

Southern/Modern

Ingram Gallery • January 26–April 28, 2024

Southern/Modern is organized by The Mint Museum in collaboration with the Georgia Museum of Art. Lead support is generously provided by the Henry Luce Foundation. Additional funding comes from the Terra Foundation for American Art and the Wyeth Foundation for American Art. *Southern/Modern* was also made possible by the National Endowment for the Arts and the Alfred and Betsy Brand Fund at The Mint Museum.



The first comprehensive survey of paintings and works on paper created in the American South from 1913 to 1955, *Southern/Modern* features more than one hundred artworks drawn from public and private collections across the country. Full of vibrant, emotionally charged works, *Southern/Modern* treats a subject long neglected by art historians and museums outside the region. It shows how in the South as elsewhere, modern artists linked social and aesthetic progress, hoping to change the way people saw their world.

Nell Choate Jones. *Georgia Red Clay*, 1946. Morris Museum of Art, Augusta, GA, 1989.01094

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Tennessee State Standards

Fine Arts Standards

By analyzing, interpreting, and evaluating artworks, students fulfill the Respond domain of Tennessee's Fine Arts Standards. Synthesizing information and contextualizing the works applies to the Connect domain. The Create domain includes the generation, conceptualization, development, and refinement of artistic work.

Social Studies

K–12

SSP.05 Develop historical awareness by:

- Recognizing how and why historical accounts change over time
- Perceiving and presenting past events and issues as they might have been experienced by the people of the time, with historical empathy rather than present-mindedness
- Evaluating how unique circumstances of time and place create context and contribute to action and reaction
- Identifying patterns of continuity and change over time, making connections to the present

SSP.06 Develop geographic awareness by:

- Using the geographic perspective to analyze relationships, patterns, and diffusion across space at multiple scales (e.g., local, national, global)
- Analyzing and determining the use of diverse types of maps based on the origin, authority, structure, context, and validity
- Analyzing locations, conditions, and connections of places and using maps to investigate spatial associations among phenomena
- Examining how geographers use regions and how perceptions of regions are fluid across time and space
- Analyzing interaction between humans and the physical environment

Grades 9–12

Contemporary Issues

CI.03: Analyze how cultural characteristics (e.g. language, religion, ethnicity, gender roles) link, divide, and/or define regions.

CI.06: Identify how geography shapes culture, economics, politics, and history.

CI.20: Compare and contrast folk/traditional culture with popular culture and analyze efforts to preserve folk culture amid the spread of popular culture.

African American History

AAH.21: Assess the economic and social impact of Jim Crow laws on African Americans.

AAH.29: Describe the African American experience during and after World War I (e.g., economic opportunities, Second Great Migration, resurgence of Ku Klux Klan).

AAH.32: Describe the contributions of African Americans to the visual arts during this era, including the work of William Edmondson.

AAH.36: Identify the contributions of African Americans who served in the military, and compare their experiences to other Americans who served in World War II.

United States History and Geography

US.28: Analyze the impact of the Great Migration of African Americans that began in the early 1900s from the rural South to the industrial regions of the Northeast and Midwest. (T.C.A. § 49-6-1006)

US.39: Analyze the causes of the Great Depression, including:

- Bank failures
- Laissez-faire politics
- Buying on margin
- Overextension of credit
- Crash of the stock market
- Overproduction in agriculture and manufacturing
- Excess consumerism
- High tariffs
- Rising unemployment

US.41: Describe the impact of the Great Depression on the American people, including: mass unemployment, migration, and Hoovervilles.

US.43: Analyze the impact of the relief, recovery, and reform efforts of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs, including:

- Agricultural Adjustment Act
- Civilian Conservation Corps
- Securities and Exchange Commission
- Fair Labor Standards Act
- Social Security
- Federal Deposit Insurance
- Tennessee Valley Authority Corporation
- Works Progress Administration
- National Recovery Administration

US.52: Examine and explain the entry of large numbers of women into the workforce and armed forces during World War II and the subsequent impact on American society.

US.53: Examine the impact of World War II on economic and social conditions for African Americans, including the Fair Employment Practices Committee and the eventual integration of the armed forces by President Harry S. Truman.