

# Comparative study:

**Title:** The Third of May  
**Media:** Oil on canvas  
**Found in:** Museo del Prado, Madrid  
**Made in:** 1808  
**Size:** 8' 9" x 13' 4"  
**Artist:** Francisco Goya



**Title:** 'Worn Out'  
**Media:** Installation (sculpture made of mud and waste)  
**Found in:** Gaza, Palastine  
**Made in:** October, 2014  
**Artist:** Iyad Sabbah



**Title:** The Revolt of Cairo  
**Media:** Oil and ink on paper, laid down on canvas  
**Made in:** c. 1810  
**Size:** 12 1/8 x 17 3/4 in. (30.8 x 45.1 cm)  
**Artist:** Anne-Louis Girodet de Roussy-Trioson





# Evaluation of the cultural significance: "The 3<sup>rd</sup> of May"

This painting shows that there are soldiers (whose faces aren't showing) killing unarmed people from Spain, where some of them are closing their eyes and ears because they're afraid of death and because they can't fight back since they don't have weapons. There are dead bodies in front with blood all over the ground. These Spanish people are considered martyrs who died because of their love and service towards their country land. There is a man in the painting that has a wound in his right hand, which is evocative of the shame dishonor.(2)

"The 3<sup>rd</sup> of May":

(1)



*Cultural content:*

The 3<sup>rd</sup> of May is an important day in Spanish culture as it's the day where Spanish has to stand out and fight against Napoleon's soldiers. This painting, 'The Third of May' was represented as a dark moment in the Spanish history. Which is talking about what happened in 1807, when Napoleon forced crossed the Pyrenees to join Spain and used a made-up reason to convince them which was to invade Portugal. Once they joined Spain, The French Empire started to take control of Spain. Then Napoleon asked Charles and Ferdinand to come to France, fearing that their leaders would have an effect on them. A Spanish citizen stood up and fought against the French soldiers and Spanish citizens wanted to put an end to this war, this was the action that made them defeat the French soldiers.(2.1)

"Fantasy, abandoned by reason, produces impossible monsters; united with it, she is the mother of the arts and the origin of marvels" (3)

-Francisco de Goya

*The Disaster of War:*

Is a series of 82 prints which Francisco Goya has made during the war between Napoleon's French Empire and Spain. Goya was in a position as a first court printer in the Spanish crown where he continued to produce portraits of the Spanish and French rulers. He was affected by the war so his thoughts and opinions of the war and the things happening were all in his art presented.

(2)



One of the prints was called "Lo Mismo" 'The same', where this showed a man raising the axe in the air and he's about to cut off the soldier's head.(1)



# Evaluation of the cultural significance:

## "The revolt of Cairo"

### Cultural content-

"The revolt of Cairo", took place in 1798 after Napoleon Bonaparte and his French soldiers took the city during their occupation of Egypt. The campaign was fought to damage the British power in the near east and India and apparently to spread the idea of republicans. After taking over Cairo in July of that year, tension began to mount. In 21, October there was a surprise attack so the citizens in Cairo stood up to revolt against the French place, where they were killing French general Dominique Martin Dupuy. Napoleon returned to the city and his response was both swift and brutal. After collecting the belligerents into the Great Mosque, which had been protected and armed by the locals for the day's events. French forces then killed the Egyptians who'd taken refuge (shelter) there, killing some 5,000 soldiers. (5)

This painting is done by Ann-Louis Girodet in 1810, which shows French soldiers charging into a crowd of Egyptians where one defender is partially naked, holding a wounded comrade in one arm while fighting off the attack with a knife in the other and his foot is above a French soldier.

At the first brief look, you'll notice that your eye is immediately drawn to the naked Arab man on the right where he's raising his sword to defend himself from the French soldiers, his left arm cradles because of an injury. In the left part of the painting, there are the French soldiers approached on the rebels with swords raised in the air, which obviously shows that they're attacking, stepping over the body of a fallen native who is wearing a classic white robe.

In the center of the painting, there is a helmeted hussar that is looking up at the Arab warrior with a steely resolve; sword pulled back in the prediction. Underneath him is a black man who is wearing something in his head, he is raising a dagger in one hand and ahead of a French soldier on the other hand. (5.1)

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'The Revolt of Cairo'



This painting is related to the war that happened in Cairo, which is called 'Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) in the Grand Mosque at Cairo'. The painting's media are oils on canvas, painted by Henri Leopold Levy in (1840-1904). (4)

'Napoleon Bonaparte 1769-1821 in the Grand Mosque at Cairo'





# Evaluation of the cultural significance:

## "Worn Out"



'Worn Out' (5)

The installation is about a model that is called 'Worn Out' which involves a family of seven that shows the damage of the war that happened and what it destroyed in Gaza and through this the artist can rise up piece by Palestinians. This work shows the suffering of the people in Shuja-iyya, Palestine; which had been destroyed by the war between Palestine and Israel. This model is completely consumed by the death and the damage surrounding them where there is a man holding a child in his arms, a woman's grip holds the hand of a small boy and an old person who had a hard time in walking through waste and sand, also their bodies were a really thin and they looked tired, plus their clothes were torn that are covered with pigment to represent blood. This all is placed in front of blown-up buildings and the exploded rest of the locals, these sculptures and their bloodstained bodies represent the things that happened daily in the war that faces the locals of Gaza and their desire to celebrate the victim of the war. This sculpture was also made near the beach to show how people were forced to leave their country to another country in an illegal way to escape the danger (war).(6.1)

'Prisoners of War' (7)



'Worn Out' -in the beach- (6)



This statue is called "Prisoners of War", which is located in Andersonville, GA. This sculpture is made by William J. Thompson. It shows three figures, which represent humanity, suffering, and death, which can be related to 'Worn out' since there are people suffering from a war.(7)

## Cultural content:

This war is between Palestine and Israel, where it continued for 50 days, which this war caused 2,200 people dead and destroyed thousands of homes of locals, also most of the locals were unarmed, including hundreds of children. All of Palestine people were forced to run away from their homes because it was dangerous.

Shuja'iyya neighborhood was the most destroyed places in Palestine so the artist made the sculpture in that place so that the sculpture can be more powerful and can influence other people, also the sculptures were placed on the beach to outline the run away where they moved to other countries to escape and to be far from danger (war).(6)



# Comparing and contrasting cultural significant:

**“War does not determine who is right only who is left”**  
**- Bertrand Russell (15)**

## Cultural significant:

‘The 3rd of May’, was an important day in Spanish culture since the Spanish citizens stood up for their country against the French soldiers. It was considered a dark moment in the Spanish history since Napoleon ‘the leader of French Soldiers’ tricked the Spanish citizens to be in the same team to invade Portugal but, it turned out that the French soldiers took control of Spain however, Spanish people stood up and fought for their country and defeated them. (2.2)



(1)

Spanish citizens had ‘The Third of May’ a dark moment in their history, also Palestine had this war a bad and horrible memory of their citizens, the citizens in Spain were tricked by the French soldiers, but the locals in Palestine were suddenly attacked by the Israeli soldiers since they wanted to take their country. Palestinians ran away instead of fighting for their own country because they didn’t have the weapons to stand up for their country so they got defeated however, the Spanish citizens fought against the French soldiers till they defeated them and took their country back.

Compare between ‘The 3<sup>rd</sup> of May’ and ‘Worn Out’:

## Cultural significant:

“The Revolt of Cairo”, took place in 1798 after Napoleon and his soldiers invaded Cairo during their occupation of Egypt. The French soldiers spread the idea of republics after taking over Cairo. One day, the citizens in Cairo fought against the French soldiers to begin a revolt, the started by killing the general Dominique, Napoleon wanted to put an end to this so his response was swift and brutal, so the French soldiers killed about 5,000 from the Egyptian citizens.(5.2)

Comparison between ‘The 3<sup>rd</sup> of May’ and ‘The Revolt of Cairo’:

Both Spanish and Egyptian citizens were being attacked by Napoleon and his soldiers (French soldiers) where it was considered in Spain that is was the ‘dark moment’ in their history, both countries fought against them to free their lands since they were being tricked by the French soldiers. However, Egyptians couldn’t defeat the French soldiers and about 5,000 soldiers were killed by them. Spanish citizens defeated the French soldiers and took back the control of their country.



(3)

Compare between ‘The Revolt of Cairo’ and ‘Worn Out’:

The Revolt of Cairo was in 1798 and the war that happened in Palestine and Isreal was in the mid-20th century, they both are Arab countries and have the same religion which is Islam. Many people were killed in both wars (in Palestine about 2,200 people and in Cairo about 5,000 people) however, in Palestine the place was completely destroyed, there wasn’t any place safe even for the locals own homes (which were destroyed). Since it was dangerous to stay there, they ended up escaping but, In the revolt of Cairo, Egyptian citizens stood up and fought against the French soldiers. In both Cairo and Palestinian wars, they got defeated and lost their country.



(5)

## Cultural significant:

This war was between Palestine and Israel that continued for 50 days where 2,200 people were killed and thousands of homes were destroyed, the locals were unarmed so they weren’t ready for a war. so they had no choice rather than to run away from their homes because it was dangerous.

They were running away to places near them through swimming from their country to another to save themselves.

(6.2)



# Formal analysis: through Elements of art

There is a fairly dark palette of the colors red and brown, to show the violent scene and to show the main soldiers.

The naked soldier was represented in a classical model pose, where his facial expression shows how scared he is but in the other hand Hussar's face is portrayed in deep shadow under the raised sword that covers his features and also demoting his status. There were flashes of red on the Hussar's face and Mamluk's cloak provides an obvious suggestion.

The combination of light and shades that the artist have made helped the painting have a good depth of field where the light comes from the upper-left of the painting and the figures are composed in a way where Mamluk warrior and his soldiers are illuminated.

## 'The revolution of Cairo'



The mood of the painting is very bleak and somber which makes the viewer feel sad and depressed. (8)

The artist painted the painting with the color of earth tones where he added a light and a dark contrast, this technique (dramatic lighting) can be seen in the central figure. (8.1)

## 'The 3rd of May'



The lines of the gun lead the viewer's eye to the focal point. His outstretched arms form a "V" line, this line is repeated in the collar and pants of the man, also there is a "V" line formed by a lantern that illuminates the scene. There is a line in the sand that separates the Spanish nobles from the harsh soldiers of French in the shadows. The light and dark contrast of the line in the sand separates the Spanish and French soldiers. (8.2)

The artist is showing the sculpture's (men, women, children) cloth in a realistic way because of the details and lines in it but the sculpture's face isn't that clear and detailed.

## 'Worn Out'

This sculpture is displayed in an empty land that is destroyed because of the war where the sculpture is in the front and destroyed buildings as a background which give the viewer the idea of how Palestinians suffered in the war.



'Worn Out' sculpture is made of wet mud and with no color, I think the artist made this decision in making the sculpture with no color to show that there is no life in the painting because of how Palestinians are suffering and depressed.

This sculpture can be called a form since it's a three dimension that can be looked in many angles and it includes height, width, and depth.

In this picture, it shows that the sunlight is coming from the left side which creates a shadow for the sculptures and makes the sculpture look more natural.

There is a line that leads the viewer eyes Horizontal and vertical lines used in combination, where the viewer looks at the sculpture first (horizontally) then looks at the building in the background (horizontally).



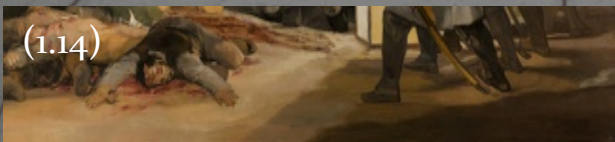
# Formal analysis through elements of art:

War, poverty, corruption, hunger, misery, human suffering will not change in a monetary system. That is, there will be very little significant change. It's going to take the redesign of our culture and values.

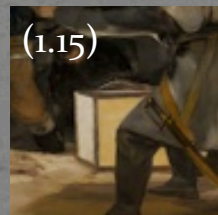
-Jacque Fresco (21)

## "The Third of May": (8)

I can see that the artist made the sand in three different shades and earth tones in order to make the viewer realize that there are two enemies separated by an unclear line.



The artist has used earth tone colors and values in order to show the impressionism through the citizens' features and how they felt in that current moment in the war.



There are lines that create a square shape that shows a specific object which is a light.

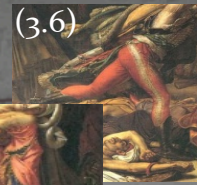


The artist painted the clothes in details in order to capture the smooth texture of it.

## "The Revolt of Cairo":



There are many detailed lines in the painting that forms objects like this curved line shows the viewer that it is a curved wall because of the dark values added on the edges.



The artist focuses on putting all the details where the clothes looked smooth and silky texture, also there were details in the worrier's body to show that it's a muscular stomach and muscular arms.



## "Worn Out":

The artist who made the sculpture focused on the lines mostly and to show how the whole body with detailed face by the different depth and sizes of the lines.



I can see that there is a smooth texture made through different depth in lines in order to show that it's a smooth drapery.





# COMPARING AND CONTRASTING THROUGH ELEMENTS OF ART:



## "The Third of May" & "The Revolt of Cairo":

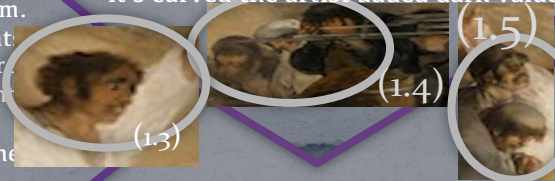
- Both artists use lines to form a texture or a shape, for example in the painting "The Revolt of Cairo" the artist focused on putting all the details where the clothes looked smooth and silky texture, also putting details on the warrior's body to show that it's a muscular stomach and muscular arm. In the other painting "The 3<sup>rd</sup> of May", I can see that also this artist paints the clothes in details in order to show the smoothness of it, also there are lines that form a square shape to show that it's that certain object (a light

- I can see that in the "The 3<sup>rd</sup> of May" painting the artist has made a line that is shown as light colours on the left and dark colours on the right which show the enemies on each side (The Spanish citizens and the French citizens) however, in "The Revolt of Cairo" you can't see who's the locals (Egyptians) and who's from the French soldiers. (8)



## "The Revolt of Cairo" & "Worn Out":

- "The Revolt of Cairo" painting has lots of colors that show the islands, however, the sculpture is colorless and it would show how the citizens have no life.
- Both artists showed the use of lines to show the smoothness of a dress and the texture of the smooth and muscular body. The lines are in detail and drawn in different directions (horizontal, vertical, and curved lines) that forms the object in a better way.
- There are different values used in "The Revolt of Cairo" where there is a curve line that shows a curved wall, however, in order to show it's curved the artist added dark values on the edge.



## "The Third of May" & "Worn Out":

- The first thing that I noticed is that the sculpture "Worn Out" is colorless since the artist decided to make it only with clay, however, the painting "The 3<sup>rd</sup> of May" was painted while using Earth tone colors.
- "The 3<sup>rd</sup> of May" painting has lots of impressionism that can be seen through the citizens' features where colors and values play a role in it to show how the citizens felt in the war. However, the artist who made the sculpture focused on the lines mostly and to show how the whole body with detailed face by the different depth and sizes of the lines.

I can see that both artists had shown that the clothes are smooth and silky.

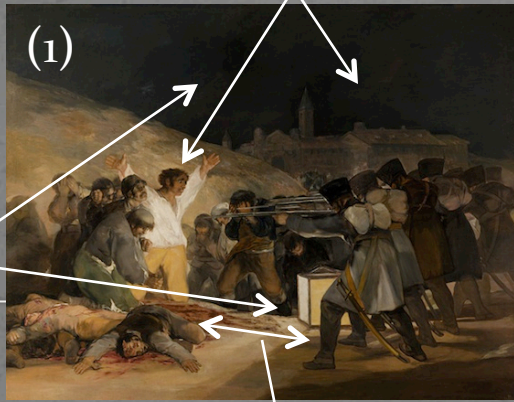




# Principles of art: contrast and emphasis through elements of art

The **emphasis** on *'The 3<sup>rd</sup> of May'* is how the citizens in Spain suffered a lot and didn't have the ability to fight against the French soldiers.

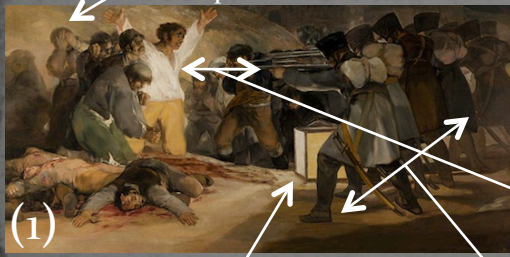
The artist painted the background and the soldiers in black, however, there is one citizen of Spain who is contrasted to the background through color since he's wearing white and yellow (Bright colors).



(1)

The painting is mostly painted in dull intensity to create a specific atmosphere, but there is a source of light that catches the viewer's eye. (The soldiers are painted in earth tones). (11.1)

The light that comes from the right helps the artist show the shadow of the soldiers that form the shape of a person.



(1)

There are lines that form the shape of a square where it is considered the light of the source in the painting.

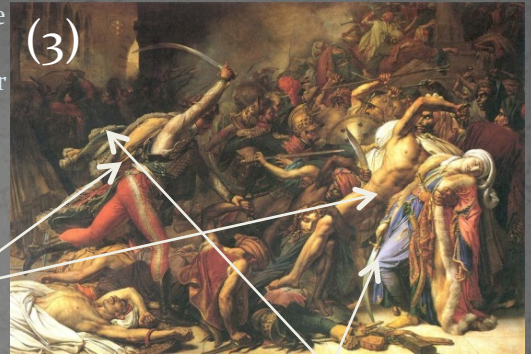
I've noticed that the French soldiers are placed in diagonal line.

I can see that there is a diagonal line that separates the Spanish citizens and the French soldiers, where I noticed that the ground is more lighter on the left side. (11)

The French soldier's gun is pointed to the focal point which is the Spanish citizen who's wearing a white T-shirt.

The **emphasis** on *'The Revolt of Cairo'* is when the French empire fought the Egyptians to get their city, however, after that Egyptians stood up and fought for their country. (5)

There is a contrast through color where the two warriors in the front are in bright colors unlike the soldier in the back and the background are in dark colors, which it makes the two warriors stand out.



(3)



(3)

The artist used color, line, and shading to imply the silky texture of the warrior's clothes where it is shown as a soft texture. It looks like the light is coming from the left side where I notice that there is a highlight on the back of the soldier (placed on the left), however, the artist painted the two soldiers in bright colors since they're facing the left direction.

The **emphasis** on *'Worn Out'* is about the suffering that Palestinians went through in the war that happened between Palestine and Israel.

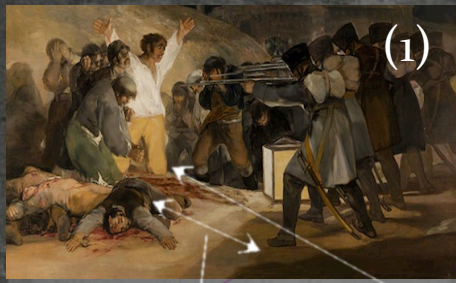
The light that comes from the left side creates a contrast through dark and light values that form the subject and shows the texture of it.



(5)

The contrast comes in through the texture of the sculpture which seems soft and smooth (clothes) while the background shows the rough texture with broken parts of the building.





(1)

'The Third of May' has a line that separates the French soldiers from the Spanish citizens by the use of contrast through colors in showing the enemy and the innocence side.

Both paintings have earth tones, however "The Revolt of Cairo", was painted also with red and blue colors to show the violence atmosphere and the warriors each team.



(3)

I can see that both artists painted the background in a dark color where it comes to a contrast with the soldiers that are in light colors to make the painting more interesting.

"The 3rd of May" has a line in the center that separates the Spanish citizens from the French soldiers using a contrast through shades of a color, In the other side, we have the sculptures that are only representing the Palestinians.



(1)

Both artworks have source of light that shows the contrast through dark and light values that let the viewer observe the line on that certain object to show the texture of it, however, the painting "The third of May" has a contrast through color because of the source of light where the light and dark colors with line forms an object with a texture.

# Formal Analysis through principles of art (contrast and emphasis)

Both pictures have that source of light that breaks the atmosphere of the painting where both paintings have soldiers in dark and dull colors, however that source of light is directed toward a specific warrior or a citizen that shows the importance of it. For example in 'The Third of May,' we can see that the innocent man whose raising his hand has a source of light that is directly pointed toward him, on the other hand 'The Revolt of Cairo' We have the two soldiers facing each other in the painting has that source of light that helps to show the contrast through colors and values to show shape and texture.

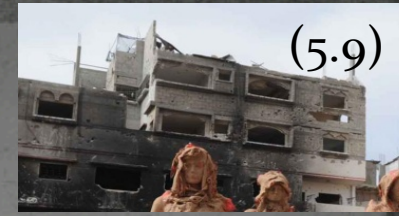


(3)

## Emphasis:

All three pictures have the same emphasis which is suffering in wars, wherein 'The Third of May' Spanish people suffered because of the French soldiers wanting to take over their country, also 'The Revolt of Cairo' painting says that the French Empire also fought Egyptians to invade their country, the third one is a sculpture called 'Worn Out' is about Palestinians who were suffering from the war between them and Israel.

"Although the world is full of suffering, it is also full of the overcoming of it"  
-Helen Keller

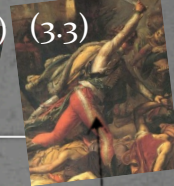


(5.9)

'Worn Out' sculpture has a contrast through texture where the objects are soft and smooth, however, the background is rough and broken buildings. In 'The Third of May' painting, there is a contrast through color where the objects are in different colors (Earth tones) and the background comes in contrast with dark colors.



(3.4)

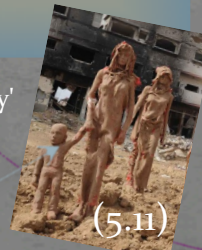


(3.3)



(5.10)

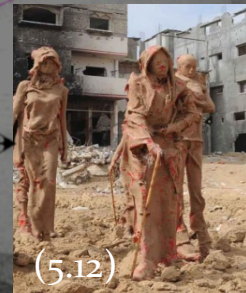
Both artworks has a light of source that shows the main object, where different shades of colors and values make an object like in 'The Revolt of Cairo' painting, we can see that there is a contrast through value and color, that shows how silky and soft is the clothes of the warriors, also how muscular the warriors are. On the other hand, we have the sculpture 'Worn Out' where there are only different values that make up a texture of the soft skin and the ruined silky clothes.



(5.11)



(1.13)



(5.12)



# Formal analysis through Composition

## The Revolt of Cairo:

The scene of "The Revolt of Cairo" painting is from Neo-Classicism. Girodet was taught by his master David who taught him the rules of composition and he incorporated the correct rules. He wanted to make his subjects seem like they're in a battle scene.

From the tumultuous superimposition of combatants emerge three principal figures: a hussard sabre bared, bearing down upon a terrifying, naked, Mamluk warrior, who holds in his arms his dying master.

I can see that the two groups are drawn in a strong unrevealed upward movement from left to right, which seems that they are all threatened to be killed. However, there are a

lot of details the artist had added, for example, the neck of a fallen man, whose head is threatened by a weapon that is directed to him, the helmet hides his head. Arms, uniforms, and luxurious fabrics, naked skin – all are painted with the same finesse and detail..

Girodet uses color and strong light contrasts to express the violence of what's happening which means the painting is considered to belong from the Romantic Movement. (19)



## The 3<sup>rd</sup> of May:

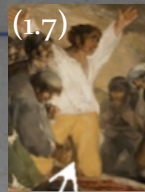
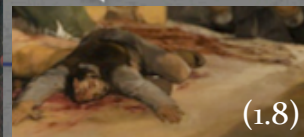
### The man in a white shirt:

The man who's wearing a white shirt is a Christ figure. His stance (The way he's standing) is similar to Christ on the cross; and spreading his arms in a "V" position is a sign of peace.. This man is a martyr for the rest of the town since he's attacked because of his own beliefs, where I can see that this man is the focal point in the painting since he's wearing a clean white shirt which is significantly different compared to the other citizens. The town people are wearing dirty clothes that are covered by blood in a dark colored shirts, plus the citizens' composition shows that this man (wearing a white T-shirt) is the focal point since they're all facing him.

The composition of Napoleon and his soldiers shows that they're ready to kill the man wearing the white t-shirt since we can notice that they are holding guns towards this man.

### The dead body:

The people who are already dead are usually placed aside to make room for the next victims. The monks were composed by the artist in a way to show that they pray for the dead body to call for peace. However, the dead man with spread arms is composed by the artist in order to show that he's giving up; also the way he was placed on the ground shows that the artist can show the state of the man by adding blood above the man to show that he is dead.



## Worn Out sculpture

The woman represents all the women in Palestine, in how she is in a bad situation wearing ripped and dirty clothes, also running away from her country holding her child's hand. We can notice that the artist has made the composition of the mother and the child in a realistic size which shows that the artist understands the proportions of the human body.

There is no facial expression in any of these sculptures, however in this sculpture, it looks like an old man who's using a stick to walk where the artist focused on the composition of the sculpture with a bent back in order to show the viewer that this is an old guy. Plus there are two other sculptures behind him, one is a man holding a small baby while escaping from the war. This all represents the suffering Palestinians went through and found that escaping would be the best solution in order to find peace.

Compositions also plays a role in the space where the sculptures are located. "Worn Out" sculpture are located in Gaza, Palestine which is surrounded by sand and broken buildings.

The artist placed the sculptures in front of the broken buildings in order to show people that Palestinians are homeless and it's not safe to stay there so they escaped, this shows that the artist knows how he can make an effective background in order to tell the viewer what's happening and why.

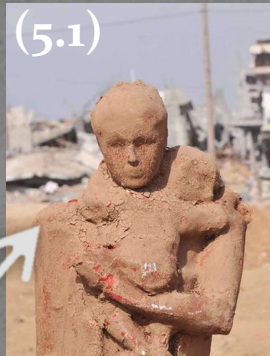




# Interpreting function and purpose

'Worn Out' sculpture is considered a historical narrative where the artist talks about the 50 day war between Israel and Palestine. He made these sculptures to show how the citizens were escaping and running away, the sculpture shows how running away was a hard thing since they were holding the children's hand and carrying newborns with dirty and damaged clothes.

The artist expressed his feelings through this sculpture since he's one of the citizens that escaped. He aimed to show how they suffered and tried many times to escape from the war, also how horrible they looked made other people realize how the Palestinians have suffered.



The background plays a role by presenting the idea of the sculpture where it shows how the environment was destroyed. Which also says that the citizens can't live safely anymore.



Goya's painting 'The 3rd of May' revealed the fear and suffering of the Spanish people, where Goya also wanted to show the viewer how violence to others can affect them, not by abstract entities (countries) but between people standing a few feet away from one another which makes it more shocking. (9)



Anne-Louis, who painted 'The Revolt of Cairo' was commissioned by Vivant Denon to paint this painting, the purpose was to show the bloody event that happened in Cairo and to make sure that humanity is included. (10)

Goya rejected the tradition of making his subjects look beautiful in their heroism, he embraced the chance to show that they're relatable and close to God. He came up with the man who's located in the center rise of the painting, where he is raising his hand and in his right hand there is a wound, which was known that it was similar to what Jesus had on the cross.

In this painting, Goya also wanted to show how these Spanish citizens were martyrs who died for their country. (9.1)



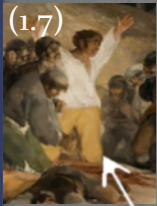
Girodet wanted to show how French troops were driving back Arab soldiers, where it was shown that there is a distinction between the two main protagonists who are the naked warrior on a defensive position and Hussar on the attacking position. (10.1)



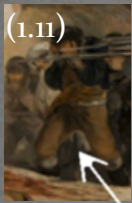
# Interpreting function and purposes:

## The 3<sup>rd</sup> of May:

At the end of the French occupation of Spain in 1814, Goya wanted to reflect on the brutality of the previous six years in a series of revolutionary paintings, 'The 3<sup>rd</sup> of May' painting was the most famous painting.



The painting represents the early morning hours following a civilian uprising against the French that occurred shortly after the invasion, however, after the uprising, the French retaliated and killed thousands of Spanish citizens.



Goya focused on the anonymous victim, just one in a series of slaughters and condemned figures. This figure is shown as a man with spread wide arms like Christ on the cross and stigmata like marks on his open palms. That figure of the man shows a dramatic spotlight, while a firing squad of French soldiers faces the man like a wall, but their faces are not facing the viewer.

Goya departs dramatically from the tradition of heroic history painting, which gives his work the sense of "journalistic immediacy" which means it seems like happening now rather than "monumental stillness" which means like it's not moving or no life in the painting. Here, Goya chooses emotional impact over artist perfection. This painting was completed in two months time.

'The third of May' painting was part of a large series, however, the Spanish officials didn't warmly receive it since they weren't pleased with Goya's depiction of civil uprising. (18)



## The Revolt of Cairo:

The painting was one of the bloodiest episodes in the Egyptians campaign that young General Napoleon Bonaparte directed against the English. Mamelukes of Cairo led the rebellion, where four thousand citizens in Egypt died.

Giroder chose to show the moment when the rebels took place in the El Azhar mosque, where they were followed by the French soldiers. There are major differences between this drawing and the final work, such as the absence of the architecture in the background, the presence of a tall fur hat on the hussar's head, the difference in proportion of the Hussar's raised arm, and the uncovered face of the Moor lying below the Hussar's left leg. (17)



## Worn Out:

An artist called Iyad Sabbah made these broken, crumbling and splattered with blood sculptures in Gaza to show the pain of conflict. The conflict was the war that happened in Palestine and about 2,200 people died in this war, most of the citizens in Palestine reflected upon the artist's depiction of a family since the sculptor is Palestinian and works in Gaza, he has an idea of how people suffered during that time so it was easy for him to show it to the viewer.

The artist used mud and created this sculpture with waste materials found in bombsites. "Shuja'iyya neighborhood is one of the places that was completely destroyed, and the idea came to my head to do something about the war, to focus on the displacement of the Palestinians," he told the Cairo Post. He wanted to represent how a whole family with a small child and a baby move through debris, rubble, and shelled homes while escaping.

The artist wanted to capture the psychological impact on the Palestinians because of the war and the lose of life. Another sculpture was placed on a beach to symbolize the feeling of being forced to leave Palestine when it's their own country under threat of violence and death. (16)



## Comparing and contrasting the interpreting function and purposes:

### **“The Revolt of Cairo” and “Worn Out”:**

Both Artist wanted to express the suffering of people from war. However, Anne-Louise who is the artist that made “The Revolt of Cairo” painting was commissioned by Vivant Denon to paint the painting in order to show the bloody event that happened in Cairo including showing humanity of the victims.

On the other hand, we have “Worn Out” sculpture that was made by Iyad, he wanted to show the suffering Palestinians endured in escaping for their lives.(10.3)

### **“The Revolt of Cairo” and “The 3<sup>rd</sup> of May”:**

Both artists wanted to show how the citizens suffered because of wars, however, the artist who made “The Revolt of Cairo” was commissioned by a man to paint the painting in order to show how bad is the bloody event including humanity.

In both paintings, the artists showed the violence that happened between two groups of people, on the other hand, we can see that Goya represented a man that is similar to Jesus in order to show that they are related and close to god.

Anne-Louise, who painted “The Revolt of Cairo” wanted to show for the viewer that the French troops were driving back Arab soldiers. On the other hand, Goya wanted to show how the citizens of Spain risked their lives in order to protect their country and show them love and respect. (10.2)(9.2)

### **“The 3<sup>rd</sup> of May” and “Worn Out”:**

Both paintings were made to represent suffering from a war, however, Goya who did “The Third of May” painting wanted to represent the violence that happened between two groups of people that were standing few feet away from each other, on the other hand, we have Iyad, the artist who made the sculpture “Worn Out”, his purpose was to show people how Palestinians suffered because of the war that happened and how many times they wanted to escape just to be in a peaceful place.

Both artists wanted to show that the people from Palestine and Spain asked for peace, In “The Third of May” painting, it's the man who's standing and raising his hand just like Jesus. In “Worn Out” sculpture, the artist showed how Palestinians were escaping their country by going through the sea just to be safe.

Goya wanted to show in his painting “The 3<sup>rd</sup> of May”, how Spanish people died while serving their country with love. (9.3)

The aim of ART is to REPRESENT  
not the outward appearance of  
things, but their INWARD  
SIGNIFICANCE

-Aristotle (11)



## ■ Images:

- ◆ (1)(1.1)(1.3)(1.4)(1.5)(1.6)(1.7)(1.8)(1.9)(1.10)(1.11)(1.12)(1.13)(1.14)(1.15)(1.16) <https://ka-perseus-images.s3.amazonaws.com/79d0caef12d074cc12041a3f02d595f3b36a5fdb.jpg>
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