*French 4335*

*(40 points)*

*NAME: QUIZ 5 ORSAY, POMPIDOU & CINEMA*

*I.D.*

**Exercise 1: Indicate the concept(s) associated by the following pieces of artwork or**

**icons or figures. Also indicate the name of the artist if applicable.**

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**FRENCH 4335 QUIZ 5**

1. The first picture is Edouard Manet’s Le dejeuner sur l’herbe. This painting is an example of types of artwork that would be rejected by the Academie Royale des Beaux Arts because it was considered rude and offensive. The Academy was very conservative and these impressionist paintings were very ahead of their time. They painted truth. No mythology. The painting was considered offensive because it portrayed a story of respectable men looking for prostitutes. But the idea of the painting was to point out the hypocrisy of those types of people.
2. This is The Floor Scrappers by the impressionist artist Caillebotte. Impressionist artist liked to explore the topic of the “mundane”. On this painting we can see a perfect example of that. Caillebotte liked to paint the everyday life of the middle and lower classes. He liked to capture the moment and make the spectator feel as if he/she was in the moment. His technique is very impressive and one can see how light is coming in through the window. This tells us that he painted it capturing the moment.
3. This is a painting by Paul Gauguin. This painting basically provokes the higher class by nude people eating, similar to Manet’s Luncheon on the Grass. But it also makes us question the purpose of human beings and the purpose of economic status in society and in our minds.
4. Here is a picture of Duchamp’s urinal and called it art. This piece caused a lot of controversy because our minds are basically trained to call art only what society considers beauty. Obviously a picture of a urinal makes people question whether this is art or not. But his purpose was to stir the mind, and make people think. To think outside the box.
5. This is a picture of Picasso’s Guernica. It shows the radical transformation art was going through. During the 20th century, artists wanted a radical change because of how society had been going through so many changes. This is an example of how technology was not the key to success.
6. This is an example of post-modern art. The purpose of this movement was to tear down the ideological myths that created modernity. Also, the purpose was not to create new images to transform society; instead, it was to tear down the ideals that have anchored humankind.
7. This is a picture of Giacomo Balla’s Dynamism of a Dog on a Leash (1912). During the 20th century, modern painters and sculptures were intrigued with motion. Therefore, here we have a painting where parts of the dog and the woman.
8. This is a picture of the Zootrope. This is an example that proves that movies were not really that novel. Art had tried doing that effect of stop-motion, but what made movies possible was technology.