## **REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 1999**

## **CLASSICAL ART**

- 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. Hephaistion 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 <u>NOT</u> on the Athenian Acropolis?

  a. Erechtheum b. Propylaea c. Hephaistion 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 aa. 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 thea. 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.

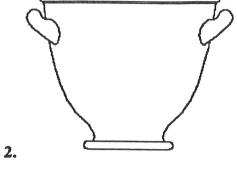
- 46. The vase in figure #1 was originally created as a two-handled vase with a narrow neck used for storage or transport but later for burials as well. It was called a(n) a. hydria. b. amphora. c. lekythos. d. alabastron.
- 47. The vase in figure #2 is usually large (typically one to two feet tall and 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?

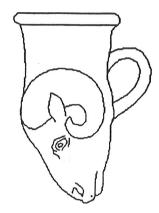
  a. oinochoe b. rhyton c. pyxis d. psykter
- 49. What is the name of the Greek drinking cup pictured in figure #4 which also means "dung beetle"?
  - a. pelike b. skyphos c. kylix d. kantharos
- 50. Which part of the Greek temple depicted in Figure #5 is identified by the letter C? a. ekkyklema b. cella c. pronaos d. adyton

## Diagrams



1.

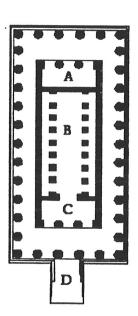




3.



4.



5.