



Art Resource, NY

-
1. The painting shown is *Hunters in the Snow* by Pieter Bruegel the Elder, created in 1565 CE. The painting depicts human activity within a natural landscape.

Select and completely identify another painting that depicts human activity within a natural landscape. You may select a painting from the list below or any other relevant painting.

Describe one visual characteristic of *Hunters in the Snow* and one visual characteristic of your selected painting.

Using specific visual evidence from *Hunters in the Snow* and specific visual evidence from your selected painting, explain ONE difference in how the artists depicted human activity in the natural landscape.

Using specific visual evidence from *Hunters in the Snow* and specific visual evidence from your selected painting, explain ANOTHER difference in how the artists depicted human activity in the natural landscape.

Make a claim that explains one similarity or difference in why the artists depicted human activity in the natural landscape.

Support your claim using specific contextual evidence from *Hunters in the Snow* and specific contextual evidence from your selected painting.

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, 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.

The Swing

Travelers among Mountains and Streams

The Court of Gayumars

Note: There are no images provided for Question 2.

2. Contemporary artists often use installations to communicate political, cultural, or personal meaning.

Select and completely identify one work of art from the list below or any other relevant work from the Global Contemporary (1980 CE to Present) in which the artist uses an installation to communicate political, cultural, or personal meaning.

Explain how the installation communicates political, cultural, or personal meaning.

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.

Shibboleth

En la Barbería no se Llora (No Crying Allowed in the Barbershop)

Kui Hua Zi (Sunflower Seeds)

Question 1: Long Essay Comparison**8 points****A. Select and completely identify another painting that depicts human activity within a natural landscape.****1 point**

Point 1 One point for at least two accurate identifiers beyond the titles given in the question prompt.		
Comparison object: <i>The Swing</i>	Comparison object: <i>Travelers among Mountains and Streams</i>	Comparison object: <i>The Court of Gayumars</i>
Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Artist: Jean-Honoré Fragonard• Date: 1767 CE, or any date within 50 years of creation• Materials: Oil on canvas• Culture of origin: France• Style: Rococo	Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Artist: Fan Kuan• Date: About 1000 CE, or any date within 100 years of creation• Materials: Ink, silk• Culture of origin: China• Style: Song Dynasty	Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Artist: Sultan Muhammad• Date: 1522–1525 CE, or any date within 50 years of creation• Materials: Ink, opaque watercolor, gold on paper• Culture of origin: Persia or Iran• Style: Safavid Dynasty

B. Describe one visual characteristic of *Hunters in the Snow* and one visual characteristic of your selected painting.**2 points**

Point 2 Response accurately describes a visual characteristic of <i>Hunters in the Snow</i> .	Point 3 Response accurately describes a visual characteristic of the selected work.	
 <p>Object shown: <i>Hunters in the Snow</i></p> <p>Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurate descriptions of imagery in the work, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is a winter scene. ○ Men are walking with dogs. ○ There is snow on the ground. ○ A village is in the valley. ○ Birds are flying, etc. • The objects in the distance get smaller and diminish in size. • The point of view looks down from a hilltop to a village below. • The placement of the homes, trees, and men indicates the artist's use of perspective. • There is a smooth finish/blended brushwork. • The work is created using oil paint on wood panel. 		
Comparison object: <i>The Swing</i> Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurate descriptions of imagery in the work, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A woman is on a swing. ○ The landscape is dense/lush. ○ There are two statues in the scene. ○ Men are in the bushes, etc. • The work has strong diagonal lines. • The diagonals suggest movement. • Strong contrasts of color and light are used. • The woman is in the center. • The color palette is dominated by pink, green, and blue. 	Comparison object: <i>Travelers among Mountains and Streams</i> Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurate descriptions of imagery in the work, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are tall mountains. ○ Tiny figures walk on the road. ○ A dense forest is beneath the mountains, etc. • The painting is monochromatic. • The work is in a vertical format (hanging scroll). • Mountains occupy the entire upper part of the composition. • The composition includes empty spaces and painted scenery. • There are contrasting areas of light and dark. • The brushwork is varied. 	Comparison object: <i>The Court of Gayumars</i> Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurate descriptions of imagery in the work, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The man/ruler is the central figure. ○ Figures surround a man/the ruler. ○ The central figure wears leopard pelts. ○ There are mountains in the background, etc. • The trees lead the viewer's eye around the composition. • There is a gold sky above the scene. • The artist rendered precise details/used colored washes. • The gardens extend onto the page of the manuscript.

C. Using specific visual evidence from both *Hunters in the Snow* and your selected painting, explain two differences in how the artists depicted human activity in the natural landscape in their work.

2 points

Point 4

Response accurately uses visual evidence from both *Hunters in the Snow* and the selected work to explain ONE difference in how the artist depicted human activity in the natural landscape in their work.

Point 5

Response accurately uses visual evidence from both *Hunters in the Snow* and the selected work to explain ANOTHER difference in how the artist depicted human activity in the natural landscape in their work.

Comparison object: <i>The Swing</i>	Comparison object: <i>Travelers among Mountains and Streams</i>	Comparison object: <i>The Court of Gayumars</i>
<p>Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fragonard's work focuses on aristocrats at leisure, while Bruegel shows ordinary people at work and at leisure. Fragonard emphasizes playful eroticism, while Bruegel shows daily activities. Bruegel shows activities during a gray winter, and Fragonard shows people enjoying a bright warm day. The people in <i>The Swing</i> are shown in a stage-like setting for a play, while <i>Hunters in the Snow</i> is a more realistic and recognizable landscape for the figures. 	<p>Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> While Fan Kuan focuses more on the awe-inspiring wild landscape, Bruegel focuses more on the human beings in his work. Bruegel shows villagers going about their daily activities, while Fan Kuan depicts the travelers as tiny figures in a massive landscape. Fan Kuan used an overhead perspective to create the sense that the landscape is dominating the human beings, while Bruegel uses one-point perspective to present a view of human activity across a deep landscape. 	<p>Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Court of Gayumars</i> shows people sitting still and talking outside, while Bruegel shows an active scene of people at work and play. <i>The Court of Gayumars</i> depicts lavishly dressed figures from the social elite, whereas <i>Hunters in the Snow</i> shows humbly dressed figures. <i>The Court of Gayumars</i> depicts people in an idealized landscape, while Bruegel depicts people in a realistic landscape.

(D continued)**Point 7**

Response accurately uses specific contextual evidence from *Hunters in the Snow* in the explanation.

Point 8

Response accurately uses specific contextual evidence from the selected work in the explanation.

	Object shown: <i>Hunters in the Snow</i> Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The influence of humanism on Renaissance artists is demonstrated by Brueghel's attention to realistic details. <i>Hunters in the Snow</i> was one of a series of paintings depicting the seasons. The painting would have been hung in the patron's home. The depiction of seasonal activities and specific months is related to calendars found in the Christian Books of Hours. The church in the background of the painting symbolizes piety/Christian belief. Bruegel's painting demonstrates his knowledge of Italian Renaissance art. Bruegel's travels through the Alps/Italy influenced the depiction of mountains in the background. Bruegel often depicted the ordinary lives of villagers and people who worked the land. 	
Comparison object: <i>The Swing</i> Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The work is typical of 18th-century French painting created to appeal to the aristocracy. This work was commissioned for the patron's home. The work would have been viewed by men in a small group setting. The French aristocracy was critiqued for frivolous/corrupt behavior. Artists of the Rococo often highlighted the erotic exploits of the French upper class. 	Comparison object: <i>Travelers among Mountains and Streams</i> Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> East Asian religions emphasize interconnection between the human, natural, and spiritual worlds. Chinese cultural tradition connected mountains to the sacred and spiritual realm. During the Song period, scholars and artists emphasized the symbolic connection between the natural landscape and human virtues. Like other scholars and artists during the Song period, Fan Kuan lived as a recluse and looked to nature for spiritual enlightenment. Fan Kuan was influenced by Daoism and Neo-Confucianism, which emphasized the importance of a harmonious relationship between humans and the universe. 	Comparison object: <i>The Court of Gayumars</i> Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rich visual elements symbolically express the majesty of the king and his dominion over nature. Shah Tahmasp, the Safavid ruler, commissioned <i>The Court of Gayumars</i> from Sultan Mohammed. The work is a folio depicting a scene from a larger epic work, the <i>Shahnama</i>, which details the mythical creation of Iran. The luxurious and extravagant details (e.g., borders flecked in gold, calligraphy) enhance the epic nature of the <i>Shahnama</i> and the elite status of the king of Iran/Shah Tahmasp. The supportive figures, family members, and the tame animals surrounding the king symbolically reinforce his status. This image reinforces a positive message about his ability to create a civilized society and his strength to govern.