

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT
ART APPRECIATION
CVSP 150
Dr. Lina Abyad
FALL 2005
FINAL EXAM



I. Fill in the blanks, and answer the questions when needed: 20%

1.

a.

_____ An art style of the 1960s, deriving its imagery from mass-produced culture. Deliberately mundane, it focused on the over familiar objects of daily life to give them new meanings as visual emblems.

b.

Artists: _____

2.

a.

_____ The technique of creating a sculpture by joining together individual pieces or segments, sometimes "found" objects that originally served another purpose. Also a sculpture made by this method.

b.

Artists: _____

3.

a.

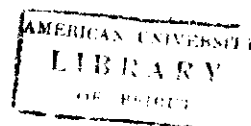
_____ An event performed by artists, usually spontaneous and unrehearsed, that may include music, dance, mime, art, reading, or any combination of these.

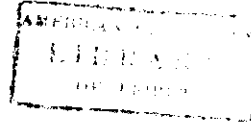
b.

Artists: _____

4.

Mark Rothko's works belong to a style of painting prominent from 1950s to 1970s known as _____. The paintings usually featured one or more soft-edged color rectangles floating in the larger color rectangle of the canvas.





5.

a.

_____ Painting style of the late 1940s and 1950s in which abstract and nonobjective forms were used to convey emotional content. This painting style emphasized spontaneity and often employed bold colors and/ or strong value contrasts; the paintings were usually quite large in scale.

b.

This painting style had many sources, but the most direct influence was _____, with its emphasis on the creative powers of the unconscious and its technique of automatism as a way to tap them.

c.

The most prominent painter of this school is Jackson Pollock. How did this painter work?

d.

A critic of the time coined the term _____ to describe Pollock's work and others.

6.

a.

_____ Influenced by Freudian psychology, this style of artistic expression emphasizes fantasy. Its subjects are usually experiences revealed by the unconscious mind through the use of automatic technique.

b.

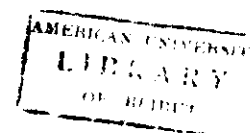
The most famous work of this movement is

_____ by _____. It is a small painting that many people call simply "the melted watches".

Answer the following questions on your booklet. (In order please!)

II.

Present the art movement called Dada. 5%





III.

Present *Bottle Dryer* by Marcel Duchamp. 8%

IV.

a.

How do artists illustrate the Qur'an? What are the ornaments that can be used and why? 8%

b.

From where did early Islamic architects draw their inspiration to build the mosques? Develop. 4%

V.

In 1863, Edouard Manet presented *Le Déjeuner sur l'Herbe*- Luncheon on the Grass- that was refused at the annual Salon.

a.

Manet was inspired by two works of the Renaissance. 4%

Cite these two works and their authors:

b. What were the two goals Manet wanted to achieve with this work? 6%

VI.

Les Femmes d'Alger is widely regarded as a pivotal work in the development of the 20th-century art.

a.

Give the name of the painter, and the movement to which this art work belongs. 4%

b.

In this work the painter is experimenting with several ideas that he will explore in his art in the years to come. What are the three main ideas? 6%

VII.

Eugene Delacroix was considered the champion of the Romantic Movement.

a. What are the characteristics of this movement? 5%

VIII.

Four important artists near the end of the nineteenth century who once were inspired by impressionism abandoned it. They put forward that it was limiting their personal explorations. These pioneers sought to restore formal organization, decorative unity and expressive meaning to art.

a. Name the artists to whom this name applied.

b. How are these artists called?

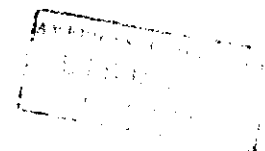
c. What was the specificity of each artist? 10%

IX.

In disagreement with Romanticism and Neoclassicism, an artistic movement led by Gustave Courbet developed in France.

Name this movement and define its characteristics. 5%

X.
Present the art movement called Futurism. 5%



XI.
Claude Monet painted almost 100 views of the Waterloo Bridge from his room in the Savoy Hotel in London.
a. What were Monet's interests?
b. To which movement he belonged? 10%

XII.
Bonus
Fill in the blanks: 6%

1.
a.
_____A style, initiated in the late 1700s in France, which centered upon the reintroduction of the Classical Greek and Roman forms of art, as then understood. It became the basis for the "approved" or official art of the French government until about the middle of the nineteenth century.
b.
Artist : _____

2.
a.
_____A form of art in which there is a desire to express what is felt rather than perceived or reasoned. The form is defined by an obvious exaggeration of natural objects for the purpose of emphasizing an emotion, mood, or concept. The term is best applied to a movement in art of the early twentieth century particularly strong in Germany prior to World War I.
Artist : _____

3.
a.
_____An art movement of the first decade of the twentieth century, using color boldly to express the inner qualities rather than superficial appearance of things.
b.
Artist: _____

