**Reading Worksheets:**

These questions are to help you focus your reading, and will only be graded in terms of participation. Using a contrasting typestyle, keyboard brief answers in this document. Either print out your answers weekly, or allow me to see them on your screen for check-in at the beginning of Tuesday class.

**Chapter 1**

1. What was the Arts and Crafts Movement? What did William Morris hope to achieve and

why was he unsuccessful?

Morris wanted to combine good design and craftsmanship. He believed that the social utility of good design was a better solution to industrial problems – as he realized the millions of workers who “toiled away throughout their lives in factories.” He aimed to utilize good design so as to improve the lives of everyday people. The reason why he was unsuccessful was because he “almost exclusively made hand-crafted objects that could only be afforded by the very affluent.” In general, he failed to address the problems of mass production.

2. Describe the visual style elements of a 19th century Japanese print. What was that style called? How did it affect European and American art, illustration and graphic design?

Ukiyo-e, or “floating world” caught the attention of the French art world. Bold passage of flat color was arranged in asymmetrical composition, combined with fresh, crisp linear elements. They rejected three-dimensional shading; which was an important aspect in the Renaissance era. French posters tried to emulate the sensual tone of Bijin-ga prints.

3. What was the major type development of this era and why was it so important?

Japanese styled type was very important because it focused on the combination of different flat, stylistic features that other French, American, and German artists began to use. Possibly, this combination could be due to how it was very easy to reproduce in many forms of graphic art. It was very controversial in the combination of erotic and macabre forms, but employed very graceful, and rhythmic lines.

**Chapter 2**

1. What influenced The Four? What was their design innovation? How was their work received in

Scotland– and abroad? (think in terms of nationalism)

The Four wanted to created some kind of style that was different than the Japonisme inspired Art Nouveau. Their work was well received in Scotland due to the fact that they wanted their style to become a national style – and for abroad, many other artists were inspired by the symmetrical, geometrical shapes that the Four innovated.

2. What was the Weiner Werkstatte and what were the visual elements?

Who were the main artists and what was their idea about the role of the designer in society?

The Weiner Werkstatte was a design company that focused on patterned logo elements. Some of their artists included Josef Hoffman. In their manifesto, they stated that art should be created to be “simple, plain, and beautiful.”

3. What were Peter Behrens’ contributions to German design at the beginning of the 20th century?

What did he produce for AEG? Why is his teakettle important to design?

What movements influenced his work?

He introduced geometrical shapes that were compacted together in his design. Some movements that influenced his work included the Four, and expressionism – showing the world by how it feels, instead of how it looks like.

**Chapter 3**

1. How is *Sachplakat* (“object poster”) different from previous styles?

How do advertising subjects differ from Art Nouveau?

2. Briefly describe the visual style and content of the four strategies used in WWI posters.

How were Axis posters different from Allied posters?

3. What were the goals of the DaDa movement and did they succeed or fail? What types of art

and publications did they use to send their message and what were their innovations?

What is the relevance of the Cabaret Voltaire?

**Chapter 4**

1. What immediate movements did Cubism influence? Who were its innovators?

What are the visual elements?

2. Define the Calligrammes of Apollinaire. Why do they relate to Cubism?

3. What modern design ideas emanate from the London Underground?

4. What elements make up Art Deco and what styles does it combine? What is streamlining?

**Chapter 5**

1. What messages does De Stijl try to convey and how did Theo Van Doesburg add to Destijl?

2. What is the Russian Lubok (Lubki) style– typical subject matter / visual elements?

3. What types of posters did Alexander Apsit produce?

Who did he work for and what were their goals?

5. What was Vladimir Tatlin’s view of the designer’s role in society?

What types of art/design is he known for?

6. How is Constructivism different from Suprematism?

7. Describe the look of Alexandr Rodchenko’s typical work. Who did he work for?

8. What distinctive attributes make up the Russian movie poster style during the 1920’s?

How did it mimic film techniques?

9. What elements did El Lissitzky add to Suprematism? Who did he work for? Why are “The Constructor” and “Use the Red Wedge to Beat the White” important images in graphic design?

**Chapter 6**

1. In what ways are DaDa and Constructivism similar to each other in their goals and attributes?

Why was the meeting of artists in Weimar important?

2. Describe the expressive elements in *The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari* or *Metropolis*.

3. List the goals of the Weimar Bauhaus. How did the school change

from Expressionist to functional? Who was Walter Gropius?

4. What were the goals of the Dessau Bauhaus? How did the school change from Weimar?

Who was Josef Albers?

5. What is the significance of the 1923 Bauhaus Exhibition?

6. List the elements, goals and beliefs of The New Typography (Die Neue Typographie).

Who were its important innovators and what were their influences?

**Chapter 7**

1. List the 2 streams of design styles from Europe that influenced 1930's - 40's American design.

2. Who are Mehemed Agha and Cipe Pineles?

3. Who is Lester Beall and what are the visual elements of his style?

4. Describe a typical pulp magazine cover. Who is the intended audience?

5. What kinds of media and typography did the Nazis use to achieve their goals?

6. What are the visual elements of WWII posters used by the Allies?

**Chapter 8**

1. Explain Jan Tschichold’s critique of The New Typography after 1933.

Where does he design after leaving Germany and how does his typography change?

2. What are the elements of Josef Muller-Brockman’s style?

3. What typefaces are important to the “Swiss Style”?

4. What is the golden age of logos and which designers are involved?

Describe a typical logo in the golden age.

**Chapter 9**

1. What are the stylistic conventions of Post-Modern G.D.?

2. Explain the psychedelic poster’s style and content.

Who are the artists and what influenced them in art and culture?

3. What influences the artists of Push Pin Studios? What’s distinctive about their style?

4. Explain Post-Modern typography through Émigré magazine, Rudy Van Der Lans and

Zusanna Licko.

**Chapter 10**

1. What is grunge design? What is its weakness and how does the public respond?

2. How do designers use Historicism and Appropriation in graphic design?

3. What is Digital Idealism?

4. What is Techno type?

5. Describe two types of D.I.Y. design.