Questions for Chapter 35

1. Throughout history, artists have regularly served political ends by using their art to make visual statements. Which of the following artists has created an overtly political statement with his/her work?
   a. Dorothea Lange
   b. John Sloan
   c. Wassily Kandinsky
   d. Barbara Hepworth

2. Which of the following artists created large-scale, kinetic sculptures?
   a. Henry Moore
   b. Brancusi
   c. Alexander Calder
   d. Boccioni

3. What message did Vera Mukhina convey in her work entitled *The Worker and the Collective Farm Worker*?
   a. She conveyed the horror of war
   b. She glorified the communal labor of the Soviet people
   c. She glorified urban lifestyles
   d. She showed motion through dynamic line

4. Which of the following artists developed the theory of neoplasticism or the new pure plastic art?
   a. Picasso
   b. Chagall
   c. Mondrian
   d. Marc

5. Which of the following works of art was melted down for ammunition by the Nazis in 1937?
   a. *War Monument*
   b. *Bird in Space*
   c. *Unique Forms of Continuity in Space*
   d. *Column*
6. Which of the following artists created a modern American art style combining Synthetic Cubism with jazz tempos and his perception of the fast-paced American culture?
   a. Marsden Hartley
   b. Charles Demuth
   c. Georgia O’Keeffe
   d. Stuart Davis

7. What style is described as compositions of shapes and forms abstracted from the conventionally conceived world?
   a. Fauvism
   b. Cubism
   c. De Styl
   d. Neoplasticism

8. The *Champs de Mars* or *The Red Tower* by Robert Delaunay depicts which of the following structures?
   a. Eiffel Tower
   b. Tower of Babel
   c. Coit Tower
   d. Tatlin Tower

9. Which of the following is executed in the Synthetic Cubist style?
   a. *The Dance*
   b. *Fate of the Animals*
   c. *Demoiselles d’Avignon*
   d. *Still-Life with Chair-Caning*

10. Which of the following describes the focus of the Ashcan School?
    a. It focused on the horror of trench warfare in WW II.
    b. It focused on the hurley-burley activity of farm life.
    c. It focused on the bleak and seedy aspects of city life.
    d. It focused on the dynamism of the machine.

11. What message is portrayed in Edward Hopper’s *Nighthawks*?
    a. the pervasive loneliness of modern humans
    b. the seediness of city life
    c. the energetic rhythm of city life
    d. the cosmopolitan atmosphere of big city life
12. Thomas Hart Benton, a Regionalist artist, focused his attention on which of the following subjects?

a. Times Square, New York  
b. the waterfront  
c. the social history of Missouri  
d. the farming landscape of the Midwest

13. Which of the following artists did not depict themes of war?

a. Picasso  
b. Matisse  
c. Max Beckmann  
d. Otto Dix

14. In the artist’s eyes, the *Fate of the Animals* was almost a premonition of which historical event?

a. World War II  
b. the Great Depression  
c. the Russian Revolution  
d. World War I

15. Which of the following works demonstrates the Futurists’ interest in motion?

a. *The City*  
b. *Dynamism of a Dog on a Leash*  
c. *Champs de Mars* or *The Red Tower*  
d. *The Portuguese*

Short Answer

1. Describe the Armory Show. How did it impact the American art scene of the early 20th century?

2. Describe Art Deco.
3. Picasso said, “Painting is not made to decorate apartments. It is an instrument for offensive and defensive war against the enemy.” How did this statement reflect the political nature of artists during this time period, and how did it mirror Picasso’s personal politics?

ESSAY

1. Compare the work of Jacob Lawrence and Edward Hopper. How did each artist respond to his period? What artistic devices did each artist use to create emotion in his work? What was the sociopolitical context each artist addressed? Use examples to support your essay. Answer: pages 955-957

2. Explain the use of art as a vehicle for propaganda in the work of Höch, Grosz, Picasso and Lawrence. Use examples to support your essay.

3. Compare and contrast the Fauves with the German Expressionists. What influences can be seen in each movement? How did each influence the other? Use examples to support your essay.

Answer: pages 911-916.

4. Describe the impact the Armory Show (1913) had on the American art scene. Use examples to support your essay.

Answer: pages 910-939.

5. Describe Pablo Picasso's *Demoiselles d'Avignon*. How did this work re-shape the art of the early twentieth century? Include in your discussion the influences coming from Primitive art. Use examples to support your essay.

Answer: 918-938.
Multiple choice answers

1-a
2-c
3-b
4-c
5-a
6-d
7-b
8-a
9-d
10-c
11-a
12-c
13-b
14-d
15-b

Short essay answers

1. Answer: It was a 1913 exhibition that contained more than 1600 works representing both European and American artists. The show illustrated the major artistic developments in Europe and brought those ideas and art works to the United States audience. It was a serious catalyst to promote discussion and serious thought about those art movements.

2. Answer: It was a remote descendant of Art Nouveau characterized by streamlined, elongated symmetry, simple flat shapes with shallow volumes. It was associated with the flippancy and elegance of the Jazz Age.

3. Answer:

This statement was made in response to the Spanish Civil War (1930s) and the Nazi destruction of the Basque town of Guernica. Picasso and his contemporaries, among them the Mexican muralists, realized they could impact their societies and the world community by creating powerful visual works that responded to the events of the day. Picasso created a powerful statement condemning war in general and the senseless act of destroying the town of Guernica. Everyone who saw the work, Guernica, understood the nature of his condemnation.