Thus far in our course, we have seen that art can be used for a variety of reasons.  It can record the laws of a city, it can pay tribute to a lost loved one (or attempt to erase the memory of others), it can communicate cultural identity, it can teach younger members of society, and it can convey power and might.

Thinking back over the articles you have read for homework, please discuss the purpose of art and how cultures have used art as a tool since the beginning of time.

Frederick, Bayeux Tapestry.

Berger, Sculpture for the Afterlife.

Please identify these works by title, artist, and date and then compare and contrast these two works after reflecting upon the following (in 1-2 paragraphs of 10 sentences minimum):

**These two sculptures represent the same subject matter, but in very different ways.  How would you describe their differences in interpretation of the story, and of the way in which they are represented?**

**(1) David, Donatello, 1450-1460**

**(2) David, Michelangelo, 1501-1504**

These sculptures represent biblical David, from David and Goliath, they are represented in contrast to one another. While only emerging some 50 years from another the David’s in stark contrast to one another. Donatello’s David is sculpted from Bronze, a rare and expensive material of its time and Michelangelo’s David from Marble, rare in its size to be a continuous piece of marble. Donatello’s David presents us with an almost vulgar portrayal, contrary to typical religious figures of the time. The David appears androgynous, with feminine facial features and hair, non-muscular proportions, yet male anatomy. Donatello’s David is standing on the head of Goliath, playing almost with the severed head’s beard as the hairs are laced between his toes. Although lacking any of the essential clothing for modesty, Donatello’s David is wearing a hat and boots, not completely in the nude. Michelangelo’s David stands tall and strong in comparison, with broad shoulders, muscular proportions, and masculine facial features. This David is in the nude, completely and with only a sling and a tree branch in the seen. Michelangelo’s and Donatello’s David both stand contrapposto, with their entire weight on their right leg. Although Donatello’s David possess characteristics of interest, Michelangelo has clamed fame, resulting in his being commonly referred to as, The David.