

## Chapter 3: Themes of Art

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. Examining art that was produced thousands of years apart is said to have the same:
  - a. Purpose
  - b. Theme
  - c. Chronology
  - d. Medium
  - e. All of the above
2. Louis IX of France built the Sainte-Chapelle:
  - a. To show the beauty of stained glass
  - b. To be used as his private chapel
  - c. To house religious relics
  - d. To formalize contact between the earthly and the divine
  - e. All of the above
3. The role of art in relationship to the sacred world:
  - a. Is a modern invention.
  - b. Is to record only historical facts.
  - c. Is not of great importance.
  - d. Has been with us since the earliest of times.
  - e. None of the above
4. In the Buddhist faith Bodhisattvas are:
  - a. Indian princes
  - b. Guardian lions at Buddhist temples
  - c. Enlightened beings who deferred the goal of *nirvana* to help others reach that goal
  - d. Ritual gestures with the hands and fingers
  - e. The auspicious symbols of good fortune
5. *Iconoclasm* is derived from the Greek for:
  - a. "image breaking"
  - b. "image worship"
  - c. "false images"
  - d. "religious picture"
  - e. "face of the sacred"
6. Menkaure, Khafre, and Khufu are the names of:
  - a. Pharaohs
  - b. Nature spirits of the Bwa people
  - c. Three great temples in Tibet
  - d. Akbar's most famous court painters
  - e. The three principle wings of the Louvre
7. Eugene Delacroix's *Liberty Leading the People* (fig. 3.7) commemorated:
  - a. The American Revolution of 1776
  - b. The Russian Revolution of 1917
  - c. The French Revolution of 1789
  - d. The French Revolution of 1830
  - e. All of the above

8. What event inspired Pablo Picasso to create the painting *Guernica* (fig. 3.8)?
  - a. The world première of Salvador Dali's Surrealist film by the same name
  - b. A bombing raid on Paris during World War II
  - c. The Holocaust
  - d. A newspaper story about a bullfight
  - e. The devastation of a Spanish city by the Nazi bombers
9. "Painting within painting" areas as seen in Sahibdin's *Ramayana* (fig. 3.10) are called:
  - a. Idea bubbles
  - b. Content voids
  - c. Narrative captions
  - d. Space cells
  - e. Sacred spaces
10. A work of art that is made in three panels is called:
  - a. A trefoil
  - b. A triumvirate
  - c. A triptych
  - d. A tribune
  - e. A diptych
11. What is the most important and honored subject in the Chinese painting tradition?
  - a. The portrait
  - b. Taoist Immortals
  - c. Historical figures
  - d. Pagodas
  - e. The landscape
12. In 1970 Robert Smithson arranged rock and earth in the Great Salt Lake in Utah entitled:
  - a. *Hard Rock*
  - b. *Spiral Jetty*
  - c. *Earth Mound*
  - d. *The Garden of Delights*
  - e. *Water Road*
13. The American artist Barnett Newman said that he painted because he wanted:
  - a. "To have something to look at"
  - b. "To express my inner feelings"
  - c. "To reveal the consumerism of our society"
  - d. "To understand myself"
  - e. "To relive experiences of my childhood"
14. The Japanese artist Hokusai once painted *Red Maple Leaves Floating Down the River* by:
  - a. Carefully rendering each leaf that he saw with ink and color
  - b. Releasing a rooster with painted feet to walk across the paper
  - c. Pressing actual leaves that were dipped in paint
  - d. Pressing his own painted hands onto the paper
  - e. Throwing paint-filled sponges onto the paper