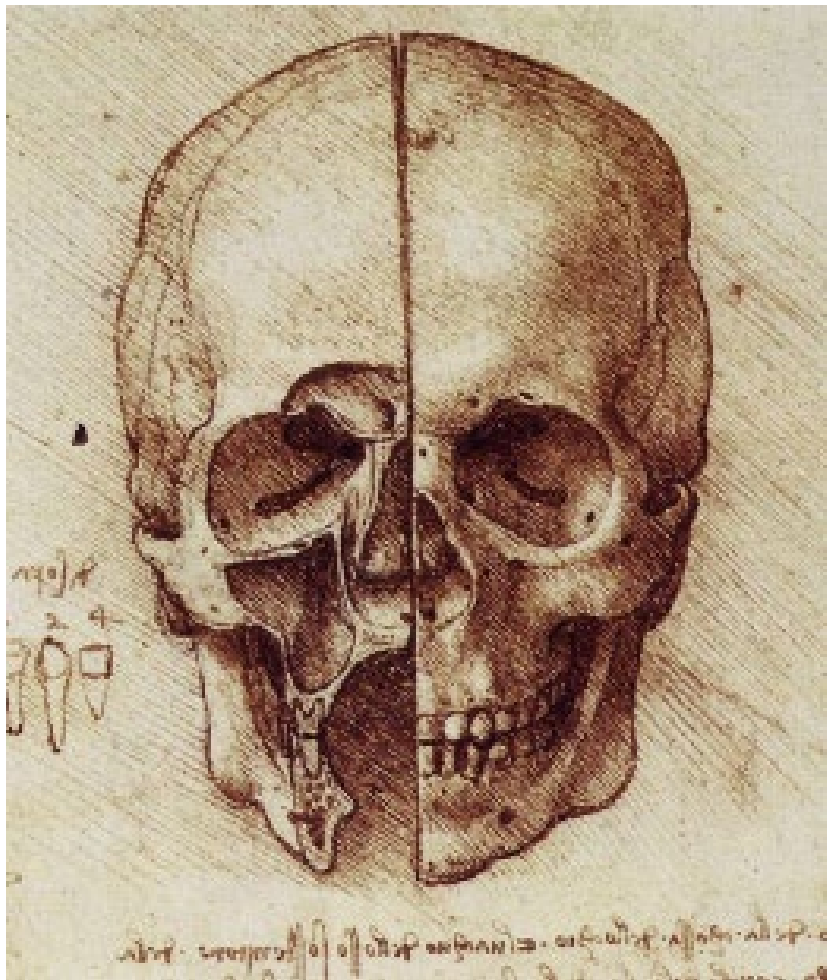


# Controversial Art



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher \_\_\_\_\_ Art Group \_\_\_\_\_

Homework hand in day \_\_\_\_\_

Introduction to GCSE Art and Design

## Year 9 Part 1

# Homework 1

## The Sistine Chapel

Artists have proved controversial in their art for many years. Using their artwork to challenge ideas, push boundaries or draw attention to different issues. Read this article that discusses how Michelangelo's painting in the Sistine Chapel was seen as controversial at the time and answer the questions on the next page.

<https://www.througheternity.com/en/blog/art/nudity-and-controversy-in-the-sistine-chapel.html>

AKI

### NUDITY AND CONTROVERSY IN THE SISTINE CHAPEL: THE REVOLUTIONARY IDEAS OF MICHELANGELO

Thu 15 Dec 2016

SHARE ON f



"Without having seen the Sistine Chapel one can form no appreciable idea of what one man is capable of achieving." – Goethe

*The Sistine Chapel* is one of the greatest artistic achievements of all time, a must-see for anyone visiting Rome. In the Sistine Chapel you will discover the revolutionary ideas of the Renaissance, learn about the historical context of the art, and what influenced and inspired the great artists of the time.

## Answer the following questions about controversy around the Sistine Chapel:

1. In which city is the Sistine Chapel located?

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2. During which art movement was the Sistine Chapel painted?

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3. What is Michelangelo's controversial painting called that covers the whole of the altar wall?

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4. What is the scene meant to depict?

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5. Why was the painting deemed inappropriate for a place as sacred as the Pope's private chapel?

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6. Who did Michelangelo make his painting of Minos, judge of the underworld, resemble?

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7. What did the satirist Pietro Aretino accuse Michelangelo of being?

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8. Why was the artist Daniele da Volterra known as 'The breeches maker'?

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My score **/8**

8 = Excellent

7-6 = Good

5-4 = Inconsistent

3-0 = Poor

## Homework 2

### Leonardo da Vinci

Use the link below to watch the video about Leonardo da Vinci's drawings of human anatomy. Answer the questions about the video on the next page.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SdxEF51kY\\_4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SdxEF51kY_4)



**Make notes on the following questions in preparation for discussion in lesson**

The Catholic Church allowed dissection at this time. Do you think that the dissection of human bodies was disrespectful or justified?

What may the impact have been if Leonardo da Vinci's studies of anatomy had been published at the time rather than almost 400 years later?

What do you think about the importance of Art in Science? How have the two subjects influenced each other?

Can you think of any other subject links or occasions where Art has been integral to the development of something?

## Answer the following questions about Leonardo da Vinci:

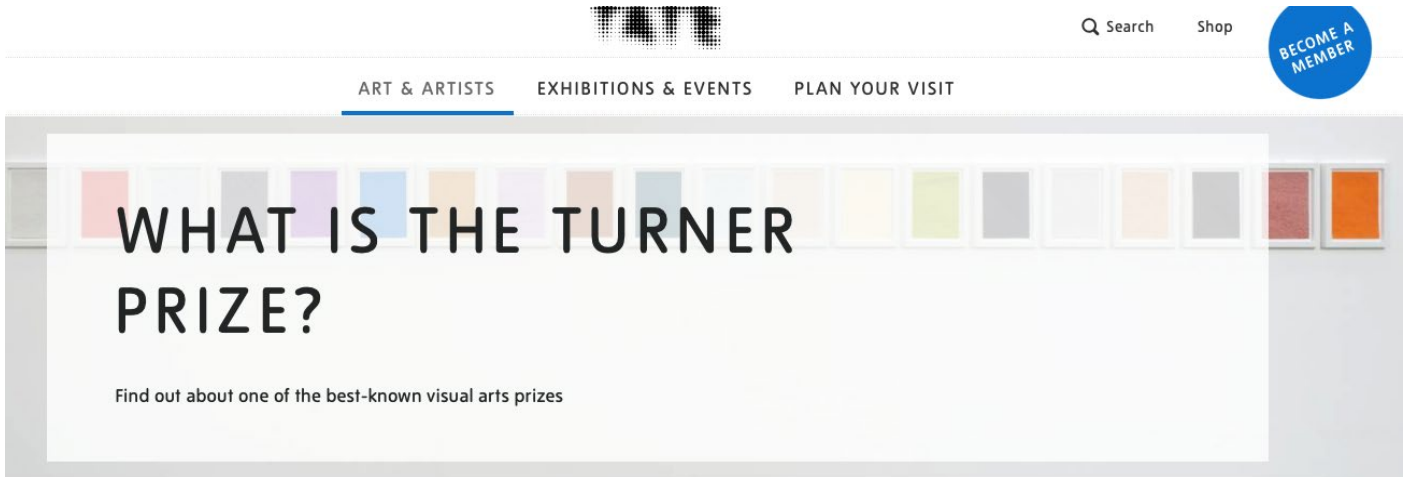
1. The royal collection of old master drawings is held in the library of which castle?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. In addition to being a painter name the 4 other professions da Vinci was proficient in.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What do da Vinci's scientific studies show he was most interested in?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. How did da Vinci manage to get such accurate drawings of the inside of the human body?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Unusually, Leonardo wrote his notes back to front from right to left making them difficult for others to read. What is this style of writing called?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Before he had access to humans to study, what did da Vinci base most of his drawings on?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Whilst working with the Professor of Anatomy at the University of Pavia what did Leonardo make comprehensive studies of?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Why were Leonardo's discoveries about the details of anatomy not discussed until centuries later?  
\_\_\_\_\_

My score      /8

8 = Excellent      7-6 = Good      5-4 = Inconsistent      3-0 = Poor

# Homework 3

## The Turner Prize



<https://www.tate.org.uk/art/turner-prize>

**Follow the link above to find out information about the prestigious art award ‘The Turner Prize’ and answer the questions below:**

1. In what year was the Turner Prize first awarded?

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2. It was created to encourage wider interest in Contemporary Art. What is the definition of a Contemporary artist?

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3. The Turner Prize is awarded to a British artist. How is “British” defined in the text?

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4. In addition to Gallery Directors, name the 3 other professions of people invited on to the judging panel

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5. Where does the name of the Turner Prize come from?

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6. The **Turner Prize** can now be awarded to an artist of any age but between 1991 – 2016 the prize had an **age limit** of **what** age?

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7. How much money is the winner of the Turner Prize given?

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8. And how much **money** do the other **shortlisted** artists receive?

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9. Name at least three of the celebrities mentioned that have presented the Turner Prize in previous years:

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The Turner Prize is well known for promoting artists that push the boundaries of art and breaking the traditional view of the work artists create. Familiarise yourself with some of their work by clicking on the winners at the bottom of the page. What do you think about this work? Make notes here ready for discussion.

My score      /9

9= Excellent

8-7 = Good

6-4 = Inconsistent

3-0 = Poor

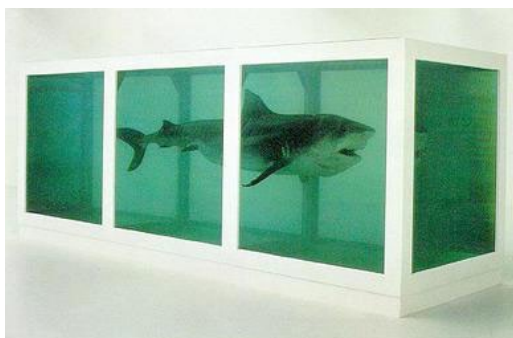
## Homework 4

### Damien Hirst and the Young British Artists

“Young British Artists” (or YBAs as they swiftly became known) are a small group of London-based artists, who became very well known in the nineties for their modern and contemporary art. YBA artists included Jake and Dinos Chapman, Tracey Emin, **Damien Hirst**, Gary Hume, Sarah Lucas, **Chris Ofili**, Marc Quinn, Sam Taylor-Johnson, Mark Wallinger, and Rachel Whiteread. Many of the artists had studied together at Goldsmiths College of Art in London, which had abolished teaching traditional art such as painting, printmaking, sculpture and focused on **conceptual art** (art where the idea or ‘concept’ is more important than the craft or skill of creating the work). Their work could be traditional or contemporary but the common theme was to shock the viewer or make them question the meaning.

Damien Hirst was the creator of the YBAs group. In 1988, while studying at Goldsmiths College, Hirst curated and a “pop up” exhibition in an empty warehouse of work by him and his peers, entitled *Freeze*. Charles Saatchi, an advertising titan and art collector, bought work from Hirst’s *Freeze* show and in 1992, Saatchi exhibited their work at his converted paint factory in North London, he entitled the show *Young British Artists*. And so a new movement was born. The work was new, fresh, and exciting: immediately accessible to the public, yet also with high art resonances and references.

Damien Hirst is well known for his controversial art. Death is a central theme in Hirst's works. He became famous for a series of artworks in which dead animals (including a shark, a sheep and a cow) are preserved—sometimes having been dissected—in formaldehyde. The best-known of these was *The Physical Impossibility of Death in the Mind of Someone Living*, a 14-foot (4.3 m) tiger shark immersed in formaldehyde in a clear display case.





As a result, Hirst was shortlisted for that year's Turner Prize, and in 1995 was awarded the prize, which was presented to him by Charles Saatchi.

Hirst's Turner Prize exhibition included *Mother and Child Divided* (1993), a cow and calf cut in half and preserved in a vitrine of formaldehyde. The work caused outrage among the animal-loving British public. Hirst commented, "I remember what Warhol said: you don't read your reviews, you weigh them."

Damien Hirst's entrepreneurial attitude has led him be reportedly the United Kingdom's richest living artist. In 2007 Hirst exhibited a life size platinum cast of a human skull encased in diamonds. 'For the Love of God' a phrase used by his mother in response to his crazy ideas, was the title of the piece which he tried (and failed) to sell at £100000. The teeth are those of the original skull, which was purchased by Hirst in London, and dates back to the eighteenth-century. It is meant to remind us of our mortality.

He has also made "spin paintings", created on a spinning circular surface, and "spot paintings", which are rows of randomly coloured circles all created by his assistants.

**Watch the videos on the two links below to find out more about the artist Damien Hirst.**

[https://aaep1600.osu.edu/book/20\\_Hirst.php](https://aaep1600.osu.edu/book/20_Hirst.php)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3tXIYBFbUjs>

**Think about these questions in preparation for class discussion:**

- Why were people outraged by Damien Hirst's work concerning animals?
- Is there a difference between slaughtering animals for art and slaughtering them for food?
- What do you think about artists who come up with the idea, but have assistants who actually make their work?

## Answer these questions about Damien Hirst and the YBA's:

1. What does YBA stand for?

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2. Which London college did the artists all attend?

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3. Who was the leader or creator of the Young British Artists?

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4. What name is given to the type of art that focusses more on the idea or concept behind the piece rather than the craftsmanship or skill involved in making it?

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5. What is the central theme of most of Damien Hirst's' work?

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6. Which animal was famously suspended in formaldehyde in Hirst's piece '*The Physical Impossibility of Death in the Mind of Someone Living*'?

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7. What precious metal was Damien Hirst's diamond encrusted human skull '*For the Love of God*' cast from?

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8. Where did the inspiration for title '*For the Love of God*' come from?

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My score

/8

8 = Excellent

7-6 = Good

5-4 = Inconsistent

3-0 = Poor

# **Task 5**

## **Revision**

Use this booklet and your knowledge organiser to revise everything you have learnt about controversial art. You will have a short quiz to test your knowledge from this half term in the next lesson.

**You may be tested on your knowledge of:**

Michelangelo and the Sistine Chapel

Leonardo da Vinci and his studies of human anatomy

The Young British Artists and Contemporary art scene

The Turner Prize

Damien Hirst

Key terminology

## Mini Test

### Controversial Art

Circle the correct answer

- |     |   |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| 1.  | a | b | c | d |
| 2.  | a | b | c | d |
| 3.  | a | b | c | d |
| 4.  | a | b | c | d |
| 5.  | a | b | c | d |
| 6.  | a | b | c | d |
| 7.  | a | b | c | d |
| 8.  | a | b | c | d |
| 9.  | a | b | c | d |
| 10. | a | b | c | d |

My score      /10

10-9 = Excellent

8-7 = Good

6-5 = Inconsistent

4-0 = Poor

# **My Homework Record**

Tick your result for each homework this half term

Homework	Excellent	Good	Inconsistent	Poor
1. The Sistine Chapel				
2. Leonardo da Vinci				
3. The Turner Prize				
4. Damien Hirst				
5. Mini Test				

## **Work ethic**

How much effort did you put in to your homework this half term? Tick which statement applies to you.

### ☐ **EXCELLENT**

My best effort is applied to every homework. My homework is always completed on time and to the best possible standard. I have done my own reading on the subject to ensure I understand it fully.

### ☐ **GOOD**

I work hard to complete my homework by spending at least 20 minutes per week ensuring it is completed to a pleasing standard.

### ☐ **INCONSISTENT**

I sometimes complete my homework on time and to an acceptable standard, but not always. I do not always spend the time required to do my homework well.

### ☐ **POOR**

I rarely complete my homework on time or to an acceptable standard.