

**www.aahperd.org/nda** National Dance Association: promotes and supports creative, artistic, and healthy lifestyles through quality services/programs in dance and dance education

**www.aam-us.org** American Association of Museums: a national organization representing the museum community; includes information on programs, grants, and memberships

**www.abcgallery.com** Comprehensive collection of works of art; information about artists and their art forms from around the world

**www.aep-arts.org** Association of Performing Arts Presenters: represents for profit and non-profit sectors of the industry including dance, music, theatre, family programming, puppetry, circus, magic attractions, and performance art

**www.amc-music.com** The American Music Conference: promotes the benefit of music making and music education; includes advocacy and research

**www.americansforthearts.org** Arts news and resources

**www.artchive.com** Art news, gallery, theory, criticism

**www.artcyclopedia.com** Comprehensive guide to great art on the Internet

**www.arthist.cla.umn.edu/aict/html/index.html** Department of Art History, University of Minnesota

**www.arthistory.net** Art history, archaeology, and architecture on the Internet

**www.artic.edu/artaccess** The Art Institute of Chicago: examines various areas of the Institute's permanent collection and assists in the development of lesson plans for art history classes

**www.artlex.com/** An art dictionary for artists, collectors, students, and educators

**www.artsalive.com** Collection of art works

**www.artsandedcenter.org** The Arts and Education Center: champions the importance of quality arts education in the school curriculum

**www.artsedge.com** Lesson plans, art history, and art gallery on-line

**www.artsonia.com** An educational company

**www.AskArt.com** Information and resources on American artists

**www.bardweb.net** The Shakespeare Resource Center: links from all over the World Wide Web with information on William Shakespeare

**www.crayola.com** Lesson plans, arts & crafts, and other information for educators

**www.classical.net** Resource for composers, their works, and their biographies

**www.danceart-i-techts.com** Dance Art – I – Techts: assists K-12 school and home schooling educators integrate dance into the core curriculum

**www.danceusa.org** Dance/USA: a national organization of professional dance that works with its membership of professional dance companies, artists, and presenters

**www.deadance.com** Dance Educators of America: dedicated to improving the quality/teaching abilities of its member teachers and enhancing the education of their students

**www.digitalgallery.nypl.org** The New York Public Library: a vast collection of rare prints, manuscripts, vintage maps, and other artifacts

**http://edsitement.neh.gov** EDSITEMent: the humanities on the Web; offers humanities resources from world museums, libraries, cultural institutions, and universities

**www.galef.org** The Galef Institute: resources for art-based strategies to foster arts learning experiences

**www.getty.edu/artsednet** Getty Museum: lesson plans and curricular ideas sorted by grade level; also image galleries and exhibitions from the museum

**www.granny.com/foundation/signature\_schools.html** The Grammy Foundation: founded to cultivate the awareness, appreciation, and advancement of the contributions of recorded music on American culture

**www.greatbuildings.com** Architectural reference

**www.groveart.com** Grove On-line Dictionary of Art

**www.grovmusic.com** Resource on people, places, instruments, techniques, genres, and musical styles

**www.hbschool.com** Harcourt Brace Art Center: resources for teachers, lesson plans, etc.

**www.kennedy-center.org** The Kennedy Center, New York: guide to performances, masterworks, and world class plays and players

**www.kfki.hu/~arthp/index.html** Virtual museum/database of European painting and sculpture

**www.kinderart.com** Ideas, plans, and a library for young artists

**www.lessonplancentral.com** Guide to lessons, worksheets, and web links

**www.lessonplans.com** Access to educational resources in all disciplines including the arts

**www.louvre.fr/louvre.htm** The Louvre, Paris: books, videos, multimedia

**www.menc.org** National Association for Music Education: lesson plans, musical arrangements, advocacy ideas, mentoring

**www.metmuseum.org** Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York: online library catalogue with links to hundreds of art-related resources

**www.mhopus.org** Mr. Holland's Opus Foundation: donates new and/or refurbished musical instruments

**www.MoMA.org** The Museum of Modern Art: establishes, preserves, and documents a permanent collection of modern/contemporary art; presents exhibitions and education programs; sustains a library, archives and conservation laboratory of research; and support scholarships and publications

**www.music.yahoo.com** Digital music site offers unlimited downloads for a flat monthly fee

**www.nasaa-arts.org** National Assembly of State Arts Agencies: unites, represents, serves nation's state/jurisdictional art agencies; supports excellence and access to the arts

**www.ndeo.org/education.asp** The National Dance Education Organization: an extensive network of federal/state agencies, arts and educational associations, businesses and corporations, and philanthropic foundations

**www.newplaysforchildren.com** New Plays for Children: the site has three divisions: plays for children, for young adults, and play books

**www.nfaa.org** National Foundation for Advancement in the Arts: arts recognition and talent search

**www.nga.gov** National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.: a host of interactive educational tools including lesson plans, as well as, a resource guide of a variety of artists

**www.nmwa.org** National Museum of Women in the Arts: tour and images

**www.oi.uchicago.edu** The Oriental Institute, University of Chicago: courses, events, workshops for educators, students, children and families

**www.operam.org** OPERA America: a national organization that supports opera and the musical arts with education and awareness programs

**www.opus1classical.com** Information on classical music concerts, festivals, and opera in dozens of cities around the globe; browse by city, calendar month, or try the Venue Finder

**www.pta.org** National Parent Teacher Association: provides tools for parents to help their children be successful students

**www.ravinia.org** Ravinia, Lake Forest, Illinois: overview of the history of classical music, a listening room, programs for schools

**www.rockhall.com** Resources for lesson plans integrating music and social studies

**www.Sapphireswan.com** Dance links

**www.smithsonianwebsite.com** The Smithsonian Institute, Washington D.C.

**www.stolaf.edu** Great art images

**www.symphony.org** American Symphony Orchestra League: provides leadership and service to American orchestras

**www.tcg.org** Theatre Communications Group: a national organization for the American theatre; offers a wide array of service to strengthen, nurture, and promote the non-profit American theatre

**www.theatrecrafts.com** Theatre Crafts: a resource for practical information/advice about technical theatre techniques for theatre folks at any level

**www.vhl.com/insidevhl/savethemus** Music downloads

**www.wwar.com** World Wide Art Resources: links to sites for visual arts, dance, architecture, art supplies, etc.

**GLOSSARY OF DANCE TERMS**

**Alignment** The position of the body in relation to the line of dance.

**Apart** One movement away from partner; one foot away from the other.

**Balance** A step, together, hold.

**Ball change** A change of weight from the ball of one foot to the other foot.

**Break** A change or reverse of direction.

**Choreography** Designing sequences of dance movements.

**Close** To bring the feet together without a change of weight.

**Combinations** A group or sequence of dance figures or patterns.

**Count** A call used to count the rhythm of foot movements and weight changes; to count the beats of the music.

**Cross** To move one foot over the other, either in front or behind.

**Dance** Recurrent flow of foot and body movements.

**Dig** To touch the ball or heel of the free foot to the floor with a strong emphasis.

**Extension** To stretch or extend parts of the body.

**Fan** Circular motion of the free foot.

**Flex** To bend slightly or relax a portion of the body, e.g., to flex the knee.

**Flick** A sharp quick kick backward with a pointed toe and a flexed knee.

**Foot work** The use of the five positions of the feet in dancing.

**Force/energy** The dynamic quality of movement that falls along the continuum of sharp to smooth, heavy to light, tension to relaxation.

**Frame** Dance posture for the purpose of maintaining balance and appearance.

**Freeze** A stop; no movement.

**Gesture** Any movement not connected with supporting the body weight.

**Hold** A count to describe a designated time before taking another step.

**Home** The original starting place.

**Isolation** Movement of one part of the body independently of the rest.

**Kick** Forward out and step down on.

**Lead** A non-verbal communication that initiates and continues movement.

**Leap** A transfer of movement from one foot to the other.

**Lock** A tight cross of the feet in first or second position.

**Locomotor** To move the body from one place to another; to walk, run, hop, jump, leap, slide, skip, and/or gallop.

**Loop turn** An under turn to the left for the lady and to the right for the man.

**Lunge** A weight transfer to a bent leg with the other leg extended.

**Non locomotor** To move a part(s) of the body without moving from one place to another; to bend, twist, stretch, swing, balance, and/or turn in place.

**Pivot** A 180 degree turn taking two weight changes to complete.

**Quick** A step or weight change that takes one beat of music.

**Rise and fall** Coming up on the toes by bracing the ankles and stretching the spine then lowering to the heels.

**Rock** Two weight changes with the feet apart, in any direction.

**Roll** The indicated body part circles right or left.

**Shimmy** Alternating shoulder movements forward and backward.

**Shuffle** A step similar to the polka step with no lilt.

**Skip** Slide of the weighted foot (or feet) forward, backward, or sideways.

**Slide** A movement in any direction that brings the free foot slowly together to the weighted foot.

**Slow** A step or weight change that takes two beats of music.

**Space** General or personal - involves change in shape, level, direction, and pathway.

**Spin** A 360 degree turn on one foot.

**Split** The feet move apart with the weight evenly distributed over both feet.

**Spot** A step in place that does not progress in any direction.

**Step** The transfer of weight from one foot to another.

**Stroll** A forward diagonal step followed by a cross behind (lock) and another step forward.

**Strut** Moving forward, place the heel then the ball of the foot on the floor for counts 1, 2.

**Style** Characteristic/manner of dance a composition; aspects of style include: individual use of distinguishing practices, historical periods (Renaissance, Baroque, Romantic, 20th Century), nationalities, and presentation (personal mannerisms or characteristics) that distinguish one artist's work from another.

**Support leg/foot** The foot/leg bearing the weight of the body.

**Sway** A tilt of the chest to the side, without lowering the torso stretching from the side upwards.

**Swing** The free foot is raised and moved forward, backward, sideways, or crosswise.

**Switch** To shift the weight from one foot to the other.

**Syncopated pattern** To step between the down beats; any rhythm pattern that uses accents other than the down beat.

**Time** Concept of beat, tempo, accent, duration, pattern in movement.

**Together** To bring the feet together with a change of weight.

**Twirl** A square dance term for turning the lady.

**Variation** Any movement of footwork that is different from the original footwork.

**Walking** Slow; usually takes two beats of music.

### GLOSSARY OF THEATRE TERMS

**Act** Subdivision of sections of a play.

**Acting area** The performance space; the main stage area is split into six acting areas: three downstage and three upstage.

**Apron** The section of the stage floor that projects into/towards the auditorium.

**Arena** A form of stage where the audience is seated on at least two (normally three, or all four) sides of the whole acting area.

**Audition** A process in which would-be performers are asked to show a director what they can do; auditioning often involves memorization of a monologue or a “cold reading.”

**Auditorium** The part of a theatre that accommodates the audience during a performance.

**Backstage** The part of the stage/theatre that is out of the sight of the audience; the service areas of the theatre.

**Black box** A flexible studio theatre where the audience and actors are in the same room, surrounded by black walls/curtains.

**Blackout** The complete absence of stage lighting.

**Blocking** The process of arranging moves to be made by the actors during the play.

**Call** A notification of a working session.

**Cast** The members of the acting company.

**Casting** The process of choosing actors to perform the characters in the play.

**Company** The cast, crew, and other staff associated with a show.

**Costumes** Clothes worn by actors onstage.

**Cue** The signal/command given to carry out a particular operation - spoken line, action, count, technical operation.

**Curtain call** The acknowledgement of applause by the actors at the end of a performance.

**Dialogue** The spoken text of the play.

**Director** The role that involves the responsibility for the overall artistic vision of a production.

**Downstage** The part of the stage nearest to the audience.

**Dress rehearsal** A full rehearsal with all the technical elements brought together.

**Flat** A lightweight frame covered with scenic canvas.

**House** The audience.

**Improvisation** Performing without previous preparation; to extemporize.

**Interval** A break between sections of a performance.

**In the round** A form of audience seating where the acting area is enclosed on all sides by seating.

**Matinee** An afternoon performance.

**Offstage** An area out of sight of the audience.

**Props** Furnishings, set dressings, and all items not classified as scenery, electrics, or wardrobe.

**Run** A sequence of performances of the same production.

**Set** The complete stage setting for a scene or act.

**Stage left/right** The stage as seen from the actor’s point of view.

**Upstage** The part of the stage farthest from the audience.

**Wings** The out-of-view areas to the sides of the acting area.

**GLOSSARY OF MUSICAL TERMS**

**AB (Binary Form)** Music composed of two contrasting sections.

**ABA** Music composed of two contrasting sections with the first section repeating after the second section.

**Alto** The lowest voice in the female range.

**Articulation** A specific manner of playing/singing such as staccato, legato, marcato, or accent.

**Balance** A predominance or equality of voices/instruments, dynamics, tempo, pace, and character of the beat.

**Bass** The lowest voice in the male range.

**Beat** The recurring pulse underlying a musical composition.

**Concerto** A composition for a solo player and an orchestra.

**Duet** A musical composition for two voices/instruments.

**Duple Meter** Meter based on two beats or multiples of two.

**Dynamics (Amplitude)** A term indicating degree of loudness or softness in a musical composition.

**Expression** Choices made by a performer/conductor to integrate elements in order to convey personal interpretation; aspects of expression include: articulation, balance, dynamics, and tempo.

**Form** The design or structure of a musical composition; basic forms include: binary (AB), ternary (ABA), call and response, rondo (ABACA, ABACABA), theme and variations, and sonata-allegro (exposition, development, recapitulation).

**Fugue** A musical composition based on imitation; the musical idea reappears in different voices throughout the composition.

**Genre** A type or category of music – sonata, opera, jazz, march, lullaby, etc.

**Harmony** Two or more pitches performed simultaneously; aspects of harmony include: consonance and dissonance, modes and scales, key/tonal center, chords, progression, and harmonic rhythm.

**Homophonic** A musical texture in which a prominent melodic line is supported with an accompaniment.

**Improvisation** To make up or compose a string of notes offhand or without preparation.

**Major** A term used for a particular sound based on the major scale.

**Measure** A group of beats between the bar lines on a staff.

**Melody** An organized succession of pitches that is recognizable and orderly; aspects of melody include: direction (up, down, same), interval (step, skip, same relation to tonal center), and theme.

**Meter** The number of beats per measure.

**MIDI Musical Instrument Digital Interface:** A standard for representing sounds in a form that a computer can interpret; the software allows computers, electronic musical instruments, and software to communicate.

**Minor** A term used for a particular sound based on a minor scale.

**Monophonic** A musical texture with a single melody line.

**Motive (Motif)** A short melodic, rhythmic, or harmonic pattern.

**Multimedia** Empowers a user to control multiple media simultaneously.

**Opera** A musical drama in which all or most of the dialogue is sung.

**Operetta** A musical drama in which the dialogue is generally spoken.

**Oratorio** A drama of a religious character performed by solo voices, chorus, and orchestra without staging.

**Ostinato** A repeated melodic or rhythmic pattern that recurs through a composition.

**Phrase** A division of a musical line, comparable to a line in a sentence of poetry or prose.

**Pitch** A highness or lowness of a tone.

**Polyphonic** A musical texture in which there are two or more independent melodies.

**Rhythm** Organization of music related to time, patterns of sound, and silence; aspects include: meter (recurrence of strong/weak beats), pulse (beat), tempo (speed), and long and short patterns of sounds and silence.

**Rondo** A musical form resulting from the alternation of a main theme with contrasting themes; diagrammed: ABACA.

**Round** A song in which two or more groups perform the same melody but start at different times.

**SATB** Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass.

**Sequence** Repetition of a melody pattern at a higher or lower pitch.

**Sequencer** A piece of hardware or software that allows recording, editing, and playback of music.

**Solfège** A system of identifying the pitches of the Western Scale: do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti, do.

**Soprano** The highest voice in the female range.

**Style** Characteristic/manner of musical sound; aspects of style include: composer's individual use of distinguishing practices, historical periods (Renaissance, Baroque, Romantic, 20th Century), nationalities, and presentation (personal mannerisms or characteristics) that distinguish one artist's work from another.

**Symphony** An orchestral composition in four movements.

**Syncopation** Emphasis on a normally weak beat.

**Synthesizer** Electronic musical instruments, e.g., piano-like keyboards.

**Tempo** The rate of speed of a musical composition.

**Tenor** The highest voice in the male range.

**Texture** The interplay of pitches and melodies, addition or subtraction of voices; aspects of texture are: thick and thin (number of different parts heard), homophonic (melody supported/accompanied by chords), and polyphonic (simultaneous melodies).

**Theme** A definite, complete musical subject.

**Timbre (Tone Color)** The unique quality of sound that distinguishes one sound from another; the quality or richness of sound.

**Tonality** The harmonic relationship of tones with respect to a definite center or point of rest.

**Trio** A musical composition for three voices or instruments.

**Triple Meter** Meter based on three beats or multiples of three.

**Variations** Modification of a theme.

## GLOSSARY OF VISUAL ARTS TERMS

**Abstract art** Art that does not look realistic; abstract art may show either distorted objects or no real objects at all.

**Aesthetics** A branch of art concerned with feelings and responses to color, form, and design.

**Animation** Computer software that creates fluid motion by “filling in” the intermediate steps in digital-still graphic images, scanned images, hand-drawn images, or other static presentations and slides.

**Architecture** The designing of buildings.

**Artwork** A drawing, painting, sculpture, etc.

**Assemblage** An art process where three dimensional materials are joined together to build up an art work.

**Asymmetrical balance** A kind of balance in which different lines, shapes, and colors are used on each side of an artwork to make both sides seem equal.

**Background** The part of an artwork that seems to be farthest from the viewer.

**Blob** A mass of shape or color, created with art materials, e.g., ink or paint on paper; no particular shape but can take on the appearance of real things.

**CAD Computer Aided Design:** Software that allows user to graphically create systems and components and manipulate/analyze those designs against specified criteria.

**Center of interest** The part of an art work that draws the viewer to an area of interest in the art work; the part of an art work the viewer notices first.

**Collage** An artwork created by adhering bits of paper, fabric, scraps, photographs, or other materials to a flat surface.

**Collection** Objects/materials saved, grouped, or exhibited together.

**Complementary colors** Pairs of colors that are opposite each other on the color wheel.

**Composition** The way the parts of an artwork are put together.

**Congruency** An agreeable, harmonious state.

**Contour line** An outline drawn around a shape or an object.

**Contrast** The difference between two parts of an art work that makes one or both stand out.

**Cool colors** The colors green, blue, and violet; these colors appear on one half of the color wheel.

**Depth** The appearance of space or distance in a two-dimensional artwork.

**Design** The arrangement of details in a work of art.

**Diorama** A three dimensional scene in which figures, wildlife, or other objects are arranged naturalistically against a painted background.

**Distortion** The changing of the way an object looks by bending or stretching its shape.

**Earthwork** A kind of art that is made of natural materials and placed in a natural setting, also called environmental art.

**Elements of art** The visual components that artists use, e.g., line, shape, form, color, value, texture, space.

**Emphasis** A design principle used to show which part of an artwork is most important.

**Era** A period of time; an age; e.g., the Renaissance.

**Expression** The choices made by an artist to convey personal interpretation, inner emotion, vision, strong feeling.

**Folk art** Works of art that are created by people not professionally trained in art and used in everyday life.

**Foreground** The part of an artwork that appears to be closest to the viewer.

**Form** An object that has height, width, and depth; forms can be geometric or organic.

**Found object** An everyday object used as part of an artwork.

**Freeform** Shapes and forms with no geometric control.

**Function** The uses for which works of art have been made; all art has an expressive function.

**Geometric shape** A shape, such as an oval, circle, square, triangle, etc., that has a regular outline.

**Graphic arts** A kind of artwork that can be used over and over in advertisements and designs.

**Grid** A pattern of squares of equal size.

**Guilts** Embellishment, e.g., gold leaf.

**Horizon line** A line in the distance where the sky seems to meet land or water.

**Image** Any picture, drawing, sculpture, photograph, etc., that creates a likeness or representation of an object.

**Image** A picture of an artwork.

**Intermediate colors** Colors that are created by mixing primary colors with a secondary color.

**Jagged line** A line that is uneven or ragged.

**Landscape** An artwork that shows an outdoor scene.

**Line** A mark that begins at one point and continues for a certain distance in a certain direction.

**Master** An artist known to be the best, or an example to others, or a mentor, e.g., DaVinci, Michelangelo, Botticelli, El Greco.

**Media** Physical materials used to create an art work, e.g., paint, clay, plastics; these give the work of art its material form.

**Media** Refers to processes – glazing, stenciling, chiseling, etc. by which materials are given form.

**Mixed media** The use of two or more art mediums in an art work, e.g., the use of crayon, paint, chalk together.

**Montage** A design not necessarily meant to be an art work, e.g., actors who pose in a still scene to represent a famous painting.

**Movement** A design principle used to guide the viewer's eye around an artwork.

**Mural** A large painting, often painted on a wall.

**Neutral colors** Colors such as brown or gray that are created by mixing two complementary colors.

**Object** Something that takes up space and can be seen or touched.

**Optical illusion** An art work where the human eyes and brain work together, where what is seen may appear to move, vibrate, or do things that really are not happening.

**Organic shape** A shape with irregular borders, e.g., shapes that appear in nature.

**Overlapping** The placement of some objects to partly cover other objects; overlapping is used to show which objects are closest to the viewer.

**Painting** A two-dimensional artwork made with paint.

**Palette** A board or tray on which colors are mixed; also refers to the selection of colors an artist chooses to paint an art work.

**Pattern** A design made of repeated lines, shapes, or colors.

**Perspective** A painting or drawing with images and objects that produce an impression of distance or size.

**Photomontage** An artwork made of cut or torn photographs.

**Photorealism** A style of painting that looks almost like a photograph.

**Pigment** The part of paint that is color.

**Portrait** A picture that shows what a person, or group of people, or an animal looks like.

**Primary colors** The colors red, yellow, blue; they are mixed together to make other colors on the color wheel.

**Principles** The organization of the elements of art: rhythm, balance, emphasis, proportion, harmony, and variety.

**Print** An artwork made by pressing an object covered with wet color against a flat surface.

**Proportion** The size and placement of one thing compared with the size and placement of other things.

**Resist** A painting technique where one art form resists another, e.g., wax resists watercolor.

**Rhythm** The visual beat created by repeated lines, shapes, colors, or patterns.

**Scene** A view of a certain place.

**Sculpture** A three dimensional artwork made from any material and usually free-standing.

**Seascape** An artwork that shows a view of an ocean or sea.

**Secondary colors** The colors orange, green, and violet; each is created by combining two primary colors.

**Self-portrait** A portrait of an artist made by himself/herself.

**Series** Art works that connect in their subject or design and are meant to be viewed together, or go together in order.

**Shade** A darker value of a color made by mixing it with black.

**Sketch** A rough or unfinished drawing that often shows a plan for an artwork.

**Space** The distance or area between or around objects.

**Still life** An artwork that shows a group of objects placed together in an interesting way.

**Style** A definition given to a group of artwork that is seen as belonging together because of a resemblance to each other in some particular way, e.g., common formal design, subject matter, theme, or function. Style names can be synonymous with the culture that produced the works – e.g., Egyptian, Roman, Aztec, or Gothic and Renaissance. Style may refer to a visual quality that is characteristic of a group or school of artists such as Cubist or Hard Edge. Style may also refer to personal mannerisms or characteristics that distinguish an artist's work from his or her contemporaries.

**Subjects** The recognizable objects in the natural and human-made environment, as well as, objects that are the inventions of the artist's imagination, e.g., images inspired by fantasy and feeling.

**Symbol** A picture or object that stands for an idea.

**Symmetrical balance** A kind of balance in which the same lines, shapes, and colors are placed on both sides of an artwork.

**Symmetry** An arrangement in which one half of an art work is a mirror image of the other half; balance or regularity of two sides.

**Tactile texture** The way the surface of a real object feels when you touch it, e.g., smooth, rough, furry, etc.

**Technique** A method or procedure for making art.

**Tessellation** A design made from shapes that fit together perfectly, e.g., squares, diamonds, triangles.

**Three dimensional** Having height, width, and depth.

**Tint** A lighter value of a color made by mixing it with white.

**Two dimensional** Having height and width; flat.

**Unity** Refers to design in which all parts work together to create a sense of wholeness.

**Value** The lightness or darkness of a color.

**Variety** A design principle used to add interest to an artwork by including different objects and/or art elements.

**Visual texture** Drawn or painted texture that looks like real texture(s).

**Warm colors** The colors red, orange, yellow; these appear on one half of the color wheel.

**Wash** A thin watery mixture of paint or ink.

**Weaving** An artwork made by lacing together fibers such as yarn, thread, or strips of fabric, e.g., rugs, baskets.