

The influence of modern art

TERMS:

- Analytical and synthetic cubism (pgs. 268-271)
 - Collage (pg. 270, 283)
 - Futurism (pgs. 271-277)
 - Manifesto (pg. 271)
 - Pattern poetry (ps. 273-275)
 - *Calligrammes* (pgs. 274-275)
 - Simultaneity (pg. 275)
 - Dada (pgs. 277-282)
 - Photomontage (pgs. 278-279)
 - Surrealism (pgs. 283-285)
 - Expressionism (pgs. 284-287)

PEOPLE AND PLACES:

- Europe, 1900-1920 (ppg. 269)
 - Pablo Picasso and George Braque (pg. 269-270)
 - Juan Gris (pg. 270-271)
 - Fernand Léger (pgs. 270-271)
 - Wassily Kandinsky (pgs. 286-287)
 - Paul Klee (pgs. 286-287)
 - Man Ray (pgs. 288-289)

- Filippo Marinetti (pgs. 271-273)
 - Guillaume Apollinaire (pgs. 274-275)
 - Fortunado Depero (pgs. 275-276)
 - Marcel Duchamp (pgs. 276-277)
 - Hannah Höch (pgs. 278-279)
 - Kurt Schwitters (pgs. 278-279)
 - John Heartfield (pgs. 279-281)
 - Max Ernst (pgs. 282-283)
 - René Magritte (284-285)
 - Salvador Dalí (pgs. 284-285)
 - Käthe Schmidt Kollwitz (pgs.



COLLAGE — KURT SCHWITTERS, 1923

Chapter 13 Study Questions

- 1.** This movement demonstrated a new approach to handling space and symbolizing human emotions. Figures are abstracted into geometric planes, and some figures are seen from more than one viewpoint.

- A. Dada
 - B. Cubism
 - C. Futurism
 - D. Constructivism

- 2.** Pablo Picasso and George Braque introduced paper elements and other materials glued into their work in 1912. This technique was called _____.

- A. collage
 - B. photomontage
 - C. ménage à trois
 - D. triage

- 3.** Filippo Marinetti launched _____ by publishing his *Manifesto of Futurism*. His followers were *pro-war*, *pro-machine* and all about living a *modern life*. They used confrontational typography to liberate themselves from servitude to grammar and open new worlds of expression.

- A. Dada
 - B. Cubism
 - C. Futurism
 - D. Constructivism

- 4.** The futurist painters were influenced by cubism, expressing motion, energy, and cinematic sequence in their work. _____ refers to the concurrent existence, or occurrence, of different views in the same work of art.

- A. Pattern poetry
 - B. Synthetic cubism
 - C. Simultaneity
 - D. Constructivism

- 5.** A public declaration of principles, policies, or intentions is called _____.

- B. a manifesto
 - D. degenerate art

- 6.** A social, political or artistic *trend* that shares a common philosophy or goal by a *group of followers* is called:

- A. a movement
 - B. a manifesto
 - C. a cult
 - D. degenerate art

7. Guillaume Apollinaire published a book of poems entitled _____ in which the letterforms are arranged to form a visual design, figure, or pictograph.

- A. *Alice in Wonderland* C. *Candy Grams*
B. *Collages* D. *Calligrammes*

8. Reacting against World War I, this movement claimed to be *anti-art, anti-authoritarian* and had a strong negative and destructive element. Writers and artists were concerned with shock, protest and nonsense.

- A. Mama C. Dada
B. Gaga D. Yadda

9. Marcel Duchamp, the Dada movement's most prominent visual artist, created ready-made sculptures, such as a bicycle wheel mounted on a wooden stool and exhibited _____, such as a urinal, as art.

- A. poor taste C. simultaneous views
B. traditional paintings D. found objects

10. In a 1930 poster, John Heartfield used the harsh disjunctions of _____ as a propaganda weapon when he attacked the press: a head wrapped in newspaper appears over the headline, "*Whoever reads the bourgeois press turns deaf and blind....*".

- A. collage C. ménage à trois
B. photomontage D. triage

11. Kurt Schwitters made collage compositions using printed ephemera, rubbish, and found materials with all the elements of Dada: nonsense, surprise, and chance designs. Yet when he tried to join the Dada movement, he was _____.

- A. warmly received with open arms.
B. refused membership for being too bourgeois.
C. told he was better off with the cubists.
D. kicked out for being too politically controversial.

12. "Searching for the more real than real world behind the real," this movement began with a group of young French writers and poets, had roots in Dada and followed philosophies of Sigmund Freud. Artists used subconscious thoughts and dreams in their art.

- A. Communism C. Suprematism
B. Surrealism D. Expressionism

13. Surrealists René Magritte and Salvador Dalí painted with a form of naturalism, but their images were unreal dreamscapes that maintained a poetic dialogue between reality and illusion, truth and fiction. Surrealism defied our rational understanding of the world, and soon inspired _____.

- A. its pictorial and symbolic ideas to seep into mass media.
B. the mass destruction of World War II.
C. abstract paintings as a form of artistic expression.
D. anti-social psychopathic behavior.

14. Man Ray was a Dadaist whose images evolved into surrealism. In his professional photography assignments, he used both _____ to create dreamlike images and new interpretations of time and space.

- A. Photoshop and Illustrator
B. cut pieces of paper and patterns found in nature
C. hallucinogenic drugs and sleep deprivation
D. darkroom manipulation and bizarre studio setups

15. This movement formed in Germany and was characterized by deep *concern for the human condition, subjective emotions and personal responses* to subjects and events. Color was intense, drawing and proportion were often exaggerated or distorted, and symbolic content was very important.

- A. Communism C. Suprematism
B. Surrealism D. Expressionism

16. Käthe Schmidt Kollwitz gained first-hand knowledge about the miserable conditions of the working poor. She documented their plight in works of great emotional power. Her posters often conveyed _____.

- A. great empathy for the suffering of women and children.
B. vicious attacks on the Nazi regime.
C. a quiet world of colors and happiness.
D. fuzzy kittens and cute puppies.

17. Expressionist painters Wassily Kandinsky and Paul Klee sought a spiritual reality outside of nature and developed important foundations in color theory and design. The techniques and subject matter of expressionism influenced graphic design and illustration with an emphasis on _____.

- A. social and political activism.
B. the human condition.
C. the environment.
D. all of A, B, and C.