

**Total: 100 marks**

**Time: 3 hours**

**This paper consists of Eleven 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) Neo Classicism was a deliberate revival of the art of Classical Greece.  
Explain the Classical Greek influence seen in Figure 1A. (2)

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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 above statement is evident in Figure 1B. (3)

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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)

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

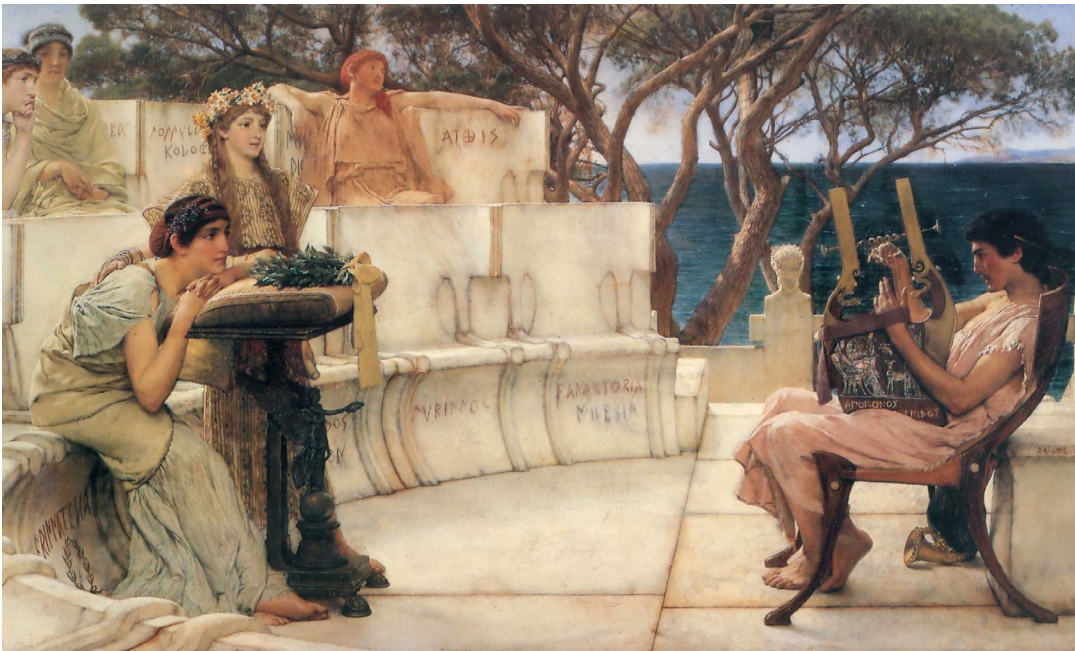
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[12]



**Figure 1A:** Sappho and Alcaeus - Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema. 1881.



**Figure 1B:** Collision of Moorish Horsemen. Eugene Delacroix. 1845



**Figure 1C:** The Burial of Ornans. Gustave Courbet. 1849 – 1850.



**Figure 1D:** The Oath of Horatti. Jacques-Louis David. 1784.

## 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)

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

- Colour
- Technique
- Subject Matter (6)

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

- Name of artist and title of artwork
- Subject Matter
- Composition
- Style and Technique
- Colour (10)

**[20]**



**Figure 2A:** Claude Monet. Lady with a Parasol. 1886.

### 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)

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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)

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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)

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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)

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3.5) With reference to one of Picasso's artworks you have studied discuss the following:

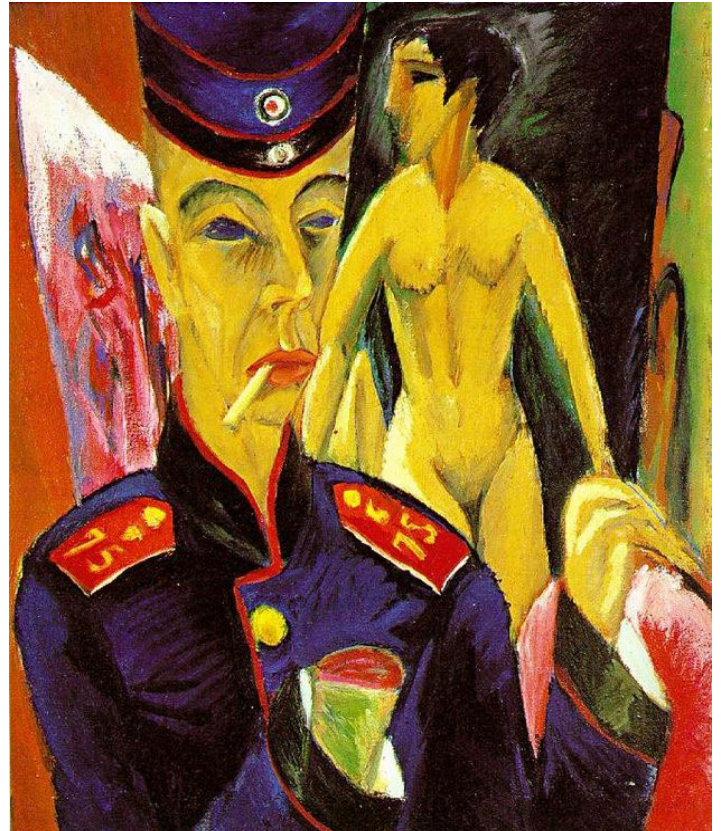
- Colour
- Subject Matter
- Composition
- Technique

(4)

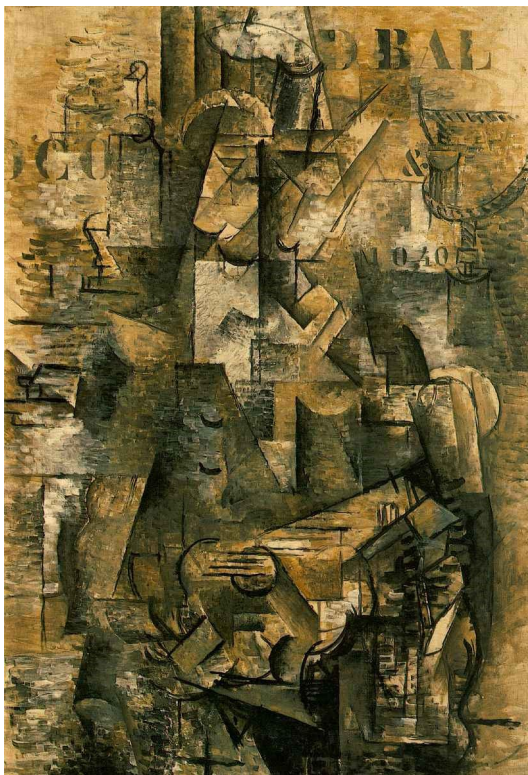
[19]



**Figure 3A:** Henri Matisse. Portrait with a Green a Stripe. 1905



**Figure 3B:** Ernst Ludwig Kirchner. Self Portrait as Soldier. 1915. Oil on canvas. 69.2 x 61 cm



**Figure 3C:** Georges Braque. The Portuguese. Oil on Canvas. 1911.

## QUESTION FOUR: DADA AND SURREALISM

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

Explain this statement.

(3)

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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)

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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:

- Name of artist and title of artwork
- Subject Matter
- Colour
- Technique
- Composition

(8)

**[15]**



**QUESTION FIVE: SURVEY OF POST 1946 ART**

5.1) Jackson Pollock was referred to as an 'Action Painter'. Explain this term. (2)

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5.2) With reference to Figure 5A, discuss Pollock's unique style and what it represented. (4)

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5.3) Mark Rothko was referred to as a 'Colour field Painter'. Explain this term. (2)

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5.4) With reference to Figure 5B, discuss Rothko's unique style and what he aimed to portray in these works? (4)

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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)

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5.6) Discuss how the Hyper/Super-Realist?? artists managed to create works so similar to the original photograph. Explain the technique they used. (4)

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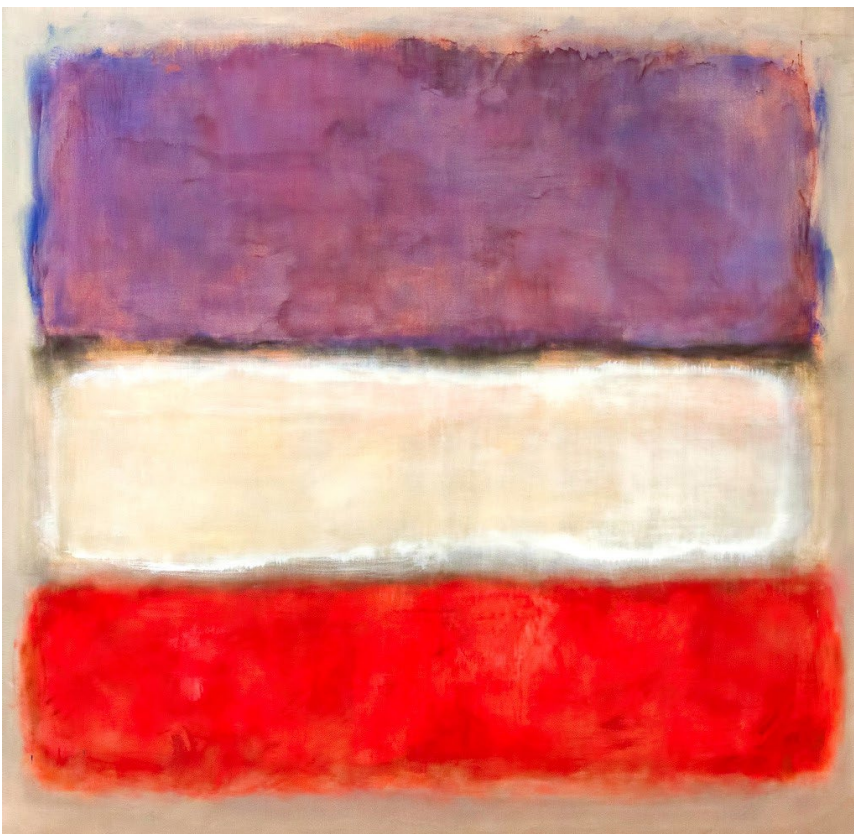
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**[20]**



**Figure 5A:** Jackson Pollock. Autumn Rhythm. 1950. Oil on Canvas.



**Figure 5B:** Mark Rothko. Untitled (Purple, White and Red). 1953. Oil on Canvas.

## QUESTION SIX: VISUAL LITERACY

Look at Figure 6A and write an essay discussing the following aspects about the artwork:

- Elements of art
- Style
- Subject Matter
- Composition
- Technique
- Mood of the artwork
- Possible influences (political, social etc)

[14]



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

**TOTAL MARKS 100**