# AI Use in Labeling, Finding, Describing

## UNESCO Perspective

Sustainable

## General Use Bucket

Applying Knowledge

## Goal

The goal of this assignment was to use both art and archaeology to address the stories about King David of the United Kingdom of Israel. Accurate descriptions were important, as was structuring an art label for the painting involved. Various prompts elicited materials that could be added to, restructured, or adapted for use in creating a project.

## Tool Used

Copilot

A student would need to have one or more pieces of art, and one or more references to archaeology in order to successfully create this project. Although this example includes a piece of art already chosen, a student could even ask AI for an example of a piece of art that might be used.

Prompts here asked for a general description of Caravaggio's David with the Head of Goliath, a list of the conventions for an art label, and then the actual art label for this painting using those conventions.

The second set of prompts also asked for information on the Tel Dan discovery of an artifact referring to the House of David. The materials produced from these prompts would need to be assessed for the quality of the sources Copilot used, and the detail produced. These are a good start to structuring a project based on the historicity of King David of Israel, as well as the Biblical stories about this same king.

### Prompt:

I want to have a good 2 paragraph description of this piece of art https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:David\_with\_the\_Head\_of\_Goliath-Caravaggio\_(c.1606-7).jpg

### AI:

Certainly! "David with the Head of Goliath" is a powerful painting by the Italian Baroque artist Caravaggio, created around 1609-1610[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_with_the_Head_of_Goliath_%28Caravaggio%2C_Rome%29). The artwork depicts the biblical story of David triumphing over the giant Goliath. In this dramatic scene, David holds the severed head of Goliath, showcasing a mix of emotions on his face, including sadness and compassion[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_with_the_Head_of_Goliath_%28Caravaggio%2C_Rome%29). The painting is notable for its intense realism and the psychological complexity it conveys. Caravaggio's use of light and shadow, known as chiaroscuro, adds depth and drama to the composition, highlighting the contrast between the youthful David and the defeated Goliath[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_with_the_Head_of_Goliath_%28Caravaggio%2C_Rome%29).

One intriguing aspect of this painting is that Caravaggio has depicted himself as Goliath, while the model for David is believed to be his studio assistant, Cecco del Caravaggio[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_with_the_Head_of_Goliath_%28Caravaggio%2C_Rome%29). This self-representation adds a layer of personal reflection and introspection to the artwork. The sword in David's hand carries an inscription that translates to "humility kills pride," further emphasizing the moral message of the story[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_with_the_Head_of_Goliath_%28Caravaggio%2C_Rome%29). The painting is housed in the Galleria Borghese in Rome and remains a testament to Caravaggio's mastery in capturing human emotion and the complexities of the human condition[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_with_the_Head_of_Goliath_%28Caravaggio%2C_Rome%29).

**References**

[1] [David with the Head of Goliath (Caravaggio, Rome) - Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_with_the_Head_of_Goliath_%28Caravaggio%2C_Rome%29)

[2] [David with the Head of Goliath, 1610 by Caravaggio](https://www.caravaggio.org/david-with-the-head-of-goliath.jsp)

[3] [David with the Head of Goliath by Caravaggio in the Borghese Gallery](https://borghese.gallery/collection/paintings/david-with-the-head-of-goliath.html)

### Prompt:

Tell me the conventions of labeling a piece of art.

### AI:

Labeling a piece of art is an essential aspect of presenting artwork, as it provides viewers with important information and context. Here are some conventions for creating art labels:

**From the Web** Art labels typically include the following information[[2]](https://revart.co/blogs/131_A_Comprehensive_Guide_For_Artists_to_Creating_Art_Labels)[[3]](https://mgnsw.org.au/sector/resources/online-resources/exhibition/exhibition-labelling/)[[4]](https://www.atxfinearts.com/blogs/news/guide-to-labelling-numbering-signing-fine-art-prints):

1. **Title**: The name of the artwork.
2. **Artist's Name**: The name of the artist who created the piece.
3. **Year of Creation**: The year when the artwork was created.
4. **Medium**: The materials used to create the artwork (e.g., oil on canvas, marble, etc.).
5. **Dimensions**: The size of the artwork, usually in centimeters or inches.
6. **Brief Description or Inspiration Note**: Occasionally, a brief description or note about the inspiration behind the artwork is included to provide further depth and connection.

When designing art labels, it's important to keep them simple and readable. Choose a clear font and ensure the text contrasts well with the background for legibility. The label should reflect the style of the artwork; for example, a sleek, minimalist label complements modern art, while a classic, elegant design might suit traditional pieces better[[2]](https://revart.co/blogs/131_A_Comprehensive_Guide_For_Artists_to_Creating_Art_Labels).

If you have any more questions or need further details, feel free to ask!

**References**

[2] [A Comprehensive Guide For Artists to Creating Art Labels](https://revart.co/blogs/131_A_Comprehensive_Guide_For_Artists_to_Creating_Art_Labels)

[3] [Exhibition Labelling - MGNSW](https://mgnsw.org.au/sector/resources/online-resources/exhibition/exhibition-labelling/)

[4] [Signing, Labeling, & Numbering You're Fine Art Prints](https://www.atxfinearts.com/blogs/news/guide-to-labelling-numbering-signing-fine-art-prints)

### Prompt:

Can you provide a professional example of an art label?

### AI:

Certainly! Here is an example of an art label:

**Title**: David with the Head of Goliath **Artist**: Caravaggio **Year**: c. 1606-1607 **Medium**: Oil on canvas **Dimensions**: 125 cm × 100 cm **Description**: This powerful painting by Caravaggio depicts the biblical story of David triumphing over the giant Goliath. David holds the severed head of Goliath, showcasing a mix of emotions on his face, including sadness and compassion. Caravaggio's use of light and shadow, known as chiaroscuro, adds depth and drama to the composition, highlighting the contrast between the youthful David and the defeated Goliath. The sword in David's hand carries an inscription that translates to "humility kills pride," further emphasizing the moral message of the story.

If you need more examples or have any other questions, feel free to ask!

### Prompt:

I would also like to find a photo of the archeology dig that discovered the piece of stone that refers to the house of David.

### AI:

The Tel Dan Inscription, also known as the "House of David" inscription, was discovered in 1993 at the site of Tel Dan in northern Israel[[1]](https://www.biblicalarchaeology.org/daily/biblical-artifacts/the-tel-dan-inscription-the-first-historical-evidence-of-the-king-david-bible-story/). This significant archaeological find provided the first historical evidence of King David from the Bible[[1]](https://www.biblicalarchaeology.org/daily/biblical-artifacts/the-tel-dan-inscription-the-first-historical-evidence-of-the-king-david-bible-story/). The inscription commemorates the victory of an Aramean king over the "king of Israel" and the "king of the House of David"[[1]](https://www.biblicalarchaeology.org/daily/biblical-artifacts/the-tel-dan-inscription-the-first-historical-evidence-of-the-king-david-bible-story/). Unfortunately, I couldn't find a specific photo of the archaeological dig itself, but you can find more information and images related to the Tel Dan Inscription on the Israel Museum's website[[1]](https://www.biblicalarchaeology.org/daily/biblical-artifacts/the-tel-dan-inscription-the-first-historical-evidence-of-the-king-david-bible-story/).

If you need more details or have any other questions, feel free to ask!

**References**

[1] [The Tel Dan Inscription: The First Historical Evidence of King David ...](https://www.biblicalarchaeology.org/daily/biblical-artifacts/the-tel-dan-inscription-the-first-historical-evidence-of-the-king-david-bible-story/)

### Prompt:

Can you describe what was found referring to David?

### AI:

Certainly! The Tel Dan Inscription, also known as the "House of David" inscription, was discovered in 1993 at the site of Tel Dan in northern Israel during an excavation led by Israeli archaeologist Avraham Biran[[1]](https://www.biblicalarchaeology.org/daily/biblical-artifacts/the-tel-dan-inscription-the-first-historical-evidence-of-the-king-david-bible-story/). The inscription is etched on several fragments of a black basalt stele[[2]](https://www.bibleodyssey.org/articles/the-tel-dan-inscription/). It commemorates the victory of an Aramean king over the "king of Israel" and the "king of the House of David"[[1]](https://www.biblicalarchaeology.org/daily/biblical-artifacts/the-tel-dan-inscription-the-first-historical-evidence-of-the-king-david-bible-story/). The text, written in neat Aramaic characters, boasts that the Aramean king, under the divine guidance of the god Hadad, vanquished several thousand Israelite and Judahite horsemen and charioteers before personally dispatching both of his royal opponents[[1]](https://www.biblicalarchaeology.org/daily/biblical-artifacts/the-tel-dan-inscription-the-first-historical-evidence-of-the-king-david-bible-story/).

The recovered fragments of the inscription do not preserve the names of the specific kings involved in this encounter, but most scholars believe it recounts a campaign of Hazael of Damascus in which he defeated both Jehoram of Israel and Ahaziah of Judah[[1]](https://www.biblicalarchaeology.org/daily/biblical-artifacts/the-tel-dan-inscription-the-first-historical-evidence-of-the-king-david-bible-story/). The Tel Dan Inscription provided the first historical evidence of King David from the Bible, proving that he was a genuine historical figure and not simply a literary creation[[1]](https://www.biblicalarchaeology.org/daily/biblical-artifacts/the-tel-dan-inscription-the-first-historical-evidence-of-the-king-david-bible-story/). This discovery was significant for both scholars and the broader public, as it recognized David as the founder of the kingdom of Judah[[1]](https://www.biblicalarchaeology.org/daily/biblical-artifacts/the-tel-dan-inscription-the-first-historical-evidence-of-the-king-david-bible-story/).

If you have any more questions or need further details, feel free to ask!

**References**

[1] [The Tel Dan Inscription: The First Historical Evidence of King David ...](https://www.biblicalarchaeology.org/daily/biblical-artifacts/the-tel-dan-inscription-the-first-historical-evidence-of-the-king-david-bible-story/)

[2] [The Tel Dan Inscription - Bible Odyssey](https://www.bibleodyssey.org/articles/the-tel-dan-inscription/)

## Overview

Even after adapting the prompts, Copilot was less useful in finding images, and completely unable to find information on carbon dating from the materials found at the archeological site of Tel Dan. A simple Google search found this information quite easily, so it was rather surprising that Copilot didn't find it. Copilot gave useful results for the description of the painting and the art label.

The materials created by the AI were certainly useable, but also needed some clarification, and the sources varied in quality from very good (museums or education based) to sources that we would not accept in academic settings (Wikipedia, generic Bible Study sites). As a model of what was possible, this was useful. As a final product, not so useful.

## Points of Human Intervention

The response from the AI generated ideas materials that could contribute to a much more thorough description of assignment and materials needed. The materials generated by Copilot contained some useful and creative ways that would increase student information, add engagement, and get students started. The content of the assignment would be based on the faculty's knowledge and the course needs, but the structure here for interesting teaching and learning is now set up and useful.

## Post-AI Revisions

* Much more specific assignment detail would need to be added
* Directions would need to be created that assisted students in understanding any technology involved
* Small step deadlines would assist in keeping a project moving along