

# ART HISTORY AHO3536Y1

## INTERNAL ASSESSMENT ACTIVITY

This assessment combines two internal assessments. You will be assessed against each internal assessment separately.

### **ACHIEVEMENT STANDARD 91486 (VERSION 1) ART HISTORY 3.5**

Construct an argument based on interpretation of research in art history

Level 3, Internal assessment

4 credits

### **ACHIEVEMENT STANDARD 91487 (VERSION 1) ART HISTORY 3.6**

Examine different values placed on art works

Level 3, Internal assessment

4 credits

## **STUDENT INSTRUCTIONS**

### **Overview**

In this activity you will:

- construct an argument assessing the significance of different values placed on art works from an Italian city.

### **Conditions:**

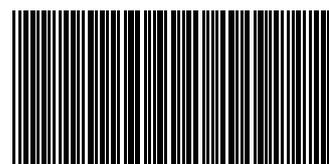
- This is an individual assessment activity.
- You will be assessed against two internal achievement standards.
- You should plan to use up to 16 hours to gather information and complete these tasks.
- **Due date:** this will depend on when you started the course. Aim to complete this assessment during Term 3.
- Resubmission: if a completed assessment does not satisfy requirements for achievement of the Achievement Standard, corrections may be resubmitted once.
- Plagiarism detection software may be used to check this is your own work.

### **You will need:**

- access to art historical source material, for example books, internet, video.

### **Supervisor requirements**

- Supervision is not required for this assessment.
- Upload your assessment to the AHO3536Y1 OTLE assessment dropbox when you have completed it.



# ACHIEVEMENT CRITERIA

## ACHIEVEMENT STANDARD 91486 (VERSION 1) ART HISTORY 3.5

Construct an argument based on interpretation of research in art history

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Construct an argument based on interpretation of research in art history.	Construct a reasoned argument based on interpretation of research in art history.	Construct a perceptive argument based on interpretation of research in art history.

### EXPLANATORY NOTES:

- Construct an argument* involves selecting and interpreting researched information to develop an argument.

*Construct a reasoned argument* involves selecting and interpreting researched information to develop a justified argument.

*Construct a perceptive argument* involves synthesising researched information to develop an insightful and/or evaluative argument.
- An argument* discusses points of view from art history sources and reaches conclusions. It may be based on: a topic, a concept, a question, an issue, a detailed study of a particular aspect of art.

## ACHIEVEMENT STANDARD 91487 (VERSION 1) ART HISTORY 3.6

Examine different values placed on art works

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Examine the different values placed on art works.	Examine, in depth, the different values placed on art works.	Examine, perceptively, the different values placed on art works.

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

- Examine* involves using supporting evidence to explain the different values that are placed on art works.

*Examine, in depth*, involves using supporting evidence to analyse the different values that are placed on art works.

*Examine, perceptively*, involves integrating supporting evidence to produce an insightful analysis of the different values that are placed on art works.
- Art works may include: paintings, drawings, sculptures, installations, prints, collages, architecture, handcrafted objects, film, animation, photographs, digital images, whakairo, kōwhaiwhai, tukutuku, tapa cloth.

5. *Different values* refer to the importance or lack of importance placed on art works. These may include: provenance, monetary, cultural, historical, political, religious, spiritual, symbolic, iconic, functional, aesthetic.

**EVIDENCE REQUIRED**

Task	Evidence	Evidence towards Achievement	Evidence towards Merit	Evidence towards Excellence
2	Report	<p>Explains differing values in art, using evidence.</p> <p>Constructs an argument which explains points of view about values in art and reaches conclusions.</p>	<p>Constructs a reasoned argument by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>analysing different values placed on art</li> <li>interpreting points of view from referenced, researched information.</li> </ul>	<p>Constructs an evaluative argument about values placed on art works by integrating research into points of view about different values placed on art into the argument. Pertinent conclusions are expressed.</p>

# ASSESSMENT RESOURCES

You are free to use any resources available to you. These may include books, internet sources (be aware that Wikipedia is not always a reliable source), videos etc. Some sources commonly used in research of Renaissance art are:

Adams-Schneider, Laurie. (2001). *Italian Renaissance Art*, Icon Editions.

Cole, Alison (1995). *Virtue and Magnificence: Art of the Italian Renaissance Courts*. New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., Publishers.

Cole, Bruce (1987). *Italian Art, 1250-1550: The Relation of Renaissance Art to Life and Society*. New York: Harper & Row.

Hartt, Frederik (1980). *History of Italian Renaissance Art: Painting, Sculpture, Architecture*. London: Thames and Hudson.

Murray, Linda (1967). *The High Renaissance and Mannerism (World of Art series)*. London: Thames and Hudson.

Partridge, Loren (2012). *The Renaissance in Rome*, Laurence King Publishing.

Partridge, Loren (2009). *Art of Renaissance Florence 1400-1600*, University of California Press.

Paoletti, John T. and Radke, Gary M. (2005). *Art in Renaissance Italy (third edition)* London: Laurence King Publishing.

Stemp, Richard (2012), *The Secret Language of the Renaissance*, Duncan Baird Publishers.

Welch, Evelyn (2000), *Art in Renaissance Italy*, Oxford University Press.

**Art gallery websites:** if your selected art work is in an art gallery, the gallery website often holds worthwhile information.

## Videos

Clark, Kenneth (1969). *Civilisation*. London: British Broadcasting Corporation.

PBS (2004) *Medici: Godfathers of the Renaissance*. Arlington: PBS. (Available for viewing on youtube.com)

NZQA student exemplars for internal assessments: <http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/qualifications-standards/qualifications/ncea/subjects/art-history/annotated-exemplars/>

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

TKI activity (modified): Internal assessment resource Art History 3.6B for Achievement Standard 91487

# ASSESSMENT ACTIVITY

## AN ART HISTORY REPORT – THE VALUES PLACED ON ART

### INTRODUCTION

#### TOPIC: IS ART OF VALUE TO ITS CITY OF ORIGIN?

This assessment activity requires you to present a written report for a curator organising an art exhibition in a major Italian city. The purpose of the report is to assess the differing values attached to three major art works from that city.

### INSTRUCTIONS

You will construct an argument by examining points of view about the significance of different values related to three major art works originating in Florence or Venice or Rome.

- Alternative question: Scholarship candidates may wish to respond to this activity by using a different city, e.g. New York. You need to discuss this option directly with your teacher.

### TASK 1

#### SELECT ART WORKS

Select three art works from one of the cities: Florence or Rome or Venice. Suggested art works include but are not limited to:

##### FLORENCE:

Botticelli: *Primavera*; *Adoration of the Magi*; *Mystic Nativity*; *Calumny of Apelles*  
Michelangelo: **David**;  
Pontormo: *Deposition*; Bronzino: *Eleonora di Toledo*

##### ROME:

Raphael: *Stanza della Segnatura frescoes*; *Julius II*; *Baldassare Castiglione*; *Galatea*  
Michelangelo: *Sistine Chapel ceiling*; *Moses*; *Last Judgement*; *St Peters Basilica*  
Bramante: *Tempietto*

##### VENICE:

Titian: *Pesaro altarpiece*; *Assumption of the Virgin*; *Presentation of the Virgin*; a *Venus work*  
Bellini: *Doge Leonardo Loredan*; *Barbarigo altarpiece*

#### GATHER EVIDENCE

Research the different values, and points of view about these values, attached to three art works from your selected city. You should use a range of sources. These could include articles, chapters, excerpts, videos and quotes by art historians.

Values may include:

- Artistic and historic values placed on art works, which are seen as influential or stylistically significant
- Spiritual or religious values that are placed on art works
- Social and cultural values placed on art works
- Civic and/or political values for a particular city

## ASSESSMENT ACTIVITY

- Symbolic values
- Monetary/economic values.

Summarise your researched information, for example in a chart:

<b>Information sources</b>	<b>Quotes</b> or summary of information	<b>How does this help to answer the question</b> 'Is art of value to its city of origin?'
<p><i>The Secret Language of the Renaissance</i></p> <p>Richard Stemp Pg 185</p> <p>Pesaro altarpiece, Titian, 1519–1526, Santa Maria deo Frari (church), Venice</p>	<p>'... this would have been an expensive commission ... Jacopo's brother also endowed the church with sufficient money for a Mass to be spoken daily in perpetuity for the souls of the deceased. Clearly the spiritual welfare of the family is being provided for, but such conspicuous expenditure could not have gone unnoticed ... helped to bolster the standing of the family within the community.'</p>	<p>different values involved: religious, civic, family ...</p> <p>point of view: importance of family's prestige ...</p>

## TASK 2

### CONSTRUCT AN ARGUMENT ABOUT VALUES IN ART

Write a report in response to the question: **Is art of value to its city of origin?**

In your report:

- explain the overall argument you are presenting for including these art works in an exhibition celebrating art from a particular city
- explain key points of view about different values related to the art works, supported by relevant researched information
- construct a convincing conclusion that responds to the topic question by evaluating the ideas and research presented in your argument.

Write c.1200–1600 words.

All direct quotations must be referenced in footnotes.

Include a complete bibliography of sources you have used.