



## **Information for Teachers Discovering Art Program**

We are pleased that you will be bringing your students to the Huntington Art Gallery educational program. This tour will be led by a docent. The Discovering Art program is designed for primary grade students to help them “look” at art using the basics of line, shape, color and texture. In our method of touring, the docent will be asking the students questions to get them more involved in the lesson. Students will be viewing paintings by such well-known artists as Thomas Gainsborough, Thomas Lawrence and John Constable.

**PREPARATION:** To prepare your students for their visit to the Huntington, a list of vocabulary words is attached. Huntington lesson plans developed as pre and post visit activities may be accessed on our website at [www.huntington.org](http://www.huntington.org).

**PROCEDURE:** The tour will take approximately seventy-five minutes. You will be met at your bus by a staff member who will give you instructions for the morning. Your students will be working with four to five works of art and will be asked to sit on the floor in front of these paintings. Please have each student wear a name tag, so the docents may address each one personally.

We sincerely hope that this program will meet your objectives, and that it will be both fun and educational for your students.

If you have any questions please call the Education Department at 626-405-2272.

## DISCOVERING ART - HUNTINGTON GALLERY VOCABULARY LIST

<u>background</u>	the part of the picture that seems to be farthest from the viewer
<u>color</u>	a visual element that refers to what the eyes see when light is reflected off an object.
cool colors	colors suggesting coolness: blue, green and violet
warm colors	colors suggesting warmth: red, yellow and orange
<u>canvas</u>	a piece of cloth prepared as a surface to receive oil paint
<u>composition</u>	the placement of forms, shapes, colors and light and dark areas in a work of art
<u>diagonal lines</u>	lines that are at an angle
<u>foreground</u>	the part of the picture that seems closest to the viewer
<u>horizon</u>	the line where water or land seems to end and the sky begins
<u>horizontal lines</u>	lines that go from side to side
<u>landscape</u>	the view made up of natural outdoor scenery, such as mountains, rivers, fields or forests
<u>middleground</u>	the part of the picture that is between the foreground and the background
<u>movement</u>	a principle of art used to guide a viewer's eye throughout the work, diagonal and curved lines are used to accomplish this
<u>overlapping</u>	technique in which one shape or part covers some part or all of another. Since overlapping objects appear closer, this is a perspective technique used to show distance in artworks

<u>perspective</u>	a visual formula that creates the illusion of depth and volume on a two-dimensional surface. Perspective also infers a particular vantage point or view
<u>portrait</u>	a picture of a person or images that portray a person
<u>seascape</u>	artwork that shows a scene of the sea, ocean, large lake or coastline
<u>shape</u>	the outline of a figure or form. Shapes can be rectangles, triangles, circles, squares, etc.
<u>space</u>	the visual area within and around shapes and forms. Positive space is bound by edges or surfaces, negative space refers to the “empty” area surrounding a shape or form
<u>sculpture</u>	a three dimensional work of art, ex., a statue
<u>texture</u>	the way something feels to the touch. Texture can be real, implied or imagined (as in the softness of a kitten’s fur or the prickly quality of hay)
<u>vertical lines</u>	lines that are straight up and down