



Ch. 31.2-4 Presentation



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Modernist Art- Darian

Modern art is a term given to works made in the time of the World Wars and the following struggles. These works are a complete break from tradition and standard, turning to abstractionism and Surrealism, which focus more on the symbolism and personal value to the artist, as well as global political statements that beg for change in a tumultuous world.

Pisupo Lua Afe

Pisupo Lua Afe (Corned beef 2000). Michael Tuffery. 1994 CE. Flattened tin cans of corned beef.

- ❖ Content: A bull made of the tin cans of corned beef. Part of a series of life-size bulls. *Pisupo* is a generic term for canned food in the Samoan language.
- ❖ Style: Part of a New Zealand pride movement as well as a political statement about the negative global impact of trade on Samoan life.
- ❖ Context: Tuffery wanted to draw attention to the health issues that corned beef caused the Samoan people to have, as well as the environmental chaos that the introduction of cows did to the Samoan island.



Pisupo Lua Afe in Historical Context

As the tensions of global war fell away, innovation began to sweep across the world. This included big projects like nuclear power and hydroelectric dams, as well as smaller innovations like canned food. The introduction of canned food to Samoa (where Tuffery's mother is from) caused several health issues among the peoples, and the introduction of cows on waterways and landscapes. These ecological and environmental plagued many parts of the world and even kick-started several movements for keeping the environment clean (Clean Air Act of 1970, Earth Day, the US Environmental Protections Agency). The new global era of canned foods and imported goods also causes an undermining of traditional farming practices that had survived Polynesia for centuries.

Spiral Jetty

Spiral Jetty. Robert Smithson. 1970 CE. Mud, salt crystals, and rocks.

- ❖ Content: A recently resurfaced spiral of rock and salt crystals in Salt Lake, Utah.
- ❖ Style: Semi-permanent land sculpture, recently resurfaced in the past decade.
- ❖ Context: Made as a gesture and usually experienced by its documentation. The nature of nature and its unwillingness to bend to the will of the creations of mankind is apparent in the sculpture's appearance and disappearance, as well as its change in appearance due to the movement of water.



Spiral Jetty in Historical Context

Much like Tuffery's tin bull, Smithsonian's jetty is also a call to appreciate the beauty of nature. The superpowers of the, in all their innovative glory, were not in tune with the negative effects that pesticide and herbicide use, industrial waste disposal, and radiation had on the rest of the world. Smithsonian's spiral jetty in fact forces us to appreciate nature and its inability to be controlled by man, regardless of how he chooses to manipulate the world around him. This call to nature makes us hyper-aware of the damage done to our planet, and may even be a motivating factor to keep the planet clean.

Black-on-Black ceramic vessel

Black-on-black ceramic vessel. Maria Martinez. C. 1939 CE. Blackware ceramic.

- ❖ Content: A blackware ceramic *olla* (Spanish for “cooking pot”) with abstract black guaco Puebloan designs possibly referring to a prayer to rain.
- ❖ Style: Ms. Martinez pioneered the art of the black ceramic, which uses powdered manure in the fire to get the blackened clay. Part of a movement to bring light to Puebloan culture.
- ❖ Context: Martinez hoped to open up the designs of the Pueblo culture to people across the world, and to show the modern Pueblo connections to that of the ancient Pueblo culture through shape, design, and material.



Black on black ceramic vessel in Historical Context

During the Cold War, Latin America was beginning to take strong cultural identity pride. Several nationalist movements throughout Latin America attempted to free themselves from the colonialist hold on economy the Americas and Europe had over them, especially around the time period the vessel was made. They were beginning to take on their ancestral identity, as well as embracing the new modern world and their place in it. This pot adds to that identity, making it a symbol of pure independence for people in the Puebloan area.

31-2-Decolonization and Nation Building

P- Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire lost their empires

- Colonies and dependencies transferred to the victors, more specifically Great Britain and Japan

P/C- In Asian countries with long standing colonial rule, new states benefited

- Viable industries, communications networks, and education systems (India)

E- In African countries, decolonized nations faced critical economic problems and disunity

- Most Latin American nations achieved political independence
 - Kinship arose among Latin American, African, and Asian Countries

31-2a - New Nations in S and SE Asia - Tiffany

S & C- After the splitting between India and Pakistan the states became different from each other. Pakistan defined themselves based on religion and came under military control. While India was religiously diverse and considerably industrialized.

P- War between Pakistan and India broke out in 1947 over Kashmir (Decision by the Hindu leader joining a state without consulting his subjects). This continuously remains a flash point with new clashes about this in the 2000's

P & C- Japan supported anti-British Indian nationalist in a way to weaken their enemy. Many Asian nationalist came to see Japanese victories over the British and Dutch. A man named Achmad Sukarno cooperated with the Japanese in hope that they could expel the Dutch.

P- In 1946, The United States gave the Philippine Islands their rightful independence but still retained close economic ties and leases on military bases.



31-2b - The Struggle for Independence in Africa - Benjamin

Algerian Independence

- P/E: France granted Political and economic rights to Algerians but the Algerians weren't content with the deal.
- S: Vietnamese military victory helped provoke a nationalist uprising in Algeria, during which both sides acted brutally.
- I/E/P: Algeria gained independence in 1962, but due to the fact no one had technical training, the economy suffered. Luckily, somehow, France and Algeria kept close ties and France eventually helped out Algeria and their country.
- I: Independence was achieved in most of Sub-Saharan Africa through negotiation, not revolution

31-2b - The Struggle for Independence in Africa - Benjamin

C- Languages introduced by colonial governments were useful in building multiethnic coalitions, while networks of roads and railroads built to promote colonial exports

Kwame Nkrumah: Graduated from Catholic school and Government teacher training in America. He was influenced by leaders like W.E.B DuBois and Marcus Garvey. While in Britain, he joined the Kenyan Nationalist Jomo Kenyatta. Went back to home country of Ghana and became Prime Minister.

31-2b - The Struggle for Independence in Africa - Benjamin

Kenyan Independence

S- Small but influential group of wealthy white planters claimed that the Kikuyu were violently protesting, which proved they weren't ready for independence. They called this movement the Mau Mau.

P- Violence escalates and British come in and hunt down movement leaders and imprison them, including Kenyatta. Released in 1961, Kenyatta worked with British to write a constitution for an independent Kenya, and Kenyatta was declared Kenya's first president.

31-2b - The Struggle for Independence in Africa - Benjamin

French African Colonies Independence

- I: Promises made during WWII by the Free French Movement of General Charles de Gaulle at a Conference in Brazzaville seemed to offer changes with no independence.
- P: Offered a more democratic government, broad suffrage, greater access to employment in colonial government, and better education and healthcare
- P: African patriotism prevailed in all of France's West African and Equatorial African colonies. Guinea, under the dynamic leadership of Sékou Touré , gained full independence in 1958 and the others in 1960.

31-2b - The Struggle for Independence in Africa - Benjamin

Belgian Congo Independence

- I: Contending political and ethnic groups found external allies; some were supported by Cuba and the Soviet Union, while others were supported by the West or by business groups tied to the rich mines.
- P: Mobuto Sese Seko seized power in a military coup that included the assassination of Patrice Lumumba, the nation's first prime minister. Once in power, Mobuto maintained one of the region's most corrupt governments until driven from power in 1997.

31-2b - The Struggle for Independence in Africa - Benjamin

South African Independence

- S: Apartheid: While South Africa had gained independence from Britain, blacks and whites were still separated
- S: Discrimination and segregation in housing, education, and employment confined the lives of people of mixed parentage (10 percent of the population) and South Asians (less than 3 percent).
- P: The government created fictional African “homelands” as a way of denying the African majority citizenship and political rights. These “homelands” were located in poor regions far from the more dynamic and prosperous urban and industrial areas, just like the Amerindians.
- Nelson Mandela: Ended Apartheid through non violent protests. Mandela was arrested for life, but later was released due to the growing opposition.

31-2c - The Quest for Economic Freedom in Latin America - Dawson

P/E - Even though Latin American countries were independent, Americans as well as Europeans still dominated Latin American countries through economics in Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, and Cuba.

P - Latin American political leaders experimented with programs that would constrain foreign investors and/or promote local efforts to industrialize the economy.

E - Foreigners controlled Chile's copper, Cuba's sugar production, Colombia's coffee, and Guatemala's bananas productions, all of the leading exports of these Latin American countries.



31-2c - The Quest for Economic Freedom in Latin America - Dawson



Mexico:

S - Massive gap between the rich and the poor which greatly divided the country. The rapid population growth, migration, and political corruption made lifting the nation's poor extremely undermined.

P - The Revolutionary Constitution of 1917 allowed a form of Economic Nationalism.

I - Because of the millions of poor individuals and the terrible living situations, mass migrations were taken to the United States in want for a better life.

E - The Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) controlled Mexico in the 1990's. Along with the PRI, economic power was held at the top of the society with nearly only 2,000 elite families controlling the nation's wealth.

31-2c - The Quest for Economic Freedom in Latin America - Dawson



Guatemala:

P - An American corporation (The United Fruit Company) was the largest landowner in Guatemala. The American company controlled infrastructure, mostly being railroads and ports. Jacobo Arbenz Guzman, elected in 1951, advocated land reforms, to reduce American Political Influence, and advocated closer ties to the Soviet Union.

E- Guzman was friendly to communism causing the CIA to remove Arbenz, condemning the poor nation to instability and civil wars devastating the country.

31-2c - The Quest for Economic Freedom in Latin America - Dawson



Cuba:

S - High unemployment and slow growth afflicted Cuba.

E - Americans controlled many aspects of the Cuban Economy, including sugar production, banking, transportation, tourism and public utilities during the 1950s. Sugar was 80% of the countries exports that brought 25% of the countries wealth. The profits Cuban's made went to the United States or the small majority of Cuban elites.

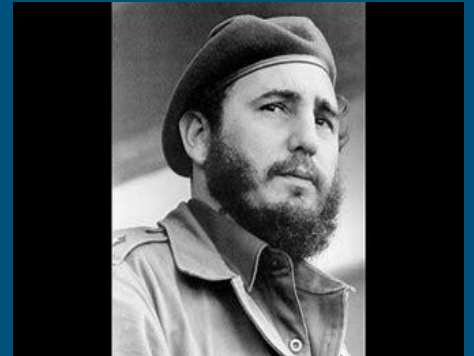
31-2c - The Quest for Economic Freedom in Latin America - Dawson

Cuba:

P - Fulgencio Batista, a former military leader, illegally seized power in Cuba. However, Batista's hostility and anger gave rise to Fidel Castro (1927-2016). Castro was a young lawyer who led multiple revolutions, with his big win in 1956 where he established a successful revolution. While working with Guevara, both Guevara and Castro believed that a confrontation with the United States was inevitable.

I - Castro revolutionized the economy and worked with Ernesto Guevara.

E - Castro seized and redistributed land, lowered urban rent, and raised wages, which helped give 15% of nation's wealth to the poor.



31-2c - The Quest for Economic Freedom in Latin America - Dawson

US Response to Cuba:

P - Commitment to breaking economic and political of the United States in Cuba as well as taking social reforms led to conflicts with the United States. The United States planned to overthrow Castro but failed incredibly. The Eisenhower Administration planned the operation, but J. F. Kennedy carried out the mission and the embarrassment. The event is known as “Bay of the Pigs.” With fear of another military attack, Cuba prepared missiles, bombers, and nuclear weapons. Cubans saw that revolutions could successfully challenge foreign American authority.

E - The United States attempted to destabilize the economy and undermine Castro.



31-3 & 31-3a - Beyond a Bipolar World / The Third World - Alyssa Kate

S- During the cold war the Eastern and Western powers remained in a non-violent war known as the cold war. This impacted the social interaction of not only individual citizens, but also government officials. This Cold War lasted about 45 years.

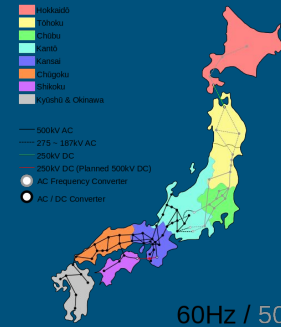
P- Throughout the war nationalists craved for political freedom and release from the communist rule. Results of this unrest include a military coup and government overthrow in Egypt by France, Great Britain, and Israel. Overall government dissatisfaction became a normality during this era.

I- Local interaction became limited due to differing political opinions, causing internal conflict. International interaction remained strained as a result of the superpower control and conflict around the world. One well known result of the Cold War was the “iron curtain”. This ideological barrier, paired with the Berlin Wall, divided the already mentally divided country into a physically separated land.

C- Focusing individually on Germany, the division in political beliefs drove a wedge between the two groups and resulted in separate innovations and traditions being formed. Anti- war movements, art, literature, and personal experiences of WWI and WWII encouraged this cultural divide even further.

E- After the war many countries sought economic reconstruction and economic freedom from the superpowers. Many nations considered themselves “non aligned”. This allowed for less powerful countries to extract money from the larger ones. As industries began to grow and reconstruct many opportunities for jobs and agricultural advancement also contributed to the economic security of the world.

31-3b Japan - Natalie

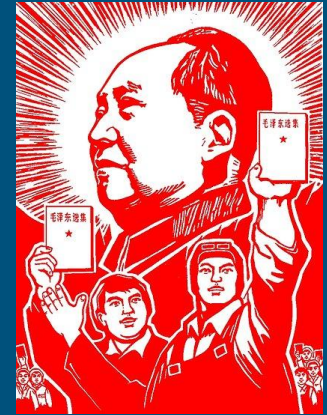


P - Signed a peace treaties with most of its former enemies and stayed abstinent from wars

E - Focused on rebuilding their industries and resources. Now a force for economic development rather than a military occupier. Controls were placed by peace conditions ensured their lack of attention to military forces at this time.

C - Constructed modern and efficient power grid (1951-1970) that produced 60 million kilowatts of electricity.. Steel production and shipbuilding developed rapidly. This placed Japan among world leaders in both of these industries.

31-3b China - Natalie



S/P - Mao Zedong established the People's Republic of China with the Soviet Union as their ally. However, they diverged politically due to Zedong's strong focus on the peasantry and the Soviet's focus on the industrial working class

S/P - Mao's Great Leap forward designed to propel China into the ranks of the world industrial powers by maximizing the output of small-scale, village-level industries. Instituted mass collectivization in agriculture. This fails bringing China to an era of famine and that resulted in the loss of 20-30 million deaths.

31-3b China's Cultural Revolution - Natalie

S/P - Radical program established in 1966

Ordered the mass mobilization of Chinese youth into Red Guard Units designed to ward off the stagnation and bureaucratization the Zedong saw in the Soviet Union

Half-Million Deaths and 3 million purged by 1971 from executions, beatings, and incarcerations of teachers, party officials, and intellectuals for “bourgeois values”

Mao Zedong admitted that attacks had gotten out of hand and reestablished order

New cooperation between People's Republic of China and United states by the joining of China into the United Nations on the Security Council



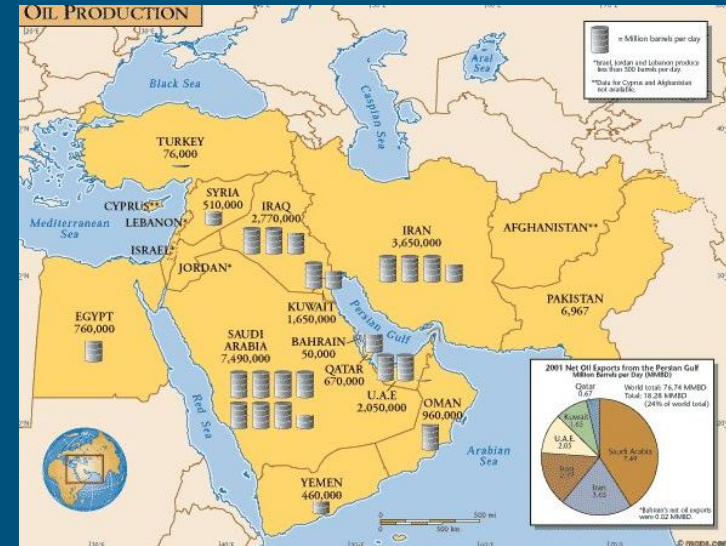
31-3c - The Middle East - Tiffany

P- After the French Mandate ended in 1943, Middle East countries became independent. However, the two world wars left indirect British control that was later overthrown by military coups.

P & I- The Jewish people sought a safe haven in Palestine from the nazi's, which caused the British to favor the Zionist Jews. Palestinian Arabs suspected that the Zionist were aiming for an independent state for themselves. This caused the arabs to attack the British in 1936. After the war, the General Assembly voted on splitting Palestine into two states one Jewish and one Arab.

E- In 1960 the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries formed because of the enormous oil wealth in the Middle East. However, the implications of using oil as an economic weapon against countries caused prices to slowly rise up and money insecurity.

P- Oil Politics intersected in October 1973 because countries could gain high revenues by controlling world production. This caused surprise attacks by countries like Syria and Egypt against Israel.



31-d & 31-4 - The Emergence of Environmental Concerns / Conclusion - Dawson

S- Both The Soviet Union and the United States suffered struggles between civilians. Each side of the war showed corruption, injustice, and unfairness.

P- Alliances between the Soviet Union and the United States did not last post World War Two. After the war, both sides prepared for new competing militaries. Each side sought military advancements to increase the power of their militaries.

I- Massive armies with sophisticated weapons, including nuclear weaponry begin to defend the United States and other powerful states. Many countries began to find peace after the wars.

E- Post Cold War, many economic reforms were in set to better off the economy. As industrialization increased, pollution and degradation of the environment increased developing global concerns. In response, there was put into effort a cause to have better fuel-efficient appliances and reduce air pollution by lowering speed limits.



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