

## ACTIVITÉS D'APPRENTISSAGE n° 3 *LEARNING ACTIVITIES n° 3*

Collège Jules-Ferry, Montaigu, mars 2018

**Comment les artistes ont-ils représenté l'homme et la femme depuis la Renaissance ?**

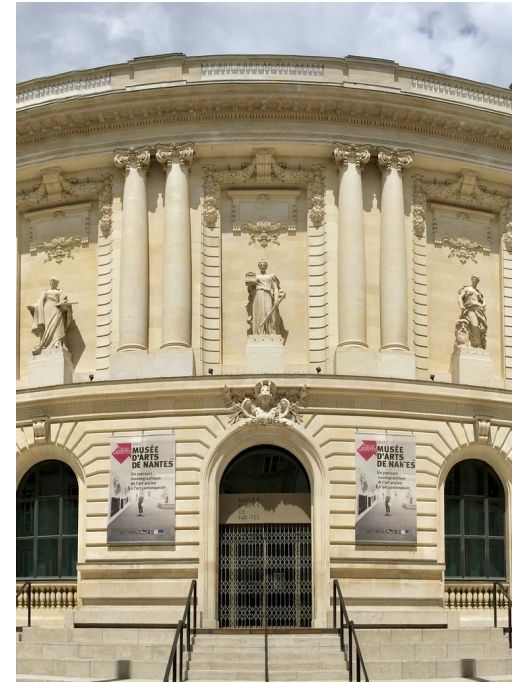
Un voyage dans le temps au Musée d'Arts de Nantes...

*How did the artistes paint man and woman since the Renaissance ?*

*A journey through the past in the Museum of Arts in Nantes...*

En visite au Musée d'Arts de Nantes, les élèves ont choisi quelques tableaux, anciens ou modernes, pour y étudier les représentations de la femme et de l'homme, et y repérer, peut-être, quelques stéréotypes...

*Can we bring out stereotypes in old or modern paintings ? That's what the pupils tried to know during a visit in the Museum of Arts in Nantes.*



# ***Diane huntress, Orazio Gentileschi, 1563***



It is an oil painting on canvas.

The Goddess of hunting in antiquity (Greece) with a bow and her dog. She has a horn and bare feet .She is wearing a dress. She is looking at the sky. She is probably in the mountains. The goddess is slim and she isn't very tall. She looks strong and brave. It's special to see a goddess as a hunter who is doing a hunting trip. She is a goddess (hunter).

The woman in the picture is a hunting woman .The stereotype is that there are not always the men that do difficult activities. The woman can do the same activities as men, for example hunting and working for the family.

## *Sainte Famille*, Girolamo Forabosco, 1605



The old man looks at the child intensively. The woman has a very maternal physical appearance by giving the breasts to Jesus.

No stéréotype. The man is still in the family. The man play with children. The social parts of woman is the mother of Jesus and the wife of Joseph. The social part of man is the husband of Marie

*Giulia Quaggia, Kacper Rutkowski, Justine Mardigras, Ornella Vidiani*

# *Sainte famille*, Girolamo Forabosco, 1605



It is a painting. There is a woman, a man and a baby (Mary, Joseph and Jesus). The most important person is Jesus because he is in the center of the picture, Mary is important too because she is the mother, Joseph is less important because he is not real father.

There are three people : Jesus, Mary, Joseph. Jesus looks at Joseph and Mary is feeding Jesus. The principal colors are pink and blue.

It's not stereotypes because in the past, it was normal that the woman feeds the baby.

# *Sainte Famille, Giralamo FORABOSCO, 1605*



*In the painting we can see the Holy Family (« Sainte Famille ») : Marie, Joseph and Jesus.*

*Marie has got a blue shawl and a pink dress, she is feeding her child. Joseph has got a long grey beard. Jesus is naked and he is eating milk from his mother.*

*The biggest strereotype, for the modern times, is that Marie is taking care of the baby and Joseph is only looking. However, it was not a stereotype in the time the painting was created.*



# *Assomption*, Jacques Stella, 1627



There is a woman, the Virgin Mary, at the top of the painting with angels, and at the bottom there are a lot of men who are having a conversation about religion. She is wearing a beige dress with blue details, she is looking up, her head is shining. She has got wide open arms and the angels are lifting her up to the sky. In this painting the woman is the most important person, so the men are below her.

The woman is the symbol of power and beauty, so we can say that in this painting the woman is like a God.

*Allamigeon Juliette, Pinton Francesco, Marion Solène et Sadecka Daria*

# *Le Repos de la Sainte Famille*, Laurent DE LA HYVRE, 1641



The couple is with his kid, the woman takes care of the baby. The man is watching, he doesn't care about the baby. The family is poor.

The couple is sitting, the baby is in the middle of painting. The man is behind the baby and his wife, their clothes looks like sheets. The father looks like he's sad and the mother looks normal. She is wearing something blue and the father something red, they're outside.

The woman is caring of the baby and the man is caring of family. The father is a bit afraid of touching the baby.

***Portrait de Monsieur Olive, trésorier des Etats de Bretagne, et de sa famille,***  
**Marie-Genevière BOULIARD, 1791 or 1792**



The woman wears a white dress and this is a symbol of purity. The woman is holding the children and the man looks at the woman. His left arm surrounds the woman because he is the boss of this family

The woman is just the mother of her children and the wife of her husband. She needs to take care of the children and do the cleaning in the house. These are the stereotypes of the woman and the man in the society.



***Portrait de Monsieur Olive, trésorier des Etats de Bretagne, et de sa famille,  
Marie-Geneviève BOULIARD, 1791 or 1792***



Four people, a family. They are probably in the living room. They are a typical family. The woman is sitting on the sofa. Next to the father there is also a second child and she is holding grapes in her hands. They are wearing elegant clothes.

The woman is taking care of her son. She is wearing a white dress and a white hat ; it can be a symbol of innocence. The mother has got a carrying attitude towards the baby. The man on this painting is very dignified. He is wearing a green suit and a white scarf. They look like a happy family. The woman is sitting on the sofa and the man is sitting next to her. The man is embracing his family, which is a symbol of protection. The baby is in his mother's hands, which is a symbol of maternity.

# *Le Prophète Daniel*, Jules-Claude ZIEGLER, 1838



A man is in the centre of the room. He is looking up at the sky. He's wearing dark colours. He has bare feet. On the right, you can see three lions roaring at the angel who is in front of them, on the left side of the painting. It looks like he's trying to fight them. The image is kept in dark brown colours, except for the angel and light beige floor. The place is unknown and looks mysterious.

The man is taller than everyone else, he's standing up above everyone. It makes him look powerful. He's in the dark too, it makes him look enigmatic. The lions represent his force and his bestiality. He is looking up and because of that he appears to be wise. These are the stereotypes about men and their privileges (force, wisdom, power, strength).

# *Le Sacrifice des poupées*, Luc-Olivier Merson, 1870



There are six people and two women in the centre of the painting who are burning dolls. On the right of the background there are two men who talk to each other. There's also a smiling girl who has a doll and an old woman who is sitting on the ground near the fire.

The three women in the middle have got beautiful long dresses, but the two men in the background at the left are wearing old clothes, made with leather. It shows the stereotype which says that women wore better clothes than men.

We can see that the women are burning dolls, probably for gods. It seems that women are more religious than men. But also the sitting women might be a witch. People think that they are very dangerous, strange and mysterious. A witch can be only a woman so only they are burning many years ago.



# *Coin des vignes*, Edouard DEBAT-PONSAN, 1886

We can see a villager family at work : a man, women and a child.

Women : The woman in the foreground looks a little bit tired, she has a sad face and she isn't smiling. She is wearing a long, dirty dress. She is standing with one basket in her hand and she is looking after her son. That's a kind of a stereotype, because women don't always need to look after their children, man can do it too.

Man : He is wearing poor casual clothes for village people, but they are cleaner than his wife. He is just standing and daydreaming. He is holding a whip and probably he was using that to force his cows and family members to work faster.

In history, men had a power to force their family members to do something that they wanted to and women had a bad situation because they were too weak and they had to stay at home to raise children or something like that. So in the painting we can see that kind of situation where man is better and more powerful than his wife and the other girls on the field.





# *La Belle Mauve*, Martial Raysse, 1962



It is a woman. She has short hair, make-up on one eye and a feather duster on the other eye. The picture is in black and white but the make up and feather duster are in color. The woman has yellow light reflecting on her hair. The woman has a pink dot in the corner of her mouth. The art was created in an artistic era called « New Realism ».

The woman wears make-up, a typical part of women's look. She has short hair, not like most women. The feather duster in her eye represents the everyday difficulties of women's lives. It represents the role of women as housekeepers and maids in society.