1. In which movement are objects seen from multiple perspectives, breaking them up, analyzing them and reassembling them into abstracted form?

2. Which art movement was the invention of Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque?
   a. Orphism b. Fauvism c. Analytic Cubism d. Futurism

3. Arranged in traditional poses from the history of Western Art, Picasso’s ____ is the biggest expressive challenge to the traditional Classical ideal of feminine beauty and artistic harmony since the Middle Ages.
   a. Torso of a Young Man c. Les Demoiselles d’Avignon
   b. Ma Jolie d. Violin and Palette

4. ____ turns fragmented objects into abstract geometric forms; ____ Synthetic Cubism arranges flat sheets of color to form objects.
   a. Analytic Cubism, Synthetic Cubism c. Synthetic Cubism, Analytic Cubism
   b. Analytic Abstraction, Synthetic Forms d. none of the above

5. In which painting has Picasso transformed multiple views of Cubism into multiple psychological views, simultaneously showing the figure’s interior psychic reality and exterior appearance at the same time?
   a. Girl before a Mirror b. Three Musicians c. Ma Jolie d. Head of a Woman

6. Picasso recorded the civilian massacre in the old Basque capital in northern Spain during Spanish Civil War, the result of the Nazis’ testing of their developing air power before World War II.
   a. Man with a Hat c. Bull’s Head
   b. Guernica d. Les Demoiselles d’Avignon

7. Which art movement, inspired by the dynamic energy of industry and the Machine Age, argued for a complete break with the past, demanded that all old academic traditions in the visual arts, music, literature, theater and film be abandoned, and recommended an annual floral tribute to the Mona Lisa implying that the artistic past was dead?
   a. Futurists b. Cubists c. De Stijl d. Harlem Renaissance

8. Considered meditative in nature, which art movement was based on the spiritual belief that perfect aesthetic harmony and balance in art are derived from ethical purity and world harmony?
   a. Futurism b. Cubism c. De Stijl d. Harlem Renaissance

9. Which work personified the new Italian man rushing headlong into the brave new Futurist world?
   a. Electric Light c. Unique Forms of Continuity in Space
   b. Torso of a Young Man d. Improvisation No. 30 (Cannons)
10. Which monumental event introduced modern art to North Americans and changed the way we look at art forever?
   a. World War II  
   b. Armory Show of 1913  
   c. de Stijl  
   d. Futurism

11. Considered “artistic blasphemy”, _____ by Duchamp was scathingly criticized as “an explosion in a shingle factory” but it introduced Cubism to an American audience.
   a. Nude Descending Staircase #2  
   b. Man, Controller of the Universe  
   c. The Persistence of Memory  
   d. Improvisation #28

12. After World War II, which city became the art center of the world?
   a. Paris  
   b. New York  
   c. Rome  
   d. London

13. Which Romanian sculptor developed a simplified and abstract approach to forms after he left Auguste Rodin’s studio, searching for the “essence” of a thing in abstract form?
   a. Constantin Brancusi  
   b. Frank Lloyd Wright  
   c. Pablo Picasso  
   d. Isamo Noguchi

14. One of 6 versions, which work by Brancusi was actually created as a part of a war memorial dedicated to those who died in World War I?
   a. Mademoiselle Pogany  
   b. Bird in Space  
   c. The Kiss  
   d. Nude Descending a Staircase, No. 2

15. Primarily a literary movement, which American art movement urged artists of African descent to reflect their heritage in their works?
   a. Suprematism  
   b. Harlem Renaissance  
   c. Futurism  
   d. Synthetic Cubism

16. Frank Lloyd Wright admired Japanese architecture and its tradition of open, internal spaces. He incorporated sheltering overhangs, low terraces, outreaching walls, and sequestered private gardens into this style of architecture.
   a. Prairie Style  
   b. Plains Style  
   c. Mountain Style  
   d. Lake Style

17. Built as a summer home for the Kauffmann family in Pennsylvania, what is the name of one of Wright’s most famous designs?
   a. Robie House  
   b. Taliesin West  
   c. Falling Water  
   d. Prairie Cottage

18. The aim of ____ was to improve the aesthetic quality of manufactured goods and industrial architecture, to produce them more cheaply and to make them more widely available.
   a. the Prairie Style  
   b. Constructivism  
   c. Bauhaus  
   d. Art Deco

19. Where did many Bauhaus artists, designers, and architects go as a result of Nazi antagonism?
   a. Switzerland  
   b. Russia  
   c. France  
   d. United States

20. Le Corbusier believed that houses should be mass-produced. Which of the following International Style buildings did he call a “machine for living”?
   a. Villa Savoye  
   b. Lake Shore Drive Apartment House  
   c. Notre-Dame du Haut  
   d. Bauhaus