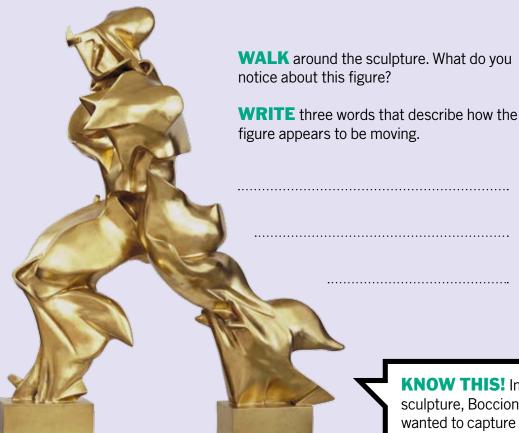
## **Art Card**

**FIND** *Unique Forms of Continuity in Space*, by Umberto Boccioni, in the fifth-floor Painting and Sculpture Galleries.





**ACT** out the motion this figure would make if it came to life. Do you think Boccioni's sculpture captures the sense of a body in motion? Why or why not?

**KNOW THIS!** In this sculpture, Boccioni wanted to capture a figure in action. He tried to show all at once the various stages of a person moving through space and time.

**KNOW THIS!** Boccioni was one of a group of artists, called the Futurists, who wanted to make art that suggested the speed and power of modern machinery.

CONSIDER THIS! Even though Boccioni wanted his art to express the energy of the future, some people think that the shape of this sculpture resembles that of a two-thousand-year-old Greek sculpture called *Victory of Samothrace*.



**COMPARE** Victory of Samothrace with Unique Forms of Continuity in Space. How would you describe the movement of each figure? What similarities or differences do you notice?

## THE MUSEUM OF MODERN ART

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Umberto Boccioni (Italian, 1882–1916). Unique Forms of Continuity in Space. 1913 (cast 1931). Bronze,  $43^{7/8} \times 15^{3}/\epsilon^{11}(111.2 \times 88.5 \times 40 \text{ cm})$ . Acquired through the Lillie P. Bliss Bequest

Victory of Samothrace. c. 200−190 BCE. Marble, 8' (244 cm) high. Musée du Louvre, Paris. © 2006, SCALA, Florence/ART RESOURCE, N.Y.