analysis: In art criticism, the step in which you determine how the principles of art are used to organize the element of art. In art history, the step used to determine the style of the work.

art criticism: Art criticism is an organized approach for objectively studying a work of art consisting of four stages: description, analysis, interpretation and judgment.

balance: Balance is a principle of design that is concerned with the sense of stability of the visual elements.

color: Color is an element of art that refers to what the eyes see when light is reflected off an object.

composition: Composition is an arrangement of the visual elements in an artwork often used to refer to a work of art itself.

content: Content is the message the work communicates. The content can relate to the subject matter or be an idea or emotion. Theme is another word for content.

contrast: Contrast is a principle of design that uses the differences between the visual elements to create variety, emphasis or interest. Contrast in value is the difference between light and dark.

creativity: Creativity is the using of the imagination rather than imitating something else. It is the generation of original ideas, images and/or solutions.

Elements of Art: The Elements of Art are the basic ingredients artists use to create works of art: line, shape, form, color, value, texture and space.

emphasis: Emphasis is a principle of design that stresses one element of art, defines a center of interest or draws attention to certain areas with a work of art.

form: Form is the element of art that is three-dimensional; having height, width and depth.
**harmony:** Harmony is the related qualities of the visual elements of a composition. Harmony is achieved by repetition of characteristics that are the same or similar.

**line:** Line is an element of art that is the path of a moving point through space. It has the properties of direction, width and length.

**medium (media):** Medium is the materials used to create a work of art.

**movement:** Movement is a principle of design used to guide a viewer’s eye throughout the work; a trend.

**negative space:** Negative spaces surround shapes or forms in two- and three-dimensional art.

**pattern:** Pattern is the repetition of elements or motif.

**perspective:** Perspective is a formula for projecting the illusion of three-dimensional space onto a two-dimensional surface.

**positive space:** Positive space refers to the shapes or forms in two-dimensional and three-dimensional art.

**Principles of Design:** The principles of Design refer to the ways artists organize the design foundations which include balance, emphasis, contrast, unity, movement and rhythm.

**repetition:** Repetition is a principle of design repeated over and over that could produce visual rhythm.

**rhythm:** Rhythm is a principle of design in which the appearance of movement is created by the recurrence of elements.

**shape:** Shape is an element of art element that has two-dimensions: height and width. A shape is a space with a defined or implied boundary. Two basic groups: geometric and organic.

**space:** Space is an art element that refers to the area between, around, above, below and within objects.
style: Style is the identifying characteristics of the artwork of an individual, a group of artists, a period of time or an entire society.

technique: Technique refers to specific methods or approaches when working with materials in creating works of art.

texture: Texture is an art element that refers to the way something feels or looks like it feels and can be actual or implied.

unity: Unity is an principle of design that is concerned with the sense of wholeness or completeness.

variety: Variety is a principle of design through which different elements are used to add visual interest.