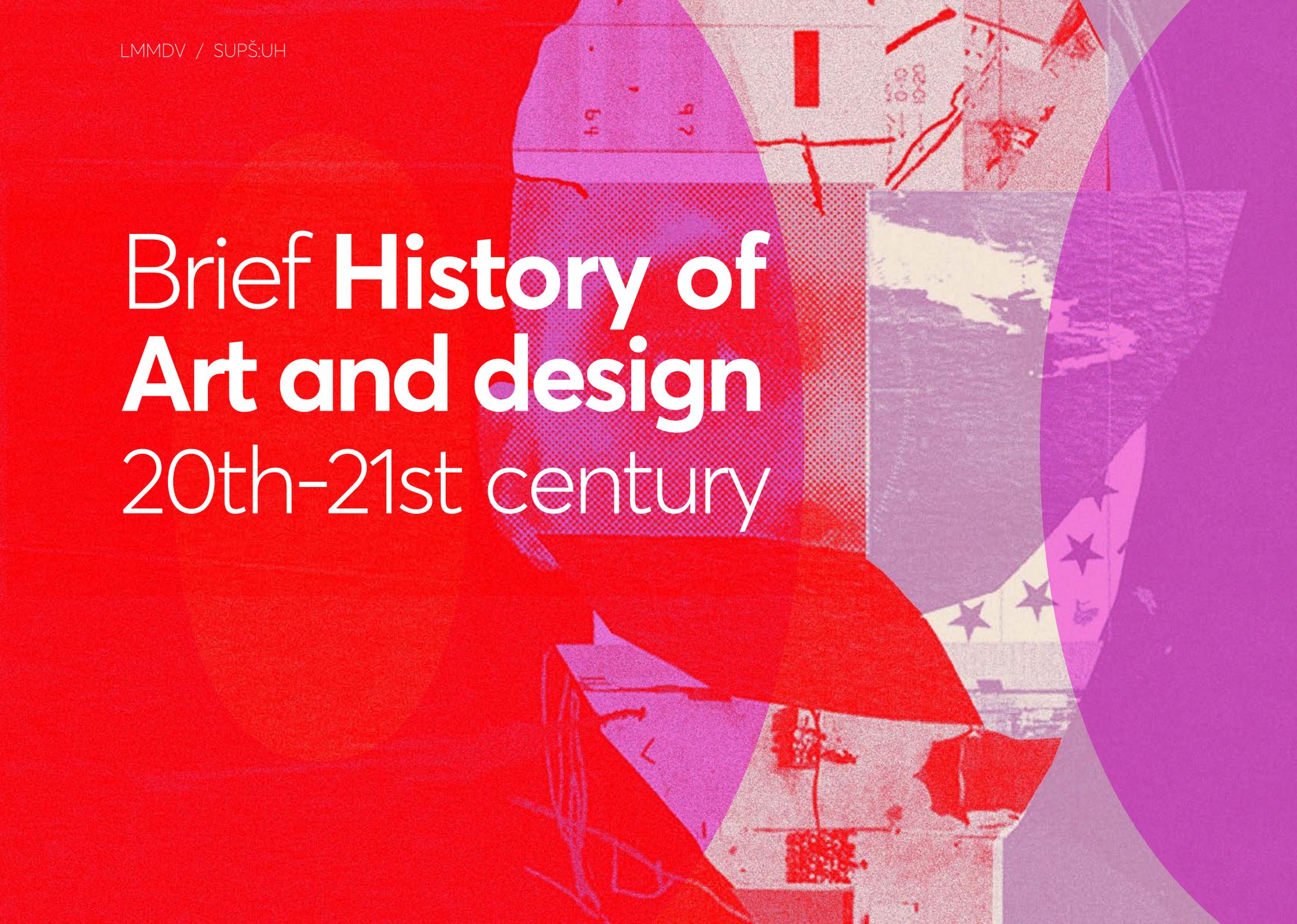


Brief **History of Art and design** 20th-21st century

The background is a complex collage of artistic and design elements. It features a prominent halftone pattern in the center, a landscape with a sunset or sunrise over water, a flag with stars, and various abstract shapes in red and purple. The overall aesthetic is modern and graphic.

- 01** Bauhaus Movement and International Modernism (1919–1960)
- 02** Surrealism and Abstract Expressionism (1930–1960)
- 03** Pop Art and Pop Design in the Space Age (1955–1970)
- 04** Minimalism and Brutalism (1950–1980)
- 05** Conceptual and Radical Design and Art (1965–1980)
- 06** Street Art, Graffiti, and Urban Design, Feminist Art Movement and Social Design (1970–1980)
- 07** Postmodernism in Art and Design (1980–2000)
- 08** Installation, Performance (1990–nowadays)
- 09** New Media Art (1990–nowadays)
- 10** Global Contemporary Art and Design (2000–nowadays)

BRITISH HISTORY OF ART AND DESIGN 20TH & 21ST

Street Art, Graffiti, and Urban Design, Feminist Art Movement and Social Design

(1970–1991)

ART IS FOR EVERYBODY.

Keith Haring

Street Art, Graffiti, and Urban Design, Feminist Art Movement and Social Design

(1970–1991)



Co-funded by
the European Union



LIEPĀJAS MŪZIKAS,
MĀKSLAS un DIZAINA
VIDUSSKOLA



SUPŠ:UH



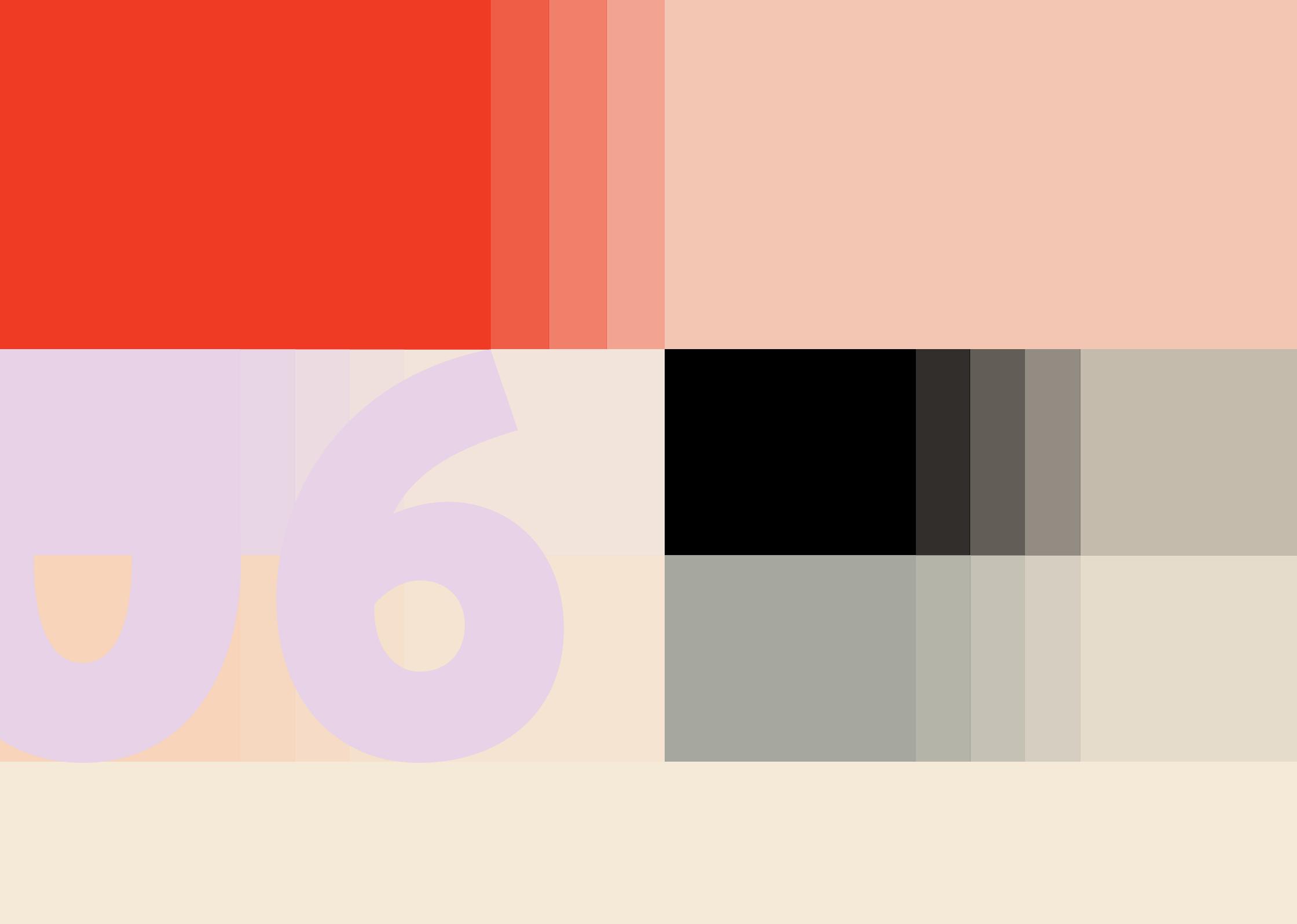
Materials created within Erasmus+ Small-scale partnership project "EmpowerED: Fostering Employability, Cultural Understanding, and Digital Resilience in VET Education" No 2023-2-LV01-KA210-VET-000178458 Implemented from 1.04.2024. till 31.03.2026. by coordinator MIKC "Liepājas Mūzikas, mākslas un dizaina vidusskola" (Latvia) and project partner Střední umělecko průmyslová škola Uherské Hradiště (Czech Republic), total project budget is 60 000 euro.

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Street Art, Graffiti, Feminist Art Movement (1970-1991)

Street Art

Street art is related to graffiti art in a way it is created in public locations and is usually unsanctioned, but it covers a wider range of media and is more connected to graphic design.

Modern-day graffiti revolves around 'tagging' and text-based subject matter, whereas street art is far more open. There are no rules in street art, therefore anything is acceptable. However, common materials and techniques include fly posting (also known as wheat-pasting), stencilling, stickers, freehand drawing and projecting videos.

Street artists often work in studios, hold gallery exhibitions or work in other creative areas: they are not anti-art, they simply enjoy the freedom of working in public without having to worry about what other people think.¹

Street art is regarded as one of the largest art movements that has achieved huge popularity and is still rapidly growing as an art form. Street artworks mainly appear in urban areas and public locations such as exterior walls of buildings, highway overpasses and bridges, and remarkably define the outlook of many neighbourhoods and cities all around the world. Reflections on political and social issues are often central to street art which varies from sprayed tags, stickers and knitted-fiber wrapping

¹ <https://www.tate.org.uk/art/art-terms/s/street-art>

telephone poles, to monumental painted murals covering entire buildings. Street art, to a certain extent, is connected to and encompasses graffiti art.²

The History of Street Art

People have been using natural surfaces to draw and paint on them since prehistoric times when handprints and paintings depicting hunting scenes were put on cave walls to evoke the prosperity and unity of small human communities. What we call street art today is inherently different from the mentioned wall writings and dates back to modern times, to the war of infamous gangs of New York City in the 1920s and 1930s, when name-based tags and primitive graffiti started popping up on the streets, marking the controlled territories by the gangs. A similar urban climate contributed to art murals finding their way into the cityscapes of Southern California's metropolises around the same time. Well-documented origins of street art come from Philadelphia and especially New York City. In the 1960s, New York was going through hard times and was on the brink of bankruptcy. The vast areas of boarded-up buildings, vacant lots, closed down factories and construction sites became the canvas for a group of creative kids, first in Spanish Harlem, that led to the development of a whole art form that went from a simple signature all the way to murals that covered entire subway cars.

² <https://magazine.artland.com/street-art/>

Key dates: ca. 1960s – ongoing

Key regions: originated from the metropolises of the United States, especially New York City and Philadelphia, now spread around the world

Key artists: Gordon Matta-Clark, Jenny Holzer, Barbara Kruger, Keith Haring, Jean Michel Basquiat, Cornbread, Banksy, Shepard Fairey, Lady Pink, Blu

Key characteristics: created in public spaces with a strong political or social message

Graffiti Art

Graffiti art as a term refers to images or text painted usually onto buildings, typically using spray paint³.

Graffiti art has its origins in 1970s New York when young people began to use spray paint and other materials to create images on buildings and on the sides of subway trains. Such graffiti can range from bright graphic images (wild style) to the stylized monogram (tag).

Graffiti as such is rarely seen in galleries and museums, yet its aesthetic has been incorporated into artists' works. **Early exponents of graffiti in art included the French artist Jean Dubuffet who incorporated tags and graphic motifs into his paintings, and the New York artists Jean-Michel Basquiat and Keith Haring who could be defined as street art pioneers.**



Jean Dubuffet *Hopes and Options* (1971).

Polyvinyl acetate paint and acrylic paint on foam on metal stand. Tate

3 <https://www.tate.org.uk/art/art-terms/g/graffiti-art>



The Berlin wall was one of the largest canvases in the world of street art.

Among the Berlin Wall graffiti, Dmitri Vrubel's My God, help me survive this mortal love is certainly one of the most famous and celebrated. The work depicts Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev and Erich Honecker, respectively General Secretary of the USSR and President of the GDR exchanging a kiss, painted in 1990.

On the remains of the Berlin Wall, Graffiti Kiss is one of the most famous works and is also known as The Mortal Kiss.

Examples of Famous Street Art and Graffiti Artists

Banksy (British)

Despite his international fame, the identity of stencil-artist Banksy is still shrouded in mystery. An enigma himself, Banksy got noticed for spray-painting trains and walls in his home city of Bristol in the 1990s. Since then, the artist became a worldwide phenomenon, putting subversive and controversial messages on the streets all around the world. He also pulled off one of the most original auction stunts in art history, when his 2006 painting of a Girl with Balloon unexpectedly self-destructed immediately after it was sold for more than a million dollars at a Sotheby's auction.



Banksy's decorations of the West Bank barrier are widely held up as a genuine expression of political activism in support of both 'the Palestinians' and the advancement of human rights. This is one of his most iconic street artworks on the West Bank.

Graffiti in Bethlehem, 2008
<https://magazine.artland.com/street-art/>

Michel Basquiat (USA) (1960 – 1988)

American painter and draftsman rapidly rose to fame in the 1980s with his graffiti and more conventional paintings on canvas and paper. While still unknown, he would spray paint cryptic phrases on buildings under the name 'Samo'. Basquiat's paintings and drawings were influenced by commercial art and popular imagery. He frequently used textual elements in his work that provided social commentary based on stereotypical black images and events. In 1983 he met Andy Warhol, famous artist he collaborated with.



Jean Michel-Basquiat, *Untitled* (1982). Courtesy of Brooklyn Museum.

Untitled is one of several potent images of giant skulls he made at that time that helped him earn his reputation, uniting a very ancient art symbol, the skull of countless memento mori, with his knack for creating logo-like repeatable icons that hit your brain all at once, earned as a street artist.

Keith Haring (USA) (1958 – 1990)

The artwork was created in just one day and destroyed in the same time frame. Of the mural created on 23 October 1986 by Keith Haring, only the famous pictures of the artist in front of the work remain today.

Checkpoint Charlie – or, officially, Checkpoint C – was one of the more visible controlled border crossings between East and West Berlin and became something of a tourist attraction for visitors to the western side of the city.

One night museum assistants painted a 300 metres stretch of the wall by Checkpoint Charlie yellow on his instruction, and the next day Haring painted a chain of interlinked figures on the wall. He used the colours of the East and West German flags (black, red and yellow), symbolizing the bringing together of the two peoples.



Berlin wall mural.

Keith Haring, 1986

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GRAFFITI

Graffiti and Street Art in Riga

Pre-Independence (Soviet Era)

Under Soviet control, street art as a form of public expression was suppressed. However, nationalist symbols, anti-Soviet slogans, and discreet acts of rebellion appeared sporadically and often as graffiti. These expressions were highly risky and covert.

"Freedom for the Baltics" and "Long live Latvia!" – these inscriptions adorned the concrete blocks that protected the Latvian parliament during the January barricades of 1991. The concrete blocks by the wall of St. Jacob's Cathedral have been preserved since those days of the barricades.



<https://www.nkmp.gov.lv/lv/mantojums-un-barikades>

The drawings and inscriptions were restored by Aleksejs Naumovs, rector of the Latvian Academy of Arts, and Andris Vītoliņš, head of the Painting Department. Artist Andris Vītoliņš originally painted the barricades back then as well; he was only 15 years old at the time.



<https://www.lsm.lv/raksts/zinas/latvija/atjauno-barikazu-laika-zimejumus.a164224/>

Post-Independence (1990s)

After Latvia regained its independence in 1991, graffiti became a prominent medium for expressing freedom and individuality. Western influences, particularly from hip-hop and skateboarding cultures, played a major role in popularising graffiti.

Feminist Art Movement

Feminist art is part of art that was made by artists consciously under the light of developments in feminist art theory in the early 1970s.

Feminist art seeks to challenge the dominance of men in both art and society to gain recognition and equality for women artists, and question assumptions about womanhood. Beginning in the 1960s and 1970s, feminist artists used a variety of mediums—including painting, performance art and crafts historically considered “women’s work”—to make work aimed at ending sexism and oppression and exposing femininity to be a masquerade or set of poses adopted by women to conform to societal expectations. While many of the debates inaugurated in these decades are still ongoing, a younger generation of feminist artists takes an approach incorporating intersecting concerns about race, class, forms of privilege, and gender identity and fluidity. Both feminism and feminist art continue to evolve.

In what is sometimes known as First Wave feminist art, women artists revelled in feminine experience, exploring vaginal imagery and menstrual blood, posing naked as goddess figures and defiantly using media such as embroidery that had been considered ‘women’s work’. One of the great iconic works of this phase of feminist art is Judy Chicago's *The Dinner Party*, 1974–9.

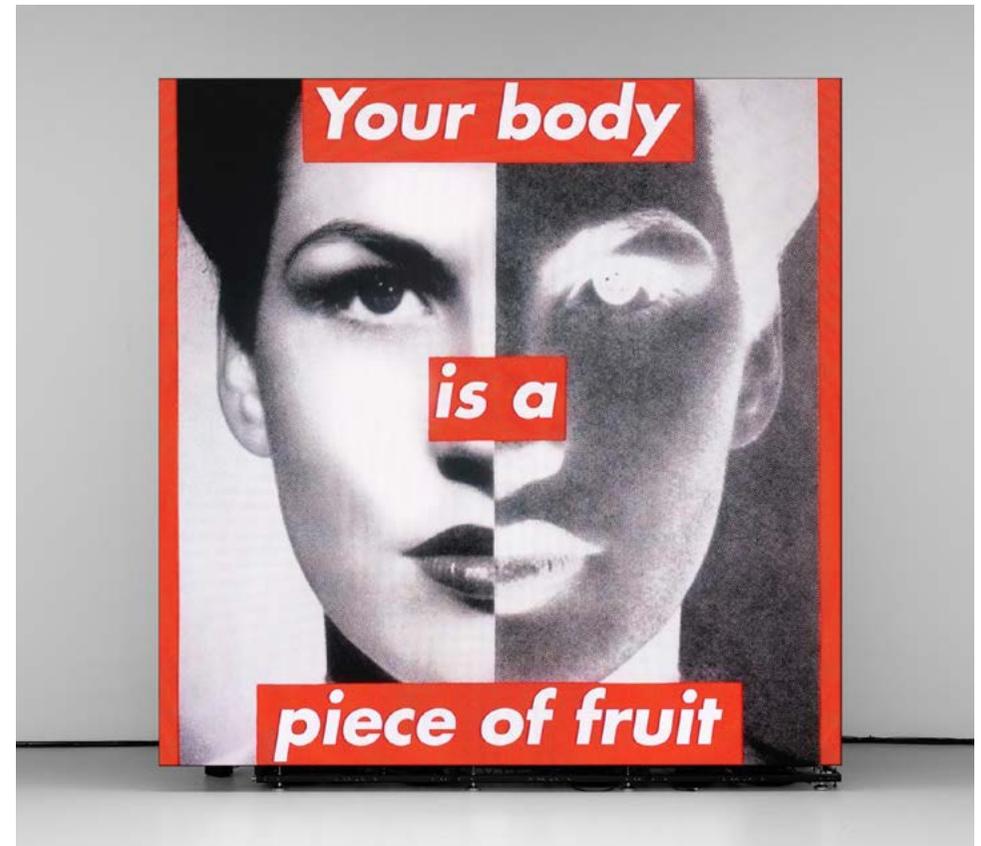
Key artists: Barbara Kruger, Judy Chicago's, Alma Thomas, Joko Ono, Louise Bourgeois, Ana Mendieta.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GtURmzWw1FQ>

Examples of Famous Feminist Artists

Barbara Kruger (b. 1945)

Barbara Kruger's *Untitled (Your Body is a Battleground)* (1989) exemplifies what we might now refer to as her brand. Like many of her works, it was created economically in every sense, starting with the found vintage photographic image of a symmetrical, commercially appealing face that serves as its focal point. The model's refined, elegant 1950s-era sophistication and vacant yet focused gaze radiates both elegance and anonymity. By avoiding any unique identifiers, Kruger ensures that the model could be many women—perhaps even the viewer. Kruger uses this inconspicuousness to make her work relatable; the "Your" in *Your Body is a Battleground* addresses anyone who can see themselves in it. As with many of her other works, the artist combines this with a short, blunt statement in bold, sans-serif Futura font, all set against a palette of black, white, grey, and red, arranged in layered colour blocks. The resulting image is then transferred to silk-screen, paper, walls, billboards, or school buses, provoking passersby with her bold proclamations and rhetorical questions.



Installation view of Barbara Kruger, *Untitled (Your body is a battleground)*, 1989/2019, at David Zwirner, New York.

Judy Chicago's (b. 1939)

Judy Chicago (born Judith Sylvia Cohen; July 20, 1939) is an American feminist artist, art educator, and writer known for her large collaborative art installation pieces about birth which examine the role of women in history and culture. During the 1970s, Chicago founded the first feminist art program in the United States at California State University, Fresno (formerly Fresno State College) which acted as a catalyst for feminist art and art education during the 1970s. Her inclusion in hundreds of publications in various areas of the world showcases her influence in the worldwide art community. Additionally, many of her books have been published in other countries, making her work more accessible to international readers. Chicago's works incorporate a variety of artistic skills, such as needlework, counterbalanced with skills such as welding and pyrotechnics. Her most well-known work is *The Dinner Party*, which is permanently installed in the Elizabeth A. Sackler Center for Feminist Art at the Brooklyn Museum. The *Dinner Party* celebrates the accomplishments of women throughout history and is widely regarded as the first epic feminist artwork. Other notable art projects by Chicago include *International Honor Quilt*, *Birth Project*, *Powerplay*, and *The Holocaust Project*. She is represented by Jessica Silverman gallery.

Chicago was included in Time magazine's "100 Most Influential People of 2018".



Judy Chicago's *The Dinner Party*, 1974

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Graffiti and Street Art in Czech Republic

Principles of Czech Street Art

Freedom of Expression

Czech street art thrives on the principle of breaking free from societal and institutional constraints. It has roots in resistance against censorship during the communist era, where public spaces became an underground canvas for hidden messages, dissent, and satire. After the Velvet Revolution, street art embraced a more open, playful, and experimental character.

Cultural Identity and Local Themes

Czech street artists often incorporate elements of Czech culture, history, and folklore into their works. They use humour, puns, and references to national identity, blending them with global artistic styles.

Ephemeral Nature

Many Czech street artists view their works as transient, meant to fade over time or be replaced by new creations. This impermanence reflects the dynamic and ever-changing nature of urban spaces.

Critique and Activism

Political commentary is a recurring theme. Artists tackle issues such as corruption, environmental degradation, and consumerism, urging the public to think critically about these topics.

Collaboration and Community

Collaboration is common in Czech street art, with artists often working together on murals or organized street art festivals. This fosters a sense of community and pushes the boundaries of individual creativity.

Key Czech Street Artists and Their Works

Jan Kaláb (Point, Cakes) (b. 1978)

Style: Abstract and geometric street art with vibrant colours and 3D illusions.

Notable Works: His murals in Prague and other cities often transform dull walls into dynamic pieces full of movement and energy.



Significance: Kaláb started as part of the graffiti scene in the 1990s and transitioned to abstract street art, becoming one of the leading figures in Czech urban art.

Jan Kaláb Vibrating Corners, 2021, Paris
<https://www.jankalab.com/>

Masked Artist Pasta Oner

Style: Pop art-inspired works combined with graffiti and witty social commentary.

Notable Works: Public installations and murals across Prague, often using bold colours, cartoon-like imagery, and ironic texts.

Significance: Pasta Oner bridges the gap between street art and gallery art, showcasing a mix of humour, critique, and aesthetic appeal.

<https://www.pastaoner.cz/>

Epos 257

Style: Conceptual street art focusing on urban space and public interventions.

Notable Works: "Lost Object" projects, installations that question the relationship between urban planning and human interaction.

Significance: Epos 257's work often challenges the boundaries between art, activism, and social critique, engaging the public in unconventional ways.

<http://epos257.com/>

TRON

Style: Vibrant, large-scale murals with a blend of graffiti, abstract art, and storytelling.

Notable Works: Large murals in Prague's Žižkov district, blending urban landscapes with fantastical elements.

Significance: TRON's works often aim to beautify neglected urban spaces while telling a visual story.

Michal Škapa (aka Tron or Key) (b. 1978)

Style: A mix of graffiti, typography, and futuristic designs with references to Czech history and urban culture.

Notable Works: His murals and prints often play with text and imagery to create visually striking compositions.

Significance: Škapa's work reflects a dialogue between street art and traditional graphic design.

<https://www.michalskapa.cz/>

Characteristics of Czech Street Art

Playfulness and Humor

Czech street art often incorporates irony, satire, and wordplay, reflecting the Czech Republic's cultural penchant for humour and storytelling.

Integration with Surroundings

Artists skilfully adapt their work to the urban environment, turning everyday structures like walls, stairs, or even utility boxes into canvases.

Diverse Techniques

Czech street art spans graffiti, stencils, paste-ups, large-scale murals, and conceptual installations. Artists experiment with materials and techniques to expand the medium's possibilities.

Social Engagement

Many works invite interaction or provoke thought about contemporary issues, serving as a mirror to societal concerns.

Rich Symbolism

Czech street artists often embed symbols and references to history, pop culture, and local traditions, creating layers of meaning within their works.

Famous Czech Street Art Locations

The Lennon Wall, Prague

An iconic symbol of freedom and rebellion, covered in layers of graffiti, messages, and art. Initially a tribute to John Lennon, it evolved into a space for public expression.



Žižkov District, Prague

A hub for large murals and graffiti, showcasing works by both local and international artists.

MeetFactory, Prague

A cultural centre founded by artist David Černý, featuring curated street art installations alongside contemporary art exhibitions.



Holešovice, Prague

A growing hotspot for urban art, with walls and public spaces regularly updated by emerging and established artists.

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- / Volf, J. (2014). *Revoluční umění v městských ulicích*. Nakladatelství XYZ.
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- / MeetFactory. (n.d.). Exhibition catalogs and publications on Czech street artists.

Czech Feminist Art

Czech feminist art has evolved through a complex interplay of historical, social, and political factors. While the feminist movement in the Czech Republic has its roots in early 20th-century activism, feminist art gained prominence in the latter half of the century, particularly during and after the socialist era.

Principles of Czech Feminist Art

Critique of Gender Inequality

Many Czech feminist artists focus on highlighting and challenging gender disparities ingrained in society. Their works often critique traditional gender roles and the marginalization of women in both public and private spheres.

Exploration of Identity and Body

A recurring theme is the exploration of female identity, sexuality, and the body. Artists use their work to question societal norms and to reclaim autonomy over female representation.

Engagement with Political Contexts

Given the country's history, Czech feminist art often reflects on political themes, including the impact of socialism and post-socialist transitions on women's rights and societal roles.

Contextual Considerations

The development of feminist art in the Czech Republic has been influenced by the country's unique historical context. During the socialist era, official narratives often proclaimed gender equality; however, many feminist artists highlighted the discrepancies between these proclamations and the lived realities of women. Post-1989, the transition to a market economy and the influx of Western feminist theories further shaped the discourse, leading to a diverse and evolving feminist art scene.

In conclusion, Czech feminist art is characterized by its critical engagement with gender issues, exploration of identity, and responsiveness to the nation's socio-political landscape. Artists in this realm continue to challenge societal norms, offering nuanced perspectives on the female experience in the Czech Republic.

Notable Czech Feminist Artists

Naděžda Plíšková (1934 - 1999)

Biography

Naděžda Plíšková was a Czech graphic artist, sculptor, and poet. She began her artistic education at the High School of Applied Arts in 1950 and later attended the Academy of Fine Arts in Prague, studying under Vladimír Silovský and Karel Souček. Plíšková was an active figure in the Czech art scene until her death on September 16, 1999.

Artistic Principles

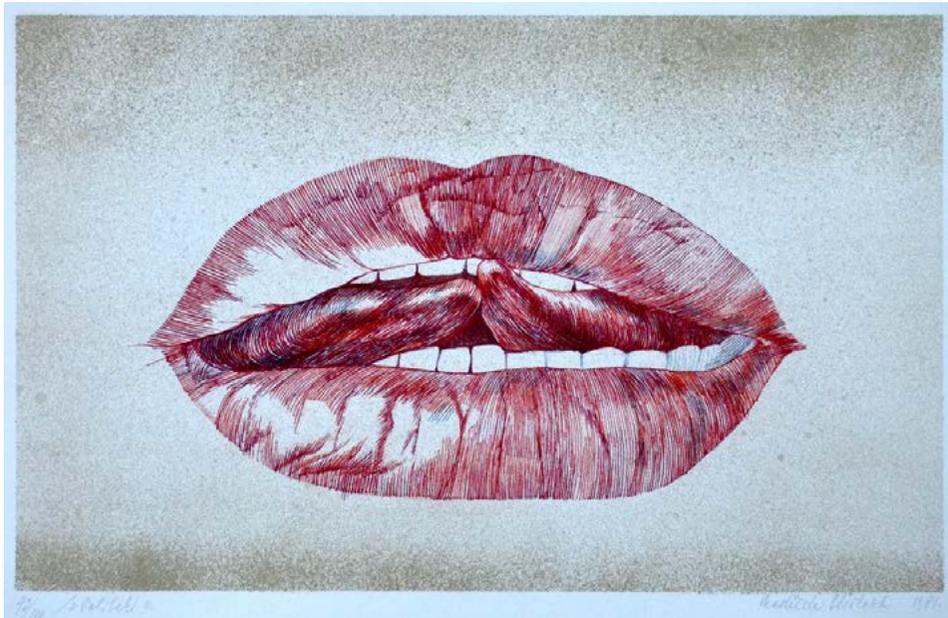
Plíšková's work primarily focused on graphics, objects, and poetry, often addressing themes of gender inequality under state socialism. Her art was characterized by its simplicity and abbreviation, transforming influences from surrealism, pop art, and new realism into a unique expression. She critiqued the "triple burden" faced by women and the objectification of the female body, reflecting on the sexual liberation movements of the late 1960s.

Notable Artworks

"I, Naděžda Plíšková" (1969): A large-scale graphic print that serves as a self-portrait, blending text and image to explore personal and collective identity.

"Object" (1970s): A series of sculptural works that challenge traditional representations of the female form, using everyday materials to subvert expectations.

"Poems" (1980s): A collection of poetry that complements her visual art, delving into themes of femininity, autonomy, and societal constraints.



Anna Daučíková (b. 1950)

Biography

Born in 1950 in Bratislava, Slovakia, Anna Daučíková studied at the Academy of Fine Arts and Design in Bratislava from 1972 to 1978. After her studies, she moved to Moscow, where she lived for over a decade before returning to Bratislava in the early 1990s. Daučíková is recognized as a pioneering figure in Central and Eastern European contemporary art, particularly in exploring gender and queer identities.

Artistic Principles

Daučíková's work spans various media, including painting, drawing, photography, performance, installation, and video. Her art delves into themes of gender fluidity, identity, and the deconstruction of societal norms. She often employs self-portraiture and documentary techniques, blending fiction and reality to challenge traditional perceptions of gender and authority. Her works serve as a "political anatomy," dissecting and questioning established norms of gender, church, and state.

Notable Artworks

"Thirty-three Situations" (1995–1996): A series of performances captured on video, exploring everyday gestures and the fluidity of gender roles.

"Portrait of a Woman with Institution" (2002): A video piece examining the relationship between individual identity and institutional structures.

"On All Fours" (2013): A video work reflecting on power dynamics and vulnerability, using the metaphor of being on all fours to challenge perceptions of authority and submission.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wdJD9b-vdvs>

Veronika Bromová (b. 1966)

Biography

Veronika Bromová is a Czech visual artist born in 1966. She gained prominence in the 1990s with her innovative use of digital manipulation in photography. Bromová has exhibited extensively both in the Czech Republic and internationally, contributing significantly to contemporary art discourse.

Artistic Principles

Bromová's work often explores themes of identity, the human body, and technology. She is known for her digitally manipulated photographs that challenge traditional representations of the body, often creating surreal and thought-provoking images. Her art questions the boundaries between reality and virtuality, prompting viewers to reconsider their perceptions of self and other.

Notable Art Projects

"Interview" : An exhibition that featured a series of digitally altered photographs, exploring the concept of unity and the cyclical nature of existence.



Darina Alster (b. 1979)

Biography

Darina Alster is a Czech visual artist, performer, and educator born in 1979. She studied at the Academy of Fine Arts in Prague and has been a significant figure in the Czech contemporary art scene. Alster's work spans performance art, video installations, and interactive projects that often delve into themes of time, spirituality, and the human experience.

Artistic Principles

Alster's art is deeply rooted in exploring the metaphysical aspects of human existence. She often incorporates elements of mysticism and spirituality, aiming to create immersive experiences that prompt viewers to reflect on their perceptions of reality and time. Her performances frequently involve audience participation, blurring the lines between artist and observer.

Notable Art Projects

"Timelessness": An exhibition that explored the concept of time through interactive installations and performances, encouraging viewers to contemplate their relationship with the temporal world.



"Imago Dei": A project that delved into themes of divinity and the human condition, combining performance art with visual installations to challenge perceptions of spirituality.

Kateřina Olivová (b. 1984)

Biography

Kateřina Olivová is a Czech visual artist known for her performances, sculptures, and installations that often explore themes of femininity, motherhood, and the female body. She has been active in the Czech art scene, participating in various exhibitions and collaborative projects.

Artistic Principles

Olivová's work is characterized by its bold exploration of the female form and its associated societal perceptions. She often uses her own body in performances to challenge traditional notions of beauty, motherhood, and femininity. Her art seeks to create a dialogue about the acceptance and celebration of the female body in all its forms.

Notable Art Projects

"Hrom do police": This project involved a series of performances and installations that challenged societal norms related to the female body and motherhood.

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Pachmanová, M. (2023). *Who won in 1989? Approaching the canon of Czech art history from a feminist perspective*. [Article].

Pachmanová, M. (2020). *Narrating art and feminisms: Eastern Europe and Latin America*.

Plíšková, N. (2020). *Women artists – AWARE*.

Students' Tasks

1. Research & Presentation Tasks

- / **Street Art Around the World:** Choose a famous street artist (e.g., Banksy, Jean-Michel Basquiat, Lady Pink) and create a presentation on their work, style, and impact.
- / **Feminist Art Movement:** Research a key feminist artist (e.g., Barbara Kruger, Judy Chicago) and analyse how their art challenges gender norms.
- / **Czech Street Art & Its Cultural Significance:** Research a Czech street artist (e.g., Jan Kaláb, Pasta Oner) and explain how their work reflects Czech culture and history.

2. Creative Art Tasks

- / **Design Your Own Street Art Piece:** Create a sketch or digital artwork inspired by street art techniques (stencilling, tagging, murals).
- / **Reimagining The Berlin Wall:** Design a modern mural that would fit into the Berlin Wall, reflecting contemporary political or social issues.
- / **Feminist Art Poster:** Create a poster in the style of Barbara Kruger or Judy Chicago that conveys a message about gender equality.

3. Critical Thinking & Discussion Tasks

- / **Graffiti vs. Vandalism Debate:** In groups, debate whether graffiti should be considered art or vandalism. Provide examples to support arguments.
- / **Political Art & Activism:** Discuss how street art can be used as a tool for social and political change. Analyse a real-life example.
- / **Street Art & the Law:** Research laws on street art in different countries and discuss whether artists should be allowed to create in public spaces freely.

4. Writing & Reflection Tasks

- / **Artist's Statement:** Write a short artist's statement describing the meaning behind a street art piece you designed.
- / **Museum vs. Street:** Write an essay comparing traditional museum art with street art. What are the advantages and limitations of both?
- / **Personal Reflection:** Write a reflection on how street art influences urban environments and personal identity.

