SEMESTER AT SEA COURSE SYLLABUS

Voyage: Fall 2013  
Discipline: Art History  
ARTH 2559: Introduction to African Art  
Division: Lower  
Faculty Name: Elizabeth Morton

Pre-requisites: None

COURSE DESCRIPTION

In this survey course, art will be examined as an integral aspect of cultures of Africa. Through lectures, discussions, and journals, the course will examine ways in which values, customs, beliefs, political systems, and philosophies of African cultures across time have been expressed through visual forms. In addition, the role of Europeans in collecting and documenting African art and the influence of African art in the Diaspora will be given special attention.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To study the ways that African art reflects social, political, and religious values.
- To develop understanding of different regions and traditions in Africa.
- To understand the influence of African art in the diaspora, particularly in the Americas.
- To understand the influence of European collectors and museums in creating a Western view of African art.
- To develop written and spoken skills in describing, analyzing, and interpreting African art.

REQUIRED TEXTBOOKS

AUTHOR: Monica Visona, Robin Poyner, and Herbert Cole  
TITLE: History of Art in Africa  
PUBLISHER: Pearson Prentice Hall  
ISBN #: 0131612872-6  
DATE/EDITION: 2nd

TOPICAL OUTLINE OF COURSE

A1- August 27: Introduction to Course Expectations and General Discussion about Africa and African Art

A2-August 29: Collecting African Art

August 30-September 1: St. Petersburg

**A3- September 3: Central Africa: Western Kongo Kingdoms**

September 4-7: Hamburg

**A4- September 9: Central Africa: Lunda Empire,**

September 10-12: Antwerp
September 13-15: Le Havre

**A5- September 17: The Sahara and Maghreb**

September 18: Arrive & Depart Galway
September 19: In Transit
September 20-21: Dublin

**A6- September 23: The Sahara and Maghreb**

September 25-27: Lisbon
September 28-30: Cadiz

**A7- October 1: The Sahara and Maghreb**

October 3-6: Casablanca

**A8- October 7: Akan Worlds**
Reading: “The Visual Verbal Nexus” and “Regalia and Statecraft,” *History of Art in Africa*, pp. 197-211.

**A9- October 9: Akan Worlds**

**A10- October 12: Akan Worlds**
October 13-16: Tema

A11- October 18: Southern Africa

A12- October 21: Southern Africa

October 23-27: Cape Town

A13- October 28: Review and Discussion

A14- October 31: Test

A15- November 2: West African Art and Culture That Would Influence the New World

A16- November 5: Candombe in Uruguay

November 7-9: Buenos Aires
November 10-12: Montevideo

A17- November 13: West African Art and Culture That Would Influence the New World
Reading: “Yoruba,” History of Art in Africa, pp. 228-238.

A18- November 15: West African Art and Culture that would influence the new world:

November 16-18: Rio de Janeiro

A19- November 20: West African Art and Culture That Would Influence the New World
Reading: “Modern Arts and the Yoruba” History of Art in Africa, pp. 264-272.
Film: Elizabeth Morton and Joseph Reese, Lamidi Olonade Fakeye: The Life of a Master Carver.

A20- November 22: Candomble
A21- November 25: (enter Amazon) Candomble

November 27-29: Manaus

A22- December 1: (exit Amazon) African Diaspora in the Americas
Reading: History of Art in Africa, pp 516-541.

A23- December 3: Review and Discussion

Dec. 6-8 Roseau
A24- December 10: A Day Finals
FIELD WORK

**FIELD LAB** (At least 20 percent of the contact hours for each course, to be led by the instructor.) **Attendance and participation in the Field Lab is MANDATORY.**
Either: Africa’s Art Treasures in Europe’s Colonial Collections: Musée de Quai Branly and Musée Dapper in Paris
Or
South Africa’s African Art Collections from Traditional to Contemporary

**FIELD ASSIGNMENTS**
You are expected to keep a journal in this course (this can be a digital journal—but you are not excused from the assignment if the technology fails). On the first day of class, we will discuss the expectations of work in the field. You are expected to apply the information that we read about African art and discuss in class to places that you visit on your own during our journey. Before most ports, I will recommend places to visit (such as museums, galleries, artist studios, and sites) to see African art. After these ports, we will spend about 15-30 minutes discussing your experiences and what kinds of ritual behavior or material evidence of ritual you observed in port. *You must observe African art on all three continents (Europe, Africa, and South America). Keep your journal with to take note about these, take photographs (if you can), and collect any keepsakes associated with your observations (e.g. brochures, texts). You must detail at least ten examples of African art during your visits (in addition to the organized field lab that we will take).

**METHODS OF EVALUATION / GRADING RUBRIC**

I. Journals (See “Field Assignments” for more information):
These must include at least ten observations of African art at different ports (you may have more than one entry at a port). Each continent of Europe, Africa and South America in at least one of these observations.

II. Test and Final Exam
Before each test and exam, you will be given a guide about its format. Importantly you will be responsible to know basic information about works shown in class including: Name of the artist (if known), Title, Date made, Media, Country, and culture. There will also be essay questions related to discussions and course readings.

*These images will be available on PowerPoint’s on the Electronic Course Materials. I recommend that you keep up-to-date index cards with a copy of the image on one side and the image information on the other.*

IV. Reading Discussions:
On most days you will have assigned reading. You are expected to do all assigned readings. On these days we will have discussions about the material, and you will be assessed in one (or more) of the following ways:

a. Questions in quiz-form about the reading.
b. Specifically assigned questions (sometimes in class/ sometimes as homework), which will be presented in class.
c. General discussion format

V. Field Lab Assignment:
Either: Africa’s Art Treasures in Europe’s Colonial Collections: Musée de Quai Branly and
Musée Dapper in Paris
Or
South Africa’s African Art Collections from Traditional to Contemporary
A specific journal entry and reading report will be required for the field lab (in addition to participation).

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RESERVE LIBRARY LIST

AUTHOR: Frank Willett
TITLE: African Art
PUBLISHER: Thames and Hudson
ISBN #: 0500203644
DATE/EDITION: 2003/ 3rd

AUTHOR: Christraud Geary
TITLE: Material Journeys: Collecting African And Oceanic Art, 1945-2000
PUBLISHER: MFA Publications
ISBN #: 0878467157
DATE/EDITION: 2007

AUTHOR: Jean-Baptiste Bacquart
TITLE:The Tribal Arts of Africa
PUBLISHER: Thames and Hudson
ISBN #: 0500282315
DATE/EDITION: 2007

AUTHOR: Emma Bedford
PUBLISHER: Double Storey
ISBN #: 1919930507
DATE/EDITION: 2004
ELECTRONIC COURSE MATERIALS

AUTHOR: Raymond Corbey
ARTICLE/CHAPTER TITLE: African Art in Brussels
JOURNAL/BOOK TITLE: Anthropology Today
VOLUME: 15, No. 6
DATE: Dec., 1999
PAGES: 1-16

AUTHOR: Suzanne Priebsch and Natalie Knight
ARTICLE/CHAPTER TITLE: Traditional Ndebele Beadwork
JOURNAL/BOOK TITLE: African Arts
VOLUME: 11, No. 2
DATE: Jan., 1978
PAGES: 24-27

AUTHOR: Mikelle Smith Omari/T.D. Blakely, W.E.A. van Beek and D.L. Thomson, eds
ARTICLE/CHAPTER TITLE: Candomblé: A Socio-political Examination of African Religion and Art in Brazil
JOURNAL/BOOK TITLE: Religion in Africa: Experience and Expression
VOLUME: Heinemann
DATE: 1994
PAGES: 135-159

AUTHOR: George Reid Andrews
ARTICLE/CHAPTER TITLE: Remembering Africa, Inventing Uruguay: Sociedes de Negros in the Montevideo Carnival, 1865-1930
JOURNAL/BOOK TITLE: Hispanic American Historical Review
VOLUME: 84, ed. 4
DATE: 2007
PAGES: 693-724

HONOR CODE
Semester at Sea students enroll in an academic program administered by the University of Virginia, and thus bind themselves to the University’s honor code. The code prohibits all acts of lying, cheating, and stealing. Please consult the Voyager’s Handbook for further explanation of what constitutes an honor offense.

Each written assignment for this course must be pledged by the student as follows: “On my honor as a student, I pledge that I have neither given nor received aid on this assignment.” The pledge must be signed, or, in the case of an electronic file, signed “[signed].”
Organized in five major parts, A History of Art in Africa covers every corner of the continent, including Egypt, from prehistory to the present day and includes the art of the African diaspora. The Islamic influence and the Christian arts of Ethiopia and Nubia are treated as fully African expressions, as are tourist arts and the fascinating hybrid art that periodically arose from interaction with Europe. All art forms are given equal consideration: from such familiar categories as sculpture to such quintessentially African forms as masquerades, festivals, and personal and domestic adornment. T African Art Characteristics, History of Traditional Native Arts of Africa. Main a-z index. Traditional Congolese Figurine (c.1900) Fetish effigy of Nkisi Nkondi BNK collection. The aim of this article is to place African tribal art in its social context rather than to discuss aesthetic appeal, stylistic zones, and the formal qualities of art objects. European art frequently uses symbols that are immediately meaningful to educated people - symbols of Christ, the saints, historical episodes. A knowledge of the meaning behind these symbols plays an important part in understanding and appreciating painting and sculpture. Arts and humanities AP® Art History Global prehistory: 30,000-500 B.C.E. Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic. Origins of rock art in Africa. Google Classroom. Facebook. While the Apollo 11 plaques may be the oldest discovered representational art in Africa, this is not the beginning of the story of art. It is now well-established, through genetic and fossil evidence, that anatomically modern humans (Homo sapiens sapiens) developed in Africa more than 100,000 years ago; of these, a small group left the Continent around 60,000-80,000 years ago and spread throughout the rest of the world.