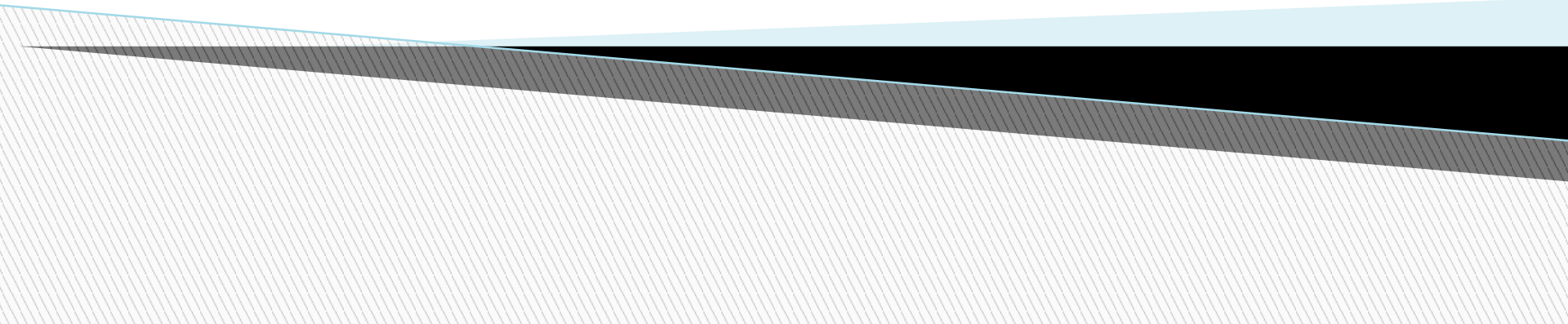
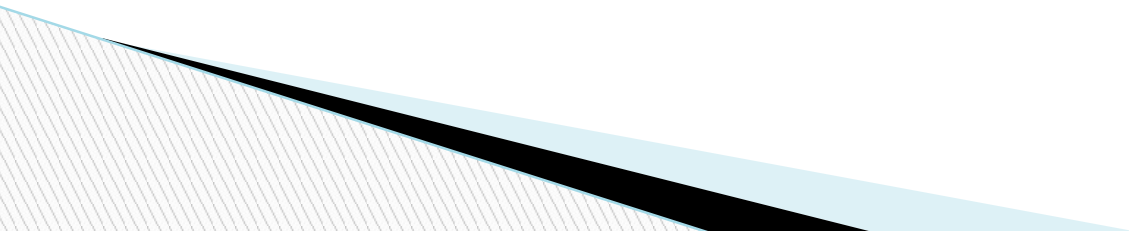


Fine Arts



How to Use this Presentation

- Case examples explain the best way to study different types of material (artists, paintings, composers, and operas)
- One slide on a creator, one slide on one of their important works
- Obviously we can only scratch the surface of the material you need to know in one hour. Use this presentation as a guide to researching the rest of the works and people on the study guide



Case Example: Raphael

- VERY IMPORTANT: develop a general idea of what his less important paintings depict
- Italian Renaissance artist
- *School of Athens, Sistine Madonna, Madonna of the Goldfinch, Disputa*
- Inspired the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, an art movement dedicated to hating him



Quizbowl DB Search for “Raphael”

[Advanced Search](#)

Fetches 1-10 results of undefined in 0.006 seconds

2012 Prison Bowl: Round05.doc, Question

This painter depicted two angels holding chalices to catch the blood of Christ in the Mond Crucifixion, and he painted Mary standing on clouds in his Sistine Madonna. He portrayed John the Baptist holding a bird in his Madonna of the Goldfinch. A series of his frescoes in the Stanza della Segnatura includes Parnassus and Disputation of the Sacraments. His most famous work shows two central figures pointing up and down while standing on some steps, surrounded by historical artists and philosophers. For 10 points, name this Renaissance painter who included Plato and Aristotle in his School of Athens.
ANSWER: Raphael [accept Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino] <RY>

2012 Minnesota Novice: Packet9.doc, Question

This artist painted the Virgin reading a book while St. John and the infant Christ play with a bird in Madonna of the Goldfinch. This artist was commissioned to paint frescoes, such as Disputation Over the Holy Sacrament, in the so called Stanza della Signatura. In one painting by this artist, a figure in blue sprawls on the steps while Euclid teaches geometry and Socrates lectures while Alexander the Great looks on. That painting depicts Plato and Aristotle arguing in the title location. For 10 points, name this painter of The School of Athens.
ANSWER: Raphael [accept Raffaello Sanzio]

2011 HSAPQ Tournament 17: tournament17-08.pdf, Question

The Oddi Chapel contains this man's Coronation of the Virgin. This artist showed a kneeling Saint Jerome and Mary Magdalene before the cross in his Mond Crucifixion. Another of his works shows John the Baptist and Jesus Christ as infants holding a bird. This artist of the Madonna of the Goldfinch painted his La Disputa in the Stanza della segnatura, a room which also contains a work where (*) Plato and Aristotle are surrounded by other ancient Greek scholars. For 10 points, name this artist of The School of Athens.
ANSWER: Raphael Sanzio [or Raphael Sanzio]

2011 HSAPQ VHSL Regionals: regionals-02.pdf, Question

The Oddi Chapel contains this man's rendition of the Coronation of the Virgin. This artist depicted a kneeling Saint Jerome and Mary Magdalene before the cross in his Mond Crucifixion. Another of his works shows John the Baptist and Jesus Christ as infants holding a bird. This artist of the Madonna of the Goldfinch painted his La Disputa in the Stanza della segnatura (seg-nah-TOR-uh), a room which also contains a work in which Plato and Aristotle are surrounded by other ancient Greek scholars. For 10 points, name this artist of The School of Athens.
ANSWER: Raphael Sanzio [or Raphael Sanzio]

Raphael

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see [Raphael \(disambiguation\)](#).

Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino^[2] (April 6 or March 28, 1483 – April 6, 1520^[3]), better known simply as **Raphael**, was an Italian painter and architect of the High Renaissance. His work is admired for its clarity of form and ease of composition and for its visual achievement of the Neoplatonic ideal of human grandeur. Together with Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci, he forms the traditional trinity of great masters of that period.^[4]

Raphael was enormously productive, running an unusually large workshop and, despite his death at 37, leaving a large body of work. Many of his works are found in the Vatican Palace, where the frescoed Raphael Rooms were the central, and the largest, work of his career. The best known work is *The School of Athens* in the Vatican Stanza della Segnatura. After his early years in Rome much of his work was executed by his workshop from his drawings, with considerable loss of quality. He was extremely influential in his lifetime, though outside Rome his work was mostly known from his collaborative printmaking. After his death, the influence of his great rival Michelangelo was more widespread until the 18th and 19th centuries, when Raphael's more serene and harmonious qualities were again regarded as the highest models. His career falls naturally into three phases and three styles, first described by Giorgio Vasari: his early years in Umbria, then a period of about four years (1504–1508) absorbing the artistic traditions of Florence, followed by his last hectic and triumphant twelve years in Rome, working for two Popes and their close associates.^[5]

Contents [hide]

- 1 Urbino
- 2 Early life and work
- 3 Influence of Florence
- 4 Roman period
 - 4.1 The Vatican "Stanze"
 - 4.2 Other associates

Raphael



Portrait of Raphael ^[1]

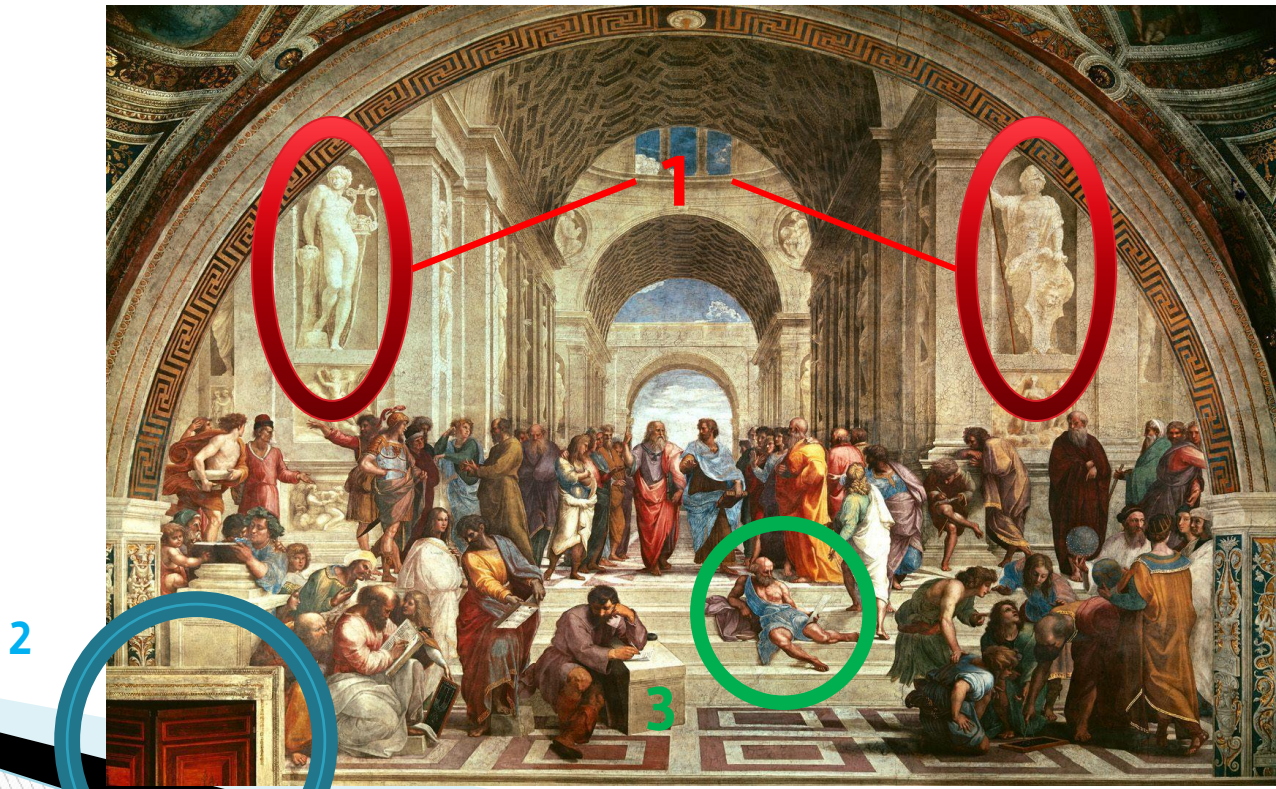
Born	<div>Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino</div> <div>March 28, 1483 or April 6, 1483</div> <div>Urbino, Marche, Italy</div>
Died	<div>April 6, 1520 (aged 37)</div>

Bad for QB – general biographical info, no specific facts

Good for QB – specific facts that apply only to Raphael

Raphael's *School of Athens*

- Sculptures of Artemis and Apollo in the background (1)
- Plato, Aristotle, Socrates, Euclid, Pythagoras, many Greek thinkers
- Mirror in bottom left-hand corner (2)
- Diogenes sprawled out out on the floor reading a scroll (3)



Pablo Picasso

- Founder of Cubism along with George Braque
- *The Old Guitarist, Three Musicians, Massacre in Korea, Boy with a Pipe*
- Have a general idea of what all of these paintings look like



Les Femmes d'Alger (O Version)

Case Example: Picasso's *Guernica*



- Depicts the Luftwaffe's bombing of a Basque town in the Spanish Civil War

Quizbowl DB Search for “Guernica”

[Advanced Search](#)

2011 Fall Kickoff Tournament: Greg Lindsey Packet 1.pdf, Question

A dove stands on a shelf behind a bull in panic in this painting. In the bottom left of this painting, a hand holds a broken sword, from which a flower grows. Above the sword, a lamp is held by a horrified face that looks in through a window. A horse that has a dagger for a tongue and a skull in its head is gored by the bull. Above all this, a light bulb blazes in the shape of an evil eye. Depicting the bombing of the eponymous Basque town by the Luftwaffe, for 10 points, name this mural by Pablo Picasso.

ANSWER: *Guernica*

2009 HSAPQ 4Q1: 4q1-03.pdf, Question

At the top of this painting, a figure carrying a lamp enters through a window. A flower grows from a broken sword at the bottom of this painting, which contains a dead soldier with a stigmata and depicts a woman weeping over the body of her child. Several figures in this painting have daggers for tongues, and a lightbulb in the shape of an eye lies above the figure of a wounded horse in it. Depicting the Luftwaffe's bombing of a Basque town during the Spanish Civil War, for 10 points, name this Pablo Picasso painting.

ANSWER: *Guernica*

2009 HSAPQ Tournament 11: tourn11-05.pdf, Question

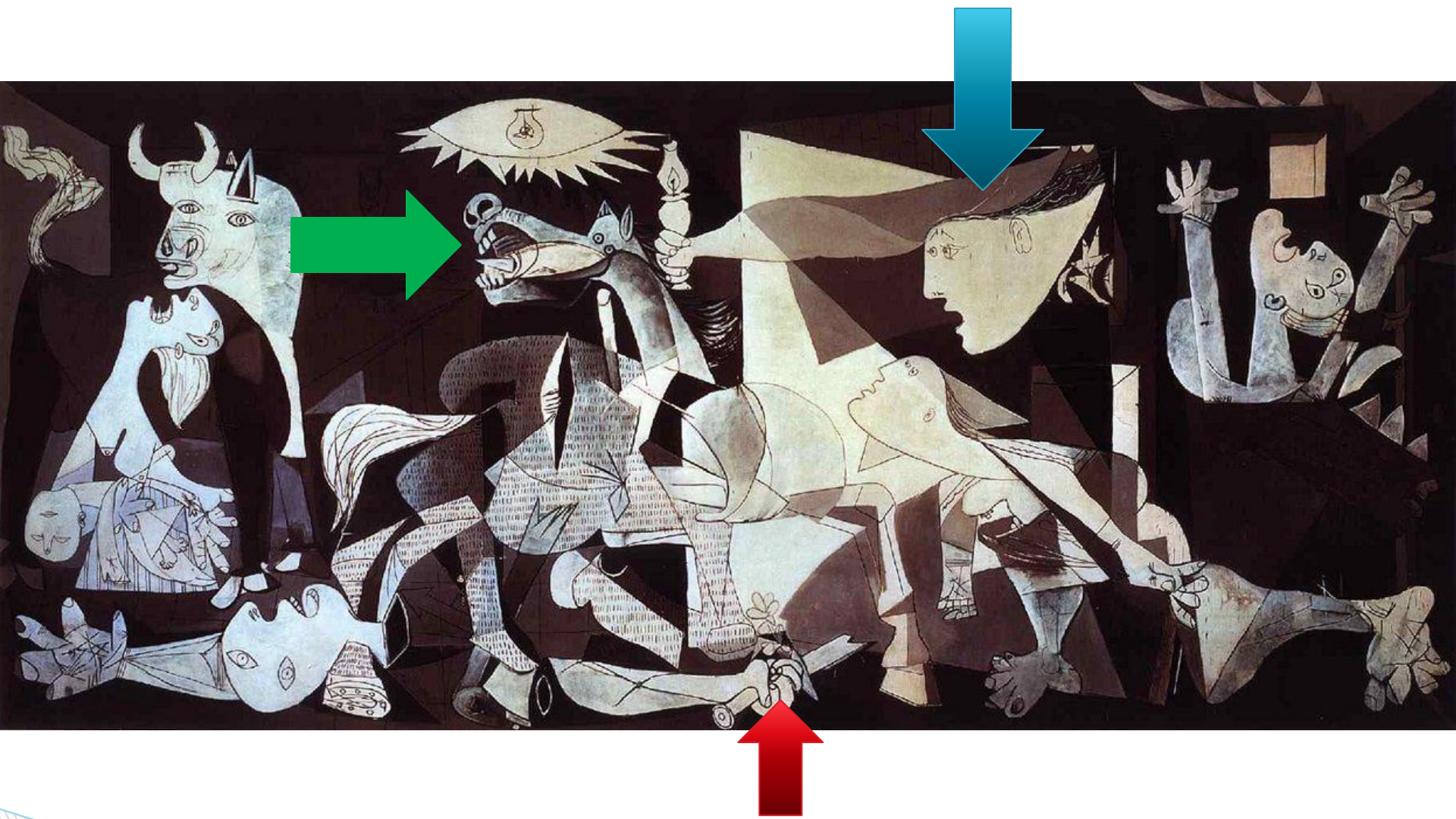
On the left of this painting is a distorted, wailing mother who holds her dead child. Its top depicts a woman's arm holding a lantern, above which a light bulb shines. In the center of this painting, a horse is being (*) stabbed with a spear. In 2003, a reproduction of this painting was covered leading up to the war in Iraq. This black-and-white work was a response to the actions of the Condor Legion of the Luftwaffe (LOOFT-voff-uh). For 10 points, name this work painted by Pablo Picasso after the bombing of a Basque town.

ANSWER: *Guernica* (GARE-nee-kah)

2009 BATE: Round 1.doc, Question

At the bottom of this painting, an arm can be seen holding a broken sword. ♦ Jose Luis Sert was responsible for displaying this work at a famous event where it was accompanied by a poem written by Paul Eluard. To the right, a man can be seen with ♦ an outstretched arm holding a light. It was inspired by an event led by elements of the Condor Legion and referred to as Operation Rügen. More notable features of this painting include a cow on the left with misaligned eyes, a trampled man on the bottom, and a horse screaming in agony. Displayed at the Paris Exposition, it was described by the German fair guide as ♦ a hodgepodge of body parts ♦. Depicting the bombing of a town during the Spanish Civil War, this is, FTP, what work by Pablo Picasso.

ANSWER: *Guernica*



Gian Lorenzo Bernini

Apollo and Daphne



- Italian Baroque sculptor
- *Ecstasy of St. Teresa, Apollo and Daphne, Fountain of the Four Rivers, Rape of Proserpina, David*
- *Apollo and Daphne* – shows a woman turning into a laurel tree
- His *David* shows the character as he's firing his sling
- Designed a baldacchino for St. Peter's Basilica

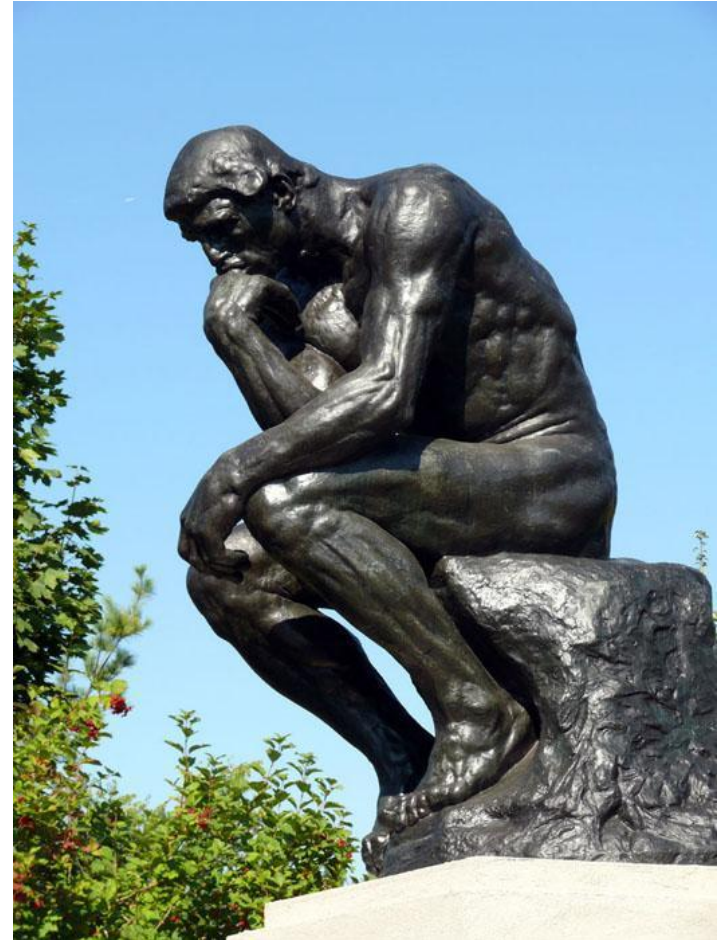
Bernini's *Ecstasy of St. Teresa*

- Depicts the title saint being pierced with an arrow by an angel
- Notice the golden rays of light
- Located in the Cornaro Chapel
- The family that sponsored the work are sculpted into two balconies above it



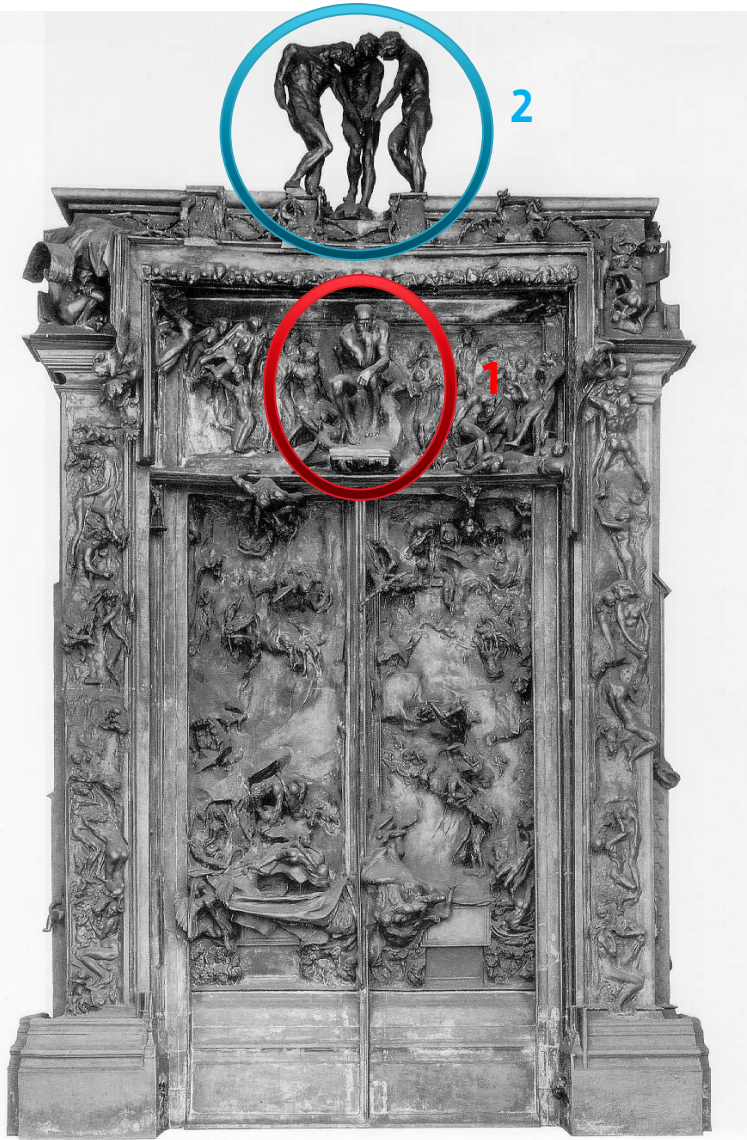
Auguste Rodin

- French modernist sculptor
- *The Thinker (The Poet), The Burghers of Calais, The Age of Bronze, Man with a Broken Nose, Walking Man*
- Accused of casting from a live model
- Had an affair with the sculptor Camille Claudel
- *The Burghers of Calais* – monument to French martyrs from the Hundred Years' War



The Thinker

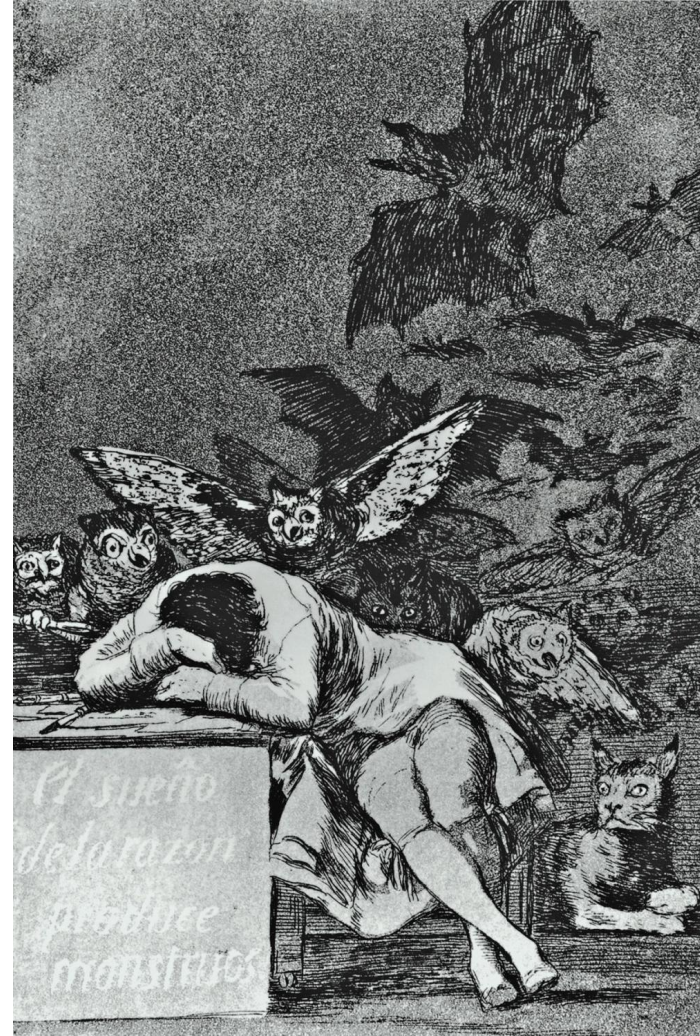
Rodin's *The Gates of Hell*



- Includes many of Rodin's other sculptures:
The Kiss, *The Thinker* (1), *Three Shades* (2)
 - All scenes from Dante's *Inferno*
- Depicts Ugolino, who ate his own children
- Depicts the lovers Paolo and Francesca (*The Kiss*)
- Meant to serve as the doors to a museum that was never constructed

Francisco de Goya

- Spanish romantic painter
- *Saturn Devouring his Son, Disasters of War, Black Paintings, The Duchess of Alba, Nude Maja, The Parasol, Los Caprichos*
- Painted the *Black Paintings* onto the walls of his house
- Court painter to Charles IV



*The Sleep of Reason Produces
Monsters*

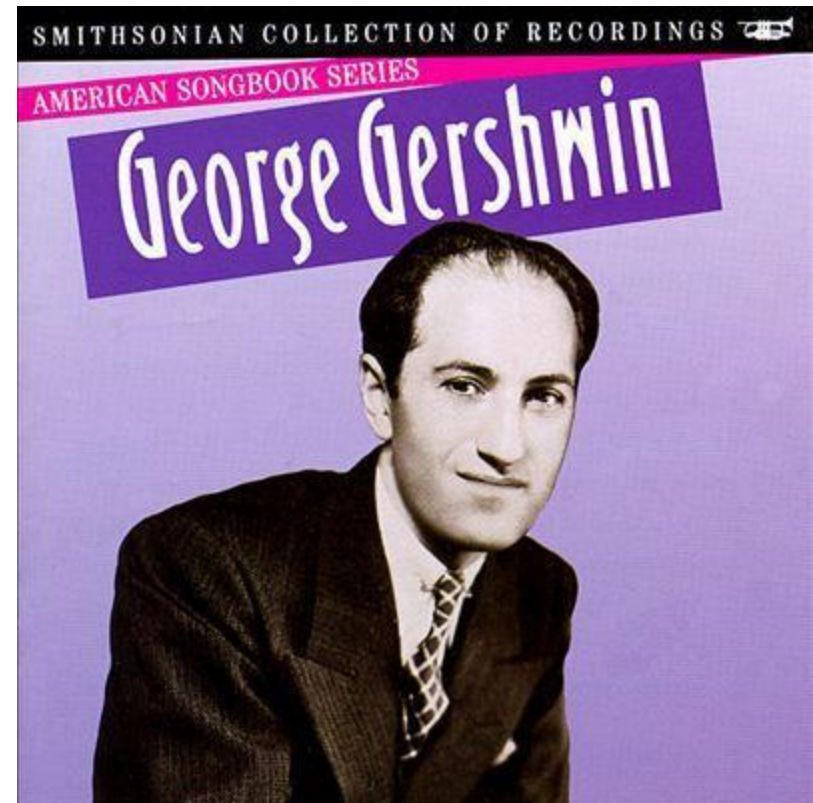
Goya's *Third of May, 1808*

- Scene illuminated by a box lantern
- The companion piece to *Charge of the Mameluks*
- Also known as *The Execution of the Defenders of Madrid*



Case Example: George Gershwin

- American composer and pianist
- *Porgy and Bess*, *An American in Paris*, *Cuban Overture*, *Blue Monday*, *Concerto in F*
- Collaborated with his brother Ira Gershwin
- Used bongos and gourds in *Cuban Overture*
- *Porgy and Bess* is an opera set in Catfish Row



Quizbowl DB Search for “Gershwin”

[Advanced Search](#)

2012 LIST II: LISTII_Round16.docx, Question

This composer's one-act opera, Blue Monday, was renamed 135th Street, and he included part of his Novelette in Fourths in his Short Story for violin and piano. Another of his works, which includes parts for maracas, gourd, and bongo, was originally titled Rumba and was inspired by a trip to Havana. This composer used (*) taxi horns in his orchestration of a ballet portraying the French capital in the 1920s, and was also inspired by a train journey to Boston to compose the penultimate piece of a concert titled An Experiment in Modern Music. That work by this composer of Cuban Overture and An American in Paris begins with a famous clarinet trill and glissando. For ten points, name this American composer of Rhapsody in Blue.

ANSWER: George Gershwin

2011 MW GSAC XIX: Round 5.doc, Question

This man's piece for violin and piano entitled Short Story combined his Novelette in Fourths and Sixteen Bars without a Name. He reworked material from his Prelude in G for piano into his Concerto in F. This composer was inspired by a visit to Havana to compose a piece originally called Rumba. He used taxi horns to help depict the title city of one of his symphonic poems. This composer of Cuban Overture was inspired by the rhythms of a train for his piece beginning with a clarinet trill and glissando. For 10 points, name this American composer of An American in Paris and Rhapsody in Blue.

ANSWER: George Gershwin

2011 Fall Kickoff Tournament: David Jones Packet.pdf, Question

This man collaborated with his brother on the song I Got Rhythm and he included four taxi horns in an orchestral piece inspired by the composer's visit to Europe. An opera by this composer dealt with African-American life on Catfish Row in South Carolina while his most famous orchestral composition was orchestrated by Ferde Grofe and begins with a clarinet glissando. For 10 points, identify this American composer of An American in Paris, Porgy and Bess and Rhapsody in Blue.

ANSWER: George Gershwin

2010 T-Party: Sofa Kings - T Party 2010.doc, Question

The final movement of one of this composer's works opens with a pseudo-fanfare for bass drum, cymbals, and timpani, while that work's first movement closes with a run of triplets up the keyboard along an F Major 6 chord. A tone poem by this man features a brief celesta solo in its slow section and sees a trumpet play the so-called homesickness blues solo. His best-known work premiered on a program called An Experiment in Modern Music and was orchestrated by Ferde Grofe; for that work, Ross Gorman improvised the opening clarinet glissando. For 10 points, name this composer of the Concerto in F, An American in Paris, and Rhapsody in Blue.

ANSWER: George Gershwin [or Jacob Gershovitz]

George Gershwin

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from [George gershwin](#))

This article is about the American composer. For other uses, see [Gershwin \(disambiguation\)](#).

George Gershwin (September 26, 1898 – July 11, 1937) was an American [composer](#) and pianist.^{[1][2]} Gershwin's compositions spanned both popular and classical genres, and his most popular melodies are widely known. Among his best known works are the orchestral compositions *[Rhapsody in Blue](#)* (1924) and *[An American in Paris](#)* (1928), as well as the opera *[Porgy and Bess](#)* (1935).

Gershwin studied piano under Charles Hambitzer and composition with [Rubin Goldmark](#) and [Henry Cowell](#). He began his career as a song plugger, but soon started composing [Broadway theatre](#) works with his brother [Ira Gershwin](#) and [Buddy DeSylva](#). He moved to [Paris](#) to study with [Nadia Boulanger](#), where he began to compose *[An American in Paris](#)*. After returning to [New York City](#), he wrote *[Porgy and Bess](#)* with Ira and the author [DuBose Heyward](#). Initially a commercial failure, *Porgy and Bess* is now considered one of the most important American operas of the twentieth century. Gershwin moved to Hollywood and composed numerous [film scores](#) until his death in 1937 from a [brain tumor](#).

Gershwin's compositions have been adapted for use in many films and for television, and several became jazz standards recorded in many variations. Many celebrated singers and musicians have covered his songs.

Contents [\[hide\]](#)

1 Biography

- 1.1 Early life
- 1.2 Tin Pan Alley
- 1.3 Europe and classical music
- 1.4 Opera
- 1.5 Last years

2 Musical style and influence

George Gershwin



George Gershwin in 1937

Born	Jacob Gershvin September 26, 1898 Brooklyn, New York, U.S.
Died	July 11, 1937 (aged 38) Los Angeles, California, U.S.

Bad for QB – general biographical info, no specific facts

Good for QB – specific facts that apply only to Gershwin

Gershwin's *Rhapsody in Blue*

- Part of “An Experiment in Modern Music”
- Written for Paul Whiteman
- Orchestrated by composer Ferde Grofe
- A clarinet glissando opens the piece
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eFHdRkeEnpM>



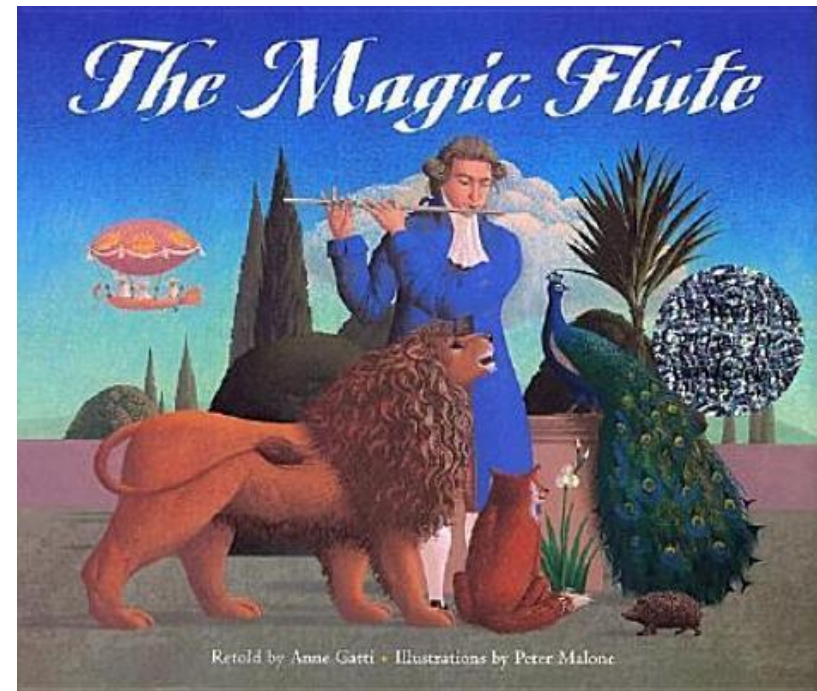
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart



- Classical Austrian composer and child prodigy
- *Così fan Tutte*, *The Abduction from the Seraglio*, *Symphony No. 41 "Jupiter"*, *Symphony No. 35, "Haffner"*
- Franz Süssmayer completed his requiem
- *Jupiter* symphony contains a five-voice fugato
- Dedicated *Clarinet Concerto in A Major* to Anton Stadler
- Learn the characters and plots to his operas

Case Example: Mozart's *The Magic Flute*

- Memorize important clues and have a general sense of the plot
- The Queen of the Night asks Tamino to find her daughter Pamina with the magic flute
- Papageno the birdcatcher helps Tamino pass several trials
- Notable arias: *Der Holle Rache, O Isis and Osiris*
- IMPORTANT NOTE: do not waste time trying to learn scoring clues for any musical work



Quizbowl DB Search for “The Magic Flute”

[Advanced Search](#)

2011 Fall Kickoff Tournament: Joe Nutter Packet.pdf, Question

The aria “Der Holle Rache” from scene 6 of this opera requires a range up to F6 for its soprano role, and this opera is based on a libretto by Emanuel Schikaneder, who was part of the premiere cast. Tamino sings “This image is enchantingly lovely” in scene 1 of this opera. The priest Sasastro is opposed by the mother of Pamina, and a duet starting with “pa... pa... pa...” is sung between Papageno and Papagena in the end of this opera. For 10 points, identify this opera in which the Queen of the Night makes an appearance, a Mozart opera whose title refers to an instrument that can change men’s hearts.
ANSWER: Die Zauberflöte or The Magic Flute

2010 ACF Winter: ACF Winter 2010 - zFINALS PACKET 2.pdf, Question

A scene in this work at the Gate of Wisdom sees a priest convince the protagonist that women have trivial opinions. In one of its scenes, a character falsely claims that he rescued the protagonist from a snake, after which three women hand the liar a rock and padlock his mouth shut. This opera features the famous “Tremble not, my dear son” aria, and its incredibly demanding aria “Der Hoelle Rache” requires a range up to F6 for its soprano role. A man dressed in bird’s feathers in this opera is Papageno, who is a servant of the villain. The plot of this opera centers on the love of Tamino for the maid Pamina, and the attempts to thwart the relationship by the Queen of the Night. For 10 points, name this work that features an instrument which can change men’s hearts, an opera by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.
ANSWER: The Magic Flute [or Die Zauberflöte]

2010 GDS Ben Cooper Memorial: Ben Cooper 2010 Packet 6 COMPLETE.docx, Question

This opera’s librettist played a leading role at its premiere; in that role, Emmanuel Schikaneder sang a “stutter duet” after being reunited with his love. Its coloratura aria “Der Holle Rache” reaches a high F6, and its locales include the Temple of Ordeal. [*] Roles in this opera include the servant Monostatos, and the head priest of Isis and Osiris, Sarastro. Also featuring the birdcatcher Papageno and the serene Tamino, who is sent on a quest by the Queen of the Night, for 10 points, name this Mozart opera about an instrument.
ANSWER: The Magic Flute [accept Die Zauberflöte] [MJ]

2010 ACF Novice: Early Autumn Collegiate Novice - Packet 10.pdf, Question

One aria in this opera sees the villain hand the female protagonist a knife, order her to kill a priest, and sing about “Hell’s vengeance.” One character in this opera escapes from a Moor named Monostatos. Another character in this opera is the birdcatcher Papageno. The opera hits high F6 in its soprano aria “Der Holle Rache.” Its plot centers on the love between Tamina and Pamino. The priest Sarastro opposes the Queen of the Night in this opera. For 10 points, name this opera about an enchanted woodwind instrument, by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.
ANSWER: The Magic Flute [or Die Zauberflöte]

Synopsis [\[edit\]](#)



This article's plot summary **may be too long or excessively detailed**. Please [help improve it](#) by removing unnecessary details and making it more concise. *(October 2013)*

Act 1 [\[edit\]](#)

Scene 1: A rough, rocky landscape

Tamino, a handsome prince who is lost in a distant land, is pursued by a serpent and asks the gods to save him (quartet: "Zu Hilfe! Zu Hilfe!"). He faints, and three ladies, attendants of the Queen of the Night, appear and kill the serpent. They find the unconscious prince very attractive, and each of them tries to convince the other two to leave. After arguing, they reluctantly decide to leave together.

Tamino wakes. Papageno enters, arrayed entirely in the plumage of birds. He describes his happy life as a bird-catcher, but also complains of his longing for a wife, or at least a girlfriend (aria: "Der Vogelfänger bin ich ja"). Tamino emerges and introduces himself to Papageno, who he initially thinks may have killed the serpent. Papageno is only too happy to take the credit – he claims that he strangled the monster with his bare hands. The three ladies suddenly reappear and place a padlock over his mouth as a warning not to lie. They give Tamino a portrait of the Queen of the Night's daughter Pamina, with whom Tamino falls instantly in love (aria: "Dies Bildnis ist bezaubernd schön" / "This image is enchantingly lovely").

The ladies return and tell Tamino that Pamina has been captured by an evil sorcerer, Sarastro. Tamino swears that he will rescue Pamina. The Queen of the Night herself appears and tells Tamino that Pamina will be his wife if he can rescue her from Sarastro (Recitative and aria: "O zittre nicht, mein lieber Sohn" / "Oh, tremble not, my dear son!"). After the Queen leaves, the ladies remove the padlock from Papageno's mouth, warning him not to tell any more lies. They give Tamino a magic flute, which will protect him on his journey and has the power to change sorrow into joy. They tell Papageno to accompany Tamino on his rescue-mission and present him with some magic bells for protection – the bells will bring great happiness to anyone who hears them. The ladies introduce three child-spirits, who will guide Tamino and Papageno to Sarastro's temple. Together Tamino and Papageno set forth (Quintet: "Hm! Hm! Hm! Hm!").


Scene 2: A room in Sarastro's palace

Pamina is dragged in by Sarastro's slaves. Monostatos orders the slaves to untie her and leave them together. Papageno, sent ahead by Tamino to help find Pamina, enters. (Trio: "Du feines Täubchen, nur herein!".) Monostatos and Papageno are each terrified by the other's strange appearance and Monostatos flees. Papageno announces to Pamina that her mother has sent Tamino to save her. Pamina rejoices to hear that Tamino is in love with her. She offers sympathy and hope to Papageno, who longs for a wife. Together they reflect on the joys and sacred duties of marital love (duet: "Bei Männern welche Liebe fühlen").

Scene 3: A grove

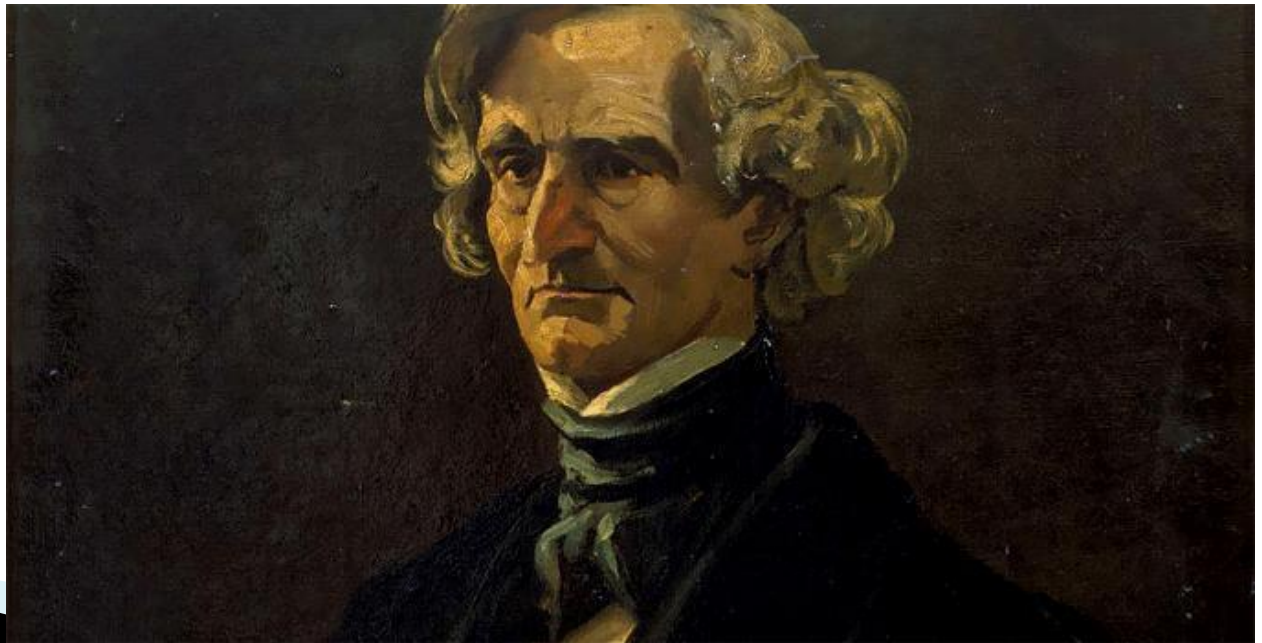
The three child-spirits lead Tamino to Sarastro's temple, promising that if he remains patient, wise and steadfast, he will succeed in rescuing Pamina. Tamino approaches the left-hand entrance and is denied access by voices from within. The same happens when he goes to the entrance on the right. But from the entrance in the middle, an old priest appears and lets Tamino in. (The old priest is referred to as "The Speaker" in the libretto, but his role is a singing role.) He tells Tamino that Sarastro is benevolent, not evil, and that he should not trust the Queen of the Night. Tamino plays his magic flute. Animals appear and dance, enraptured, to his music. Tamino hears Papageno's pipes sounding offstage, and hurries off to find him.



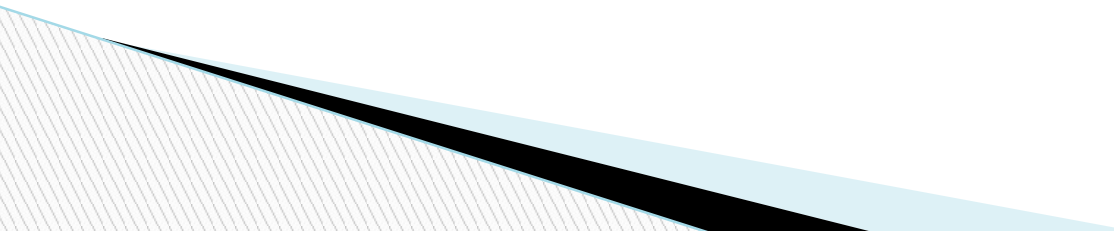
The arrival of the Queen of the Night. 
Stage set by [Karl Friedrich Schinkel](#)
(1781–1841) for an 1815 production

Hector Berlioz

- French Romantic composer
- *Harold in Italy, The Damnation of Faust, Herminie, Lelio, Beatrice and Benedict, The Trojans*
- Wrote a requiem with four brass bands on opposite sides of the stage
- *Harold in Italy* commissioned by Paganini for viola



Berlioz' *Symphony Fantastique*

- Written to impress Harriet Smithson, a Shakespearean actress that he eventually married
 - Subtitled “Episode in the Life of an Artist”
 - Important sections: Dream of a Witches’ Sabbath, March to the Scaffold, Scene in the Countryside, A Ball
 - Pizzicato used to represent a severed head
 - Depicts a lovesick man taking opium
 - An oboe and English horn represent two shepherds talking to each other
- 

Giacomo Puccini

- Italian composer known for operas
- *Tosca, Turandot, The Girl of the Golden West, Manon Lescaut, The Tryptych , Gianni Schicchi*
- Learn the plots to all of his operas, especially:
La Boheme, Madame Butterfly, Tosca, Turandot



Puccini's *Madame Butterfly*

- Characters: Cio-Cio San (Madame Butterfly), Pinkerton, Sharpless, Goro, Suzuki, Kate



- Cio-Cio San is excommunicated by her Japanese family after she marries the American lieutenant Pinkerton
- Pinkerton abandons her for an American wife, Kate
- Cio-Cio San commits suicide

Antonin Dvorak

- Czech composer
- *Slavonic Dances, American String Quartet, Cello Concerto in B Minor, Rusalka, The Devil and Kate*
- *The Water Goblin* – an imp marries a girl in an underwater castle
- Works inspired by his time spent in Spillville, Iowa



Dvorak's *From the New World*

- Symphony No. 9 in E minor
- Influenced by African-American spirituals like “Swing Low, Sweet Chariot”
- Inspired by Longfellow's *Song of Hiawatha*



- Adapted to the hymn “Goin’ Home”
- Mimics parts of Beethoven's 9th symphony
- About America