Film Studies 20 things to (re)learn over Xmas

- 1. Which critic of Weimar cinema suggested that the films of the era depicted a nation 'wavering between tyranny and chaos' and what does this mean?
- 2. What did the contemporary critic Anton Kaes mean when he called the key Weimar films, 'shell-shock cinema'?



- 3. What do these words mean: bourgeois, proletariat, tsarist, typage?
- 4. What was the Schufftan process and where was it used?
- 5. What is the Kuleshov effect and how is it done?
- 6. Which Weimar cinema director experimented with this 'unchained camera' (a name given by the critic Lotte Eisner) and what does this actually mean?
- 7. Playful use of film as a medium, frequent self reference, documentary focus on form as well as subject matter which film does this describe?
- 8. What are Eisenstein's five types of montage and what do they mean? Examples please.
- 9. Give examples of Eisenstein's use of inflammatory images.
- 10. What was the Weimar 'street film' and what made the genre different to/consistent with the expressionist films? Give examples.
- 11. What contemporary art form was a strong influence on Soviet cinema of the 1920s?
- 12. What were some of the themes and styles of the expressionist art movement that strongly influenced Weimar cinema?
- 13. Stripes, angles and geometric forms sliced from the stark contrasts between light and shadow give examples of any of these in Eisenstein's films.
- 14. Who was Vera Baranovskaya and what is significant about her in 1920s cinema?

15. What is particularly characteristic about the performance style in Fritz Lang's *Metropolis*?

16. What was 'Kino Pravda', who used the phrase and what are some of its characteristics as a style?

17. Give examples of how somnambulism is shown in Weimar films **other than** The Cabinet of Dr Caligari.

18. What is a doppelganger and why is it such a recurring theme in Weimar cinema?

19. What is particularly characteristic about the Soviet film *The Fall of the Romanov Dynasty*?







