

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.