

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 1999

CLASSICAL ART

1. Which of the following buildings is found in Rome?
a. Pantheon b. Maison Carree c. Villa of the Mysteries d. Parthenon
2. Which style of Greek pottery is the oldest?
a. Proto-Corinthian b. red-figure c. black-figure d. Geometric
3. Which Greek city is famous for its Lion Gate?
a. Thebes b. Athens c. Corinth d. Mycenae
4. Which of the following orders of capital styles is the simplest?
a. Ionic b. Composite c. Doric d. Corinthian
5. Which temple contains an example of caryatids?
a. Erechtheum b. Parthenon c. Olympian Zeus d. Athena Nike
6. Which archaeologist discovered the golden mask of Agamemnon?
a. Evans b. Schliemann c. Blegen d. Chadwick
7. The Domus Aurea was built as a palace for
a. Caligula b. Nero c. Domitian d. Hadrian.
8. Which emperor's triumphal arch is located at the Via Sacra entrance to the Forum and celebrates his victory in the Jewish Wars?
a. Hadrian b. Constantine c. Septimius Severus d. Titus
9. To which temple did the Elgin Marbles originally belong?
a. Hephaestion b. Parthenon c. Aphaia d. Pythian Apollo
10. Who found and excavated the Mycenaean site at Pylos, the so-called "Palace of Nestor"?
a. Evans b. Dörpfeld c. Blegen d. Chadwick
11. Which building is **NOT** on the Athenian Acropolis?
a. Erechtheum b. Propylaea c. Hephaestion d. Temple of Athena Nike
12. Of what material was the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius made?
a. bronze b. limestone c. granite d. marble
13. What building material was used by the Romans but not by the Greeks?
a. brick b. wood c. stone d. concrete

14. Who was the sculptor of the statue of Zeus at Olympia?
a. Praxiteles b. Phidias c. Lysippus d. Kallias
15. Which sculptural work is associated with Polyclitus?
a. Doryphoros b. Cnidian Aphrodite c. Apoxyomenos d. Venus de Milo
16. The Treasury of Atreus originally served as a
a. storage room. b. fortress. c. tomb. d. palace.
17. Which emperor built a well-fortified palace laid out like a Roman colonial town?
a. Constantine b. Nero c. Hadrian d. Diocletian
18. Which emperor built the stadium now covered by the Piazza Navona?
a. Hadrian b. Titus c. Trajan d. Domitian
19. The emperor responsible for the Ara Pacis:
a. Augustus b. Trajan c. Constantine d. Marcus Aurelius
20. The intaglio and the cameo are forms of
a. portraiture. b. ornamental jewelry worn by women.
c. gem-engraving. d. religious ornaments.
21. Where was the Toreador Fresco found?
a. Saguntum b. Athens c. Thera d. Knossos
22. What style of sculpture would you find on the frieze from the altar of Zeus and Athena at Pergamum?
a. Hellenistic b. Classical c. Roman d. Archaic
23. What would you expect to find above the architrave in a Greek temple?
a. temenos b. stylobate c. volute d. triglyph
24. Because the finish on _____ painting was not durable, the vases were often used for grave offerings.
a. Geometric b. white-ground c. black-figure d. red-figure
25. The architect of the Propylaea:
a. Mnesicles b. Ictinus c. Callicrates d. Phidias
26. Towns such as Timgad in North Africa were laid out following the plan of a Roman military camp. What was the north-south axis road called?
a. pomerium b. decumanus c. cardo d. apotropaic

27. The subject of the Parthenon's metopes:
 - a. Panathenaic Procession
 - b. contest between Athena and Poseidon
 - c. birth of Athena
 - d. battle of the Lapiths and the Centaurs
28. Under which emperor was the Forum of Peace built?
 - a. Augustus
 - b. Tiberius
 - c. Vespasian
 - d. Trajan
29. The Colosseum was finished and dedicated by the emperor
 - a. Claudius.
 - b. Titus.
 - c. Nerva.
 - d. Commodus.
30. Mosaic tesserae were made from all of the following **EXCEPT**
 - a. wood.
 - b. marble.
 - c. tile.
 - d. glass.
31. What style of pottery is represented by the François Vase?
 - a. white-ground
 - b. red-figure
 - c. black-figure
 - d. Geometric
32. One of the architects of the Parthenon:
 - a. Callicrates
 - b. Phidias
 - c. Mnesicles
 - d. Polyclitus
33. A head of the nymph Arethusa often appeared on the coins of
 - a. Orchomenos.
 - b. Sparta.
 - c. Thebes.
 - d. Syracuse.
34. Which of the following is an architectural pun?
 - a. Pantheon
 - b. Temple of Venus and Rome
 - c. Forum of Augustus
 - d. Serapeum
35. The Battle of the Gods and the Giants appears on the
 - a. Temple of Aphaia on Aegina.
 - b. Column of Marcus Aurelius in Rome.
 - c. Treasury of the Siphnians at Delphi.
 - d. Temple of Artemis on Corfu.
36. Who is credited with making the Apollo of Veii?
 - a. Vulca
 - b. Euthymides
 - c. Polyclitus
 - d. Phidias
37. One of the most famous mosaics of antiquity is a copy of an original Greek painting depicting Alexander's victory at Issus. In which Pompeiian house was it found?
 - a. House of the Vettii
 - b. Villa of the Mysteries
 - c. House of the Faun
 - d. House of Fronto
38. To what approximate year are the Riace bronzes dated?
 - a. 560 B.C.
 - b. 460 B.C.
 - c. 360 B.C.
 - d. 260 B.C.
39. The original Colossus of Rhodes was said to be a statue of
 - a. Zeus.
 - b. Poseidon.
 - c. Helios.
 - d. Orion.

40. Exekias was a well-known vase painter. Which of the following is one of his most famous black-figure works?
a. Sarpedon Carried off the Battlefield b. Dionysus in a Ship c. the Chigi Vase
d. the Blinding of Polyphemus
41. Approximately how much of the Aurelian Wall remains standing?
a. one-half b. two-thirds c. one-quarter d. one-tenth
42. Who was the architect of the Basilica Ulpia?
a. Apollodorus b. Zenodorus c. Severus d. Agrippa
43. One of the odd characteristics of the Lapis Niger is that its inscription is written from right to left and then from left to right. What is the technical term for this?
a. dipinto b. anathyrosis c. opisthodomos d. boustrophedon
44. One of the fascinating things about Greek vase paintings is that some are signed. We know, for instance, that the potter who made the François Vase was named Ergotimos. Which painter also signed it?
a. Kleitias b. Euphronius c. Psiax d. Euthymides
45. Several of the "medallions" on the Arch of Constantine are actually taken from the earlier monuments of
a. Caracalla. b. Septimius Severus. c. Nero. d. Hadrian.

Use the pictures which follow to answer questions 46-50.

46. The vase in figure #1 was originally created as a two-handled vase with a narrow neck used for storage or transport but later for burials as well. It was called a(n)
a. hydria. b. amphora. c. lekythos. d. alabastron.
47. The vase in figure #2 is usually large (typically one to two feet tall and one foot wide at the mouth) and was used for mixing wine. This was called a
a. krater. b. dinos. c. stirrup jar. d. kalpis.
48. The style of drinking cup depicted in figure #3 was favored not only by the Greeks but by many others in the ancient world. What was it called?
a. oinochoe b. rhyton c. pyxis d. psykter
49. What is the name of the Greek drinking cup pictured in figure #4 which also means "dung beetle"?
a. pelike b. skyphos c. kylix d. kantharos
50. Which part of the Greek temple depicted in Figure #5 is identified by the letter C?
a. ekkyklema b. cella c. pronaos d. adyton

Diagrams

