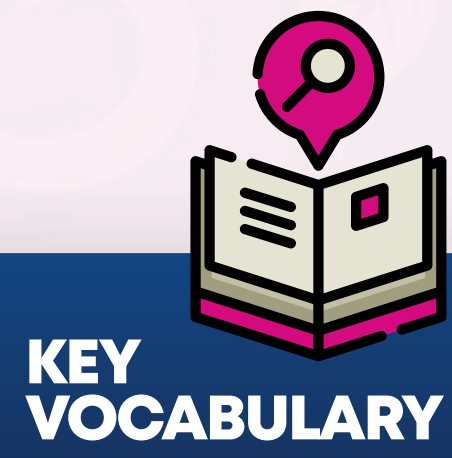




KEY VOCABULARY

style

how **a piece of art looks**: style is often divided into the style of a period of time in history, a country, a group of artists, art which is about a particular idea or how an artist creates a work of art

technique

a **way of doing** something, like painting a picture

brushstroke

the mark made by a **paintbrush**

rococo

a light-hearted and pretty style of art and design from the 1700s which uses **elaborate decoration**, curvy lines and light colours

asymmetrical

not symmetrical: different on one side of the design to the other

modernist

a **style of art and design starting in the 1850s** that rejected previous artistic styles, was often abstract, experimental and focussed on materials

abstract

art that **doesn't try to look like something**, but uses shapes, colours, lines and form to achieve an effect

colour theory

information about how to **create different colours by mixing** (e.g. how to mix primary colours to make secondary colours) and the **effect of different colour combinations** (e.g. what happens when you put two complementary colours next to each other)

complementary colours

any **two colours which are opposite** each other on the colour wheel, e.g. yellow and purple are complementary to each other

rococo style

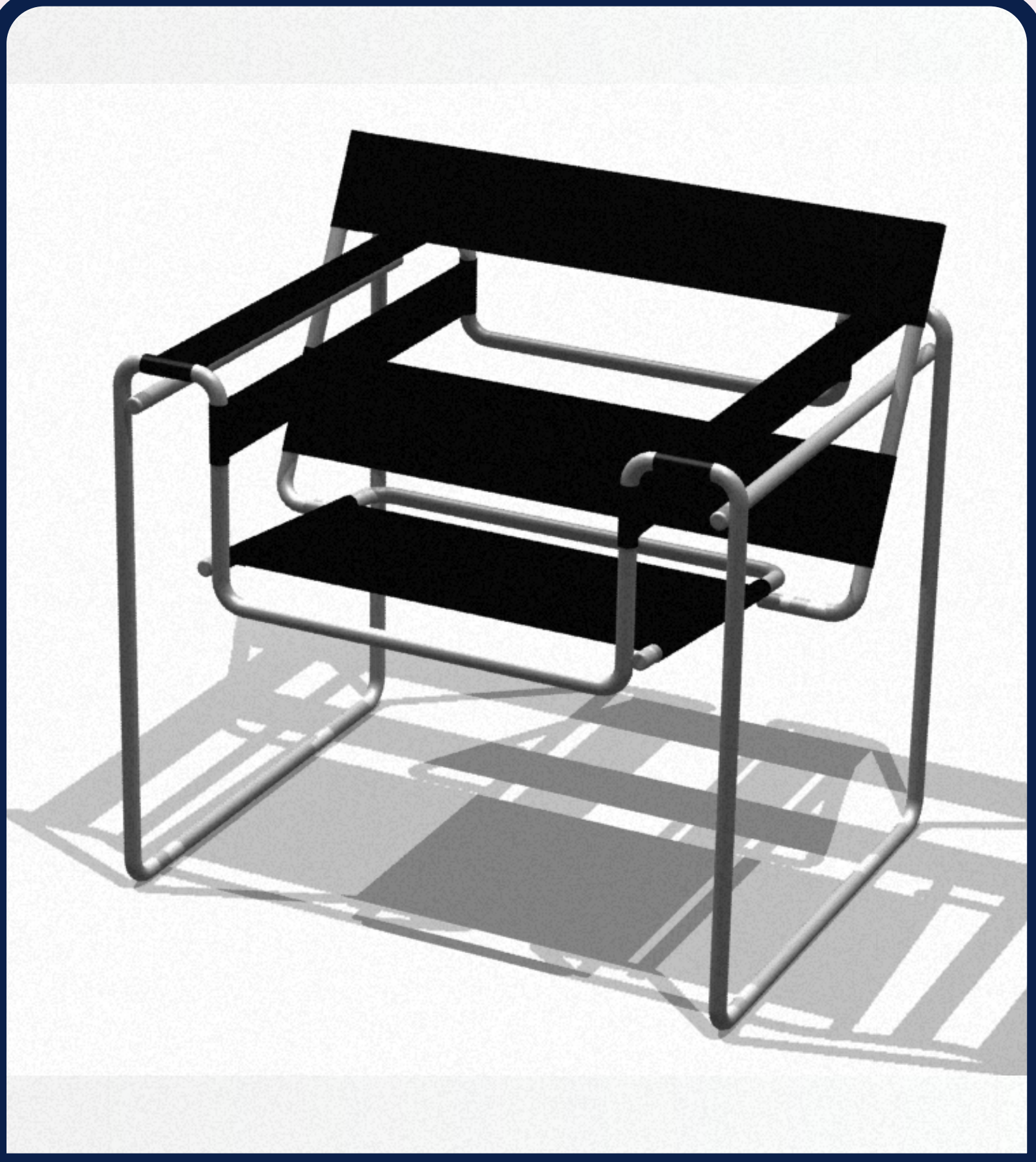
Thomas Chippendale



ribbon-backed chair

modernist style

Marcel Breuer



Wassily Chair (1925-1926)



The Pilgrimage to the Isle of Cythera (1717)

Antoine Watteau

Contra-Composition of Dissonances XVI (1925)

Theo van Doesburg

