

## **This Tournament Goes to Eleven III: Smell the Glove**

Hosted by the University of Iowa, October 12-13, 2001

### **An Artbreaking Packet of Staggering Genius** (by Frank Swoboda [Iowa])

1. Monet painted one between 1865 and 1867, a twenty-foot wide work that rivaled most of that year's Salon masterpieces and would have been a masterpiece itself, had it not been dismembered; it now exists solely in fragments. The Monet version was an update of this 1863 work, which combined a still life in the foreground, a landscape in the background, two portraits, and a nude. FTP identify this scandalous work, the most famous by Impressionist Edouard Manet.

*Dejeuner sur l'Herbe* or *Luncheon on the Grass* or *Dude, Where's My Clothes?*

2. He and his wife Jeanne-Claude shared more than a career of public art – they shared a June 13, 1935, birthday: she in Casablanca, he in Gabrovo. He got his start at outdoor/macro art arranging farm equipment to provide quaint vistas of his native Bulgarian countryside for passing trains, but his first official project was 1958's "Objects." Throughout his career his art has included girls, trees, stacks of hay, oil barrels, Pont Neuf, Rhode Island, and the Reichstag from 1971-95. FTP identify this Bulgarian artist famous for wrapping really big things in really big fabrics.

*Christo Javacheff*

3. At age 6, she contracted polio, which left her right leg noticeably thinner than her left. At age 18, a bus accident put her in traction and kept her in bed for a year, during which time she developed a hobble and began to paint. In 1953, a gangrenous leg was amputated. Surgery left her depressed; her 1954 death is rumored to have been a suicide. Despite these and other physical deformities, she had numerous lovers, including Trotsky and Georgia O'Keeffe, and was an acclaimed artist during her life. FTP identify this legendary Mexican artist, famous for her many self-portraits, her unibrow, and her mustache.

*Frida Kahlo*

4. The artist was asked to recreate the scene honestly and completely, and in this painting, he did. In the distant background can be seen the tower of Morro Castle, while in the foreground linen, wood, hair, flesh, and teeth take on a terrifying reality. In between is Havana harbor and water – lots of water. The work was commissioned by one of the title characters – the human one – to commemorate the moment in 1749 when he lost his leg, and upon its 1778 painting, shocked the Academy by violently depicting man against nature. FTP name this painting by John Singleton Copley.

*Watson and the Shark*

5. The first foundation was laid on August 5, 1248; the last in 1842. Built on the site of an early Christian church – itself atop a Roman temple – construction began when the arrival of the three Magi's skulls made it a popular pilgrimage destination. To compete with nearby French churches, plans were drawn up imitating the high French Gothic style; construction was eventually halted in 1560 but resumed in the 1800s, staying close to the original plans. FTP name this cathedral, one of the few examples of Gothic architecture in Germany, located in Cologne.

*Köln* or *Cologne Dom* (or *Cologne cathedral* until FTP)

6. Examples include the Knossos on Crete, Giotto's *Ecstasy of St. Francis*, and *The Last Supper*, as well as later works by Diego Rivera. It usually consists of small sections, each painted in a day and planned to make joints inconspicuous. As not all colors are lime-proof, it does not permit as large a palette or as delicate transitional tones as oil. However, its luminous color, fine surface, and permanence make it ideal for murals. FTP identify this style of painting in which pigment is applied directly to wet plaster.

*Fresco*

7. The artist revised it numerous times, starting with realist sketches of scenes he remembered from his childhood and incorporating imagery suggested by articles he read about the event. The work was then complicated as he transposed his sketches on one another, superimposed hidden harlequins, and broke down the images, as if to deconstruct the human capacity for horror. When he was finished, Spain had its entry for 1937's World Expo – a depiction of FTP this Basque town, decimated by fascist bombing in the Spanish Civil War but immortalized by Pablo Picasso.

*Guernica*

8. In *Grand Canal*, Canaletto shows the stately citizens of Venice on a carefree spring morning. In *Morning Coffee*, Boucher shows a French family taking breakfast in the parlor. In *Mezzetin*, Watteau depicts a man playing his lute in the garden with ardour. In *The Swing*, Fragonard shows an exuberant noblewoman charming her lover, who reclines contentedly in a bed of

roses. These are all, FTP, examples of this style, which took the Baroque into the Neoclassical and of which *Embarkation to Cythera* is the best example.

#### *Rococo*

9. Many of the originals are in Athens; one of the panels is in the Louvre, and other museums around Europe have acquired various metopes and frieze panels. However, fifty-six of the panels, fifteen of the metopes, and 17 pedimental statues, including a caryatid and a column from the Erechtheion, are a source of contention between two EU members. Judi Dench supports their return, but Tony Blair isn't so hot on the idea. FTP identify this set of British Museum sculptures, marbles removed from the Parthenon in 1801 and shipped to England in 1816 by Thomas Bruce.

#### *Elgin marbles*

10. No artist before him, and few since, was so knowledgeable of the history of art or able to combine the romantic and the classical. He was well-educated, traveled throughout his life, and as equally influenced by antiquity, the Renaissance, and the northern Baroque. His equal comfort with religious and mythological themes brought him diverse patrons, including Charles I, the infanta Isabella, and Marie de Medici, whom in 1622 he painted arriving at Marseilles. FTP name this artist, who also painted *The Judgment of Paris*, *The Union of Earth and Water*, and *The Descent from the Cross*.

#### *Peter Paul Rubens*

11. It was founded in 1905 by four architecture students not as a style, but as an aesthetic and ethical bridge to a better future. They modeled it, however, on the past – living in community, in emulation of medieval guild workers, and reviving the woodcut tradition in their paintings. Works were traditional in depicting landscapes, nudes, and portraits, but radical in their use of bold colors and broad forms to convey greater emotional depth to the viewer. FTP identify this Dresden/Berlin group, which included Ernst Kirchner and Emil Nolde and, together with Die Blaue Reiter, further developed Expressionism.

#### *Die Brücke or The Bridge*

12. In 1881, Alexander II's death and a Rimsky-Korsakov concert made the artist think about bloody scenes in Russian history, specifically the 1581 tragedy between these two men. "Bloody" is a good way to describe this painting: against the brown background and the black and white of the key figures, the rush of red blood is striking, as is the horrific expression on the face of the figure on the left, who cradles his grown son like a child. FTP identify this 1885 work by Ilya Repin, which depicts not a powerful ruler but an old man distraught at the "terrible" murder of the man who would have been Ivan V.

#### *Ivan the Terrible and his Son*

13. The book *Boundaries* retells her approach to her most famous work. She designed The Women's Table, Groundswell, The Wave Field, the Juniata College Peace Chapel, Manhattan's Museum for African Art, and NYU's Asian Pacific American Studies Institute. Her works are easily recognizable for combining history, sensory experience, the elements, and natural setting to evoke the viewer's own memories – an effect FTP she reached in the Civil Right Memorial and the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial.

#### *Maya Lin*

14. They are especially popular in Islamic art because they allow decoration without breaking the Koranic commandment against depicting humans or animals, but they are also common in non-Muslim areas for the challenge they provide to both artist and viewer. Types include translation, rotation, and reflection. They can be regular or irregular, periodic and non-periodic, and two- or three-dimensional. Regular ones are made up of congruent regular polygons; irregular ones can be created using fractals. FTP identify this design style, made famous by M.C. Escher, in which a given shape or pattern repeats throughout the work.

#### *Tessellation*

15. Sister Wendy contrasts him to Millet and the Realists; instead of focusing on workers' toil, he found pleasure in urban and rural middle-class life. He also painted Parisian life with more joy and charm than his fellow Impressionists. He and Monet worked together in the late 1860s in Paris, and while Monet looked to nature and its patterns for his work, this artist preferred to paint his friends and acquaintances in the park in *Le Moulin de la Galette*, at the theater in *La Loge*, or bathing in *The Bathers*. FTP name this artist, whose masterpieces include *Girl with a Watering Can* and *The Luncheon of the Boating Party*.

#### *Pierre-Auguste Renoir*

16. Sezessionsstil to Austrians, Stile Liberty to Italians, and Jugendstil to Germans, it takes its name from a gallery opened in Paris in 1895 by Siegfried Bing. Primarily an art of ornament it manifested in graphic work and illustration and can be seen in the works of Jan Toorop. FTP name this decorative style that flourished from 1890 to WWI whose most famous proponent is Tiffany and his lamps.

*Art Nouveau*

17. A lion and what appears to be a small god are in the foreground sleeping in the sunlight coming through a window on the right. A human skull sits on the window sill, while a miniature crucifix stands on the end of a nearby table. An hourglass is hanging on the back wall directly over the subject who is hunched over a tome, busy writing. FTP name this Albrecht Durer engraving on the man who translated the Vulgate Bible.

*Saint Jerome*

18. As a 19-year-old student she was raped by a fellow pupil and then subjected to a painful trial in which she was tortured with thumbscrews to get her to recant. Afterwards she devoted herself painting women who get revenge on men who have wronged them. She even painted herself as the heroines like in her "Judith and Maidservant with the head of Holofernes." FTP name this follower of Caravaggio, the first woman painter to be widely known.

*Artemisia Gentileschi*

19. Illuminating the left half is a lamp set on the ground in the middle. In the background, covered by darkness, a church can be seen. Bloody carcasses are projected toward the viewer in the lower left, while a line of victims stretches off to the right. The central figures are several men, huddled together, while one with a white shirt throws his arms open in defiance, but that doesn't stop the faceless firing squad. FTP name this painting of the slaughter of 5000 Spanish civilians by Francisco Goya.

*The Third of May, 1808*

20. The dog represents fidelity, the cast-off shoes holy ground, and the chandelier as the presence of god. A mirror is on the back wall which reflects the painter and also has an inscription saying 'the painter was there'. And lets not forget the two pale central figures, one dressed in dark brown, the other in bright green. FTP name this Van Eyck marriage scene painting of a Flemish banker.

*Arnolfini Wedding*

-----END OF ROUND-----

21. Two sad-looking ladies are sitting off to the right leaning against each other, while right behind them a mother seems to be comforting her two children. Set against a background of three arches, the bearded man in the center is holding up high three swords. These swords belong to the three brothers lined up to the left, right arms extended. FTP name this David painting of three men swearing to defeat their enemy or die for Rome.

*The Oath of the Horatii*

22. Picasso paid it homage by doing a series of 44 variations on it. In the background can be seen a mirrored reflection of the King and Queen, and a full length portrait of a court official on the steps. The artist even drew himself on the left side, in the act of reproducing the scene from a mirror. FTP, what is this 1656 painting, a royal portrait of the 5 year Princess Margarita attended by her ladies in waiting, by Diego Velazquez.

*Las Meninas*

**BONUSES**

1. Identify these related terms from art, FTPE.

An artist using this technique paints subtly through highlight, light, shadow, reflected light, and cast shadow, blending light and shade while maintaining an overall strong contrast that lends depth to a two-dimensional work.

*Chiaroscuro*

Developed by late Greek sculptors, it later became especially popular among painters as a way to lend both dynamics and balance to a work. A figure thus depicted may hold his upper body opposite his lower, or like the Venus de Milo, may hold weight partially on one leg and partially on the other shoulder.

#### *Contrapposto,*

In this type of small-scale low relief – especially popular for sculpting pendants – extra depth is afforded by the contrast between the ground of one color (for example, black obsidian) and the main figure in another (for example, alabaster).

#### *Cameo*

2. For this bonus, look at the following prints. Identify the artists FTSNOP.

5: Paul *Gauguin* (PLATE 1)

10: Marc *Chagall* (PLATE 2)

15: Aubrey *Beardsley* (PLATE 3)

3. 30-20-10, identify the work.

30: Its painting was a political powder keg, with its subtle indictment of what happens to the folks in steerage when your captain is an incompetent nobleman.

20: Arranged as two overlapping pyramids – one a mast and rigging, one a mass of people – the work's composition heightens the tense man-versus-nature struggle.

10: One of the biggest draws at the Louvre is this 1819 oil depicting the aftermath of a shipwreck painted by Theodore Gericault.

#### *The Raft of the Medusa*

4. Time to play Word Association, art edition. Given some key terms often associated with an artist, name the artist FFPE, 30 for all 5.

5: Latvian, chapel, Abstract Expressionist, lawsuit, color field. – Mark *Rothko*

5: France, Romanticism, Massacre at Chios, Liberty Leading the People – Eugene *Delacroix*

5: American, woman, skulls, desert, flowers, Alfred Stieglitz. – Georgia *O'Keeffe*

5: British, architect, St. Paul's Cathedral. – Christopher *Wren*

5: Sunrise, garden, blindness, water lilies, impressions, Japanese footbridge, boring. – Claude *Monet*

5. For this bonus, look at the following prints. Identify the mythological or historical person depicted, FTSNOP.

5: *Jesus* or *Christ* ("Piss Christ" by Andres Serrano – PLATE 4)

10: *Marat* ("The Death of Marat" by Jacques-Louis David – PLATE 5)

15: *Orpheus* ("Orpheus" by Jean Delville – PLATE 6)

6. I think these artists are...Asian. Or Japanese. Whatever. Identify them FTSNOP.

10: In 1827, he produced his best-known work, *36 Views of Mt. Fuji*, the first of which was "The Great Wave off Kanagawa;" ten more landscapes were added to that series over the following decade.

#### *Hokusai Katsushika*

15: With influences stemming from classic literature to modern anime, this artist's work crosses media, be it painting, cartoons, sculpture, or installation, but always includes his trademark big-eyed, big-headed children in comic, sentimental, or violent situations.

#### *Yoshitomo Nara*

5: She became known for tying herself to London statues and placing newspaper ads asking people to allow her to film their butts. She also wrote the lines, "Imagine the clouds dripping, dig a hole in your garden to put them in," which inspired her husband to write "Imagine." So she's not all bad, I guess.

#### *Yoko Ono*

7. Name these works of art from descriptions, which may or may not be ever-so-cleverly related, FTPE.

Van Gogh claimed he was just trying to reimagine and improve God's creation. But Paul Harvey states that there was actually a meteor shower in France in 1888. So now you know the rest of the story.

*The Starry Night*

This is Edward Hopper's depiction of urban loneliness in the Great Depression.

*Night Hawks*

This shows the company of Franz Banning Cock preparing to march out in 1642, according to Rembrandt.

*Night Watch*

8. Given the following art museums, name the cities in which they can be found, F5PE or 30 for all correct.

Tate Gallery – *London*

Rijksmuseum – *Amsterdam*

Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden – *Washington, D.C.*

The State Tretyakov Gallery – *Moscow*

Nationalgalerie – *Berlin*

9. FTSNOP, given a print, identify the artist.

5: *Rembrandt van Rijn* (PLATE 7)

10: *Joseph Mallard William Turner* (PLATE 8)

15: *Alphonse Mucha* (PLATE 9)

10. Ah, public art. You complain, but you love it. FTPE identify these public artists give some of their most famed designs.

A proponent of the turn-of-the-century movement to beautify public spaces, his Greensward Plan was selected to become the most famous urban renewal project EVER, New York's Central Park.

*Frederick Law Olmsted*

He designed the womb chair, the TWA terminal and Kennedy International Airport, but his best-known work is the Gateway Arch in the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis.

*Eero Saarinen*

If we were on the other side of the building, you could see the Iowa Laser Laboratory. As it is, you'll have to head to Paris to see his American Center, or to Spain to see his Bilbao Guggenheim Museum.

*Frank Gehry*

11.30-20-10, identify the artist.

30: His father, a prosperous miller, opposed him being a lowly painter, and along with criticism from members at the Academy, he did not sell a painting until he was 39.

20: Fascinated with the sky, he made many sketches of clouds, and in his paintings they would fill most of the canvas.

10: His love of nature also made him do the first oil sketches ever painted outdoors; for example, *The Hay Wain*.

*John Constable*

12. Degas' *Dancer Looking at the Soul of her Foot*, Matisse's *Henriette 3*, and Donatello's *David* are all examples of sculptures in, F5P, this medium.

### *Bronze*

FFPE, a bronze is an alloy of these two metals.

### *Copper and tin*

For 15P: When a bronze is gilt, the resulting medium is given this name.

### *Ormolu*

13. There's a really awesome song on the *Trainspotting* soundtrack called "Statuesque." FTSNOP identify these things which the song could be about, ostensibly.

10: *Hermes with the Infant Dionysus* is the only work we have which we know this Ancient Greek did. But he's so statuesque in spite of that.

### *Praxiteles*

5: One of Rodin's most famous work commemorates these six statuesque Frenchies who sacrificed themselves to the totally not-statuesque king of England.

### *The Burghers of Calais or Le Six Bourgeois de Calais*

15: In works like 1965's *Hang Up*, she brought a sense of the feminine to the male-dominated world of Minimalism, thus being fairly statuesque. Her 1970 death of cancer at age 34 wasn't so much statuesque, however, just unfortunate.

### *Eva Hesse*

14. 30-20-10, name the artist.

30: He was a pupil of Simone Peterzano before leaving for Rome where he befriended Cardinal Francesco Maria del Monte, for whom he painted many masterpieces.

20: Known for being a rebel, he killed a man over a tennis wager, and attacked a waiter for having an artichoke in soup. Instead of studying classical models, he used gypsies.

10: For his *Death of A Virgin* he used a drowned corpse for the Virgin. Who knows what he used for the *Calling of St. Anthony*, the *Card Players*, and *The Fortune Teller*.

### *Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio*

15. Nude is a cool word. Say it. Nude. Nudes are also cool, so identify these famous nudes FTSNOP.

5: Michelangelo depicted him as a strong young man, scared and confident and completely nude in this colossal 1501 sculpture. You probably only needed me to say "Michelangelo," though.

### *David*

10: Manet sure was one for controversy in the 1860s. Besides *Luncheon on the Grass*, he painted this massive 1863 work, in which nude woman reclines and looks right at the viewer while her servant stands over her bed.

### *Olympia*

15: He painted a series of nude men, mostly for his own pleasure, but also painted some racy scenes that infuriated the sensibilities of his WPA commissioners – famous examples are *Coney Island* and *The Fleet's In!*

### *Paul Cadmus*

16. 30-20-10, identify the work.



30: A rocky cave is the setting and a distant figure in the lower right is gesturing to leave. In the foreground lie some bones, a skull and a foot, victims of the monster who is seen in the upper right and except for her breast is covered mostly in shadows.

20: The central figure, the nude prince has his left foot placed on a rock along with the points of two spears resting against his shoulder.

10: This Ingres painting depicting the mythical king of Thebes answering a riddle.

*Oedipus and the Sphinx*

17. Take note of the following: Futurist, Cubist, Constructivist, or none? Given an artist, tell with which style he s most often associated FTSNOP.

5: Georges Braque

*Cubist*

10: Vladimir Tatlin

*Constructivist*

15: Fernand Leger

*Cubist*

18. Are you as tired of hearing 30-20-10s as I am of writing them? Then, 30-20-10, name the work.

30: There's a horseshoe in the upper right corner, a calling card in the bottom right, and, little above it, a pencil.

20: A violin bow is in the upper left while the violin itself is in the middle, covering most of some sheet music that has a bent corner.

10: All of these items are hanging from a small wooden door that, looking at the shadows, is slightly ajar in this very photo-realistic looking still-life, painted in 1888 by William Michael Harnett.

*Still Life - Violin and Music*

19. Some of his works include *The Last Supper* and *The Persistence of Memory*. F5P, name him.

Salvador *Dali*

This artist's works include *The Unexpected Answer* and *The Empire of Lights*. FTP, name him.

Rene *Magritte*

This artist's works include *Mona Lisa with a Moustache* and *Fountain*. FTP, name him.

Marcel *Duchamp*

Duchamp, Dali, and Magritte all painted weird things, but one of them was not a Surrealist. For a final 5, to what style did Duchamp ascribe?

*Dada*

20. 30-20-10 (ha ha, another one), name the artist from works.

30: The Adoration of the Shepherds, The Tears of St. Peter

20: View of Toledo, Veronica

10: St. Martin and the Beggar, The Burial of Count Orgaz

El Greco or Domenikos Theotokoupilos



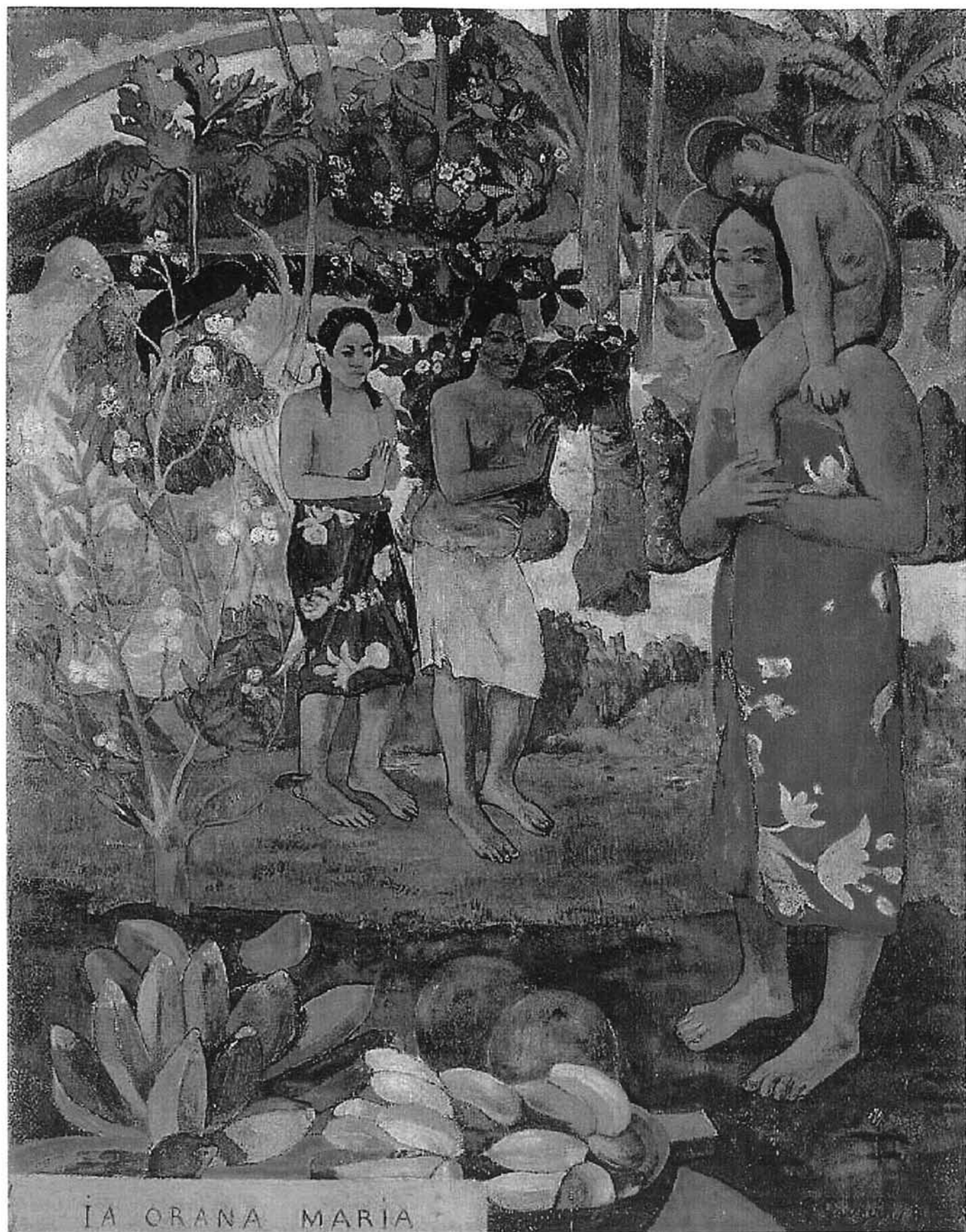


PLATE I

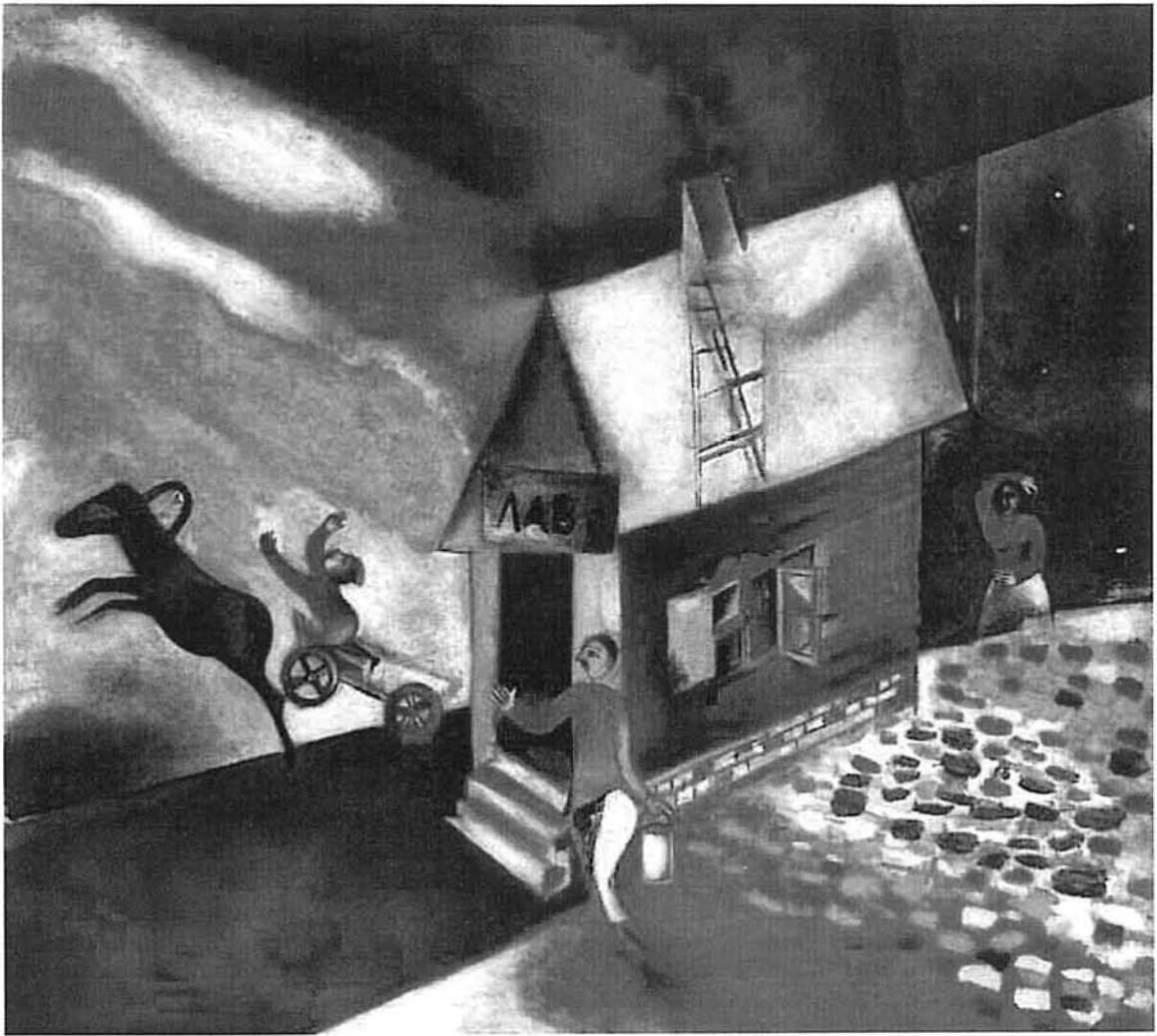


PLATE 2

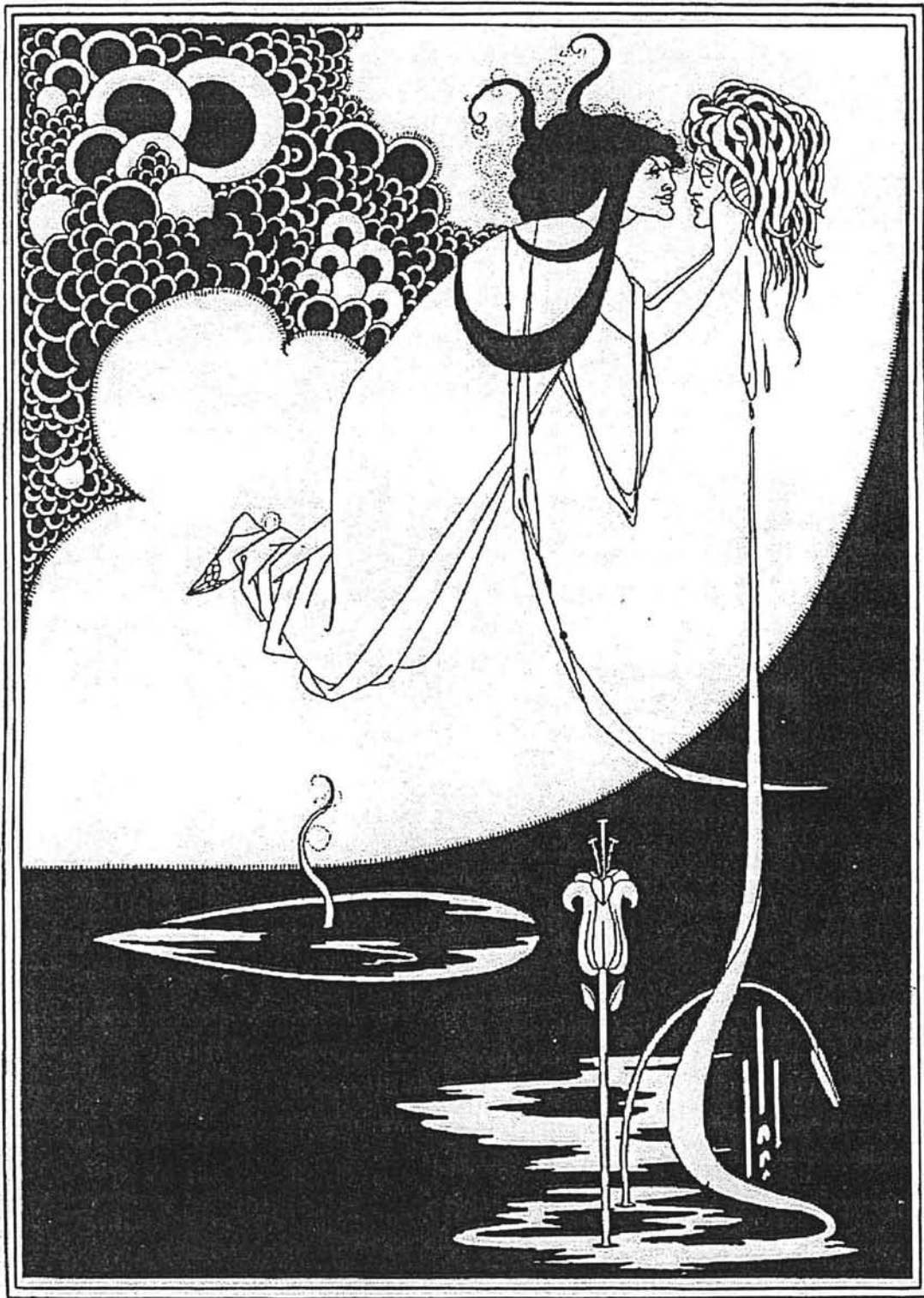


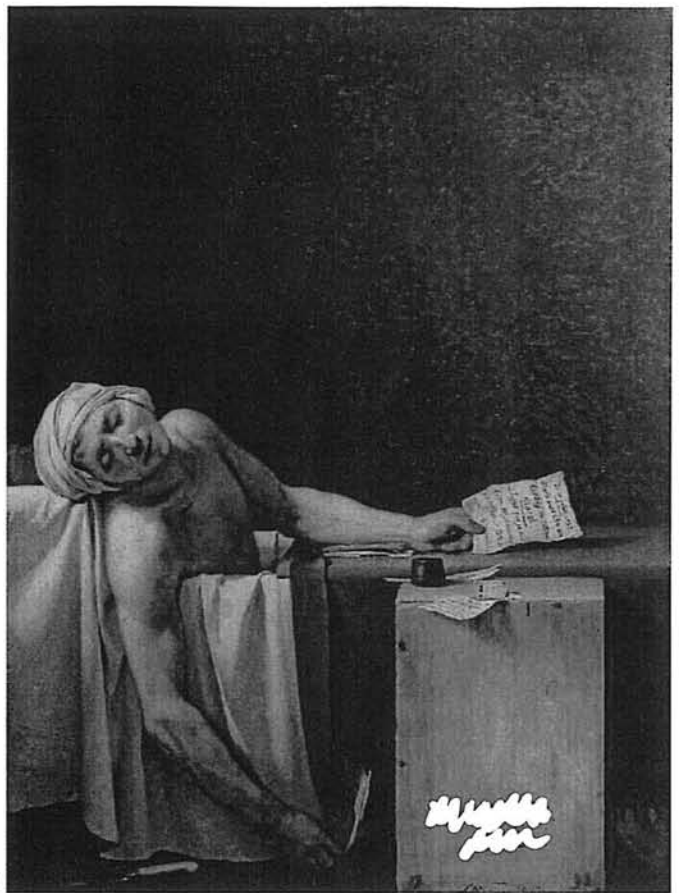
PLATE 3

PLATE 4



5:

PLATE 5



10:

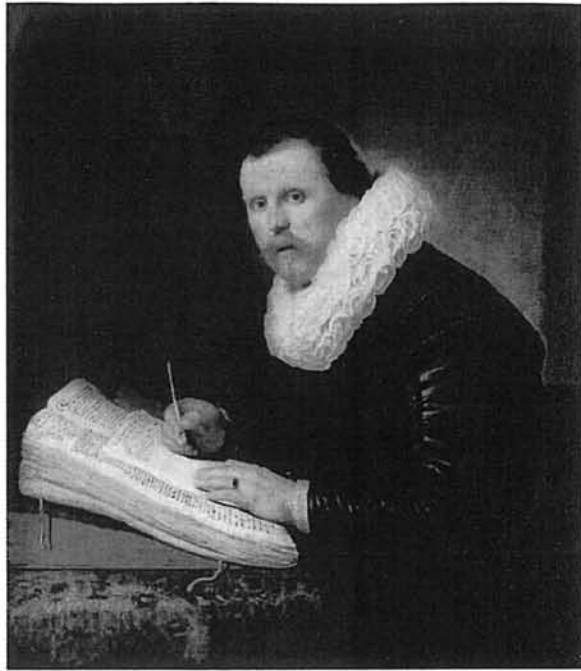


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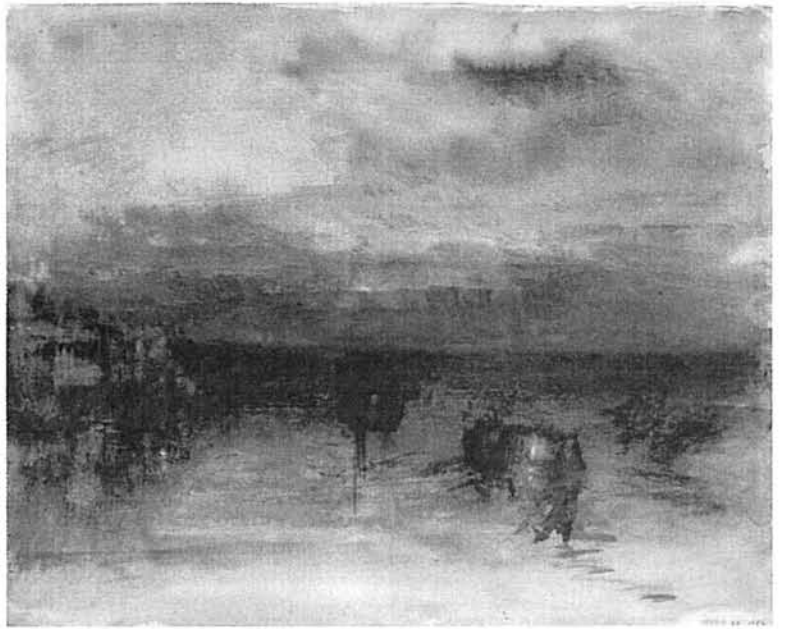
PLATE 6



5:



10:



15:

