

# Art and Culture

---

**How artistic expressions reflect Canadian Identity**

# Canada

---

- Canada is the world's second largest country in area. It borders three oceans and extends across six time zones. Canada is not only geographically large -- it is also incredibly diverse.
- The size and variety of Canada's geographic landscape, and the response of the diverse peoples who have inhabited it, have played a significant role in shaping Canadian identity(ies).



# Reflection questions

---

- How have Canadians imagined the land?
- How is Canadian Identity reflected in paintings and other works of art?

A.D. 900



A.D. 1100



A.D. 1300



A.D. 1500



# Dorset Culture 800 AD





# Beothuk



Pendants



Shell and wood necklace



# Innu Tea Dolls





# Early Labrador Art

---

- Arts and crafts in Labrador has its roots in both the *Aboriginal cultures* and the *European contact period* of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- In the 1700s, the *Moravian missionaries* came to northern Labrador and in the late 1800s, *Grenfell's medical mission* to southern Labrador and northern Newfoundland.
  - "Grenfell Handicrafts" production, marketing and promotion out of the St. Anthony area during the early 1900s (Limited reach)

# Contemporary Labrador Art

---

- During the 1970s, contemporary visual arts began to flourish. This trend was bolstered by *government initiatives*, the *introduction of technologies* and *transportation*, and a *shift in attitude* toward northern and aboriginal art as cultural and artistic collector items.
- The *Labrador Arts and Culture Centre opened in 1986* and aided the growth of visual arts in western Labrador. Individual artists and artists' collectives in the Straits, Lake Melville and Labrador West began to develop, market and promote themselves in the visual arts.



# Derrick Pottle. Kayak Hunter, 2015

---



# Jane Shiwak, Inuit Couple, 2015.

---





---

**Sarah Baikie. Basket,  
2003.**



- **Michael Massie.**  
**Grandfather I Have  
Something to Tell  
You, 2004.**





---

# The Rooms



# Canada's Natural Beauty

---

- **Canada's natural beauty has always been an important subject for artists.**
  - Many paintings include images of rivers, lakes, and oceans as well as the people who used them for work and play.
- As more immigrants arrived in the 1800s, new artists appeared, adding to the diversity in Canadian art
- Likewise, photography improved after 1850 providing more images of landscapes and people during this era.



# Group of Seven

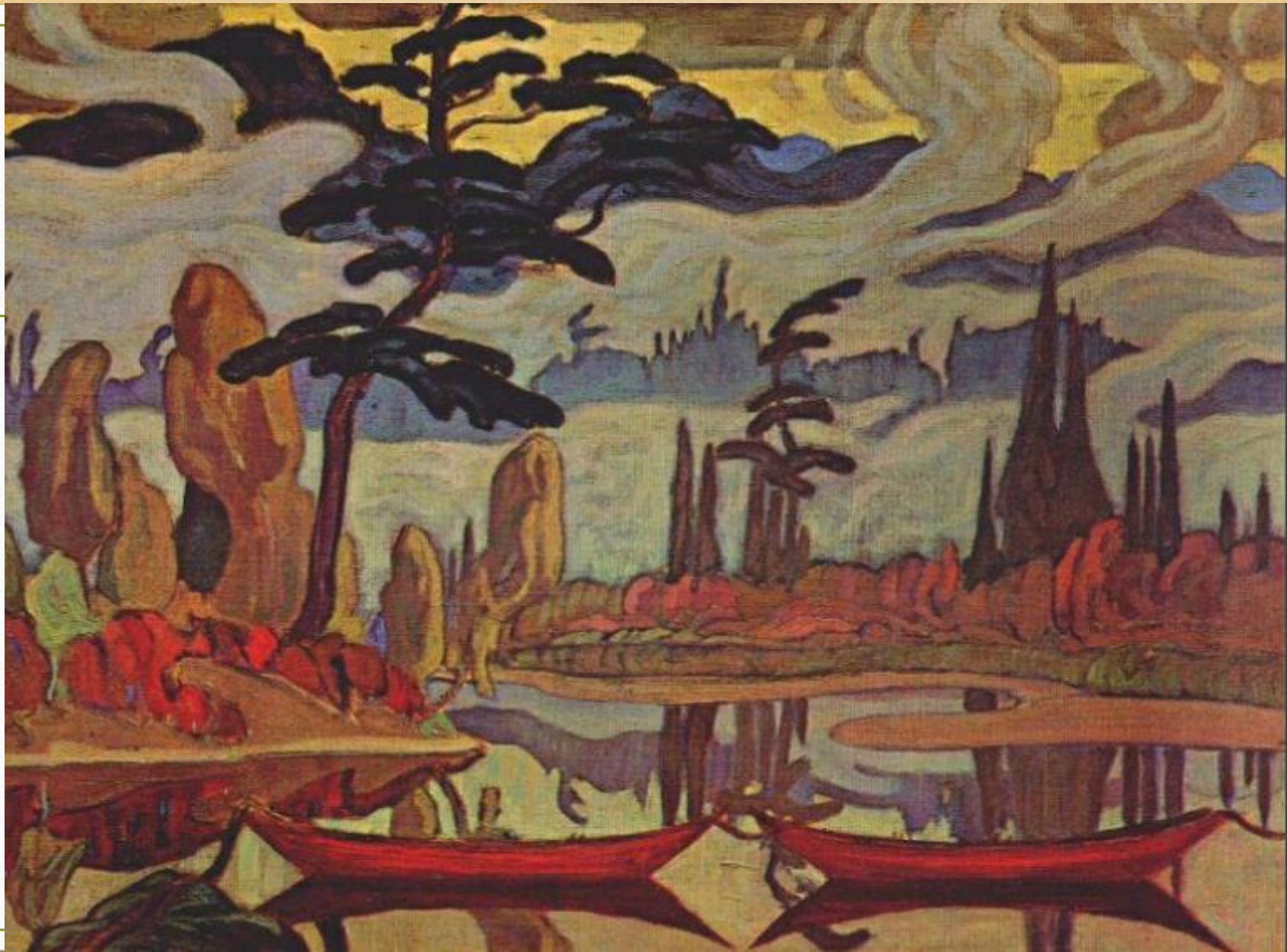
---

- The Group of Seven was a group of Canadian *landscape painters from 1920 to 1933*.
- They were initially drawn together by a common sense of frustration with the conservative quality of most Canadian art up to that point.
- *Rebelled against the prevalent style, shifting emphasis away from realism toward the expression of their personal feeling for their subjects.*











# Arthur Heming (1870-1940)

---

- An avid northern explorer, his work helped to entrench perceptions of Canada as the "*Great White North*."
- Many of Heming's paintings begin with *naturalistic elements*, which he exaggerated into wild, even surreal compositions intended to emphasize the "virtues" of Canada as a sort of snowy Eden
- However, he also dealt with images of *hardship and death* in the north.





