

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2003
CLASSICAL ART

1. The column most likely to be built without a base separating it from the floor:
a. Doric b. Corinthian c. Composite d. Ionic
2. How many Caryatids supported the porch roof of the Erechtheum?
a. 4 b. 6 c. 8 d. 12
3. The Corinthian column borrows its design from the leaves of the
a. laurel. b. oak. c. acanthus. d. oleander.
4. The Gemma Augustaea is
a. a large diamond found in Augustus' tomb.
b. a large cameo depicting Augustus.
c. the crown Augustus won after Actium.
d. the home shared by Augustus and Livia.
5. Ionic columns form part of the
a. Parthenon. b. Temple of Athena Nike. c. Propylaea.
d. Temple of Olympian Zeus.
6. The structure that was made from architectural elements taken from other Roman buildings:
a. Arch of Constantine b. Column of Trajan c. Curia d. Temple of Mars Ultor
7. The _____ are known for tomb decorations, fine gold jewelry, and terra cotta statues.
a. Minoans b. Phoenicians c. Etruscans d. Mycenaeans
8. Excavations at the city of _____ have revealed strong city walls inclining inwards, just as Homer reported, which may have been a strengthening measure against possible destruction by earthquakes.
a. Mycenae b. Knossos c. Argos d. Troy
9. The emperor Hadrian built a beautiful villa near Romae at _____ where he created copies of many of the buildings he saw on his world travels.
a. Tivoli b. Ostia c. Alba Longa d. Arpinum
10. Which of the following is the most developed?
a. Kritias Boy b. Anavysos Kouros c. Rampin Horseman d. Sounion Kouros
11. Which of the following is found nearest the top of a Greek temple?
a. echinus b. pediment c. cornice d. architrave

12. The style of Pompeiian painting that imitates colored marble:
a. First b. Second c. Third d. Fourth
13. The Sanctuary of Fortuna at Praeneste was built by
a. Hadrian. b. Sulla. c. Trajan. d. Caesar.
14. Which emperor would most likely be seen with a beard?
a. Augustus b. Hadrian c. Claudius d. Nerva
15. Colossus : Rhodes :: Mausoleum :
a. Babylon b. Ephesus c. Pergamum d. Halicarnassus
16. "Chryselephantine" refers to a statue made from
a. ivory. b. ivory and gold. c. ivory and silver. d. ivory and bronze.
17. The great age of Greek vase painting in which vase painters enjoyed the same prestige as other artists:
a. Geometric b. Orientalizing c. Archaic d. proto-Attic
18. The Theater of Epidaurus, known for its perfect acoustics, seated _____ people.
a. 5000 b. 12000 c. 20000 d. 50000
19. What was 12 miles long, 12 feet thick, had 381 towers – each with a latrine – and 18 gates?
a. Hadrian's Wall b. the Long Walls between Athens and Piraeus
c. Aurelian's Wall d. Pont du Gard
20. The mosaic of the so-called "bikini girls" was one of many found at this large and sumptuous imperial villa where more than thirty million individual tesserae covered 3500 square yards:
a. the Villa Iovis on Capri b. Diocletian's palace at Split
c. the Villa Armerina in Sicily d. Pompeia's villa at Oplontis
21. The architect who was executed by Hadrian because he ridiculed the statue in the Temple of Venus and Rome for being too tall for their niches:
a. Vitruvius b. Kallias c. Myron d. Apollodorus
22. Which temple had the twelve labors of Hercules carved on the metopes?
a. Temple of Zeus at Athens b. Temple of Hera at Paestum
c. Temple of Zeus at Olympia d. Temple of Hera at Olympia

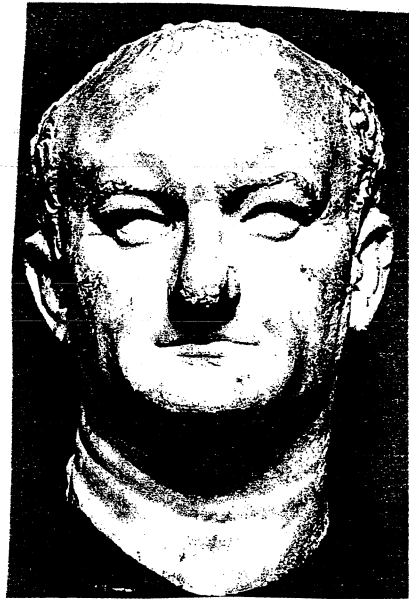
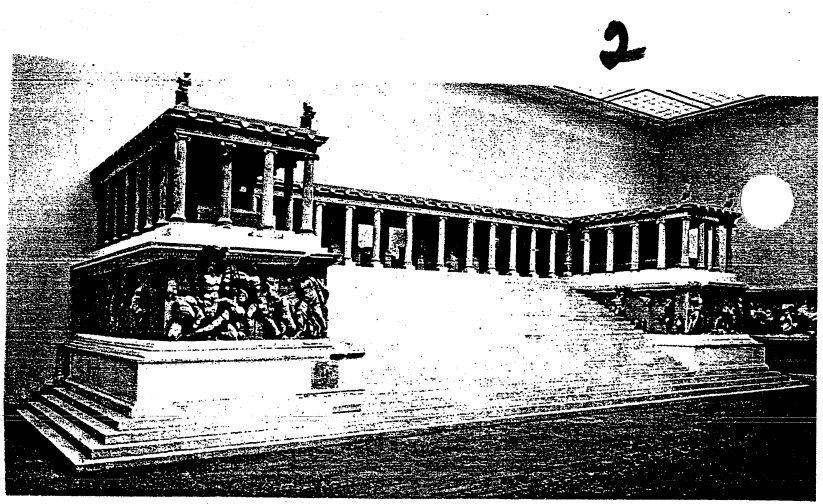
23. Lucullus, the rich patrician of the late Republic, built a huge villa on the northside of Rome, now covered by a vast park and the Villa Borghese. The hill on which this was located is the
 - a. Janiculum. b. Esquiline. c. Viminal. d. Pincian.
24. An Odeon was a building used for
 - a. musical performances. b. mock naval battles.
 - c. housing ships in port. d. a hotel for visitors.
25. In large Roman buildings like the Colosseum, the vomitorium was the
 - a. entry/exit ramp for each entry gate. b. highest section of seating.
 - c. complex sewer system. d. elevator system for animals kept under the Colosseum.
26. Roman marble copies of bronze Greek originals are easy to spot because they
 - a. are never painted. b. are always smaller than life-size.
 - c. usually have a marble support piece. d. usually depict gods or goddesses.
27. Life-size terra cotta statues of Apollo and Hercules were originally placed on the ridge of the roof of the Temple of Apollo at
 - a. Didyma. b. Veii. c. Delphi. d. Ischia.
28. Which of the following is **NOT** a Minoan palace location?
 - a. Phaestos b. Zakros c. Mallia d. Gla
29. Which Greek vase form is **NOT** a drinking cup?
 - a. kantheros b. kylix c. skyphos d. askos
30. The famed metopes from the Parthenon contain examples of "impiety, violence, pride, and folly." Which subjects are **NOT** depicted there?
 - a. Lapiths and Centaurs b. Sack of Troy c. gods against giants
 - d. punishments in Tartarus
31. The emperor most likely to be portrayed with his hair and eyes fashioned with a stone drill which carved out the spaces in a three-dimensional manner:
 - a. Augustus b. Nero c. Hadrian d. Constantine
32. The three sculptors credited with the Laocoon group are Agesander, Athenodorus, and
 - a. Polydorus. b. Polycleitus. c. Polybdus. d. Polyphemus.
33. The hill in Rome known for housing the middle class in the early Empire and under which many houses, including one belonging to Trajan, and extensive Roman baths have been discovered:
 - a. Caelian b. Aventine c. Pincian d. Quirinal

34. The "pulvinar" built by Augustus was
 - a. the royal box for viewing the circus races on the Palatine.
 - b. the round tomb shape taken from that of ancient Roman houses.
 - c. the protective covering over the remains of Romulus' hut on the Palatine.
 - d. the entry gate for gladiators into the Forum.
35. The statue of Jupiter in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus was made of
 - a. silver. b. gold. c. elephantine. d. terra cotta.
36. Which of the following items, described by Homer, has **NOT** yet been discovered?
 - a. boar's tooth helmet worn by Odysseus
 - b. bathtub used by Telemachus at Pylos
 - c. two-handed golden cup with small birds on the handle used by Nestor in a toast
 - d. Palladium stolen by Odysseus from Troy.
37. The greatest source for excavated Greek vases:
 - a. Kerameikos cemetery b. the Acropolis c. Etruscan tombs d. sunken ships
38. Who drew the Temple of Apollo at Bassae and later made a cast of its sculptural frieze to put in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford?
 - a. Evans b. Elgin c. Cockerell d. Blegen
39. Most vases found in the Dipylon cemetery were
 - a. red-figure. b. Cycladean. c. Proto-Corinthian. d. Geometric.
40. The relief sculpture on the "Ludovici throne" depicts
 - a. Aphrodite emerging from the sea. b. Hera standing with her peacock.
 - c. Prometheus and the eagle of Zeus. d. Hades and Persephone.

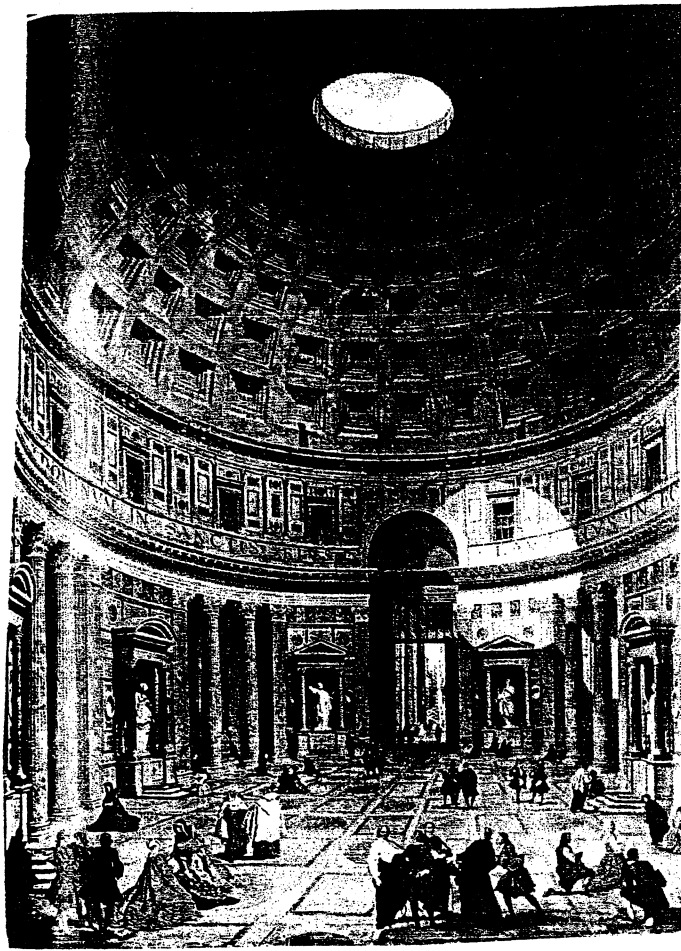
Questions 41-50 refer to the pictures on the following pages.

41. Picture 1 depicts the Arch of
 - a. Titus. b. Septimius Severus. c. Augustus. d. Constantine.
42. Picture 2 depicts a famous structure reconstructed in Berlin but originally from
 - a. Halicarnassus. b. Pergamum. c. Dodona. d. Ephesus.
43. Picture 3 depicts the emperor
 - a. Vespasian. b. Caligula. c. Nero. d. Elagabalus.
44. What is pictured at #4?
 - a. Tomb of the Hill at Chiusi b. Entrance to the agora at Milene
 - c. the entrance to a Mithraeum in Rome d. the Treasury of Atreus at Mycenae

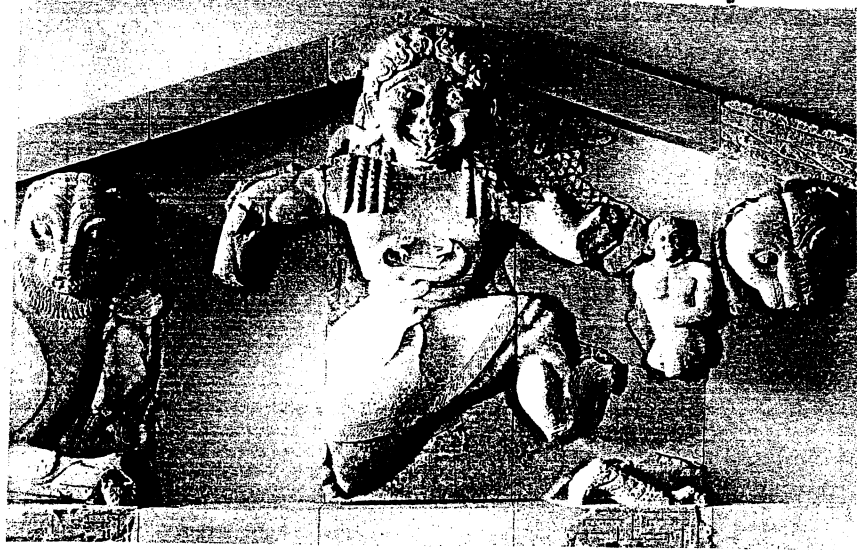
45. At #5 is pictured the
a. Vaphio Cup. b. Francois Vase. c. Harvester Vase. d. Kamares Jar.
46. The architectural term for the squared decorative feature seen in #6 that both beautified the interior of a dome and lessened its weight:
a. stylobate b. acroterium c. bucrania d. coffer
47. The Gorgon shown at #7 is from the temple of
a. Poseidon at Paestum. b. Artemis at Corfu. c. Apollo at Bassae.
d. Zeus at Olympia.
48. Picture #8 depicts a schematic drawing of the
a. Piacenza liver. b. Phaestos disk. c. Lapis Niger. d. Pantheon's statue.
49. The picture at #9 shows a black-figured amphora which was painted by
a. Exekias. b. Kletias. c. Ergotimas. d. Sikelos.
50. Picture #10 depicts a form of vase called a
a. rhyton. b. pyxis. c. hydria. d. lekythos.



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