

Art App 1020 Study Guide

Form: Overall structure of a work of art.

Subject Matter: What is literally depicted, the recognizable image

Content: What does it mean

Abstract: The rendering of images and objects in a stylized or simplified way, so that though they remain recognizable

Iconoclasts: Literally "image breakers" those who, taking the Bible's commandment against the worship of "graven images"

Iconography: The study or description of images and symbols

Naturalism: Brand of representation in which the artist retains apparently realistic elements but presents the visual

Nonrepresentational: Art that makes no reference to the natural world and that explores the inherent expressive or aesthetic potential.

Realism: Tendency to render the facts of existence specifically in the 19th century.

Representational: Any work of art that seeks to resemble the world of natural appearance.

Sublime: Impresses the mind with a sense of grandeur, and power inspiring a sense of awe.

Symbols: images that represent something more than their literal meaning.

The Gates:

- Christo Jeanne-Claude
- February 2005, Central Park, NY

Torii Gates:

- Kyoto, Japan
- Fushimi Inari Shrine

Albert Bierstadt:

- The Rocky Mountains
- Naturalistic Painter
- Representational drawing

Erna Monte:

- Bushfire and Corroboree Dreaming, 1988
- Abstract artist

Susan Rothenburg:

- Horst
- Abstract Artist

Kasimir Malevich

- Suprematist Painting, Black Rectangle
- Non-representational/recognizable artist

Jan Van Eyck:

- Giovanni Arnolfini and His Wife Giovanna
- Iconography representation

Piet Modrian:

- Work of the tree becomes increasingly abstract, series of abstraction of a tree

Loma Simpson

- "She" (1992)
- Challenges stereotypes of gender and race
- Subject is without identity

Shirin neshat

- Rebellious Silence from Women of Allah series
- Iran

Calligraphy:

- Page from Persian Manuscript (16th century)
- Fine art of handwriting

Representational or Realistic?

Albert Bierstadt:

Piet Modrian

Art Clients seek:

- Ownership
- Investment

Values of art:

- Monetary Value
- Historic Value

Controversial Piece N. 1:

Chris Ofili

- "The Holy Virgin Mary" (1996)
- British, catholic

Controversial Piece N. 2

Manet,

- "Luncheon on the Grass" (1863)
- done as scandal, and was rejected

Controversial Piece N. 3

Picasso

- "Les Femmes d'Alger (O. J. M.)", (1907)
- Prostitutes
- Harshness of line

Controversial Piece N. 4

Marcel Duchamp

- "Nude Descending Staircase", (1912)
- Scandalous but successful
- Movement on 2 dimensional surface

Other Controversial Pieces:

Alex Calder

- "La Grande Vitesse"
- Sculpture in Michigan

Carl Andre

- "Stonefield Structure"
- Hartford 1977

Who are artists and what is their function?

- Artists as reporters, represent their world/whistle blowers

Artist work in four major ways:

1. Help us see the world in new ways
2. Create a visual record of their time and place
3. Make functional objects beautiful and meaningful

Give form to ideas and feelings (unpopular truths, spiritual forces, human emotions)

Art is perceived by the artist as a way of conveying beauty and/or ideas through different artistic means

Multiple Perspectives:

- Drawing of TREATY SIGNING AT MEDICINE CREEK LODGE Taylor 1867

The art market depends on:

- Wealthy clients

Sculptors:

Alexandar CALDER:

Mobile artist

Carl ANDRE:

- Rocks

Richard SERRA:

- Tilted arc 1981