

CLASSICAL ART

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1. An inscription on the front of the Pantheon mentions the name of
a. Pericles. b. Augustus. c. Nicias. d. Agrippa.
2. "Prima Porta" refers to a statue of
a. Julius Caesar. b. Caesar Augustus. c. Venus. d. Livia.
3. The statue of the Winged Victory housed in the Louvre was discovered on the island of
a. Samos. b. Samothrace. c. Delos. d. Rhodes.
4. The equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius stood for centuries on the
a. Palatine. b. Capitoline. c. Janiculum. d. Quirinal.
5. The pediment of a Greek temple is
a. triangular. b. rectangular. c. oval. d. circular.
6. Which archaeologist gave the name "Minoan" to the civilization of the third and second millennia B.C.?
a. Dorpfeld b. Schliemann c. Evans d. Blegen
7. Which of the following did Schliemann excavate FIRST?
a. Tiryns b. Mycenae c. Troy d. Pylos
8. The sculptor Myron is most famous for the
a. Doryphoros. b. Zeus of Artemesium. c. Venus de Milo. d. Discobolos.
9. Which of the following archaeologists was an American?
a. Evans b. Schliemann c. Blegen d. Dorpfeld
10. Greek kouroi were largely influenced by statues from
a. Babylonia. b. Etruria. c. Persia. d. Egypt.
11. A proskenion would be found in a
a. theater. b. house. c. temple. d. gymnasium.
12. The temple of _____ still overlooks the Athenian agora.
a. Zeus b. Apollo c. Hephaestus d. Poseidon
13. What term is used for the individual piece of a mosaic?
a. gutta b. tessera c. mutule d. regula
14. The so-called Cyclopean fortification walls can be seen at their best in
a. Mycenae. b. Athens. c. Sparta. d. Cnossos.

15. The first great master of Greek painting, whose figures represented character and simple dignity:
a. Philoxenus b. Polygnotus c. Praxiteles d. Parrhasius
16. This painter was famous for his portraits and the tone of his pictures (said to be the result of a secret varnish):
a. Exekias b. Apollodorus c. Apelles d. Zeuxis
17. The Stoa of Attalus in the Athenian agora was a gift from the ruler of
a. Halicarnassus. b. Pontus. c. Pergamum. d. Ephesus.
18. An arch in Athens is named after the emperor
a. Nero. b. Trajan. c. Marcus Aurelius. d. Hadrian.
19. "Contrapposto" is a term referring to a figure's
a. stance. b. facial expression. c. time period.
d. country of origin.
20. The Canopus of Hadrian's villa was patterned after one in
a. Spain. b. Illyria. c. Egypt. d. Greece.
21. During the summer opera is performed in the ruins of the Baths of
a. Trajan. b. Diocletian. c. Caracalla. d. Nero.
22. The famous Pompeian mosaic of Alexander the Great depicts him at the battle of
a. Taxila. b. Gaugamela. c. Multan. d. Issus.
23. The ancient cemetery of Athens:
a. Propylaia b. Lycabettos c. Dipylon d. Kerameikos
24. Where were examples of Linear B found FIRST?
a. Pylos b. Cnossus c. Tiryns d. Mycenae
25. The first coins dated to the seventh century B.C. were made of
a. electrum. b. bronze. c. wood. d. iron.
26. All of the following were vase painters EXCEPT
a. Cleitias. b. Euphronius. c. Exekias. d. Mnesicles.
27. Which term is used for a Greek pottery vessel used as a water jar?
a. oinochoe b. alabastion c. hydria d. kylix
28. The "lost-wax" method was used in creating
a. pottery vessels. b. bronze statuary.
c. marble statuary. d. glass vessels.

29. The statue of Apollo found at Veii was made out of
a. marble. b. bronze. c. plaster. d. clay.
30. A strigil would most likely be associated with the
a. Doryphoros. b. Moscophoros. c. Discobolos.
d. Apoxyomenos.
31. In which province was there a palace of Diocletian?
a. Britannia b. Dalmatia c. Hispania d. Bithynia
32. The original bronze doors of the Curia can be seen in the
a. Vatican. b. Louvre. c. Church of St. John Lateran.
d. Capitoline Museum.
33. Which type of Greek vase has figures with incised features?
a. red-figure b. bucchero c. lekythos d. black-figure
34. The Francois vase has all but one of its five zones devoted
to
a. mythological stories. b. funeral processions.
c. scenes from everyday life. d. geometric designs.
35. The Riace bronzes are statues of
a. emperors. b. statesmen. c. warriors. d. goddesses.
36. A Mithraeum is a type of
a. basilica. b. temple. c. house. d. library.
37. In which Roman provincial city was there an immense temple
to Bacchus?
a. Leptis Magna b. Baalbek c. Didyma d. Timgad
38. The Vatican is said to have been built over the Circus of
a. Domitian. b. Pompey. c. Nero. d. Caligula.
39. In a Greek temple, the statue of the deity was housed in the
a. entablature. b. naos. c. opisthodomos. d. pronaos.
40. Which style of Pompeian painting was meant to simulate
marble?
a. first b. second c. third d. fourth
41. The town of Cerveteri is famous for its tombs of
a. early Christians. b. Etruscans. c. Greeks.
d. wealthy Romans.
42. Which type of Greek vase contained sweet-smelling oil and
was connected with burials?
a. amphora b. aryballos c. skyphos d. lekythos

43. Term for a vase with a small hole near the bottom through which the wine ran:
a. rhyton b. stamnos c. olpe d. psykter
44. Which hero is the focus of a famous group of statuary found in the Italian city of Sperlonga?
a. Odysseus b. Theseus c. Herakles d. Aeneas
45. Where is the house of Amor and Psyche located?
a. Ostia b. Pompeii c. Herculaneum d. Rome
46. How many acroteria were normally found on a Greek temple?
a. 2 b. 3 c. 5 d. 6
47. What shape was the harbor at Ostia built by Trajan?
a. hexagonal b. octagonal c. circular d. pentagonal
48. A famous Nile mosaic was found in the Italian city of
a. Arezzo. b. Orvieto. c. Ostia. d. Palestrina.
49. The first Roman to have himself portrayed on coins during his lifetime:
a. Pompey b. Sulla c. Antony d. Caesar
50. The most famous example of cameo glass which depicts scenes of love and loss in white against a dark blue background:
a. the Portland Vase b. the Gemma Augustea
c. the Sophilos dinos d. the Gemma Tiberiana