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3

91483A



914831



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD
KIA NOHO TAKATŪ KI TŌ ĀMUA AO!

SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Level 3 Art History, 2016

91483 Examine how meanings are communicated through art works

9.30 a.m. Wednesday 23 November 2016
Credits: Four

ANSWER BOOKLET

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Examine how meanings are communicated through art works.	Examine, in depth, how meanings are communicated through art works.	Examine, perceptively, how meanings are communicated through 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.

Use this booklet to answer ONE question from Question Booklet 91483Q.

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 2–8 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

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Low Achievement

TOTAL

3

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

Question number: Two

Art work (1): Bronzino Portrait of a young man

Art work (2): David - michangelo

In the painting 'Portrait of a young man' by Bronzino the meaning that is conveyed is the wealth of this man in the late Renaissance getting a portrait done of you showed status and what you wore in portraite show wealth. Portraits of non religious icons became alot more prominent in the Renaissance and that was because of the rediscovery of humenisms as humanism is a theory and ~~it is~~ one thing was to focuse on the individual themselves this ~~not made~~ ~~so~~ portraits more desirabe in this period of time there were wealthy people which included the church kings, the medici family. it is also said that this portraite could be of one of the younger medici brothers. there are things in this Portraint that show wealth the the gold ring he is wearing on his little little finger also the clothes he is wearing because noone who wasn't wealthy would be able to afford clothes like that the clothes are very well

Pitted he has some ~~the~~ type
of gold trim belt and some
gold on his hat & even the
hard femature around him is only
stud that a wealthy man or
family could have this shows how
important it was to have a portrait
done of you to show your status
and to show ~~people~~ you have
money and that you are important
society valued you if you had
money and if you contributed art
works and you could only do that
with wealth. another this portrait
could of been made is if someone
wanted this ~~made~~ man displayed for
themselves which also shows he was
important and they really wanted to
get this particular person individuality.

David is a sculpture the bottleneck
 created with marble is stands 3x
 the height of a normal man david
 is a sculpture based on a biblical
 story about a normal man slaying
 a giant called goliath with just
 a sling shot ~~and~~ a stone which
 is shown in the sculpture as it is
 hanging over his shoulder this
 sculpture has been idealised to what
 the Renaissance thought the perfect
 man would look like he has abs
 and muscles showing on every part
 of his body with then his face
 being very graceful looking. The
 form of man was very important
 in the Renaissance as they tried to
 capture man himself in the sculpture
 & paintings. There was thought to
 be so things of hercules that
 have been put into this sculpture
 like how Davids head & hands
 have been sculpted abt larger than
 the rest of him. This sculpture
 shows the individual by getting every
 inch of the sculpture done with
 precision everything down to his veins
 were made like like this much detail

shows the importance of the sculptor
and how just an ordinary man
can slay a giant conveying
the meaning of how strong
and mighty man was thought
to ~~to~~ ~~of~~ been in the
Renaissance ||

A3

QUESTION 2 – A3

First artwork is primarily descriptive and loosely tries to explain and indicates some meaning connected to wealth. Second art work describes features but only briefly links these to the meaning of the sculpture.

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ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

Question number: 3

Art work (1): Joan Miro Hallelujahs Carnival

Art work (2): Kandinsky Lyrical (The Rider)

Philosophical ideas were what drove the artist's of this time. After World War I, Camera Picturale had to redefine what their role of artist was. Miro was driven by Psychoanalytical ideas by Freud. Like many Surrealist here wanted to know ~~about~~ explore the unconscious mind and produce art that way. He would use ~~stet~~ starvation in order to experience delirium and hallucinations rather than drugs like some other artists. He would then paint lines and shapes onto massive canvases creating biomorphic forms from automatism. He would then create images from this once scene again. He believed he was unlocking into his subconscious to create art that was true to self. He was influenced by Freud's discovery of the I.D, ego, and superego and how it influenced people. Surrealists were focused on tapping into subconscious and bringing that into the world of art which led to many different and amazing pieces of art. Freud was their main influence when it came to what he produced and what to do. They were driven by his psychosexual ideas especially Dali. Miro was more interested in unlocking his subconscious and seeing what it would create. 'Hallelujahs Carnival' depicts Hallelujah character in a circus performance as well as lots of weird lines and interesting depictions everywhere. That is where the automatism ideas came in and he created forms of biomorphic forms.

Kandinsky's Blue Rider group part of the German expressionists focused on the ideas of Utopia and the world must be destroyed to be rebuilt. Lyrical is an abstracted work that would depict Kandinsky's

believed in end of the world. It is not pure abstraction because you can still see some form here. The horse like image with the green mound on its back. He also believed a lot in colour reflecting what you see and feel when confronted with a painting. Blue is a symbol of god whether blues represent death and hope. A lot of the time the blue will symbolise Noah's ark and how god promised never to destroy the world like that again.

Greens + yellows are connected to nature. Kandinsky would put ciphers into his work like the colours or particular forms to symbolise his meanings. He did not believe the human race was pure enough yet to be able to see the truth without ciphers. The symbolism in 'Lyrical' is most likely to do with the utopian world and destruction of materialistic life styles of the modern world. He believed that the world needed to be destroyed in order for us to reach purity and be closer to nature. Primitivism was also a big influence as he believed they were closer to nature therefore were more pure. People in the German expressionist and especially in Blaue Reiter shared these beliefs with him and believed the world must be destroyed to be pure again. We can possibly see these ~~meanings~~ meanings when looking at his colour theories or by decoding the ciphers he hides inside his paintings. He was also influenced by theosophy and the ideas of the spiritual world and auras.

AB

QUESTION 3 – A3

Has relevant context for the first art work about philosophy but features about the art work are limited. Appropriate meanings are explained for both art works in relation to philosophy.

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High Achievement

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ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

Question number: 2

Art work (1): plate 7 sistine chapel

Art work (2): plate 9 portrait of man with medal.

The renaissance was a time of huge revolution in many parts of Europe, with huge advances in knowledge and creativity, with some amazing thinkers. Although people were still very much focused on worshipping God, ~~the idea began to surface that~~ as the church had a lot of power in places like Italy, people began to realise that knowledge is power and that they could use knowledge as a pathway to reaching God.

At the time of the Renaissance, Italy was an extremely wealthy country in some parts, mainly due to trading. The young man depicted in Sandro Botticelli's work "Portrait of a man with a medal of Cosimo the Elder" would have been from a wealthy family such as the Medicis. The Medici family had a huge amount of wealth due to their banking business which was the most prestigious in Europe. Because of this, they were able to use their fortune to create hundreds of fine artworks, many of which are now considered masterpieces. It is estimated that if the amount of

money that the Medici family spent on art was translated to current US dollars, it would be around \$500 million. This shows that during the renaissance, art was very widely celebrated throughout Italian society for those who could afford it. This portrait also demonstrates a major shift in art at the time, as there were not many non-religious works before this. After Botticelli, many artists like Leonardo da Vinci also did portraits for wealthy families or royalty e.g. Mona Lisa or Lady with an Ermine. This shows that the ideas about man were changing and that it was becoming acceptable to glorify a person and not just religious figures which was almost the only subject matter before the late renaissance.

Another artwork that presents an interesting meaning about man and society is Michelangelo's ceiling piece in the Sistine Chapel with the man reaching out to God. This iconic piece focuses on man trying to get closer to God - a key idea about society at the time. Michelangelo took a lot of inspiration from Leonardo da Vinci ~~the way he painted~~ which is clear to see through his very accurate figure depiction, focusing a lot on proportions. This kind of perfectionism

was ~~the~~ growing more and more common among artists in this period - trying to capture the science of art. One very interesting theory is that Michelangelo has in fact painted an anatomically correct brain within the image of God and the figures around him. This theory definitely relates to the Renaissance idea that knowledge is power, and that one can become closer to God by gaining knowledge and therefore contributing to society.

The two works I have discussed definitely show some of the ideas about man and society relating to Renaissance ideas. Botticelli's work showed ~~that~~ a shift in subject matter for many artists, and it was becoming more common to paint a worthy man and not just a religious figure. Michelangelo's work shows that knowledge really is power, and through knowledge you can become closer to God which is one of the most important ideas that drove individuals and society as a whole to gain knowledge, recapturing the intellect from ancient Roman and Greek cultures as Renaissance means "rebirth".

A4

QUESTION 2 – A4

Describes the historical background clearly and shows a good understanding of this but discussion needed to include stronger links of features of the art works so just within this grade boundary.