

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

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

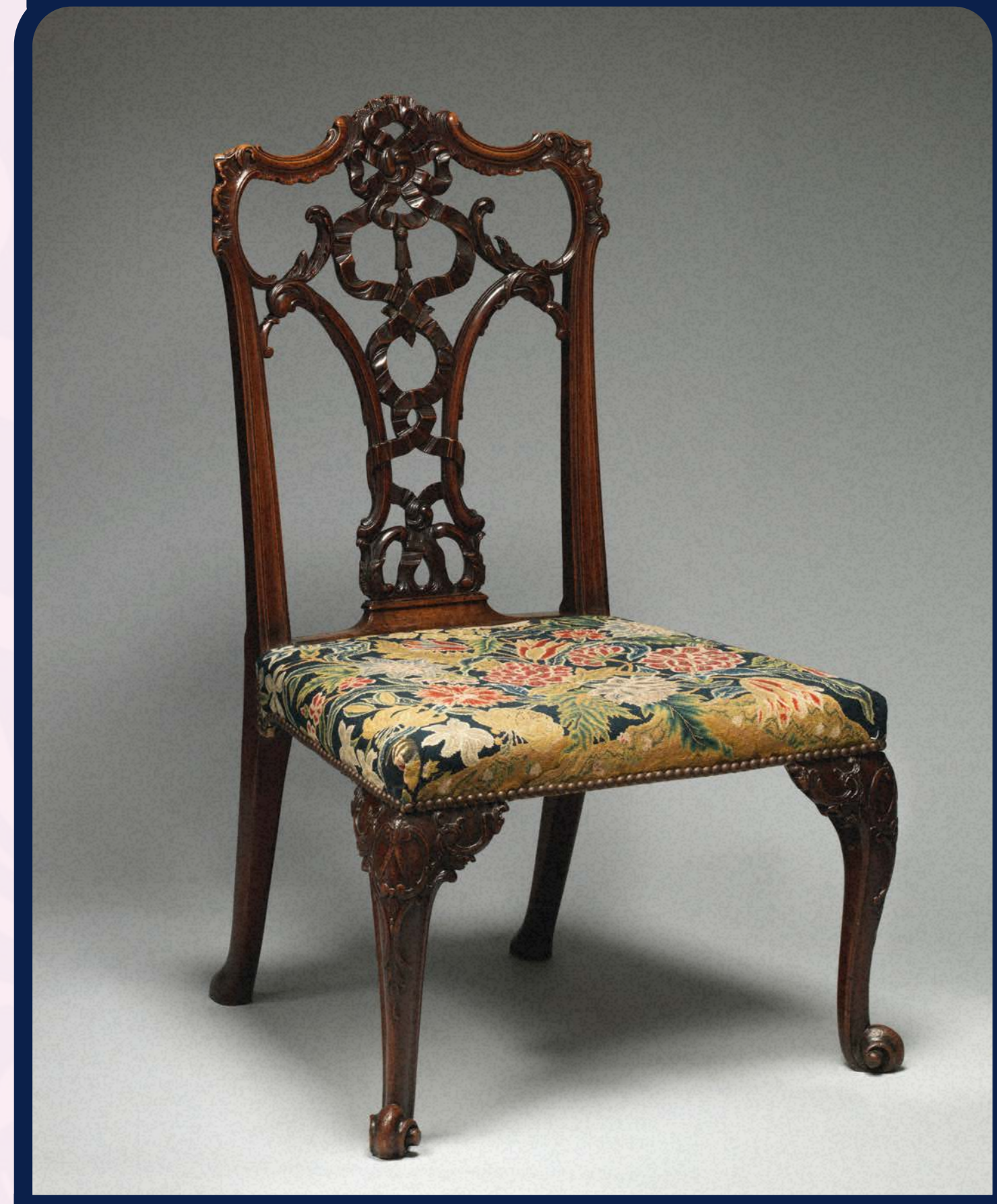
Information about how to **create different colours by mixing** (e.g. how to mix primary colours to make secondary colours) and the effect of different colour combinations (e.g. what happens when you put two complementary colours next to each other)

Complementary colours

Any **two colours which are opposite** each other on the colour wheel, for example 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

