

Midterm Exam Review

The midterm will be a 25 question multiple choice exam. They will cover the reading assignments, through page 132, and anything discussed in class. The scantron type for the Midterm and Final exams is NCS-4521.

The first significant revision to the Gutenberg Printing press was?

- A. Lithography
- B. Stanhope Cast Iron Press
- C. Koeing Steam Powered Press
- D. Letterpress

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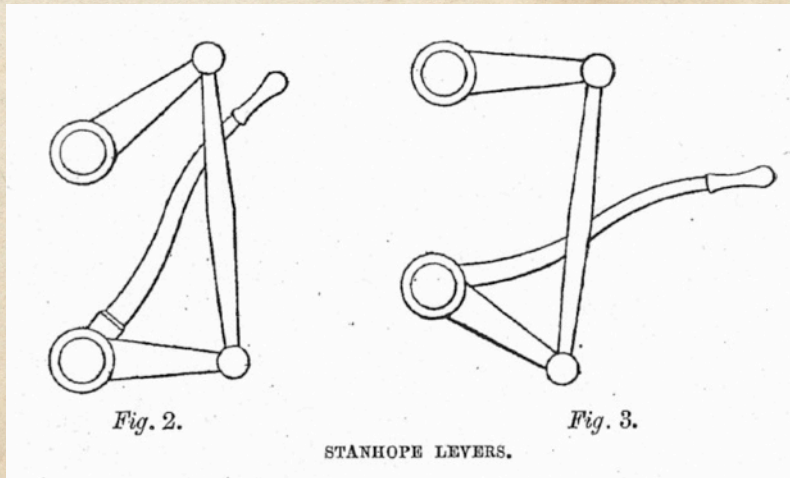
PRINTING PRESS INNOVATION

STANHOPE CAST IRON PRESS

A MORE DURABLE MATERIAL

REQUIRED 1/10 OF THE FORCE OF A WOODEN PRESS

DOUBLED THE PRINTABLE AREA



250 sheets per hour.

What is the name of the press founded by William Morris?

- A. Chiswick Press
- B. Full Circle Press
- C. Kelmscott Press
- D. Arts & Crafts Press

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In 1891 Morris expanded his business to include book and type design. Taking inspiration from a lecture by Emery Walker on book design and printing during an early event by the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society.



What health reyned loves for to beere?

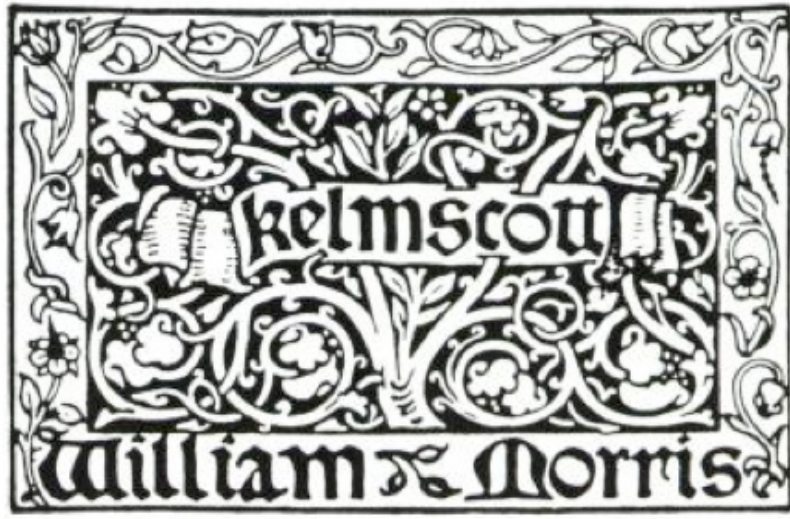
Lo here, of Dayens corsed olde rytes,
Lo here, what alle hir goddes may availle;
Lo here, these wrecched wordes appetytes;
Lo here, the fyn and guerdon for travaille
Of Jove, Appollo, of Mars of swich rasaille!
Lo here, the forme of olde clerkes speche
In poetrye, if ye hir bokes seeche.

And to the Lord right thus I speite and seye:

Thou oon, and two, and three, eterne on lyve,
That regnest ay in three and two and oon,
Uncircumscript, and al mayst circumscrieve,
As from visible and invisible foon
Defende; and to thy mercy, everichoon,
So make us, Jesus, for thy grace digne,
For love of mayde and moder thyn benigne!

O moral Gower, this booke I directe

Amen.
Explicit Liber Troili et Criseydis.



Kelmscott

Advocating unity in design Walker told his audience “The ornament, whatever it is, picture or pattern-work, should form part of the page, should be part of the whole scheme of the book.” Walker considered book design similar to architecture. Where every aspect – paper, ink, type, spacing, margins, illustration and ornament should result in design unity.

William Morris is most closely associated with?

- A. French Art Nouveau
- B. English Arts & Crafts
- C. Japonisme
- D. German Jugendstil

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WILLIAM MORRIS

1834-1896

William Morris was an English textile designer, artist, writer, and utopian socialist associated with the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood and the English Arts and Crafts Movement.

The invention of San Serif type is credited to?

- A. Claud Garamond
- B. William Caslon IV
- C. Napoleon Bonaparte
- D. Aldus Manutius

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SAN SERIF TYPE

FIRST SAN SERIF TYPE IS CREDITED TO
WILLIAM CASLON IV IN 1816

EVEN STROKE WEIGHT

VERTICAL STRESS



CASLON JUNR
LETTERFOUND

In the back of an 1816 type specimen book issued by William Caslon IV mixed with a collection of display type is one line of medium weight san serif capitals. It was most likely a slab serif face with the serifs removed.

Caslon's san serif is too small to work well on posters and too big to be effective in a book text format. Vincent Figgins San Serif specimens first showed the greatest range of sizes. He is credited with making san serif a workable type.

Aubrey Beardsley was known for an excessive use of color.

A. True

B. False

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Aubrey Beardsley

Designed versions of
“Salomé,” “Mort D’Arthur”

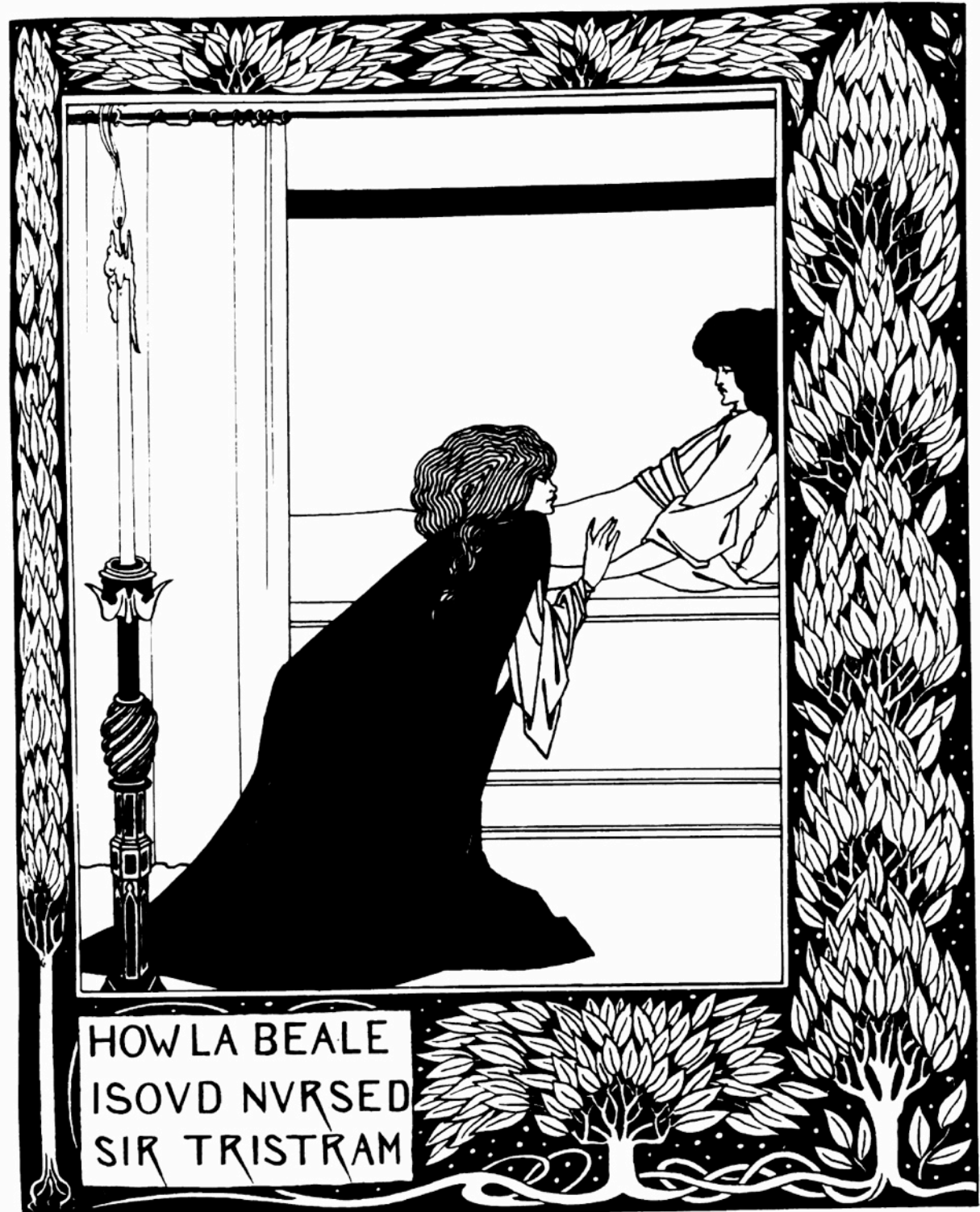
shocking and exotic

furiously prolific for five
years, died at 25 from
tuberculosis

influenced by Kelmscott
press

“fit only for the opium den” –
Walter Crane

William Morris considered
legal action



no tonal modulation

William Morris considered legal action

Which designer was not associated with French Art Nouveau?

- A. Jules Chéret
- B. Alphonse Mucha
- C. Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec
- D. Nicholas Jaugeon

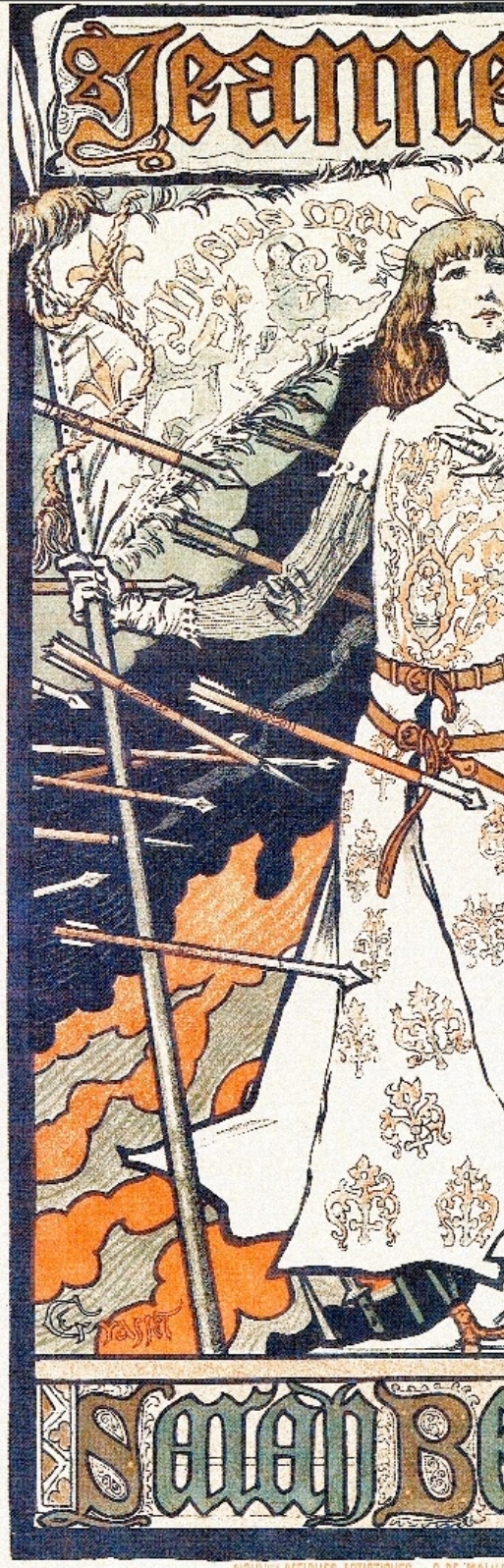
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Art Nouveau-French-Jules Chéret, Eugène Grasset, Alphonse Mucha, Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec

The most prominent American designer associated with Art Nouveau was?

- A. Jules Chéret
- B. Alphonse Mucha
- C. Leonetto Cappiello
- D. William Bradley

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During WWI the poster used by the Allied Forces were known for their use of flat color and abstract symbolism.

A. True

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Allied Forces: Britain, France, Russia, Italy and the United States

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HARPER'S

is the largest
and most popular

MAGAZINE

yet owing to its
enormous sale
and in spite of
the great expense
of production,
the price is

STILL

ONE SHILLING

The Artistic Supply Co. Ltd.

Amberley House W.C.

Printed by Stafford & Co. Newcastle, Notts. Copyrighted in America, 1895.

Bepparata

13-26

Where was printing invented?

A. France

B. China

C. Germany

D. Japan

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Printing was invented by the Chinese. The earliest wood block print fragments are dated around 220 A.D.

Chops, pictured here, were made by carving calligraphic characters into a flat surface of jade, silver, ivory etc. Around 500 A.D. Chops were made by carving the negative space around the characters so the character would be printed in ink surrounded by the white of the paper.



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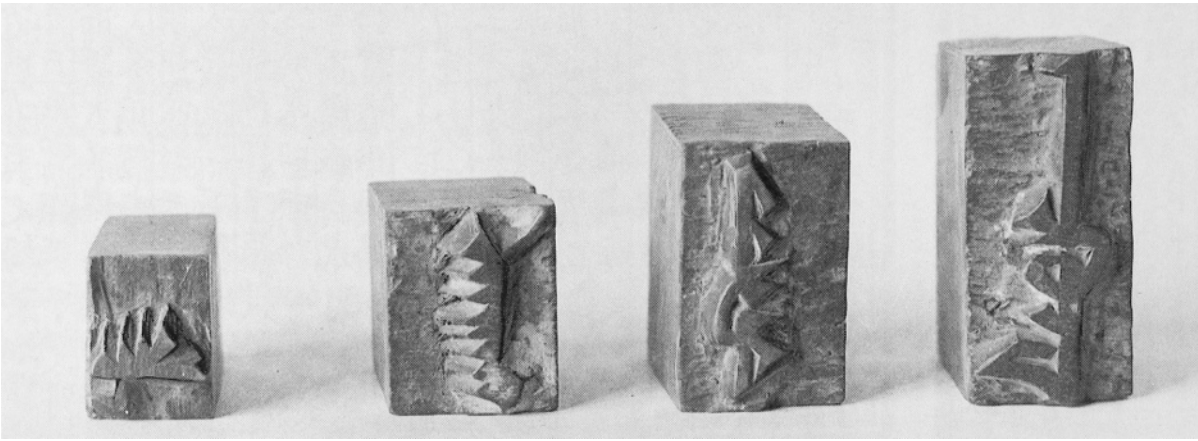
The use of movable type in printing was invented by:

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- C. John Baskerville
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The use of movable type in printing was invented in 1041 AD by [Bi Sheng](#) in China. Sheng used clay type and adhered it to a board with wax. Korea sponsored the production of metal type, specifically brass was established by the Korean government in 1234 AD. Since there are thousands of Chinese characters (Koreans also used Chinese characters in literature), the benefit of the technique is not as clear as with [alphabetic](#) based languages which typically have less than 50 characters. Movable type was never extensively used in the east until the European style printing press was introduced in relatively recent times (thus bringing the technology full circle).

The typeface associated with the German national identity is:

- A. Roman
- B. Blackletter
- C. Italic
- D. Caslon

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The hand setting of type was made obsolete almost over night by what inventions?

- A. Matrix & Typewriter Machines
- B. Linotype & Monotype Machines
- C. Photo Type Machine & Electricity
- D. Koeing Steam Powered Press

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Who designed it?

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- B. Morris Fuller Benton
- C. Vincent Figgins
- D. Herbert Matter

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- C. Roman Italic Type
- D. Transitional Type

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Aldus Manutius is credited with publishing the first work in roman italic type in 1500. He also produced a number of new Roman type forms. Before we head off on the relatively rapid fire evolution of type design there is an important cultural separation involving the use of blackletter and roman forms.

Nos patriæ fines, et dulcia linq̄
mus arua,

Nos patriam fugimus, tu Tityre lentus in umbra

Formosam resonare doces Amaryllida sylvas.

O Melibœe, deus nobis hæc oia fecit.

Ti.

Nanq; erit ille mihi semper deus, illius aram

Sæpe tener nostris ab ouilibus imbuet agnus.

Ille meas errare boues, ut cernis, et ipsum

Ludere, quæ uellem, calamo permisit agresti.

Non equidem inuideo, miror magis, undiq; totis

Me.

Usque adeo turbatur agris. en ipse capellas

Protinus æger ago, hanc etiam uix Tityre duco.

Hic inter densas corylos modo nanq; gemellos,

Spem gregis absilice in nuda connixa reliquit.

Sæpe malum hoc nobis, si mens non leua fuisset,

De cœlo tactas memini prædicere quercus.

Sæpe si quis...

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The first most complete set of Roman type cast in metal was by:

- A. Claud Garamond
- B. Nicolas Jenson
- C. Benjamin Franklin
- D. Aldus Manutius

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B. Nicolas Jenson

C. Benjamin Franklin

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Nicolas Jenson

France 1420-1480

Worked primarily in Venice, Italy

First most complete example roman type cast in metal.

Sent by King Charles VII to Mainz, Germany to study printing.

Started printshop in Venice, Italy in 1467.

Quidā eius libros nō ipsius esse sed Dionysii & Zophiri colophoniorū tradunt: qui iocādi causa cōscribentes ei ut disponere idoneo dederunt. Fuerunt autē Menippi sex. Prīus qui de lydis scripsit: Xanthūq; breuiauit. Secūdus hic ipse. Tertius stratonicus sophista. Quartus sculptor. Quintus & sextus pictores: utrosq; memorat apollodorus. Cynici autem uolumina tredecī sunt. Neniæ: testamenta: epistolæ cōpositæ ex deorum p̄sona ad phisicos & mathematicos grāmaticosq; & epicuri foetus: & eas quæ ab ipsis religiose coluntur imagines: & alia.

His type was based on humanistic scripts and still showed influences from writing and incised capitals. Note the lowercase "e". From 1470 on his Venetian type, classified based on its place of origin which was common at the time, set the standard those that would follow. Even though it is one of the earliest roman types it is still considered one of the finest.

The typeface Bembo is considered the first:

- A. Modern Typeface
- B. Old Style Typeface
- C. Transitional Typeface
- D. Venetian Typeface

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Phillippe Grandjean was appointed to cut the Romain du Roi, or roman of the king.

A. True

B. False

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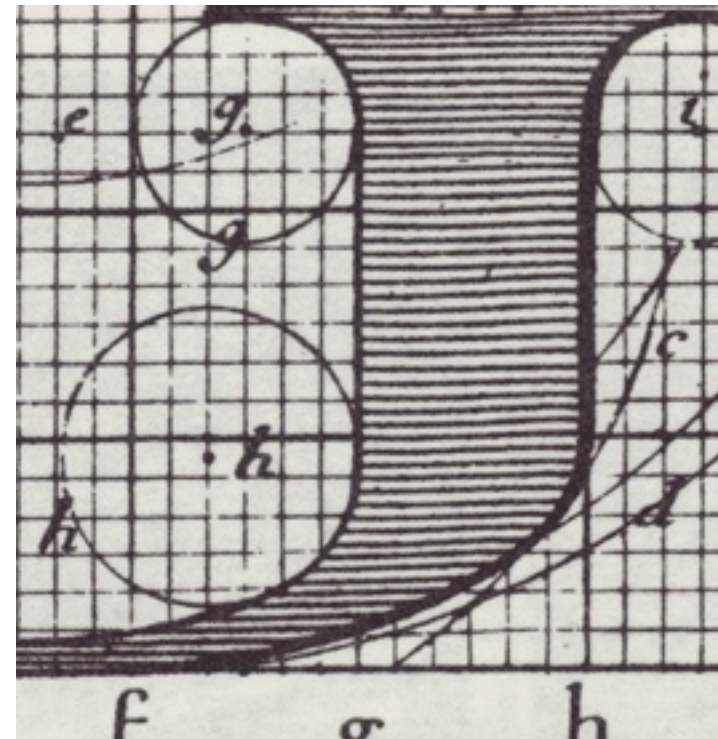
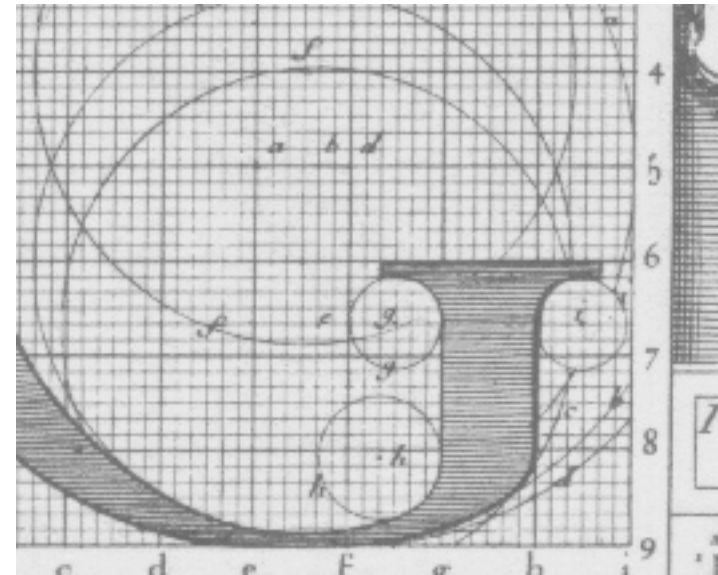
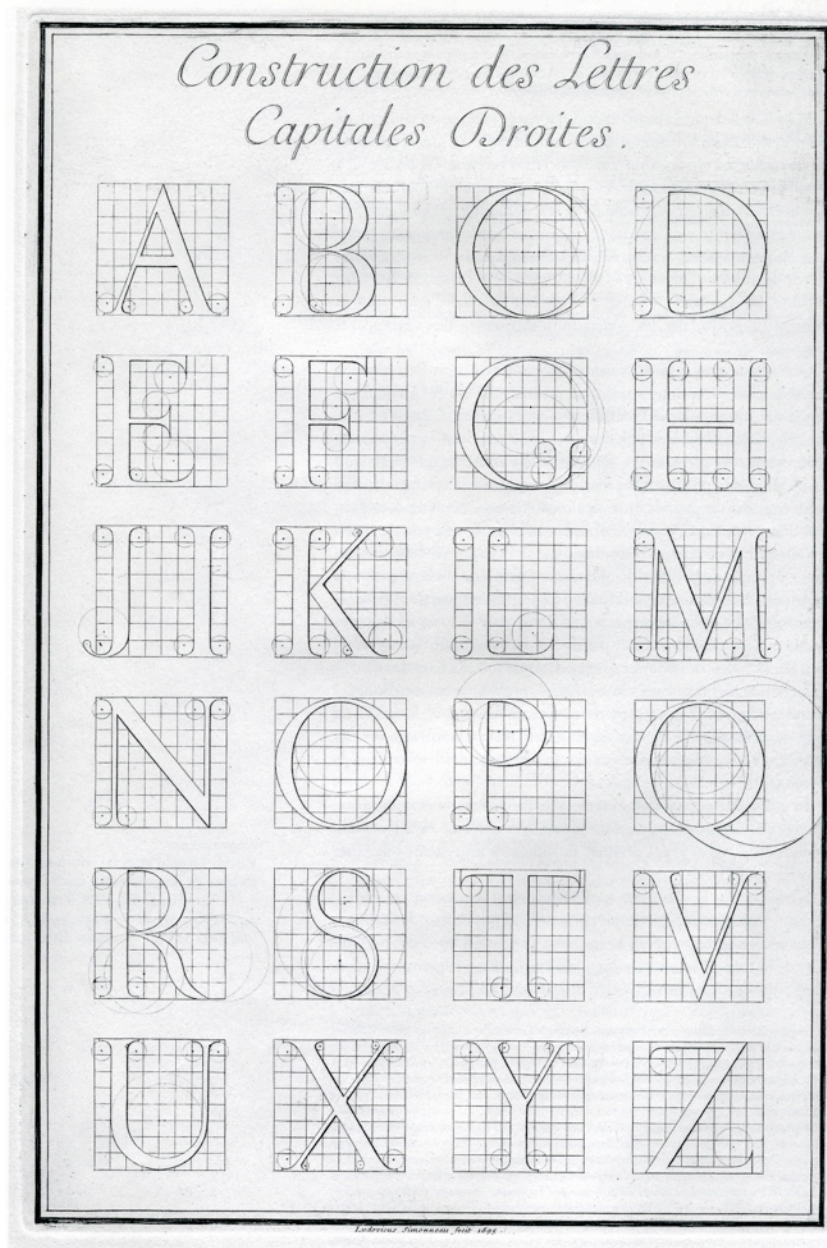
A. True

B. False

Grandjean was appointed to cut the Romain du Roi, or roman of the king.
The typeface was commissioned in 1692 by King Louis XIV for the royal printing office.
The Romain du Roi was designed by a group of scientists lead by mathematician Nicholas Jaugeon.

Phillippe Grandjean

France 1666-1714



Appointed to cut the Romain du Roi, or roman of the king.
The typeface was commissioned in 1692 by King Louis XIV for the royal printing office.
The Romain du Roi was designed by a group of scientists lead by mathematician Nicholas Jaugeon.

The type was designed on a 64 unit grid main squares and then subdivided into a 2,304 smaller squares. Probably the first time a horizontal and vertical grid was used to design a typeface. Here we see the calligrapher replaced by the engineer as the dominant influence on type design.

The first English typefounder of note was:

- A. John Baskerville
- B. William Caslon
- C. Nicolas Jenson
- D. Nicholas Jaugeon

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Which of the following is a
Modern Typeface?

- A. Caslon
- B. Helvetica
- C. Baskerville
- D. Didot

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The Family Didot

Firmin Didot 1764-1836

Francoise Didot 1730-1804

Trend towards extreme thick and thin contrast in strokes came to a head in France with the work of Firmin Didot and his father Francoise.

Helped establish what is classified as Modern type.

Further refined paper and established a new type measurement system.

A B C a b c

Modern Type has extreme contrast, vertical stress and unbracketed serifs.

The Declaration of Independence was printed using what typeface:

- A. Caslon
- B. Garamond
- C. Baskerville
- D. Bodoni

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A DECLARATION

BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776. A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former System of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inalienable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together Legislative Bodies in Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.

He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise, the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the Population of these States, for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migration hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their Substance.

He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States;

For exercising over our Heads all the Powers of the World;

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent;

For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury;

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences;

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it as one Example and by Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies;

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments;

For declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever;

For imposing our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever;

He has obligated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.

He is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the Works of Death, Desolation, and Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and Pernity, scarcely parallelled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has confined our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an unchristianlike Destruction, of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions.

In every Stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every Act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

Now have we been warning in Attention to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have escorted them by the Ties of common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which occasions our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

Signed by ORDER and in BEHALF of the CONGRESS,

JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT.

ATTEST.
CHARLES THOMSON, SECRETARY.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED BY JOHN DUNLAP.

of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.

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He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States;

For exercising over our Heads all the Powers of the World;

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent;

For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury;

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences;

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it as one Example and by Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies;

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments;

For declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever;

For imposing our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever;

He has obligated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.

He is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the Works of Death, Desolation, and Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and Pernity, scarcely parallelled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has confined our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an unchristianlike Destruction, of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions.

In every Stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every Act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

Now have we been warning them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have escorted them by the Ties of common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which occasions our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

Called the Dunlap Broadside after the printer.

The collaborative known as The Four or the Glasgow School were from where?

- A. Italy
- B. France
- C. Scotland
- D. Germany

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Art Nouveau - Scotland

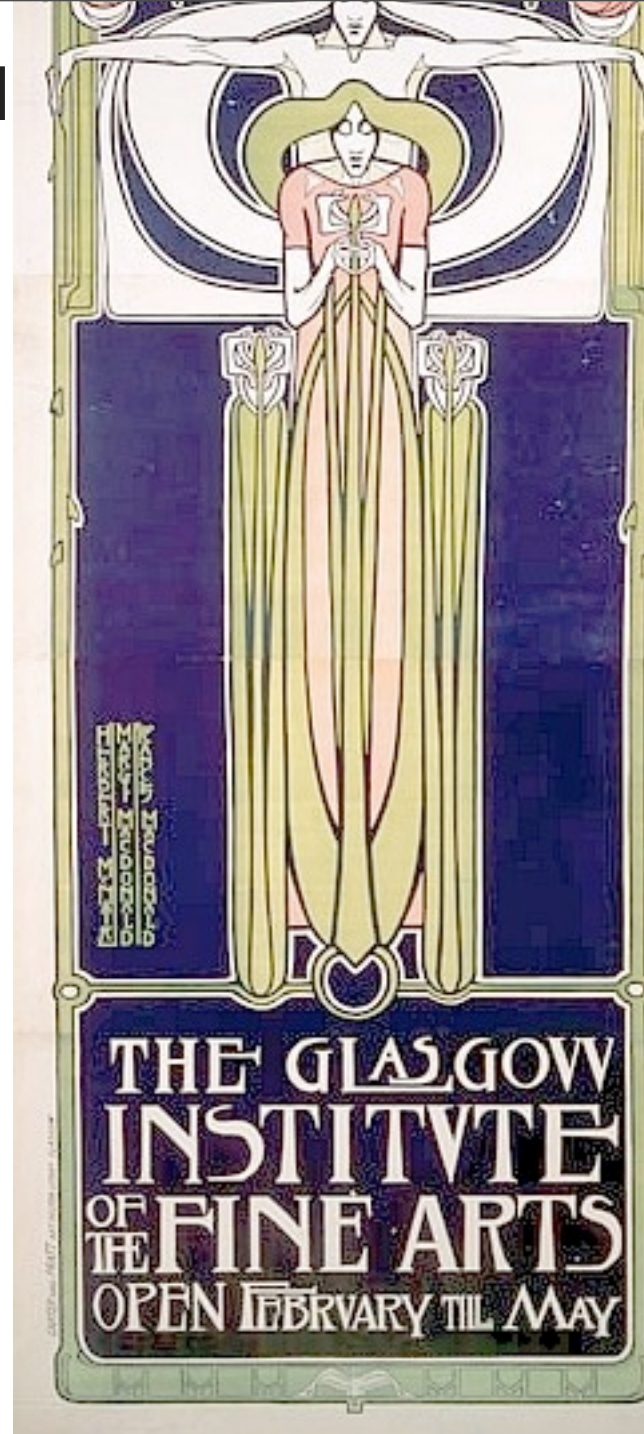
The Four

Margaret Macdonald

Frances Macdonald

Herbert MacNair

Charles Rennie Mackintosh



Charles Rennie Mackintosh attended evening classes in art at the Glasgow School of Art. It was at these classes that he first met his future wife Margaret MacDonald, her sister Frances MacDonald, and Herbert MacNair who was also a fellow apprentice with Mackintosh at Honeyman and Keppie. MacNair and Frances would also marry. These close companions would later be known as the collaborative group "The Four", prominent members of the "Glasgow School" movement.

Among the most prominent definers of the Glasgow School were The Four: the painter and glass artist Margaret MacDonald, acclaimed architect Charles Rennie Mackintosh (MacDonald's husband), MacDonald's sister Frances, and Herbert MacNair. Cumulatively, The Four defined the Glasgow Style a blend of influences including the Celtic Revival the Arts and Crafts Movement, and Japonisme, The Four, otherwise known as the Spook School, ultimately made a great impact on the definition of Art Nouveau.

What was the Arts & Crafts Movement a reaction against?

- A. Mass Production
- B. Traditional Farming Techniques
- C. Building Codes
- D. Art Nouveau

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They idealized the place of the workshop in medieval times and unrealistically tied their efforts to champion the individual or small group craftsmanship to the distribution of quality art and products for all. The cost of a majority of the work they produced though was well out of the reach of those people they claimed they wanted to help by transforming their mundane visual existence.