

## 2001 REGIONAL LATIN FORUM

### CLASSICAL ART

1. Which of the following was **NOT** a vase painter?  
a. Pheidias b. Exekias c. Kleitias d. Phintias
2. Which coin motif would undoubtedly be Athenian?  
a. owl b. she-wolf c. Pegasus d. Gorgon head
3. Who is renowned as the first excavator of the “windy city of Troy”?  
a. Arthur Evans b. Heinrich Schliemann c. Howard Carter d. Wilhelm Dörpfeld
4. What is the proper description for red-figured ware?  
a. red geometric figures everywhere b. red pictures on a black background  
c. black pictures on a red background d. carved pictures painted red
5. In the second half of the third century B.C., the Romans discovered how to use a mixture of rubble, lime, water, and volcanic pozzolana we call  
a. limestone. b. marble aggregate. c. terra-cotta. d. concrete.
6. Which Roman bragged that he found Rome a city of brick and left it a city of marble?  
a. Julius Caesar b. Augustus c. Nero d. Marcus Aurelius
7. Which statement about the Capitoline Wolf is true?  
a. Her mouth is closed. b. She was created during the Augustan Age.  
c. She is made of marble. d. Her twins are Renaissance additions.
8. What is the outstanding feature of late Republican portrait busts?  
a. aesthetics b. idealism c. verism d. generalization
9. What style would a vase be called which had zones of zigzags and meanders covering it completely?  
a. Protogeometric b. Classical c. Minoan d. Geometric
10. What was the subject of a work in ten books by Vitruvius?  
a. architecture b. sculpture c. vase-painting d. frescoes
11. What does the term “contrapposto” mean?  
a. a statue with one leg, shoulder, and hip tilted at opposite angles  
b. a base with contrasting color schemes  
c. a temple with doors at right angles to the central corridor  
d. a portrait bust with marks of aging and ugly scars

12. The temple dedicated to Gaius and Lucius Caesar and located in Nimes is an excellent example of a gabled box on a podium and is popularly known as the
  - a. Ara Pacis. b. Maison Carree. c. Basilica of Gaius and Lucius.
  - d. Tondo of Two Brothers.
  
13. Identify the order of the columns on the Colosseum from bottom to top:
  - a. Corinthian, Ionic, Doric b. Ionic, Doric, Corinthian
  - c. Doric, Ionic, Corinthian d. Doric, Corinthian, Ionic
  
14. To what deity was the huge temple at Didyma dedicated?
  - a. Apollo b. Zeus c. Athena d. Artemis
  
15. Which ruler is **NOT** correctly paired with a work created under his auspices?
  - a. Augustus – Ara Pacis b. Vespasian – Colosseum
  - c. Hadrian – Pantheon d. Nero – Temple of Venus and Rome
  
16. What statues were found submerged off the coast of Riace, Italy?
  - a. terracotta horses b. marble kouroi c. equestrian soldiers d. bronze warriors
  
17. What do the statues of Olympian Zeus, Athena Parthenos and Helios of Rhodes all have in common?
  - a. They were all made of bronze.
  - b. They were all designed by the same artist.
  - c. They were all colossal in size.
  - d. They were all famous for their chryselephantine decoration.
  
18. Where were the altars of classical temples usually found?
  - a. on the porch b. in the cella c. in the nave d. in front of the building
  
19. Who was the architect of Trajan's Market and the bridge across the Danube?
  - a. Hadrian b. Frontinus c. Apollodorus of Damascus d. Pausanias
  
20. Some coins portraying Alexander the Great show him with the ram's horns of
  - a. Cybele. b. Dionysus. c. Silenus. d. Zeus-Ammon.
  
21. Considered the first great painter, he was a friend of Cimon and is known for his ability to depict men of great moral purpose through his groupings and postures and freer treatment of the face:
  - a. Polygnotus b. Amasis c. Euphronius d. Brygus

22. What was the great contribution of Roman architecture?  
a. the perfecting of the Orders  
b. the first realization of the architectural significance of interior space  
c. the relationship of a building to its natural surroundings  
d. the invention of the arch
23. The famous portraitist of the late fourth century who painted likenesses of both Philip II and Alexander the Great:  
a. Apelles b. Pamphilus c. Melanthius d. Protagenes
24. The “Sandal-binder” masterpiece was part of the decoration on the Temple of  
a. Olympian Zeus in Athens. b. Apollo at Corinth. c. Aesclepius on Cos.  
d. Athena Nike on the Acropolis.
25. Who were the architects for the Pantheon?  
a. Callicrates and Pericles b. Mnesicles and Theodorus c. Ictinus and Callicrates  
d. Mnesicles and Polycleitus
26. Which famous artifact is **NOT** correctly matched with its site?  
a. Mycenae – mask of Agamemnon  
b. Mallia – gold pendant of bees and honey cake  
c. Pylos – clay tablets in Linear B script  
d. Thera – frescoes of youths leaping over bulls
27. What would be an apt description of a tholos tomb?  
a. It is located in a pyramid. b. It is filled with the remains of sacrificed animals.  
c. It is shaped like a beehive. d. It is decorated with frescoes of flying fish.
28. Venus Genetrix : Forum Iuli :: \_\_\_\_\_ : Forum Augusti  
a. Mars Ultor b. Minerva Victrix c. Roma Mater d. Capitoline Wolf
29. Which of the following was used as a drinking horn?  
a. rhyton b. cratera c. kylix d. pyxis
30. Which of the following was **NOT** a common theme for sarcophagi during the empire?  
a. hunting scenes b. the myth of Endymion c. battle scenes  
d. the wedding of Peleus and Thetis
31. Which of the following is **NOT** considered an example of Hellenistic sculpture?  
a. Bronze Boxer b. Winged Victory of Samothrace c. Laocoön  
d. Hermes with the Infant Dionysus

32. Who financed the planning, building, and decoration of Roman cities?
  - a. the Roman government
  - b. the provincial government
  - c. prominent citizens and emperors
  - d. priests using temple funds designated for such a purpose
  
33. Which Roman was accused of corrupting the Roman soul by bringing Greek art back from his conquests in Sicily?
  - a. Marcus Claudius Marcellus
  - b. Lucius Cornelius Sulla
  - c. Cn. Pompeius Magnus
  - d. Appius Claudius Pulcher
  
34. Which of the following does **NOT** belong to the same order as the others?
  - a. Parthenon
  - b. Temple of Artemis at Ephesus
  - c. Temple of Zeus at Olympia
  - d. Temple of Hera at Paestum
  
35. Which artist was arrogant but elegant, discussed the details of expression with Socrates in Xenophon's Memorabilia, became famous for his subtlety of outline, and himself wrote a book on painting?
  - a. Scopas
  - b. Zeuxis
  - c. Euthymides
  - d. Parrhasios
  
36. The "Second Style" of Roman painting is distinguished by
  - a. emphasis on central mythological themes.
  - b. architectural frameworks.
  - c. sacro-idyllic themes.
  - d. imitation of marble slabs.
  
37. Which of the following is the best description of a composite capital?
  - a. acanthus leaves with palmettes
  - b. papyrus leaves with zoöomorphic pilasters
  - c. volutes with acanthus leaves
  - d. volutes with palmettes
  
38. Which statue is correctly matched with its missing part(s)?
  - a. Apollo Belvedere – right arm
  - b. Winged Victory of Samothrace – head and part of arms
  - c. Zeus/Poseidon – left arm
  - d. Venus de Milo – right foot and eyes
  
39. Which of the following is a mosaic?
  - a. the scourging of a woman from the Villa of the Mysteries
  - b. the Dying Gaul
  - c. the theatrical scene from the House of the Tragic Poet
  - d. the portrait of Lady Velcha
  
40. Which of the following is depicted on the Great Altar of Zeus at Pergamum?
  - a. a battle between gods and giants
  - b. a battle between Centaurs and Lapiths
  - c. a fight between Greeks and Amazons
  - d. a fight between the Titans and the Olympians
  
41. What feature is found in Roman temples but rarely in Greek?
  - a. columns of various styles
  - b. pedimental friezes
  - c. a tall podium for a base
  - d. a decorated tile roof

42. The most famous mosaicist in antiquity whose depiction of doves drinking from a bowl has come down to us in a Roman copy:  
a. Kleitias b. Peraikos c. Sosos d. Micon

Questions 43-50 refer to the works of art pictured on the following pages.

43. The metope of Athena, Heracles, and Atlas depicted at A is from the temple of  
a. Athena at Aegina. b. Zeus at Olympia. c. Artemis at Ephesus. d. Fortuna at Praeneste.
44. The vase depicted at B which was found in a cemetery is called the  
a. Portland Vase. b. François Vase. c. Ceramicus Vase. d. Dipylon Vase.
45. Which of the following is a caryatid?  
a. C b. D c. E d. F
46. The sculpture labeled G is called the  
a. Discobolos. b. Apoxyomenos. c. Idolino. d. Doryphoros.
47. The vase figures at H depicting Achilles slaying the Amazon queen was painted by  
a. Exekias. b. Polycleitus. c. Scopas. d. Pheidias.
48. The art work at I pictures a common form  
a. found among pediment sculptures. b. used for altar decorations.  
c. used in mosaic floors. d. found on sarcophagi.
49. The art work pictured at J comes from the Parthenon and  
a. comprises a part of the frieze. b. is one of the metopes.  
c. decorated the altar. d. formed one of the triglyphs.
50. The part of the temple depicted at K which contains the sculpture is called the  
a. entablature. b. crepidoma. c. pediment. d. architrave.

A



B



D



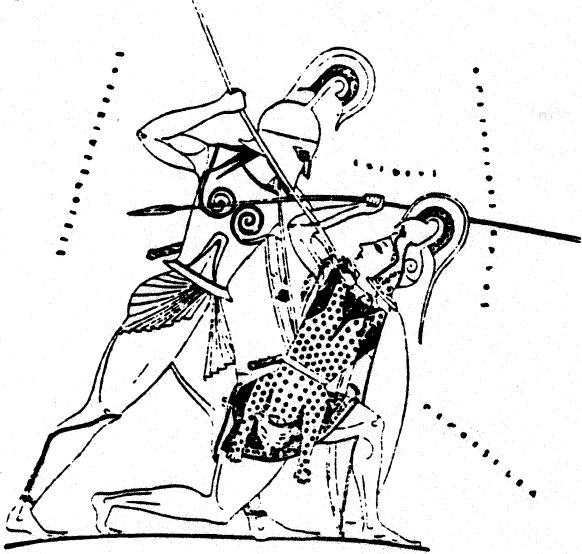
E

F



G





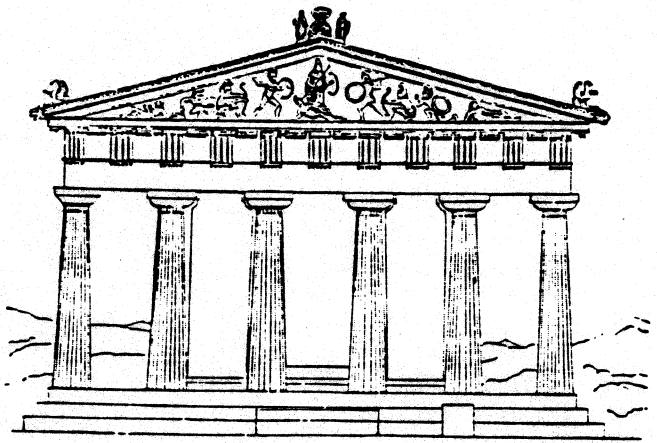
H



I



J



K