1. **3-dimensional:** having or appearing to have extension in depth
2. **2-dimensional:** lacking the requisite or expected range or depth
3. **Acrylic Paint**: fast drying-synthetic paint made from acrylic resin
4. **Aesthetics**: study of theory of the beautiful, in taste or art
5. **Analogous Colors**: Colors that are closely related to each other because a common color can be found; for example: blue, blue-violet, violet colors
6. **Asymmetrical**: a type of balance where elements are arranged differently on each side of an imaginary midline
7. **Background**: The area that appears to be farthest away or behind the other objects
8. **Balance**: Parts of a picture arranged symmetrically so that areas seem to have equal visual weight
9. **Blind Contour:**  is the practice of drawing the outside edges of your work without the use of looking at your paper.
10. **Chiaroscuro:**  is defined as pictorial representation in terms of light and shade without regard to color
11. **Chroma**: intensity of distinctive hue; saturation of a color
12. **Collograph**: A printing block made from objects and textures glued to a surface
13. **Color**: An element of art defined as the effect of light reflecting from an object onto the eye
14. **Color Context**: How color behaves in relation to other colors
15. **Complementary**: any two colors which are directly opposite each other on the color wheel
16. **Composition**: organization of elements in space
17. **Concept**: an abstract general notion; an idea
18. **Content**: In Visual Arts, the meaning of an image, beyond its overt subject matter, including the emotional, intellectual, symbolic, thematic, and narrative connotations
19. **Context**: A set of interrelated conditions (such as social, economic, political) in visual arts that influence and give meaning to the development and reception of thoughts, ideas, or concepts, and that define specific cultures and eras
20. **Continuity**: creating visual resemblance between different objects in a work of art.
21. **Contour:**  is the outline of a figure, body, or mass, a line that represents such an outline
22. **Contrast:**  is to set in opposition in order to show or emphasize differences
23. **Creative Thinking:** able to see and make things in a new or different way
24. **Critical Thinking**: Shows or requires careful analysis before judgment
25. **Criticism**: The art, process, or principles used to analyze and judge literary or artistic works
26. **Design**: To create a work of art by combining elements of art into a planned whole
27. **Detail*:***  This technique focuses on the difference between objects with clear, sharp edges and visible details seem to be close to the viewer rather than objects that are less detailed seem further away
28. **Elements of Art**: Those components that make up a composition: line, value, space, texture, shape, form, and color.
29. **Experimentation**: To search out by trial
30. **Expression**: In Visual Arts, a process of conveying ideas, feelings, and meanings, through selective use of communication possibilities.
31. **Felting**: The process of making non-woven fabric from fibers through the application of heat, moisture, and pressure.
32. **Fictional**: an imaginative creation or a pretense that does not represent actuality but has been invented
33. **Foreground**: The area that appears to be nearest and in front of the other objects.
34. **Geometric**: Shapes that are made using specific mathematical formulas and are named such as circle, hexagon, etc..
35. **Harmony:**  describes the combination of the pictorial elements (color, tone, line, form, content, brushwork, etc..) into a consistent and orderly whole.
36. **Illusion**: the condition ofbeing deceived by a false perception or belief
37. **Image:** A physical likeness or **Imagination**: The process of creating a mental picture of something that is unlike things one has seen.
38. representation of a person animal, or thing, photographed, painted, or sculptured; a thought from the imagination made visible.
39. **Implied Lines**: invisible lines that give a work structure
40. **Incising**: Scratching lines into a surface.
41. **Integration**: an act or instance of combining into an integral whole
42. **Intensity**: Refers to the brightness or dullness of a color; amount of saturation.
43. **Intuitive**: Perceived immediately by the mind, instinctive knowledge or feeling
44. **Line**: The path of a moving point that is made by a tool, instrument, or medium as it moves across an area.
45. **Loom**: A device used for weaving.
46. **Medium/Media**: Materials used to create an image
47. **Middle Ground**: The area that appears between the foreground and background.
48. **Monoprint:** One print that cannot be duplicated, made by pressing paper onto an inked or painted surface.
49. **Movement**: In Visual Arts, the direction or flow in artwork.
50. **Negative space**: is the space that surrounds the object
51. **Organic**: Any living or natural shape that is not geometric.
52. **Overlapping*:*** When one object covers part of a second object, the first seems to be closer to the viewer.
53. **Paper-mache**: Paper pulp mixed with wheat paste and molded into 3-dimensional forms.
54. **Paper Making**: The process of creating paper using water, fibers, or recycled papers.
55. **Pattern**: A principle of design where an element or combination of elements are repeated in a planned way.
56. **Perception**: Visual and sensory awareness, discrimination, and integration of impressions, conditions, and relationships with regard to objects, images, and feelings.
57. **Perceptual Awareness**: Knowing, discerning as a result of perceiving or insight, intuition.
58. **Perspective*:*** A graphic system that creates the illusion of depth and volume on a two-dimensional surface
59. **Photography**: The art or process of producing images by the action of light on surfaces sensitized by chemical processes.
60. **Pin Hole Camera**: A camera, usually handmade that uses a pin hole aperture in place of a lens.
61. **Placement*:*** Location of objects/images on the picture plane can draw in / draw out the viewer. In terms of size*,* larger objects appear to be closer to the viewer than smaller objects
62. **Point of View**: Refers to the angle at which you view an object.
63. **Polygon**: A plane figure with at least three straight sides and angles, and typically five or more
64. **Portrait:** Artwork that shows the face of a figure of a person.
65. **Positive Space**: is the object we focus on
66. **Primary Colors**: The basic colors that can’t be reduced into component colors and can be used to mix all other colors.
67. **Principles of Design**: The way the elements of art such as balance, movement, pattern/repetition, unity/variety, and emphasis are used to create a composition.
68. **Printing Ink**: Ink used specifically for printing.
69. **Printmaking**: The art of using a printing plate or stamp to create one or a series of multiple originals called prints.
70. **Process(es)**: Progressive course(s), a series of changes, a method of creating.
71. **Proximity:**  related objects are bunched up to create unity, eliminates negative space
72. **Quilting**: The process of making art using 2 or more layers of fabric that are then stitched in a pattern through all the layers.
73. **Repetition**: A principle of design, where an element is used more than once.
74. **Rhythm:**  is a pattern created by lines, forms, and colors in painting, sculpture, and other visual arts
75. **Saturation**: the degree of chroma or purity of a color; the degree of freedom from admixture with white
76. **Score**: In paper sculpture, to crease using a semi-sharp object for easy folding; in clay, to slash or cut before joining pieces.
77. **Sculpture**: Carved, cut, hewn, cast, molded, welded, or assembled into 3-dimensional representations, forms, or figures.
78. **Secondary Colors:** Colors made by mixing 2 primary colors. When red, yellow, and blue are used as primary colors, the colors are orange, green, and violet.
79. **Semi-Blind Contour** is the forgivable level of blind contour, where the illustrator can pause for moments (without drawing) but to review where their current “mark” is…
80. **Similarity**: repetition of objects or repetition of Elements of Art. Ties the artwork together.
81. **Shade**: A dark color achieved by changing the value of a color by adding black.
82. **Shape:**  is an *enclosed space*, the boundaries of which are defined by other elements of art (i.e.: lines, colors, values, textures, etc.)
83. **Space**: An element of art that is the area in and around objects in a composition.
84. **Still Life**: An arrangement of inanimate objects.
85. **Stitchery**: Artwork made by using a needle and thread or yarn to create a design.
86. **Structure:**  is the way in which parts are arranged or put together to form a whole
87. **Style**: An artist’s special way of creating art; helps determine how it is different from other artworks.
88. **Symbol**: An image, sign, or element, such as color, that is understood, by convention or context, to suggest some other meaning.
89. **Symmetrical/Symmetry**: A type of balance in which elements are arranged the same on each side of an imaginary line.
90. **Technique**: A special way to create artwork, often by following a step-by-step procedure.
91. **Technology**: Electronic media (such as video, computers, compact discs, lasers, audio tape, satellite equipment) used as tools to create, learn, explain, document, analyze, or present artistic work or information.
92. **Tertiary Colors**: made by mixing primary and secondary colors
93. **Tessellations:**  are patterns made of identical shapes
94. **Texture:** An element of art that is the way an object feels or looks like it feels.
95. **Tint**: A light color achieved by changing the value of a color by adding white.
96. **Tone**: A color mixed with black and white, a grayed color.
97. **Unity**: A principle of design which is the quality of having all parts look as if they belong together; achieved by proximity or repetition.
98. **Value**: An element of art that describes the relative lightness or darkness of a color.
99. **Variety:** Differences achieved by changing elements in a composition to add interest
100. **Weaving**: A process and product created by interlacing strands of material.