**D Questions**

35. ‘Rejection of academic subject matter is the single most important element in works of art produced during this period’.

Agree with the question and use…..

The Stone Breakers- scene of working life  
Manet’s Olympia- scene of prostitution or a female nude painted in a new way

Bal du Moulin de la Galette- scene of everyday life

Ophelia/Rolla/Lady of Shalott- these two are academic however painted in an avant-garde way. Use as a counter argument.

36. ‘It is an artist’s duty to respond to the social and historical changes of their period’.

How far do you agree with this statement? To support your answer, you must refer to:

Disagree- Monet- Impression Sunrise- a landscape where technique is more important   
Ophelia (literary scene) painted in a new way

Use Courbet’s *Stone Breakers* to counter argue and say some artists did respond to social change

37. ‘The development of photography had the most significant impact on art of this period’.

How far do you agree with this statement? To support your answer, you must refer to:

Disagree. Yes photography was important however painting outdoors, tubes of paint, rejecting academic subjects were equally important

Bal du Moulin de la Galette- effects of light on a plein air scene

Ophelia- focus on rejection of academic conventions

Yellow Christ- painted outdoors, colour used symbolically, rejects academic conventions despite its academic subject matter

38. ‘French artists of this period were more progressive in their subject matter than their British counterparts’.

How far do you agree with this statement? To support your answer, you must refer to:

50/50 argument.

PRB earlier and more progressive in technique but traditional in subject- Ophelia- painted outdoors, unidealised scene, realism, focus on accurate nature  
Impressionists- more progressive in both technique and subject- Bal du Moulin- everyday scene, painted outdoors, unfinished sketchy appearance, focus on light

Gauguin- religious traditional scene in a totally radical style- symbolism, expressive unreal colour, flattened forms, simplistic approach to drawing.

39. ‘Social commentary is the single most important element in works of art produced during this period’.

How far do you agree with this statement? To support your answer, you must refer to:

No. Yes there were some important examples

Discuss Courbet- subject, style, technique  
Impressionism- Impressionism Sunrise  
Pre-Raphaelites- Ophelia

40. ‘Scenes of contemporary life were more important to the progression of avant-garde art than traditional subject matter’.

How far do you agree with this statement? To support your answer, you must refer to:

2 for one against

Courbet- style, technique, subject

Renoir- Bal du Moulin- style, technique, subject

1 against- Ophelia, Lady of Shalott, Hireling Shepherd- focus on style and breaking with conventions in academic art

41. ‘The expansion of urban spaces had the most profound effect on art of this period’.

How far do you agree with this statement? To support your answer, you must refer to:

No. Cities did expand and populations grew however other factors such as painting outdoors, rejecting academic conventions and scientific approach to painting were all equally valid.

Monet Impression Sunrise- painted outdoors because of access to tubes of paint, focus on a fleeting moment. Yes there is urban landscape in the background- however this is not his focus.   
  
Ophelia- focus on nature, painted outdoors, symbolism and influence of Ruskin.

Courbet Stone breakers- uses urban space expansion to comment on social justice. Painted in his studio. Style, subject and technique all break with the Academy’s teachings.

42. ‘British art of this period remained rooted in traditionalism and thus appears less avant-garde than their French peers.’

How far do you agree with this statement? To support your answer, you must refer to:

Subject matter is what makes the British examples appear less avant-garde however their approach to painting was as radical as French examples.

Ophelia- traditional subject (Shakespeare) but total break with academic conventions- realism, unidealised, truth to nature

Olympia- style, subject matter and technique all make this appear radical/avant-garde or Impression Sunrise- traditional subject but style and technique make it appear totally radical

Yellow Christ- French- traditional subject but in an entirely new way (technique). Passing reference to The Shadow of Death which is same subject but painted in a new way also.

43. ‘Changes in technique had the most impact on avant-garde painting and sculpture in this period’.

How far do you agree with this statement? To support your answer, you must refer to:

More or less agree- however they all rejected the academic conventions of the time and looked at new subjects in art.

Painting outdoors, everyday scenes, unidealised figures/forms

Courbet- Stone Breakers- subject, style and technique all avant-garde

Bal du Moulin- subject, style and technique all avant-garde- painted outdoors, focus on light, tubes of paint, unfinished appearance

Ophelia- avant-garde but a traditional subject painted in a new way.