

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2004
CLASSICAL ART

1. Which of the following would **NOT** be found on an Ionic temple?
a. tall slender columns b. a frieze decorated with a continuous band of sculpture
c. metopes d. volutes
2. What are the Elgin marbles?
a. Etruscan tomb reliefs b. sculpture from the Parthenon
c. statues that decorated the Pantheon d. gems found in Troy
3. What is unusual about the columns on the south porch of the Erechtheum?
a. They are both Doric and Ionic. b. They have no flutes.
c. They are shaped like women. d. They are covered with inscriptions.
4. Which monument contains a detailed visualization of Roman military operations, depicting over 150 episodes in relief sculpture?
a. Arch of Titus b. Ludovisi Sarcophagus c. Cancelleria reliefs d. Trajan's Column
5. An equestrian statue of this emperor stands in the center of Michelangelo's Piazza del Campidoglio:
a. Constantine b. Augustus c. Marcus Aurelius d. Hadrian
6. The Altar of Zeus at Pergamum is considered a perfect illustration of the characteristics of the _____ period of Greek art.
a. Bronze Age b. Archaic c. Classical d. Hellenistic
7. The Ara Pacis was built to commemorate
a. the Roman victory over Carthage. b. the dictatorship of Julius Caesar.
c. the rule of Augustus. d. Constantine's victory at the Milvian Bridge.
8. Great fortification walls made from huge blocks of stone called Cyclopean because of their large size describes the architecture of the
a. Minoans. b. Mycenaeans. c. Etruscans. d. Hellenistic Greeks.
9. A kouros is a(n)
a. Archaic Greek statue. b. Greek vase. c. Minoan tomb. d. dedicatory monument.
10. Which structure was considered one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World?
a. Parthenon b. Altar of Zeus c. Palace of Minos d. Tomb of Mausolus
11. Which of the following statements about Etruscan painting is true?
a. There are no surviving examples. b. They are copies of Greek mosaics.
c. The Etruscans only painted vases. d. They decorated tombs.

12. Which statue has Cupid on a dolphin at its feet?
a. Aphrodite of Cnidus b. Hermes of Praxiteles c. Augustus of Prima Porta
d. Apollo of Veii
13. The Romans were the first people to use _____ as a building material.
a. granite b. concrete c. brick d. wood
14. Which emperor's arch is located closest to the Colosseum?
a. Septimius Severus b. Constantine c. Titus d. Trajan
15. Which of the following is **NOT** associated with the emperor Hadrian?
a. Temple of Venus and Roma b. Castel Sant' Angelo c. Pantheon
d. Circus Maximus
16. Which archaeologist discovered the throne room of King Minos?
a. Evans b. Schliemann c. Blegen d. Calvert
17. Which of the following temples is **NOT** Doric?
a. Athena Nike b. Parthenon c. Zeus at Olympia d. Hera at Paestum
18. What did Sulla commission to commemorate his victory at Praeneste in 82 B.C.?
a. a triumphal arch b. Sanctuary of Fortuna c. Temple of Mars Ultor
d. a colossal statue of himself
19. Which Roman structure was built first?
a. Colosseum b. Domus Aurea c. Basilica Ulpia d. Theater of Marcellus
20. Which structure does **NOT** use arches?
a. Colosseum b. Pantheon c. Pont du Gard d. Maison Carree
21. A domed octagonal room with a rotunda that rotated night and day like the heavens was a revolutionary feature of
a. the Domus Aurea b. Hadrian's villa at Tivoli c. the Baths of Caracalla.
d. the Villa of the Mysteries.
22. Which of the following was **NOT** found at Mycenae?
a. gold funeral masks b. Lion Gate c. tholos tombs d. faience snake goddess
23. Which statue marks the turning point between the Archaic and Classical periods in Greece?
a. Calf-Bearer b. Peplos Kore c. Critias Boy d. Spear-Bearer
24. The official portraitist of Alexander the Great:
a. Lysippus b. Praxiteles c. Scopas d. Callicrates

25. What is a megaron?
a. large vase b. underground tomb c. round temple d. central hall
26. Which statue still exists in its original bronze form?
a. Discus Thrower b. Doryphoros c. Zeus of Artemesium d. Aphrodite of Cnidus
27. What was depicted on the east pediment of the Parthenon?
a. Athena's contest with Poseidon
b. the birth of Athena
c. a procession in honor of Athena
d. Athena fighting in the battle of the gods and the giants
28. The Portland vase is an example of a(n)
a. Greek red-figure amphora. b. Minoan rhyton. c. Roman glass vessel.
d. Etruscan import.
29. Euphronios was a well-known
a. architect. b. sculptor. c. patron. d. vase painter.
30. The famous dolphin fresco decorated
a. the bedroom of Livia's house in Rome. b. Alexander the Great's palace at Pella.
c. the queen's apartment at Knossos. d. the House of the Vettii at Pompeii.
31. Which type of Greek vase was used for drinking?
a. amphora b. lekythos c. oinochoe d. skyphos
32. Which temple's metopes depict the labors of Heracles?
a. Zeus at Olympia b. Parthenon c. Apollo at Delphi d. Hephaisteion
33. Which Greek city produced coins depicting Pegasus?
a. Corinth b. Thebes c. Athens d. Sparta
34. Several magnificent mosaics dating to the 4th century B.C., including one depicting a stag hunt, were found in
a. Pompeii. b. Pella. c. Pylos. d. Pergamum.
35. Which style of Roman painting is exemplified by the Odyssey Landscapes?
a. First b. Second c. Third d. Fourth
36. Apollodorus of Damascus was a(n)
a. architect. b. sculptor. c. painter. d. portraitist.

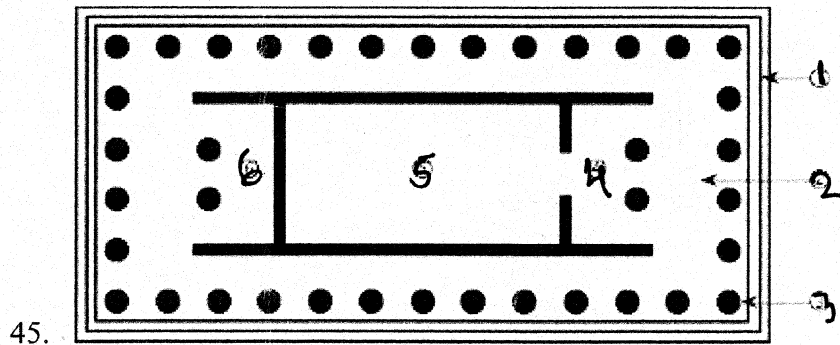
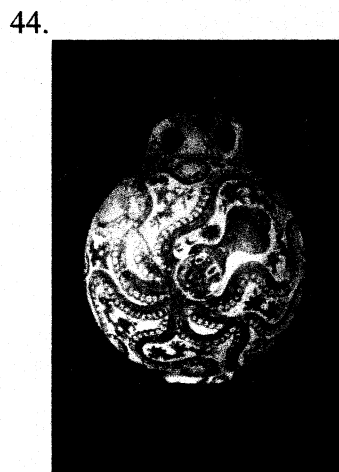
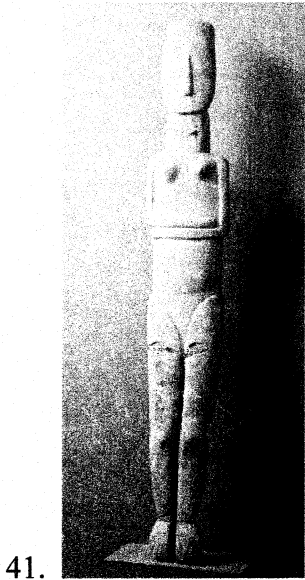
37. Which statement about the Dipylon amphora is **NOT** true?
a. It is almost five feet tall.
b. It was a prize in an athletic contest.
c. It is decorated with stick-like human figures.
d. It dates to the Geometric period.
38. Which type of columns support the portico of the Pantheon?
a. Corinthian b. Doric c. Ionic d. Pergamene
39. What was depicted on the Francois Vase?
a. the battle between the Lapiths and the Centaurs
b. the wedding of Peleus and Thetis
c. Odysseus and Polyphemus
d. the funeral of Hector
40. Which archaeologist discovered the royal tombs of the Macedonians at Vergina?
a. Andronicos b. Mylonas c. Ventris d. Dorpfeld

Questions 41-50 refer to the pictures that follow.

41. This statue dates to the
a. Bronze Age. b. Geometric Period. c. Orientalizing Period. d. Archaic Period.
42. What was originally in the hand of this statue?
a. discus b. spear c. shield d. trident
43. This statue was sculpted by a(n) _____ artist.
a. Mycenaean b. Archaic Greek c. Etruscan d. Imperial Roman
44. Where was this vase found?
a. Athens b. Corinth c. Crete d. the Cycladic Islands
45. Which number marks the cella of this temple?
a. 2 b. 4 c. 5 d. 6
46. Identify the sculptor of this statue of Apollo.
a. Lysippus b. Myron c. Polyclitus d. Praxiteles
47. This relief sculpture depicting Aeneas sacrificing decorated the
a. Tomb of Augustus. b. Arch of Titus. c. Temple of Janus. d. Ara Pacis.
48. What Roman building type is pictured here?
a. basilica b. baths c. insula d. temple

49. The figure being crowned in this cameo represents
a. Julius Caesar. b. Augustus. c. Constantine. d. Diocletian.

50. Which Roman emperor is depicted here?
a. Commodus b. Hadrian c. Marcus Aurelius d. Nero

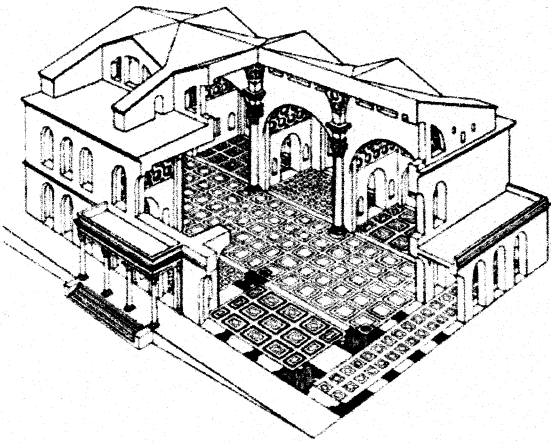


46.



47.

48.



49.

50.

