

African & African American Art History
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[NAME OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY]
African American Studies Department

African American Art
[Season Year]

C. L. Clark
Instructor

ESSAY [LITERARY COMPOSITION] EXAMINATION

Name of Student _____

Date: _____

Instructions: Choose two of the following essay questions, then answer the who, what, how, when, where and why of questions. One must complete at least two questions in order to receive a grade of "B" or better. You may answer more than two questions.

1. Do African Images depict a language? If so, then what is this visual language and how do artists use it in sculpture to communicate? Sight some examples.
2. Was African art hard to preserve in the New World? If so, then what were the reasons for its lack of development? If it was preserved then how did it flourish?
3. What differences, if any, are there between African and European methods of woodcarving? What are some of the tools and how are they used? How does an artist obtain his ideas and what does he use to transfer these ideas to sculpture?
4. Did any African art or craft survive in the United States of America? If so, what was it and under what conditions did this craft or art survive? Why did it flourish and for how long? If African art did not survive in the United States, what were the reasons for African art did not surviving in the United States?

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OBJECTIVE EXAMINATION

Name of Student _____

Date: _____

Part One: True or False

- _____ 1. Richmond Barthe is a portrait sculptor.
- _____ 2. Allan Rohan Crite created religious works.
- _____ 3. Surinam is in West Africa.
- _____ 4. Norman Lewis was an abstract expressionist painter.
- _____ 5. Henry Ossawa Tanner painted religious works.
- _____ 6. Joshua Johnston was a landscape painter.
- _____ 7. Dox Thrash was an inventor.
- _____ 8. Elizabeth Catlett Mora makes sculpture.
- _____ 9. Robert Duncanson was a landscape painter.
- _____ 10. Henry Ossawa Tanner was a landscape painter.
- _____ 11. Edward Mitchell Banister was a landscape painter.
- _____ 12. William Henry Johnson was a landscape painter.
- _____ 13. Charles White usually drew human figures with smiling faces.
- _____ 14. Some of the technical approaches to African design, concerning paintings done by African American artists, can be seen in the relief sculpture work of West African wood carvers.
- _____ 15. William Henry Johnson painted portraits.
- _____ 16. Africa American art heritage does not begin in Africa.
- _____ 17. Edmonia Lewis was a print maker.
- _____ 18. Henry Gudgell, of Missouri, was a famous blacksmith and woodcarver. He carved a walking stick for a European named John Bryan, in 1867.

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- _____ 19. Hale Woodruff painted abstract expressionist paintings.
- _____ 20. The basket industry, produced by African Americans, in South Carolina, is probably the only African art in North America (U. S. A.), which remains to this day unchanged by European and American influences.
- _____ 21. Joshua Johnston was an early African American Limner who would make paintings of people with round and egg shaped faces.
- _____ 22. Jacob Lawrence uses flat geometric shapes to create his paintings.
- _____ 23. Edward Mitchell was one of the founders of the Rhode Island School of Design.
- _____ 24. Romare Bearden makes paper collage pictures.
- _____ 25. Elizabeth Catlett Mora is a printmaker.

Part Two: Multiple Choice

Note: Circle only one A, B, C, or D. Choose the best answer.

- 26. Ellis Wilson's works can be recognized by:
 - A. Realistic modeling of the human figure
 - B. Its figures with white eyes, teeth and fingernails
 - C. The fact that there are no facial features indicated on the faces of his subjects, even when the heads are turned sideways, in profile.
 - D. His use of sharp diagonal lines.

- 27. Horace Pippin's work consist of:
 - A. Sharp contrasting light colored fixed, or random design silhouettes against a dark background.
 - B. Random march movement with figures moving diagonally across the canvas.
 - C. Concave and convex shapes
 - D. Large flat areas of color

- 28. The most dominate feature of Elizabeth Catlett Mora's sculpture is:
 - A. Her use of color with the form
 - B. Its Neo-Classical style
 - C. The use of concave and convex shapes
 - D. None of the above

- 29. Henry O. Tanner usually painted:
 - A. People of Semitic and Caucasian background.

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- B. Still-life and landscapes because he could not draw or paint human figures very well.
 - C. In three values of shading used to depict dark, medium and light.
 - D. Pictures that were symmetrically balanced (even balance / same on both sides of the picture).
30. The main ingredient found in African music which is missing from African America music is:
- A. Roots
 - B. Symbols
 - C. African motifs
 - D. Language
31. Diagonal lines are a constant characteristic of this person's work. The diagonals are often sharp and sudden.
- A. Horace Pippin
 - B. John Biggers
 - C. Jacob Lawrence
 - D. Elizabeth Catlett
32. Palmer Hayden
- A. used fine web-like lines, of charcoal, to create his drawings.
 - B. did paintings which revealed folkways of African Americans living in rural and urban communities.
 - C. used flat geometric shapes to construct his painting.
 - D. did work base on the life of African Americans living in Northern Industrial cities.
33. The main ingredient found in African art which is missing in African images is:
- A. Roots
 - B. Symbols
 - C. African motifs
 - D. Language
34. The following person made a series of bright colored (red, yellow, blue, orange, white, and black) masks made of plaster mounted side by side along a wall:
- A. Charles White
 - B. Daniel L. Johnson

- C. Ben Jones
 - D. William Edmondson
35. The following sculptures of this artist's work can be found in San Jose Main Public Library: "Sleep", "Awake", and "Abraham Lincoln".
- A. Sargent Johnson
 - B. Edmonia Lewis
 - C. Augusta Savage
 - D. Betye Saar
36. This person uses full silhouette on the flesh areas of human figures. There are no toes, eyes or fingers indicated and noses do not show when heads of figures are turned in profile.
- A. Jacob Lawrence
 - B. Ellis Wilson
 - C. Charles White
 - D. Henry O. Tanner
37. This artist drew human figures that had a sculptural quality. The massive subject matter in his work appears solid and heavy.
- A. Benny Andrews
 - B. Christopher Francis Gonzales
 - C. Charles White
 - D. Henry O. Tanner
38. Layer location without the use of horizontal dividing lines is most common in this person's work:
- A. Jacob Lawrence
 - B. John Biggers
 - C. Ellis Wilson
 - D. William Henry Johnson
39. The main ingredient found in African dance which is missing in African American dance is:
- A. Roots
 - B. Symbols
 - C. African motifs
 - D. Language
40. Ellis Wilson did a work titled:

- A. “Forever Free”
 - B. “Victory Vase”
 - C. “Chair Vendors”
 - D. “Lift Every Voice and Sing”
41. The following artist lives in Texas:
- A. Jacob Lawrence
 - B. Horace Pippin
 - C. John Biggers
 - D. Richard Mayhew
42. Horace Pippin did a work titled:
- A. “Forever Free”
 - B. “Victory Vase”
 - C. “Chair Vendors”
 - D. “Lift Every Voice and Sing”
43. Works depicting “synoptic view” were done by the following artist:
- A. John Biggers
 - B. Jacob Lawrence
 - C. Horace Pippin
 - D. Charles White
44. The following artists did religious works:
- A. Elizabeth Catlett Mora; Sam Gilliam
 - B. Edward M. Bannister; Robert Duncanson
 - C. Henry O. Tanner; Allan Rohan Crite
 - D. Richard Mayhew; Joe Overstreet
45. Augusta Savage did a work titled:
- A. “Forever Free”
 - B. “Victory Vase”
 - C. “Chair Vendors”
 - D. “Lift Every Voice and Sing”
46. Ellis Wilson lived in:
- A. Chicago, Illinois
 - B. San Francisco, California
 - C. New York City, New York
 - D. Houston, Texas

47. A work depicting “synoptic view” was done by the following artist:
A. Elizabeth Catlett
B. Henry Gudgell
C. Dox Thrash
D. Horace Pippin
48. Sargent Johnson did a work titled:
A. “Forever Free”
B. “Victory Vase”
C. “Chair Vindors”
D. “Lift Every Voice and Sing”
49. Melvin Gray Johnson’s work consists of:
A. Figures with white eyes, teeth aknd fingernails
B. Three values of shading used to depict dark, medium and light
C. Large flat areas of color
D. Fixed and random design silhouette
50. Edmonia Lewis did a work titled:
A. “Forever Free”
B. “Victory Vase”
C. “Chair Vindors”
D. “Lift Every Voice and Sing”