

EXAM #2 – Review Sheet
Prof. Massadas

All information in red will be part of your extra credit worksheet given before the test.

EXAM #2: Students must remember artists, titles, and artworks' context.

ART PERIODS/STYLES: Students must remember all periods and their main characteristics.

DEFINITIONS: In addition to understanding all definitions and periods/styles, remember all examples given in class!

CHAPTER 2.1 (DRAWING)

DEFINITIONS AND MAIN CHARACTERISTICS:

Pencil
Color Pencil
Silverpoint
Hatching
Charcoal
Chalk
Pastel
Sanguine
Fixative
Contour Drawing
Gesture Drawing
Life Drawing

Michelangelo, *Studies for the Libyan Sibyl*

- What kind of chalk was used to create this drawing?
- This drawing was a study (a preparation) for famous piece of art located at an important chapel. Which chapel?

Robert Rauschenberg, *Erased de Kooning Drawing*

- Rauschenberg erased a drawing from an important artist. Who was the artist?
- This artwork had a performative aspect. How so?

Henri Matisse, *Woman Seated in an Armchair*

- What kind of lines does Matisse use to create this drawing?
- What kind of drawing is this?

Umberto Boccioni, *Muscular Dynamism*

- What kind of drawing is this?

- What is the goal of drawing in this form?

Additional Questions:

What are the reasons why artists draw?

Difference between H & B pencils.

What drawing technique do artists use to give a sense of value when using a silverpoint?

Learn to identify a charcoal drawing.

CHAPTER 2.2 (PAINTING)

DEFINITIONS AND MAIN CHARACTERISTICS:

Paint

Pigment

Binder

Tempera

Fresco

Oil

Impasto

Glaze

Acrylic

Watercolor

Spray Paint

Stencil

Diego Rivera, *Sugar Cane*

- Which political ideas influenced the creation of this artwork?
- What medium did the artist use to create this artwork?
- What are the themes that Rivera explores in this work?

Wayne Thiebaud, *Penny Machines, 1964.*

- What medium did the artist use to create this artwork?
- What is the relationship between Fullerton College and Wayne Thiebaud?
- What are the themes that Thiebaud explores in this work?

Shepard Fairey (Documentary)

- What principle of art does Fairey use to catch his audience's attention?
- What medium did the artist use to create this artwork?
- What are the themes that Fairey explores in this work?

CHAPTER 2.3 (PRINTMAKING)

DEFINITIONS AND MAIN CHARACTERISTICS:

Intaglio

Edition

Woodblock

Woodcut

Etching

Engraving

Drypoint

Mezzotint

Stencil

Mask

Silkscreen

Andy Warhol, Double Elvis

- Which process did the artist use to create his sculpture? Additive or subtractive? Why?
- What kind of material (medium) did Andy Warhol use to create this piece?

Additional Questions:

How do artists create a woodblock print of multiple colors?

CHAPTER 2.7 (ALTERNATIVE MEDIA & PROCESS)

DEFINITIONS AND MAIN CHARACTERISTICS:

Medium

Performance Art

Conceptual Art

Installation

Action Painting

Appropriation

Readymades

Curator

Tradition vs. Innovation

Marina Abramovic

- What is the artist known for?
- What kind of pieces does the artist create?

Jackson Pollock, Mural

- What technique did the artist use to elevate the importance of the process of making art?

- How did Pollock make these paintings?
- How did Pollock influence future artists?

Marchel Duchamp, *Fountain*

- What was Duchamp's theory about art?
- What is appropriation?
- What are readymades?

Claes Oldenburg, *The Store*

- Why is *The Store* an installation?
- What kind of products did Oldenburg sell and what were they made out of?

CHAPTER 2.8 (THE TRADITION OF CRAFT)

DEFINITIONS AND MAIN CHARACTERISTICS:

Craft

Ceramics (and all its methods)

Glass

Metalwork

Fiber

Wood

Guilds

Miriam Schapiro, *Baby Blocks*

- What kind of tradition does Schapiro want to celebrate in *Baby Blocks*?

Rose window and lancets, north transept, 13th century, Chartres Cathedral

- What period is this artwork from? From which style?

Tlingit Chilkat Dancing Blanket

- Was this artwork created to be seen in a museum?
- What kind of people had the opportunity to own one of these blankets?
- In which occasion was this blanket used?

Additional Questions:

When in history was a division between craft and art established?

What are some of the main reasons why this division exists?

CHAPTER 2.9 (Sculpture)

DEFINITIONS AND MAIN CHARACTERISTICS:

Additive

Subtractive

Artifact

Appropriation

Readymade

Kinetic sculpture

Found object

Michelangelo, *David*

- Which process did the artist use to create his sculpture? Additive or subtractive? Why?
- What kind of material (medium) did Michelangelo use to create this piece?
- What kind of three dimensional art is *David*? In the round or relief? Why?

CHAPTER 3.1 (THE PRE-HISTORIC & THE MEDITERRANEAN)

PRE-HISTORIC ART

DEFINITIONS AND MAIN CHARACTERISTICS:

Pre-historic

Paleolithic

Neolithic

Monolith

Cosquer Cave

- What images were found?
- How was paint applied? (What media?)
- What is the connection between cave paintings and street artists like Shepard Fairey?
- Where is the cave located? How can people access the cave today?
- How did pre-historic people access the cave?

Venus of Willendorf

- What part of the female body does it emphasize and why?
- Why is it that this sculpture survived since Pre-History?

Additional Questions:

What did the Paleolithic and Neolithic periods have in common?

What records found by archeologists give us an idea of Pre-historic life?

What were the themes of Pre-historic art? What was the purpose?

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN ART

DEFINITIONS AND MAIN CHARACTERISTICS:

Pharaoh
Hieroglyphs
Hierarchical Scale
Mummy
Ka

The Great Pyramid, Giza

- Why were these pyramids built?
- What is the connection between Menkaure, Khafre, and Khufu with the pyramids?
- What is it that is inside these pyramids?

Fowling scene from the tomb of Nebamun

- What kind of lines is present in this artwork?
- What kind of scale is used in this artwork?
- Who is the person depicted in this piece of art? How do we know this information?

Additional Questions:

Why did Egyptians create tombs for Pharaohs?

What kind of objects did Egyptians create to ensure the prosperity of the deceased in the afterlife?

What are some of the techniques Egyptians used to preserving the body from decaying?

What was the relationship between the gods and the pharaohs?

ANCIENT GREEK ART

DEFINITIONS AND MAIN CHARACTERISTICS:

Proportion
Acropolis
Archaic
Classical
Hellenistic
Contrapposto
Kouros
Korai

Parthenon

- What kind of building is the Parthenon?
- What Greek deity does it celebrate?
- What is the relationship between Thomas Jefferson's Virginia State Capitol and the Parthenon?

Laocoön and his Sons

- Which Renaissance artist did this piece of art influence?
- How does the Hellenistic style differ from the Classical style?

Additional Questions:

What are the main characteristics of Greek culture?

Which was the principle motif of Greek Art?

Who was the patron of Athens?

What was the main subject matter of Greek sculptures?

ROMAN ART

DEFINITIONS AND MAIN CHARACTERISTICS:

Dome

Occulus

Greco-Roman

Pompeii

Mt. Vesuvius

Equestrian Statue of Marcus Aurelius

- How did citizens learn about their new emperor?
- Why did Marcus Aurelius want to be depicted with a beard?
- Where was this sculpture originally located?

Additional Questions:

What are the main characteristics of Roman culture?

What was the main subject matter of Roman sculptures?

Why was the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius crucial for art historians and archeologists in understanding the Roman Empire?

What kind of artwork were art historians and archeologist able to excavate?

CHAPTER 3.2 (THE MIDDLE AGES)

DEFINITIONS AND MAIN CHARACTERISTICS:

Late Antiquity Art
Byzantine Art
Romanesque Art
Gothic Art
Paganism
Black Death
Eucharist
Central Plan
Latin Plan
Western Roman Empire
Eastern Roman Empire
Pilgrimages
Illuminated Manuscripts
Iconoclasm
Icons
Catacombs
Relics
Reliquary
Rib Vaults
Flying Buttresses
Calligraphy
Allah
Yahweh
Continuous Narrative

Painted ceiling, late 3rd–early 4th century CE. Catacombs of Saints Peter and Marcellinus

- What did worshippers do inside catacombs?
- What story does this painted ceiling tell?
- What period/style is this painted ceiling part of?

Christ icon, 6th century. Encaustic, 33 × 18". St. Catherine Monastery

- What period/style is this painted ceiling part of?
- Why was there a controversy caused by icons like this one during the 8th and the 9th century?
- What's the name of the Emperor that protected these icons from being destroyed?

San Vitale

- Where is this church located? What period?
- Which Emperor had a portrait of himself and his wife inside the church?
- Why is it that his wife was depicted as if she was outdoors while the Emperor was depicted with a gold background?

Reliquary of the Head of St. Alexander

- What is a reliquary? What is a relic? What is the difference?
- Give examples of Christian relics.

Sainte-Chapelle, Paris

- Was this a popular site for pilgrimages? Why or why not?
- What kind of collection did King Louis IX have in the chapel?

Exodus and Crossing of the Red Sea, panel from west wall of synagogue at Dura Europos

- What is the story being depicted?
- Which religion does this piece belong to?
- Where is God found in this piece?

Kaaba, Al-Masjid al-Harām, Mecca

- What is the connection between Mecca and Prophet Muhammad?
- What is the most important pilgrimage site for Muslims?

Great Mosque of Córdoba

- In what area was this mosque located?

Additional Questions:

What marked the beginning and the end of the Middle Ages?

How did art change during the Middle Ages? What influenced art to change?

Why were nudes forbidden during the Middle Ages?

Why is it that proportion was no longer an important part of creating the figure?

Why were pilgrimages in vogue during the Middle Ages?