



LIFE·PAC®

# Family and Consumer Science

Student Book

Unit 6



Alpha Omega Publications®

# FAMILY AND CONSUMER SCIENCE 6

## INTERIOR DECORATING

### CONTENTS

<b>I. A BRIEF HISTORY OF INTERIOR DECORATION</b> . . . . .	<b>3</b>
<b>Continental Design</b> . . . . .	<b>3</b>
<b>English Design</b> . . . . .	<b>6</b>
<b>Traditional American Design</b> . . . . .	<b>9</b>
<b>Twentieth-Century Design</b> . . . . .	<b>12</b>
<b>II. INTRODUCTION TO DESIGN AND DECORATION</b> . . . . .	<b>17</b>
<b>Elements and Principles of Design</b> . . . . .	<b>17</b>
<b>Practical Techniques of Interior Design</b> . . . . .	<b>28</b>
<b>III. SPECIFIC TREATMENTS</b> . . . . .	<b>34</b>
<b>Furniture</b> . . . . .	<b>34</b>
<b>Floor Coverings</b> . . . . .	<b>36</b>
<b>Wall Treatments</b> . . . . .	<b>38</b>
<b>Window Treatments</b> . . . . .	<b>40</b>
<b>Lighting</b> . . . . .	<b>42</b>
<b>IV. VISUAL ENRICHMENT</b> . . . . .	<b>47</b>
<b>Two-dimensional Objects</b> . . . . .	<b>47</b>
<b>Three-dimensional Objects</b> . . . . .	<b>50</b>
<b>V. SEWING FOR THE HOME</b> . . . . .	<b>59</b>
<b>A Brief Overview</b> . . . . .	<b>59</b>
<b>Pillow Project</b> . . . . .	<b>61</b>
<b>Glossary</b> . . . . .	<b>64</b>
<b>Bibliography</b> . . . . .	<b>66</b>

**Author:**  
**Editor:**  
**Illustrations:**



**Marcia Parker, M.Ed.**  
Alan Christopherson, M.S.  
Alpha Omega Graphics

Alpha Omega Publications®

804 N. 2nd Ave. E., Rock Rapids, IA 51246-1759

© MM by Alpha Omega Publications, Inc. All rights reserved.

LIFEPAC is a registered trademark of Alpha Omega Publications, Inc.

All trademarks and/or service marks referenced in this material are the property of their respective owners. Alpha Omega Publications, Inc. makes no claim of ownership to any trademarks and/or service marks other than their own and their affiliates', and makes no claim of affiliation to any companies whose trademarks may be listed in this material, other than their own.

# INTERIOR DECORATING

People have been decorating their homes for thousands of years. In museums all over the world, you can see examples of furniture and decorations from ancient civilizations that were discovered by archaeologists. Below is an example of an Egyptian throne and a first-century Roman table found in the excavations of Pompeii.



**Egyptian throne**



**Roman table**

There are many restorations of entire settlements throughout the United States that depict the furniture and decorations used during specific time periods. Some of the more famous places to visit are Sturbridge Village, Plymouth, and Williamsburg. Other great examples of historical decorations can be seen by visiting some of the homes of the early presidents, such as George Washington's Mt. Vernon or Thomas Jefferson's Monticello. These restorations are wonderful tributes to our past. Take the opportunity to visit them should you ever have the chance.

There are also many castles and museums around the world that exemplify historical decoration, such as the many European castles.

In this LIFEPAC®, you will learn about some of the more important historical periods of decoration and about the changes that have brought us to modern interior decoration.

You will also be given the opportunity to develop and polish your skills at designing and decorating your own bedroom, at least on paper. In order to do this, we will review the elements and principles of design as they relate to interior decorating. You will learn specific techniques for interior design and special treatments to enhance your endeavors. You will learn to use two- and three-dimensional effects to enrich your efforts.

The last section of this LIFEPAC will give you a chance to show your skill at sewing a pillow that will complement the bedroom you have designed. This LIFEPAC should challenge you by sending you down the path of a new and exciting adventure.

---

**Note:** All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given in the glossary.



# I. A BRIEF HISTORY OF INTERIOR DECORATION

As we look at the history of interior decoration, we will divide the information into the following sections: continental decoration, English decoration, traditional American decoration, and twentieth-century decoration. It will be easy to see the strong influence the continental countries of France, Germany, and Spain had on American decor. However, no country has influenced American interior decoration as much as England. English period styles of furniture and decorations are used in many American homes, with either original antiques or reproductions.

## Section Objectives

**Review these objectives.** When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Gain knowledge in the history of furniture and interior design.
2. Identify pieces of furniture and interior decor from the various periods and countries.
3. Gain an understanding of how the interior decorations of other countries influenced American interior decorations.

## CONTINENTAL DESIGN

**France.** France, a leader in clothing design, is also considered a leader in Europe of interior furniture design. The French designs of interior decoration have long been considered elegant and refined. Many of the French styles are named for the political period in which they appeared, therefore, much of the furniture carried the name of the king or queen who reigned during that period.



**Baroque**

The decor of Louis XIV (1643-1715) was grand and massive, designed for palaces and castles. It was heavy and masculine with ornate and lavish **embellishments** of animal forms, nature, and mythology. Costly decorations including **marquetry** with tortoise shell, ivory, pearls, and brass **veneers** were used; these had originated in Italy in the tenth century. The use of **gilt**, strong colors, and velvet fabric with oversized patterns were other examples of this period. **Tapestries** were used as a backdrop to throne-like chairs. The style of the day was known as **baroque**.



**Louis XV chair**

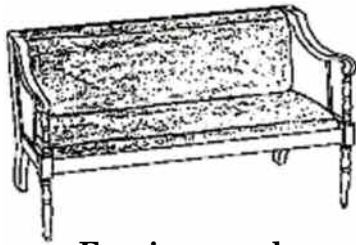
During the reign of Louis XV (1715-1774), the aristocrats moved into the city (Paris) apartments. Therefore, the designers began making small and intimate furniture styles that would fit better in these smaller accommodations. The aristocrats wanted elaborate design so that their prestige and riches would still be exemplified. The style of the period was known as **rococo**. Rococo's distinct attribute was the rejection of classical **motif** in favor of those based on asymmetrical arrangements of shells, rocks, flowers and vegetation, scrolls and curves. Interior decorators often papered or painted the walls during this period with elaborate floral patterns in pastel shades of pinks, greens, and gold. A feature of the furniture of this period were carved curved-line decorations. One example that is still popular today is the "cabriole," which is when the leg of the table or chair is carved with an out-curved



**Cabriole leg**



**Neoclassic table**



**Empire couch**



**French Provincial**



**Panetiere**



**Pennsylvania Dutch**

knee and an in-curved ankle in the shape of an inverted S-curve. It usually terminated in what resembled the foot of an animal. The **chaise lounge** was also developed at this time.

During the reign of Louis XVI (1774-1792), the ancient Roman city of Pompeii was excavated. This inspired an interest in Greek and Roman furnishings. Patterns became simplified and geometric. Curves were straightened out (straight legs) and lines became more slender and delicate with an emphasis on vertical lines (rectangular forms). **Fluting** was used for decorative accent. Because of the revival of the Greek and Roman influence in the furniture and artwork, this period became known as **neoclassic**. It carried right into the Empire period.

Napoleon reigned during the Empire period (1804-1815). He tried to turn Paris into a replica of ancient Rome. Decorative features from Egypt, Crete, Greece, and Rome entered the repertoire of Napoleonic craftsmen. The best examples of the neoclassic design of the Empire period in interior decorations can be found in the table legs which were copies of Greek and Roman temple columns. Greek **sphinxes** were used for arms of chairs, and classical scrolls were used for chair backs.

French Provincial furniture originated in the provinces of France rather than in the capital, Paris. Although the French Provincial furniture has some of the elegance of the Paris furniture it imitated, it is cruder in proportion. Some Provincial pieces were made to fulfill a specific need of the villager that was not needed in the Paris apartment. One example of furniture that was made in Provincial style and in no other, is the **panetiere**, a cabinet for storing bread. The French Provincial style of furniture is still quite popular today whether it is an original antique or a modern reproduction.

**Germanic Countries.** Germany was made up of cities, villages, and land joined only by a common language until the end of the nineteenth century. Until then there was no governing body or central authority to influence art and decorative design. German kings, dukes, and counts looked to Paris for their palace decorations, and the peasants designed their own decorations.

German peasant designs were characterized by geometric shapes, usually angular and heavy, and were evidenced in the cut of the furniture. Even the designs painted on the furniture, such as birds and flowers, were flat geometric forms. This style, however, creates a cozy, warm atmosphere. The German peasant style influenced the Pennsylvania Dutch of America.

The Biedermeier style of furniture was named after Father Biedermeier, who was a solid German citizen with a large family. Humorous poems were written about his middle-class values and way of life. The Biedermeier style is a neutral, practical style of furniture fashioned after the Empire decorations of France and qualities of the German peasant furniture. It is the middle-class form of the Empire style.



**Biedermeier table**

**Spain.** Spanish furniture was influenced by the Moors, Renaissance craftsmen, and practicality. Since the Islamic religion forbids the use of human or animal forms in its art, the decorations were plain and had a strong sense of geometric pattern. The Renaissance craftsmen produced heavily proportioned furniture in which line dominated over surface decoration. The Spanish used wood salvaged from their ships to make furniture. The Spanish style of furniture has a feeling of weight, mass, and color; it is solid and dark. The Spanish designers were the first to use *wainscot*, which is wood or tile paneling reaching partway up a wall. For decades, Spanish interior decoration has been adapted in homes in the southwestern United States and California.



**Spanish chair**



**Answer the following.**

1.1 Explain the difference between furniture from the reigns of Louis XIV and Louis XV. What caused this change to come about?

---

---

1.2 What historical event influenced the furniture style during the reign of Louis XVI?

---

---

1.3 How did French Provincial styles differ from their Parisian counterparts?

---

---

1.4 Pennsylvania Dutch furniture was crafted by whom? Briefly describe their work.

---

---

1.5 What three things influenced Spanish-style furniture?

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

1.6 Describe several characteristics of Spanish-style furniture.

---

---



### Match the terms.

- |      |       |                    |                   |
|------|-------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1.7  | _____ | fluting            | a. Louis XIV      |
| 1.8  | _____ | panetiere          | b. Louis XV       |
| 1.9  | _____ | Cabriole leg       | c. Louis XVI      |
| 1.10 | _____ | wainscot           | d. Napoleon       |
| 1.11 | _____ | baroque            | e. Provincial     |
| 1.12 | _____ | Pennsylvania Dutch | f. German peasant |
| 1.13 | _____ | Empire             | g. Biedermeier    |
| 1.14 | _____ | neutral style      | h. Spanish        |

## ENGLISH DESIGN

**Early English (before 1750).** Historical events and explorations, changing culture, and strong personalities and preferences influenced the English design just as it had on the continent. Just as the continental styles influenced the English design, the English designs were highly influential to other parts of the world, especially the British colonies.



**Tudor-style table**

Tudor, Elizabethan, Jacobean, and William and Mary are names of English styles in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They are the names of families and monarchs who ruled during this time. It is the period of time of the English colonization of the Eastern seaboard of the United States. Houses of this time period were built “half-timbered”; the spaces between the heavy wood supports of the building were filled with **stucco**. They had heavy beamed ceilings and dark wood paneling. Furniture was built for strength and practicality. Table legs were thick and chair backs were heavy. Grinling Gibbons was a wood carver in England at the end of the seventeenth century. He carved heavy intricate decorations into wood that was used for paneling, fireplace mantel decorations, and frames of paintings and mirrors.

**Queen Anne (early 18th century).** Queen Anne is applied to the interior decorations of the early eighteenth century, coinciding with Louis XV in France. Again, the aristocrats wanted the same elaborate royal designs as used in their estates only scaled down for the smaller rooms of their city apartments. The furniture had many curved lines but was considerably more simple because ornate carving was abandoned. The English designers borrowed the cabriole chair leg from the French; however, the chair leg was redesigned to terminate in a “claw and ball.” This was a table, desk, or chair leg carved as the foot of an animal grasping a ball in its claws.



**Claw and ball**





**Chippendale chair**

In the Queen Anne period, two types of furniture styles appeared that are still popular today. The Windsor chair has curved lines and is informal in appearance. It has a curved back and arms for a comfortable fit.

The other furniture style that appeared in the late eighteenth century (the end of the Queen Anne period) was designed by a father and son, both named Thomas Chippendale. They adapted many of the designs of the period and borrowed heavily from French Louis XV rococo designs. They used curving lines and elaborate decorations and incorporated Chinese motifs in their decorations.



**Windsor chair**

**Neoclassic or Georgian.** Once again, the period from 1750 to 1820 was known as the “neoclassic” period because of the excavation of the ancient Roman city of Pompeii. The English furniture design of this time period was known as “Georgian” after the kings George I through IV. Furniture was designed in enormous scale with dramatic colors, gilded surfaces, and marble tabletops. The great lion-paw feet persisted. Veneer and **inlay** replaced carving as the dominant decoration, and straight legs replaced the cabriole leg.



**Hepplewhite chair**

The Adams brothers became famous for copies of interior decorations found in the excavations of Pompeii. They designed a fireplace mantel that was supported by temple columns, and the Greek vase shapes were prevalent in their decorations.

Both George Hepplewhite and Thomas Sheraton were furniture designers of this time as well. Hepplewhite used simple, graceful lines and distinct chair backs. The shield-back chair is associated with Hepplewhite, as is the painted motif of feathers and wheat occasionally found on the back. Sheraton used more straight lines. The Sheraton chairs generally



**Sheraton dresser**

have a rectangular or shield-back with an urn or lyre-shaped **splats**.



**Victorian-style bead lamps**

**Victorian (1837-1901).** The Victorian period of English design suffered greatly. Historical reasons explain the particular lack of taste of this period. The Industrial Revolution made it possible to manufacture furniture by machine, cheapening the quality of workmanship. With this ability to make furniture by machine came new materials; applied ornamentation out of metal and wood replaced carved designs. Since Queen Victoria was a puritanical person, as was the society she ruled, sentimentality ruled interior decor during this period. Sweetness, prettiness, and picturesqueness replaced the restrained taste and simple-but-sturdy proportions of earlier periods. These are not good design principles for interior

decorations. The Victorian designers attempted to borrow designs from various time eras and used them together. This borrowing of ideas is called **eclecticism**.

The results of Victorian design were often confusing, lacking in taste, cluttered, used a variety of styles, and left no place in the room where you could rest.



**Answer the following.**

1.15

Define “half-timbered.”

---

---

1.16

What feature did the Queen Anne-style furniture borrow from the French? \_\_\_\_\_

How did they change it? \_\_\_\_\_

1.17

Describe a Windsor chair.

---

1.18

What kind of motif did Chippendales incorporate into their design?

---

1.19

List three designers that contributed to the neoclassic style of English design.

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

1.20

List several features that are shared by both Hepplewhite and Sheraton styles.

---

---

1.21

Describe the Hepplewhite chair back style.

---

1.22

What influence did the Industrial Revolution have on interior decorating and the furniture produced in this period?

---

---

---

1.23

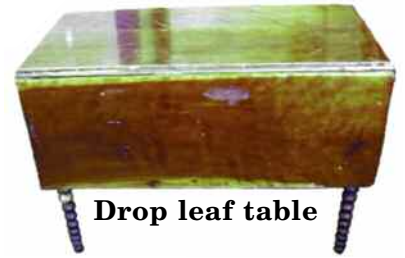
Define *eclecticism*.

---

---

## TRADITIONAL AMERICAN DESIGN

All styles of furniture made during the colonial and early national periods of America ultimately derived from European sources. They were usually taken from the lesser gentry, not the elaborate costly furniture made for royalty and the aristocrats.



**Drop leaf table**

American furniture displays regional differences and ethnic diversity. For example, Massachusetts and Rhode Island derived their furniture styles from the English. Pennsylvania was settled by German-speaking countries so their furniture styles derived from the Germans and Dutch. Spain was a major influence on the styles in the Southwest and the French in the Mississippi Valley.

**Early American.** The first settlers to America faced vast areas of pine forests. Since they had to clear many of these trees in order to make room to build homesteads, it is only logical that most of their homes and furnishings were made of pine wood. Most of their designs were based on the William and Mary style which is what the baroque style is known as today. The early American designs were more simple and less decorative, however. They were extremely practical and space saving. Examples of some of the space-saving furniture are the drop-leaf table, table/chair combination, and the storage chest benches.

In general, the Early American design can be described as the seventeenth English provincial style. Because most early settlers had only furniture for home decoration, any other decorations were practical. They included pewter bowls and mugs or the copper and iron cooking utensils for the kitchen. Overall, the early American designs created a cozy, informal atmosphere.

**Georgian (colonial).** A few generations after the first settlers had come to America, bigger and more refined homes were built in the towns that had replaced the villages. This period is referred to as “colonial” and corresponds to the reigns of King George I, II, and III of England. The Queen Anne style was the true inspiration for America interior decoration. In 1754 Chippendale published a book of furniture, so the craftsmen no longer had to rely on memory for furniture making. The first rocking chair, truly an American piece of furniture, was invented by a Shaker craftsman. It was called the Boston rocker because it originated in New England.

**Federal “neoclassic.”** By the time the American Revolution had been fought and won, a new decorative design had appeared in Europe; the “neoclassic” designs of the Adams Brothers, Hepplewhite, and Sheraton. It was called “federal” style in America because it was the style of the new federation of states known as the United States. This style continued well into the nineteenth century.



**Duncan Phyfe chair**

Duncan Phyfe is the most well known name in American furniture. His designs followed the same simple lines as Sheraton; table legs, chair backs, and sofa arms had gentle curves and the legs often ended in animal feet. He used rosettes, lyre shapes, **cornucopias**, and garlands to decorate his furniture pieces.

Another furniture designer of the federal period was Lambert Hitchcock. He is best known for his uniquely styled chair. His chairs were made completely of wood, though sometimes they had a cane seat. The unique quality of his chairs was the finish he gave them. They were painted black with gold stenciling. The stenciling was of patriotic symbols or of a country motif.



**Hitchcock chairs**

**Shakers.** The Shakers were a religious sect that flourished in the nineteenth century. They had fled to America from England because of religious persecution. They lived in communes in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Kentucky. They based their furniture on the Early colonial styles of American furniture; function and simplicity were stressed. The natural wood grain was emphasized, not stained or lacquered, and it was void of embellishments. The unique contributions of the Shakers were the built-in cupboards and dressers, cot-like beds on rollers, and the cast-iron stove.



**Shaker chair**

**Victorian America (1840-1900) “sentimentalism.”** Many of the classic ideas in decorations were replaced by this “new” style of imitations of Gothic and Renaissance designs. The American Victorian period was more forbidding than the English, due to its use of dark colors. To avoid clutter, modern designers recommend using individual items from Victorian decoration as a single furnishing in a modern room rather than decorating an entire room or home with it.



**Answer the following.**

1.24 List several features of Early American furniture.

\_\_\_\_\_

1.25 Give two examples of space-saving furniture.

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

1.26 What are two examples of practical decorations Early Americans would have used?

\_\_\_\_\_

1.27 In the United States, the Federal style included the designs of which four Englishmen?

\_\_\_\_\_

1.28 Who was the most famous American furniture maker? \_\_\_\_\_

1.29 List several characteristics of his designs.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

1.30 What was unique about a Hitchcock chair?

---

---

1.31 Who were the Shakers? \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

1.32 Describe the Shaker furniture style.

---

---

1.33 List two of their unique contributions.

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

1.34 How did the Victorian style of America differ from the same style in England?

---

---



## TWENTIETH-CENTURY DESIGN

It became apparent to designers that the Victorian period produced furniture of lesser quality made from unoriginal designs. Most designs were poor reproductions of the well-crafted pieces made before the industrial revolution. Instead of trying to recreate the beauty of hand-carved furniture, twentieth-century designers developed new designs suitable for machine production.

Twentieth-century artistic designers created original designs which reflected their time, letting materials and technology guide them toward their goal. Their creations reflect many of the ideas of modern art and are international in spirit.

We will begin at the first of the century and examine some of the movements in design and some of the important contributions made by designers of different countries.



**Tiffany lamp reproduction**

**Art Nouveau.** The Art Nouveau style was inspired from the paintings of French artists such as Gauguin and Toulouse-Lautrec. It literally translates as “new art.” It was characterized by flowing lines of plant forms. The leading name in European Art Nouveau was Henry van de Velde who designed fabric, lamps, and furniture. In America, Louis Tiffany led the way by creating lamps, vases, and stained glass windows.

**The Bauhaus.** The Bauhaus was originally a school of art in Germany that believed in mass production and economy of materials, which incorporated designs for that purpose. The Bauhaus movement was dedicated to the idea that “form follows function.” Marcel Breuer studied at the school and stayed on as an instructor in the machine shop of the school. He designed a tubular steel chair to be produced by machine. Today, we might see examples of Breuer’s designs in office and lawn furniture.



**Tubular chair, 1930s**

**International Style.** When the Nazis came to power in Germany, they closed the Bauhaus school. As a result, many of its members immigrated to the U. S. Their creative ideas soon influenced American home furnishing and architecture. Ludwig Mies van der Rohe was the director of the Bauhaus before the Nazis closed it. In America he was famous for his architectural skills; he designed skyscrapers in Chicago. He is known for his influence in promoting the international style where the catch phrase was “less is more.” The chair (the bent-steel chair) he designed joined that of Marcel Breuer to become one of the most influential products of the German Bauhaus.



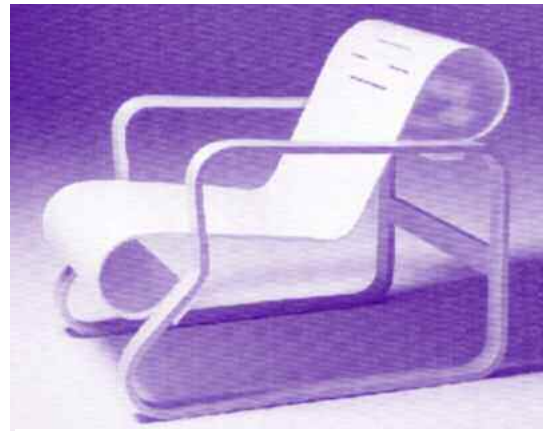
**A room by Raymond Loewy, 1934**

**Art Deco.** This style was named after the *Exposition Internatiaeonale des Arts Decoratifs*, which was held in Paris in 1925. It is a modernistic style characterized by bold outlines, streamline forms, zigzags, and patterns suggestive of modern machinery. The Chrysler Building and Radio City Music Hall in New York City are great examples of Art Deco architecture. Furniture, paintings, and glassware were also created in this style.

**Scandinavian designs.** Scandinavian designs of the twentieth century were machine-crafted. Simplicity of design is the characteristic of this group. Alvar Aalto from Finland created a bent plywood chair.

**Italian Design.** The Italians since the 1960s have brought great improvement and refinements to “modular furniture.” Modular furniture is furniture with individual units that may be interchanged to make different arrangements. Modular furniture is used in doctors’ offices and schools where versatility of movable, interlocking chairs is important.

**American Design.** Since World War II, America has been a leader in the creation of modern home designs. Eero Saarinen, a famous American architect, designed a plastic shell chair. He did away with chair and table legs and designed a single pedestal base cast in plastic.



**Bent plywood chair**

Charles Eames designed molded plywood and metal furniture. His plastic chair, designed in 1941, is still popular today. It’s another great example of using new materials for durable, streamlined furniture.

Of course, the computer age has required furniture designers to create special furniture for the home as well as the office for computer equipment.

There has been a revival of Early American design. The country style so popular today is an attempt to recall the homier, old-fashioned look of times gone by.

It will be interesting to see what the twenty-first century architects and interior designers will create for the future.



**Answer the following.**

- 1.35 What does *Art Nouveau* mean? \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.36 Who led the Art Nouveau movement in the United States? \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.37 What are his best-known works? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 1.38 Marcel Breuer was famous for what style of construction? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 1.39 List several furniture pieces in which we might see Breuer’s ideas today.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 1.40 Who was the leader of the International style who coined the phrase “less is more”?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 1.41 In what city did Art Deco originate? \_\_\_\_\_

1.42 What two famous buildings in New York City represent Art Deco architectural style?

---

1.43 Who created the Scandinavian-designed bent plywood chair?

---

1.44 Modular furniture is associated with what country's designers?

---

1.45 What designer created the single pedestal base for chairs and tables?

---



**Complete the activity.**

1.46 For this activity, you will need 15 3" x 5" cards. Label each card with the time periods listed below. Cut out pictures of furniture from decorating magazines, catalogs, and furniture sale ads, and glue them on the appropriate card. Explain why you think each piece of furniture belongs in the time period you have assigned it. What characteristics does it have that identifies it as belonging to this time period?

Louis XV or Louis XVI

Pennsylvania Dutch

Queen Anne

Chippendale

Sheraton

Hitchcock chair

Shaker

an Early American room

French Provincial

Spanish

Windsor chair

Hepplewhite


Victorian

Duncan Phyfe

Federal

**Example:**

*Victorian Era*



*Characteristics:*

- Overstuffed Cushions*
- Eclectic Styling*
- Ornately-Carved Wood*



**Adult Check**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Initial**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**



Review the material in this section in preparation for the Self Test. The Self Test will check your mastery of this particular section. The items missed on this Self Test will indicate specific areas where restudy is needed for mastery.



## SELF TEST 1

Write the correct word in the appropriate space (each answer, 4 points).

Breuer

Duncan Phyfe

Federal

German peasants

Hepplewhite

Hitchcock

Louis XIV

Louis XV

Napoleon

Shakers

- 1.01 During the reign of \_\_\_\_\_ the decor was grand and massive and the ornate and lavish style of the day was baroque.
- 1.02 During the 18th century \_\_\_\_\_'s reign developed a rococo style with flowing serpentine curves.
- 1.03 The decorative style known as *Empire* refers to the French Empire of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.04 Pennsylvania Dutch furniture was crafted by \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.05 \_\_\_\_\_ is best known for the shield back chair.
- 1.06 \_\_\_\_\_ is noted for use of lyre motif, cornucopia legs, and pedestal bases.
- 1.07 The \_\_\_\_\_ made furniture that was simple, using straight lines and no stain or lacquer.
- 1.08 A \_\_\_\_\_ chair would be painted black with gold-stenciled decoration.
- 1.09 The \_\_\_\_\_ style of furniture was the result of the American Revolution.
- 1.010 \_\_\_\_\_ designed a chair of tubular construction.

Answer true or false (each answer, 4 points).

- 1.011 \_\_\_\_\_ Biedermeier is the name of a famous German furniture designer.
- 1.012 \_\_\_\_\_ The first rocking chair was designed by Windsor.
- 1.013 \_\_\_\_\_ Duncan Phyfe was the most famous American furniture maker.
- 1.014 \_\_\_\_\_ Chippendale is known for curving lines and Chinese motifs.
- 1.015 \_\_\_\_\_ Louis Tiffany led the Art Nouveau movement in the U.S.

Answer the following (each answer, 5 points).

- 1.016 What historical event influenced the furniture style during the reign of Louis XVI?

---

---

1.017 What is *wainscot* and what style of interior uses it often?

---

---

1.018 What feature did the Queen Anne-style furniture borrow from the French?

---

---

1.019 List the four designers who contributed to the “neoclassic” style.

---

---

1.020 Define *eclecticism*.

---

---

1.021 Give two examples of space-saving furniture.

---

---

1.022 How did the Victorian style in America differ from the same style in England?

---

---

**Essay Question** (answer, 5 points).

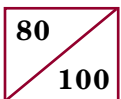
1.023 What influence did the Industrial Revolution have on interior decorating and the furniture produced in this period?

---

---

---

---



Score \_\_\_\_\_

Adult Check \_\_\_\_\_

Initial \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_