

### Exam #2 Study Guide

Exam #2 will cover lecture material, readings, and coursework from March 5 to April 11, and must be submitted on Blackboard on Monday, April 16 by 11:59 PM

#### Key Images

Judith Leyster, *The Proposition*, 1631.  
Rachel Ruysch, *Still Life with Plums*, 1707.  
Maria Sibylla Merian, *Insect Metamorphosis*, 1727.  
Elisabeth Louise Vigee-Lebrun, *Marie Antoinette en Chemise*, 1783.  
Adelaide Labille-Guiard, *Self-Portrait with Two Pupils*, 1785.  
Angelica Kauffmann, *Cornelia Pointing to Her Children as Her Treasures*, c. 1785.  
Elisabeth-Louise Vigee-Lebrun, *Portrait of Marie Antoinette with Her Children*, 1787.  
Rosa Bonheur, *The Horse Fair*, 1853.  
Harriet Hosmer, *Zenobia in Chains*, 1859.  
Julia Margaret Cameron, *Sappho*, 1865.  
Edmonia Lewis, *The Death of Cleopatra*, 1876.  
Berthe Morisot, *Summer's Day*, 1879.  
Mary Cassatt, *Mother and Child*, c. 1905.  
Paula Modersohn-Becker, *Self-Portrait with Amber Necklace*, 1906.

#### Key Terms

Academy	The Good Mother	Prix de Rome
Avant-garde	Hierarchy of Genres	Realism
Bluestocking	History Painting	Rococo
The Cult of True Womanhood	Impressionism	Salon
Cubism	Industrial Revolution	Salon des Refuses
Dadaism	Modernism	Seneca Falls Convention
Declaration of the Sentiments	Neoclassicism	Suffragette
Easel painting	The New Woman	The White Marmorean Flock
En Plein Air	Pastel	Woman's Suffrage
Expressionism	Photography	WWI
French Revolution	Photomontage	Victorian Age

#### People

Susan B. Anthony	Jacques Louis David	Edouard Manet
Marie Antoinette	Victorine Meurent	Sojourner Truth
Camille Claudel	Lucretia Coffin Mott	Queen Victoria
Cornelia	Elizabeth Cady Stanton	Jean-Jacques Rousseau

#### Questions to Consider

What three revolutions greatly influenced the history and art of the 18<sup>th</sup> century?  
What influence did the French Academy have over the kind of art produced and the artists who made it?  
How did Marie Antoinette use art to sway public opinion in her favor? Was she successful?  
What is the difference between a salon, the Salon and a salon style exhibition?  
How was photography a somewhat "open door" for women interested in the arts?  
What was so radical about the Impressionism? Why and how did the Impressionists reject tradition?  
What invention allowed Impressionists to break with history painting and move out of the studio?  
What characterizes the New Woman and how did she emerge as a popular icon of the modern age?  
What does she represent? How did she reject convention?