Perspectives in Art Final Exam Review

Ms. Yetter
Units:

- Portraits / Self-Portraits
- HerStory
- Dreams and Other Worlds
- Myths
- Time
- Artfully Designed
- Arts Alive!
Portraits / Self-Portraits
What is the difference between a portrait & a self-portrait?

- **Portrait** = a drawing, painting, photo, or sculpture of a person

- **Self-Portrait** = a drawing, painting, photo, or sculpture of the artist creating the art piece
Why might an artist create a self-portrait?
Are there clues within this self-portrait of Frida Kahlo?

Is it a happy portrait? How can you tell?

What do you think the animals represent?
Chuck Close

- Chuck Close
- “Self-Portrait”
- 1997
- oil on canvas
- Museum of Modern Art, NYC
- 8' 6" x 7' (259.1 x 213.4 cm)
- Contemporary artist
Vincent Van Gogh

- Vincent Van Gogh
- “Self-Portrait”
- 1889
- oil on canvas
- Musee d’Orsay, Paris, France
- 2’ 2” x 1’ 9”
- Post-impressionism
Leonardo da Vinci
- Leonardo da Vinci
- “Mona Lisa”
- 1503-1504
- Oil on wood
- The Louvre museum, Paris, France
- 2’ 6” x 1’ 9”
- High renaissance
Leonardo da Vinci

- Leonardo da Vinci
- “Self-Portrait”
- 1512-1515
- Chalk
- Bibliotheca Reale, Turin
- 1’ 1” x 0’ 9”
- High renaissance
Albrecht Dürer

- Albrecht Dürer
- “Self-Portrait”
- 1500
- Oil on wood panel
- Alte Pinakothek, Munich
- 2’ 2” x 1’ 7”
- High Renaissance
HerStory
“feminism”

- Noun

  - the belief that men and women should have equal rights and opportunities

  - the theory of the political, economic, and social equality of the sexes

http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/feminism
What was the role of women in the early 1900s?

- Caregiver
- Attended to household chores
- Did not work / farm

Cassatt often created images of the social and private lives of women, with particular emphasis on the intimate bonds between mothers and children.

Mary Cassatt, “The Child’s Bath” (The Bath), 1893, oil on canvas, 39½ × 26 in., Art Institute of Chicago
How were women viewed in the 1940s, 1950s, 1960s?

- Stay-at-home moms
- No military
- Symbolism in movies

Andy Warhol, “Turquoise Marilyn Monroe”, 1964. Acrylic and Silkscreen
How are women viewed in today’s society?

- Fight for equal rights
- “Equality” across the boards

Cindy Sherman, “Untitled Film Still #21”, 1977
Issues with gender equality -

- **Home** → women seen as the “caregiver”, domestic (movie “Mr. Mom”)
- **Work** → equal working opportunities, job segregation, pay (stereo-typical male/female jobs)
- **Society** → voting, legal rights, military (nurses vs. frontline)
- **Political** → holding offices (a woman as President)
Botticelli

- “The Birth of Venus”
- 1484-1486
- Tempera on canvas
- Uffizi Gallery
- 5’8” x 9’2”
- Early Renaissance
The Guerrilla Girls

- **Guerrilla Girls** are an anonymous group of feminist, female artists devoted to fighting sexism and racism within the art world.

- The group was formed in response to the Museum of Modern’s Art exhibition “An International Survey of Recent Painting & Sculpture”.
  - In total, the show featured works by 169 artists - only 13 were female.

- The group formed in NYC in 1985 with the mission of bringing gender and racial inequality in the fine arts into focus within the greater community.

- Members are known for the gorilla masks they wear to remain anonymous. The masks conceal their identity because they believe that their identity is not what matters
  - “…mainly, we wanted the focus to be on the issues, not on our personalities or our own work.”

- Their identity is hidden to protect themselves from the backlash of prominent individuals within the art community.
Do women have to be naked to get into the Met. Museum?

Less than 4% of the artists in the Modern Art sections are women, but 76% of the nudes are female.

Statistics from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, 2011

GUERRILLA GIRLS CONSCIENCE OF THE ART WORLD
www.guerrillagirls.com
Dreams & Other Worlds
Surrealism

- 1924 - late 1966 (The Great Depression)
- Avant-garde movement which sought to release the creative potential of the unconscious mind
- Based off of Freudism (dreams & what they mean)
- Surrealism used the element of surprise
- Artists explored dreams as a vivid form of reality
- Surrealism will make you think about symbolism to be able to explain the art
“The Persistence of Memory”, 1931

This painting of soft, melting pocket watches is interpreted as the watches are a rejection of the assumption that time is rigid or deterministic. This idea is supported by other images shown in the painting, such as the expanding landscape and other limp watches shown being devoured by ants.

Salvador Dali
“The Persistence of Memory”
oil on canvas
1931
René Magritte

November 21, 1898 - August 15, 1967

“Golconda”, 1953

“The Human Condition”, 1935

“The Treachery of Images”, 1928-29
Vladimir Kush

African Sonata
M.C. Escher,
“Relativity”, 1953
What is a Myth?

- A traditional story, especially one concerning the early history of a people or explaining some natural or social phenomenon, and typically involving supernatural beings or events.
- Most artists draw inspiration from mythology to create an artwork or a series of artworks.
How have Myths played a part in art?

- Many myths are such compelling stories that artists have turned to them again and again, reinterpreting them from the vantage point of their own experience and imagination.
- A work of art can trigger a story
- Regardless of why or how art was created, each image contributes an added dimension to our understanding or interpretation of that myth
- Many images represent myths that explain a practice, belief, institution, or natural phenomenon
- Hero myths, tales of adventure filled with fantastic beings and superhuman feats

The myth of Pandora’s Box

John William Waterhouse, 1903

John William Waterhouse

Daniel F. Gerhartz
Mythology in the 21st Century
Time
What is time?

- What does it mean?
- What does it represent?
- How do we “show” time?

- How can an artist show time through a piece of artwork with no words?
Time

The OxfordDictionaries.com definition of **TIME**:

**NOUN**
- The indefinite continued progress of existence and events in the past, present, and future regarded as a whole:

**VERB**
- Plan, schedule, or arrange when (something) should happen or be done

- Continues on, never stops
- People who have too much time may become bored and unmotivated
- People who do not have enough time may become stressed and anxious
How does “time” play a part in art history?

- Can art be timeless?
- How do we preserve art?
- How does an artist incorporate a time period in their work? What clues can you use to help figure out the time?
Audrey Flack, “Marilyn”, 1977, oil over acrylic on canvas, 96” x 96”, University of Arizona Museum of Art, Tucson, Arizona
Giacomo Balla, “Dynamism of a Dog on a Leash”, 1912
Manfred Kielnhofer, “Guardians of Time”, 2012
Neve Azevedo, “Army of Melting Men”, Berlin, Germany, 2009

Andy Goldsworthy, “Icicle Star”, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, 1985
Artfully Designed
Architecture
Frank Lloyd Wright, “Fallingwater”, 1936 - 1939, Mill Run, Pennsylvania
World Trade Center, New York City
Tacoma Narrows Bridge ("Galloping Gertie"), Tacoma, Washington, 1943
Product Design
How does design influence a product or product packaging?

Why might people decide to purchase one product over another?
Shoe Design -
Fashion Design
Cakes / Cupcakes -
Jewelry -
Pens / Pencils -
Phone Cases -
Arts Alive!
Performance Art

In performance art, the artist’s body is the medium, and the actions he or she performs are the work of art.

The term, used loosely at first, arose in the early 1960s as a way to refer to and describe the many live events taking place at that time.

It consists of four elements: time, space, the performer’s body, and a relationship between audience and performer.
Happenings

- A **happening** is a performance, event, or situation, meant to be considered art.

- Happenings gained popularity in the 1950s and 1960s.

- Key elements of happenings are planned, but artists sometimes retain room for improvisation so the outcome can be unpredictable.
Marta Minujín is an Argentinian conceptual and performance artist. In the 1965 happening, *reading the news*, got into the Río de la Plata wrapped in
Flash Mobs

- A large public gathering at which people perform an unusual or seemingly random act and then disperse, typically organized by means of the internet or social media.
Interactive Art

- Interactive art is a type of installation that allows the audience or viewer to interact and become a part of the piece.

- Interactive art first came about in the 1920s. A famous example of Marcel Duchamp's piece named *Rotary Glass Plates*, which required the viewer to turn on the machine and stand at a distance.

- Interactive art as we know it today gained popularity in the ’60s and ’70s when artists began to incorporate new technology, such as computers and video, and experiment with live performances and interactions.

Miguel Chevalier’s Kaleidoscope Carpet
Of all the projects..

- Think back to every project that we’ve done with each of these units.
- What stood out to you?
- What do you wish you could do again?