

2007 FJCL State Latin Forum Classical Art

Questions 1-15 are not accompanied by slides.

1. What is the name given to the earliest known Greek marble sculpture?
a. Daedelic
b. Cycladic
c. Gorgoneion
d. Naxian Marble
2. Sculptures carved with slender bodies, long limbs and small heads to give the illusion of being taller are most representative of which sculptor?
a. Lysippos
b. Polykleitos
c. Praxiteles
d. Phidias
3. What group of people extensively used steatite, a greenish, tan or brown soapstone?
a. Spartans
b. Etruscans
c. Minoans
d. Athenians
4. Which building in Rome features three tiers of three different orders of columns?
a. Pantheon
b. Theater of Marcellus
c. Temple of Apollo on the Palatine
d. Colosseum
5. What is a cuirassed statue?
a. a statue of a woman wearing a stola
b. a statue of a woman wearing a diplax
c. a statue of a man wearing full military garb
d. a statue of a man wearing a toga
6. What are Greek sculptures of draped female figures from the Archaic period called?
a. Korai
b. Kouroi
c. Caryatids
d. Kanephoroi
7. As the inscription states, Marcus Agrippa originally built the Pantheon. Who was responsible for its current appearance?
a. Augustus
b. Nero
c. Trajan
d. Hadrian
8. What are meniskoi?
a. jewelry adorning statues
b. metal attachments extended from the tops of sculptures
c. pedestals for statues
d. sockets in which protrusions were placed to piece together sculptures
9. Where is the Lion Gate located?
a. Knossos
b. Delos
c. Mycenae
d. Pergamum
10. What is the transitional period between the Geometric and Archaic periods called?
a. Classical
b. Orientalizing
c. Neolithic
d. Bronze Age
11. What is the term for a statue with its extremities made from marble or another stone and the body made from wood?
a. Acrolith
b. Ganosis
c. Himation
d. Polychromy
12. What is the term for the pieces used to make mosaics?
a. epoxy
b. opus regulatum
c. tesserae
d. cosmati

13. Where was the Alexander Mosaic found?
a. Pompeii b. Rome c. Athens d. Syracuse
14. Which arch features participants in a triumphal procession carrying a seven-branched candelabrum?
a. Arch of Titus b. Arch of Septimius Severus
c. Arch of Constantine d. Arch of Janus
15. What are skyphoi?
a. small amphorae b. bowls c. votives d. drinking cups

Questions 16-50 are accompanied by slides.

16. Which style of Roman wall painting is represented here?
a. 1st b. 2nd c. 3rd d. 4th
17. Which style of vase painting is represented here?
a. Athenian black-figure b. Athenian red-figure
c. geometric d. Roman
18. Which style of vase painting is represented here?
a. Athenian black-figure b. Athenian red-figure
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19. Who is the central figure in this sculpture?
a. Neptune b. Atreus c. Laocoon d. Aeneas
20. Where were these two marvelous statues found?
a. Acropolis b. Pompeii c. Knossos d. Alexandria
21. Why was this statue of Marcus Aurelius preserved?
a. It was thought to be Constantine b. It was thought to be Augustus
c. It was revered for its craftsmanship d. The bronze was unable to be melted
22. Scenes from what battle are represented on the west side of this temple's metopes?
a. Greeks vs. Trojans b. Amazonomachy
c. Lapiths vs. Centaurs d. Giants vs. Gods
23. What scene is represented on the southern metopes of this temple?
a. Lapiths vs. Centaurs b. Poseidon vs. Athena
c. Athena being born from Zeus's head d. the siege of Troy
24. What order are the columns on this temple?
a. Doric b. Ionic c. Corinthian d. composite
25. What nationality are the people depicted in this sculpture group?
a. Roman b. Athenian c. Minoan d. Gallic

26. Where is this lion located?
a. Delos b. Mycenae c. Delphi d. Pergamum
27. What distinguishes these Minoan columns from other styles of columns?
a. They are red b. They are wider at the top than the bottom
c. They were made of wood d. All of these
28. Who was responsible for the majority of the excavation and reconstruction of Knossos?
a. Schliemann b. Evans c. Elgin d. Augenti
29. Identify this arch.
a. Arch of Titus b. Arch of Augustus
c. Arch of Constantine d. Arch of Septimius Severus
30. Which other emperors are depicted on this arch?
a. Hadrian, Trajan and Marcus Aurelius b. Augustus, Tiberius and Claudius
c. Vespasian and Titus d. Antoninus Pius and Trajan
31. What is the medium, in which pigment is suspended in wax, used in this Faiyum portrait?
a. fresco b. encaustic c. ceraform d. glaze
32. On what building is this “porch” located?
a. Parthenon b. Palace at Knossos
c. Erechtheion d. Library at Ephesus
33. What is the term for the type of sculpture that supports its roof?
a. Caryatid b. Metope c. Pediment d. Kouros
34. Of what statue is this the foot?
a. Venus de Milo b. Augustus of Prima Porta
c. Colossus of Nero d. Colossus of Constantine
35. This is a Roman copy of the Greek original. To whom is the original attributed?
a. Polykleitos b. Phidias c. Praxiteles d. Myron
36. In what style is this sculpture?
a. Archaic b. Hellenistic c. Oriental d. Classical
37. Where was this sculpture found?
a. Rhodes b. Melos c. Athens d. Samothrace
38. This is the detail of an arch showing a Roman civilian taking away a Parthian captive.
Identify the arch.
a. Arch of Titus b. Arch of Constantine
c. Arch of Augustus d. Arch of Septimius Severus
39. This jar was created at one of the most prominent black-figure schools outside of Athens called Caeretan. Where was this school located?
a. Cerveteri b. Rome c. Ephesus d. Alexandria

40. Where is this theater located?
a. Delphi b. Syracuse c. Pergamum d. Epidaurus
41. What civilization created this sculpture?
a. Greeks b. Romans c. Etruscans d. Mycenaean
42. What famous residence is located under these remains of the Baths of Trajan?
a. Domus Aurea b. Villa Oplontis
c. House of Livia d. Huts of Romulus
43. Where is this mosaic located?
a. Campania b. Sicily c. Etruria d. Lazio
44. Identify the painter of this vase which proclaims that “Euphronios never did anything like it.”
a. The Andocides Painter b. The Brygos Painter
c. Exekias d. Euthymides
45. Whose hand is this?
a. Nero’s b. Constantine’s c. Marcus Aurelius’ d. Jupiter’s
46. Of what style is this sculpture representative?
a. Archaic b. Pre-classical Corinthian
c. Classical d. Hellenistic
47. What does this sculpture represent?
a. The solidarity of the Tetrarchy
b. The individual personalities of the members of the Tetrarchy
c. The four corners of the Empire
d. The end of the Empire
48. Whose column, commemorating the Roman victory in Dacia, is represented here?
a. Augustus’ b. Trajan’s c. Marcus Aurelius’ d. Phocas’
49. What plan is pictured here?
a. Roman Forum b. Fora of Trajan and Nerva
c. Fora of Augustus and Caesar d. Trajan’s Market
50. What structure is labeled with the letter A?
a. Temple of Venus Genetrix b. Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus
c. Temple of Mars Ultor d. Temple of Castor and Pollux