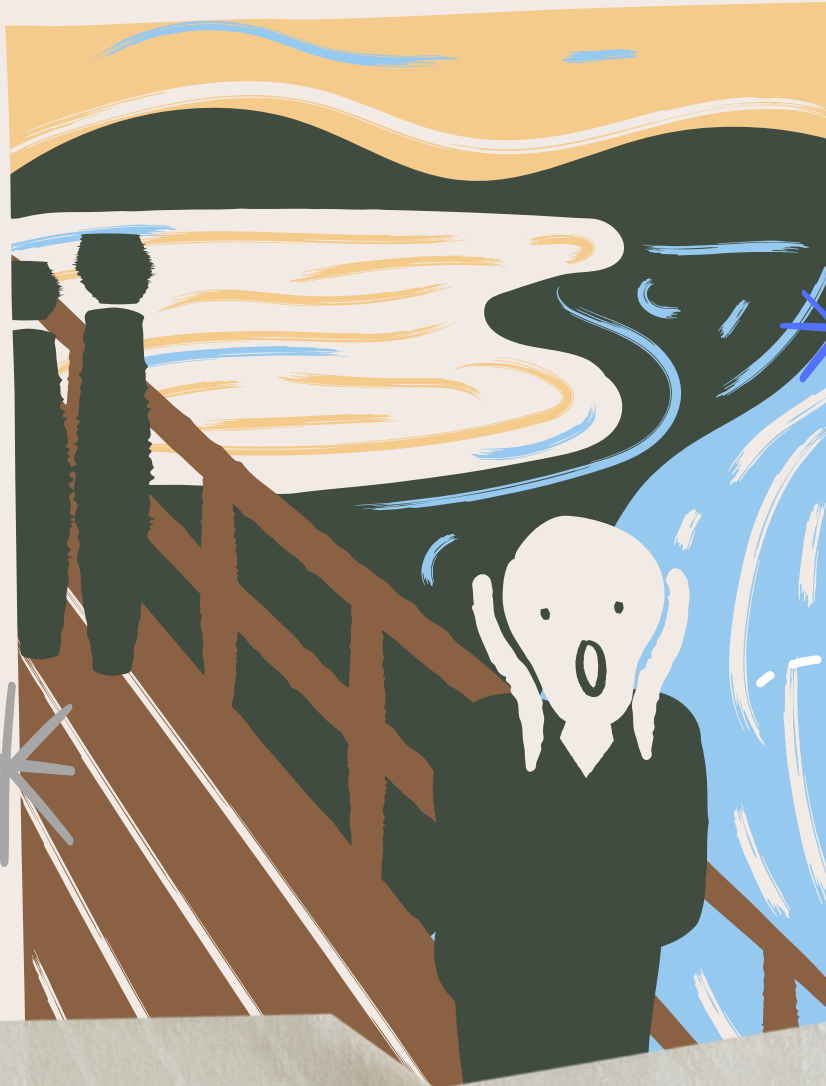




UNIT 4 ACP

SAC REVISION

HOLIDAY
HOMEWORK

Name:

Unit 4

SAC Preparation



Activity 1

Terminology Review.

Work through the various activities, to help you to revise and extend your understanding of ACP terminology.

Activity 2

Artist/Artwork Analysis.

Work through this activity, to summarise the content about three artists, highlighting them with subject specific terminology.

Activity 3

Collaborative Artists.

Last year we explored what it means to be a collaborative artist. Using the artworks and written source provided, work through the prompts to identify and apply subject specific terminology.

Activity 4

Artist Comparison.

Either choose two artworks of your own, or those provided, to complete this artist/artwork comparison template.

Activity 1 A

ELEMENTS AND PRINCIPLES

Try and match up each definition with the correct element or principle.

Hint: Elements = **Yellow**, Principles = **Purple**.

Example:

COLOUR

An element of art, made of three properties: hue, value and intensity or saturation.

This principle refers to how the elements of art relate to each other within the composition in terms of their visual weight to create visual equilibrium. That is, one side does not seem heavier than another.

This principle refers to the visual arrangement of elements with a repetitive form or intelligible sequence. It is not always obvious. It could be a simple underlying notan design that dances between light and dark in some kind of sequence. Or it could be the use of similar colors repeated throughout the piece.

A two-dimensional, enclosed area defined by lines or edges, or by changes in color, texture, or value. It is a flat, two-dimensional form. Usually geometric or organic.

This principle in art refers to the sum of the compositional elements that make up a work of art.

This is a principle of art which occurs any time an element of a piece is given dominance by the artist. In other words, the artist makes part of the work stand out in order to draw the viewer's eye there first.

A basic art element that refers to the distance between the area around and within shapes, forms, colors, and lines. It can be positive or negative. It includes the background, foreground, and middle ground. Both positive and negative, it can play essential roles in the overall success of a work of art.

A so called point that moves from one point to another. It can be any length, size, texture, colour or pattern.

Activity 1 A

ELEMENTS AND PRINCIPLES

Try and match up each definition with the correct element or principle.

Hint: Elements = **Yellow**, Principles = **Purple**.

A determinant concept in forms of art where motion is a key factor in order for a narrative to be explored as it occurs, such as in video art, performance, and theatre.

Also an important part of a two-dimensional artwork, which can be shown through movement or as a snapshot of a moment.

The path our eyes follow when we look at a work of art. The purpose of this principle is to create unity in the artwork with eye travel. It can also create the impression of travel or directionality in the artwork.

This principle refers to the use of different qualities or instances of visual elements. It is the opposite of repetitive or monotonous use of the elements. Eg, a broad selection of colours or shapes, a variety of types of lines etc.

Actual or Implied. Used to describe the way an artwork actually feels when touched. In two-dimensional work, such as painting, it may refer to the visual "feel" of a piece .

An audible material in art that can be made electronically or naturally and might be recorded and reproduced. It can be heard as noise, words or music and is usually found in contemporary art, such as videos. It may be a component of installations or multimedia or interactive works.

This principle refers to the artistic element achieved when two opposing elements come together. It breathes life into art and directs viewers' attention to specific areas of the artwork. This principle and emphasis are often used together in analysing art.

This principle is very similar to movement, but implies evidence of repeated visual elements to create a feeling of movement, within an artwork.

This element of art can be spoken about in photographic, media and performance works. Descriptive words for this element, are very similar to those used for tone or value, but this element is specifically concerned with its literal rather than implied use.

Activity 1 A

ELEMENTS AND PRINCIPLES

Try and match up each definition with the correct element or principle.

Hint: Elements = **Yellow**, Principles = **Purple**.

This element describes the quality of color. It has to do with whether a color is perceived as warm or cold, bright or dull, light or dark, and pure or "dirty." Its use in a piece of art can have a variety of effects, from setting the mood, creating depth, to adding emphasis.

An principle of art which refers to the relative size when compared with other objects to bring REALITY to the artwork. Eg, in a portrait, facial features could be of standard (expected) _____, or altered (out of) _____.

This principle does not stand for the size of an artwork but is a relational principle which is usually defined through the ratio of an object to a human body or another object.

Refers to three-dimensional objects with volume, encompassing height, width, and depth. It's an element of art that creates a sense of solidity and can be used to represent real-world objects or create abstract shapes. Usually geometric or organic.

Extension: Consider the various artists you have looked at during this subject. In your folio, identify and discuss the use of some (or all!) of the above elements and principles, in their artworks.

Activity 1 B

Art Creative Practice

Key Terminology & Definitions – Match each term to its definition.

Key Terminology: Critique, Visual Language, Annotations, Context, Subject matter, Contemporary artworks/artists, Body of Work, Artforms, Materials

Key Term:_____

A _____ is a discursive collaborative environment that is organised to engage, explore, express, present and evaluate artworks and to understand, reflect on and improve awareness of the characteristics of art making.

Influences and inspiration

Influences occur and are used throughout art making and include artists and artworks. Inspiration can be viewed more broadly and includes objects, memories and contexts that are personal to the artist.

Key Term:_____

_____ are the easiest way for you to authenticate your work, that is, to prove that your work is your own, by showing your thought process during the creative practice, by writing your thoughts down AS YOU GO.

You can _____ your ideas using brainstorming, including artists works, music, lyrics, photos, drawings or anything you have collected to generate ideas. Remember to always provide “attribution” details – the name of the artist or source and the date when work was produced.

Key Term:_____

An _____ is an established form of artistic expression. For the purposes of VCE Art Creative Practice, _____ can include but are not limited to painting, drawing, printmaking, sculpture, film, video, ceramics, sound, photography, performance, textiles, fashion, digital artworks, interdisciplinary practices, installations and street art.

Activity 1 B

Art Creative Practice Key Definitions – Fill in the blanks!

Key Term: _____

The _____ of an artwork is the frame of reference that allows the meaning of an artwork to be interpreted. Interpretation of the meaning of an artwork can evolve from the _____. The _____ of an artwork can be the location and time in which the artwork is made, presented or viewed. _____ can also be economic, philosophical, historical, social or cultural influences on the practices of the artist, the artist's intentions, and their communication of ideas, values and beliefs in their artworks. The artist's intentions for the presentation of their work, its exhibition in current and subsequent locations, and the values, beliefs and interests of the audience also provide the _____ for the artwork.

Key Term: _____

_____ is the main substance of an artwork. It is the objects or the scene within an artwork or a description of the 3D form of the work.

Activity 1 B

Art Creative Practice Key Definitions – Fill in the blanks!

Key Term: _____

The _____ are the various properties and characteristics of an art form. _____ are manipulated through the use of tools and equipment, known as techniques. The processes used in the making of artworks in specific art forms include the activities, procedures and investigation engaged by artists.

Key Term: _____

_____ combines the art elements and art principles with materials, techniques and processes to communicate meaning and personal, cultural and contemporary ideas to an audience.

Key Term: _____

In VCE Art Creative Practice, the _____ consists of personal responses by the student in their art practice. The _____ consists of artworks that integrate the four components of the Creative Practice: research and exploration, experimentation and development, reflection and evaluation, and refinement and resolution. Using the Creative Practice the student will produce a collection of artworks, related to each other through ideas, subject matter, style, art form, or materials and techniques. Each of the artworks that comprise the _____ should be of equal complexity and importance to the overall collection.

Activity 1 B

Art Creative Practice Key Definitions – Fill in the blanks!

Key Term: _____

For the purposes of this study, _____ artists
are defined as those who have produced art in the
21st century or since 2001. _____ art mirrors
_____ culture and society. Throughout this
study students compare historical and
artworks and artists' practices.

Extension: Consider the above definitions. In
your folio, re-write them in your own words.
looking at your own body of work, write about
one or more of your artworks, identifying and
applying these definitions.

Activity 2 a

Artist: Nell

Born 1975, Maitland, New South Wales. Lives and works Sydney, New South Wales.

You may need to conduct your own research, for more information.



Activity 2 a

About the Artist and Artwork

The NELL ANNE QUILT (2024), is a pair of large quilts that feature the embroidered patches made by 441 people from across the world, each patch honouring by name a significant life-changing woman. The callout for people to contribute patches for the NELL ANNE QUILT was issued during peak COVID. It began online and resulted in an overwhelming number of responses from both first-time sewers and experienced embroiderers. Later, people started posting their patches from across the globe.

Nell's quilt emerged from residency idea she had for the Colin McCahon House in Aotearoa New Zealand. Although McCahon's painting is often reflected in Nell's work, she wanted to honour his wife, Anne (née Hamblett, 1915-1993), an artist in her own right. Anne was a well-known painter, printmaker and illustrator herself. She gave up painting after starting a family, but later did illustration work for a school journal.

"It's a very classic tale where she forewent her artistic career for his," says Nell. "However, she was creative and resourceful within the means she had – she still embroidered the four children's clothes."

Nell explains that after reading a news article in 2016 that stated only 17 per cent of biographies on Wikipedia were for women, she began thinking about what she could do to tell more female stories.

The cottons, linens, velvets, silks and knits, along with their stories, were stitched together in the style of the historic 'crazy' quilt.

Activity 2 a

Date of birth/death: _____

Place of birth: _____

Structural Lens

Title: _____

Date created: _____

Materials used: _____

Techniques and processes: _____

Artform: _____

Historical or Contemporary: _____

Art Element	Evidence in artwork	Effect on viewer
Art Principle	Evidence in artwork	Effect on viewer

Activity 2 a

Personal Lens

You may need to do some extra research to find out about these artists.

What aspects of the artist's personal life, is relevant to this artwork?

Cultural Lens

What aspects of the cultural lens is relevant to this artwork? Revisit the terminology from your ACP booklet for a reminder of what the cultural lens includes.

Meanings & Messages

What are the meanings and messages in this artwork? Where can you see evidence of these? Try to highlight meanings and messages that are relevant to the personal lens in one colour, and cultural lens in another.

Activity 2 b

Artist: Jean François Millet

Born: 1814, Barbizon, France.

D: 1875



The Gleaners, 1857. Oil paint on linen.

Activity 2 b

About the Artwork & Artist

You may need to do some extra research to find out more about this artist.

True to one of Millet's favourite subjects – peasant life – ‘The Gleaners’, (1857), is the culmination of ten years of research on the theme of the gleaners.

These women incarnate the rural working-class. They were authorised to go quickly through the fields at sunset to pick up, one by one, the shafts of wheat missed by the harvesters.

The painter shows three of them in the foreground, bent double, their eyes raking the ground.

He shows the three phases of the back-breaking repetitive movement imposed by this thankless task: bending over, picking up and straightening up again.

Their difficult task contrasts with the abundant harvest in the distance: haystacks, sheaves of wheat, a cart and a busy crowd of harvesters.

The man on horseback, isolated on the right, is probably a steward. In charge of supervising the work on the estate, he also makes sure that the gleaners respect the rules governing their task.

His presence adds social distance by bringing a reminder of the landlords he represents.

Activity 2 b

Date of birth/death: _____

Place of birth: _____

Structural Lens

Title: _____

Date created: _____

Materials used: _____

Techniques and processes: _____

Artform: _____

Historical or Contemporary: _____

Art Element	Evidence in artwork	Effect on viewer
Art Principle	Evidence in artwork	Effect on viewer

Activity 2 b

Personal Lens

What aspects of the artist's personal life, is relevant to this artwork?

Cultural Lens

What aspects of the cultural lens is relevant to this artwork? Revisit the terminology from your ACP booklet for a reminder of what the cultural lens includes.

Meanings & Messages

What are the meanings and messages in this artwork? Where can you see evidence of these? Try to highlight meanings and messages that are relevant to the personal lens in one colour, and cultural lens in another.

Activity 2 c

Artist: Tracey Moffatt

Born: Brisbane, Queensland. 12 Nov, 1960



Tracey Moffatt

Job Hunt, 1976

After three weeks he still couldn't find a job.
His mother said to him, 'maybe you're not good enough'.

Job Hunt 1976 (1994), Lithograph on paper.

Activity 2 c

Artist: Tracey Moffatt

Born: Brisbane, Queensland. 12 Nov, 1960

Tracey Moffatt (born 12 November 1960) is an Indigenous Australian artist who primarily uses photography and video.

Though she is best known for her photographic works, Moffatt has created numerous films, documentaries and videos. Her work often focuses on Australian Aboriginal people and the way they are understood in cultural and social terms.

Job Hunt, 1976 is a photo-lithograph. The work depicts a teenage boy leaning against a brick wall and looking out thoughtfully into the space in front of him. He wears a shirt and tie, but his collar is open and the tie loosened. His expression is weary and suggests that he is at the end of a trying experience. The caption accompanying the photograph explains: 'After three weeks he still couldn't find a job. His mother said to him "maybe you're not good enough"'. This suggests that following a series of rejections, the boy's mother has undermined his confidence further by implying that he is unemployable.

The position of the camera, close to the boy and level with his gaze, suggests that the viewer occupies the position of the mother, perhaps looking on at the boy's reaction after having spoken the words in the caption.

The work's title highlights one of the photograph's themes – rejection – and the date in the title, 1976, suggests the year according to which the photograph has been styled by Moffatt, who employs actors and constructed scenes to create her photographs. As the artist has stated, 'I often use technicians when I make my pictures. I more or less direct them. I stand back and call the shots.' (Quoted in Maggia 2006, p.12.)

Activity 2 c

Date of birth/death: _____

Place of birth: _____

Structural Lens

Title: _____

Date created: _____

Materials used: _____

Techniques and processes: _____

Artform: _____

Historical or Contemporary: _____

Art Element	Evidence in artwork	Effect on viewer
Art Principle	Evidence in artwork	Effect on viewer

Activity 2 c

Personal Lens

What aspects of the artist's personal life, is relevant to this artwork?

Cultural Lens

What aspects of the cultural lens is relevant to this artwork? Revisit the terminology from your ACP booklet for a reminder of what the cultural lens includes.

Meanings & Messages

What are the meanings and messages in this artwork? Where can you see evidence of these? Try to highlight meanings and messages that are relevant to the personal lens in one colour, and cultural lens in another.

Activity 3 – Collaborative Artists

Andy Warhol & Jean-Michel Basquiat



Olympic Rings, Andy Warhol and Jean-Michel Basquiat | Source: Gagolian

Their working process went on like this: Warhol usually painted first, and then Basquiat entered the scene with his colorful imagery. One of the most popular examples would be the piece titled *Olympic Rings*, completed in 1985. Warhol actually made several variations of the Olympic five-ring symbol, to which Basquiat responded with the oppositional graffiti style.

How did this “crazy art world marriage”, as Victor Bockris called it in his book, *Warhol: The Biography*, happen in the first place? It was due to the fame Andy Warhol had already achieved and the fact that Basquiat, a 20-year-old artist at the time, thought this fame was the missing piece which would help him with his big breakthrough in the art world. And he was right! Basquiat’s emotionally-charged paintings and graffiti art were about to become some of the best known Neo-Expressionist artworks in the U.S.

Activity 3– Collaborative Artists

Andy Warhol & Jean-Michel Basquiat

To coincide with the 2012 Summer Olympic Games in London, Gagolian Gallery is pleased to present Olympic Rings, a painting made by Andy Warhol and Jean-Michel Basquiat in 1985.

At the suggestion of Swiss dealer Bruno Bischofberger, Warhol and Basquiat worked on a series of collaborative paintings between 1983 and 1985. Basquiat had always idolized Warhol and, in turn, Warhol was invigorated by the younger artist's charismatic intelligence and vibrant energy. The paintings that resulted from their collaboration celebrated their respective aesthetic style and production processes while creating a fresh and unprecedented body of work. Olympic Rings was among the paintings they produced together, inspired by the 1984 Summer Olympic Games held in Los Angeles.

Warhol's contribution to the collaborations can be seen in his distinctive technique of hand-painting ready-made iconography, an early practice that he revived with Basquiat. In the case of Olympic Rings, he made several variations of the Olympic five-ring symbol, rendered in the original primary colors. Basquiat responded to the abstract, stylized logos with his oppositional graffiti style. Between clusters of Warhol's Olympic rings, he imposed a bold, dark, mask-like head, like a medallion in a link chain, undoubtedly an allusion to African-American star athletes of past Olympic Games, such as Jesse Owens, Carl Lewis, Tommie Smith, and John Carlos.

You may need to do some more research on these artists.

Activity 3 – Collaborative Artists

Names: _____

Dates of birth/death: _____

Places of birth: _____

Historical or Contemporary: _____

Artwork Title: _____

Date created: _____

Materials used: _____

Techniques and processes: _____

Artform: _____

Art Element	Evidence in artwork	Effect on viewer
Art Principle	Evidence in artwork	Effect on viewer

Can you think of any other ways to collaborate to make an artwork, or any specific artists' examples of collaboration?

Activity 3 – Collaborative Artists

Personal Lens

What aspects of the artists' personal lives, are relevant to this artwork?

Cultural Lens

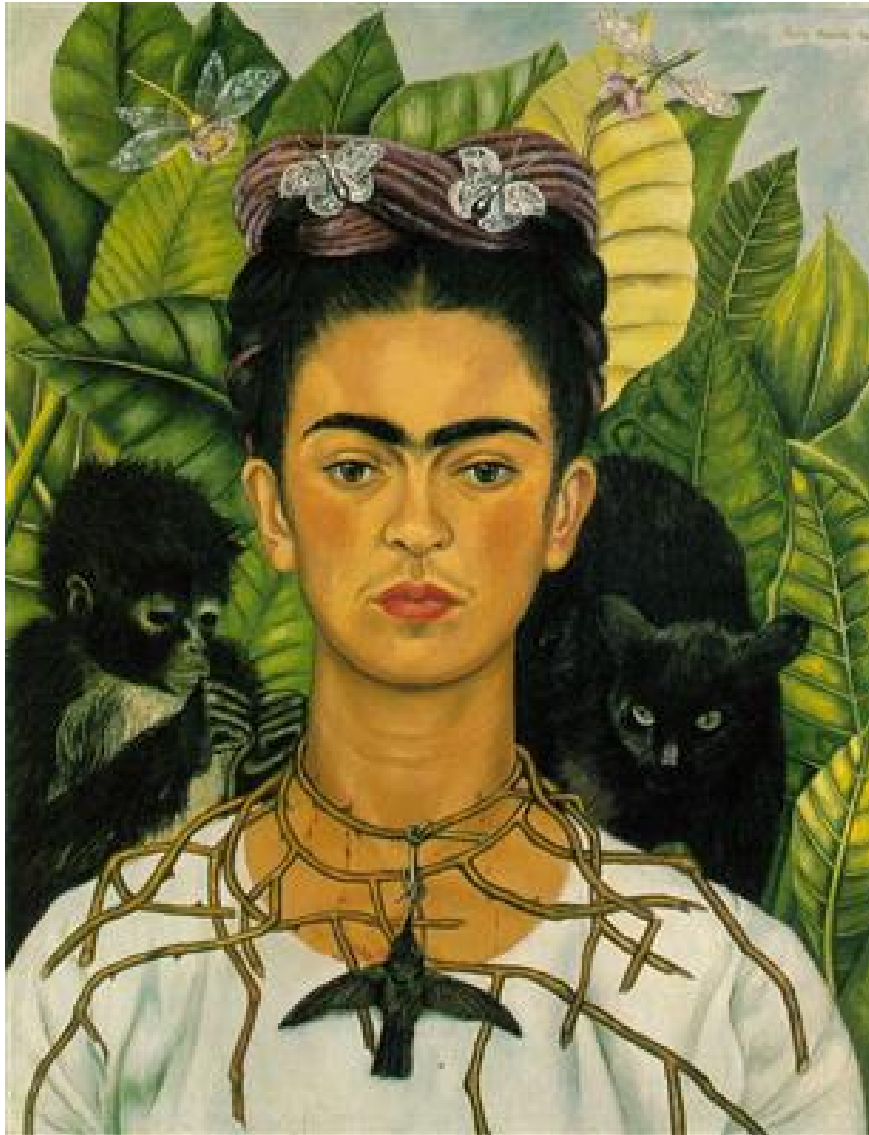
What aspects of the cultural lens is relevant to this artwork? Revisit the terminology from your ACP booklet for a reminder of what the cultural lens includes.

Meanings & Messages

What are the meanings and messages in this artwork? Where can you see evidence of these? Try to highlight meanings and messages that are relevant to the personal lens in one colour, and cultural lens in another.

Activity 4 – Artist/Artwork Comparison

Historical Artist: Frida Kahlo



Frida Kahlo

Born: 1907; Coyoacán, Mexico

Died: 1954; Coyoacán, Mexico

Nationality: Mexican

Art Movement: Naïve Art (Primitivism), Surrealism, Indigenism, Magic Realism

Genre: self-portrait

Artform: painting

Influenced by: Amedeo Modigliani, Diego Rivera, Jose Clemente Orozco, David Alfaro Siqueiros, Surrealism

Influenced on: Judy Chicago, Georgia O'Keeffe, Feminist Art, Enrique Silvestre

Activity 4 – Artist/Artwork Comparison

Contemporary Artist: Christian Thompson



Christian Thompson, *Black Gum 3* (from the series *Australian Graffiti*), 2008. Image courtesy of the artist, Sarah Scout Presents, Melbourne, and Michael Reid, Sydney and Berlin.

Christian Andrew William Thompson AO, also known as Christian Bumarra Thompson, is a contemporary Australian artist. Of Bidjara heritage on his father's side, his Aboriginal identity has played an important role in his work, which includes photography, video installations and sound recordings.

Activity 4 – Artist/Artwork Comparison

Consider and fill out the following details about each artist and artwork. Where there are similarities that overlap, write these in the middle. You will need to conduct your own research on each artist and artwork, for more information.

