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Curriculum

DRAFT

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Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education Integrated (Interdisciplinary/Cross Discipline) Fine Arts Vocabulary

HISTORY STRAND

| DANCE | MUSIC | THEATRE | VISUAL ARTS |
|--|---|--|--|
| <p>STYLES: Ballet – European style of dance; traditionally performed <i>en pointe</i> by ladies and having a story line Folk – native dances of different cultures Jazz – dance with African-American roots performed with soft sole shoes Modern – style of dance characterized by freedom of form and performed barefoot Tap – dance with African-American roots performed with steel taps on the dances shoes Ballroom/Social – form of dance used in social settings Recreation – moving with or without partners for the sheer enjoyment of moving through space Exercise – choreographed movements designed to build up body and maintain general health and well-being</p> | <p>STYLES: Classical Music – in its broadest sense, refers to a style of “art” music as distinguished from folk, jazz, or popular music (See Historical Periods for further definition) Folk Music – music from a specific culture Folk Song – uncomplicated music that speaks directly of everyday matters Jazz – a style of American music originated in the South by African-Americans; it is characterized by strong, prominent meter, improvisation, and dotted or syncopated patterns Long Ago – music from the past Modern – music that is current; generally, 20th century music Popular Style (Music) – American music that has wide appeal, is immediately communicative and relatively short</p> | <p>STYLES: Comedy – a funny or amusing play with a happy ending Improvisation – short scenes made up on the spur of the moment following generated guidelines Melodrama – a serious play with an unhappy ending; the major characters are predictable Musical – a play with songs supporting the plot Tragedy/Drama – a serious play with an unhappy ending; major characters are unpredictable</p> | <p>STYLES: Abstract – art that exaggerates, simplifies, or distorts reality Fantasy – art showing imaginary or unreal people, places or things Realistic – art showing life as it is Non-objective – based on elements of art rather than on recognizable people, places or things Modern – 20th century art with a focus on abstraction</p> |
| <p>FUNCTIONS: Education – dance intended to teach Entertainment – dance intended for audience</p> | <p>FUNCTIONS: Accompaniment – music that adds texture to a melody or melodies Ceremonial – an</p> | <p>FUNCTIONS: Education – theatre intended for instruction Entertainment – theatre intended for</p> | <p>FUNCTIONS: Ceremonial – art serving a symbolic function in a culture, e.g., flag Commercial/Popular –</p> |

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| <p>enjoyment Sacred – dance dealing with religious themes</p> | <p>established custom or formal actions connected with an occasion Functional Music – wedding, graduation, funeral, parade, entertainment Lullaby – sleep song March – music with a steady beat suitable for a parade or processional. Popular Style – American music that has wide appeal, is immediately communicative and relatively short Sacred – religious music Secular –non-religious music Spiritual – a sacred song that evolved from the period of slavery in the U. S. Waltz – dance in triple meter Work Song – songs in which the text describes the task of the worker</p> | <p>audience enjoyment Sacred – theatre dealing with religious themes</p> | <p>art used for business purposes, e.g., advertising, fashion design, architecture, product design, cartooning Expressive – art that conveys emotion or feeling Formalism – art for art's sake Functional – decorated objects for everyday use, e.g., pottery, jewelry, fibers Representational – art showing real life Sacred – art dealing with religious themes</p> |
| <p>TRADITIONAL CULTURES: Asian/Chinese – usually ceremonial; used during theatrical productions; uses mime and head and eye movements; generally, tells a story or depicts activities in everyday life African – movements generally low and grounded, using body contractions, foot stamping, percussive and swinging head and arm movements; always rhythmic, often energetic; ceremonial; religious and secular events occurring in everyday life; may use costumes/ masks Native American – dances may vary in movement from tribe to tribe; generally, dances affecting people in everyday life use large groups; use simple, repetitive steps and music/singing; women dance for women's activities, e.g., birth, marriage, planting; men dance for men's activities, e.g., coming of age, war,</p> | <p>TRADITIONAL CULTURES: Asian – representational, stylized sound images of people and nature; identifiable sound characteristics include artisan-made acoustical bamboo and string instruments and drums, pentatonic scales, narrow melodic range, and a bright and nasal vocal quality African – functional music that is participatory; instruments include a variety of bells, drums, and rattles; characterized by percussive and polyrhythmic sounds that often use improvisation Native American – functional music that celebrates the cultural heritage of the Native American; drums and rattles are the predominant instruments that accompany the voice; the only pure instrumental music is for flutes and whistles; the steady beat of the drum does not always match the beat of the song; there is no</p> | <p>TRADITIONAL CULTURES: Asian – characters wear white and elaborately patterned makeup along with colorful embroidered robes to perform stylized plays with stories of long ago, or about family life African – actors wear carved masks and perform rituals based on everyday activities Native American – story tellers/dancers may wear traditional Regalia while performing for an audience; Regalia may include beadwork, feathers, and body painting depending on region or tribal affiliation</p> | <p>TRADITIONAL CULTURES: Asian – superior craftsmanship, representational, stylized images of people and nature created to match an ideal; narrative depiction of history and culture; may emphasize line and flat areas of color African – ceremonial and functional objects; handmade with natural materials; masks/sculptures show exaggerated, stylized features of people and animals, jewelry and printed cloth use bright, bold, geometric designs Native American – functional art celebrating the cultural heritage of the Native American; regional characteristics: southwest (geometric, kachina); plains (narrative symbols); northwest coast (animal totems)</p> |

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| <p>hunting; dances usually tell stories and can be narrated simultaneously; solo work can explain a tribal myth or tradition or carry on a history of the tribe; solos are usually performed with costumes and make-up</p> | <p>harmony</p> | | |
| <p>HISTORICAL PERIODS: American/Colonial – dances adapted from European culture to the new environment; examples of dances include gavottes, minuets, marches, jigs, circle group dances, and folk dances American/Western Expansion – square and reel dance forms evolved; the Grand March and the Polonaise were used at ceremonial balls; the mazurka and polka were danced in couples American/Civil War – waltz and country dances were popular Classical – tap and soft-shoe dances were developed during the 1750 to 1820 time period Modern – 20th century dance characterized by freedom of movement and performed barefoot</p> | <p>HISTORICAL PERIODS: American/Colonial –folk songs adapted from European cultures American/Western Expansion – cowboy songs, work songs and folk songs American/Civil War – spirituals and work songs Classical – specifically refers to European music composed from about 1750 to 1820 that borrows from Art History’s neoclassical period focusing on unity, balance and ideas of realism Modern – 20th century innovative forms and combinations of sounds</p> | <p>HISTORICAL PERIODS: American/Colonial – Began with British companies touring the colonies with English - style plays; developed into plays written by Americans with typically American characters American/Western Expansion – troupes of actors traveled by wagons and showboats to perform for people in the expanding American West American/Civil War – melodramas became the predominant theatrical form; American themes and/or spectacular plays once again became popular Classical – the first formal theatre came from ancient Greece; Thespis was the first actor to step from a chorus of actors to speak individual lines Modern – the director emerged as the dominant force; realism is the predominant style with most theatre being very lifelike</p> | <p>HISTORICAL PERIODS: American/Colonial –Real looking paintings/sculptures of portraits and history based on European art. Architecture: styles brought by colonists from European villages American/Western Expansion – Idealized, symbolic landscapes show images of American wilderness; architecture: rebellion against English styles, Roman domes and columns symbolize democracy American/Civil War – realistic painting/ sculpture/ photography document current history; architecture: industrial barons base homes on European castles Classical – realistic figure sculpture based on ancient Greek and Roman art; architecture: Greek and Roman, elements: columns, arch, and dome Modern – 20th century abstract and non-objective styles; the subject matter is the elements and principles of art; architecture: reaction against historical styles, form follows function</p> |

Criticism and Analysis Strand

| DANCE | MUSIC | THEATRE | VISUAL ARTS |
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| <p>Composition – a grouping of movements to form a dance</p> | <p>Composition – an original work or “opus”</p> | <p>Book – play manuscript; in musical productions the libretto without the music</p> <p>Manuscript (Script) – written or typed play, or the book of a musical (usually used in rehearsal)</p> | <p>Composition – arrangement of elements and principles</p> |
| <p>Forms – methods of</p> | <p>Form – overall structure or</p> | <p>Form – structure of a</p> | <p>Form – three-dimensional</p> |

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| <p>choreography; 2-part form (AB), 3-part form (ABA), Rondo (ABACA), theme and variations, free sequential forms</p> | <p>organization of a musical composition may incorporate repetition, contrast, unity and variety Call and response – a song style that follows a simple question and answer pattern in which a soloist “calls” out the melody and a group “responds” Canon – composition for two or more voices in which one voice enters after another in exact imitation of the first, similar to a round</p> | <p>play, e.g., scenes and acts</p> | <p>or illusion of 3D Geometric – forms with mathematical names Organic – living things forms</p> |
| <p>Balance – ability to remain upright</p> | <p>Balance – sounds adjusted to create desired effect</p> | <p>Balance – equalization of stage picture including placement of characters and set pieces on the stage</p> | <p>Balance – arrangement with equal visual weight on both sides of a position Asymmetrical/Informal – two sides of a composition have the same visual weight but the lines, shapes and colors are not the same Symmetrical/Formal – 2 sides of a composition are identical, mirror images Proportion – the size relationships of parts to a whole and to each other</p> |
| <p>Space – a dancer moves in and through space</p> | <p>Space – a) relationship between sound and silence b) lines and spaces on a staff</p> | <p>Space – where the actors are located on the stage</p> | <p>Space – the distance around and between things; area that can be filled with an art element Perspective – a way of making a flat surface look as if it goes back in space; illusion of depth Foreground – area in two-dimensional artwork that appears closest to the viewer, usually positioned at the bottom of the artwork Background – the part of a two-dimensional artwork farthest from the viewer, usually closest to the horizon line Positive space – the object itself; is there Negative space – the areas around the object; is not there</p> |
| <p>Dynamics – movements determined by the amount of energy, e.g., sustained, percussive, vibratory</p> | <p>Dynamics –the volume of sound; the loudness or softness of a musical passage</p> | <p>Dynamics – relationship of loud to soft in the actor’s speech, intensity</p> | <p>Color Intensity – brightness or dullness of hue</p> |
| <p>Contrast – the use of different elements of</p> | <p>Contrast – referring to extremes in each element,</p> | <p>Contrast – variation used to heighten</p> | <p>Contrast – a difference between elements in a</p> |

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| movement, e.g., high movement versus low levels; fast versus slow actions | e.g., pitch, rhythm, dynamics, timbre | interest in dramatic construction and acting | work of art |
| Tempo – speed of the movements | Steady beat – a consistent and regular pulse Tempo – speed of the underlying beat Ritardando/Ritard – a gradual slowing of tempo; abbreviate as <i>rit</i> Accelerando – to gradually accelerate (get faster) in tempo | Pace – the timing of lines and stage business (not to be confused with speed) | |
| Rhythm – the movement with or against sound in time | Rhythm – combinations of long and short sounds and silences that convey a sense of movement | Beat – change of interpretation in a thought process; the ending of one thought process and the beginning of another | Rhythm – visual movement created by repetition |
| | Line – linear motion, unspoken (sing the line) | Line – linear motion, speech to speeches in a play | Line – path of a moving dot |
| | Melody – horizontal, linear aspect of music; organized succession of pitches | Movement – stage movement; blocking; moving from one stage area to another | Movement – path of viewer’s eye as it travels around a composition |
| | Pitch – measured and named number of vibrations per second; heard as a sound from high to low; wave lengths in sound Scale – the series of steps from one pitch to another Timbre – unique quality of a voice or instrument Tone Quality – dark or light quality of sound | Pitch – raise or lower the voice according to the musical scale Inflection – vocal modulation, variety in pitch Acoustics – the quality of sound transmission within a theater Quality – unique sound of the actor’s voice Voice projection – control of the voice so that even those in the last row of the house can hear and understand every word | Hue – measured and named qualities of light Color – reflected quality of a surface based on pigment or light, wavelengths in light Value – steps from white through gray to black; value scales are regular intervals of values Tint – light value of a color, made by mixing white with the color Shade – the dark value of a color, made by mixing black with the color Color intensity – brightness or dullness of a hue Color Wheel – colors of the rainbow turned into a circle Cool colors – colors around blue on the color wheel; green, blue, violet Warm colors – colors around orange on the color wheel; red, orange, yellow Primary colors – the first colors from which others are mixed; red, yellow, blue Secondary colors – colors made when two primary colors are mixed; orange, violet, green |

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| <p>Texture – the density or scarcity of movement in a dance; it can also be used to describe movements such as rough, smooth, etc.</p> | <p>Texture – the character of the different layers of sound in music Solo – one person only plays or sings Duet – two people play or sing Trio – three people play or sing Quartet – a combination of four voices or instruments; also music written for such an ensemble</p> | <p>Texture – to add depth and tactile qualities to scenery pieces</p> | <p>Texture – the way a surface feels or looks like it would feel.</p> |
| <p>Symbols – signs for parts of the body used in dance notation</p> | <p>Notation – written symbols used to identify the musical elements</p> | <p>Symbols – abbreviations for stage directions, movement and vocal inflection</p> | <p>Symbol – an image that stands for an idea</p> |
| | <p>Harmony – the sounding together of two or more tones</p> | <p>Harmony – two or more pitches occurring simultaneously; used in musical theatre</p> | <p>Harmony/Unity – elements work together in an artwork</p> |
| <p>Shape – interesting and interrelated arrangement of body parts of one dancer; the overall visible appearance of a group of dancers</p> | <p>Shape – to perform a phrase musically</p> | <p>Shape – design of the structure that is the set for a play</p> | <p>Shape – two-dimensional or flat Geometric – mathematical Organic – living things</p> |
| <p>Pattern – repetition – principle of choreographic form based upon using movements or phrases again in a work</p> | <p>Ostinato – a rhythmic or melodic passage that is repeated continuously</p> | <p>Pattern/Stage Picture – the arrangement of actors on the stage Repetition – repeating a word, phrase, movement or design</p> | <p>Pattern – repetition of line, shape, and/or color</p> |
| <p>Accent – an emphasized movement</p> | <p>Accent – the emphasis placed on a beat</p> | <p>Accent – use of a dialect Emphasis – a stressed word in a line</p> | <p>Emphasis/Center of Interest – part of a composition that gets the most attention</p> |

Product/Performance Strand

Students will demonstrate the application of knowledge (see terms in History and Criticism sections of this document).

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