

#### **Overview:**

Students use viewing, speaking, listening and writing skills to explore their own intuitive responses and interpretations of an artwork. Sound clips are played while students look at a work of art and write their feelings, thoughts and associa-tions. Valuable comprehension and discussion questions allow for a rich follow-up conversation.

Grades 4 to 12

Subjects: Art, Aesthetics, Language Arts & Writing, Social Studies, Cultural Studies

#### Pennsylvania State Standards: Arts and Humanities:

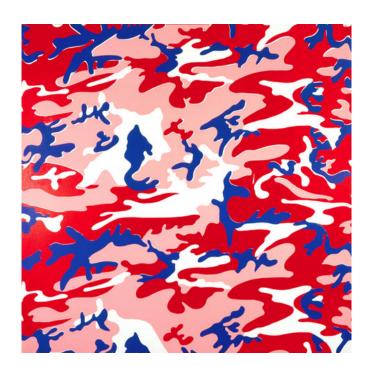
9.4.8 C Describe how the attributes of the audience's environment influence aesthetic responses

Reading, Writing, Speaking and Listening:

1.2.8 B Use and understand a variety of media and evaluate the quality of material produced. Compare and analyze how different media offer a unique perspective on the information presented.

#### **Objectives:**

- Students will describe Warhol's use of design elements
- Students will associate personal ideas and experiences with an abstract work of art
- Students will describe new thoughts and feelings about an artwork as music is added to the environment
- · Students will theorize how music or sounds influence interpretations
- Students will speculate how different environments affect our experiences of art



Andy Warhol, Camouflage, 1986 The Andy Warhol Museum, Pittsburgh; Founding Collection, Contribution The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc. © The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc. 1998.1.350

#### About the Art:

Warhol is reported to have asked his studio assistants, "What can I do that would be abstract but not really abstract?" Camouflage gave him the opportunity to work with both an abstract pattern and an immediately recognizable image, rich in associations. Unlike military motifs, Warhol's camouflage paintings reflect bright synthetic and inorganic colors, which would not provide a veil or disguise in any landscape. Created by artists at the military's request, camouflage dates from the early 20th century. It was first used for concealment of equipment, and then for uniforms. As Warhol invented more camouflage works he incorporated the pattern into his self-portraits. In these works, the juxtaposition of identity and disguise mirrors the artist's lifelong struggle to gain notoriety while keeping his own private life hidden.

Warhol also collaborated with the fashion designer Stephen Sprouse to create a line of camouflage clothing. This apparel brought the association of war into high fashion, although women dressed in camouflage gowns did not blend in, but instead attracted attention in urban settings. Over the past few decades the military has struggled to create an effective urban camouflage uniform, but hasn't succeeded because the environment is constantly changing. Unfettered by such concerns, the main interest of contemporary urban clothing designers is to make a bold statement.

#### Points of View:

Having been in the military, this piece reminds me of the impact on our society by the military industrial complex. Much of its influence is camouflaged. It is woven into our national infrastructure as technological improvements, communi-cations and security; while some military influence is readily apparent in the fashions young people wear. This piece reminds me that it is not so much "what you do see" as it is "what you don't see." "Can you see me?"

Rev. Thomas E. Smith, Monumental Mission Ministries

To call these paintings decorative would be short-sighted, for in manipulating the size, shape and colors of the tradi-tional military fabric—a fabric designed not to be seen—he demonstrates an almost effortless ability to summon up an entire range of art historical references, from Chinese landscapes to Monet's Water Lilies . . . Of course pretending he didn't know anything about art history was one of the many ways in which Warhol camouflaged himself. He told countless interviewers that Walt Disney was his favorite artist, while quietly amassing a collection that including paintings by Corot, Fragonard, Picasso, Fontana and Yves Klein, among others.

Bob Colacello, writer and former Warhol associate

### **Discussion Questions:**

- 1. What do you feel, think, and associate with this painting?
- 2. What do you think the painting might mean?
- 3. Where do we most often view art works? Describe that environment.
- 4. Where would you least want to put an important work of art and why?
- 5. Is the environment important to the artwork?
- 6. Is the viewer's experience important to the artwork?

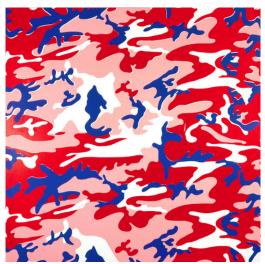
Activity: Sound Activity: Environment, Interpretation, and

### **Response Materials:**

Music Clips on SoundCloud:

Spring, Vivaldi https://soundcloud.com/thewarholmuseum/spring-vivaldi-excerpt War, Edwin Starr https://soundcloud.com/thewarholmuseum/war-edwin-starr-excerpt I Feel Love, Donna Summer https://soundcloud.com/thewarholmuseum/i-feel-love-donna-summer

Pencils Paper Response Sheets (pages 8-9 of this PDF)



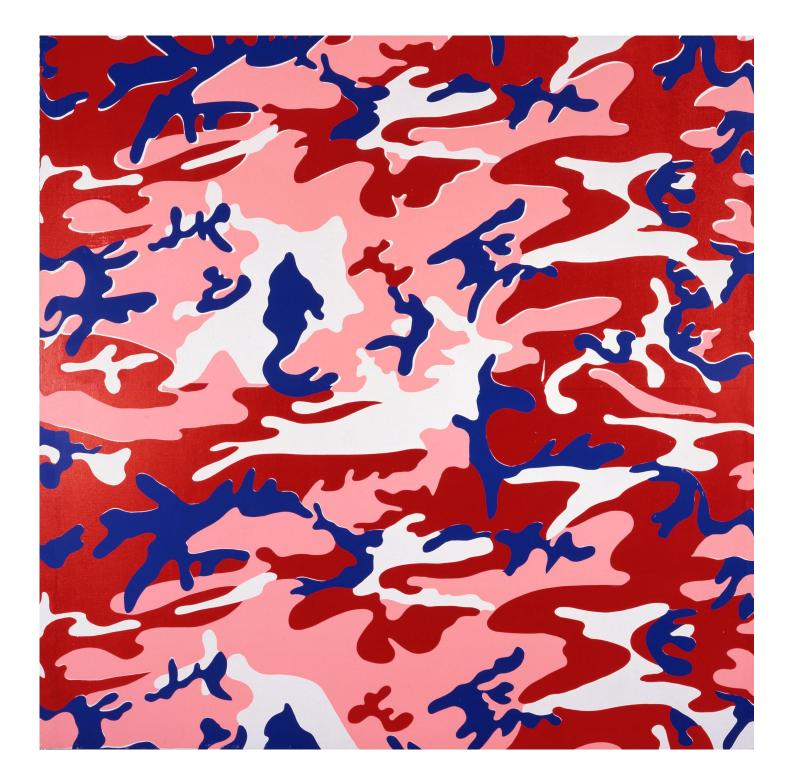
### Activity Procedure:

- 1. Look at the artwork without discussing any information about the work (historical/cultural context, interpretations, criticisms, etc.). View pop-up with art and music clips.
- 2. Write down your feelings, thoughts, associations, and observations while looking at the work in silence.
- 3. Listen to the first music clip: Spring, Vivaldi.
- 4. Do not try to identify the music, instead, write down any new feelings, thoughts, associations, and observations while looking and listening.
- 5. Listen to the second music clip: War, Edwin Starr.
- 6. Repeat step four.
- 7. Listen to the third music clip: I Feel Love, Donna Summer.
- 8. Repeat step four.
- 9. Compare and contrast your personal responses to the different pieces of music to the responses of your peers.
- 10. Reflect on the responses, and then write a brief analysis.

#### Assessment and Wrap-up:

Ask students to reflect on the following questions in their journals:

- · How did your experience viewing the art change as the music changed?
- Did the music enhance your experience of the artwork or was it distracting?
- How did the meaning and context of the artwork change as your experience changed?
- Hypothesize other environmental factors that could affect the way a person views a work of art. (Example: highlighting, temperature, etc.)



Andy Warhol, Camouflage, 1986 The Andy Warhol Museum, Pittsburgh; Founding Collection, Contribution The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc. © The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc. 1998.1.350

© The Andy Warhol Museum, one of the four Carnegie Museums of Pittsburgh. All rights reserved. You may view and download the materials posted in this site for personal, informational, educational and non-commercial use only. The contents of this site may not be reproduced in any form beyond its original intent without the permission of The Andy Warhol Museum. except where noted, ownership of all material is The Andy Warhol Museum, Pittsburgh; Founding Collection, Contribution The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc.



Andy Warhol, Self-Portrait, 1986 Acrylic and silkscreen ink on canvas 40 x40 x1 3/8 in. (101.6 x 101.6 x 3.5 cm.) The Andy Warhol Museum, Pittsburgh Founding Collection. Contribution The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc.

© The Andy Warhol Museum, one of the four Carnegie Museums of Pittsburgh. All rights reserved. You may view and download the materials posted in this site for personal, informational, educational and non-commercial use only. The contents of this site may not be reproduced in any form beyond its original intent without the permission of The Andy Warhol Museum. except where noted, ownership of all material is The Andy Warhol Museum, Pittsburgh; Founding Collection, Contribution The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc.



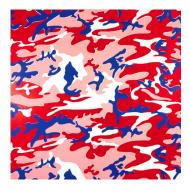
Andy Warhol, Statue of Liberty, 1986 Acrylic and silkscreen ink on canvas 80 x 76 in. (203.2 x 193 cm.) The Andy Warhol Museum, Pittsburgh Founding Collection. Contribution The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc.

© The Andy Warhol Museum, one of the four Carnegie Museums of Pittsburgh. All rights reserved. You may view and download the materials posted in this site for personal, informational, educational and non-commercial use only. The contents of this site may not be reproduced in any form beyond its original intent without the permission of The Andy Warhol Museum. except where noted, ownership of all material is The Andy Warhol Museum, Pittsburgh; Founding Collection, Contribution The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc.

# Art & Activities / Handout: Camouflage Response Sheet

Artwork: \_\_\_\_\_

Initial Response to Artwork:



Musical Selection #1 Response:

Musical Selection #2 Response:

Musical Selection #3 Response:

© The Andy Warhol Museum, one of the four Carnegie Museums of Pittsburgh. All rights reserved. You may view and download the materials posted in this site for personal, informational, educational and non-commercial use only. The contents of this site may not be reproduced in any form beyond its original intent without the permission of The Andy Warhol Museum. except where noted, ownership of all material is The Andy Warhol Museum, Pittsburgh; Founding Collection, Contribution The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc.

# Art & Activities / Handout: Camouflage Response Sheet

Analysis of Response:

Additional Notes: