

Giant FAS Lockdown Art Quiz 2020

Hello members – We are sorry that you are having to miss out on our planned trips, workshops and drop-ins and so thought it might be nice to keep those artistic juices flowing during lockdown and isolation with a Quiz!

Our giant quiz is packed full of fun arty things to find out and answer. There are 100 themed questions ready for you to have a go at just open the file and away you go. Do a bit of research and see how many can you get right? Send us your answers by email to:

Shelagh shelaghbaxter@gmail.com, Isabel sheilaiz@hotmail.com or Val valhughes58@hotmail.com by April 24th and we'll let you know how you did.

So do you know your Kusama from your Kahlo, who was Fillipo Brunelleschi, or what dangers lurk in Schiele's Green then join in the fun. You might even want to get the family involved as well.

Do hope you enjoy it!

Val, Shelagh and Isabel

20th Century Art

1. Andy Warhol was probably the most famous exponent of 'Pop-Art'. In 1968 whilst working in The Factory - his studio - he was shot. Who was it that shot him?
2. **Claus Oldenburg** is an American sculptor, best known for his public art installations typically featuring large replicas of everyday objects but when and where was he born?
3. Grayson Perry is a great chronicler of contemporary life but much of his art is devoted to his one remaining childhood toy a teddy bear – what is that teddy called?
4. In November 2016 the German painter Anselm Keiffer held an exhibition at The White Cube in Bermondsey. What was the name of this exhibition?
5. Willem de Kooning was a Dutch- American abstract expressionist. He travelled to America in 1926 but how did he get there?
6. Vassily Kandinsky was sensitive to colours and sounds from an early age but how old was he when he started painting?
7. During the First World War Russian artist Kazimir Malevich founded the style of Suprematism. He said later it had three stages what were these?
8. 'Benefits supervisor Sleeping' (1995) is a controversial painting by whom and depicting what?
9. Who is known as the pioneer of 'colour field' painting?
10. What job did Belgian surrealist artist Rene Magritte do before he became a full time artist?

Sculpture

11. During the war Henry Moore's flat in London was bombed and he moved to the country where he lived for the rest of his life. Where did he move to?
12. Andy Goldsworthy is an eminent British sculptor and land artist. What does he make his sculptures from?
13. What is the name of the sculpture by Barbara Hepworth that stands outside the United Nations Building in New York?
14. Dame Rachel Whiteread is one of the Young British Artists (YBA) movement, her sculptures are different because they usually take what form?
15. Which sculptor created 'Quantum Cloud' and 'Field for the British Isles'?
16. Rodin 'the father of modern sculpture' was accused of surmoulage for his statue 'The Age of Bronze'. What does surmoulage mean?
17. Who is known as the 'King of Kitsch' deriving most of his art from unsuspecting objects such as inflatable plastic toys and vacuum cleaners?
18. Gian Lorenzo Bernini was an Italian sculptor and architect. What style of sculpture is he credited with creating?
19. Alberto Giacometti is best known for his attenuated sculptures of figures. His sculpture The Chariot sold at Sothebys in New York in 2014 but how much did it sell for
20. Why is there a sculpture of a diver's helmet in Faringdon Market place and who does it commemorate?

British Artists

21. JMW Turner is undoubtedly one of the most well-known artists of all time but how old was he when he was accepted into the Royal Academy of Arts?
22. William Hogarth was an engraver of 17th Century satirical political illustrations, snapshots of everyday life at the time. Can you name one of the three series of prints he made?
23. Which British born artist is known for his paintings of industrial scenes, especially those depicting workers in a somewhat naive style and where was he born?
24. George Stubbs most well-known painting is called 'Whistlejacket'. It can be seen today in the National Gallery in London but for whom was it originally commissioned?
25. Born in Scotland in June 1868 he later became an architect and designer well known for his own particular style of art nouveau. His work and designs remain popular today but who is he?
26. Francis Bacon was a British figurative painter. His studio was in London but after he died in 1992 it was moved to a new location to preserve it. Where was it moved to?

27. Tracy Emin rose to prominence in the 1980's with her deliberately provocative creations. In what year did she receive a CBE from The Queen?
28. David Hockney has experimented with painting, drawing, printmaking, watercolours, photography, and many other media. He is currently working as a digital artist but on what does he create these works of art?
29. Helen Allingham is a well-known Victorian watercolourist most famous for her portrayals of cottages and gardens. In 1874 she painted a series of 12 illustrations for a Thomas Hardy novel but which one?
30. Joshua Reynolds was an English painter specialising in portraits but what art school and gallery in London was he the founding president of?

Women Artists

31. 'Mother and Child' is a famous painting by Mary Cassat a renowned feminist artist of the early 20th Century. But what medium is it in?
32. Bridget Riley is an English painter best known for her use of optical illusions, wavy lines and colour. Which art movement is she assigned to?
33. Vanessa Bell was a British painter, designer, and founding member of the Bloomsbury group but who was her famous sister?
34. Which female artist was married to Rossetti and died from an overdose of laudanum?
35. Who was known for her bold expressive still life paintings and was married to John Trevelyan?
36. She was overshadowed by her lover , Auguste Rodin, and artist brother but since her death has become well known for her sensitive portraits mainly of anonymous women
37. Who was Frida Kahlo's husband and who was her famous lover?
38. Which living Japanese artist is famous for her use of polka dots and art installations and has spent four decades living in a psychiatric hospital?
39. Who is the American painter, best known for her large-format paintings of natural forms, especially flowers, and for her depictions of New York City skyscrapers and architectural and landscape forms unique to northern New Mexico.
40. Dame Elisabeth Frink was a sculptor and printmaker. What three themes featured most in her work?

The Impressionists

41. Impressionism developed in France in the 19th century. The term Impressionists is taken from the title of a work 'Impression, Sunrise'. Who painted it?

42. The Impressionist painters were criticised by many because they didn't follow the rules of academic painting. Which French art critic coined the term Impressionists as an insult to the artists?
43. One of the founder members of Impressionism and friend of Claude Monet painted 'Luncheon of the Boating Party'? Who was he?
44. Paul Durand Ruel' is often associated with the Impressionist painters. Who was he and how did he support them?
45. Which French artist is famous for his sculptures and pastel paintings especially those associated with dance?
46. There were four female artists who exhibited works with the Impressionists. Can you name them. and discover which one was married to Edouard Manet's brother?
47. Cezanne exhibited some of his paintings at the Salon des Refuses. Who set up this alternative to the Salon de Paris and why?
48. Pointillism was a technique using tiny dots of different colours to create images. Who is well known for using this technique and painted 'Bathers at Asnieres'?
49. Claude Monet painted one particular cathedral over 50 times in all weather conditions. Which cathedral was it?
50. Which Post- Impressionist artist painted 'Wheatfield with Crows' and then shot himself in the same field?

Pre Raphaelites

51. The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood was founded in 1848 and became a group of 7. Who were the three founding members?
52. Why did they choose to be called the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood?
53. The Brotherhood wanted to remain a secret group. How did these artists sign their name on their paintings?
54. One particular art critic and prominent social thinker was hugely supportive of the Pre-Raphaelites. Who was he?
55. William Morris was a British textile designer, poet, novelist and social activist. He went on to found which movement?

56. Rossetti lived for several years with William Morris and his wife at Kelmscott Manor. Morris' wife became Rossetti's model and lover. Who was she?
57. You can view a magnificent frieze of paintings in the house at Buscot Park which was painted by Edward Burne-Jones. What is the title of the painting?
58. Who had to lie in a bath of cold water to model while John Millais painted 'Ophelia'?
59. The Pre-Raphaelite artists were highly criticised by many. The harshest public attack came from which famous author?
60. 'A Child's World' was painted by John Millais and used to advertise which particular product?

Art Materials

61. Artists in Britain were regularly sketching outdoors by the 1850's. Who produced the first watercolour paper in Britain and what do the terms HP and NOT mean?
62. Before the 19th century ultramarine blue paint was immensely expensive. What is the name of the mineral rock it was produced from and where was this rock mined?
63. Purple is considered as the colour of Royalty and produced for centuries by the Phoenicians. What did they use to produce Tyrian Purple?
64. A brilliant pink was invented synthetically by a French chemist, Verquin, in 1859. Why did he name it Magenta?
65. J M W Turner used a watercolour paint made from cows urine. What was it called and how was it made? ...not used nowadays!
66. Schiele's Green was a popular bright green pigment used for textiles, wallpaper and food colourings as well as paints in the C18 . What did it contain to cause the deaths of many women and children in particular?
67. Canvas is the most popular support for oil painting. Where did the name come from and what are the 2 main plants that are currently used to make canvases for artists?
68. Painting with acrylics has become very popular and has been promoted by David Hockney. When were they first produced and why is there a brand called Golden Acrylics?

69. Life became much easier for artists when metal tubes were invented to store paint instead of pigs bladders. Who first produced and sold paint in metal tubes in Britain?

70. Many paintbrushes are made using animal hair. Can you think of 5 different animals used.

North American Art

71. Which museum became the first to acquire a painting by Jackson Pollock?

72. Which three artists who were the leaders of the Muralism movement in Mexico?

73. Which artist is widely acknowledged as the most important realist painter of twentieth-century America?

74. Two different art media were Robert Rauschenberg's abiding interests. What were they?

75. Which place in Mexico has the most elaborate, intact murals of the Mayan World known today?

76. This USA artist acquired an international reputation as a leading portraitist in the 1890s and early 1900s. He painted many personalities of his day who was he?

77. This Canadian painter was a founding member of the Group of Seven. He made a significant contribution to the development of art in Canada, influenced by the Art Nouveau movement who was he?

78. Which two artists created the most famous murals at the most prestigious university in Mexico (UNAM).

79. This very prolific Canadian artist and writer's work was influenced by his childhood on the prairies, his Ukrainian-Canadian roots, his struggles with mental illness, and his conversion to Roman Catholicism. What is his name?

80. What do you call a tall wooden pole with symbols cut or painted onto it that forms part of the tradition of the Native Americans of Canada and the northern US?

European Art

81. Who painted "The Girl with the Pearl Earring"?

82. Who was the Spanish artist and Surrealist icon perhaps best known for his painting of Melting Clocks & The Persistence of Memory?

83. Which Spanish artist became renowned for his realistic, complex portraits as a member of King Philip IV's court.

84. This Dutch artist active in the 17th century, a period known as the Dutch Golden Age. is renowned as the master of light and shadow. He painted many self-portraits and his paintings are known for their exceptional realism?

85. Which pastel realist artist preferred painting scenes from everyday-life. Well known for his use of colour he also had an obsession with painting bathing women?
86. Which Dutch painter ended in a psychiatric hospital Saint-Paul-de-Mausole at Saint-Rémy, for his mental health, where he completed around 150 paintings in the space of a year?
87. Which artist said "Art is about emotion; if art needs to be explained it is no longer art"?
88. A Post-Impressionist French painter best known for his paintings of Mons St Victoire and still-life greatly influenced 20th-century art. Who was he?
89. A French phrase once referred to the hyper-realistic still-life of the 17th century. The term is now used to describe all paintings that fool viewers into believing that what is depicted is actually real. What is this term?
90. What medium is Goya most famous for?

Renaissance

91. This was a period of new growth and interest and activity in the areas of art, literature, and ideas in Europe. But during which centuries?
92. Choose the correct option from the choices given in which all three artists are famous during the Renaissance period.
- a) Leonardo Da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael.
 - b) Boticcelli, Raphael, Monet.
 - c) Picasso, Leonardo Da Vinci, Le Corbusier.
93. Which artist is best known for his 'Madonnas' and for his large figure compositions in the Vatican? His work is admired for its clarity of form, ease of composition and for its visual ideal of human grandeur.
94. He was one of the greatest sculptors of the early Renaissance. Creating the bronze doors of the Baptistry of Florence. Who was he?
95. This Italian polymath and genius of the Renaissance whose areas of interest included invention, drawing, painting, sculpture, architecture, and science is widely considered one of the greatest painters of all time. Who was he?
96. This sculptor, draftsman, and skilled painter was not only one of the best-known artists of his day but probably remains one of the best-known artists ever. His contemporaries called him Il Divino ("the divine one") because his workmanship was unparalleled among mere mortals. What was his name?
97. He painted Leonardo da Vinci's portrait and he was Leonardo's only pupil who stayed with him until his death, traveling and working with him in Milan, Rome, and France.
98. What is arguably art history's most famous portrait, painted by Italian artist, inventor, and writer Leonardo da Vinci in 1506? It hangs in the Louvre in Paris.
99. Which painter and architect, who lived in 1420's Florence, showed the correct way of representing space on a flat surface and linear perspective in art?

100. One of the most striking developments during the Renaissance in art was the use of strong contrast between light and darkness. One of the most dramatic examples of this technique can be found in Caravaggio's paintings. What is this technique called?

End of Quiz. Well Done!!