

Welcome to AP Art History 2023-24!

This next school year promises to be exciting and challenging for all! AP Art History (aka APAH) is a college level study of the history of painting, sculpture and architecture since the beginning of time to the present. College credit can be earned by passing the College Board test in May. This is a rigorous but extremely satisfying course of study. SUMMER ASSIGNMENTS (MANDATORY).

*All responses should be typed or neatly written.*

*Creating a visual journal for your responses is also acceptable and encouraged.*

Part I Complete the AP Art History Introduction using the links provided for Khan Academy. Each section of the introduction has corresponding questions. Answer the questions completely after reading or watching the video in the section.

Part II Over the summer you will get acquainted with art historical methods by covering the beginning of Prehistoric Art on your own. This requires some research and note taking, but you will be provided with some sources to get you started. You should study your notes on the artworks before the start of school as you will be quizzed on these the week of class.

Rest up, get psyched and ready to work hard. Welcome to AP Art History, a course that will truly “change your life”! Looking forward to an amazing and satisfying 2023-2024 year!

Best Regards, Mrs. Mogianesi

**SUMMER ASSIGNMENT IS DUE BY AUGUST 7th, 2023 ON THE FIRST DAY OF CLASS.**

## **Part I**

### [Why look at art?](#)

Watch the video and answer the questions.

1. Why do you think people should look at art? Where can people look at art?
2. Do you agree or disagree that looking at art can make you a better person? Why or why not?

### [Common Questions about Dates](#)

Read the section and answer the questions.

1. What is the name of the calendar that we follow?
2. Who instituted this calendar and when?
3. What is the difference between B.C., A.D., and B.C.E?
4. What is C.E.?
5. What is the meaning of c. or ca.?
6. What years are included in the 16<sup>th</sup> century?

### [How To Do A Formal Analysis In Art History](#)

Watch video then answer the following questions.

1. List the elements of an artwork that are included in a visual analysis.
2. What is composition? What composition does Bellini's Madonna of the Meadow use?
3. What is pictorial space? What techniques does the artist use to create it?
4. What is atmospheric perspective?
5. What is form? What types of forms are used?
6. What are contour lines?
7. What are the three color groups used in the artwork?
8. What is chisroscuro?
9. What is tone?
10. What is texture?
11. What is pattern? How is it used in the artwork?

This will give you a really good idea about how we will observe paintings in class. We will be like art detectives.

1. What are the three things that formal analysis is based on?
2. What decisions can an artist make when creating an artwork?
3. What are three formal properties found in Goya's painting?
4. What does Goya use to create an illusion of depth in his painting?
5. What is foreshortening?
6. What is the subject matter and historical context of this painting?
7. Who is the artist referencing with the figure in white and yellow?
8. What characteristics place this painting in the Romanticism category?

## [5 Major World Religions](#)

### [A Brief History of Religion in Art](#)

Watch the videos and answer the questions.

1. What is aniconism? Why is it used in regards to religious art?
2. What was used in religious art before images?

3. What was “fine art”, as we call it today, used for at the time it was made?

### [Is there a difference between Art and Craft?](#)

Watch the video and answer the questions.

1. Who is more likely to get credit for an object, artist or patron?
2. When did people begin to distinguish between art and craft?
3. Who helped raise the status of individual artists in 1550?
4. List 3 examples of objects made by artisans.
5. How were artists viewed compared to artisans?
6. What did it mean when artworks were categorized as primitive?
7. What term/phrase could be used as an all-encompassing category for objects of art or craft?

## **PART II: AP ART HISTORY CONTENT**

Prehistoric Art Use the questions below to guide you through your research. Take notes (you may type them if you want) to use as a study guide for the following artworks. Make sure you are looking at the image while you research. Your notes should not be limited to these questions, learn as much as possible!

## [Prehistoric Art](#)

This link includes all the images/ articles necessary to answer the following sets of questions.

- What does Prehistory mean?
- Why can't art historians definitively say what the artworks from this era was used for?
- The Prehistoric era is divided into Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic. What do these words mean and what characterizes each period?
- Where did humanity begin?
- What types of art were made? What materials were used?
- How are these objects dated?
- What is shamanism?

### **Apollo 11 Stones. Namibia. C. 25,000-25,300 BCE. Charcoal on stone.**

- What is depicted? • What materials are used? • Where were these found? • Why are they called Apollo 11 Stones? • What were these possibly used for? • What does their size tell us?

### **Great Hall of Bulls. Lascaux, France. Paleolithic Europe. 15,000-13,000 BCE. Rock Painting**

- What are some of the possible purposes of cave paintings? • Besides bulls, what other animals are depicted in the Great Halls of Bulls? • Where was this painted and when/how was it discovered? • What materials were used? • What are the theories behind its possible meaning or use?

### **Camelid sacrum in the shape of a canine. Texquiquiac, central Mexico. 14,000-7000 BCE. Bone.**

- How/where was this object discovered? • What was the technique used to create it? What tool were used? • What is it made of? • Why was the canine important to the culture? • Why/how were bones important to the culture?

### **Running horned woman. Tassili n'Ajjer, Algeria. 6000-4000 BCE. Pigment on rock.**

- Describe what is depicted in detail (size, shape, color, images) • Why is the size of the figures important to the meaning of the work? • What symbols are present? What might they mean? • Where was the rock art found, what kind of surface? • Who discovered this artwork?

**Beaker with ibex motif. Susa, Iran. 4200-3500 BCE. Painted terra cotta.**

- What is terra cotta? • Where was this found (setting, not the country)? How does its find spot relate to its possible use? • What is depicted? • How are the animals painted? (realistically, abstract, using shapes) • What might the symbols of the patterns mean? • What techniques were used to make this and what materials?

**Anthropomorphic Stele. Arabian Peninsula. Fourth millennium BCE. Sandstone**

- What does anthropomorphic mean? • What setting was this object found in? • What does the object represent (what is it supposed to be?) • Describe the object. What shapes are used to create the form? • What technique was used to create it?

**Jade Cong. Liangzhu, China. 3300-2200 BCE. Carved Jade**

- What is the significance of jade? • Where was this object found? • What are its physical features? 8 • What images are carved into the object? What might they mean?

**Stonehenge. Wiltshire, UK. Neolithic Europe. C. 2500-1600 BCE. Sandstone**

- What is a henge? Is Stonehenge truly a henge? • What are the theories behind the use of Stonehenge? • What are the theories behind how this was constructed? • What types of construction were used in this structure?

**The Aumbum Stone. Aumbum Valley, Enga Province, Papua New Guinea. C. 1500 BCE. Greywacke**

- What is depicted in this artwork? • Is there meaning behind the visual elements of the work? • What may it have been used for? • What is greywacke?

**Tlatilco female figurine. Central Mexico, site of Tlatilco. 1200-900 BCE**

- Describe the figure's physical features? • What does bicephalic mean? • What might the two-faced figure suggest? • In what type of setting were these types of figures found? • What techniques were used to create it?

**Terra cotta fragment. Lapita. Solomon Islands, Reef Islands. 1000 BCE. Terra cotta (incised)**

- What important information does this potsherd reveal about migration in the Pacific? • What techniques were used to create Lapita pottery? • What were pots like this used for? • Where were they discovered? • What imagery was incised (carved into) the potsherds?