

Glossary

Abstract Expressionist: An artistic movement of the mid-twentieth century emphasizing an artist's freedom to express attitudes and emotions, usually through nonrealistic means.

Age of Exploration (also, Age of Discovery): From the early fifteenth century to the early seventeenth century, European ships traveled around the world in search of new trading routes, lands, and partners to supply an ever-growing European market.

Albumen silver print: A photograph made using a process that was prevalent until the 1890s. The paper is coated with albumen (egg whites), and the image is created using a solution of silver salts.

Alexander the Great (also, Alexander III) (336–323 B.C.): Ancient Greek king of Macedon, and one of the most successful military commanders in history. He remained undefeated in battle, conquering most of the world known to the ancient Greeks.

American Civil War (also, the U.S. Civil War): From 1861 to 1865, the United States of America (the Union), led by Abraham Lincoln, fought against the Southern slave states of the newly formed Confederate States of America.

assembly line: The mechanical system in a factory in which large quantities of items are assembled in stages until completed.

Augustus (also, Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus) (63 B.C.–A.D. 14): First emperor of Rome and grandnephew and adopted heir of Julius Caesar. His rule marked an era of relative peace known as the Pax Romana, or Roman peace. After his death, Augustus was declared a god by the Senate, to be worshipped by the Romans.

background: The part of a scene that lies behind the foreground and the middle ground and appears most distant from the viewer.

Battle of Gettysburg: This defining battle of the American Civil War (see entry above) took place in 1863 and marked the defeat of Robert E. Lee's invading Confederate Army and a major victory for the Union (United States).

bill: A written proposal for a new law that members of a legislative body discuss and vote upon.

bourgeois: A person belonging to the middle class, whose attitudes and behavior are oftentimes marked by conformity to the standards and conventions of that class.

brass: Any metal alloy made by combining varying proportions of copper and zinc to create a variety of brasses with a different range of properties.

brayer: A hand roller used for applying ink to relief printing blocks or occasionally for the direct application of paint or ink to a surface.

bust: In sculpture, the representation of the head and upper part of the body, often mounted on a socle (see entry below) or base. Busts may show only the head and neck or may include shoulders, arms, and sometimes hands. Many busts are portraits.

Byzantine Empire (also, the Eastern Roman Empire): The successor state to the Roman Empire in the East, centered on its capital of Constantinople (modern-day Istanbul), which existed from late antiquity (fourth century) until the fall of Constantinople in 1453.



Caligula (also, Gaius Claudius Caesar Germanicus) (A.D. 12–41): Emperor of Rome (A.D. 37–41), who succeeded his adopted father, Tiberius. After a severe illness, he exhibited mental instability and tyrannical behavior, which led to his assassination.

caricature: A representation in either literature or visual art that includes a ridiculous distortion or exaggeration of body parts or physical characteristics to create a comic or gross imitation.

cartoon: A drawing intended as a satire (see entry below) or caricature (see entry above), commenting on public or political matters. In current language use, the term refers to a drawing, often accompanied by a caption, depicting a humorous situation.

ceramics: Vessels of clay (see entry below) made by using a variety of shaping techniques and then hardening or firing the clay with heat at a high temperature.

chasing: A term encompassing two processes in metalworking: 1) modeling decorative patterns on a hand-shaped sheet-metal surface using punches applied to the front, and 2) finishing and refining a cast sculpture.

classical: Describes a prime example of quality or "ideal" beauty. It often refers to the culture, art, literature, or ideals of the ancient Greek or Roman world, especially that of Greece in the fourth and fifth centuries B.C.

clay: A natural earthy material that is flexible when wet, consisting essentially of the metal aluminum and compounds containing silicon and oxygen. Clay typically hardens when fired in a kiln unless the clay is "self-hardening" or "air-hardening."

collage: An art form and technique in which pre-existing materials or objects are arranged and attached as part of a two-dimensional surface.

colonialism: A policy in which a country rules other nations and develops trade for its own benefit.

color palette: 1) A set of colors that makes up an image or animation, and 2) the group of colors available to be used to create an image.

composition: The process of arranging artistic elements into specific relationships to create an art object.

cropping: In photographic terms, cutting the borders of an image in order to enhance certain parts of the composition.

cultural imperialism: The practice of extending, sometimes by force, the culture of one nation or group to another nation or group.

daguerreotype: An early method of photography produced on a silver plate or a silver-covered copper plate made sensitive to light.

deportation: In general, the expulsion of foreigners from a country or place.

divine right to rule: A set of beliefs stating that supreme rulers like kings and queens derive their right to rule by the virtue of their birth alone—a right based on ancestry and the laws of God.

ebony: A heavy, black, fine-grained heartwood that comes from a tree in the genus *Diospyros*, native to southern India and Sri Lanka.

El Capitan: A three-thousand-foot granite monolith located near the western end of Yosemite National Park (see entry below). This rock formation is a favorite challenge of rock climbers worldwide.

elements of design: The visual elements that artists use to design and create works of art. Formal elements include the design principles of line, shape, space, value (light and dark), color, and texture.

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elevation: Height above the earth's surface or above sea level.

Emancipation Proclamation: A public statement issued by President Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863, in which he declared that all slaves, in states or portions of states in rebellion against the United States, "are, and henceforward shall be free."

Emerson, Ralph Waldo (1803–1882): American writer, philosopher, and central figure of American Transcendentalism (see entry below). His poems, speeches, and especially his essays, such as *Nature* (1836), were integral to the development of American philosophical thought and literary expression.

Enlightenment: Dominant intellectual trend of thought in western Europe and America in the 1700s, characterized by a confidence in reason and a belief in progress. This rational approach to economic, religious, social, and political issues promoted a nonreligious worldview.

exoticism: Fascination with and exploration and representation of unfamiliar cultures and customs through the lens of a European way of thinking, especially in the nineteenth century.

expansionism: A policy of increasing a country's economy or territory.

expressionism: A style of art inspired by an artist's subjective feelings rather than objective or realistic depictions based on observation. Expressionism as a movement is mainly associated with early-twentieth-century German artists interested in exploring the spiritual and emotional aspects of human existence.

farandole [FER-en-dole]: A lively folk dance in which men and woman hold hands, form a chain, and follow a leader through a serpentine course.

Farm Security Administration (FSA): The FSA was created as part of the Department of Agriculture in 1937. The FSA and its predecessor, the Resettlement Administration, were New Deal programs designed to assist poor farmers during the Dust Bowl and the Great Depression.

First Republic of France: Lasting from 1792 until 1804, this French government spent most of its existence under the control of Maximilien Robespierre, one of the best-known leaders of the French Revolution (see entry below). Robespierre initiated the beheading of thousands of French people with the newly invented guillotine. The First Republic ended when Napoleon Bonaparte (see entry below) established the First French Empire.

fleur-de-lis: A stylized design of either an iris or a lily that is used both decoratively and symbolically. Although historically known as the symbol of the French royal family, the fleur de-lis was not adopted officially by any of the French republics.

foreground: The part of an image that is nearest to and in front of the viewer.

Franco-Prussian War: The war between France and the German states under the leadership of Prussia that lasted from 1870 to 1871. The conflict was due largely to Prussian statesman Prince Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck's desire to unify Germany under Prussian control and eliminate French influence over Germany.

French Revolution: A civil war in France (1789–99) that began with the storming of the Bastille and ended when Napoleon Bonaparte seized power. This period of political and social upheaval led to the destruction of the absolute monarchy of the Bourbon kings and the end of feudal privileges for the aristocracy and Catholic clergy.



gelatin silver print: A photograph made through a chemical process in which a negative is printed on a surface coated with an emulsion of gelatin (an animal protein) containing light-sensitive silver salts.

global economy: The international expansion of capitalism, especially in recent decades, across national boundaries and with minimal restrictions by governments. The process is also called globalization.

iconography: A set of symbols or images used in a particular field or genre such as painting, music, or film and recognized as having a particular meaning.

illuminated manuscript: Comes from the Latin words *illuminare* (to throw light upon, lighten, or brighten), *manus* (hand), and *scriptus* from the verb *scribere* (to write). A handwritten book, usually made from specially prepared animal skins, in which richly colored and sometimes gilded decorations, such as borders and illustrations, accompany the text.

illuminator: A craftsman or artist who specializes in the art of painting and adorning manuscripts with decorations.

Impressionist: Referring to the style or theories of Impressionism, a theory or practice in painting in which objects are depicted by applying dabs or strokes of primary unmixed colors in order to evoke reflected light. Impressionism was developed by French painters in the late nineteenth century.

Industrial Revolution: Beginning about 1760 in England and a decade later in other Western countries, this period of economic and social change is characterized chiefly by the replacement of hand tools with power-driven machines, such as the power loom and the steam engine, and by the concentration of industry in large establishments.

inking plate: A flat surface used for rolling ink out in preparation for applying ink to a plate or block.

inscription: A historical, religious, or other kind of record that is cut, impressed, painted, or written on stone, brick, metal, or other hard surface.

internment camp (also, relocation camp): A detention center intended to confine political opponents and groups of people considered a security threat, usually during a war. Inmates of these facilities are typically selected according to some specific criteria (i.e., race or ethnicity), as opposed to individuals who are incarcerated after due process of law.

Isabella I (1451–1504): Known for her intelligence, piety, and political acumen, Isabella ruled as the queen regnant of Castile and Leon. She and her husband, Ferdinand II of Aragon, laid the foundation for unification of Spain under one faith (Roman Catholicism) and financed the expeditions of Christopher Columbus.

ivory: A hard, white, opaque substance that comes from the teeth and tusks of animals such as the elephant, hippopotamus, walrus, and mammoth.

labor laws: The body of laws that address the legal rights of, and restrictions on, working people and their organizations. These laws mediate many aspects of the relationship between labor unions (see entry below), employers, and employees.

labor union (also, trade union): An organization formed to protect and advance the interests, wages, and working conditions of employees.

lacquer: Any of a variety of clear or colored liquid coating substances that dries to a hard, durable finish, which can be further polished.

law: A rule of conduct or procedure recognized by a community as enforceable by authority.

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leading lines: Actual or implied lines within an image that lead the viewer's eye to another point in the image, or occasionally, out of the image.

Leopold II (also, Louis Philippe Marie Victor): King of the Belgians from 1865 to 1909 who is most known for converting the town of Brussels into a modern city and for becoming sovereign over the Congo Free State (now called the Democratic Republic of the Congo). He used slave labor to increase his personal fortune until the region was annexed to Belgium in 1908.

liberty tree (in French, *Arbre de la liberté*): A symbol of the French Revolution (see entry above). The 1765 Liberty Tree of Boston inspired a French member of the clergy to plant the first liberty tree in his Vienne village in 1790. In the early nineteenth century at Versailles, when Napoleon Bonaparte opened the palace to wounded veterans of the French Revolution, people gathered around a liberty tree to celebrate the anniversary of Louis XVI's death at the guillotine.

Louis XIV (also, Louis the Great and the Sun King) (1638–1715): King of France from 1643 to 1715, the longest reigning king in French history. His reign was distinguished by the magnificence of his court, the increase of French power across Europe, and three major wars: the Dutch War (1672–78), the War of the Grand Alliance (1688–97), and the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–14).

Louis XVI (also Louis-Auguste) (1754–1793): King of France from 1774 to 1792. His failure to grant reforms led to the French Revolution (see entry above) in 1789. He and his queen (Marie-Antoinette) were executed, signaling the end of absolute monarchy in France.

mammoth plate: A large glass plate measuring up to 18 x 22 inches, which is made sensitive to light and is used to make prints.

Manuel I (1469–1521): The fourteenth king of Portugal, known for unifying the kingdom economically and for supporting the arts. During his reign, the voyage of Vasco de Gama opened up the sea route to India, and Brazil was "discovered." His policy of colonial expansion confirmed Portugal as a leading power, with an empire based on a worldwide network of trading stations.

Manzanar: Most commonly known as the site of one of ten camps in California where more than 110,000 Japanese Americans were imprisoned during World War II.

marquetry: Numerous small pieces of wood or other materials that fit together like a puzzle and are applied to the surfaces of furniture. Marquetry patterns may be scenic, floral, abstract, or arabesque. (See also *veneer*.)

marquise [mahr-KEEZ]: The term for a French female member of the aristocracy who ranks above a countess and below a duchess—usually the wife of a marquis.

mass production: The manufacturing of products in very large quantities in factories, especially using machines and assembly lines (see entry above).

medium (plural: mediums or media): 1) A material or technique used by an artist to produce a work of art, and 2) the adhesive that carries paint's pigments.

merchant: Buyer and seller of commodities for profit.

middle ground: The middle distance in a scene that is between the foreground and background.

milliner: A person who designs, makes, trims, or sells women's hats.



missionary: A member of a religion who works to convert those who do not share the same religion.

Moor: A member of the Arab and Berber tribesmen conquerors of Spain; may also be any member of a variety of ethnic groups living in northern Africa, west of Tripoli.

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769–1821): Corsican-born general who rose to power through successful military campaigns against the French monarchy and France's neighboring states in pursuit of social reform. In 1804 he crowned himself emperor of France. In 1815 he was defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and exiled to the tiny island of Saint Helena off the coast of Africa.

Napoleon III (1808–1873): The first president of the French Republic, the last monarch of France, and the only emperor of the Second French Empire, which was the regime between the Second Republic and Third Republic of France (see entry below).

narrative: A literary or visual work of art that contains a story or account of events, experiences, or the like, whether true or fictitious.

negative: An image in which the colors, tones, and highlights are the reverse of those in the original subject. The film negative can be used to make a positive print.

Neoclassicism: The style of the Enlightenment (see entry above) in which artists focused on accounts of filial or national devotion, fidelity, and courage and sought to revive the ideal of classical (see entry above) Greece and Rome in architecture, sculpture, painting, and the decorative arts.

nonrenewable resource: Natural resource that exists in a fixed amount and is being used up faster than it can be made by nature.

one-point perspective: (See *perspective*.)

Orient: Refers, historically, to the countries of East Asia, especially China and Japan.

Orientalism: Refers to the imitation or depiction of aspects of Eastern cultures in the West by writers, designers, and artists.

Ottoman Empire: A multiethnic and multi-religious Turkish-ruled state that existed from 1299 to 1922. The state was known as the Turkish Empire or Turkey by its contemporaries.

overmantel: An ornamental panel or structure above a mantelpiece (the protruding, often decorative shelf over a fireplace).

painterly: Characterized by qualities of color, stroke, or texture perceived as distinctive to the art of painting, especially the rendering of forms and images in terms of color or tonal relations rather than of contour or line.

parody: Any humorous or mocking imitation, either literary or visual, for purposes of ridicule or satire (see entry below).

pastels (also, fabricated chalks): Dry drawing media (see entry above) made from powdered pigments combined with nongreasy binders.

patron: A person or group that supports artists or writers, especially by giving money.

Pearl Harbor: The site of an attack by Japan on December 7, 1941, on the U.S. naval base near Honolulu, on South Oahu, in Hawaii.

peasant: A member of a group of people, often sharecroppers, small farmers, or farm laborers of low social rank. Also used to describe a country or rustic person.

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Persian Wars: A series of battles between several Greek city-states and the Persian Empire beginning in 499 B.C. and lasting until 448 B.C. The term “Persian Wars” usually refers to both Persian invasions of the Greek mainland in 490 B.C. and in 480–479 B.C.; in both cases, the allied Greeks successfully repelled the invasions.

perspective: In art, a technique of depicting objects to convey the appearance of distance or depth on a flat surface. It is part of a mathematical system for representing three-dimensional objects and space on a two-dimensional surface by means of intersecting lines that radiate from one point (one-point perspective), two points (two-point perspective), or several points on a horizon line as perceived by an imagined viewer. (See also *point of view*.)

pewter: A metal alloy traditionally made mostly of tin with some copper, which acts as a hardening agent. Sometimes lower grades of pewter contain the addition of lead and show a bluish tint on the surface of the metal.

photographic essay: A story illustrated through photographs, which may or may not be accompanied by text.

Phrygian [FRI-jee-an] **cap** (also, liberty cap): A soft, red, conical cap with the top pulled forward, worn in antiquity by the inhabitants of Phrygia, a region of central Anatolia. In the visual arts, it represents freedom and the pursuit of liberty.

pinhole camera: A basic form of camera, usually the size of a shoe box, with a tiny hole for the opening and no lens. Light passes through the hole to form an inverted image on the film emulsion (suspension of one liquid in another).

point of view: The place from which the viewer sees the landscape, or the place where the artist or photographer was sitting or standing when the picture was made.

porcelain: A durable, fine-grained, nonporous, and usually translucent white ceramic ware that consists essentially of kaolin, quartz, and feldspar and is fired at high temperatures.

portrait: A painting, photograph, sculpture, or other artistic representation of a person or group of people that emphasizes the likeness of the subject, especially the face and its expressions.

preparatory drawing: A full-sized drawing used by an artist to plan the design of an artwork before beginning the actual artwork. The work may be an easel painting, fresco, stained glass window, sculpture, or other object.

primary source: An original and reliable document that communicates the firsthand or eyewitness account of an event or subject of inquiry.

principles of design: Refers to the organization of a work of art. These elements include variety and emphasis, rhythm and movement, harmony and unity, proportion, and balance.

propaganda: Information that is spread to promote a political point of view.

provincial: A term used to describe a tradition, custom, or objects belonging or peculiar to a particular province. Often used to refer to rural areas outside of cities.

racial profiling: The use of race to identify a person as a suspect or potential suspect, which is sometimes abused by law enforcement.

relief: A sculptural composition that stands out from a flat surface, called a plane of relief, in a carved or molded work of art. There are varying degrees of relief—low, middle, and high—depending on the amount of projection from the sculptural surface.



rhetorical: A technique of speech or argument used for persuasive effect, based in rhetoric: the art or science of all specialized literary uses of language in prose or verse.

Roman Republic: Founded when the Etruscan kings were overthrown, the Roman Republic (509–27 B.C.) was ruled by two annually elected commanders advised by the senate, a council of elders. The republic ended when Augustus (see entry above) became emperor.

satire: The use of irony, sarcasm, or ridicule in exposing, criticizing, or mocking human immorality or stupidity. Refers to visual art or literary works, usually of political or personal subjects, and often implies moral judgment.

self-portrait: A pictorial or literary portrait of oneself, created by the artist or author.

site plan: A technical drawing for the development and intended use of a particular piece of land.

socle [SOCK-el]: Base or pedestal supporting a column, vase, or statue.

space: The area between and around objects. The space around objects is often called negative space. Space can also refer to the feeling or illusion of depth.

spin: (n) A bias or slant given to a statement or news story; (v) To give an interpretation of a statement or news story in order to sway public opinion.

squared: A method for transferring a drawing to another, usually larger, surface. Both surfaces are first ruled off into an equal number of squares. The lines within each square are then transferred freehand to the larger, corresponding squares.

stele [STEEL-lee]: An upright stone slab or pillar that displays an inscription or design and serves as a monument, marker, or commemorative tablet.

stereograph: A pair of photographs made from two slightly different points of view. When inserted into an instrument called a stereoscope, the images produce a three-dimensional effect.

stereotype: An oversimplified, standardized image or concept of a person or group.

stump: A coil of leather, felt, or paper with blunt points at both ends, used for rubbing on chalk, pencil, pastel, and charcoal drawings in order to produce a softer appearance.

suburban sprawl (also urban sprawl): the spreading of a large town or city and its suburbs at or past the edges of the urban area.

Suetonius (also Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus) (A.D. 75–130/150): A prominent Roman historian and biographer. His major work, *The Lives of the Caesars*, is an account of the lives of the first twelve Roman emperors.

symbol: Something used for or regarded as representing something else; a material object representing something, often something immaterial; an emblem, token, or sign. The practice of representing things by symbols or of investing objects with a symbolic meaning or character is called symbolism.

tableau: 1) Short for the French term *tableau vivant* (living picture), this term refers to a group of people arranged as if in a work of art

Tanforan Assembly Center: During World War II, the center housed 8,033 evacuees of Japanese ancestry (with a maximum of 7,816 at a time) from the San Francisco Bay area.

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terracotta: Italian for “baked earth.” This term is used to describe objects created out of reddish brown clay fired at a low temperature and left unglazed. Terracotta is used to make pottery, sculpture, architectural decorations, and tiles.

Third Republic of France: The democratic political regime in France (1870–1940) following the collapse of Napoleon III’s (see entry above) empire, steered by a parliament (an official body of lawmakers).

Transcendentalism: A literary and philosophical movement emphasizing intuition and divinity found in nature and humanity as a guide to living. Associated with Ralph Waldo Emerson (see entry above) and other New England writers.

transfer: The process of transmitting a design from one surface to another.

two-point perspective: (See *perspective*.)

utopia: An ideally perfect place, especially in its social, political, and moral aspects, often considered an imaginary and indefinitely remote place.

veneer: A decorative technique/process in which slender slices of wood or other suitable material are attached onto other pieces of wood, particle-board, or fiberboard panels to produce decorative doors, tops, and panels for cabinets, parquet floors, and other furniture parts. (See also *marquetry*.)

wage: A sum of money paid to a worker in exchange for labor or services performed over a period of time.

wash: A diluted watercolor or ink applied with a brush to a paper surface in a thin, transparent layer. The term usually refers to a uniform area of transparent color covered quickly with a broad brush.

War Relocation Authority (WRA): The United States civilian agency in charge of displacing and confining Japanese Americans during World War II.

Yosemite: A seven-mile long valley on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada of California, about 150 miles east of San Francisco and four thousand feet above the sea. It formed out of erosion of hard massive granite by glacial action.

