

Exploring Landscapes with Zara the Zebra

Learning objective: To understand, identify, and apply key elements of landscape art, including perspective, composition, and color theory.

Read each flashcard carefully to learn about how artists capture the world around them. Use these terms to help Zara the Zebra paint her next masterpiece!

Landscape

A piece of artwork that shows a view of natural scenery, such as mountains, valleys, trees, rivers, and forests.

Horizon Line

The horizontal line where the earth or sea meets the sky.

Foreground

The part of the landscape that appears closest to the viewer, usually containing larger and more detailed objects.

Background

The part of the scene that appears furthest away, often appearing paler or less detailed.

Atmospheric Perspective

A technique used to create the illusion of depth by making distant objects appear lighter, cooler in color, and less sharp.

Focal Point

The area of an artwork that attracts the viewer's attention first, often created by using bright colors or interesting shapes.

Composition

The way an artist arranges the different parts of a picture to create a balanced or interesting image.

Wash

A technique where a thin, watery layer of paint is applied to paper, often used for skies or large areas of water.

Texture

The perceived surface quality of an artwork, created by the way an artist uses brushstrokes or different materials to make objects look rough, smooth, or soft.

Contrast

The arrangement of opposite elements, such as light versus dark colors or rough versus smooth textures, to create visual interest.