

# **I am Bob Ross of Borg; Happy Trees are Futile.**

*TTGT11 VI: Lick My Love Pump*

Written by Carleton College.

Edited by Andrew R. Juhl of the University of Iowa Academic Quiz Club.

**Subject:** Art. Art History. Bob Ross? Nope, no Bob Ross.

## **Tossups**

**1. In Klimt's 1901 painting, she was thought to be Salome because of her depiction as a femme fatale. Donatello and Mantegna portray her wielding (\*) a recently used sword. Correggio's painting and Michelangelo's 1508 fresco in the Vatican depict her fleeing from a bedchamber with her maidservant, assumedly heading to Bethulia. Most famously, Caravaggio and Gentileschi showed her in the act of beheading Holofernes. For 10 points- identify this popular biblical heroine and namesake of the fourth book of the Old Testament Apocrypha.**

Answer: **Judith** (accept "**Judith and Holofernes**")

**2. Early paintings of this designation, *Chelsea and Cremorne Lights*, are dominated by dark, murky water with small flecks of yellow light near the shore. *St. Mark's, Venice* (\*) nears abstraction, depicting a stately building virtually blurred beyond recognition by twilight. Hiroshige's woodblock prints clearly influence the structure of *Old Battersea Bridge*. Ruskin accused the artist of "flinging a pot of paint in the public's face" in the most famous of the group, *The Falling Rocket*. For 10 points- identify this term applied by James Whistler to many of his darker paintings, a term most often used to describe single-movement piano solos evocative of the night.**

Answer: James Whistler's **Nocturnes** (accept **Nocturnes in Blue and Silver** before *St. Mark's Venice* is mentioned)

**3. His innovative style and rebellion against 16<sup>th</sup> century convention receive praise in a biographical essay by Jean-Paul Sartre. This Venetian artist (\*) supposedly inscribed on a studio wall his motto, "Michelangelo's drawing and Titian's color." Recently, his eight painting Gonzaga cycle has drawn public attention, although his most recognized series features the Virgin Mary and Jesus in Scuola di San Rocco. For 10 points- identify this son of a dyer who is known for his late Renaissance works such as *St. George and the Dragon*, *The Miracle of the Slave*, and *The Last Supper*.**

Answer: **Tintoretto** (or) Jacopo **Robusti**

**4. Later in life, he concentrated on landscape painting and large projects such as a mural for the Boston Public Library featuring *The History of Religion*. His earlier experimentation with (\*) impressionism received mixed reactions from French painters, although one posed for the oil painting *Claude Monet Painting at the Edge of a Wood*. While he is best remembered for masterful portraits, he created the first widely recognized impressionist painting produced in Britain, *Carnation, Lily, Lily, Rose*. For 10 points-who is best known for his massive and controversial *Madame X*?**

Answer: John Singer **Sargent**

**5. A Puerto Rican food-supplier, a Gian Carlo Menotti opera, a sunken German liner, and the Spanish Academy Awards all share his name. While his early works were done in the (\*) rococo tradition, he later developed a spontaneous technique, as can be seen in *The Incantation* and *The Colossus*. His *Caprichos* series embody the failure of human nature, a theme later developed in *The Disasters of War*. Dealing with his deafness from 1819-1824, he produced his *Black Paintings* on the walls of his secluded house outside Madrid. For 10 points- name this Spanish painter whose works include *Saturn Devouring his Son*, *Clothed Maja*, and *Nude Maja*.**

Answer: Francisco de **Goya**

**6. In a summer storm, from Owari, from Lake Suwa, from the Totomi Mountains, through a grove of (\*) bamboo, from a teahouse at Yoshida, from Fukagawa in Edo, from Meguro in Edo, from Koishikawa in Edo, with a fine wind during clear morning or "red," and off the coast of Kanagawa or simply *The Wave* are for 10 points- eleven of thirty-six views used by Hokusai in creating his series of prints centering on what massive formation?**

Answer: Mount Fuji

**7. A partial view of this painting is featured in the background of an 1889 self-portrait where the artist's posture echoes the slant of the (\*) suffering main figure's head. He cuts out the kneeling Breton women observing the central figure captured in his signature bold, flat shapes. The unusually colored crucifix the artist used as a model is a good example of the artist's early experimentation with color, later developed in Tahiti. For 10 points- identify this Paul Gauguin painting depicting a jaundiced Jesus in 19<sup>th</sup> Century Brittany.**

Answer: The Yellow Christ

**8. Recognized in his hometown of Urbino as a child prodigy, he began studying under Perugino, whose style he mimicked and soon eclipsed in paintings like *The Three Graces* and (\*) *Vision of a Knight*. Although notoriously non-religious, he used popular subject matter like holy scenes in *Disputation on the Sacred Sacrament* and the Virgin Mary in *The Small Cowper Madonna* and *Madonna with the Goldfinch*. Still, some of his best works use secular subject matter, such as *The Triumph of Galatea*. For 10 points- identify this master of the Italian High Renaissance, best known for his masterpiece, *The School of Athens*.**

Answer: Raphael (or) Raffaello Sanzio

**9. Libero de Liberi claims that this artist, "worked the miracle of awakening in painting, breathing life into it at last real and earthy, an urgency it never had before." Influenced greatly by (\*) Brunelleschi's contemporary ideas, his innovative style was first seen in the fresco *Trinity*, where scientific perspective is used for the first time in Western painting. Rather than concerning himself with standard Baroque ornamentation, he focused on balance, unity, and precision as can be seen in his Brancacci Chapel frescoes. For 10 points- who is best known for two of his Brancacci Chapel frescoes, *Expulsion from the Garden of Eden* and *Rendering of the Tribute Money*?**

Answer: Masaccio (or) Tommaso di Ser Giovanni di Simone Guidi Cassai

**10. The main subject of this painting once said, "Little if any faith is placed... in the so-called carbolic acid treatment of Professor Lister," explaining (\*) the black frock coats and exposed tools. The background is filled with shadowy students, while a swooning relative of the patient, the doctor's son, and the artist himself occupy the middle ground. A precursor to *The Agnew Clinic*, this 1874 painting was turned down for the U.S. Centennial art exhibition for being too graphic, but it was later exhibited by the U.S. Army Post Hospital because of its accuracy in portraying live surgery. For 10 points, identify this Thomas Eakins masterpiece.**

Answer: The Gross Clinic

**11. In the form of a baby, the soul of the titular man rises into the waiting arms of Mary and John the Baptist while Saints Stephen and (\*) Augustine hold his physical body on earth. The artist and his son, standing behind and next to St. Stephen respectively, stare directly at the viewer although most of the Toledo noblemen are concentrating on the limp and lavishly dressed corpse of Don Gonzalo Ruiz. For 10 points- identify this early masterpiece of El Greco, known for its supernatural-appearing space and rounded top.**

Answer: The Burial of Count Orgaz

12. Although he and Emile Zola were childhood friends, their friendship ended when Zola released *L'Oeuvre*, a novel whose main character, the failed and confused artist Claude Lantier, was based on this painter. (\*) History has disagreed with Zola's assessment, as his painting *Rideau, Cruchon et Compotier* sold for over sixty million dollars in 1999 and paintings like *L'Estaque* and *House of the Hanged Man* are seen as seminal works linking impressionism and cubism. For 10 points- identify this artist who Matisse referred to as "the father of us all" who is known for paintings such as *Woman with Coffee Pot*, *Card Players*, and *Mont Sainte-Victoire*. Answer: Paul Cézanne

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13. Goya's oil painting of this name was among fourteen paintings stolen from the Koplowitz collection in 2001. Renoir completed his painting of this name in Georges Charpentier's garden, an influential patron at the peak of his impressionistic phase. (\*) In it, a coy woman dressed in white holds two ropes before a snappily dressed suitor. Yinka Shonibare's contemporary installation of this name features a life-sized mannequin seated on a bed of Dutch textiles suspended above the ground. Although the installation itself is relatively unknown, it was inspired by a famous Rococo painting by Fragonard. For 10 points- what pendulous title and namesake object do these works share?

Answer: *The Swing*

14. Some notable existentialists compared him to Diogenes and Zeno and likened his statues to "fleshless martyrs of Buchenwald." In his first major independent project, he attempted to (\*) sculpt a balanced and realistic human head because he felt no other sculptor had satisfactorily completed the task. After marrying Annette Arm, his studies of the human form became more sensitive but grew smaller. He said of his work, "All my statues ended up one centimeter high. One touch more and hop! The statue vanishes." This led him to stretch out his statues' limbs, creating a characteristic style which, for 10 points, can be seen in statues like *Tall Figure*, *The Chariot* and *Man Walking*.

Answer: Alberto Giacometti

15. He once said, "I believe that I am the savior of modern art, the only one who can sublimate, integrate, and rationalize, in an imperial manner and with beauty, all the (\*) revolutionary experiences of modern times." He recorded more thoughts like these in *Diary of a Genius* and an autobiography about his "secret life." His candor and outrageous behavior were almost as well known as his artistic works such as his *Lobster Telephone* sculpture, the movie *Un Chien Andalou*, and surrealist paintings like *Soft Construction with Boiled Beans: Premonition of Civil War*. For 10 points, identify the eccentric Catalan painter of *The Persistence of Memory*.

Answer: Salvador Domenech Felip Jacint Dalí Domenech

16. In huge religious paintings such as *The Suicide of Saul*, *The Sermon of St. John the Baptist*, and *The Conversion of St. Paul*, he fills intricate (\*) landscapes with masses of common people. Humor and sarcasm indicative of his later works can be seen in paintings such as *The Harvesters* and *The Blind Leading the Blind*. He earned the nickname "Peasant" from his ability to combine these elements in paintings like *Children's Games* and *The Peasant Wedding*. For 10 points- name this man, best known for *The Hunters in the Snow*.

Answer: Pieter Bruegel the Elder (prompt on Bruegel)

17. Despite the influence of the Pallaiuolo brothers' precision, this painting surpasses their work in perspective and anatomy. On the far right, Zephyr chases the nymph Clori, while she transforms into the goddess of fecundity, Flora (\*). In the center, Cupid aims an arrow at the oblivious three Graces. On the left, Mercury raises the caducei in the air, perhaps reaching to the trees above to pick a fruit, which may be the Golden Apples of Hesperides. Like *The Birth of Venus*, Venus, who is the focus of the painting, symbolizes the Virgin Mary. For 10 points, identify this Sandro Botticelli masterpiece representing a season of growth and freshness.

Answer: *Primavera* (or) *The Allegory of Spring*

**18. A day before Charlotte Corday's fateful visit to the scene of this painting, the artist was there collecting vivid images of a bed sheet, green rug, wooden packing case, and (\*) most of all: the pen.** Reflecting the artist's political views, it was one of three "martyrs of the Revolution" paintings along with *The Death of Lepeletier* and *The Death of Bara*. Because the namesake corpse was already in a state of decay when he arrived, the artist romanticized the scene, but the bathtub was no fiction. For ten points, identify this 1793 David painting, portraying a felled French Revolutionary and friend of Robespierre.

Answer: *The Death of Marat* (or) *Marat Assassinated*

**19. Small grey squares littering the surface of this painting represent its artist's mature Neo-Plastic style, provoked by his move to the U.S. in October 1940. As in earlier works, (\*) vertical and horizontal lines dominate the space but black outlines have been abandoned in favor of solid yellow bars.** To achieve "dynamic rhythm," the artist employs a frenetic pattern of blue and red squares intended to represent the busy grid of New York City and the energy of fashionable culture. For 10 points, identify Piet Mondrian's De Stijl masterpiece, inspired by a style of blues piano.

Answer: *Broadway Boogie-Woogie*

**20. An early court commission to the duke of Mantua and studies in linguistics equipped this artist for conducting negotiations between the Spanish Netherlands and the Dutch Republic in 1625.** For his efforts, he was knighted by Charles I and received a commission for his only remaining ceiling painting *The Allegory of War and Peace*. His other works included the *Equestrian Portrait of the Duke of Lerma* in Italy, *Battle of the Amazons* in Antwerp, and the 21 painting *Marie de Medici* for the Luxembourg palace. For 10 points, identify this Flemish baroque master, the painter of both *Raising of the Cross* and *Descent from the Cross*.

Answer: Peter Paul Rubens

**21. This five by seven meter painting met success in the art world, winning the gold medal at the 1819 Salon but not without controversy. Following history, (\*) Captain Hugues de Chaumereys is nowhere to be seen.** However, nineteen desperate bodies, fifteen of them living, form a human pyramid along a main diagonal in an attempt to flag down a ship in the hazy distance. The namesake vessel is dilapidated, shedding planks while the mast dangerously tilts along the other main diagonal. For 10 points, identify this Romantic painting that made waves in the Neoclassical school by showing the aftermath of a covered-up shipwreck, the masterpiece of Jean Theodore Gericault.

Answer: *The Raft of the Medusa*

### Bonuses

1. Name these related French artists for ten points each.

A. Commonly considered to represent the transition from realism to impressionism, he is known for paintings such as *The Balcony*, *The Execution of Maximillian*, and *Bar at the Folies-Bergeres*.

Answer- Edouard Manet

B. Landscapes such as *The Bridge at Nantes* and *View of Genoa* in the French Classical tradition earned him widespread praise and from 1827 he exhibited regularly at the Salon. Unlike Millet and Courbet, he avoided controversy by avoiding portrayals of peasants in his paintings.

Answer- Camille Corot

C. Taught by Corot and a long time friend to Manet, she was the first French woman to join the circle of impressionists. She exhibited in all but one of their shows and is known for works such as *Summer Day* and *The Harbor at Lorient*.

Answer- Berthe Morisot

2. Identify the related items for ten points each.

A. This term refers to the style of brushwork where paint is applied as primary-colored dots. Georges Seurat was the most notable painter in this style.

Answer: Pointillism

B. Following the rules of color-contrasts laid out by Ogden Rood and Michel-Eugène Chevreul, this method takes a scientific approach to producing maximum brilliance with distinct dots through color theory. It was used in early Italian futurist works including that of Umberto Boccioni.

Answer: Divisionism

C. Credited with coining the term divisionism, he also developed pointillism with Georges Seurat. His most notable painting is *The Dining Room* and he was president of the Salon des Independants from 1908-1934.

Answer: Paul Signac

3. Identify this student and his teachers for the stated number of points.

A. For ten points, he worked centrally in Florence, completing frescoes inside the dome of the Florentine Duomo and finding even more success in architecture. However, he is best known for his early and unbiased contribution to art history, *Lives of the Greatest Painters, Sculptors, and Architects*.

Answer: Giorgio Vasari

B. For five points, after studying in his studio during his early career, Vasari wrote of this teacher, "[his] work and all his actions seem rather divine than earthy." Vasari idolized him because of works like *Battle of the Centaurs*, *Madonna of the Stairs* and his statue *Moses*.

Answer: Michelangelo Buonarroti

C. For fifteen points, Vasari assigned another teacher the title "The Faultless Painter" because of his frescoes on the life of St. John the Baptist, as well as his *Madonna del Sacco* and *Madonna of the Harpies*.

Answer: Andrea del Sarto

4. Identify these related Venetian Renaissance painters for ten points each.

A. Founder of the Venetian school of painting, through the influence of his brother-in-law, Andrea Mantegna, he brought painting to a new degree of realism. He is known for paintings such as *Agony in the Garden*, *The Ecstasy of St. Francis*, and *Feast of the Gods*.

Answer: Giovanni **Bellini**

B. The greatest painter of the Venetian school and a student of Bellini, works such as *The Death of Acteon*, *Sacred and Profane Love*, and *The Rape of Europa* are said to surpass those of Bellini.

Answer: **Titian** (or) **Tiziano** Vecellio

C. Known for his unrivaled portrayals of mood, he studied under Bellini and worked closely with Titian. In fact, Titian modeled his *Venus of Urbino* on the pose of this painter's *Sleeping Venus*. He is also credited with the Castelfranco Altarpiece, *Three Philosophers*, and *The Tempest*.

Answer: **Giorgione**

5. Name the following Baroque artists for ten points each.

A. While he exercised great restraint in interpretation as court painter for Philip IV, works such as *The Surrender of Breda*, *Los Borrachos*, and *Innocent X* show the potential of his personal style.

Answer: Diego Rodriguez de Silva **Velázquez**

B. Most of his known works portray figures within carefully composed interior spaces such as *The Geographer*, *The Music Lesson*, and *The Kitchen Maid*.

Answer: Jan **Vermeer**

C. He is considered the greatest French artist of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century, although he spent most of his career in Rome besides a two-year period when Cardinal Richelieu ordered him to return as a court painter. His notable paintings include *The Adoration of the Golden Calf* and *The Rape of the Sabine Women*.

Answer: Nicolas **Poussin**

6. Identify the following artists from works on a ten/five basis.

A. 10- *Shrimp Girl*, *The Artist's Servant*, and *Captain Coram*

5- *A Harlot's Progress* and *Marriage a la Mode*

Answer: William **Hogarth**

B. 10- *A Jealous Harlequin*, *L'Enseigne de Gersaint*, *Gilles and His Family*

5- *Embarkation for Cythera*

Answer: Jean-Antoine **Watteau**

C. 10- *Mr. And Mrs. Andrews*, *Mrs. Siddons*, and *Market Cart*

5- *The Blue Boy*

Answer: Thomas **Gainsborough**

7. For ten points each, identify these painters who met at the Royal Academy Antique School and later founded the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.

A. He aspired to be both a great writer and poet but achieved little fame during his lifetime. His inspiration was largely drawn from Arthurian romance and an extra-marital love affair, as can be seen in his paintings *The Girlhood of Mary*, *Prosperine* and *Beata Beatrix*.

Answer: Dante Gabriel **Rossetti**

B. Probably the most faithful to Pre-Raphaelite ideas, he used mainly moralistic subject matter and held truth above beauty in painting. His works include *The Hireling Shepard*, *The Scapegoat*, and *The Light of the World*.

Answer: William Holman **Hunt**

C. His bluntly realistic early paintings such as *Christ in the House of his Parents* and *Ophelia* aroused controversy and criticism. Later works such as *The Huguenot* and *Bubbles* achieved critical success but sparked Rossetti to break ties with him.

Answer: John Everett **Millais**



8. Identify the artist for the stated number of points.

A. For five points- he showed at all but one of the impressionist exhibitions although his works differ from the impressionists in their focus on the harmony of line and contour. He is best known for his paintings, drawings, and bronzes of racehorses and ballerinas.

Answer: Edgar Degas

B. For ten points- in his early career, innovative use of caricature in political cartoons attacking Louis-Philippe landed him in jail for two years. Dedicated to exposing social inequity, he went on to paint *Don Quixote and the Dead Mule* and *The Third Class Carriage*.

Answer: Honoré Daumier

C. For fifteen points- famous portraits such as that of Modest Mussorgsky and dramatic depictions of Russian life such as *Refusal from the Confession* and *Barge Haulers on the Volga* make him one of the most recognized Russian artists of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

Answer: Ilya Repin

9. For ten points each, identify these artists associated with the surrealist movement.

A. Aside from his sizeable output in painting he pioneered the art of photography, inventing the technique of "solarization" and creating groundbreaking works such as *Gift* and *Le Violon D'Ingres*.

Answer: Man Ray (or) Emmanuel Rudnitsky

B. Late in his career this Spanish artist turned to sculpture and monumental art installations, creating a two-part mural at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris. However, he is better known for paintings such as *Catalan Landscape*, *Harlequin's Carnival*, and *Dutch Interior*.

Answer: Joan Miró Ferrà

C. His metaphysical period produced dreamlike paintings of deserted Mediterranean cities such as *The Great Tower*, *Nostalgia of the Infinite*, and *Mystery and Melancholy of the Street*, which greatly influenced later surrealists.

Answer: Giorgio de Chirico

10. Rising from its members' disillusionment with art, art history, and history in general, Dada became an anti-art art movement. For ten points, identify these things related to Dada.

A. Founded in 1916, the original Dada headquarters in Zurich was a cabaret named for this highly political French author of *Candide*.

Answer: Voltaire

B. He started the short-lived Cologne Dada movement and had ties to nearly every major avant-garde figure of his day including a brief marriage to Peggy Guggenheim. In addition to mastering a variety of media and inventing a form of automatic composition known as "frottage", he produced works such as *Loplop Introduces Loplop*, *Two Children Threatened by a Nightengale*, and *Vox Angelica*.

Answer: Max Ernst

C. A co-founder of the Zurich and Cologne Dada groups, his poetry, paintings, and sculpture have been associated with numerous art movements. His most distinctive works are his simple, round sculptures suggestive of natural organic shapes such as *Human Concretion* and *Rising Up*.

Answer: Jean (Hans) Arp

11. Abandoning the traditional idealization of human and religious experience, Caravaggio portrayed his subjects in a darker, more realistic manner. Identify these paintings for ten points each.

A. Levi the tax collector counts the day's money at a table with four assistants when a flood of light falls upon him and Christ appears in the doorway, pointing at Levi. In this 1599 painting found in Rome, Caravaggio creates an air of heightened suspense through a moment of indecision and challenge.

Answer: The *Calling of St. Matthew*

B. In this 1600 painting, a man on his way to Damascus lies temporarily blind on the ground stretching his arms towards God beneath his horse and attendant. There is a natural stillness, as God is asking, "...why do you persecute me?"

Answer: The *Conversion of St. Paul* (or) The *Conversion on the Way to Damascus*

C. A youthful, resurrected Jesus dines with two apostles who suddenly recognize Him by the manner in which he breaks bread. Caravaggio's devotion to realism is reflected in the intricate still life on the table, plump apostles, and slightly feminine Christ.

Answer: The *Supper at Emmaus*

12. A celebrated portrait artist of his time, Hans Holbein the Younger served as court painter for Henry VIII and created works ranging from powerful to profound to delicate. Identify these items for ten points each.

A. This 1533 painting features two aristocratic Frenchmen on either side of a table filled with exotic foreign objects such as a curious lute and a celestial globe. Although Lewis Strether is not pictured in this painting, he appears in a novel of the same name.

Answer: The *Ambassadors*

B. Inspired by an eponymous species of play common in Holbein's time, this series of 41 woodcuts is considered one of the finest ever produced.

Answer: The *Dance of Death* (or) *Danse Macabre* (or) *Totentanz*

C. While in Basel, Switzerland, Holbein was befriended by this influential 16<sup>th</sup> Century Dutch humanist. He employed Holbein to illustrate his satire *The Praise of Folly* and later had a portrait done as a gift to Thomas More.

Answer: Desiderius Erasmus

13. Status as an official court painter is the epitome of patronage and dependable income for an artist. For ten points each, identify these items related to court painting.

A. After working for three years in the service of John of Bavaria, this *Man in a Red Turban* received an annual salary from Philip the Good and produced some of the finest works of the Northern Renaissance.

Answer: Jan van Eyck

B. This 17<sup>th</sup> Century British monarch lavished Anthony van Dyck, his best favorite painter, with gifts and eventually knighted him. Van Dyck's tried to reinforce his image as an absolute leader but could not prevent him from being tried and beheaded.

Answer: Charles I

C. Another artist who painted for the court of Charles I, she is said to have taken the position to aid her father Orazio complete a massive project. When civil war broke out in 1641, she returned to Naples until her death.

Answer: Artemisia Lomi Gentileschi



14. Only painting for ten years before committing suicide, Vincent Van Gogh's paintings have had a deep impact on the artistic world. For ten points per part, identify his paintings from clues and Van Gogh's own descriptions.

A. In this 1890 portrait of Van Gogh's physician during the last months of his life, the subject wears what Van Gogh called, "the heartbroken expression of our time." In 1990, it was auctioned for a record \$82.5 million and its exact whereabouts since then have been fuzzy.

Answer: Portrait of Dr. Gachet

B. Of this 1885 painting, he wrote to his brother Theo, "I have tried to emphasize that those people, eating... in the lamp-light have dug the earth with those very hands they put in the dish, and so it speaks of manual labor, and how they have honestly earned their food."

Answer: The Potato Eaters

C. Painted in Provence after he entered an asylum there in May 1889, Van Gogh described the namesake trees as "always occupying my thoughts," and "a splash of black in a sunny landscape."

Answer: Wheat Field with Cypress Trees (or) Wheat Field with Cypresses

15. Henri Matisse's expressive use of color was a recurring theme throughout his constantly evolving career. For ten points each, identify these colorfully titled paintings.

A. Aside from the view through a window, a maid attending to fruit on the table, and floating blue adornments, the canvas is dominated by intense, flat color in this monumental 1908 Fauvist painting.

Answer: Harmony in Red (or) The Red Room

B. Both a 1907 oil painting portraying a reclining female figure with accentuated curves and a series of paper cuts accentuating the namesake color and abstract shape share this name.

Answer: The Blue Nude

C. In this portrait also known as *Madame Matisse*, his wife's oval face is bisected in conventional portraiture style. Rather than employing natural shadowing, Matisse uses a definite chromatic division to separate the face into opposing cool and warm halves.

Answer: The Green Line (or) Portrait with a Green Stripe

16. Over his career he painted over 60 self-portraits and some of the most influential paintings in history. Identify these Rembrandt paintings for ten points each.

A. Despite being one of Rembrandt's most prized paintings for its use of chiaroscuro and dynamic grouping, it has been rumored that the subjects of this 1642 group portrait were incensed by the seemingly random placement of their faces in dim light.

Answer: The Night Watch (or) The Company of Captain Frans Banning Cocq and Lieutenant Willem van Ruytenburch (like they're really gonna say that)

B. An early commission that established Rembrandt as an elite painter, this painting shows seven members of the surgeon's guild absorbed in the demonstration of a forearm dissection performed by the title physician.

Answer: The Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Nicholas Tulp (or) The Anatomy Lecture of Dr. Tulp

C. In a painting inspired by Luke, XV 20-24 during the final year of his life, Rembrandt interpreted the Christian idea of mercy through depicting an aged yet strong and noble father at a solemn homecoming.

Answer: The Return of the Prodigal Son

17. Identify these paintings at the forefront of their time for ten points each.

A. Critics attempted to analyze this 1939 painting psychoanalytically but Magritte rejected these interpretations. He simply wanted to incorporate a train engine into a painting in a manner that "would evoke mystery," so he placed it in a fireplace.

Answer: Time Transfixed

B. Although Jesus probably never made a trip to Northern Europe in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, James Ensor portrays him attending a Mardi Gras parade in the title city. His painterly style and fusion of public and personal spheres make this 1889 painting an important precursor to expressionism.

Answer: Christ's Entry into Brussels (or) The Entry of Christ Into Brussels

C. This painting's title no doubt refers to the four wiry, nervous birds standing on a bar connected to a hand crank set against a blue and pink background. The tension between nature and technology has made this one of Paul Klee's best-known work.

Answer: Twittering Machine

18. 30-20-10. Identify the work of art.

30- The owls on the left and right sides of *Ecclesia's Paradise* have been interpreted as symbols of Satan looking for victims, great learning, and the Church's moral failings.

20- In *The Creation of the World*, painted on the outer wings of the triptych, a small robed God kneels a nebulous earth on the third day of creation

10- On the inner wings, a Seussian image of the Garden of Eden in *The Earthly Paradise* is contrasted with a bizarre and nightmarish scene where musical instruments are used as implements of torture in *Hell*.

Answer: The Garden of Earthly Delights

19. For ten points each, identify the related items.

A. What is the term for a slave or concubine in the harem of a Turkish sultan, commonly used as a fantasy figure in the Orientalism movement of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century?

Answer: Odalisque

B. Accentuated eroticism in paintings like *The Turkish Bath* is echoed in his *La Grande Odalisque*, whose exaggeratedly sensuous back appears to have three extra vertebrae.

Answer: Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres

C. Ingres' academic approach is contrasted by this painter's Romantic *Odalisque Reclining on a Divan*. His other paintings include *The Lion Hunt* and *Women of Algiers*.

Answer: Eugene Delacroix

20. Identify these influential schools of painting for ten points each.

A. Based around a namesake town in northern France, this group of landscape painters was typified by painters such as Theodore Rousseau and Constant Troyon. They are often considered the forerunners of the impressionists because they rejected the academic style in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

Answer: The Barbizon School

B. Led by Thomas Cole, this group painted spectacularly Romantic images of America's wilderness, particularly the New York area and newly opened West in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Light effects, primarily used to create dramatic mist and sunsets developed into their specialty known as Luminism.

Answer: The Hudson River School

C. This group painting in the early 1900s did not invent glamour in their subjects but rather concentrated on genuine depictions of everyday life. Sometimes called "the Eight" or the New York Realists, they were led by Robert Henri.

Answer: The Ashcan School

21. For ten points each, identify these artists of the early Italian Renaissance.

A. After working in Ghiberti's shop, this master of bronze and marble carefully studied ancient art and traditions although he was not a cultured intellectual. He is known for masterpieces like *Zuccone*, and the bronze *David*.

Answer: Donatello

B. Not afraid to paint religious scenes full of human emotion, his work defied medieval restraint and became a prototype for the Italian Renaissance. He is known for his *Life of St. Francis* series and the Arena Chapel Frescoes.

Answer: Giotto di Bondone

C. Initially a follower of Ghiberti and the International Gothic style, he discovered the scientific study of perspective and devoted himself to the craft in paintings such as *The Hunt* and *The Battle of San Romano*.

Answer: Paolo Uccello

22. Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century German Expressionism would never recover after World War I. For fifteen points each, identify these two major German groups.

A. Founded in 1905 by four architecture students in Dresden, they chose their name to emphasize a link with contemporary European art movements. Their work is characterized by powerfully violent and emotional imagery as seen in Ernst Kirchner's *Berlin Street Scene*.

Answer: The Bridge (or) Die Brücke

B. Started by Kandinsky and Franz Marc in 1911, this society primarily used distorted forms and startling color to express spirituality. They share their name with an equestrian painting by Kandinsky.

Answer: The Blue Rider (or) Die Blaue Riter

23. A prominent Englishman, his American successor, and a youngster they both encouraged. Identify these artists from works on a ten/five basis.

A. 10- *Ladies Adorning a Term of Hymen* and *The Strawberry Girl*

5- *Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse*

Answer: Joshua Reynolds

B. 10- *Penn's Treaty with the Indians* and *Agrippina Landing at Brundisium with the Ashes of Germanicus*

5- *Death on the Pale Horse* and *The Death of General Wolfe*

Answer: Benjamin West

C. 10- *Thomas Aston Coffin* and *Portrait of Paul Revere*

5- *Boy with the Squirrel* and *Watson and the Shark*

Answer: John Singleton Copley