

## REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2015 CLASSICAL ART

**For questions 1-20 please use the images on pages 7 and 8.**

1. What is **figure 1**?
  - a. an Etruscan religious statuette
  - b. a Greek cinerary urn
  - c. a Greek grave monument
  - d. a Roman religious statuette
  
2. **Figure 2** is a part of what type of object?
  - a. a bronze tripod
  - b. a Roman mirror
  - c. an ornament from a temple wall
  - d. a Pompeian house
  
3. **Figure 3** is an example of a...?
  - a. Kore
  - b. Discobolus
  - c. Frieze
  - d. Kouros
  
4. **Figure 4** is a good example of which style of art?
  - a. protogeometric
  - b. Orientalizing
  - c. geometric
  - d. Black Figure technique
  
5. **Figure 5** is a Roman copy of...?
  - a. Praxiteles' Aphrodite
  - b. Lysippus' Apoxyomenos
  - c. Phidias' Zeus
  - d. Polyclitus' Doryphoros
  
6. **Figure 6** is a metope from Temple C at Selinus and is part of a...?
  - a. Doric frieze
  - b. Ionic frieze
  - c. Corinthian frieze
  - d. Ionic capital
  
7. **Figure 6** is depicting which type of mythological creature?
  - a. lamia
  - b. siren
  - c. gorgon
  - d. fury
  
8. **Figure 7** depicts which mythological character?
  - a. Io
  - b. Europa
  - c. Niobe
  - d. Mithras
  
9. The mosaic in **figure 7** can be found in Lullingstone, Kent, and is it accompanied with?
  - a. a Latin elegy
  - b. a funerary inscription
  - c. Latin prose
  - d. a dedication to the gods
  
10. **Figure 8** is a great example of the second style of Roman frescoes. It was found in the...
  - a. Flavian Amphitheater
  - b. Bedroom from Boscoreale

c. House of the Faun

d. Villa of Mysteries

11. **Figure 9** is a relief from which Roman monument?

a. Pantheon

b. Hadrian's Mausoleum

c. Ara Pacis

d. Trajan's Column

12. The Roman monument, of which **Figure 9** is a part, was constructed by what architect?

a. M. Agrippa

b. Apollodorus of Damascus

c. Exekias

d. Maxentius

13. **Figure 10** is a coin depicting...?

a. Tellus

b. Venus Callipyge

c. Cnidian Aphrodite

d. Demeter

14. **Figure 10** is modeled after a renowned statue created by which sculptor?

a. Praxiteles

b. Lysippus

c. Myron

d. Polyclitus

15. **Figure 11** is in which Etruscan site?

a. Tomb of the Triclinium

b. Tomb of the Reliefs

c. Tomb of Golini

d. Tomb of Hunting and Fishing

16. **Figure 12** is an example of...?

a. an amphora

b. a pithos

c. Bucchero pottery

d. red figure pottery

17. **Figure 12** was discovered on which Mediterranean island?

a. Sicily

b. Thira

c. Delos

d. Mykonos

18. The second century mosaic pictured in **Figure 13** depicting the seasons can be found today in which of the following modern day cities?

a. Naples, Italy

b. Split, Croatia

c. Cirencester, Gloucestershire

d. Rome, Italy

19. The statue in **Figure 14** is described in which of the following Roman author's work?

a. Livy

b. Seneca

c. Pliny the Elder

d. Pliny the Younger

20. The statue in **Figure 14** depicts which mythological figure?

a. Laocöon

b. Achilles

c. Perseus

d. Tiresias

**For questions 21-50 please select the best answer.**

21. The Eleusis Amphora depicting the blinding of Polyphemus is an example of which type of pottery?

- a. Protogeometric
- b. Orientalizing
- c. Geometric
- d. Red Figure technique

22. Which of the following pottery types were used to mix water and wine?

- a. Krater
- b. Amphora
- c. Kylix
- d. Lekythos

23. Alexander the Great's personal sculptor was named?

- a. Praxiteles
- b. Damophon
- c. Epigonus
- d. Lysippus

24. Lord Elgin is famous for bringing what type of antiquities to the British museum?

- a. vases
- b. mosaics
- c. sculptures
- d. frescoes

25. The room in a Roman temple in which the statue of a god was kept was known as the?

- a. cella
- b. peristylum
- c. ala
- d. cubiculum

26. The temple of Hephaestus can be found in which location?

- a. Athenian Acropolis
- b. Athenian Agora
- c. Roman Forum
- d. Agrigento, Sicily

27. Which of the following describes the Sanctuary of Fortuna at Praeneste?

- a. extravagantly decorated, huge grounds built after the fire of AD 64
- b. large Roman villa, named for a woodland deity
- c. the largest of the Imperial Fora, built by Apollodorus
- d. a large temple complex, laid out on a steep hillside, with a series of ramps

28. Which of the following body parts still remain today of the colossal statue of Constantine?

- a. chest
- b. foot
- c. elbow
- d. shoulder

29. The second largest Roman bath was built between what years?

- a. AD 203-212
- b. AD 308-313
- c. AD 212-216
- d. AD 176-179

30. Scroll like capitals which sit on the tops of Ionic columns are known as?

- a. metopes
- b. pediments
- c. volutes
- d. friezes

31. This famous breastplate sculpture featuring the recovery of the standards from the Parthians was created for which statue?

- a. Augustus (Prima Porta)
- b. Augustus (Secunda Porta)

- c. Julius Caesar  
d. Nero
32. This artist and pottery workshop owner from Arretium is famous for his detailed terracotta scyphus.  
a. L. Cornelius Balbus  
b. T. Flavius Petro  
c. M Calpurnius Bibulus  
d. M. Perennius Tigranus
33. This Pompeian painting, featuring Achilles surrendering Briseis to Agamemnon's emissaries, can be found in which location?  
a. the House of the Faun  
b. the Lupercalia  
c. the House of the Vettii  
d. the House of the Tragic Poet
34. Which of the following depictions can be found in the "picture gallery" in the House of the Vettii?  
a. the Rape of Europa  
b. Punishment of Dirce  
c. Leda and the Swan  
d. Perseus and the Gorgon
35. This triumphal arch, celebrated the suppression of the Judean people, and built by Domitian is dedicated to?  
a. Augustus Caesar    b. Julius Caesar    c. Titus Caesar    d. Nero Caesar
36. Which of the following sculptures is the best example of hyper-realism?  
a. the Ny Carlsberg Head of Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus  
b. the Palazzo Spada sculpture of Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus  
c. the Louvre Augustus sculpture (Velletri Augustus)  
d. the Genius of Augustus sculpture
37. Which portion of the Forum of Augustus survives today?  
a. the peristyle  
b. the exedrae of the porticos  
c. the pediments of some columns  
d. the temple façade
38. Travertine is which type of building material used in many Roman temples?  
a. sandstone quarried in Sicily  
b. Siena marble from Tuscany  
c. limestone quarried near Tivoli  
d. marble quarried from Carrara
39. What is the earliest example of large-scale hemispherical domes in the Roman Empire?  
a. the Pantheon  
b. the gardens of Sallust  
c. the Hagia Sophia  
d. the thermal complex at Baiae
40. Acanthus leaves might most commonly be found on which architectural feature?

- a. temple altars  
c. temple balustrades
- b. Corinthian columns  
d. fresco borders
41. This sculptor, according to Pliny the Elder, is the first to represent sinews and veins in his work.  
a. Pythagoras of Rhegion  
c. Satyros of Halikarnassos
- b. Myron of Eleutheræ  
d. Skopas of Paros
42. This painter decorated a Tyrrhenian amphora prominently featuring the gods and a *bomos*, for the Italian market.  
a. the Timiades painter  
c. Kleitias the painter
- b. the Oakeshott painter  
d. Sophilos the painter
43. Which of the following Greek temples still has remnants of a painted terracotta metope?  
a. Temple of Zeus at Olympia  
c. Temple of Apollo at Thermon
- b. Temple of Hephaestus  
d. Temple of Apollo at Bassai
44. One of the friezes of the Mausoleion on the outside of the “Tomb of Philip” features which group of mythological maidens?  
a. Maenads  
b. Nereids  
c. Sirens  
d. Amazons
45. This famous fourth century BC bronze nude statue of a young man, presumably Perseus, was discovered in the sea off which Mediterranean island?  
a. Mykonos  
b. Delos  
c. Lesbos  
d. Antikythera
46. Praxiteles’ sculpture located at the sanctuary of Zeus at Olympia features which two Greek deities?  
a. Aphrodite and Eros  
c. Pan and Cyrene
- b. Hermes and Dionysus  
d. Zeus and Ganymede
47. Which famous Greek, has his bust modeled after the mythological figure Silenos?  
a. Aristoteles  
b. Plato  
c. Socrates  
d. Epictetus
48. One of the earliest examples of Ionic architecture present on the mainland of Greece was?  
a. the Siphnian treasure at Delphi  
c. the temple of Apollo at Bassai
- b. the Theater of Epidarus  
d. the Athenian Parthenon
49. This is a flat slab forming the upper most division of a capital of a column.  
a. triglyph  
b. architrave  
c. metope  
d. Abacus

50. The Great Altar of Pergamum was built by which local dynasty?

- a. the Ptolemys      b. the Molossians      c. the Attalids      d. the Pellaeans

Figure 2



Figure 1



Figure 3

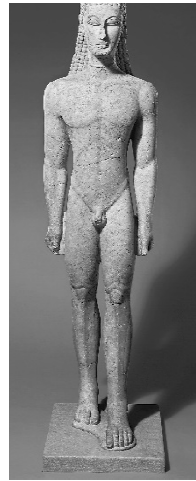


Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9



Figure 10



Figure 11

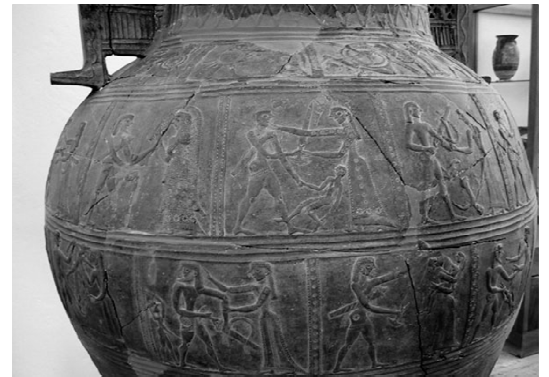


Figure 12



Figure 13

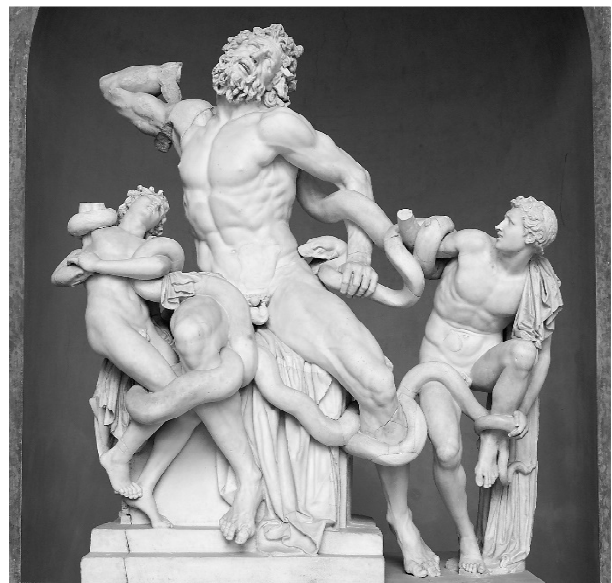


Figure 14