

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 1997

CLASSICAL ART

1. What order of capitals can be seen on the Parthenon in Athens?
a. Ionic b. Corinthian c. Composite d. Doric
2. The famous Lion Gate is the main entrance into the city of
a. Knossos. b. Mycenae. c. Tiryns. d. Pylos.
3. The man who excavated Knossos:
a. Evans b. Schliemann c. Mylonas d. Blegen
4. The main entrance to the Acropolis was known as the
a. Via Sacra. b. Stoa. c. Propylaea. d. Porta.
5. Which part of a temple has been described as a long low triangle?
a. entablature b. cornice c. pediment d. frieze
6. The concept of "specificity of person" in portrait statues would best be applied to
a. Greek statuary. b. Etruscan bronzes.
c. Cycladic figurines. d. Roman busts.
7. Rome's Piazza Navona now stands on the site once occupied by
a. the baths of Diocletian.
b. the barracks of the Praetorian Guard.
c. the stadium of Domitian.
d. the theater of Pompey.
8. The main temple dominating the site of ancient Corinth was dedicated to
a. Apollo. b. Poseidon. c. Hera. d. Zeus.
9. This imposing structure was built on the site of the artificial lake of Nero's Golden House:
a. the Pantheon b. the column of Marcus Aurelius
c. the Colosseum d. Trajan's market
10. The massive Corinthian-order temple in Athens completed by the emperor Hadrian was the
a. temple of Olympian Zeus. b. temple of Hephaestus.
c. temple of Hera. d. Erechtheum.
11. The most prominent room in a Roman bath complex, where the hot water pools were located, is called the
a. tepidarium. b. frigidarium. c. caldarium.
d. apodyterium.
12. Operas are now staged on summer nights at the Baths of
a. Diocletian. b. Caracalla. c. Trajan. d. Hadrian.

13. Who deciphered the ancient script known as Linear B?
a. Champollion b. Schliemann c. Dörpfeld d. Ventris
14. A general type of statue representing a nude male standing and facing front is called a
a. kore. b. kouros. c. kritios. d. krater.
15. The spoils of war being carried out of the defeated Jerusalem are depicted on
a. a temple. b. an altar. c. a column. d. an arch.
16. The famous bronze she-wolf so much revered by the Romans was actually a sixth-century B.C. work of the
a. Etruscans. b. Oscans. c. Sabines. d. Gauls.
17. Which of the following was found in the Villa of the Mysteries on the outskirts of Pompeii?
a. a bronze Faun b. religious frescoes on a red background
c. the Alexander mosaic d. the Apollo Belvedere
18. Athenian tetradrachm coins depicted a helmeted Athena on one side and _____ on the reverse.
a. olive tree b. spider c. aegis d. owl
19. The contemporary of Augustus who was perhaps the most famous Roman architect:
a. Frontinus b. Maecenas c. Vitruvius d. Agrippa
20. The art and architecture of southern Italy was heavily influenced by the
a. Carthaginians. b. Greeks. c. Etruscans. d. Samnites.
21. The original bronze Discobolus was created by
a. Praxiteles. b. Pheidias. c. Myron. d. Exekias.
22. The famous nude statue of Aphrodite which was purchased by the citizens of Knidos and with which many youths fell in love was made by
a. Praxiteles. b. Polykleitos. c. Myron. d. Polygnotos.
23. The most famous mural painter in the period following the Persian wars, none of whose work unfortunately survives to this day:
a. Polykleitos b. Polygnotos c. Pheidias d. Euthymides
24. The kantharos and kylix were used for drinking. Which other type of pottery was also used for this purpose?
a. skyphos b. aryballos c. pyxis d. hydria
25. At the Capitoline Museum in Rome can be seen the head, hand, and foot of a colossal statue of
a. Augustus. b. Nero. c. Diocletian.. d. Constantine.

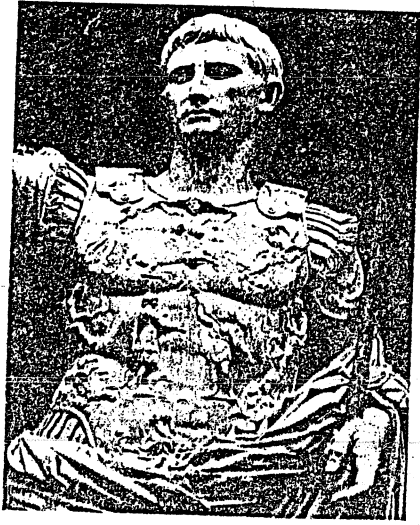
26. Most of the examples of Roman wall painting known to us come from
 - a. Rome and Pompeii. b. Pompeii and Herculaneum.
 - c. Pompeii and Capua. d. Rome and Ostia.
27. The Tomb of Clytemnestra at Mycenae is an example of a
 - a. shaft grave. b. sarcophagus. c. tholos. d. mausoleum.
28. This Italian city is renowned for its beautifully preserved Doric temples:
 - a. Cumae b. Rhegium c. Paestum d. Tarentum
29. The Elgin Marbles, after being removed from the Parthenon, found their way eventually to the
 - a. Vatican Museum. b. Louvre. c. Metropolitan Museum.
 - d. British Museum.
30. In a statue such as the Spear-bearer, the alternation of tensed and relaxed limbs in a responsive torso is known as
 - a. chiaroscuro. b. boustrophedon. c. foreshortening.
 - d. contapposto.
31. The twelve labors of Hercules are depicted on the metopes of the
 - a. Temple of Diana in Ephesus.
 - b. Parthenon in Athens.
 - c. Temple of Zeus at Olympia.
 - d. Temple of Poseidon at Cape Sounion.
32. Which of the following vase types was used to carry water for a bride's ritual bath before her wedding?
 - a. lekythos b. alabastron c. amphora d. loutrophoros
33. The François vase, a fine example of miniature black-figure painting, had Ergotimos as potter and _____ as painter.
 - a. Peirakos b. Zeuxis c. Aristonothos d. Kleitias
34. The Laocoön statue was found in the
 - a. Domus Auea of Nero in Rome.
 - b. House of Livia on the Palatine Hill in Rome.
 - c. Agora of Athens.
 - d. Library of Pergamum.
35. A certain Roman marble bust depicts an emperor draped in the head and skin of a lion in reference to his desire to be identified with
 - a. Theseus. b. Jupiter. c. Apollo. d. Hercules.
36. A temple with columns all the way down its sides as well as on its ends:
 - a. pseudodipteral b. tetrastyle c. peripteral
 - d. hekatompedon

37. Which style of Roman wall painting covers the wall with plaster painted and shaped to look like different kinds of marble slabs?
a. first b. second c. third d. fourth
38. The part of the temple called naos in Greek was known to the Romans as the
a. pronaos. b. cella. c. stylobate. d. opisthodomos.
39. This specialty vase floated in a bowl full of cold water and served as a "wine cooler":
a. lebes gamikos b. stamnos c. psykter d. oinochoe
40. The most famous examples of the so-called wet-drapery style of sculpture are found on the
a. Temple of Venus and Rome. b. Temple of Athena Nike.
c. Parthenon. d. Erechtheum.
41. A typical coin from Corinth shows Athena in a Corinthian war helmet on the front and _____ on the reverse.
a. a fountain b. Pegasus c. a turtle d. Chimaera
42. "La Parisienne," a fresco depicting a lovely black-haired maiden in profile, was found in
a. Athens. b. Rome. c. Pompeii. d. Knossos.
43. The Tomb of the Reliefs is located in
a. Macedonia. b. Knossos. c. Pompeii. d. Etruria.
44. Frescoes depicting blue monkeys and children boxing were discovered at
a. Pompeii. b. Knossos. c. Herculaneum. d. Thera.
45. The Canopus is a part of
a. the Forum of Augustus.
b. the Theater of Marcellus.
c. Hadrian's villa at Tivoli.
d. the Temple of Fortuna at Praeneste.

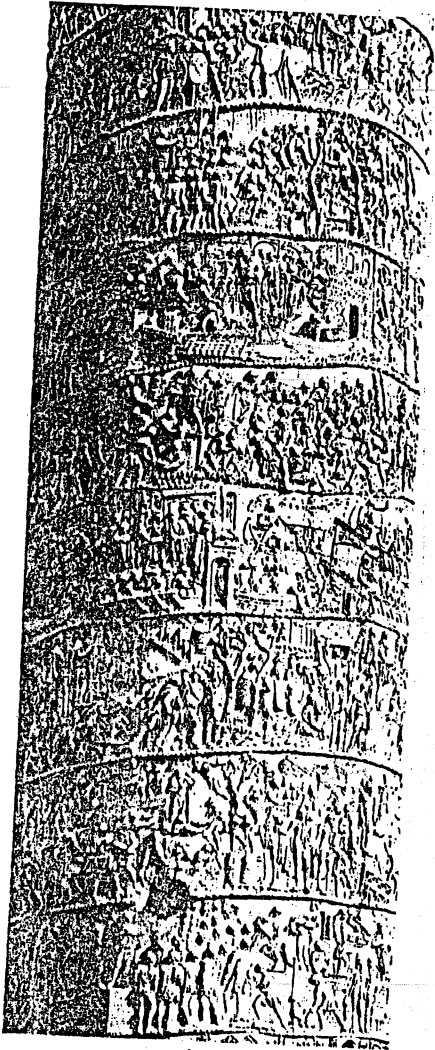
Use the pictures on the last page of this test to answer questions 46-50.

46. Which Roman emperor does this statue portray?
a. Caligula b. Augustus c. Nero d. Tiberius
47. This column was located
a. in the Circus Maximus. b. on the road to Capua.
c. in an imperial forum. d. next to the Colosseum.
48. In what period would you classify this statue group?
a. Hellenistic b. Archaic c. Late Classical d. Mycenaean

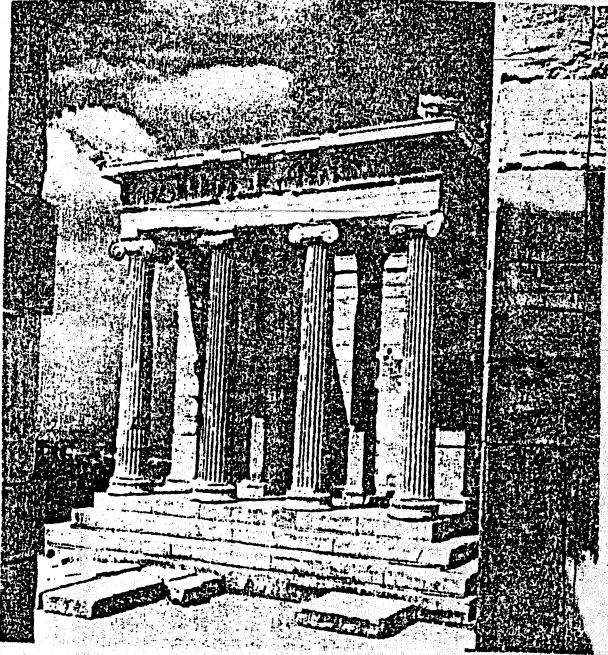
49. What temple is shown in this picture?
- a. Temple of Hera at Samos
 - b. Temple of Venus in Ostia
 - c. Temple of the Vestal Virgins in Rome
 - d. Temple of Athena Nike on the Acropolis
50. What are the statues on this building called?
- a. Korai
 - b. Caryatids
 - c. Hermae
 - d. Pilasters



47.



49.



50.

