

**PART FOUR: THE MODERN WORLD**  
**Chapter 20: Late Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries**

**Vocabulary**

Neoclassicism	academic art	Impressionism
Romanticism	salon	Post-Impressionism
painterly	Daguerreotype	Optical color mixture
Realism	academic art	avant garde

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Angelica Kauffmann's paintings, such as *Cornelia, Pointing to Her Children as Her Treasures*, were in the \_\_\_\_\_ style, which was based on Greek and Roman models.  
(a) Romantic  
(b) Neoclassic  
(c) Realist  
(d) Rococo  
Answer: (b)  
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2. *The Horse Fair* was painted by Rosa Bonheur, the artist who had to get police permission to wear trousers. It is an excellent example of:  
(a) Realism  
(b) Symbolism  
(c) Impressionism  
(d) Postimpressionism  
Answer: (a)  
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3. *Luncheon on the Grass*, by \_\_\_\_\_, was considered scandalous because of its loose brushwork and depiction of ordinary subjects in juxtaposition.  
(a) Paul Gauguin  
(b) Vincent van Gogh  
(c) Edouard Manet  
(d) Claude Monet  
Answer: (c)  
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4. Claude Monet's *Impression: Sunrise* began the movement known as:  
(a) Post-Impressionism  
(b) Fauvism  
(c) Divisionism  
(d) Impressionism  
Answer: (d)  
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5. In his search for spiritual truth, Paul Gauguin moved to \_\_\_\_\_, where he spent the rest of his life.  
(a) Fiji  
(b) Tahiti  
(c) Australia  
(d) New Zealand  
Answer: (b)  
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6. Perhaps because of the pollution caused by the Industrial Revolution, British art in the late 18<sup>th</sup>- and early 19<sup>th</sup>-centuries seemed to focus on:  
(a) landscape

- (b) the growth of cities
- (c) the future
- (d) a celebration of factories

Answer: (a)  
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7. Eugene Delacroix was famous for his painterly qualities, meaning he used paint to:
- (a) smoothly and coolly fill in areas of color
  - (b) outline his forms
  - (c) tone down the emotional qualities of the works
  - (d) define shapes by changes in color

Answer: (d)  
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8. Edgar Degas' paintings revealed his interest in the candid attitudes found in street photography and the asymmetry of:
- (a) the human body
  - (b) Japanese prints
  - (c) African masks
  - (d) life in general

Answer: (b)  
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9. The Post-Impressionists felt the Impressionists did not allow room for:
- (a) momentary impressions
  - (b) emphasis on everyday life
  - (c) personal expression
  - (d) a single style

Answer: (c)  
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10. In his letters to his brother Theo, Vincent van Gogh expressed his ideas about color as a force to show:

- (a) emotion
- (b) reverence for nature
- (c) intellect
- (d) religion

Answer: (a)  
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### **Short Answer Questions**

11. What was another term besides Neoclassicism that was used to describe Thomas Jefferson's influence on American architecture?
12. What was the important artistic invention that occurred in 1841, which allowed artists to paint out of doors?
13. Define "Pointillism" and identify the artist most associated with this term.
14. What Renaissance sculptor influenced the work of Auguste Rodin?
15. Essentially, what was the subject matter of Paul Cézanne's paintings?

### **Essay Questions**

16. Discuss the influence of Jacques-Louis David on the political climate of the times. Do you think it is significant that his painting *Oath of the Horatii* was exhibited just a few years before the French Revolution? Explain.
17. Elaborate the contributions of American Neoclassical architecture made by Thomas Jefferson. What else was he involved in besides architecture?
18. Why was Edouard Manet considered the most controversial artist in Paris in the 1860s? What was revolutionary about the works of Manet? Monet? Rodin? Cézanne? Van Gogh?
19. Using a painting by Paul Gauguin, discuss the Symbolist (as a movement) characteristics in style and content.
20. How did the invention of photography impact the art world in general and painting in particular?