements. It is the starting place for most artistic creation.

7. Element / Colors

Colour is an element consisting of hues, of which there are three properties; hue, chroma or intensity, and value. Color is present when light strikes an object and it is reflect back into the eye, a reaction to a hue arising in the optic nerve.

⑩ Element / value and Texture.

Value is one of the ~~no~~ seven element of art. Values deals with the lightness or darkness of a color. Value deals directly to ~~set~~ light. Since we see objects and understand objects because of how dark and light they are, value is indedible important To art.

② Egyptian Art

⇒ Egyptian art refers to art produced in ancient Egypt. It includes painting, sculptures, drawing on papyrus, faience, jewelry, ivories, architecture, and other art media.

It is also very conservative; the art style changed very little over time. Much of surviving art comes from tombs and monuments, giving more insight to the ancient Egyptian afterlife beliefs.

③ Futurism.

⇒ It was an artistic and social movement that originated in Italy in the early 20th Century. It concerns with events and trends of the future, or which anticipate the future.

Although it was largely an Italian phenomenon, there were parallel movements in Russia, where some

Past papers

① Pointilism:-

⇒ A technique of neo-impressionist painting using a tiny dots of various pure colours, which blended in the viewer eye.

this word is derived from french word pointillisme, which mean "marks with dot".

② Act in child development:-

⇒ Act exploration is not only fun and entertaining, but also educational. Children are naturally curious. From the minute they gain control of their limbs, they work to put themselves out into the world to see how it all works.

They explore, observe and imitate, trying to figure out how things operate and how to control themselves and their environment.

(16) Sculpture

Sculpture is an artistic form in which hard or plastic materials are worked into three-dimensional art objects. Its to make or represent ~~by~~ a form by carving, casting and other shaping techniques.

(17) Mural / Miniature

Mural painting is capable of telling a longer or larger story. Many murals have been created to show the histories of battles or of evaluation or changes in society.

A miniature will often be a small portrait of a person or a small part of a famous religious or historical event.

(Including 23-45 lectures)

① The expression or application of human of human creative skill and imagination, typically in a visual form such as painting or sculpture, producing work to be appreciated primarily for their beauty and emotional power.

② Art as Imitation.

Art is imitation. This is a feature of both of Plato's theories. In the republic, Plato says that art imitates the object and events of the ordinary life.

In other words, a work of art is a copy of a copy of form.

It is even more of an illusion than its ordinary experience.

Russian futurists would later go on to found their own groups; either countries had a few futurist or had movement inspired by futurism.

The futurist practiced in every medium of art, including painting, sculpture, ceramics, graphic design, industrial design, interior design, furniture, film, fashion, textile, literature, music, architecture and even in cooking.

⑩ Sources of Islamic Art:

Islamic art produced in the Islamic world. Islamic art is difficult to characterize because it covers the wide range of lands, periods and genres.

Including Islamic architecture, Islamic calligraphy, Islamic miniature, Islamic glass, Islamic pottery, and textile art such as carpets and embroidery.

(27) Stone age Art Period:-

The art of the Stone age represent the first accomplishments in human creativity, preceding the invention of writing, while numerous artifacts still exist today, the lack of writing system from this era greatly limits our understanding of prehistoric art and culture.

(28) Mesopotamian Art :-

This is the art and architecture of ancient mesopotamian civilization. The art of mesopotamia has survived in the archaeological record from early hunter-gatherer societies on to the Bronze age cultures of Sumerian, Akkadian, babylonian and Assyrian empires. These empires were later replaced in the iron age by Neo-Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian empires. Mesopotamia brought significant culture developments, including the oldest examples of writing.

② Principals / Contrast.

As a principle of art, contrast refer to the arrangement of the opposite elements and effects. For example; light and dark colors, smooth and rough textures, large and small shapes. Contrast can be used to create ~~th~~ variety, visual interest, and drama in art work.

③ Principals / Emphasis

Emphasis ~~of~~ is a principle of art which occurs any element of a peice is given dominance by the artist.

In other words, artist makes part of the work stand out in order to draw the veiwer's eye thier first.

that the response that we carry with is that which is the most compassionate and ethical possible under the circumstances and for all involved, (including ourselves and others).

(15) Invention of Cubism :-

—> Cubism was one of the most influential styles of the 20th century. It generally agreed to have begun around 1907 with Picasso's celebrated painting *Les Femmes d'Alger (O.J. Version O)* which included elements of cubist style.

(16) Oldest Cave Painting.

The oldest cave painting is known as red hand stencil in Maltravieso cave in Spain. It has been dated using the uranium-thorium method to older than 64,000 years and was made by ~~the~~ Neanderthal.

① Cubism :-

⇒ Cubism was one of the most influential visual art styles of the early 20th Century. It was created by Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque in Paris between 1907 and 1914.

Cubism was the first abstract art style. Cubist Painting abandoned the tradition of perspective drawing and displayed many views of the subject at one time.

② Dance :-

⇒ Dance is a performing art form consisting of purposefully selected sequences of human movement. This move has aesthetic and symbolic value, and is acknowledge as dance by performers and observers within a particular culture.

③ Art :-

The expression of human creative skill and imagination, typically in a visual form such as painting and sculpture, drawing. It is creative activity

(36)

Random and flowing rhythm.

Random rhythm is observed when positive types and negative shapes are repeated in a manner without order or any planned arrangement.

Flowing rhythm is created by wavy lines. It is created by blending and curving different elements and intervals in an artwork.

(37)

mannerism

The term mannerism describes the style of the paintings and bronze sculpture of this tour. Mannerism acts as a bridge between the idealized style of Renaissance art and dramatic theatricality of the baroque.

③ Art as communication

Every organism survives because they can communicate and express themselves to their own and other species.

Art channels one expression through colour, material, text, etc.

Art communicates in different ways, including through symbols or allegory, in which a figure stands for an abstract idea.

④ Art as self expression:-

Self expression is the taking of an internal impulse - a personal vision and through self-awareness putting it into external form,

writing, acting, painting, dancing, sculpting, film-making, singing - these are the wings upon which artists have flown from the immortal.

52

Independent thinking :-

⇒ Independent thinking is the confidence to draw on your own ~~mate~~ intelligence and depend upon your own judgement, having your own values and views to guide you, rather than someone else.

53 Mural Art :-

A mural is any piece of artwork painted or applied directly on a wall, ceiling or other permanent surface. A distinguishing characteristic of mural painting is that the architectural elements of the given space are harmoniously incorporated in the picture.

(24) Evaluation of Art :-

The task of evaluating a work of art, such as painting and sculpture, requires a combination of objective information and subjective opinion.

To put it simply, art evaluators need to generate facts upon which to base their opinions; namely facts about

- (1) Context of the art work
- (2) the art work itself.

Once we have the facts, we can make our assessment. The more information we can gain about the context, the work of art itself, the more seasoned our assessment will be.

(25) Classicism:

Classicism is to follow the traditions and long established theories or styles. the following of ancient Greek and Roman principles and style in art and literature, generally associated with harmony.

the more detail put into the use of texture (Such as the texture of leaves, skin, etc), the more realistic a work of art can look.

(44) Tint

A tint is where an artist adds a color to white to create a lighter version of the color. For example of a tint is pink, it is created by adding white to red.
~~A shade is where an artist adds~~

(45) Color temperature

Color temperature is all about how warm or cool a color appears compared to the other colors. Whether we call them warm or cool. This means that artist must observe the color in the moment.

(29) Characteristics of Egyptian Art

- It was an art created exclusively for the pharaoh, the state and religion. The larger figures represented the importance of characters they were representing.
- Egyptian art always tried to transmit all the message in a simple and understandable way.
- It was full of anti-naturalism because it did not want to represent the reality.
- It is an art that sought perfection and symmetry in its all aspects.
- Their architecture was for spiritual purposes.
- They used uniform colors that used to have a symbolic character.

39 History of Renaissance Art :-

The origins of Renaissance art can be traced to Italy in the late 13th and early 14th Centuries. During this so-called (proto-Renaissance⁴ period (1280-1400), Italian scholars and artists saw themselves as reawakening to ideals and achievement of classical Roman culture.

40 Balance in Art :-

Balance is the distribution of the visual weight of objects, colors, texture and space. Such movement can be directed along lines, edges, shapes, and color within the work of art.

⑪ Linear Perspective :-

⇒ Linear Perspective is a system of creating an illusion of depth on a flat surface. All parallel lines in a painting or drawing using the converge in a single vanishing point on the composition's horizon line.

⑫ Symmetry in Islamic art :-

Symmetry is created in Islamic geometric design through the repetition and mirroring of one or more basic design units - usually shapes are circles and Polygons.

Although the design ~~it~~ can be elaborated and made complex, the basic ~~symmetrical~~ symmetrical repetition and mirroring of these shapes to creates a sense of harmony.

(34) Basic types of Shapes

There are two types of Shapes; geometric and free form.

————> Geometric Shapes are precise shapes that can be described using mathematical formulas. It includes circle, square, triangle, oval, rectangle etc.

————> Free-forms or organic shapes are irregular and uneven shapes. They can be in any irregular shape with no name.

(35) Impressionism :-

Impressionism, 19th century art movement developed by French artist who sought to record daily life through the effects of light and color. It to capture scenes of modern life.

① Element / Shape and Form.

In the visual arts, shape is a flat, enclosed area of an artwork created through lines, textures, colours or an area enclosed by other shapes such as triangles, squares and circle like wise, a form can ~~create~~ refer to a three-dimensional composition or object within a three dimensional composition.

③ Space / element

The element of design "space" refers to the area within around, above or below an object or objects. It is important to creating and understanding both two dimensional or three dimensional work of arts,

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types of post modernism ;

- ⇒ Hypermodernity
- ⇒ Meta-modernism
- ⇒ Post humanism
- ⇒ Post materialism
- ⇒ Post-Post modernism
- ⇒ Post Structuralism.

Basic 2

- ① Deconstructive Post-modernism
- ② White headian Post-modernism

⇒ Deconstructive post modernism expresses the consequences of an idealism that has taken the linguistic turn and then has seen through the language.

⇒ White headian post modernism expresses the consequences of idealism that is reconstructed in the terms of priority of the event over things or substances.

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(13) law of chance

⇒ Arp viewed chance as a mean of access, through the unconscious, to the basic ordering processes of the natural world. He declared that these works like nature, were ordered "According to the law of chance" has arranged automatically without will.

The ^{artist's} conscious arrangement, however did play a crucial role. For Arp "Chance" was a liberating idea, a method of beginning a work of art the evaded traditional composition but did not avoid it.

(14) Embrace uncertainty.

⇒ It involved being prepared to sit with the situation in all its uncertainty for as long as it takes for us to be sure that we have seen it from all angles and until we know

⑤ Expressionism:

⇒ A style of painting, music, or drama in which the artist or writer seeks to express the inner world of emotion rather than external reality.

⑥ Neo-classicism

⇒ Neoclassicism was a western culture movement in the decorative and visual arts, theatre, music and architecture that drew inspiration from the art of classical antiquity.

⑦ ^{Rococo} ~~Baroque~~ Art

It is the style in interior design, the decorative arts, painting, architecture and sculpture that originated in Paris early 18th century. It is characterized by lightness, elegance, and an exuberant use of curving natural forms in ornamentation.

~~english
201
Business
and
Technical
writing~~

(Including 23-45 lectures)

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art

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Texture:-

Refers to the way an object feels to the touch or looks as it may feel if it were touched. Understanding it fully will lead to a stronger drawing and painting.

It is the element of art that refers to the way an object feels to the touch or looks as it may feel.

① Principles / Balance

Artist generally strive to create art work that is balanced. A balance work, in which visual weight is distributed evenly across the composition and seem stable, makes the viewer feel comfortable. A work that is unbalanced appear unstable, creates tension and makes the viewer uneasy.

④① Concepts of Drawing.

- Perspective
- Drawing in proportion and foreshortening
- Rendering light and dark values.
- Color
- Composition
- technique and Style
- Drawing from life and Pictures.
- Use Basic geometric shapes.

④② Time period of Impressionism

Impressionism originated with a group of Paris based artists whose independent exhibition brought them to prominence during the 1870s and 1880s.

④③ why texture used in art work

Artist use texture to add depth, interest or balance to different areas of their artwork. Some times texture is used to give ~~more~~ illusion of depth or making a piece seem more realistic.

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Reason of emergence of pop art.

Pop art is an art movement that emerged in the United Kingdom and United States during the mid-to-late 1950s. The movement presented a challenge to traditions of fine art by including imagery from popular and mass culture, such as advertising, comic books and mundane mass-produced objects.

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There are two types of visual balance

Symmetrical and Asymmetrical. Symmetrical balance refers to an even distribution of visual weight on either side of an axis.

Asymmetrical balance refers to a psychological or felt balance.

③① Characterist of fauvism.

- Use of color for its own sake, ~~for~~ better finishing in out.
- Rich surface texture with awareness of paint.
- Spontaneous lines drawn on canvas, and suggested by texture of paint.
- Using of primary colours and done it with values and intensities.
- The colour and the objected painted was the real subject.

③② Dadaism:-

⇒ A movement in art and literature based on deliberate irrationality and negation of traditional artistic values.

✓
this unrestricted exploration help children
form connection in thier brain, it
helps them learn - and it also
fun.

③ Difference between holistic and systemitic thinking.

⇒ A ~~system~~ holistic thinking is often used synonymously with system thinking. Yet holistic thinking is a wider concept that involves preceiving a system through sensing it large scale pattenen. System thinking is often focused on problem solving through under standing elements of the system and thier interconnection.

④ Post modernism.

⇒ Its a broad movement that accross the philosophy, the arts, architecture, the criticism, making a departure of modernism. The term has been more generally applied to describe a historical era said to follow after modernity and tendencies of this era.