

2011 FJCL State Latin Forum Classical Art

N.B. For questions 1-30, please refer to the slides on the powerpoint

1. What artistic technique does this work employ?
a. mosaic b. cameo c. fresco d. secco
2. What is the subject matter of the work?
a. Eteocles and Polynices at Thebes b. Caesar and Pompey at Pharsalus
c. Achilles and Hector at Troy d. Alexander and Darius at Issus
3. Where in Pompeii was the work discovered?
a. The House of the Vettii b. The House of the Faun
c. The Villa of Diomedes d. The Villa of the Mysteries
4. Classify the work by the civilization/area that produced it.
a. Minoan b. Mycenaean c. Cycladic d. Etruscan
5. What is the medium of the work?
a. terra cotta b. tufa c. marble d. porphyry
6. Where would the work have been placed?
a. a tomb b. a temple c. a home d. a theater
7. Of which architectural order is this a model?
a. Corinthian b. Doric c. Ionic d. Tuscan
8. What portion of the entablature, composed of triglyphs and metopes, is labeled "A"?
a. architrave b. cornice c. frieze d. pediment
9. What portion of the capital, upon which the entablature rested, is labeled "B"?
a. stylobate b. plinth c. abacus d. echinus
10. Assuming that the scene on the metope is from the Parthenon, on which side did it appear?
a. North b. South c. East d. West
11. This vessel dates to which Greek artistic period?
a. Geometric b. Orientalizing c. Archaic d. Classical
12. Give the technical name for a mixing bowl, of which this is an example.
a. lekythos b. amphora c. kylix d. krater
13. The repeated turning path of the decorative border at the top of the piece is a(n) _____.
a. meander b. reticulatum c. acanthus d. volute

14. Who is identified as the painter of this piece?
a. the Achilles Painter b. the Dipylon Master c. Euphronius d. Psiax
15. Perhaps the most famous Hellenistic ensemble, where was the original of this Altar of Zeus?
a. Athens b. Epidauros c. Paestum d. Pergamon
16. To which of the four Pompeian Styles does this fresco belong?
a. First b. Second c. Third d. Fourth
17. Upon what earlier Greek work is the harmonious body positioning of this Roman portrait based?
a. Discophoros b. Doryphoros c. Kriophoros d. Moscophoros
18. What do the central figures on the cuirass depict?
a. Augustus and Agrippa after defeating Antony and Cleopatra at the Battle of Actium
b. Augustus and Antony after defeating Brutus and Cassius at the Battle of Philippi
c. the Parthian King restoring Crassus' lost standards to Tiberius
d. the Gallic chieftain Vercingetorix paying homage to the triumphing Julius Caesar
19. What Roman emperor is depicted enjoying his apotheosis in this piece?
a. Hadrian b. Trajan c. Antoninus Pius d. Marcus Aurelius
20. What is the medium of this Severan family portrait?
a. *fresco secco* b. *buon fresco* c. encaustic d. tempera
21. This black figure vase was painted by
a. Exekias b. Kleitias c. Euphronius d. Pheon
22. What mythological event is the subject of this vase?
a. The Judgement of Paris b. The wedding of Peleus and Thetis
c. The Trojan War d. The travels of Odysseus
23. This figure belongs to the _____ period.
a. Hellenistic b. Classical c. Archaic d. Geometric
24. This famous gate can be found in which Greek city?
a. Argos b. Athens c. Corinth d. Mycenae
25. Which Roman emperor commissioned this triumphal arch?
a. Trajan b. Titus c. Septimius Severus d. Constantine
26. This terracotta statue, found at Veii, is a representation of which Greek god?
a. Zeus b. Poseidon c. Apollo d. Hades
27. Which Roman emperor is depicted here?
a. Augustus b. Vespasian c. Trajan d. Decius

28. This Ionic temple is located _____.
- a. in the Agora b. on the Acropolis c. on the Pynx d. in the Forum
29. The sculptor of this famous work is
- a. Myron b. Pheidias c. Praxiteles d. Polyclitus
30. Which Roman consul is seen here?
- a. Scipio Africanus b. Marius c. Pompey d. Brutus
31. Whose colossal head, hand, foot, and knee – which once stood in a Forum building - now stand in the courtyard of the Capitoline Museum?
- a. Julian’s b. Trajan’s c. Hadrian’s d. Constantine’s
32. What structure provides modern researchers with the best illustrations of Roman military dress, equipment, and weapons?
- a. Ara Pacis b. Amendola Sarcophagus
c. Arch of Augustus d. Trajan’s Column
33. Which famous bronze statue was found in a shipwreck off the coast of Cape Artemisium, probably bound for sale in the East, and now on display in the National Museum of Athens.
- a. Kritios Boy
b. Poseidon/Zeus without his trident/lightning bolt
c. Marathon Boy
d. Farnese Hercules
34. The drinking horn usually adorned with depictions of animal heads is called a
- a. rhyton b. kylix c. hydria d. oinochoe
35. The first permanent stone theater in Rome was the Theater of
- a. Pompey b. Balbus c. Marcellus d. Marius
36. Paintings at both Herculaneum and Pompeii (e.g. the Three Graces, Hercules finding his son Telephus) were influenced by the paintings done at
- a. Pergamum b. Delphi c. Ephesus d. Olympia
37. In the mid 1900s, Mussolini attempted to remove the _____ a marble Roman fountain built by Domitian and restored by Constantine, built adjacent to the Colosseum and the Arch of Constantine on the Via Sacra.
- a. Pons Fabricius b. Fons Juturna c. Subura d. Meta Sudans
38. The large marble plan of Rome (the Forma Urbis Romae) that provided the location of major buildings of the city in the time of the Severans originally hung on a wall of the ____ now an exterior wall of the Church of Saints Cosma and Damiano.
- a. Odeon of Domitian b. Mausoleum of Augustus
c. Temple of Peace d. Tabularium

39. The famous lifesize marble statues of Odysseus blinding the Cyclops Polyphemus and the Sirens surrounding his ship with him bound to the mast, now displayed in a small museum on site, were found in the
- a. Villa of Pliny the Elder at Misenum
 - b. Villa of Tiberius at Sperlonga
 - c. Villa of Livia at Prima Porta
 - d. Villa of the Papyri at Herculaneum
40. It is believed that statues of the early Roman heroes and ancestors of the emperor once stood in the peristyles of the Forum of
- a. Julius Caesar
 - b. Augustus Caesar
 - c. Trajan
 - d. Nerva
41. The columns of the Parthenon are:
- a. Doric
 - b. Ionic
 - c. Doric and Ionic
 - d. Corinthian
42. Pheidias, sculptor of the Parthenon and the statue of Zeus at Olympia, is also credited with the
- a. Athena Lemnia
 - b. Charioteer of Delphi
 - c. Artemis of Ephesus
 - d. Hermes and the Infant Dionysus
43. The best example of a Roman apartment house, originally fitted with wooden balconies, is on the Via della Casa Diana in _____, just across the street from a thermopolium where tenants could buy meals since the apartments lacked kitchens.
- a. Pompeii
 - b. Paestum
 - c. Ostia
 - d. Herculaneum
44. Which structure contains Caryatids on its porch?
- a. Hephaestion
 - b. Erectheum
 - c. Stoa Poikile
 - d. Propylea
45. Which man was responsible for excavating Knossos?
- a. Wagman
 - b. Schmeling
 - c. Schliemann
 - d. Evans
46. The Bronze Doors of the Roman Curia in the Forum Romanum now hang in
- a. The Roman Curia in the Forum Romanum
 - b. St. Johns Lateran, the Cathedral of Rome
 - c. St. Peter's Basilica at the Vatican
 - d. The Pantheon
47. The basic building material of early buildings and walls of Rome was peperino, a kind of _____.
- a. concrete
 - b. Tufa
 - c. granite
 - d. brick
48. The now excavated Villa of Poppea, wife of Nero, is located at
- a. Boscoreale
 - b. Oplontis
 - c. Stabiae
 - d. Baiae
49. Which is NOT a name for a Roman aqueduct?
- a. Marcia
 - b. Claudia
 - c. Julia
 - d. Livia
50. The Portland Vase depicts its figures in/on/by
- a. red figure style
 - b. black figure style
 - c. cameo
 - d. repousse

