



## AP<sup>®</sup> Art History 2002 Sample Student Responses

**The materials included in these files are intended for use by AP teachers for course and exam preparation in the classroom; permission for any other use must be sought from the Advanced Placement Program<sup>®</sup>. Teachers may reproduce them, in whole or in part, in limited quantities, for face-to-face teaching purposes but may not mass distribute the materials, electronically or otherwise. These materials and any copies made of them may not be resold, and the copyright notices must be retained as they appear here. This permission does not apply to any third-party copyrights contained herein.**

These materials were produced by Educational Testing Service<sup>®</sup> (ETS<sup>®</sup>), which develops and administers the examinations of the Advanced Placement Program for the College Board. The College Board and Educational Testing Service (ETS) are dedicated to the principle of equal opportunity, and their programs, services, and employment policies are guided by that principle.

The College Board is a national nonprofit membership association dedicated to preparing, inspiring, and connecting students to college and opportunity. Founded in 1900, the association is composed of more than 4,200 schools, colleges, universities, and other educational organizations. Each year, the College Board serves over three million students and their parents, 22,000 high schools, and 3,500 colleges, through major programs and services in college admission, guidance, assessment, financial aid, enrollment, and teaching and learning. Among its best-known programs are the SAT<sup>®</sup>, the PSAT/NMSQT<sup>®</sup>, and the Advanced Placement Program<sup>®</sup> (AP<sup>®</sup>). The College Board is committed to the principles of equity and excellence, and that commitment is embodied in all of its programs, services, activities, and concerns.

Copyright © 2002 by College Entrance Examination Board. All rights reserved. College Board, Advanced Placement Program, AP, SAT, and the acorn logo are registered trademarks of the College Entrance Examination Board. APIEL is a trademark owned by the College Entrance Examination Board. PSAT/NMSQT is a registered trademark jointly owned by the College Entrance Examination Board and the National Merit Scholarship Corporation. Educational Testing Service and ETS are registered trademarks of Educational Testing Service.

# A

Influenced greatly by the Impressionists

6. The city of Calais commissioned this sculpture to memorialize an event from the city's past.

Identify the sculptor. Discuss ways in which the sculptor's conception, which was not acceptable to city officials, broke with traditional notions of heroic sculpture. (10 minutes)

This piece, by Auguste Rodin, is called the Burghers of Calais. It depicted a heroic tale where a handful of men chose to give up their lives in order to save the lives of Calais' citizens. The piece itself depicts their march through the streets to what they thought would be their execution. This piece was unacceptable to city officials because it does not ~~depict~~ portray the "burghers" of Calais as heroic, valiant men. They are obviously deeply troubled men. <sup>Today's</sup> Rodin used deep drillwork in order to make shadows stand out around the men's eyes. The group seem hopeless and downcast. They do not go to meet their ~~deaths~~ presumed deaths without fear, but rather they ~~seem~~ are unmanned by their fate. For example one man holds his head in despair and lets out a silent scream of agony. City officials wanted stoic, idealized figures - certainly not scared, older men. Additionally, Rodin cut off the base of the statue, instead of putting it on a pedestal above the ~~group~~ crowd, so that viewers would feel more connected with the piece. ~~They~~ Viewers could walk around it. Rodin's conception of the piece was unacceptable because he portrayed the individuals suffering from real fear, rather than the ~~classic~~ ~~are~~ heroes of classical Greek that the city officials envisioned. Furthermore, the clothing of the men did not fit in with the traditional concept of heroism. Their clothes are drab and ordinary. Most heroic sculpture depicted people nude, or at least in rich robes to depict not only <sup>a</sup> heroic ~~inner~~ inner life but also a rich outer life.

# A

6. The city of Calais commissioned this sculpture to memorialize an event from the city's past.

Identify the sculptor. Discuss ways in which the sculptor's conception, which was not acceptable to city officials, broke with traditional notions of heroic sculpture. (10 minutes)

It is evident why the sculptor's conception broke with traditional notions of heroic sculpture. First and foremost, the figures in the sculpture are bare footed. Most of the figures look distraught and weep, and some even look sad and hurt. ~~When heroes are usually~~ When sculptures of heroes are usually made, the heroes are idealized and are portrayed as being strong and flawless. They are usually clothed nicely and are shown with a stern or sometimes happy look as oppose to looking hurt or sad. These are some of the reasons why this piece broke with traditional notions of heroic sculpture. The sculptor portrayed the people <sup>not</sup> after the event instead of portraying them when they look "ideally pleasant".