Socially Engaged Art Education

Pratt Institute

A Timeline of Socially Engaged Art

- 1910s: Constructivists (Russia)
- 1910-20s: Futurists (Italy)
 1930s: Dada (Zurich/Paris)
- 1950-60s: Fluxus (US/International)
- 1960s-70s: Feminist Performance Art (International)
- 1980s-90s: Activist + Community Arts Movement
- 2000s-Today: Social Practice Art

Artworld Terms/Concepts

- Relational Aesthetics (Nicholas Bourriaud)
- Connective/Dialogic Art (Grant Kester/Suzi Gablik)
- Participatory Art (Claire Bishop, others)
- Public Practice (Suzanne Lacey)
- Socially Engaged Art (Nato Thompson, others)
- Social Practice (Pablo Helguera)



Nikolai Evreinov, Storming of the Winter Palace, 1917



First Public Performance using intonorumori 1914



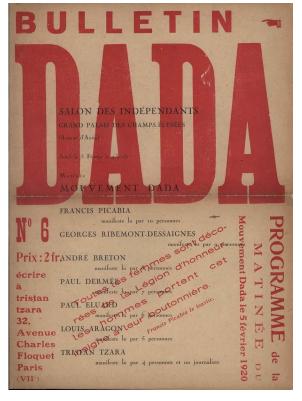


Filippo Tommaso Marinetti, Umberto Boccioni





Fortunato Depero, Skyscrapers and Tunnels (Gratticieli e tunnel), 1930





Hugo Ball, Dada performance in Switzerland



Marcel Duchamp,

First International Dada Fair in Berlin 1920





Yoko Ono











Judy Chicago, Immolation IV from the Women and Smoke Series, 1972,



Lygia Clark



Martha Rosler









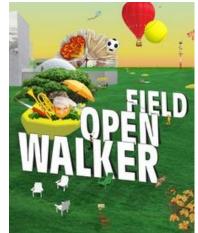




Lucy Lippard

Guerrilla Girls

Open Field Walker Art Center





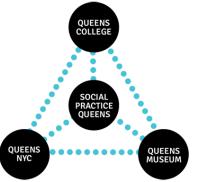






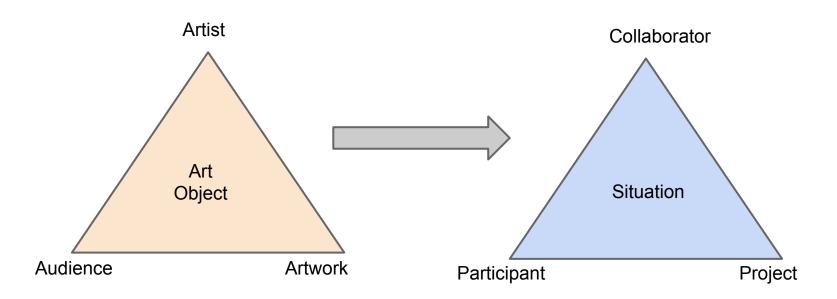


Queens Museum Queens College Social Practice





Relational Aesthetics



Community-Based Education

Environmental education

Place-based education

Project-based learning

Civic Education

Service Learning

Work-Based Learning

What the Research Tell us...

- 95 percent of students (ages thirteen to nineteen) said opportunities for more real world learning would improve their school.
- 71 percent said that it would improve their school a great deal
- 92 percent of adults (including teachers) favored emphasizing real world learning in schools including work study, community service, and vocational courses.
- 64 percent of adults strongly advocated emphasizing real world learning.
- 70 of teachers strongly advocated emphasizing real world learning

SOURCE: Coalition for Community Schools

CHARACTERISTIC 1: Meaningful Content—From Research to Practice

WE KNOW THAT...

Communities provide a natural context for learning

Content should be meaningful and relevant

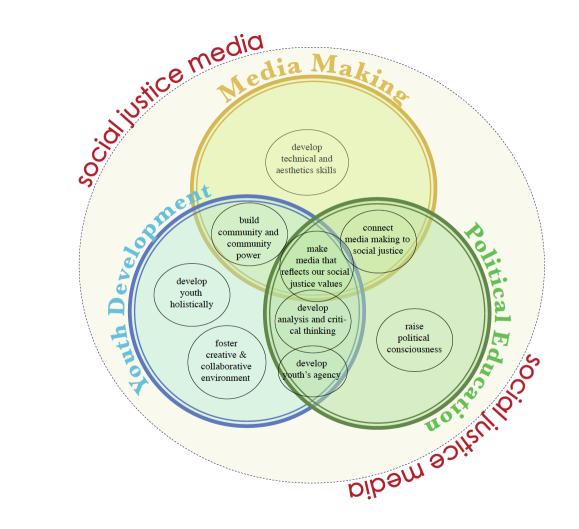
Using knowledge promotes retention and transfer

So Community-Based Learning Strategies...

communities as the source and focus of learning

Builds on students' prior knowledge and issues they care about

Encourages coherent investigative and problemsolving skills, which complement and refine standards-based skills



Example: Media Education Model

Source: Global Action Project

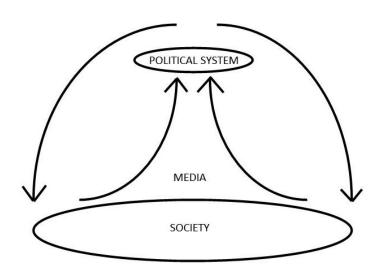
Participation in Social Practice

- Nominal participation: where a viewer consumes art passively
- Directed participation: where a viewer is instructed to finish a piece of art
- Creative participation in which a viewer adds something to the art
- Collaborative participation: viewer is involved in both developing the structure and content.

Source: Pablo Helguera, Education for Socially Engaged Art

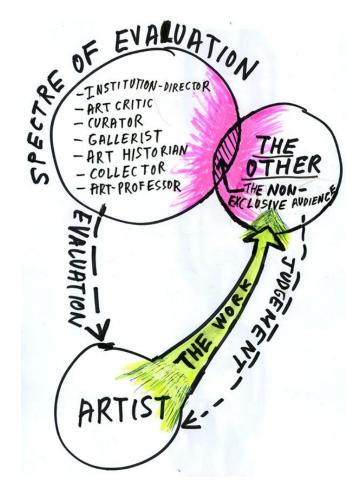
Public Pedagogy

- Learning outside of school
 - The Public Sphere (Jurgen Habermas)
- Public Opinion, Public Discourse
- Popular Public Pedagogies
- Critical Public Pedagogy
 - Jennifer Sandlin and Henry Giroux
- Public Art Pedagogy
- Hybrid Spaces
- Funds of Knowledge (Gonzalez)



Aesthetic Evangelism

- Ethical/Moral Issues
- Grant Kester
- authorial power + privilege
- moment of transference
- Artists positioned as social workers or what he calls "trans-historical shamans":



Research Issues

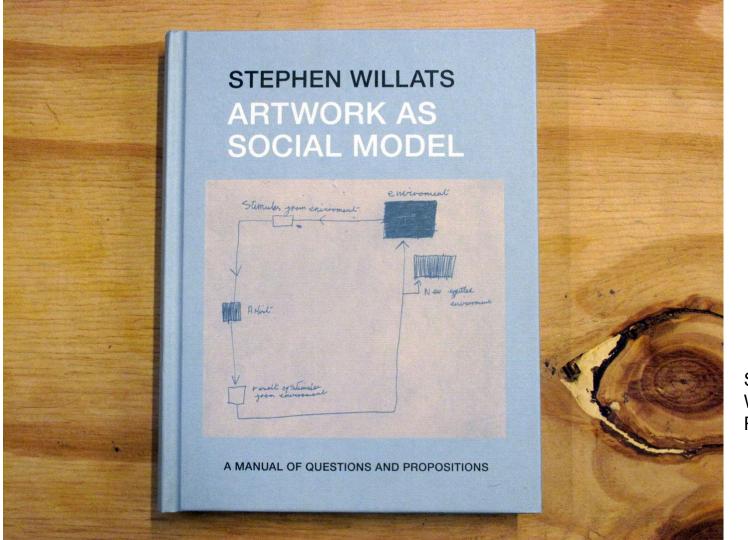
- Do socially engaged art practices improve learning with and through visual art?
- What is the relationship to civic engagement, how can we assess its validity?
- How do issues of privilege and power impact the intention and scope of socially engaged works?
- What pressures are institutions placing on artists to adopt these ideas/practices?

Research Findings

- IMPACT: There are some links to improvements in social awareness, media literacy, civic participation
- ACCESS: Most projects are only available to middleupper class white youth in urban/suburban areas
- TIME: Many projects are short-lived due to funding constraints and logistics
- USABILITY: Many teachers express hesitation in adopting b/c of time and logistical issues, little to no curricular resources and misconception about what's involved in using community based settings



Performance as Research



Stephen Willats West London Social Resource Project

