

No part of the candidate evidence in this exemplar material may be presented in an external assessment for the purpose of gaining credits towards an NCEA qualification.

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.

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

Low Merit

TOTAL

5

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

Question number: Two

Art work (1): Portrait of a young man, Bronzino c.1503

Art work (2): Castiglione Baldassari, Raphael c.1514-13

The Renaissance was a time period in which there was a revival of a number of texts from antiquity which brought a mass amount of knowledge on ^{science} ~~anatomy~~, literature and much more but ^{the Renaissance} ~~it~~ also shed light on the importance of man and who individuals were within the society. The way in which ideas about man and the individual were best conveyed was typically through portraiture. Portraiture allowed patrons to convey a message about themselves in a way they would be summarised best, often ideally. The portraits which convey meanings about man are the 'Portrait of a Young Man' by Bronzino painted in c. 1503 and 'Portrait of Castiglione Baldassari' by Raphael painted in c. 1514-13.

The Bronzino 'Portrait of a Young Man' conveys meanings about man in ^{multiple} ~~four~~ ways, ~~by~~ one of the more obvious ways is the young man's pose. His slightly angled, hand on hip pose tells us a lot about the sitters ~~posture~~ status within society, he is ~~very~~ depicted ~~very~~ with good posture giving ^{viewers} ~~viewer~~ the impression he has great educate and power, within society, we are led to believe he has great importance just by the way he

is standing. The sitter's wealth is also conveyed in the portrait by his attire, the robes he is wearing make a statement about the wealth his man has. The young man also has a ring on his left pinky finger ^{with a jewel within it} which further supports the impression of wealth this young ^{man} has. Also the fact that this young man even has a portrait of himself painted shows us that he comes from a wealthy family due to the fact that it wasn't common during this time period for people to have portraits of themselves made because not everyone could afford such ^{luxuries} ~~as painting~~, only the wealthy would have portraits. The rich blue colour of the young man's coat was an extremely expensive colour pigment to get, the Virgin Mary was often depicted in blue for this reason as it showed her divinity. This fact also further ^{shows} ~~supports~~ the wealth of this young man. From the 'Portrait of a Young Man' we are also able to gather that the man is educated, men during the Renaissance were often educated in multiple fields which would ultimately make them the 'ideal Renaissance Man' an example of this would be Leonardo di Vinci who obtained a great amount of knowledge in areas such as maths, science, literature and the list goes on. We can assume from the book that the young man is holding that he too to some degree is an 'ideal Renaissance man' who is educated. The young man's calm facial expression can imply the thoughtfulness of his personality.

The use of light within the 'Portrait of a Young Man' also gives off the impression of intrigue, we can only ^{due to shadow} see two thirds of the Young Man's face which could be symbolic as ~~to~~ we still have some of him to ~~to~~ explore just like he still has more to ~~to~~ explore in regards to his education hence the reason he's got ^{the} his finger in his book as though he's saving ~~the~~ page to carry on learning.

The ~~per~~ 'Portrait of Cosostegione Baldassarri' painted by Raphael conveys meanings ^{such} ~~through~~ as ^{status} ~~wealth~~, ^{wealth} ~~status~~ and knowledge, ~~similarity~~ similar to that of the 'Portrait of a Young Man'. Cosostegione Baldassarri was a great example of the 'ideal Renaissance man' he studied architecture, the sciences, literature and many more. Baldassarri wrote a book which essentially taught ~~people~~ other men within his society how to be the perfect citizen. Two main points from his book are conveyed within his portrait, blue eyes representing a kind and honest soul, and a calm, relaxed face despite the intense thinking that occurs. The fact that Baldassarri wanted himself depicted in such a way conveys to the audience how he perceives himself within society and how high his status ~~is~~ ^{is} in order to have the power and ability to decide what the 'perfect' citizen should be like and look like. From the status and power Cosostegione Baldassarri obtains we can assume he'd also be rather ^{wealthy} ~~wealthy~~ but

the way in which this is proven in the painting is through the clothing he is depicted in. Baldassari has a large velvet coat on with a white shirt with an extremely detailed collar and a large turban on his head. This dresswear is not something that every man from every social class would be wearing. This is extremely expensive attire made from ^{what} ~~these~~ ^{made from} we can assume is luxurious materials that only the very wealthy would be able to afford. The ^{further} use of monochrome colours in the clothing also conveys the idea of Baldassari's calm personality, an essential trait for ^a perfect citizen. Castiglione Baldassari's facial expression, despite his relaxness does convey to the audience that he is a learned man who from his accumulation of knowledge has become ~~very~~ extremely wise which is projected directly onto his face in the 'Portrait of Castiglione Baldassari'.

The importance of man, the individual and their lives, emotions, and background became an important subject matter during the Renaissance period and there a number of ways such ideas could be conveyed in art, for the 'Portrait of a Young Man', ^{and, 'Castiglione Baldassari'} wealth, status and knowledge were the main ideas conveyed through art that enabled us to understand them as an individual.

05

QUESTION 2 – M5

Gives a sound explanation of the meanings by linking to the features in both of the artworks and gives plenty of evidence that shows an understanding of the relevance of these features in both art works

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.

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

Low Merit

TOTAL

5

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

Question number: 7. two art works that use materials / convey meaning.

Art work (1): Chrysler building

Art work (2): Rockefeller Centre.

Select and name TWO artworks that use materials and/or techniques to convey meaning.

The Chrysler building and Rockefeller centre are both one of the most well known buildings in New York. The Rockefeller centre and the Chrysler building both convey meaning by using certain materials and techniques. The growing competition in the 1920s, New York to have created the highest building, resulted in the creation of these two buildings. The economy was booming in New York due to the industrial revolution, which created the ability to mass produce items and for items to become prefabricated.

The Chrysler building, built by William van Alen in 1928 - 1930 in New York. The monumental building is made from iron, steel, glass and minimal brick facing. The Chrysler building shows meaning through its height. The height itself, resulted in it being the tallest building in New York for many years. The building in a time where Art Deco. Its features that show it was of the Art Deco was the chevron features on the top of the building that also light up at night. The spike and top of the building also have a chrome finish which was very popular at the time of Art Deco. The sculptures that are seen on the sides of the buildings are eagles which represent the soaring of the sky. The idea of having tall skyscrapers was to show the wealth and power that people had. The Chrysler building also has hubcaps on the exterior of the building.

which have detail in them. The materials that created the Chrysler building were a steel ~~for~~ skeletal frame, iron, ~~concrete~~, reinforced concrete and some brick facing. The meaning of this building is to be the tallest building of its time, during the time it was built, ~~that~~ it was a competition between the Empire State and the Chrysler building as they fought to be the tallest building in New York. Although in its final hours of it being open to the public, a spire was revealed to the public 30 minutes before its dramatic finish, making the Chrysler building the tallest building of its time. The purpose of the Chrysler building were to hold offices. The Chrysler still remains the same as it was today. ~~the~~

The Rockefeller centre, built in 1929-1931 in New York. Invested by J. Rockefeller Jr, created a building that brought New York out of the depression which occurred due to the infamous wall street crash in 1929. The Rockefeller centre is also built in the Art deco period where it displays features of sunbursts and colorful parts of the building. The building itself is very sleek and geometric. The purpose of the building is for public view, where people can go up to the top of the building and see the popular views of New York, it also contains offices for work uses. The building ~~has~~ is the same as it is today with renovations throughout the years. ~~The building is also on~~ The materials that created this building were reinforced concrete, steel, iron, glass. The meaning of this building was to make New York great again and to lift the city out of the depression. The entrance of the building shows the ~~the~~ features of Art deco with its detail and ~~the~~ precision work. The grand entrance shows a large figure above the revolving doors which is ~~presumably~~, God who has two

almost siloetted figures ~~around~~ either side of him which represent sound and light. with light coming from God's hand ~~and~~ and one of the figures, while the other has ~~his~~ their hands next to their ears. The Art Deco features shown are ziggerat, sunbursts and chevolet. The grand entrance also is 3-D as it looms over all the people walking into the building, The colours used to make this entrance so effective and to convey meaning are the white, amber background which reflects in the light, the blues and oranges. all work together to create this grand entrance. The building itself conveys important ideas of entering a new era, as the building ^{is} unique and ^{un}like any other.

In comparison the Chrysler building and Rockefeller centre, are similar through the time they were built. Being in the period of Art Deco, both buildings have geometric aspects and art deco features such as the ziggerat, sunburst and chevolet. Being in the art deco period meant that these features were very naturalistic as their ideas were derived from nature and plants, this can be related to the time period of Art Deco, while their ~~the~~ works were also related to nature, this was due to the start of a new era and way of living. The art deco was the same, it was the start of a new era. The machine age. The meaning of the two buildings are very different as the Chrysler building was created to be the tallest building and to show the wealth and power that 'man' could have. While the Rockefeller centre was created in order to lift New York from the depression and also provide many jobs. Both these buildings show meanings and convey ideas through the materials used.

QUESTION 7 –M5

Links the meanings directly to the question of discussing materials and techniques. Provides a considered answer in referencing both art works including mentioning specific features of both buildings and their relevance to the design, with more connections made in art work 1 than 2.

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.

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

High Merit

TOTAL

6

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

Question number: Question 3

Art work (1): Kandinsky Lyrical.

Art work (2): La ville de Paris.

~~The~~ The philosophical meaning in this artwork is heavily seen. The philosophical belief that the city was a disruption of the connection between people and spirituality is seen through the horse. The horse is a motif used to promote a social revolution. According to Wagner, the city must express and experience destruction to get back his level of connection and to create a more ~~righter~~ livable environment. The blue symbolises sadness and the bitterness of the city. The green is symbolising the sense of hope that there is within the corrupt city. The abstract forms are a reference to we should retreat to the pure, and simple, spiritual ways of living.

Kandinsky was inspired by the philosophers Nietzsche and Wagner.

Nietzsche believed that the world was corrupt and we need to undergo an apocalypse. Wagner also believed that the social revolution would make the people realise the unlivable state the world is and learn from it.

They encouraged war as they saw it as a fresh start.

Theosophy was a relevant philosophy of Kandinsky's time. Theosophy recognised the 4th dimension and the power of abstraction. Theosophy also believed that there were colours around people - aura.

And it changed depending on people's mood - thus

creating an artwork with colours representing these emotions. Blue - sadness of the corrupt city and green for the sense of hope.

Kandinsky believed that "we don't see colour, we feel it" this is evident in this artwork.

Within Theosophy, Kandinsky agreed that the world lost its connection to nature and spirituality, but people that are spiritually intune can recognise and understand his abstract paintings. The forms are reduced to its most pure and natural form and it only takes us, to go back to our pure and natural way of living (spirituality) to understand it. ~~Why is this important?~~
Bergson believed that

Bergson was a philosopher who was highly studied among many artists. Bergson had this theory that we humans have two ways of ~~experience~~ looking at an object: relative view and absolute view.

relative view is the way we experience the object and the immediate experience ~~and absolute view~~

~~is recognising~~ and analyse it. Absolute was how we view it spiritually. This is seen through abstraction.

In La ville de Paris. Robert Delaunay recognised Bergson's philosophy. In this painting, ~~most of~~ everything is disintegrated and fragmented. This is seen through its incomplete forms and geometric shapes. Bergson believed that we experience ~~things in~~ the world in two ways: intellect and instinct. Robert Delaunay really shows

This intellect theory. Bergson believes that the world was in constant motion and ~~and~~ that our brain breaks things up (what we see) into fragments. The fragment forms are seen in the building scattered every behind and around the ~~a~~ bodies. ~~The~~ As soon as we look at something it becomes a moment in the past everything is constant and moving on time. There is a philosophy that ~~the~~ colour can create movement. Bergson combines Robert Delaunay combines yellow and blue next to each other to get his sense of movement. ~~if~~ according to Henry's Theory ~~left~~ yellow moves left to right and blue moves right to left. This connects with dynamism.

@ The sense of Dynamism reflects Bergson Theory about everything ~~being~~ moving and nothing is static. The ~~the~~ colour caused by the simultaneous contrast in this, also creates a sense of movement (Cherrevul's colour theory).

Overall Robert Delaunay is trying to capture the speed of the city and its ~~tech~~ acceleration ~~in the~~ to the technological age. ~~it~~

MS

QUESTION 3 – M6

Clearly communicates the philosophical meanings within the art works making clear connections between these and the meanings but doesn't make any links to contextual information to support these explanations.