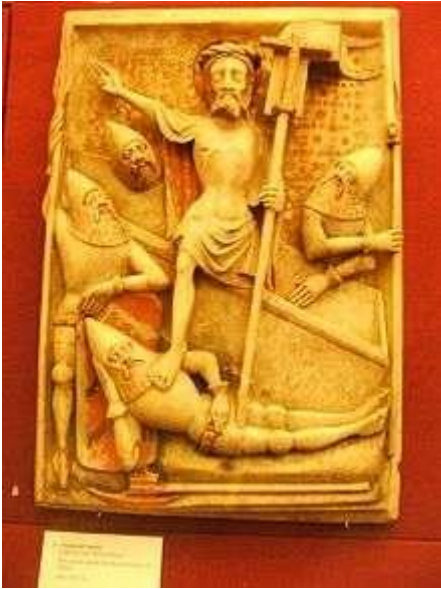


**Перекласти тексти українською мовою, виконати вправи. Всі завдання повинні бути виконані письмово.**

## **HISTORY OF ART**



There were sculptures, cave paintings, rock paintings and petroglyphs dating from the Upper Paleolithic era, about thirty five thousand (35,000) years ago.

All of the great ancient civilizations, such as Ancient Egypt, India, China, Greece, Rome or Arabia had works and styles of art. In the Middle Ages, most of the art in Europe showed Biblical stories in paintings, stained glass windows, and mosaic tile floors and walls.

Islamic art includes geometric patterns, Islamic calligraphy, and architecture. In India and Tibet, painted sculptures, dance, and religious painting were done. In China, arts included jade carving, bronzework, pottery, poetry, calligraphy, music, painting, drama, and fiction. There are many Chinese artistic styles, which are usually named after the ruling dynasty.

In Europe, after the Middle Ages, (which some people call the Mediaeval Period or the "Dark Ages") there was a "Renaissance" which means "rebirth". People rediscovered science and artists were allowed to paint subjects other than

religious subjects.

People like Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci still painted religious pictures, but they also now could paint mythological pictures too. These artists also invented linear perspective where things in the distance look smaller than things close up in the picture. This was new because in the Middle Ages people would paint all the figures close up and just overlapping each other.

In the late 1800s, artists in Europe, responding to Modernity created many new painting styles such as Classicism, Romanticism, Realism, and Impressionism. The history of twentieth century art includes Expressionism, Fauvism, Cubism, Dadaism, and Surrealism, and Minimalism.

*(A distinctively English image of the Resurrection of Jesus, with Christ stepping on a soldier, in a 14th century Nottingham alabaster relief)*

### 1. Translate the following terms:

Sculptures, rock paintings, petroglyphs, calligraphy, architecture, painted sculptures, bronzework, fiction, religious subjects, mythological pictures, painting styles, Classicism, Romanticism, Realism, and Impressionism, Expressionism, Fauvism, Cubism, Dadaism, and Surrealism, and Minimalism.

### 2. Find the English equivalents in the text:

Печерні малюнки, вітражне скло, мозаїка, геометричні візерунки, різьблення нефриту, гончарні вироби (кераміка), правляча династія, лінійна перспектива, перекривати один одного.

### 3. Answer the following questions:

1. What was there dating the Paleolithic Age?
2. What did most of the art show in the Middle Ages?
3. What does Islamic art include?
4. Whom are Chinese artistic styles named after?
5. What were artist allowed to paint in Renaissance?
6. What did these artists invent?
7. What styles did artist create in 1800s?

### 4. Try to find the definitions of the styles:

Classicism	an art and cultural movement of the 20th century
Romanticism	art from the Ancient Greeks and Romans and their influence
Realism	a style of painting which began in France in the late 19th century
Impressionism	a style of art, literature and music in the late 18th and early 19th century in Europe

Expressionism	the arts to describe the way that writers, musicians, painters etc. thought in the late 19th century
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## 5. Read the texts and check your guesses:

1) The word **Classicism**, in the arts, is used when talking about art from the Ancient Greeks and Romans and their influence. The art of classicism often involves a thoughtful approach to the arts in which beauty and form is admired, rather than passion or any kind of exaggeration. Classicism influenced several periods in European history, especially the Italian Renaissance, Age of Reason, the Age of Enlightenment and some movements in Modernism. Classicism can apply to painting, sculpture, architecture, music, dance, literature or philosophy.



*(The School of Athens by Raphael. This Renaissance painting shows an imaginary scene from Ancient Greece, with many famous Greek philosophers, writers, artists and mathematicians. Raphael has used the faces of lots of famous people from his own time. He has used Leonardo da Vinci as his model for Plato, the philosopher with the white beard in the centre.)*

2) **Romanticism** is a style of art, literature and music in the late 18th and early 19th century in Europe. This movement said that feelings, imagination, nature, and



old folk traditions such as legends and fairy tales were important. In part, it was a reaction to the aristocratic social and political ideas of the Age of Enlightenment and the Industrial Revolution. It was also a reaction against turning nature into a mere science. It showed itself most strongly in arts like music, and literature. However, it also had an important influence on historiography, education and natural history.

*(Caspar David Friedrich, Wanderer above the Sea of Fog, 38.58 × 29.13 inches, 1818, Oil on canvas, Kunsthalle Hamburg)*

**3) Realism** is a word that can be used in many different ways. It is used mainly in the arts to describe the way that writers, musicians, painters etc. thought in the late 19th century. These artists were trying to show the world as it really is, instead of trying to escape to a world of fantasy, which is what the Romantics had been doing. The Realists wanted to give an accurate description of Nature and of the way people lived in society.

**4) Impressionism** is a style of painting which began in France in the late 19th century. **Impressionist** painting shows life-like subjects painted in a broad quick style, with brushstrokes that are easily seen and colours that are often bright. The name 'Impressionism' comes from a painting by Claude Monet, which he showed in an exhibition with the name *Impression, soleil levant* ('Impression, sunrise'). An art critic called Louis Leroy saw the exhibition and wrote a review in which he said that all the paintings were just "impressions". The word stuck.



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Impressionist painters are mostly known for their work in oil paint on canvas. Some Impressionist painters also made watercolours and prints. There is also some Impressionist sculpture.

*(Claude Monet, Impression, Sunrise, (1872), oil on canvas, Musée Marmottan)*

**5) Expressionism** is an art and cultural movement of the 20th century.



Expressionist artists try to express a feeling with what they create. Colours and shapes are not used in a way people see them, but as the artist feels them.

Expressionism emerged as an 'avant-garde movement' in poetry and painting before the First World War. In the Weimar years it was appreciated by a mass audience, peaking in popularity in 1920s Berlin.

Expressionism presents the world as subjective: how the artist feels it, not how it is scientifically. The art looks to get an emotional effect, and transmits personal moods and ideas. Expressionist artists sought to express the meaning of "being alive" and emotional experience rather than physical reality. Expressionism is exhibited in many art forms, including: painting, literature, theatre, dance, film, architecture and music. The term often implies emotional angst. In a general sense, painters such as El

Greco could be called expressionist; in practice, the term is applied only to 20<sup>th</sup> century works.

The Expressionist stress on the individual perspective was also a reaction to positivism and other artistic movements such as naturalism and impressionism. Typical modern expressionists are Edvard Munch (*The Scream*), August Macke, Ernst-Ludwig Kirchner, Emil Nolde, Marc Chagall, and others. The First World War, with the many young men who died, left deep impressions on artists' minds.

(*Clouds in Finland* by Konrad Krzyżanowski, 1908)

## ROLE OF ART



In some societies, people think that art belongs to the person who made it, such as Indigenous Aboriginal Australian Art. They think that the artist put his or her "talent" into the art. In this view, the art is the property of the artist.

In other societies, people think that art belongs to no one. They think that society has put its social capital into the artist and the artist's work. In this view, society is a collective that has made the art, through the artist.

The functions of art include:

1) *cognitive function*

Works of art let us know about what the author knew, and about what the surrounding of the author was like.

2) *aesthetic function*

Works of art are more or less harmonic and bring pleasure, a sensation of beauty.

3) *prognostic function*

Some artists draw what they see the future like, and some of them are right, but most are not...

4) *recreation function*

Art makes us think about it, not about reality; we have a rest.

5) *value function*

What did the artist value? What aims did he like/dislike in human activity? This usually is clearly seen in artists' works.

6) *didactic function*

What message, criticism or political change did the artist wish to achieve ?

(Leonardo da Vinci *The Mona Lisa* (*La Gioconda* or *La Joconde*, or *Portrait of Lisa Gherardini*, wife of Francesco del Giocondo))

### 1. Translate the following terms:

Aboriginal Art, talent, social capital, artist's work, collective, aesthetic function, prognostic function, didactic function.

### 2. Find the English equivalents in the text:

Належати особі, вкласти талант у мистецтво, власність художника, пізнавальна функція, функція відпочинку, ціннісна функція.

### 3. Answer the following questions:

1. Whom does art belong to in some societies?
2. What is another view?
3. What are the functions of art?
4. What does cognitive function mean?
5. What does aesthetic function mean?
6. How is recreation function realized?

### 4. Read and translate the text.



**Pierre-Auguste Renoir** (25 February 1841–3 December 1919) was a French artist. He was a leading painter who helped to create the Impressionist style. He painted portraits, and still life, but above all, he painted social scenes of the day.

Pierre-Auguste Renoir was born in Limoges, Haute-Vienne, France, the child of a working class family. As a boy, he worked in a porcelain factory where his drawing talents led to him being chosen to paint designs on fine china. He also painted hangings for overseas missionaries and decorations on fans before he enrolled in art school.

During those early years, he often visited the Louvre to study the French master painters.

A prolific artist, he made several thousand paintings. The warm sensuality of Renoir's style made his paintings some of the most well-known and reproduced works in the history of art. The single largest collection of his works—181 paintings in all—is at the Barnes Foundation, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



*La Grenouillère*  
1869. The  
impressionist  
nature of this  
early painting is  
quite clear.



*On the Terrace, oil on canvas, 1881, Art Institute of Chicago.*