JINJA JOINT EXAMINATION BOARD  
Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education

ART

Historical and Critical ART  
PAPER 5 (P615/5)

MARKING GUIDE

**SECTION A**

**1. (a) Classical style**

* Mostly represented on oil jugs / vessels used for funerary offerings.

Had a white coating unto which a painter could draw freely with special freedom as can be seen in the work of the ‘Achiles painter’

Mise and Maiden around 440 - 430 Be.

* Artistic attributes: - Masterly draftsmanship for a 3D effect.

Drawings reveal the body beneath the drepary.

Use of foreshortening

Use of internal dynamics in the line work.

Effective use of colour to create desired moods in compositions.

**('b)Oricntalizing Style** - Powerful influences from Egypt and the near East result of increasing trade.

Oriental motifs and ideas Geometric outlook confined to peripheral zones - The foot, handles, and the lip.

Syrvclincar motifs, spirals, interlacing boards palmctcs and rosettes appear conspicuous everywhere. E.g. vase showing ‘the building of polythemus and Gorgons’ 675-650 BC.

**c) Geometric style**

Vases decorated with bands of simple geometric patterns e.g. geometric patterns e.g. Geometric jug from the Greek Islands C7th B.C

In the (8th B.C artists began to figures to the geometric designs e.g as seen in large funeral vases.

Figures on these vases made of triangles and lines and look like simple stick figures.

The compositions as can be seen in the vase from the Dipylon Cemetery, Athens (8th B.C depicts a rhythmic flow in the arrangement of the figures whose movements create the desired mood of grief and despair.

Later vase figures became more life like and were placed in story-telling scenes. E.g a painting on a vase showing two figures engrossed in a game by an artist called Exekias.

**Question 2.**

Archaic

The use of elements and principles was very much respected especially among the Anthenian's vases

The pictorial effort of the vase painting and signatures of artists made them ambitions and famous.

Identity by individual painters Storage facilities for oils and gain foods

Cremation purposes for the dead and especially the noble and influential societies.

Kitchen ware as utensils and other ordinary home-use especially for heating and cooling purposes.

Beautification of the products of clay by using both red or black paint that gave it names respectively as:-

Red figured

Black figured

vase painting

Expression of geometric shapes and feelings in the designs employed. Decorative purposes in the houses of the rich merchants and Noble Homes and offices as lower vases.

**Question 3**

CLASSICAL ANTIQUITY

Characteristics o the orders

DORIC ORDER

* Shaft is marked by shallow vertical grooves known as flutes
* The capital is made up of flaring, cushion like echinus and a square tablet know as abacus
* The Entablature is sub-divided into three:- The architrave
* The frieze and the
* Conice, abacus, metopes
* The base of the Doric order is made-up of three steps; stereobate and Stylobate
* The entire structure is built of stone blocks fitted together without mortar, but Fastened by metal dowels and cramps.
* The topmost part is a plain stone slab above a rounded stone
* The Doric order was established around 600BC and its named after the Dorians

**Question 4.**

Th north rose window is higher and contains a greater variety of geometric shapes measuring 42 feet approximately 12.8meterrs

The navy of chatrese cathedral is the earliest example of high gothic architectural style.

Popular statues of saints – door jumbo - in west façade and south transept of chartrese and their feet rest naturally on horizontal plain – they have facial expression , at different height, heads turn slightly they have more variety in pose, gestures and costumes.

The popular architectural elements over the figure the proportions of figures.

The exterior scripture applied on the entrances signifies the popular gothic architecture (royal potal)

The element of Gothic architecture also made it popular in England and France

Rib vaults, piers, flying buttress, pointed arches and stained glass windows.

Question 5.

Gothic refers to the style of architecture developed in Northern France between 12th - 16th centuries Characteristics:

* Gothic architecture was very high, graceful based on a new skeletal system of construction
* Gothic architecture had windows larger than any other designs especially compared to Romanesque
* Gothic architecture was stylelised by the use of ribs (skeletal system) which middle it high and light.
* Gothic arches were pointed
* There was no use of stained glasses upon improvement in technology in the Gothic Era
* Wall painting was emphasized in Gothic architecture
* Gothic architecture did not consider use of relief sculpture as seen in "The last Judgement" at the stone Cathedral of St. Lazare Autun, France.

Question.6

* Salisbury cathedral (1263 – 84 bc ) remain the best example of the early gothic style.
* Located in southwest and not far from Stonehenge
* Said to have been built from 1220 onwards in relative homogeneous style.
* In contrast to French cathedral, Salisbury has a double transept and a square apse
* It has an actgonal shape of chapter house
* It is set in the cathedral close a precinct of lawns and trees as a main characteristics of English cathedral
* It is integrated in the landscape with horizontal planning thrusts unlike French ones which rise directly from the streets and squares of a town emphasizing their vertically.
* It has fewer stained glass window than most French cathedral and this means using less need for exterior butterssina.
* It has large square on the plan represents a closet attached to the south side of the cathedral
* It has a relating symmetrical plan a part from the closter and small porch on the north side of the name.
* It has the double transept and square apse which in the French gothic cathedral
* Its view of the chapter house ceiling shows a fan vaults, because the central pier fans upward and outward towards ceiling
* Beautiful fan ribs joins the valuts and resemble the spokes of an invited umbrella

**Question 7 THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE**

**Political factors**

Italy was made up of 5 major city/republican states of; Naples, Milan, Venice, Florence and papal states. These states kept fighting for power until Florence became the base for Renaissance art.

**Scientific Reasons**

A lot of inventions were made around this period of time and discoveries especially medical, engineering and Masonry. The discovery of the printing press also geared much towards the demands or art works to be put to text.

**Social factors**

The cities formed urban centres with people of the middle class who basically wanted a special treatment that resulted into a habit of changes into new developments.

**Economic push**

Italy was prosperous, wealthy and acted as an international trading centre, this further influenced international exploration which made many pilgrims to Italy.

**The influence of the Medici family**

These were merchants who gained their wealth rom banking. These people commissioned and influenced very many art works to be done.

**Religious factors**

This was a reformation period that led into Protestantism. This led to condemnation of religious images yet the pope on the other hand was in patronage of many art projects.

**Question 8 Masaccio's contribution in painting**

Masaccio brought about a keen interest of feelings in terms of symmetrical balance in his paintings.

* He started the painting style of the cast shadow
* He created a feeling of depth in many of his paintings
* He could easily control light as observed rom "The tribute Money", painting - tax - collector.
* The technique of showing different parts of the story in one painting preferably known as continuous narration is his style.
* Good at the use of Linear perspective.
* He used another skill/style of painting objects to look more of relief sculptures to reveal them as objects of 3D space.

**Question 9. The artistic qualities of "David"**

David was sculpture cast in bronze made by Donatello, in the Middle Ages

* It's a free standing sculpture of a young boy with less muscle build up.
* It was carved with a sword to signify his victory over Goliath.
* He steps on Goliath's head and poses with a sword in a contraposto pose that makes him appear relaxed after winning the battle.
* It is a dynamic sculpture following its pose and posture.
* It takes a clear expression of reality of the body shapes and proportions

**Question 10.**

**The Milk maid**

* In this painting, Vermeer depicted a local interior setting in a simple homestead, with a girl (maid) in ordinary dressing style.
* She was busy preparing milk seemingly from an ever/jug into a wider container at the Kitchen/working table in clear projection of light coming from the window cast across against the opposite wall, giving us a clear view of the maid whose face was projected towards the viewers.
* She has no haste in doing her work, on looks, she's very relaxed, contemplating what to do next.
* The contrast and proper handling of tones in their dark and brighter forms, is clearly achieved.
* A congested lower left part of the project contradicts its opposite top brighter lighter tone and space on the right hand.
* The window seen in the approach that respects the linear perspective can be clearly seen running to the vanishing end.

**Question 11.**

**SPANISH, DUTCH PAINTINGS**

* Rembrandt was born in 1606 in Leiden, Holland in Netherlands and died in 1669. He majorly used a style called chiaroscuro, an approach of painting which concentrates on sharp contrasts between light and dark.
* In the painting, "Blinding of Samson", this is most evident by concentrating brighter tones in the middle of the composition. The biblical inspiration in this painting emanates from the story of Samson who had refused his hair to be cut­off, now the strong Samson was forced by a contingent of strong me to cut off his hair thus weakening him, by blinding him so he could not anymore be more influential using his in-born and acquired strength
* He can always be seen going through pain when you monitor his clenched toes and hands a beautiful expression to bring about the style of painting Rembrandt used.

Rembrandt (1606 - 1669)

What makes him the greatest Geniss of Dutch Art?

* No discussion of Dutch (17th art Could be complete without mentioning his name - and is often referred to as the Greatest Dutch painter of his era.

Versatile - He painted portraits, every day events, historical events and landscapes.

* Unlike most artists, he refused to specialize because he was skilled enough to succeed in all. Specialized rather in the study of light and shadow, and atmosphere.

His skill in handling light and shadow, and atmosphere.

His skill in handling light for Dramatic effect was unmatched Style is intensely realistic

* Outstanding graphic Artist - reference - etched work-‘christ preaching’ 1652

**Question 12. el- Greco**

Mannerist Painter - European Art style that developed between 1520 - 1600 style that rejected the calm palace of High renaissance in favour of emotion ahd distortion. Works of Art done in this style reflected the tension that marked Europe at this time in History.

Brief Biography

* Bom Crete, a Greek Island and christened DomenicoThcotocopoulosa.k.a El - Greco
* Around the middle of the C16,h he left Crete to continue his art studies in Venice
* There he came under the influence of Titian and Tintoretto
* From Titian he learnt how to use contrasts of light and<feack to height on drama in his works.
* From Tintoretto he was taught to add an active movement to his compositions.
* His curiouselongated treatment of the human figure may also have been inspired by Tintoretto.
* After 10 years in Venice, he moved to Rome where he became farmiliar with work of Michelangelo but his works did not influence him.
* Left Italy for Spain in 1577 settling in Toledo for the rest of his life.

Works show a trait of exalted emotionalism.

His works include;

* The Martrtdom of St. Maurice and the Theban legion -1580
* The burial of count Orgaz - 1586

Portrait of Fray felixHortensioParavicino - 1605.

* In his painting ‘The burial of Court Orgaz’ El — Greco does a Masterful job of tying all the parts of this complex picture together using axis lines.
* The masterly employed in his works continues to startle, mystify and amaze those who gaze upon them.

**Question 13 Eugene Delacroix**

With the sudden death of Gericaiut, the position of leadership in the Romantic movement fell to Delacio ix.

His style is marked by Glowing colours and swirling action. Some of his contemporaries though like Ingres found his work violent, crude and unfinished.

Colour was the most important element in painting for Delacio ix. A painting he said; ‘should be a feast for the eyc’Dclacio ix learned a great deal from studying the English landscape painter John Constable who used patches of colour placed side by side instead of blending them smoothly together.

His work ‘ The lion hunt’ 1861 shows love of dramatic action and exotic settings. A sense of paintings done were inspired by six month trip through Moroco, Tangiers and Algiers in 1832. It also fired his enthusiasm for the near East.

* In this work the excited movement of hunters, horses and lions is arranged in a circular pattern placed with in an oval of light.
* The violent action is made more convincing by the use of blurred edges, rapidly applied brush strokes and spots of bold colour.
* Work echoes traits of Ruben’s works.

Everything has been swept up into the swirling spiral.

* Making colours and forms blur as they whirl around and around.

**Question 14.**

Contribution of Gainsborough and Reynolds to English Painting in the 18 Century Intro:

* Up to this time, England could boast of only a few outstanding painters and sculptors. The protestant reformation was partly to blame.
* Reformers were against religious images and thus had a crushing effect on art Even later when English society started appreciating Art, the aristocracy still found favour with foreign artists.
* Around the middle 18th Century, that is when talents of native English painters started to be appreciated.

Reynold’s Contribution (1723-92)

Painted the fashionable portraits that the English Nobility desired

* Respected as an Artist and Scholar

Kind man who was genuinely fond of children and often used them as subjects in his works

* His style owed a great deal more to the Venetians, the Flemish Barogue and even to Rembrandt.
* His rivalry with Thomas Gainsborough brought the best out of the two artists and this worked in favour of the Art loving English society.
* As president of the Royal Academy, did his best to promote Art within the English Society

Works include: Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse 1784 Lady Betty Hamilton 1758

Gainsborough Contribution (1727-88)

Began his career by painting landscapes

Ultimately he became the favourite portrait painter of English high society.

Many of his contemporaries and the English Society admired him for his delicate brush work, and rich, glistening pastel colours. His works showed the shining skills and - buckles, fragile lace, and starched ruffles of fashionable clothing His works especially the portraits exude a lyrical charm, a cool elegance that reminds us of Van Dyck’s aristocratic poses, and a fluid, translucent technique of Rubens.

* His artistic rivalry with Reynolds brought out the bet in him as can be seen in one of his works ‘Blue boy’ 1770.

**Question 15.**

Gustave Courbet

* His paintings have figurative compositions.
* He majorly focused on Landscapes and sea scapes.
* His themes are basically on social issues that concern peasant lie in ordinary setting.
* He reflects colours as they appear in nature
* He handles realistic human figures and more so, in a natural environment calm and composed.
* He reflected on the grave working under the conditions of the poor

**Question 16**

Purpose of Body scarification

* To boost one's fertility in case of impotent men and barren women
* To heal the sick or affected person
* For beautification purposes
* To slow down aging and maturity
* To perform ritual or spiritual empowerment
* To beautify the skin
* To belong to a particular status in society
* To command respect from the society
* Initiation in adulthood
* Scarified women look and were considered fertile and sexy.

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**Question 17**

Functions of African art

* Fertility rituals, blessing women and men into getting children in case of doubt
* Spiritual rituals. Invoking the spirits becomes easy through use of masks o African make
* Utilitarian ceremonies
* This includes use of fetishes, statues and masks in the process of healing the sick and weak Agricultural festivals
* Many African tribes survived on agriculture bu|^success was naturally on seasons that they couldn't control. Therefore, festivals would be held to celebrate a successful harvest.
* Entertainment functions:
* Majory, many masks in the African setting were meant for such purposes especially on evening parties & weddings.
* Initiation purposes:
* These include child birth, naming, this would help identify a child's gift and talents.
* Ancestral worship:
* It was always believed that after death an elder transforms into an, ancestor whose spirit would be called for consultation.
* Marriage ceremonies
* African art was such vital at such ceremonies where simple deviations could result into danger and vice-versa.
* Secret societies/masquerades
* Masks in particular were work on these such occasions to disguise especially on dancing and performing in public as a sign of entertainment and costume.

**Question 18.** The Differences between Dan & Ngere

The Dan masks are characterized by (male & female masks)

The female masks:

* Have a smooth patina
* Slender nose
* A high fore head
* Slit eyes
* A pointed oval face The male; masks
* Big round eyes
* Large high domed fore head
* A fine nose
* Smooth, shiny black/brown surface
* Hair woven from sisal
* A moustache
* Protruding lips

The Ngere masks have characteristics like:

* Have scary and monstrous looks
* Hemispherical fore head
* Bulging eyes
* Repeated eyes (real and fake eyes)
* Enlarged triangular nose with big holes
* Big open mouth
* Big jaws
* The sides are drilled with nails
* Has a band of cowrie shells and feathers on top of the head.