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91182



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Level 2 Art History, 2017

91182 Examine the influence of context(s) on art works

9.30 a.m. Tuesday 28 November 2017
Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Examine the influence of context(s) on art works.	Examine in depth the influence of context(s) on art works.	Examine perceptively the influence of context(s) on art works.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should attempt ONE question in this booklet.

Make sure that you have Resource Booklet L2–ARTR.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–10 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

Low Excellence

TOTAL

07

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PLANNING

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railway

→ Ind urban context of industrial revolution

↳ railway, trading, redesign of Paris by Baron Haussmann
1850s - 1860s

↳ innovations: rise of the middle class, more wealth from
capitalism, leisure time

① railway due to industrial rev

② middleclass, fancy dress = capitalism

Mount

↳ people moving urbanization, countryside seen as scenic escape,

↳ no longer associated with the hardwork of realist period,
its a place of leisure and beauty and the sublime

①

emptying

- long valleys

- open space

②

escape

- bright colour.

Question number: 3

Art work (1): Edouard Manet The railway

Art work (2): ~~Lez~~ Paul Cezanne Mount Saint Victoria

Begin your answer here:

The paintings ~~'Liberty leading the people'~~ 'The railway' by Edouard Manet, and 'Mount Saint ~~Voban~~ Victoria' have both been influenced in their characteristics through ~~their respective urban and rural contexts~~. ~~In both~~ ^{both} ~~been~~ ^{been} overarchingly influenced by the industrial revolution and urbanization, the experienced and depicted differently in their respective ~~rural and~~ urban and rural contexts. In Manet's, the characteristics of the composition are influenced by the trade of industrial revolution, and of the resulting capitalism and prosperity of the middle class. In Cezanne's, urbanization and its driving of the people to the city, as well as the new found novelty of the country, during the industrial revolution, both influence the characteristics of the painting.

In 1873, France was well under way into the industrial revolution. Innovations in technology such as ~~steam engine~~ building materials of iron and glass, technology assisting in factory production, and steam train engine innovations meant that the demand for new, modern buildings was high, and widespread. ~~There with~~ Geographically as well, urbanization was changing ~~for~~ France, with Baron Haussmann's redesign of Paris in the 1850's and 1860's. Just one example of the quite literally changing landscape of modernising France. All these factors played in to making the railway an 'incredibly important symbol of the industrial revolution in France'. Urban contexts, particularly Paris, were the hubs of this railway interchange, with massive

^{railway station}
~~markets~~ such as the Gare Saint-Lazare ^{in paris} being ~~some~~ places
 where goods were imported and exported from around the country to supply
 the rapidly growing urban centres. This context of the importance of railways
 in urban settings during the period of the industrial revolution can be
 seen in 'The railway' as it not only the background matter of
 the composition, but also the name of the painting. ~~Displaying it in the~~
~~Louvre would have been~~ The railways symbol of pride in the
 urban context of paris was so deepset during the time, that
 by naming it 'the Railway' to be displayed in the Louvre,
 automatically the painting would be favourable to the urban audience,
 which Monet likely had in mind when titling and composing the painting.

The industrial revolution also meant that in urban settings such
 as paris, capitalism began to benefit larger numbers of people, and
 self made wealth, or 'new-money' became more and more common,
 due to the number of employment opportunities provided by an urban
 context. Growing access to effective technology, and rapid cheap
 labour force from urbanization meant that ~~some~~ Factory and business
 owners were bringing in more and more capital into the cities. The influence of
 this 'new money' is clear in 'The railway'. While the woman is not
 bourgeoisie, as a bourgeoisie woman would never spend time unaccompanied
 by servants in such a public context, it is clear that the woman and
 child come from a wealthy capitalist family, due to the fibres
 of their clothes, and their jewellery. The fact that the woman is reading
 also shows their social class, as a working class woman in an
 urban context like paris at the time would both be uneducated
 as she would have to ~~work even~~ support her family labour wise,
 and would also not have the leisure time this woman here is enjoying.
 The growing wealth of urban cities such as paris during

the industrial revolution, has ~~influenced~~ ^{influenced} the depiction of the subject matter.

The industrial revolution brought with it ^{mass} urbanization. While prior to the industrial revolution, urban populations had made up less than 10% of the total population of France, that number increased dramatically as more and more people moved to the cities for employment opportunities. Urban and Farm town areas decreased in numbers rapidly, and Farming became a much rarer occupation. ~~Because~~ As a result, rural areas became empty, and humans took up less and less of the rural fields and land. This concept of the 'emptying' of rural areas due to urbanization, clearly contextually influenced Paul Cezanne's 'Mount Saint-Victoire'. The tilted plane view which swoops the eye down through the long valley and up the mountain heightens the sense of ~~long~~ vastness and openness of the fields. Likewise, the ~~repeated~~ emphasis on lines and flat, 2-d forms of the fields and the mountain increases the ~~sense~~ ^{sense} of space and peacefulness that was heightened in rural areas during the industrial revolution.

Because of the flipping of roles that urbanization brought, in that rural living was becoming rarer and urban living becoming more popular, rural settings ~~became~~ became a no-city to the fresh people. Smog from factories, constant noise and high pollution in the cities such as France meant that urban-dwellers craved the sense of sublime and peace that rural settings offered. The countryside became a holiday destination ~~to escape through~~ for those ~~wealthy~~ with leisure time, and because of this, the view of ^{the} countryside and farmland being symbols ~~for~~ back-breaking labor and hard-thankless work that had been spread during

The period of realism was replaced with the view that the country side was serene, and a source of real beauty. This rural context is clearly seen in Cezanne's work, through the use of the colour palette. Warm, honey like oranges and reds dapple the hillsides, while lush, forest greens coat the cluster of trees and a pale, gold tinged blue sky sits above the mountain. These colours create a picture clearly created with visual beauty and visual pleasure in mind, reflective of the ~~beauty~~ view of an rural setting at the time as place of visual beauty. The simplicity of the 2-d forms and flat ~~space~~ blocks of colour is also symbolic of the way rural living was viewed as simple and peaceful in contrast to ~~rustic~~ modern city life. //

The industrial revolution and resulting urbanization brought with it a ~~clear~~ ~~distinct~~ new characterization of urban and of rural. Never before in history has the lifestyle of city and country been so distinguishably different, and these new poles were reflected in works of Art. In 'Mount Saint Victoria' by Paul Cezanne and 'The Railway' by Edouard Manet, their respective rural and urban settings have influenced the subject matter and style of the painting so dramatically that it seems they were painted in 2 different worlds. While urban centres such as Paris were the places which drove the industrial revolution and the progress towards modernism, the French didn't forget their love of nature, and the necessity of the ~~serenity~~ of the country to their wellbeing. //

E7

Annotated Exemplar Template

Excellence exemplar 2017

Subject:		Art History	Standard:	91182	Total score:	E7
Q	Grade score	Annotation				
1	E7	<p>This script is an E7 because it examines the influence of context perceptively.</p> <p>Some perceptive understanding of the urban and rural context is demonstrated.</p> <p>Urban: Technological innovation (iron and glass), Geographical transformation (Huaussmann's Paris), the importance of rail providing urban hubs for trade and transport – all contributing to the urban context of new wealth and prosperity as a consequence of the Industrial Revolution.</p> <p>Rural: the 'emptying' of rural areas as a result of the Industrial Revolution, the effects of urbanisation on rural and farm areas, rural areas being a symbol of peace, serenity and love of nature in contrast to urban life.</p> <p>Some insight is demonstrated in the explanation of how the rural and urban contexts influence the chosen art works. The discussion is enriched by the supporting evidence used from the chosen art works.</p> <p>Urban:</p> <p>the context has influenced the choice of subject. The Railway titles the painting, rather than 'background matter' and its reception would have been an identifiable 'source of pride'.</p> <p>the context has influenced the depiction of the subject matter. The new wealth and middle class as independent ('unaccompanied,' 'leisure' and 'labourwise'), well educated ('reading'), wealthy (clothing and accessories such as jewellery).</p> <p>Rural:</p> <p>The context has influenced the choice of subject. The countryside as a place of visual beauty ('gold tinged blue sky above the mountain', 'clusters of trees')</p> <p>The context has influenced the style. The 'colour palette of warm... colours,' 'the simplicity of the 2D forms and blocks of colour as symbolic of the rural way of living'.</p> <p>The question is central to the discussion and the links to the artworks, while concise, are synthesised. There is some comparative and evaluative discussion of the impact of the Industrial Revolution on both the rural and urban contexts. The use of Art History terminology and specific detail support the candidates understanding of the influences of context on the chosen art works.</p> <p>To reach E8, this candidate could have developed the specific links and evidence from the chosen art works. Some wider context could have been incorporated to support explanations, such as Cezanne's practice, for example.</p>				