

Question 1 refers to the following two images.



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1. The work shown is the *Screen with the Siege of Belgrade and Hunting Scene*, attributed to the Circle of the González family c. 1697–1701 CE. The materials and subject matter in the work demonstrate interaction between different cultures.

Select and completely identify one work of art that demonstrates exchange between different cultures.

Describe at least one visual characteristic of the *Screen with the Siege of Belgrade and Hunting Scene* and at least one visual characteristic of your selected work.

Using specific visual evidence from both the *Screen with the Siege of Belgrade and Hunting Scene* and your selected work, explain at least two similarities and/or differences in how the interaction between cultures is demonstrated in each work.

Make a claim that explains a similarity or difference in how the interaction between different cultures influenced each work. Use specific contextual evidence from the *Screen with the Siege of Belgrade and Hunting Scene* and your selected work to support your claim.

When identifying the work you select, you should try to include all of the following identifiers: title or designation, name of the artist and/or culture of origin, date of creation, materials. You will earn credit for the identification if you provide at least two accurate identifiers, but you will not be penalized if any additional identifiers you provide are inaccurate. If you select a work from the list below, you must include at least two accurate identifiers beyond those that are given.

Treasury at Petra

Bandolier bag

Pisupo Lua Afe (Corned Beef 2000)

2. **Note:** There are no images provided for Question 2.

Works of architecture built in Later Europe and the Americas often demonstrate a variety of architectural styles inspired by earlier time periods.

Select and completely identify one of the objects from the list below or any other relevant work of architecture from Later Europe and the Americas (1750 to 1980 CE) that demonstrates a revival of an earlier architectural style.

Explain why the architect adapted an earlier architectural style to design a building in the architect's own time.

In your response you should do the following:

- Provide two accurate identifiers for the work of art you have selected.
- Respond to the prompt with an art historically defensible claim or thesis that establishes a line of reasoning.
- Support your claim with at least two examples of relevant visual and/or contextual evidence.
- Explain how the evidence supports the claim.
- Corroborate or qualify your claim by explaining relevant connections, providing nuance, or considering diverse views.

When identifying the work you select, you should try to include all of the following identifiers: title or designation, artist, culture of origin, date of creation, and materials. You will earn credit for the identification if you provide at least two accurate identifiers, but you will not be penalized if any additional identifiers you provide are inaccurate. If you select a work from the list below, you must include at least two accurate identifiers beyond those that are given.

Monticello
Palace of Westminster (Houses of Parliament)
House in New Castle County

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

Question 1: Long Essay Comparison

8 points

A. Select and completely identify another work of art that demonstrates exchange between different cultures.

1 point

<div>1 point</div> <div>One point for at least two accurate identifiers beyond the titles given in the question prompt</div>		
<div>Comparison object: Treasury at Petra</div> <div>Examples of acceptable identifiers:</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Date: c. 400 BCE–100 CE, or +/- 100 years of original creation• Materials: sandstone, cut rock• Location: Petra, Jordan• Culture: Nabataean Ptolemaic, Roman (Hellenistic)	<div>Comparison object: Bandalier Bag</div> <div>Examples of acceptable identifiers</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Date: c.1850 CE, or +/- 50 years of original creation• Materials: beadwork on leather• Culture: Lenape (Delaware tribe, Eastern Woodlands)	<div>Comparison object: <i>Pisupo Lua Afe (Corned Beef 2000)</i></div> <div>Examples of acceptable identifiers</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Artist: Michael Tuffery• Date: 1994, or +/- 10 years of original creation• Materials: mixed media; flattened cans of corned beef, metal rivets• Culture: New Zealand; Global Contemporary

B. Describe at least one visual characteristic of both the *Screen with the Siege of Belgrade and Hunting Scene* and your selected work.**2 points****1 point**Response describes a visual characteristic of *Screen with the Siege of Belgrade and Hunting Scene*.**1 point**

Response describes a visual characteristic of the selected work.

**Object shown: *Screen with the Siege of Belgrade and Hunting Scene*****Examples of acceptable descriptions**

- The screen has two sides.
- The work is a folding screen (*biombo*).
- The screen has several panels.
- The screen includes a lacquered wood frame at the top and bottom.
- There are descriptions written in Spanish (of the scenes).
- The screen depicts the viceroy's coat of arms.
- One side of the work shows a battle scene.
- Two powerful armies are fighting on one side of the screen.
- The Great Turkish War is depicted.
- A battle between the Hapsburg forces and Ottoman forces is shown.
- The other side of the screen depicts a hunting scene based on an earlier European work (e.g., a Medici tapestry design, a Dutch print).
- The composition includes figures, plants, and animals.
- The design includes vines, garlands, and flowers.
- The screen has a gold-colored background.
- The work is made with tempera and resin on wood, and shell inlay (*enconchado*).
- The scenes include classical elements (e.g., floral swags, lion heads, etc.).

Comparison object: Treasury at Petra**Examples of acceptable descriptions:**

- The work is a rock-cut façade.
- There are (Corinthian) columns on the façade.
- Figurative sculpture is carved directly into the rock.
- Architectural elements are carved out of rock.
- The columns support a pediment.
- The pediment is divided or broken.
- The columns are engaged.
- The columns are decorative.
- There is a single entrance.
- There are ornate architectural details.

Comparison object: Bandolier Bag**Examples of acceptable descriptions:**

- The bag has colorful patterns.
- The work has floral designs.
- Abstract patterns decorate the work.
- Colorful (silk) ribbons hang from the bag.
- The designs on the bag are symmetrical.
- The designs use contrasting colors.
- The bag incorporates floral patterns from the Plain/Prairie regions of North America (the Prairie Style).
- There is a long (shoulder) strap.

Comparison object: *Pisupo Lua Afe (Corned Beef 2000)***Examples of acceptable descriptions:**

- The sculpture is in the shape of a large bull.
- It is made from recycled tin (corned beef) cans.
- It is created from pieces of metal.
- The pieces of metal are fastened together with metal fasteners (e.g., bolts, rivets).
- The work has bright colors (e.g., yellow, red).
- The cans have been cut and shaped to create the work.
- The work is life-sized.

- C. Using specific visual evidence from both the *Screen with the Siege of Belgrade and Hunting Scene* and your selected work, explain at least two similarities and/or differences in how the interaction between cultures is demonstrated in each work.** **2 points**

1 point

Response accurately uses visual evidence from *Screen with the Siege of Belgrade and Hunting Scene* and ONE comparison object to explain a similarity or difference in how the interaction between cultures is demonstrated.

1 point

Response accurately uses visual evidence from *Screen with the Siege of Belgrade and Hunting Scene* and ONE comparison object to explain ANOTHER similarity or difference in how the interaction between cultures is demonstrated.

Comparison object: Treasury at Petra**Examples of acceptable explanations****Similarities**

- Both works demonstrate cultural interaction through design elements, such as:
 - The treasury's inclusion of pediments, columns, and other classical architectural elements.
 - The treasury's classical temple-like form.
 - The screen's multi-paneled format is from Japan/Asia.
 - The screen's use of lacquered (or lacquer-like) elements connects it to Asia/ Japan.
 - Gold leaf used in the screen is often used with Japanese lacquerware.
 - The presence of shell inlay from Indigenous traditions.
 - The screen's European subject matter and classically inspired garlands/swags hanging from animal heads.
 - European artistic techniques, such as modeling in light and shadow, the inclusion of decorative frames, etc.

Differences

- The Treasury at Petra includes forms inspired by Greek architecture while the screen references European subjects/artistic traditions.
- The Treasury at Petra is decorated with Greco-Roman style statues, while the subject matter of the screen is adapted from European two-dimensional forms (Dutch print, French tapestry).

Comparison object: Bandolier Bag**Examples of acceptable explanations****Similarities**

- Both works demonstrate cultural interaction through materials, such as:
 - The bandolier bag's use of glass beads, metal cones, wool thread, and silk ribbons from Europe/Asia.
 - The screen's use of Western medium.
 - The screen's use of lacquered (or lacquer-like) elements connects it to Asia/ Japan.
 - Gold leaf used in the screen is often used with Japanese lacquerware.
- Both works demonstrate cultural interaction through their subject matter, such as:
 - The floral designs of the bandolier bag were based on the traditions of other Indigenous groups.
 - The screen depicts European hunting/battle scenes and classical decorative elements.
- Both works demonstrate cultural interaction through the use of imported forms, such as:
 - The bandolier bag originated from European settlers/U.S. soldiers.
 - The screen's garlands/swags hanging from animal heads are classically inspired.
 - The screen's multi-paneled format is from Japan/Asia.

Differences

- The bandolier bag uses Indigenous abstracted designs and patterns while the screen uses Western realism in its depiction of subject matter.
- The Bandolier bag is an imported form from Europe while the screen is an imported form from Japan.

Comparison object: *Pisupo Lua Afe (Corned Beef 2000)***Examples of acceptable explanations****Similarities**

- Both works demonstrate cultural interaction through materials and techniques, such as:
 - *Pisupo Lua Afe*'s use of recycled cans that contained corned beef, a food product from Europe.
 - The screen's use of Western medium.
 - The screen's use of lacquered (or lacquer-like) elements connects it to Asia/ Japan.
 - Gold leaf used in the screen is often used with Japanese lacquerware.
- Both works use techniques derived from European artistic practices of their time periods. (The screen is influenced by Renaissance European art, and *Pisupo Lua Afe* is influenced by global contemporary artistic practices.)
- Both works demonstrate cultural interaction through their subject matter, such as:
 - *Pisupo Lua Afe* depicts a bull, which was introduced to the region by the British.
 - The screen depicts European hunting/battle scenes and classical decorative elements.

Differences

- *Pisupo Lua Afe (Corned Beef 2000)* uses recycled corned beef cans (an imported food product) while the materials used in the screen were all from the region.
- *Pisupo Lua Afe (Corned Beef 2000)* uses the form of a non-native/European species (the bull) while the screen uses a form imported from Japan/Asia.

(D continued)**1 point**

Response accurately uses specific contextual evidence from *Screen with the Siege of Belgrade and Hunting Scene* in the explanation.

1 point

Response accurately uses specific contextual evidence from ONE comparison object in the explanation.

**Object shown: *Screen with the Siege of Belgrade and Hunting Scene*****Examples of acceptable descriptions**

- Spanish colonial power imposed its cultural/artistic traditions throughout its territories.
- The battle imagery is based on a Dutch print of the same subject.
- The hunting scenes are based on Dutch prints/French tapestries that are adaptations of designs from Italian tapestry traditions.
- The Spanish colonial project used Baroque architectural forms that included classical elements to evoke European/Spanish artistic traditions.
- Indigenous populations in colonial territories adapted/ integrated their own cultural practices with European elements.
- The form of the screen itself is based upon Japanese examples that are based on Chinese prototypes.
- The construction and imagery of this screen relate to the global aspirations of the Hapsburg family of Spain.
- With inspiration from both Asia as well as Europe, this object embodies the centrality of New Spain (Mexico) to the Hapsburg Empire.
- Commercial trade routes allowed for the import and exchange of materials, artistic styles, formats, and subject matter among different cultures.

Comparison object: Treasury at Petra**Examples of acceptable specific contextual evidence**

- The decorative architectural elements of the façade are similar to Greek and Roman buildings, while the construction technique (rock cut) is typical of local architecture.
- The Treasury of Petra was positioned on an important trade route between Rome and the East.
- The Indigenous cultural group (the Nabataeans) were nomadic people who played a major role in trade along the Silk Road and helped facilitate cultural interaction between East and West.
- Commercial trade routes allowed for the import and exchange of materials, artistic styles, formats, and subject matter among different cultures.

Comparison object: Bandolier Bag**Examples of acceptable specific contextual evidence**

- The form of the work is American/European in origin.
- The form originated as an ammunition bag worn by American/ European soldiers.
- The imagery was connected to the Indigenous beliefs, traditions, and experience in a colonial context.
- The use of the bag was adapted by the Indigenous population as a status symbol.
- Symbolism associated with Indigenous beliefs can be found in the colors and beadwork used to decorate the bag.
- As Indigenous groups were relocated and moved around the Plains regions of the United States, they were influenced by the different Native American artists and creators.
- Beads and ribbon were introduced from European trade.

Comparison object: *Pisupo Lua Afe (Corned Beef 2000)***Examples of acceptable specific contextual evidence**

- Canned corned beef was introduced into the Pacific through international trade/trade with the West.
- Canned corned beef's role as a major staple in the diet of Pacific islanders impacted cultural forms and practices.
- Canned corned beef is often used as a gift by Pacific Islanders during celebrations and ceremonies.
- Canned food has replaced traditional food sources in the Pacific Islands, resulting in major health problems among the Indigenous population.
- Cattle, which was introduced to the Pacific through trade/interaction with the West, caused major damage to the natural ecosystems of the Pacific islands.

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria		
E Complexity (0-1 points)	0 points Does not meet the criteria for one point.	1 point Demonstrates a complex understanding of the prompt, using evidence to corroborate, qualify, or modify a claim that addresses the prompt.	
	Decision Rules and Scoring Notes		
	The response may demonstrate a complex understanding in a variety of ways, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Explaining relevant and insightful connections between the evidence and the claimConfirming the validity of a claim by corroborating multiple perspectivesExplaining nuance of an issue by analyzing multiple variablesQualifying or modifying a claim by considering diverse or alternative views or evidence This complex understanding must be developed in the response and consist of more than a phrase or reference.		
	Object 1 Monticello Examples that earn this point might include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Jefferson was influenced by classical orders reflected in buildings from antiquity and Italian Renaissance structures like those designed by Andrea Palladio.Despite being designed to evoke the spirit of democracy or republicanism by referencing the classical style, Monticello still functioned as a plantation with an enslaved labor force.Jefferson was critical of the architecture that surrounded him in colonial Virginia (i.e., Williamsburg) where he felt the structures were too British.Jefferson wanted to distinguish his home from earlier architecture associated with British rule of the colonies.	Object 2 Palace of Westminster (Houses of Parliament) Examples that earn this point might include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Houses of Parliament needed to be rebuilt after a fire burned the original structure (in 1834).The Gothic style was practiced throughout medieval Europe, and its revival referenced earlier British history.Even though the design could be understood as a critique of the Industrial Revolution, the builders still employed industrial techniques and materials (like concrete) to ensure strength and stability.	Object 3 House in New Castle County Examples that earn this point might include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Venturi and Brown published an important book called <i>Learning from Las Vegas</i> that influenced the development of postmodern architecture.Venturi and Brown encourage a mixing of popular and traditional architectural forms of the past.In response to Mies van der Rohe’s belief that “less is more” in architecture, Robert Venturi is known for declaring “less is a bore.”Venturi is seen by some scholars as attempting to “rescue” classical architecture from its association with the Fascist dictators in the early 20th century.