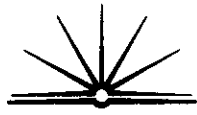


Time plays a very important role in the artist's practice. The artist's place in time affects the way they make. For example Jackson Pollock's ~~etc~~ abstract works ~~effe~~ are effected by the time period they are made in, as is Marcel Duchamp's artwork "L.H.O.O.Q.". Some other artists that are affected by their place in time include Rosaline Gascoigne and Claude Monet.

In the 1940's Jackson Pollock (1912-1956) became the leader of Abstract ~~Ex~~ Expressionism. This movement resulted in New York being the centre of the art world instead of Paris. The main reason for Pollock's leadership was for the technique he created known as "Action Painting". This technique involved Pollock laying large pieces of canvases on the floor and walking around them. This was in order for Pollock to become a part of the "painting ritual." As he walked around the canvas he usually



splashed, dripped or poured the paint onto the canvas and this was usually done with a stick. Pollock hardly used a paintbrush. The result of this was expressive yet still controlled paintings of swirlings and entwined patterns and lines.

Pollock's practice was affected by the time he was living in, which was when barriers of traditional paintings were let down.

One of the influences in Pollock's life was C.G. Jung whom Pollock visited. He made the psychological analysis that Action Painting was the way that the unconscious mind "naturally created myths and symbols and these need to be expressed through art". Through this Pollock developed the visual language which became internationally recognised. Another influence for Pollock was Picasso for his ideas that the traditional paintings rules could be



broken.

Pollock's works were completely abstract without a hint of representational images. He broke all the traditional rules of painting.

Pollock's works were majorly influenced by the time he was living in.

Another practice used is appropriation.

~~APPROPRIATION~~ Appropriation is defined in "Art History" by Marilyn Stokstad as the representation of a pre-existing image as one's own. Basically it ~~means~~ means to take a familiar image and change its context to give it a new meaning.

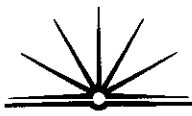
Marcel Duchamp ~~(1887-1968)~~ (1887-1968) could be considered one of the first appropriators.

Duchamp took ready-made images and made them art simply by saying they were so. This was in order to challenge the traditional art views. He was a Dada artist and tried to be indifferent to art. He challenged the traditional view

of art with his ready mades eg a bicycle wheel, a urinal and the image of the ~~more~~ "Mona Lisa"

Duchamp appropriated the ~~the~~ Mona Lisa in a 1919 piece entitled "L.H.O.O.O." It was a postcard size image of the ~~more~~ Mona Lisa and Duchamp drew a moustache on it with pencil. He targeted the Mona Lisa because ~~that~~ it's a very significant piece of "great art" Duchamp tried to mock Leonardo Da Vinci's homosexuality. He wanted ~~to~~ to bring the ~~better~~ belief that the Mona Lisa was Da Vinci dressed as a woman out into the open. This was in order to make fun of the art world of Europe ~~and~~ who were most ~~to~~ likely homophobic.

Duchamp's artwork L.H.O.O.O. was affected by the time he was living in and the past, through appropriating this image he tried to show the reservations

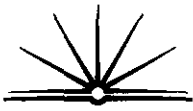


which were held against homosexuality

Like Marcel Duchamp, Rosalie Cascoigne (1917-) also ~~also~~ used ready made and recontextualised them. "Monaro (1989)" is an assemblage made out of wooden drink crates. The use of Schweppes drink crates reveals her sentiments about local time and places. The gold background and black letters appear to flow into each other to create the shrub and dry grass of the Monaro landscape.

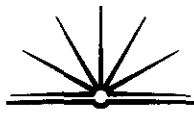
Monaro is an area outside of Canberra where Cascoigne used to live and through making this artwork we are able to see how Cascoigne felt about her urban environment. ~~Through~~ using ~~recu~~

Through using ~~recu~~ recyclables, Cascoigne is making a statement about the way Australian society was 30 or 40 years ago.



Like Jackson Pollock, Claude Monet enjoyed painting landscapes and like Pollock Monet tried to break down the rules of traditional painting, although he used an entirely different ~~technique~~ practice to achieve this.

Claude Monet (1840-1928) used an ~~was an~~ Impressionist style to create his works. Impressionism is characterised as the concentration to ~~produce his paintings~~ capture original images to produce light reflected paintings. Basically impressionists tried to rebel against traditional methods of paintings which were usually painted in dark sharp colours and showing as much detail as possible. Monet was the leader of the Impressionists and they didn't want to paint that way. Instead they wanted to paint images ~~that~~ which captured the beauty of the ~~see~~ landscape and the mood of the scene.



Monet loved painting landscapes and he used short brushstrokes which often appeared to be spots of paint rather than lines.

Many people saw this as messy or ~~unfinished~~ unfinished. Often when you looked at Monet's work at a short distance you were unable to ~~see~~ see an image, but if you stepped back you were able to see a beautiful scene.

Monet's paintings were affected by the the he was ~~a~~ living in because, like Pollock, he tried to break down the traditional rules of painting.

Throughout his life time Monet painted as ~~a~~ much as 2500 paintings. He also began to experiment with ~~new~~ light and water. Monet enjoyed painting water reflecting light. He often painted ^{the same} ~~same~~ image at different times of the day as the light changed.

Monet also painted in different seasons. He painted several long series as the weather



and colour changed. For example he painted "Haystacks" 15 times and a long series of "water Lillies". Monet became known for this.

At the beginning Monet's and other impressionist's paintings were misunderstood and rejected. But eventually Impressionism art became liked and popular. Impressionism enriched art and taught people to be open to new styles of art. Claude Monet as the leader of Impressionism played a significant role in this.

Jackson Pollock, Marcel Duchamp, Rosalie Cascoigne and Claude Monet have all ~~bee~~ had their art practices affected by time.