

List several principles found within *Study of Human Proportion: The Vitruvian Man* (Fig. 7-1)

How does the *Rasin Building* in Prague (Fig 7.2) defy usual architectural solutions.

What does the building's nickname imply or suggest about how one might see the building?

The building can be described using several "principles" - List a few.

"create inventive, original (and actually all) artwork can be said to be a combination of formal \_\_\_\_\_ and design \_\_\_\_\_.

In formal analysis of art, "Balance" refers to the even distribution of weight in a \_\_\_\_\_

The symbol of the cross / crucifix can said to have what kind of symmetry?

What might be considered the central vertical axis of Childe Hassam's *Boston Common at Twilight* (Fig. 7-8)

List three kinds of compositional balance discussed in the chapter : a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_  
Choose two images from any other chapter that has that kind of balance. List Title of Work, Name of Artist. Page Number

1a

1b

2a

2b

3a

3b

Choose 3 other works from other chapters that have a very clear "focal point"  
List Title of Work, Name of Artist Page Number AND what the "focal point" is

1

2

3

Define "afocal"

Choose 2 other works from other chapters that have are "afocal"  
List Title of Work, Name of Artist, Page Number

Define : Scale

Define : Proportion

In what ways might the *Study of Human Proportion: The Vitruvian Man* (Fig. 7-1) be about proportion - ie: ratios / relationships ?

The Parthenon (Fig. 7-24) is very mathematically precise. How?

When constructed? \_\_\_\_\_ Where located? \_\_\_\_\_ From what Culture / Civilization? \_\_\_\_\_

What items depicted in *Hokusai's The Great Wave off Kanagawa* (Fig. 7-21) involve "scale?"