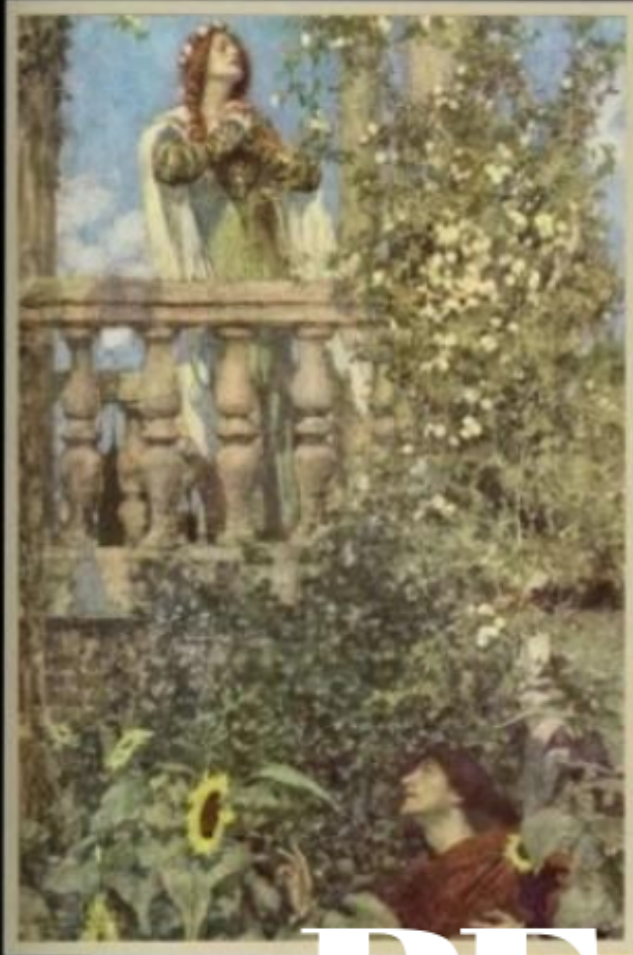


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“PURSUIT OF PERFECTION” LEONARDO DA VINCI

The pursuit of the perfection you see in the title was of great importance to Leonardo. I will talk about this later, but first, let's get to know Leonardo.

Leonardo Da Vinci, one of the most important artists of all time, was born on April 15, 1452 in Italy. It would not be wrong to say that his uncle was more interested in Leonardo. Leo and his uncle used to take a lot of field trips and study the anatomy of dead animals they found in the country. Leonardo's interest in anatomy started here. He was interested not only in painting and anatomy, but also in music. His

father,

who did not know which section he should direct, took him to Verrocchio, the owner of one of the most important art schools of the 15th century. Leonardo stayed here for 5 years. Verrocchio have used the young Leonardo as a model for his famous statue of *David*.



In the middle of the 16th century, a new era opened up in the history of Italian painting. He came to the forefront by painting nature scenes on the backgrounds of his paintings. If we were to compare Leonardo to anyone, it would be *Michelangelo*. But Michelangelo was more consuming than

Leonardo. Leonardo's head was confused in terms of his period and life, which caused him to have focusing problems.

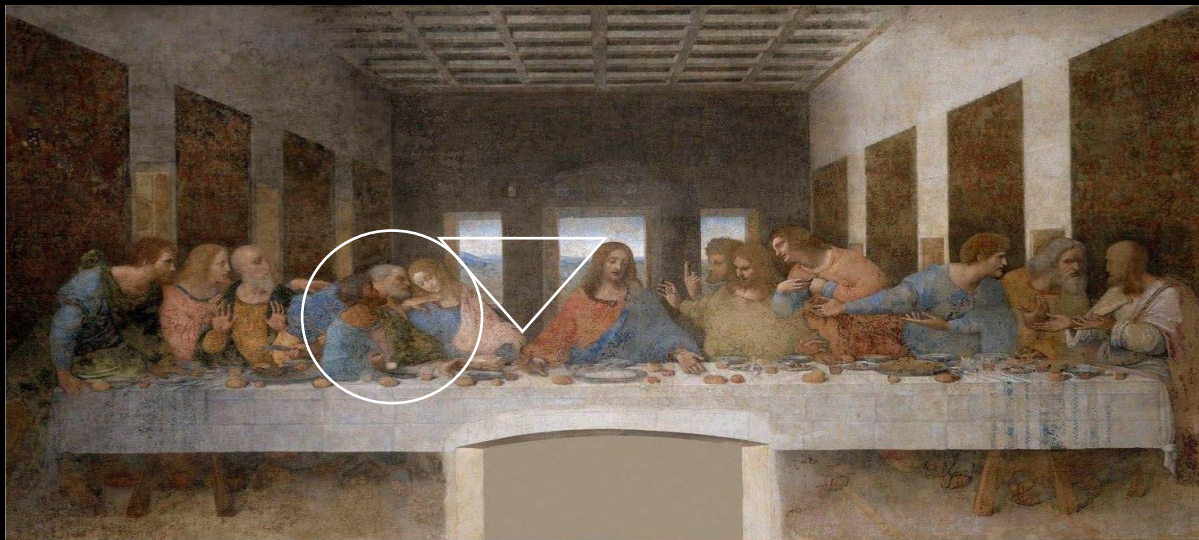
Leonardo could not complete the projects he received. But Michelangelo was just 29 years old when he was erecting the five-metre statue of *David*, and at 33 was painting the Sistine Chapel. It is known that there is a secret rivalry between

them. Leonardo did his work with great delicacy, while

nature kept up with it with all its being. His imperfect paintings were either left unfinished or continued by others. For this reason, legends related to many of his works have been produced. The reason for this is that not much information has reached today.

Another famous work of Leonardo Da Vinci, who is famous for his paintings "*Mona Lisa*" and "*Virgin of the Rocks*", is "*The Last Supper*". The painting was made on the wall of the refectory of the Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie in Milan. But Leonardo was deformed while he

was alive. The reason for this is the technique he used while painting. Another feature that makes the work striking is the "perspective". In the very center of the picture, there are Jesus Christ and six apostles on each side. It describes the moment at the last supper when Jesus told the apostles, "One of you will betray me.". Jesus sits calmly alone in the middle of the table. The apostles, who surrounded him in groups of three, were astonished by this statement. The painting refers to the Christian trinity (*the father-the son-holy spirit*) at many points. On the left, we see another hand reaching towards the hand of Jesus. The hand of Judas (Yahuda), who ate from the same bowl and betrayed him. In Judas' right hand, there is a pouch full of money that he received from the Romans in exchange for betrayal. Judas is drawn at a low level compared to the other apostles.



At the Last Supper, Jesus and his Apostles drank wine from the *Holy Grail* and ate bread. However, the absence of a bowl and bread with wine in the picture has been a matter of debate in the Christian world for years. According to the Da Vinci Code book, the woman to the left of Jesus is *Mary Magdalene*. Between the two of them is a huge V, the *pagan woman* symbol, and their clothes are symmetrical to each other. Also, the formed v shape defines the holy grail. So the holy grail was v-shaped. According to the book, Jesus had a child with Mary Magdalene. Again, according to the book, Mary Magdalene, when he crosses the right side of Jesus, a huge inverted V, that is, the *pagan male* symbol, appears. Again, according to Dan Brown's claim, Leonardo Da Vinci used the letter M to symbolize Magdelena (Mary Magdalene) in the painting "*The Last Supper of Jesus*".

It doesn't just end with these, unfortunately, Leonardo, who has a mystery in every work, has been presenting this mystery to us since the day he was born. And he took this mystery with him...

Özden Duru ÇOLAKOĞLU



"ONE EYE SEES, THE OTHER FEELS"

PAUL KLEE

IS DIGITAL ART AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE A REVOLUTION FOR ART?

Art is a product that includes technical competence, beauty, emotional strength, or creative or creative ability to express

conceptual ideas. Art has different aspects and different meanings to

offer. Nowadays digital art, which has become very widespread and has replaced traditional art, is generally referred to as an art form in which the computer plays a role in the production of non-physical objects. When we look at the definition of digital art, we see that it has a relationship with artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence is called machines that have the ability to develop and renew themselves with the data obtained by imitating human intelligence.

Artificial intelligence takes place in art as it is everywhere. In our daily lives, we see that artificial intelligence is effective in album covers, art galleries, digital art works and the creation of a song. If we look at the process of art from past to present, we can see that technology is very advanced and brings new differences to art. We can see it easily.



In 1623, a painter named "Nicolas Regnier" drew a portrait of a knight and himself on the same canvas at the same time while drawing this portrait. It was the most technological product this of old time, and it did it in exactly four

months. Nowadays, we can make a knight portrait in four minutes with artificial intelligence. Most people think that this will negatively affect human creativity. However, it is seen as an advantage that artificial intelligence will predict popular styles and shapes in the future, Artists can reveal their works accordingly. In fact this is a sign that digital art will show positive results in the future. The art revolution has very changed with digital art and artificial intelligence. In order to use artificial intelligence, a new design idea must be produced. For example, when you say



"Honduran Emerald on Green Bark Tree and it has got red-black spot with ocean eyes." to Artificial Intelligence, artificial intelligence will offer you many products and you will be able to determine and use what you want. Anyone can say something to artificial intelligence and produce a product. But can everyone really make such a phrase? We can't know it. In short, creativity going to from dexterity to imagination and storytelling. This is very big variation.

When creating a music, painting or dance, artificial intelligence still benefits from previous learning. In other words, while artificial intelligence produces images equal to or exceeding an artist's understanding of creativity, it actually

does this by making use of humans. With us create a product by looking at the examples around us, artificial intelligence similarly creates a product after looking at all the works of art to date and presents it to us. In order for artificial intelligence to offer a product,

there must be someone who wants a product from it. Even if it is an advanced intelligence, it does not have consciousness yet. The next

technological development is that artificial intelligence has consciousness. If this happens, artificial intelligence can completely

creates the products we call art because it doesn't need a imagination anymore. Even in the field of art, As Christian Louise Lange said:



"Technology is useful servant but a dangerous master."

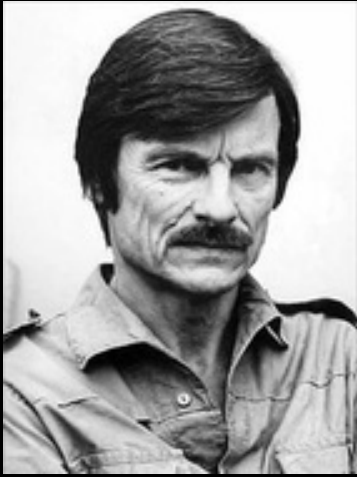
Ayşegül Davşan



"ARS LONGA VITA BREVIS"
"LIFE IS SHORT, ART IS LONG"
HIPPOCRATES

*Maurice Utrillo
Février 1922,*

The Poet of the Cinema; Tarkovsky



Tarkovsky, one of the most important directors to come out of Soviet Russia, has suffered from this geography throughout his life. He dealt with the censorship and bans imposed by the regime in almost all his films. The most distinctive features of the director, who could not see the value he deserved in Europe and America because he was a citizen of Soviet Russia, are the long shots he used in his films and his emphasis on poetry. However, this master director, whose value was better understood after his death, entered world cinema with *Ivan's Childhood*, *Andrei Rublev* and left masterpieces that guided the directors after him, such as *Solaris*, *Mirror*, *Nostalghia* and *The Sacrifice*.

Completed in 1979, *Stalker* is seen by many critics as the most important representative of Tarkovsky cinema. Inspired by the short novel "Picnic by the Roadside" by Boris and Arkady Strugatsky brothers, the production is a science fiction, philosophy and psychological drama film. Although his approach to the theme of faith is in a very different way, his poetry and visuality, his dialogues that will not look like philosophy books, and Tarkovsky's directing caused mixed comments at first, it later gathered positive comments from the critics. The production process of the film, which has now settled into the status of a cult film, is full of pains. After Tarkovsky's movie *Solaris* became a hit, Soviet Russia entered into a competition with Hollywood cinema under the influence of the Cold War at that time and allocated a large budget for this movie. The regime, which interfered with Tarkovsky's work from time to time, wanted sensational effects and interesting side stories in the film far ahead of its time. Tarkovsky, who did not like this intervention, rearranged the film. These efforts of the master director, who made a very realistic and focused film, failed. Because almost all of the film has become unusable as a result of a laboratory accident. Some people believe that the film was deliberately destroyed by the Soviet Regime. Tarkovsky, who started to shoot the movie again with his limited time and budget, this time put a difficult wall in front of the climatic conditions. Almost everyone working in the production was in a very bad mood and nerves. According to what the actors later said, the scared and sad states of the characters in the movie actually reflect their true moods.



In *Stalker*, we are in a distant future, in a completely different way of life, in a country without a name. As the giant meteorite that fell to Earth destroyed life, a mysterious new region called the Zone was formed. There are rumors that the passions of people who can enter this region will come true. The 'power' that lives within is a being with a power that cannot be imagined by the human mind. Only brave Stalkers who have reached the necessary maturity can enter the Zone area, which is guarded by the soldiers, and they accompany the people who enter the area.

Our hero, Stalker, decides to accompany a scientist and a writer who want to enter the region despite his family's objections...



**"PAINTING IS A POETRY THAT IS SEEN RATHER THAN FELT AND POETRY IS A PAINTING
THAT IS FELT RATHER THAT SEEN"**

LEONARDO DA VINCI

ENGLAND'S NATIONAL POET AND "THE BARD OF AVON "



Life

World-famous English writer William Shakespeare was born in England in April 1564. He is one of three sons of John Shakespaere. His financial situation is good as his father is a merchant. For this reason, he was educated in a school whose language of instruction was Latin. He did not go to university because he studied Roman literature classics in this school. William Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway at the age of 18. Three children were born from this marriage. Thanks to the works he wrote, he earned a considerable income.

William Shakespeare English poet, playwright and actor. Often referred to as the greatest writer of the English language and the best drama playwright in the world. William Shakespeare is the author who best describes man and human psychology. Since he also announces the monologues and inner voices of the characters to his readers, he is the author who clearly reveals our true feelings and tells us how we laugh and how we cry.

Shakespeare has many works . The subjects are usually tragedy, comedy or historical events. These ; Romeo and Juliet , Macbeth , Hamlet ,A Midsummer Night's Dream , As You Like It , The Life And Death Of King John , King Richard II

Shakespeare Has Only One Text That Is His Own Handwriting

Those who want to examine the elusive handwriting of the famous bard have only one source at their disposal, the original draft of the play *The Book of Thomas More*, which targets xenophobia in England. Written

mostly by Anthony Munday, the play was completed with the help of four other playwrights. Shakespeare, thought to be one of the four playwrights; He helped write an exuberant monologue in which the main character asks an anti-immigrant gang to imagine themselves as refugees:

"O great king...

If you try to cross my borders in a pathetic way

Let's say I exiled you, where would you go?

Which country due to the nature of your fault,

Would he have given you a port?"

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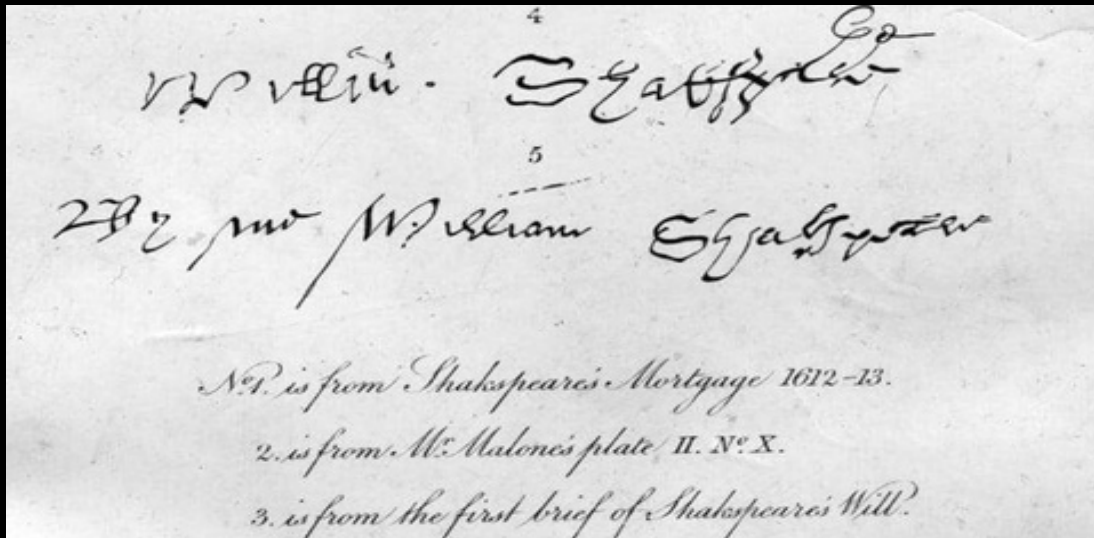
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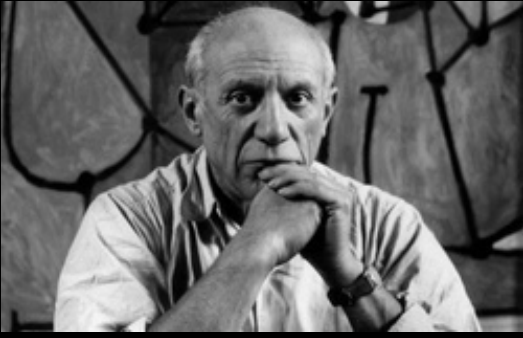
Let's say I exiled you, where would you go?

Which country due to the nature of your fault,

Would he have given you a port?"

By the way, the game in question was never exhibited. Because the inspectors thought it might start a riot. William Shakespeare died on April 23, 1616.





WHO IS PABLO PICASSO ?

Spanish cubist painter Pablo Picasso was born in Malaga in 1881. He received his early education from his talented and artistic father. In 1891 he entered the art school thanks to his father who was an art teacher. From 1895 he started to draw portraits and caricatures for magazines. He moved with his family to Barcelona after the death of his sister in 1894. He successfully passed the exams of La Llotja Academy and qualified to start from the second grade in Barcelona. He entered the San Fernando Academy in 1897. But he left this school because he didn't like the education there.

Highly creative, Picasso influenced 20th century art with its quest for innovation that remained consistent.

Picasso, after completing his academy studies, he became interested in Spanish art. And he discovered the works of Munch, Steiner and Toulouse-Lautrec. He used a different way of using spirituality in his works. But he made a big change in his art after moving to Paris.

He founded the school of cubism with George Braque in 1908. His work up to 1912 was classified as analytical cubism. After this date, the process that started with collages was defined as synthetic cubism.

He opened his first exhibition abroad in Germany in 1910. He had tough days during the First World War. It was during this period that he began to move away from cubism. He met the surrealist Andre Breton in 1923 and became interested in surrealism.

But the deepest effects are seen in the Spanish Civil War. He fled the Franco regime and took refuge in France. Here he made an intense political effort for France to intervene in the civil war. He never left Paris, during the Second World War.

He died in Mougins in 1973.



WHAT IS CUBISM

It was born against Impressionism, which means Impressionism. 2- In the early days, they had an influence on painting and art. Then it was reflected in literature and architecture. The subject isn't very important in cubism. 3- Objects can be drawn in normal shapes or geometric shapes. The tables are repetitive of each other because the same topics are covered in the early days. When cubist painters paint a person, they try to convey

their feelings as well as their external appearance. The effect of the cubism movement are also seen in architecture.

STORIES OF PICASSO'S PAINTINGS



GUERNICA

Describes the suffering in Guernica after the attack of German and Italian warplanes. The painting is currently on display in Paris.

THE WEeping WOMAN

Images of the sadness and melancholy left behind by the Spanish civil war. Characterized as the universal definition of cruelty. Dora Maar modeled for him while he was making this painting.



THE OLD GUITARIST

Some say that the life of the blind and poor man in the painting depends on the money he earns by making music. Some art historians say that painting describes the loneliness of an artist's life and the struggle for life that his career brings.

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RUKIYE ALTUN

A Museum on the Outskirts of the Valley

Baksı Museum is located in the Eastern Black Sea, 45 km outside Bayburt, on a hill overlooking the Coruh Valley. Formerly known as Baksı, this extraordinary museum, which rises in the village of Bayraktar with its current name, places contemporary art and traditional handicrafts side by side under the same roof.



Spread over 40 acres of land with exhibition halls, warehouse museums, workshops, conference halls, libraries and guesthouses, the Baksı Museum is designed by Bayburt-born artist and academician Prof. It sprouted in 2000 as the individual dream of Dr. Hüsamettin Koçan. This project is the result of Hüsamettin Koçan's efforts to carry the accumulation of life to the lands where he was born. In order to implement this idea, in 2005,

The main building of the museum was completed at the end of a challenging adventure in 2010, without any financial help from the state, Istanbul Modern Promotion was held in June 2010, and the museum was opened in July. In 2012, the Depo Museum, the new exhibition hall of the Museum, met with art lovers.

Baksı Museum, in Bayburt's Bayraktar village, which is a city of intensive migration, is a search for a solution to the problems and consequences caused by expatriate, lost traditions and forgotten values.

On the contrary, it has an understanding that establishes tradition-future and continuity connections and strengthens these ties with employment-expectation and moral elements.

It is a museum that conducts researches to preserve traditional culture and transfer it to future generations, and especially implements women's employment projects based on this ground.



It identifies gifted children in its region, contributes to their education with scholarships, and implements projects for their development, especially in the fields of design, art and culture.



Baksı Museum, which provides employment to the region through cultural tourism, plans to redesign Baksı village as an exemplary village by preserving its traditional structure in line with the recommendations of experts.

Baksı Museum is a museum that does not limit itself only as a museum for spectators, provides opportunities for people living in that region, provides education, and wants to make living in that land a joy.

Unlike other museums, Baksı Museum has a special identity that brings traditional and contemporary together on the same ground without belonging to only one direction and period, and creates economic goals with the production units it establishes within its structure.

The Baksı Museum received the “2014 Council of Europe Museum Award” given by the European Parliamentary Assembly in a ceremony held in Strasbourg, Palais Rohan. The museum won the award by leaving behind 37 museums from 22 countries.

Neşe Gül Coşkun

