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SPRING 2012

HUM120
HISTORY OF
WESTERN ART

CREDITS: 3

MONDAY
5:00-8:50PM

ROOM

INSTRUCTOR
 Donna Stepien

OFFICE HOURS
 Mondays
 5:00-6:00PM
 BY APPOINTMENT

donnastepien@me.com
781 710 6512 (c)

www.zloty-design.com

I read and if necessary reply to email M-F.

Please give me

48 hours to respond

(5PM Fri-8AM Mon I may

not respond to email. If

you send email Friday

evening you may not

receive my reply until

Monday).

You may contact me via
 telephone any day

8AM-8PM.

MY OFFICE
 TBA

THE RESEARCH PAPER

Your research paper prepares you to make your Personal Project. Write a comparison paper about an artist (painter/architect/designer/sculptor/performance artists, etc...) who interests you. Compare this artist to another, or this artist to the movement in which s/he was working, or this artist's late work to their earlier work, or this artist's work to statements they made about it, or this artist compared to an earlier artist who had profound influence on his/her work. Your paper must include a formal analysis of all works you discuss, with explanation of their content and artistic intent. Include actual images of each artwork where you can clearly assess the influence of the first artist/artwork over the second. (All image sources must be cited.)

Before you write, study your artist and the movement with which they aligned themselves. Follow this rule: this is an expository paper. It must ask a question (thesis) and answer it (conclusion). DO NOT refer to yourself or include your opinion. You will express what matters to you personally in your Personal Project.

How to Write an Expository Paper

An expository paper is written to convince a certain point, without arguments, opinions or claims. It uses factual, objective information as the sole source to inform readers. An expository paper requires research (however, comparatively, more streamlined in nature than a term paper).

To begin, conduct research as for any research paper. Keep in mind that when you write the expository paper it is not your intent to build arguments or make comparisons. Yet your research must be thorough; it is the strength of your facts—the information you present—that will carry the informational weight.

After conducting research, choose the specific sources from your research you will include in your paper. Select only relevant, strong sources that are credible; those which will give strong and accurate description of the main point you are making. Let the sources speak for themselves. Cite sources that are clearly explanatory. The information is to be obvious to the reader without need for you to further narrate the point.

An expository paper is a collection of facts and figures. Provide only information, yet use a narrative manner. In this way the paper will flow well, without being 'choppy.' Aim for an interesting read: give facts and include short, informative narrative, as in an interesting documentary which is self-explanatory. Balance 'bare' citation of facts with interesting sentence structure. This will do justice to the spirit/concept/definition—of an expository paper.

Important while writing an expository paper: never assume your reader has any prior knowledge of the topic. Remind yourself as you write: keep to detailed information, description, explanation.

(adapted from: <http://www.top-term-paper-sites.com/blog/how-to-write-an-expository-paper/> Posted 2 January 2012 by Paul in College Papers | Tags: college term papers, custom term papers, How to Write an Expository Paper)

How to Write a Bibliography (Entries to your bibliography must be in alphabetical order)

For a book:

Jones, Amelia. *Body Art: Performing The Subject*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1998

For an essay in an anthology (a collection of essays compiled by an editor):

Withers, Josephine, "Feminist Performance Art: Performing, Discovering, Transforming Ourselves," in The Power of Feminist Art: The American Movement of the 1970s, History and Impact. Norma Broude and Mary D. Garrard, eds, New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 1994.

For an article in a magazine or journal:

Scheff, Thomas F., "The Distancing of Emotion in Ritual," in *Current Anthropology*, Vol. 18, No. 3, September, 1977.

For an interview:

Arsem, Marilyn, Performance Artist, Director, Mobius, Boston, MA. Conversation with the author, September 26, 2001.

For information taken from an internet site:

Word Central. <<http://wordcentral.com/>> (20 Dec. 2002).

For an article within an internet site or online encyclopedia:

Kruszelnicki, Karl. "Foucault Pendulum." The Lab.

<<http://www.abc.net.au/science/k2/pendulum/default.htm>> (20 Dec. 2002)

"Cotton." Encarta.

<<http://encarta.msn.com/find/Concise.asp?z=1&pg=2&ti=761562256>> (20 Dec. 2002).

Internet sources for writing a bibliography can be found at:

<http://sanclemente.mn.catholic.edu.au/library/bibliography.htm>

<http://www.hcc.hawaii.edu/education/hcc/library/mlahcc.html>

RUBRIC FOR RESEARCH PAPER**Thesis Question: 15%**

Your Thesis Question is the question you answer in the body of your paper. A clear, concise thesis gives you ‘grounding’ to write a good paper. It encourages you to remain focused as you research a specific question.

Strong Introduction and Conclusion: 20%

- State your thesis in your introduction and state how you plan to answer the Thesis Question. This is an expository paper. Do not refer to yourself in the paper: do not say “I” or “you.”
- Your conclusion is where you answer the Thesis Question. To do this you must BRIEFLY restate the steps you took to arrive at the answer, then state the answer you found.
- Begin the paper with an assumption or a question and state it. Also state your plan for finding the answer. Then, address one aspect of the Question in each paragraph in the body of the paper. Finally, in the conclusion you can answer the question or prove the assumption right or wrong by briefly restating how you got your answer.

The Body of the Paper: 20%

Your Thesis Question pose a question that leads to a comparison. For each artwork you compare you must include a formal analysis, an explanation of content, written consideration of the influence of context (past and present where necessary), and an inquiry of artistic intent.

Bibliography: 20%

Your bibliography must be thorough and properly formatted. I should be able to duplicate your research path from your bibliography. It must be annotated (write one or two sentences explaining exactly WHAT in this source is important to your paper). Your bibliography must include at least five sources; at least three of these sources must be from books. You may also use magazine articles, personal interviews, and the Internet.

Citations: 20%

You must cite all direct quotes as well as any assertion you make in your paper. If a paragraph does not contain a direct quote, chances are you will need to cite at the end anyway to back up any statements you make. Your citations must be properly formatted. Any one who wants to review your research must be able to locate exact source(s) of your information.

Grammar /Syntax/Spelling: 5%

Your grammar, syntax and spelling must be correct. Proofread your paper aloud to check sentence structure and to find errors. Use spell check. Ask a friend to proofread for you.

PERSONAL PROJECT**Objective**

1. Provide you with an understanding that history in general, and art history specifically, are “living” in the sense they are constantly evolving through reinterpretation.
2. Bring the study of art history to a personal level.
3. Introduce you to serious inquiry by your doing research and using that research to produce a final project, a personal work of art.

Art and design students are entering a community of cultural producers, and students studying other disciplines will be viewing art. As such, it is important to be aware of (art) history so you may interpret the present and your place in it. The ability to “read” cultural production from the past and from current times—in original context and as it applies to contemporary concerns—fortifies your burgeoning artistic voices so you may use this strengthened understanding as a foundation to inform new design problems that will more effectively address the future, and your place in it.

The Personal Project gives you opportunity to do research and produce art representing your life and/or personal concerns. You may choose an art movement from the 20th–21st centuries, or you may choose from an earlier period if you wish. From the art movement, choose an artist whose artistic and/or personal concerns resonate with yours. When choosing an artist consider culture, society and personal beliefs of both you and the artist. Immerse yourself: be influenced by this artist. What kind of art can you produce to reflect the artist/movement and represent yourself and/or your concerns? Exactly how does the artist influence you? Be aware of what was going on in the world during the time your artist was working and be aware of what IS going on in the world now, as you work. Are/were there wars? Are/were civil/gay/youth/womens/immigrant rights an issue for your artist? For you? Consider social history, myths and culture and their influence on the work of your artist, and on your work.

The final product is your personal work of art and your artist’s statement (see below). Your final presentation may be a performance piece, installation, cookbook, mandala, painting, game, quilt, sculpture, video, poster, street art, etc.... Choose wisely. Your work must exhibit a strong connection to the artist you research. You must be totally familiar with the artist you choose.

ARTIST’S STATEMENT (a brief paper stating your purpose or intent of your final project)

1. discuss your influences (artist/movement/culture/politics/society/religion/ economics/technology) and how these influences shape the artwork you made.
2. Explain how your artwork specifically represents you. Did you include symbols or imagery personal to you? Are color/ shape (form)/texture/value or composition important factors? If so, how?
3. Explain your choice for the medium of your artwork (sculpture/drawing/book/poster/painting/installation/digital/etc...).