



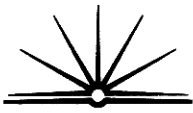
9 "Art reflects the social values of a particular time & place."

Artists use artworks, not only to provide the world with something to look at, but as a vehicle for communicating to the world the social values of their time. Artists are influenced greatly by their societies & social conventions which is ultimately reflected in their art, as a means of praising or criticising the society & world they live in.

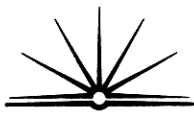
Genoque artist Antennas
Centieschi aggressively attacks the social values of her society while male-dominated & when



never were marginalised
because they were seen as
unintellectual & incapable of
achieving the various goals of men.
The patriarchal society & its
other containment was ~~strong~~
ultimately shown to Antoinette
in the most of a revolting
form as she was raped by her
teacher. She became the first
woman ever to convict a rapist
& her aggressive attack on
the patriarchal society was
well reported in her art works
as she depicted dramatically
dejected biblical female
heroes in her art to show
how the female race can
rise above the male race.
She attacked males & the
social views that they were



The most important gender
both emotionally & physically.
Her famous painting, Judith
Slaying Holofernes is a depiction
of a biblical tale from the
Old Testament which shows
the woman as the hero, capable
of contributing power, just like
a man. The Subjective Frame
of the painting consists of
darkness, in the guise of
Judith and her companion
holding each the head of
Holofernes as they dig a knife
into his throat, and ^{with} ~~and~~
blood stream above the
crumpled white sheet he
desperately lies across. His red
blood greatly contrast with
the deep blue of Judith's gown
which reflects the power that



women are purely capable of.

The painting is dark & dramatic,
coming from the Baroque
period & loose contrasts are
used to highlight the female
individual power.

Antennas, in her painting
literally attacked male
domination as she showed a

woman was ^{just a} capable of evoking

pain & torture that was

her art greatly reflects the
potential ~~social values of a particular~~

& how they marginalised a

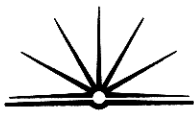
undermined the role of

women & merely intellectual
things.

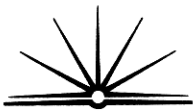
The 19th century was the time

of the industrial revolution,

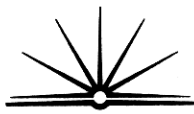
when there became an



Increasing industrialisation & urbanisation in the world, when the natural world was becoming marginalised by the increasing society which was based on reproduction & power of the machine as it was influenced by new technological & scientific breakthroughs. At this time, social values had to be supported & reinforced. Also at this time people, especially the Romantics & The Realists began more appreciation of the natural world & natural world, which was not brought along by the machine & new technology. Many people - social workers were forced off farms to



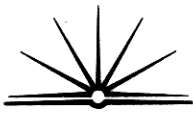
work in factories. Mullet, in
his artwork, The Gleaners reflects
the social values of the time
& how they understood human
workers & the natural world
as a dependent source of
living. The subjective frame
of this artwork ~~is~~ consists
of three women, gleaners, who
are in a ~~the~~ harvested field
in search of extra grain
that has been left behind.
Their connection to the natural
world is shown in their
clothes as they wear colours
that match those of the
natural world. A rhythmic
flow is created by Mullet
in the picture in the
bent necks, & backs, of the



to honor a worthy, lively colour
have been used to depict
these workers as ~~the~~ highly
dignified & socially uncorrupted
beings who continue to do their
jobs the hard way as it has
now become a way of life.

Mullet reports the social
values of that particular time
& place - during the Industrial
Revolution by showing how
the peasant workers still
~~remained~~ continued to work
hard & appreciate the
natural world, a world
which was being marginalized
due to industrialization &
growing dependence on technology.

Duck and the Duckies



reflect the social values
of the the world after the
WWI, when people's thinking
had been turned upside
down due to the mass destruction
a corruptive power of war.

Duchamp was an artist who
set out to make a mockery
the society that has made
such things possible in the
world, and he questioned the
criticised the precision and
purpose of art, a rejection
of an artificial a term provoking
world through his artwork.

his famous painting 220A -
~~Woman~~ ~~Woman~~ Lisa with a mustache -
is a representation of Lisa
with a mustache
a word down a her. In this
work he is not criticizing



Leonardo's work isn't criticizing
the society that he'd been used
regards for it, a society which
was atrocious, a vile in his eyes.
He is making a critical attack
on society - but he had a respect
many as he made a mockery
of the social values which had
led to mass destruction and
vile, inhuman behaviour.

Art reflects the social values
of a particular time and place
as artists use their art as
a means of communicating
ideas about society - whether
those ideas are critical or
praising or going against social
values all together.