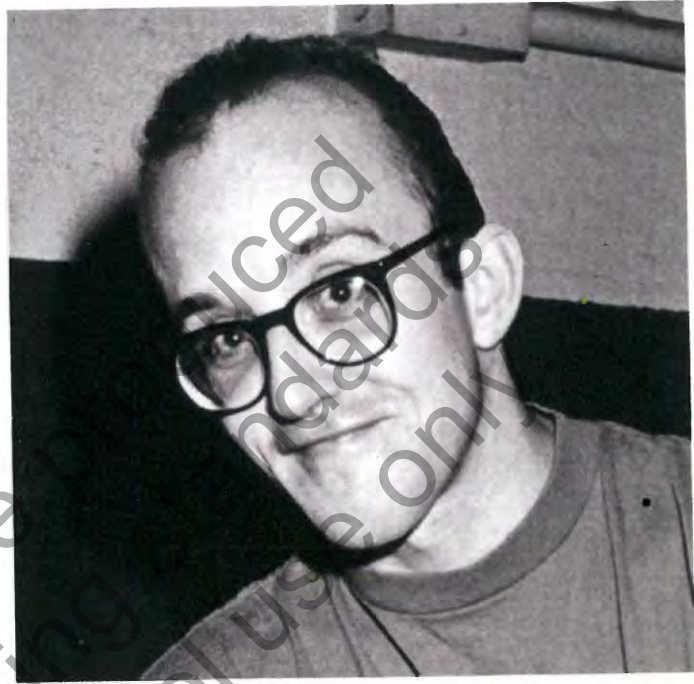


Keith Haring

- was born May 4th 1958 in Pennsylvania
- learned basic cartoon skills from his father at a young age
- developed skills from popular culture around him like Dr. Seuss and Walt Disney
- 2 years after Haring's graduation from high school he decided to move to New York City and enrolled in the School of Visual Arts



- Keith Haring was homosexual
- ▶ spoken that Keith's work descends from Roy Lichtenstein's comic book images
- Keith Haring was diagnosed with AIDS in 1987 and died three years later at the age of 31

- Especially Haring's later work after his discovery of AIDS was based on storytelling, with strong emphasis about his emotions.
- Keith Haring became a street artist and focused on decorating the subways of New York, and bridged the gap between the art world and the
- He is famous for his colorful drawings as well as the simplicity of his painting style
- He made use of "motion lines" to add expression and movement

→ in his paintings his ideas and the meaning behind his paintings was used to accentuate meaning there was a goal to make social changes with the expressions of his drawings



⚡ In Haring's case it was mostly related to AIDS and gay right movements, yet in some cases it was also religious



The radiant baby representing Jesus

Compare & Contrast

By: Keith Haring in 1985



FREE SOUTH AFRICA

- intention was to raise awareness and influence change

- was a political response to the conditions of apartheid in South Africa
- the black figure is intentionally bigger than the white figure, to express the irony of the pre-era, where whites continued to suppress the black native population, even they were in minority.

- a protest poster explaining and telling the story of a suppressed culture
- a major creative period of his life, where he worked towards protesting authorities

By: Joan Miró 1938 "Black and Red" series

- artistic currents of Surrealism
- represents the social and political effects of the Spanish Civil War of 1936-39
- One of the paintings from a series of eight etchings
- "emphasizes the forces of war and oppression"
- Part of Miró's "Savage" period focus on the downside of humanity and the events of history



Similarities

- the use of color in both images are white, black and red, with a clear focus on black
- both images deal with oppression and convey violence
- in a way, they are both asking for the same thing; for inequality and violence to stop
- the use of space is very similar; the elements are focused across the entire image, focusing especially on the left side of the image
- the moods are both very serious and relate to relevant topics at the time

← affected by his positive attitude towards making a change creatively and using art as a form of propaganda.

← affected by his focus on negativity; abhorrence from the historical events and the quality of life at the time

Differences

- the use of lines are very different
 - Keith uses very thick and bold lines
 - Miró very thin and wobbly lines
 - the style of painting
 - Keith uses cartoon style that, to a certain extent, is still realistic
 - Miró goes more into the abstract aspect, but still to a point where things are recognizable
 - the cultural context
 - Keith's is a protest poster against the apartheid in Africa
 - Miró's represents the brutalities of war
 - the message conveyed
 - Keith's conveys a feeling of strength with the energy lines on the black person
 - Miró's conveying more of a scared and terrified feeling with the shading of the objects and the abnormal looking features, as well as the use of red color, relating to blood and war
- ↓
gruesome