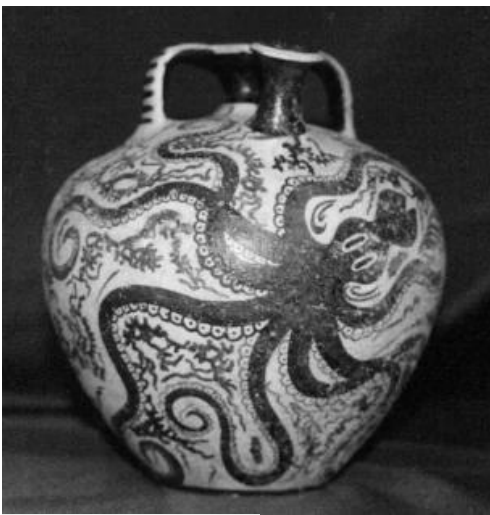


REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2007
CLASSICAL ART



1. The entrance way depicted here is called the
a. Parthenon. b. Propylaea.
c. Opisthodomos. d. Erechtheum.
2. The smaller structure, in the upper right of the picture, is the Temple of
a. Athena Nike. b. Olympian Zeus.
c. Apollo. d. Artemis.
3. The architect of this temple:
a. Ictinus b. Callicrates
c. Mnesicles d. Hippodamus

4. Which best describes the architectural plan of this temple?
a. amphiprostyle b. peripteral c. hexastyle d. pseudoperipteral



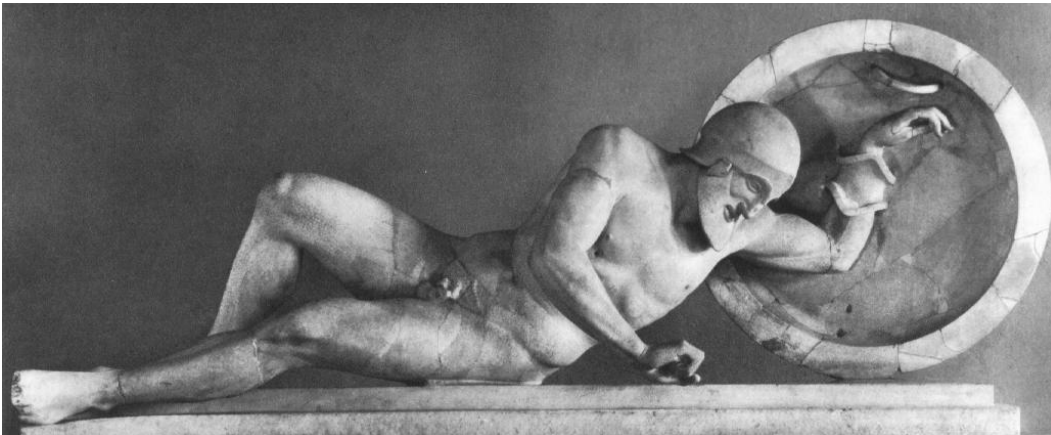
5. Pottery like this vase was common in _____ around _____.
a. Crete, 1500 B.C.
b. Athens, 800 B.C.
c. Corinth, 500 B.C.
d. Delos, 300 B.C.
6. Potters from this area also produced a style called
a. white-ground. b. bucchero.
c. kamares. d. orientalizing.



7. This statue is called the
a. Venus de Milo b. Aphrodite of Rhodes
c. Capitoline Venus d. Venus Genetrix
8. The most famous statue of a nude Aphrodite was the work of
a. Scopas. b. Myron.
c. Lysippus. d. Praxiteles.
9. This statue is a Roman copy. Which of the following statues is NOT a copy of a Greek original?
a. Discus Thrower b. Spear Bearer
c. Zeus of Artemisium d. Fillet Binder



10. The image above decorated
a. a Macedonian tomb. b. a house in Pompeii.
c. the Stoa Poikile d. the Palace of Hadrian at Tivoli.
11. The figure on the far left is
a. Alexander the Great. b. Achilles. c. Aeneas. d. Julius Caesar.



12. All of the following characteristics mark this as a piece of Archaic Greek sculpture EXCEPT
a. the smile. b. the tension in the leg.
c. the uprightness of the torso d. the formalization of the beard.
13. The statue was part of the sculptural decoration of a temple in
a. Aegina. b. Olympia. c. Delphi. d. Paestum.
14. The sculpture decorated the ____ of the temple.
a. metope b. cella c. frieze d. pediment
15. Which of the following sculptures dates to the same time period?
a. New York Kouros b. Critios Boy c. Discus Thrower d. Dying Gaul



16. The image is an example of a(n)
a. painting on glass. b. etching in marble.
c. fresco painting. d. carving in onyx.
17. The figure on the throne is a portrait of
a. Julius Caesar. b. Augustus.
c. Marcus Aurelius. d. Constantine.
18. Allegorically the figure represents
a. Apollo. b. Ares.
c. Jupiter. d. Victory.

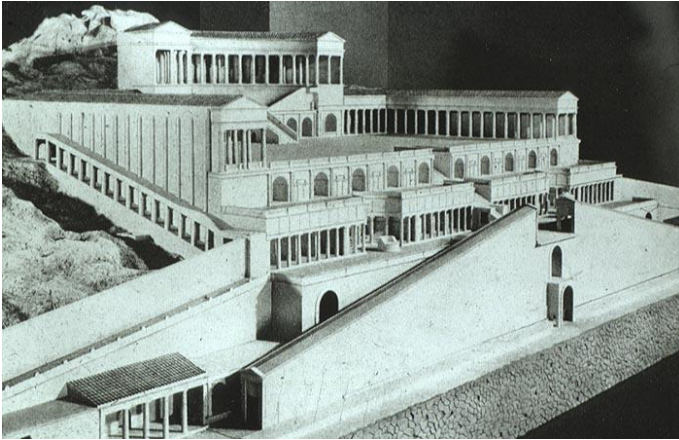


19. This well-preserved example of a Greek theater is located in
a. Athens. b. Delphi.
c. Epidauros. d. Pergamum.
20. The circular area at the bottom is called the
a. cavea. b. orchestra.
c. parodos. d. proskenion.
21. The architect of this theater
a. Callicrates. b. Ictinus.
c. Polyclitus. d. Theodotus



22. This vase is the work of the painter
a. Euphronios. b. Psiax.
c. Kleitias. d. Euthymides.
23. It is an example of a(n)
a. amphora. b. krater.
c. lekythos d. hydria.
24. This style of vase painting was invented around
a. 900 B.C. b. 750 B.C.
c. 530 B.C. d. 480 B.C.

25. It was found
a. in the Kerameikos cemetery of Athens. b. at Pompeii.
c. in an Etruscan tomb. d. on the acropolis of Corinth.



26. The model is a reconstruction of the
- a. Temple of Portunus, Rome.
 - b. Temple of the Sibyl, Tivoli.
 - c. Sanctuary of Fortuna, Praeneste.
 - d. Sanctuary of Athena, Pergamum.
27. This complex was probably built to commemorate the victories of
- a. Pompey.
 - b. Sulla.
 - c. Hadrian.
 - d. Augustus.
28. Its grand scale was made possible by the use of this building material.
- a. brick
 - b. concrete
 - c. limestone
 - d. marble



29. The image depicts the interior of the
- a. Tomb of the Reliefs.
 - b. Throne Room of Minos.
 - c. House of Livia.
 - d. Domus Aurea.
30. Which of the following dates to the same time period?
- a. Ara Pacis
 - b. Treasury of Atreus
 - c. Pantheon
 - d. Temple of Apollo at Veii



31. This monument is the earliest known structure
- a. to use external Corinthian columns.
 - b. with engaged columns.
 - c. made of concrete.
 - d. that is round.
32. For what purpose was it built?
- a. to mark distance
 - b. as a time-keeping device
 - c. to commemorate the victory of a theater chorus
 - d. to honor the goddess Vesta



42. This equestrian statue depicts
a. Augustus. b. Hadrian. c. Antoninus Pius.
d. Marcus Aurelius.
43. In which museum is the original displayed?
a. British Museum b. Capitoline Museum
c. Louvre d. Vatican Museum
44. The original statue is made of
a. bronze. b. marble. c. porphyry. d. granite.
45. Which emperor's best known portrait is a colossal head that is eight feet tall?
a. Constantine c. Diocletian c. Nero d. Trajan



46. The structure depicted here is located in a museum in
a. Berlin. b. London.
c. Paris. d. Vienna
47. It dates to the ____ period and was originally located in ____.
a. late Roman, Constantinople.
b. Republican Roman, Rome
c. classical Greek, Athens.
d. Hellenistic, Pergamum.
48. The sculptural frieze depicts
a. the labors of Heracles. b. the founding of Rome.
c. the battle of gods and giants. d. the Trojan War.
49. Which structure has a similar design?
a. Maison Carree b. Ara Pacis c. Temple of the Sibyl d. Basilica of Constantine
50. Which of the following is NOT an ancient source for information about classical art and architecture?
a. Varro b. Vitruvius c. Pausanias d. Pliny the Elder