

William Hogarth: Artist and Storyteller 1697-1764

Vocabulary exercises



Use the text of the story to help you work out the meanings of the words in these vocabulary exercises. The exercises correspond to the sections of the text.

Introduction and Early Life

Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. satire | being considered socially acceptable |
| 2. brutal | be the first person to do something new |
| 3. respectability | a sum of money that someone owes |
| 4. hypocrisy | a way of criticising a person, idea or institution by using humour to show their faults or weaknesses |
| 5. pioneer something | an official statement that allows prisoners to go free |
| 6. confine someone | direct and clear about something unpleasant; not thinking of people's feelings |
| 7. debt | keep someone in a small or closed space |
| 8. amnesty | behaviour in which someone pretends to have moral standards that they do not actually have |
| 9. struggle | a hard fight to achieve something |

Becoming an artist and Marriage

1. Hogarth was **sociable** and enjoyed observing human behaviour.

What is the meaning of **sociable**?

- a) hates people
- b) likes to please people
- c) depresses people
- d) enjoys spending time with people

2. He knew the **exuberant** life of the London streets.

What is the meaning of **exuberant**?

- a) full of energy and excitement
- b) dangerous
- c) noisy
- d) incredibly busy

3. Sir James Thornhill was responsible for the **spectacular** decoration of the inner dome of St Paul's Cathedral.

What is the meaning of **spectacular**?

- a) colourful
- b) very impressive
- c) detailed
- d) beautiful

4. Hogarth and Jane got married without the **consent** of Jane's father.

What is the meaning of **consent**?

- a) blessing
- b) help
- c) permission
- d) financial assistance

5. Despite an initial **rift**, Hogarth and Thornhill were later to become friends.

What is the meaning of **rift**?

- a) a serious disagreement that stops a relationship from continuing
- b) a difference in wealth
- c) a difference in class
- d) a legal battle

6. Hogarth and Thornhill were later to become **collaborators**.

What is the meaning of **collaborator**?

- a) best friend
- b) business partner
- c) someone who works with another person to produce something
- d) relative by marriage

7. Unmarried mothers couldn't support their children because of extreme social **stigma**.

What is the meaning of **stigma**?

- a) feelings of disapproval that people have about certain ways of behaving
- b) class differences
- c) poverty and homelessness
- d) inability to cope with pressure

A Harlot's Progress

1. Moll Hackabout left her home for the **allure** of the city.

What is the meaning of **allure**?

- a) the opportunity to find work
- b) the quality of being attractive and exciting
- c) the chance to escape country life
- d) the architectural delights

2. Moll was **trapped** in a life of **degradation** and **despair**.

Could she escape? Did she have a positive experience? How did she feel?

3. Each scene serves as a moral warning about the consequences of **vice** and corruption.

What is the meaning of **vice**?

- a) financial irregularity
- b) madness
- c) getting into trouble
- d) evil or immoral behaviour

4. People were well-known to the public because they were recently involved in **scandals**.

What is a **scandal**?

- a) a kind and generous offer to charity
- b) a court case
- c) behaviour that people think is morally or legally wrong and shocking
- d) a love affair with a married person

5. The original set of paintings of *A Harlot's Progress* caused a **sensation**.

How did people react to it?

- a) they were shocked
- b) they were surprised and excited
- c) they complained loudly
- d) they protested in the streets

6. The paintings brought **critical acclaim**.

What does this mean?

- a) the paintings were widely praised
- b) the paintings were widely copied
- c) the paintings were destroyed
- d) the paintings were widely criticised

7. Hogarth invited **subscriptions** to a series of prints.

What is a **subscription**?

- a) a one-off payment to buy something
- b) a regular payment to receive something
- c) a lottery
- d) a sale of goods

Moving home and business

1. Hogarth made money from **commissions**. What is a **commission**?

- a) a formal request to somebody to design or paint something for them
- b) a job working for someone very important
- c) a business relationship
- d) a corrupt arrangement with an official authority

2. It was time to set up in his own **premises**. What are **premises**?

- a) artists' studios
- b) a building and land owned or used by a business
- c) houses that can be rented out to make money
- d) property in an expensive area

3. They moved away from the increasingly **disreputable** Covent Garden.

What does **disreputable** mean?

- a) very expensive
- b) overcrowded
- c) dishonest and bad
- d) dirty and noisy

4. They moved to the nearby **salubrious** and fashionable Leicester Fields.

What is the meaning of **salubrious**?

- a) luxurious and expensive
- b) posh and full of rich people
- c) up-and-coming
- d) pleasant to live in; clean and healthy

Southwark Fair

Southwark Fair was a **riotous** carnival. What does **riotous** mean?

- a) people were protesting in the street
- b) people were attempting to overthrow the government
- c) there was lots of singing and dancing and people wearing costumes
- d) noisy, exciting and enjoyable in an uncontrolled way

A Rake's Progress

Match these words with their definitions.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. miserly | playing games of chance for money; betting on horses, etc |
| 2. fortune | the things, especially bad things, that have happened or will happen to people |
| 3. squander | hating to spend money |
| 4. gambling | being forced to stay in a closed space or prison |
| 5. fate | (old-fashioned) having a serious mental illness |
| 6. confinement | a large amount of money |
| 7. descent | waste money or time in a stupid or careless way |
| 8. madness | going down |

St Bartholomew's Hospital

1. Hogarth had a genuine **philanthropic desire** to contribute to the hospital.

What does this mean?

- a) He wanted to help the poor and needy
- b) He wanted to practise medicine
- c) He wanted to get his name on one of the buildings
- d) He wanted the hospital to buy his paintings

2. Hogarth wanted his work to be seen by **prospective clients**.

Who are **prospective clients**? a) potential customers
b) existing customers
c) wealthy customers
d) friendly customers

3. Hogarth wanted his work to be seen in a **prestigious location**.

What is a **prestigious location**? a) expensive place
b) medical place
c) respected and admired place
d) officially sanctioned place

4. Hogarth's paintings were accepted **in lieu of** a donation.

What does **in lieu of** mean? a) as well as
b) instead of
c) after
d) before

5. Hogarth received commissions for portraits of **eminent physicians**.

Who are **eminent physicians**? a) famous and respected doctors
b) dishonest and disreputable doctors
c) unqualified and inexperienced doctors
d) brilliant and well-paid doctors

Engravers' Copyright Act

1. The success of *A Harlot's Progress* resulted in **pirated copies**. What are **pirated copies**?

- a) good quality copies
- b) bad quality copies
- c) copies produced without permission
- d) copies produced with permission

2. The pirated copies were produced by **unscrupulous** print sellers.

- What is the meaning of **unscrupulous**?
- a) very successful
 - b) very helpful
 - c) honest
 - d) dishonest

3. Hogarth **lobbied** Parliament for greater legal control over the reproduction of artists' work.

What is the meaning of **lobbied**?

- a) he paid his Member of Parliament a lot of money
- b) he tried to persuade the government to introduce a new law
- c) he created a new Act of Parliament himself
- d) he went to court to get a new law passed

The Foundling Hospital

Match these words with their meanings.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. genre | make a formal request to someone in authority |
| 2. humble | someone who starts a new organisation |
| 3. underprivileged | having a low social position |
| 4. exploited | left and no longer wanted |
| 5. petition (v) | a person who supports a charity and whose name is used to raise funds |
| 6. establishment | a particular type of literature, art, film or music |
| 7. abandoned | having less money and fewer opportunities than most people in society |
| 8. scorned | used and treated unfairly |
| 9. founding member | dismissed as stupid or not worthy of respect |
| 10. patron | the act of starting or creating something that is meant to last for a long time |

Hogarth and Coram **had to make their own way in the world**.

Did they have an easy life growing up?

Marriage à la mode

1. Hogarth presents a satirical view of the **hollowness** of high society.

What is the meaning of **hollowness**? a) being without real value; emptiness

b) lacking seriousness

c) being without morals

d) lacking meaning

2. Hogarth presents a satirical view of the hollowness of **high society**.

What is '**high society**'?

a) the members of Parliament

b) the royal family

c) the people who live in tall buildings

d) rich, powerful and fashionable people

3. The series illustrates the **pitfalls** of a marriage based on financial gain rather than love.

What are **pitfalls**?

a) advantages

b) disadvantages

c) dangers or difficulties, especially those that are hidden at first

d) problems that may arise with the in-laws



O the Roast Beef of Old England ('The Gate of Calais') 1748

Match the words with their definitions. Use the picture below to help you find some of them.



- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. fortifications | a large group of noisy people who are or may become violent |
| 2. suspected | taken by the police to a police station |
| 3. spying | a member of a Roman Catholic religious community |
| 4. arrested | believed to be guilty of something, although there is no definite proof |
| 5. rabble | a back leg and loin of an animal that has four legs, eaten as food |
| 6. scrawny | collecting secret information about another country |
| 7. friar | produce a lot of saliva in your mouth when you see or smell food |
| 8. salivate | very thin in a way that is not attractive |
| 9. haunch of beef | a tower or wall built to defend a place against attack |

Beer Street and Gin Lane

1. In 1751 the Gin Act was being passed by Parliament to try to **combat** the **rampant** addiction to the drink.

What is the meaning of **combat**?

- a) encourage
- b) discourage
- c) fight
- d) stop

2. What is the meaning of **rampant**? a) spreading everywhere in an uncontrolled way

- b) seriously dangerous
- c) religiously forbidden
- d) causing all kinds of health problems

3. Gin was mainly **consumed** by poor people.

What is the meaning of **consumed**?

- a) bought
- b) drunk
- c) made
- d) liked

4. Hogarth engraved *Beer Street* to show a happy city drinking the 'good' **beverage**, English beer.

What is a **beverage**?

- a) an alcoholic drink
- b) a soft drink
- c) a cold drink
- d) any kind of drink except water

5. As a more **potent liquor**, gin caused more problems for society.

What is the meaning of **potent**?

- a) enjoyable and relaxing
- b) having a strong effect on your body or mind
- c) effective at relieving pain
- d) destructive

6. What is the meaning of **liquor**?

- a) strong alcoholic drink
- b) drink made from herbs
- c) healthy drink
- d) drink to be avoided at all costs

7. People are shown as healthy, happy and **prosperous** in Beer Street.

What is the meaning of **prosperous**?

- a) enjoying life
- b) drinking safely
- c) working hard
- d) rich and successful

8. In Gin Lane they are scrawny, lazy and **careless**.

What is the meaning of **careless**?

- a) not working
- b) unintelligent
- c) not paying attention and making mistakes
- d) not eating enough

9. The woman who lets her baby fall to its death **echoes** the tale of Judith Dufour.

- What is the meaning of **echoes**?
- a) repeats a similar event
 - b) is more serious than another event
 - c) is less serious than another event
 - d) makes a similar noise

10. Judith Dufour **strangled** her baby so she could sell its clothes for gin money.

- What is the meaning of **strangled**?
- a) gave away
 - b) killed by squeezing the throat and neck
 - c) undressed
 - d) had it adopted



The Humours of an Election and Self-Portrait 1757-58



Match these words
with their pictures:

peak

mock

wig

urinate



Later life and legacy

1. Hogarth had a **paralytic seizure**.

What is the meaning of **paralytic**?

- a) very serious
- b) unable to move
- c) deadly
- d) unable to walk

2. What is a **seizure**?

- a) a sudden attack of an illness, especially one that affects the brain
- b) inability to paint any more
- c) a serious bout of depression
- d) inability to come up with new ideas

3. Hogarth **depicted** the end of his own artistic world.

What is the meaning of **depicted**?

- a) predicted
- b) painted
- c) drew
- d) showed an image

4. He **intended** it as the end piece to the bound collection of his prints.

What is the meaning of **intended**?

- a) wanted
- b) designed
- c) planned
- d) provided

5. The figure of Time is **slumped** next to a **cracked palette**.

What is the meaning of **slumped**?

- a) sitting down heavily, not upright
- b) feeling very depressed
- c) not looking forward to the future
- d) about to die

6. What is the meaning of **cracked**? a) broken
b) in lots of pieces
c) damaged with lines in its surface but not completely broken
d) useless

7. What is a **palette**? a) a tool used for cutting grass
b) a board used by an artist to mix colours
c) a wooden sign
d) a tree stump

8. It is often interpreted as Hogarth expressing his **exhaustion**, **isolation** and despair.

What is the meaning of **exhaustion**? a) depression
b) extreme tiredness
c) the state of being completely fed up
d) anger

9. What is the meaning of **isolation**? a) irritation
b) annoyance
c) hopelessness
d) loneliness

10. Maybe he was **forecasting** his own death.

What is the meaning of **forecast**? a) plan
b) tell people about
c) arrange
d) predict

11. Hogarth was a **pugnacious** man.

What is the meaning of **pugnacious**? a) wanting to fight or argue with other people
b) creative
c) with a mind of his own
d) very generous

12. He was **eager** to fight any members of the London art world.

What is the meaning of **eager**? a) against
b) interested and excited
c) not willing
d) not able

13. He was often mocked by **critics**.

Who are **critics**? a) best friends
b) enemies
c) people who are jealous
d) people who express opinions about books, music, art etc.

14. However, he made a number of friends who remained **loyal**.

What is the meaning of **loyal**? a) friendly
b) helpful
c) supportive
d) faithful

15. Nevertheless, he died a **bitter** man.

What is the meaning of **bitter**?

- a) angry and unhappy because he felt he had been treated unfairly
- b) very happy because he had been successful
- c) depressed because he thought he should have done better
- d) happy because he thought he was better than everyone else

16. Following the **expiry** of her husband's copyrights, Jane was awarded a pension.

What is the meaning of **expiry**?

- a) introduction
- b) failure
- c) start date
- d) end date