

Glossing Your Paper: Telling Me the Story Behind the Paper:

As you did for your draft of Paper 1, please use the questions below to reflect on your paper and tell me about the choices you made as a writer. I will read the glosses before reading your paper and use them as a guide in responding to you in the way you want/need. Copy and paste the questions below into your paper at the beginning of your document and answer the questions right on the form itself. Do NOT send me the questions below as a separate email attachment -include them in with your paper document.

1. Summarize your paper in two or three sentences (articulate the central idea driving the paper). Put this at top of your paper.

I wanted my paper to tell the story of Fernand Leger's painting The Builder and what inspired him to paint. I also want to convince the reader that this painting is the representation of the cubist art.

2. Point out the strongest part(s) of your paper and tell reviewer how and why they are strong.

The strongest part in my paper is my first and second paragraph because I feel like I gave the readers a strong background on the painting and the artist

3. Point out the weaker part(s) of your paper and tell reader how or why you had a hard time making them stronger.

The weakest point in my paper is when I was trying to find information about what was happening around the time the painting was painted

4. Relate some good advice you received from Peer Review (name who gave it), and how you used it to improve your text.

Anamaria told me to write more about the painter cubist style

5. How can your reviewer help you most in his/her response to this piece? PLEASE BE SPECIFIC about the

I wish my reviewer would have given me more ideas to include in my paper parts or passages that you still aren't satisfied with, or a decision you made that you want your reader to comment on -- point it out.

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The Builder picture Rhetorical Analysis



The Builder Fernand Leger 1950

This painting is called *The Builder* and was painted by French artist called Fernand Léger in the 1950. In this painting we can clearly see that there are many men working together to build something. The artist uses bright colors and bold shapes to tell a story and to make people pay more attention to small details. The first thing one notices when looking at this painting is the four men working together to lift a piece of material that they are using to build. I also notice that there was a long piece of rope weaved in between three of the four men lifting the piece of material. To me this symbolized the togetherness of the men working hard together to create something. I also notice that the artist only uses a lot of primary colors in the painting. There is also a man standing on a ladder, and looks like he is looking at us and he is also holding on to the ladder with one hand and looks really relaxed. Which is something that we don't usually see builders or people using a ladder do in our daily lives. In the painting some men are fully clothed while others are missing some article of clothing. What also stands out to me is that there are what looks like ladders and ropes just hanging on the side of the things that they are building. In this painting Fernand Léger pays homage to the hard work that a lot of men put into building things that we use every day so that we have someplace to work and live. Though the colors and the shapes Fernand Léger uses machine art to tell a story while telling us what is going on in this painting.

Fernand Léger was born on February 4, 1881 in Argentan, France to a poor family that sold cattle. At first his father did not encourage his art career but they later did when they saw Fernand Léger talent and fully supported him (Fernand Léger biography). His art career took off after he completed an apprenticeship in architecture but when he finished his apprenticeship in architecture he wanted to further his education in art so he applied to many art school but decided to go to Paris School of Decorative Arts (Fernand Léger biography). Fernand Léger first found

his interest in elements of Cubism 1903 after he attended one of Paul Cézanne art showing, after that Paul Cézanne and Fernand Léger became really good friends and he also became Fernand's mentor (Fernand Léger). Fernand Léger took Cubism art expanded on it a created his own version called Tubism.

What is Cubism one might ask?

The cubism movement first started in 1908 and lasted through 1920s (Cubism). It is an art principle that was created by Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque in Paris between 1907 and 1914 (Cubism). Cubism or cubist artist rejects the traditional techniques, modeling and the theories of art being an imitation of nature. While the Cubist style art emphasizing the flat, three-dimensional surface of a picture (Cubism). In a cubist painting one may find many letters, shapes, instruments, bottles, pitchers, glasses, newspapers, still life impression of an item, the human face or figure (Cubism). There are two different types of Cubist art, the analytical Cubism and the synthetic Cubism. The analytical Cubism is when artist analyze something and breaks it up into many different block, and the also break these blocks into many different angles (Cubism). The synthetic Cubism is when artist add different things together to create a collage. In synthetic Cubism artist use different color papers and different three dimensional shapes and blocks (Cubism).

When Fernand Leger painted the builder in the 1950, the Algerian people were fight France for their independent. After many years of being oppressed by the French government, the Algerian people wanted to have their own government without being under control of the French government. France Conquered Algeria in the 1830's until 1847 in hopes that the French would settle and colonize Algeria so that they could be part of the French empire (Algerian

independence: a timeline). The Algerian War was also considered a civil war because the loyalist Algerian Muslims who still believe that the French Government should stay and keep their power in Algeria (Algerian independence: a timeline). At first France did not take Algeria's fight for freedom serious but once the Algerian people become more violent. France sent troops to Algeria to settle the tension. That Angered the Algerian people even more and the violence against the French government got worst (Algerian independence: a timeline). By the end of the war in 1962 about 1.7 million French soldiers had fought in the Algerian war, 25,000 of these were killed and 60,000 wounded, and the Algerian lost over half a million people (The Algerian war 1954-62).

Fernand Leger's painting *The Builder* was created to represent the togetherness of a group of people who fought their freedom. This painting also represent the Cubism art because it has many of the characteristics that represents a cubist art. This painting was created when the Algerian people were fighting for their freedom. Now the four men in the front of the painting symbolizes the togetherness of the people working together in Algeria to get their independence from the French. In *The Builder* we can clearly see that this painting Fernand Léger pays homage to the hard work that a lot of men put into building things that we use every day so that we have someplace to work and live.

Works Cited

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