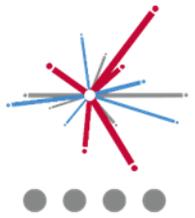


Ark Pioneer Learning at Home

Extended Curriculum

ART



Work to be completed

- Work 1: Read 'Resistance through sculpture' (Pages 1-5)
- Work 2: Answer the questions (Page 6)
- Work 2: Design a sculpture for your community (Page 7)

Aim High (Page 8)

Resources / links to help with work:

- At protest site, artists paint it 'Black Lives Matter' <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D1Im12P3pT0>
- How to make political art <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JMVd5k2a2IM>
- Art is a weapon for social change: Dr Tammy L Brown <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7o6kbRBFLdI>
- Art as activism https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KLg8LMK_Ct4

How will this work be checked?

Each week you will be given 'red pen work' to carry out corrections on the learning that you are doing at home.

If you complete your work to a really high standard please email a picture to your form tutor or to info@arkpioneer.org and we will upload the best examples to celebrate on our website!

How much time should I be studying and what happens if I don't finish all my work?

For core curriculum subjects you are expected to do 30min each day as a minimum. Those subjects are English language, English literature, Maths, Science, History and Geography. These subjects all have a weekly quiz and will be checked in on by your form teacher when they call each week.

All other subjects are 'Extended Curriculum' and they should be done after you have finished the Core Curriculum tasks for the day. You should plan to do work in different subjects each day. We recommend that pupils do one hour per week in each of the 'extended curriculum' subjects.

We recognise that it is not possible for all pupils to complete all work given the exceptional circumstance. Please speak with your form tutor about the work if it is becoming unmanageable.



Aim high



Have integrity



Be kind



Model determination

Why is protest art important?

The 20th century philosopher Theodor Adorno famously wrote that “all art is an uncommitted crime”. What he meant was simply that by its very nature art challenges the status quo. Throughout history, artists have reacted against oppression, violence, injustice and inequalities. They have stood up for the voiceless and marginalised. Protest art challenges traditional boundaries, hierarchies and rules imposed by those in power. It’s an act of defiance. And it is hugely important as it can influence the thinking of the general public, as well as leaders and politicians. Often images speak louder than words. Art can make a message accessible and universal.



Resistance through Sculpture



From left, "Bridge" by Glenn Kaino; Tommie Smith (center) and John Carlos at the 1968 Summer Olympics.

THE CLENCHED FIST, a symbol of Black Power and strength in the face of adversity, is showing up in museums. The historic gesture reflects the current moment in which many groups, frustrated with the political climate and erosion of democratic norms, are marching for social justice and raising their voices and fists in calls for change. The symbol is resonating with a new generation and finding its way into the work of contemporary artists.

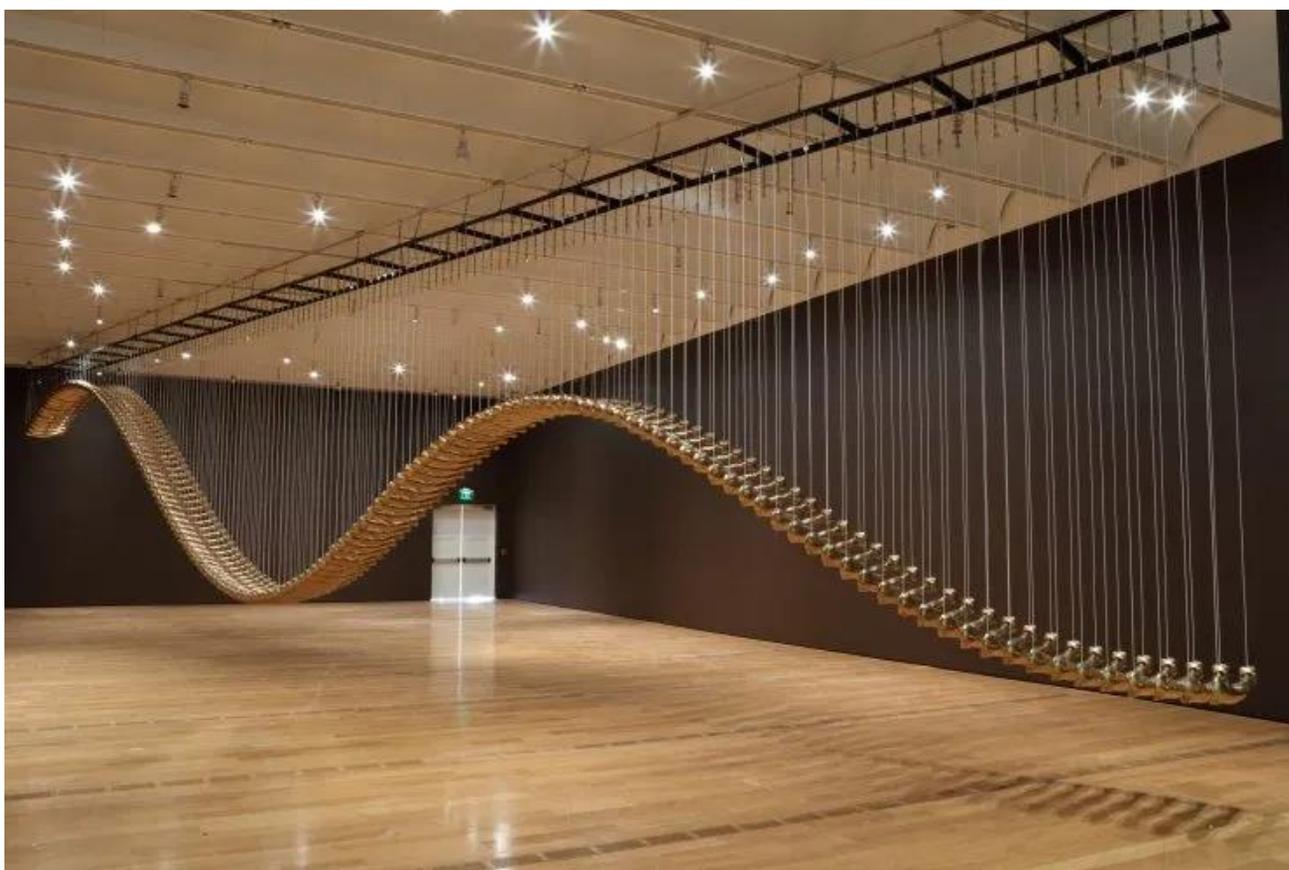
A 100-foot-long sculpture composed of 150 suspended forearms with clenched fists is on view at the High Museum of Art in Atlanta. "Bridge" (2014) is the first artwork Los Angeles-based Glenn Kaino made in collaboration with gold-medal sprinter Tommie Smith.

Fifty years ago, Smith stood on the medal podium at the 1968 Summer Olympics in Mexico City and raised his fist in silent protest. (Bronze medalist John Carlos raised his fist, too.) They objected to global human rights abuses and wanted to raise awareness about the fight for civil rights in the United States. The image was seen around the world and served as an example of how individual actions can have outsized influence.

A half century later, Smith's action is echoed in the silent protests some NFL players are waging at the start of their football games—taking a knee during the National Anthem to make a statement about racial injustice and police killing unarmed black men. Former San Francisco 49ers quarterback Colin Kaepernick was the first player to take a knee and sacrificed his football career as a result.

Designed to connect the past and present, "Bridge" was created with casts of Smith's arm. The sculpture is featured in "With Drawn Arms: Glenn Kaino & Tommie Smith," the result of a multiyear collaboration between the artist and athlete, the exhibition explores Smith's story, the intersection of sports and politics, and the power of protest.

“The image of Tommie’s silent protest on the victory stand has become an iconic symbol of resistance and unity for generations. Our goal with this project is to ensure that Tommie’s message resonates for years to come.”
— Glenn Kaino



“Bridge represents a path connected to the past that leads forward from the present. The work opens up the salute for new interpretation, reconciles a historic record and honors the personal memory of Smith’s momentous action.” — High Museum of Art.

IN PHILADELPHIA, an enormous Afro pick with a clenched fist on the handle was installed in Thomas Paine Plaza across from City Hall last year. Composed of aluminum and steel, “All Power to All People” (2017) by Hank Willis Thomas stands more than eight feet tall.

Thomas's Afro pick sculpture was part of Monument Lab: Philadelphia (2017), a citywide project organized by Monument Lab, a national public art and history initiative based in Philadelphia. In partnership with Mural Arts Philadelphia, Monument Lab worked with 20 artists to place temporary monuments in 10 of the city's parks and public squares.

“All Power to All People” was sited near a statue of Mayor Frank L. Rizzo (1972-1980) that weeks earlier had been defaced with the spray-painted phrase “Black Power,” according to the Philadelphia Tribune. Given the incident, the timing and proximity of the long-planned installation raised the profile of the public art work.

“All Power to the People” serves to highlight ideas related to community, strength, perseverance, comradeship, and resistance to oppression.
— Hank Willis Thomas



Installation view of HANK WILLIS THOMAS, “All Power to All People,” 2017

In the description for the installation, the artist emphasized the historic origins and cultural symbolism of the work. Thomas said: "The origin of the Afro pick dates back to the time of ancient Egyptians as an article of status and cultural belonging. The clenched black fist comb in particular is associated with the 1970s Black Power Movement. As an accessory of a hairstyle, it represented counterculture and civil rights during one of the most important eras of American history. It exists today as many things to different people; it is worn as adornment, a political emblem, and signature of collective identity. The Afro pick continues to develop itself as a testament to innovation. This piece serves to highlight ideas related to community, strength, perseverance, comradeship, and resistance to oppression."



Installation view of HANK WILLIS THOMAS, "All Power to All People," 2017

Paul M. Farber, artistic director of Monument Lab, said in a statement. "Thomas's sculpture was both the talk of the town and a deeply important intervention into the ways we think about racial and gender justice in public monuments.

Activity: Answer the following questions. Each answer should be at least 4 sentences.

1. In what ways can sculpture show unity and resistance?
2. Why are some sculptures being destroyed?
3. Do you think they should be destroyed? Why/why not?
4. What type of sculpture would go in their place?



Activity: Design a sculpture for your local community



ELIZABETH CATLETT, "Black Unity," 1968

Success Criteria:

- ✓ Sketch your design lightly
- ✓ Add tone to show form
- ✓ Ensure that the direction of light is clear
- ✓ Blend tones together
- ✓ The sculpture must be designed to have a positive impact on your community
- ✓ Include the dimensions of your sculpture
- ✓ Say where your sculpture will be displayed and reasons for that location

Aim High

Create a research page on the history of the clenched fist as a symbol of resistance.

