

**Total: 100 marks****Time: 3 hours****This paper consists of Nine pages.****Instructions:**

1. There are SIX questions in this exam.
2. Answer all SIX questions.
3. Read the questions carefully.
4. Answer in full sentences and use paragraphs. DO NOT USE POINT FORM.
5. Use the mark allocation to determine the time to be spent on each question.
6. Write neatly and legibly.
7. Good luck and enjoy!

**QUESTION ONE: 19TH CENTURY ART**

- 1.1) Neoclassicism was a deliberate revival of the art of Classical Greece.

Explain the Classical Greek influence seen in Figure 1A.

(2)

ANY OF THE BELOW

- ***Paintings created in the Neoclassic style reflect the rational way of thinking that was a significant part of the Enlightenment of 18th century Europe. This intellectual movement emphasized reason and drew from classical Greek and Roman style and content.***
- ***Most obviously, the influence of classical Greece is evident in the subject matter with the portrayal of a scene from a passage by ancient Greek poet Hermesianax.***
- ***Classical influence extends beyond the subject matter as well. The idealized, statuesque figures are deliberately arranged with strong linear organization.***
- ***The way the statue like figures are dressed, the Greek architecture as well as the Greek writing on the amphitheater.***

- 1.2) Romanticism was a movement based on an emotion rather than the rationale, and placed an emphasis on the individual rather than society.

Explain how the artist has expressed emotion in Figure 1B.

(3)

ANY OF THE BELOW

- ***The subject is a reflection of the excitement of Eastern culture.***
- ***The brushstrokes are loose and dramatic, and there is a clear emphasis on the artists use of colour.***
- ***Emphasis on the individual rather than on society.***
- ***Focus on the emotional drama of the moment.***

1.3) The Realists painted ordinary events of ordinary people.

Discuss the above statement with reference to Figure 1C and explain how the subject matter is typical of Realism as an art movement. (3)

ANY OF THE BELOW

- ***They painted ordinary events of ordinary people, this normally meant that they focused on painting the working class people.***
- ***The working class lived hard lives and so this was often represented in the realist works.***
- ***The painting is obviously of someone's burial, but no one knows who. A group of peasants, old men and women, children, and a dog, are gathered with a group of priests at an unknown grave. There is no great drama in the artwork, it is just a group of ordinary people standing at an ordinary event.***

1.4) Jacques Louis David clearly carefully planned the composition of 'The Oath of Horatti (Figure 1D). Discuss the compositional layout of this artwork. (4)

ANY OF THE BELOW

- ***The Oath of the Horatii is a painting about the three Horatii brothers that are about to fight the Curatti brothers of Alba. Here he shows the three brothers swearing an oath to their father to protect their country. On the other side you can see their sisters and mother mourning the idea of their brothers going to war. One of the sisters is engaged to marry one of the Curatti brothers and she is mourning for him too.***
- ***The masculine energy of the brothers and their father is contrasted with the ladies' tender compliance with fate. David is impressed with the brothers' patriotism and stoicism (lack of emotion in the face of danger or pain). Love for one's country should be put before one's love for their family. He contrasts the masculine energy and resolve with feminine weakness and emotion.***
- ***The architecture in the background forms a series of geometric shapes which is matched with the triangular shape of the figures. So it is clear that the painting was carefully mathematically planned.***

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**QUESTION TWO: IMPRESSIONISM AND POST IMPRESSIONISM**

2.1) The characteristics of the Impressionist Artists were very different to traditional painting of the time in France.

Discuss four characteristics of Impressionism.

(4)

ANY OF THE BELOW

- ***Their subject matter was about modern French Life, everyday life such as café scenes, theatre, parties, landscapes and race courses.***
- ***Landscapes become a popular thing to paint. This led to people painting more outdoors. It also led to a focus on changing light. As the artists started to focus more on the changing light their work started to become more about the light and less about the subject they were painting.***
- ***They started using a lighter and brighter palette. There was a new richness in colour in their work.***
- ***Instead of using browns and blacks in the shadows they started to use colours like red, blue, purple and green to make the shadows more alive.***
- ***Instead of their colours blending nicely into one another they often juxtaposed their colours, which means that they just sat next to each other.***
- ***Brushstrokes become more loose and free.***
- ***They started to focus on painting water with the play of light and colours coming through.***

2.2) Study Figure 2A and then discuss how this artwork is a typical Impressionist work. Use the following as a guideline:

- ***Colour (X2 MARKS)***
  - ***Technique (X2 MARKS)***
  - ***Subject Matter (X2 MARKS)***
  - ***Movement (X2 MARKS)***
- (6)
- ***This painting shows a blustery day using brisk and vigorous techniques.***
  - ***The brushstrokes in the clouds are done to show the movement of the clouds due to the wind. Monet had to work quickly in order to capture the changing light and weather conditions.***
  - ***Subject matter shows the effects of light and atmosphere which slowly became more important to Monet than the objects in his paintings.***
  - ***Cool colours like blue and green that are in contrast with warm colours like oranges and reds.***

2.3) Choose one of the Post Impressionist artists that you have studied and analyse one of their artworks using the following guidelines:

STUDENTS SELECT ARTIST AND MARK ACCORDING TO THE MENTION OF THE RELEVANT ANALYSIS OF WORK BELOW:

- Subject Matter (X2 MARKS)
- Composition (X2 MARKS)
- Style and Technique (X2 MARKS)
- Colour (X2 MARKS) (10)

ANY OF THE BELOW ARTISTS NAME AND ARTWORK (X2 MARKS)

**Van Gogh –           The Night Café**  
**The Potato Eaters**

**Paul Cezanne -       The Great Bathers**  
**Still Life with Onions**

**Paul Gauguin -      Tahitian Women with Mango Blossoms**  
**Mango Blossoms**  
**The Yellow Christ**

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### QUESTION THREE: EARLY 20TH CENTURY ART

3.1) Matisse's innovative use of colour places him in Fauvism as an art movement.

Discuss Matisse's use of colour and style in Figure 3A and explain why this work is typical of Fauvist characteristics. (4)

Madame Matisse is a portrait of his wife.

- ***The use of unnatural colour is quite startling, more so than would be in a landscape or still-life. The green stripe seems very deliberate, as it powerfully breaks the flat strong colours of the face.***
- ***He makes use of bold and vigorous brushstrokes, solid colour and line combined for dramatic effect with not a lot of detail in the figures face.***

3.2) German Expressionism is perhaps the most complex, diverse and melancholic movement to be included in the history of Modern Art.

How did the German Expressionists create tragedy and horror in their artworks? (2)

- ***They tried to create tragedy and horror through childlike simplification, distortion and the use of sharp, clashing or deliberately ugly colours.***
- ***The inclusion of everyday German life subject matter such as the destruction of war etc.***

3.3) There were two different groups of German Expressionists. To which group does Figure 3B belong? Give reasons for your answer.

Name the two groups and explain the difference in their approach to painting. (5)

FIGURE 3 B BELONGS TO DIE BRUCKE (THE BRIDGE) GROUP BECAUSE:

Die Brucke: led by Kirshner (X2 MARKS)

ANY OF THE BELOW FOR WHY (X1 MARK)

- ***These artists, influenced by Freudian theories, believed that their movement was a bridge towards a better future.***
- ***The founding fathers of The Bridge dominated the art scene through paintings that depicted the social classes, wealth, German nightlife and the chaos that reigned in their cities.***
- ***The artists had no formal training and preferred to create art from personal visions - the works created by these artists were renderings of their individual and personal perceptions of their subject.***
- ***Colour was used to express emotion.***
- ***They were more fierce and aggressive than the Fauvists.***
- ***They began to call upon their personal experiences to illustrate the negative aspects of German life in a more symbolic and representational style.***

OTHER GROUP KNOWN AS DER BLAUE RIETER (BLUE RIDER) LED BY KANDINSKY (X2 MARKS)

3.4) Cubism was a 20th century avant-garde art movement. The movement changed European painting and sculpture and even influenced music and literature of the time.

With reference to Figure 3C, discuss how the Cubist artists treated depth and space. (4)

ANY TWO BELOW:

- ***In cubist artworks, objects are broken up and then placed together in an abstract way. Instead of depicting objects from one viewpoint, the artist depicts the subject from a multitude of viewpoints to represent the subject in a greater context.*** (X2 MARKS)
- ***The angles meet at random points on the canvas and so the depth in the work is confusing. The background and the objects in the artwork mix together to create the shallow space of the artwork, this is a distinctive characteristic of Cubism.*** (X2 MARKS)
- ***The negative space is as important as the positive space.*** (X2 MARK)

3.5 With reference to one of Picasso's artworks you have studied discuss the way he has used:

**MARK ACCORDING TO THE MENTION OF THE RELEVANT ANALYSIS OF WORK BELOW:**

- **Subject Matter (X1 MARKS)**
- **Composition (X1 MARKS)**
- **Style and Technique (X1 MARKS)**
- **Colour (X1 MARKS)** (4)

**Girl in Chemise 1905 (X1 MARK) OR  
The Acrobat's Family with a Monkey (X1 MARK)**

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## QUESTION FOUR: DADA AND SURREALISM

4.1) The name 'Dada' in itself says so much about the movement.

Explain this statement. (4)

- The word 'Dada' is a swiss word for Rocking Horse. It was chosen at random from a dictionary, and has nothing to do with art. The name itself says so much about the movement. (X2 MARKS)
- "Dada means nothing", there is no such thing as art, artists rejected all traditional subject matter. (X2 MARKS)

4.2) Using one of the Dada artists you have studied, discuss one of their artworks and why it falls under the movement of 'Dada'. (4)

- **Marcel Duchamp – Fountain or The Bride Stripped Bare by her Bachelors, Even or Bicycle Wheel. (X2 MARKS WITH ARTISTS NAME AND ARTWORK TITLE)**  
**Things to discuss for why it falls under Dada: Ready made, explains the work in relation to objects used, rejects traditional subject matter, content and materials. (X2 MARKS)**
- **Jean Arp (students don't pick his work)**

4.3) Surrealist artists started to focus on portraying the concept of the unconscious in their work. Write an analysis on one of the Surrealist artworks you have studied. Use the following as a guideline:

- **Subject Matter**
  - **Colour**
  - **Technique**
  - **Composition** (8)
- Salvador Dali - Persistence of Memory OR  
Sleep (X2 MARKS)**  
**Rene Magritte - The Rape OR  
Collective Invention (X2 MARKS)**

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## QUESTION FIVE: SURVEY OF POST 1946 ART

- 5.1) Jackson Pollock was referred to as an 'Action Painter'. Explain this term. (2)
- ***It refers to the physical act of painting – not just in the wrist but in the whole body. This action revealed the personality of the artist and so became a form of honesty and self expression.***
  - ***Pollock would place a massive piece of unstretched canvas on the floor and then he would throw paint onto the canvas, using sticks, trowels or directly from the tin. Sometimes he would include things like glass and sand.***
- 5.2) With reference to Figure 5A, discuss Pollock's unique style and what it represented. (4)  
ANY OF THE BELOW:
- ***His work represents the rhythmical movements made by the artist around the canvas. The network of lines, splatters and paint drips create a rhythmical pattern.***
  - ***His work represents his emotional and turbulent life.***
  - ***If you look at the work closely it looks like something under a microscope and if you look at it from a distance it looks like you are looking at the universe through a telescope.***
  - ***Although the work is spontaneous - Pollock says nothing was an accident, he controlled the flow of the paint.***
  - ***The title, colouring and horizontal orientation in this painting evoke the idea of nature.***
- 5.3) Mark Rothko was referred to as a 'Colourfield Painter'. Explain this term. (2)
- ***These artists had the tendency to apply colour to extended areas or fields.***
  - ***They strove to remove any motifs, which could evoke associations.***
  - ***Abstract form and expressive colour was used to communicate with the viewer in an immediate way.***
- 5.4) With reference to Figure 5B, discuss Rothko's unique style and what this represented. (4)
- ***Colour looks more dyed than painted and the paint looks like it has soaked into the canvas.***
  - ***Particular attention is paid to the edges of the shape where the two fields interact.***
  - ***His application of paint creates a diaphanous glowing effect.***
  - ***Feel like you standing in front of an enormous luminous void.***
  - ***Served as a connection to spiritual realms, similar to the effect of music.***

- 5.5) Pop Art was greatly influenced by the development of machines and an increase in productivity. Explain how this influenced the message the Pop Artists tried to convey. (4)
- ***Influenced by development of machines, which had increased the speed of productivity. This led to the development of mass media which made American society accessible to everybody. (X2 MARKS)***
  - ***Pop art is an art movement that emerged in the 1950s and flourished in the 1960s in America and Britain, drawing inspiration from sources in popular and commercial culture such as advertising, Hollywood movies and pop music. (X2 MARKS)***
- 5.6) Discuss how the Realist artists managed to create works so similar to the original photograph. Explain the technique they used. (4)
- ***Close used the grid method developed during the Renaissance period to produced his self portraits. He would draw the image block by block. (X2 MARKS)***
  - ***He would then mix black acrylic paint with water and spray it onto the canvas using an airbrush. To get he small detail on the artwork he would use razor blade to scratch some of the paint off. (X2MARKS)***

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**QUESTION SIX: VISUAL LITERACY**

Look at Figure 6A and discuss the following aspects about the artwork:

- 6.1) Colour (3)
- 6.2) Line (3)
- 6.3) Subject Matter (2)
- 6.4) Composition (3)
- 6.5) Technique (3)

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**Figure 6A:** Helen Sebidi. The Child's Mother Holds the Sharp Side of the Knife. 1988. Pastel on Paper.

**STUDENTS OWN ANSWER**

**Information regarding artwork:** Artwork is about the women's role in society - which is to teach the children their traditions. If she doesn't they will come to an end, in order for the traditions to continue the younger generations must keep them going. It is a very busy composition with many different scales and viewpoints. Can see lots of people and different types of animals like the leguaan on the bottom left. The chain attached to her naked breast is the chain that nourishes the children like breastfeeding does. The focal point and central figure is the mother.

**TOTAL: 100**