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1. Who was David?

Ans. David or Jacques Louis David was infamous painter in era of French Revolution. When he was seven, his father died from pistol duel. That tragic event caused him a self-contained and less-worded boy. He was adopted by his uncle who wanted him to be lawyer or architect, but David's perception perceived only painting. Therefore, his uncle sent him on to David's mother cousin, the most successful artist in French, Boucher. However, David's art style was not the same as Boucher, so David was sent to another master. David used to get involved in swordfight, and got slash on his cheek that allowed him only to mumble when he talked. For his enemies, he was called "David with swollen cheek". His political view was inspired by the stones of Rome to consider the future of the country. Revolution, more equal system and no monarchy anymore pervaded his brain. Hence, he delivered these ideas through many of his painting. His resolution was the same as Marat's, and David respected him as his idol politician. He was the supporter of the French Revolution and, after French monarchy revolution, David got position as MP for Paris along with Marat and Robespierre. After Marat assassination, he drew Marat's death picture that showed the lie fact to convince people to think Marat was virtuous man that contradicted to the truth. After Robespierre execution because of his viciousness, David was taken to prison waiting for Guillotine. He drew self-portrait to show that he was just innocent artist, and then surprisingly he was set free. Under Napoleon's age, David was official glamoriser. Finally Napoleon was defeated, everyone was forgiven except David because his notorious painting, The Marat's Death. He was banished from his own

country and ended up in Brussel. However, his body was not allowed to bring back to his home.

2. Who was Marat?

Ans. Marat or Jean-Paul Marat was balloonist, failed inventor, newspaper, editor, fanatic a radical journalist, and politician from French Revolution. He had itchy skin disease. After French Revolution, he became cruel dictator. He killed hundreds thousands of people for his safty. He ended up by Corday's assassination.

3. Why did Corday kill Marat?

Ans. He killed hundreds thousands of people for his safety. Corday thought that if Marat was alive, more people would be killed. He was threat to human life.

4. Why does Simon Schama call The Death of Marat a "beautiful lie"? How is it beautiful? How is it a lie?

Ans. I think Simon Schama saw The Death of Marat beautiful because appropriately color arrangement and use, and portion arrangement. Moreover, it is in neoclassic style. It is a lie because this picture does not show the reality in the picture. David drew it to convince people to think that Marat was virtuous and innocent man, but in fact, Marat was cruel man. For distorting the truth, David did not show the real letter that Corday sent to Marat to get into his house. The real letter is the list of traitors, but in picture, the note "it is enough that I am truly unhappy to have the right to your benevolence" is there instead. On the top of the box, the letter was about the donation Marat wanted to send to her along with the letter from window of solider fallen in battle. The room was also not real.

In reality, the room should have cross pistons and no fake columns but in the picture, it has loose, and feat her strokes that means space of forever.

5. Describe your own aesthetic of beauty.

Ans.1. It has an appropriate and balanced color use

2. It is meaningful, but in the same direction.

3. It causes me to perceive what its maker wants to convey.