

2008 FJCL State Latin Forum Classical Art

- The inscription seen here is an example of
 - Linear B
 - Linear A
 - Etruscan
 - Hieroglyphics
- This is just the leg portion of a statue dedicated to the king of the gods. The full body is that of a lion, with both a snake and a goat's head on its back. What mythological creature is this?
 - Bellerophon
 - Sphinx
 - Lapith
 - Chimera
- This coin is characteristic of which Greek *polis*?
 - Aegina
 - Athens
 - Delphi
 - Sparta
- What type of painting is seen here?
 - giornata
 - lost wax method
 - fresco
 - encaustic
- Portraits such as these from Fayum are particularly valuable since they are some of the few surviving examples of Roman painting that date from which approximate time period?
 - 1st century BCE
 - 2nd century CE
 - 3rd century CE
 - 4th century CE
- This painting was made on wood, an organic material not usually preserved from the ancient world. Why did they survive to modern times?
 - The exceptionally dry weather of the region kept the wood from rotting over the years.
 - They were not burned like many other ancient portraits for the gold contained in their paint.
 - They were kept together in an anaerobic chamber near the Nile Delta, safe from fires and rot.
 - The paint used for the portraits sealed the wood so that it could not rot.
- Which style of Greek vase painting is this?
 - Cycladic
 - Geometric
 - Proto-Corinthian
 - Red-figure
- The vase shown here was signed by whom?
 - Exekias
 - Iktinos and Kallikrates
 - Apollodorus and Hagesandros
 - The Berlin Painter
- What famous narrative is depicted on this vase?
 - The Wedding of Peleus and Thetis
 - The Labors of Herakles
 - The Olympians versus the Titans
 - The Patronage of Athens
- This cross-section of a Roman bath belongs to which room?
 - apodyterium
 - caldarium
 - tepidarium
 - frigidarium
- Which of these materials was not essential for the production of such baths?
 - lime
 - waterproof concrete
 - pozzolana
 - brick
- Ah, the aqueduct. Who warned in a ten-book treatise on architecture that using lead to deliver water might have adverse health effects?
 - Pliny the Elder
 - Pliny the Younger
 - Seneca
 - Vitruvius

13. What type of mortar did most Roman aqueducts use?
 - a. pozzolana
 - b. fly ash
 - c. siliceous
 - d. none
14. Of which style are these pieces?
 - a. Minoan
 - b. Archaic
 - c. Classical
 - d. Hellenistic
15. The formula for these figures (arms at the side, facing front, very stiff) came from which ancient culture?
 - a. Mesopotamian
 - b. Minoan
 - c. Etruscan
 - d. Egyptian
16. What material is shown here?
 - a. wood
 - b. copper
 - c. bronze
 - d. terra cotta
17. Which of these styles is exemplified by this stonework?
 - a. opus reticulatum
 - b. opus incertum
 - c. opus quadrata
 - d. opus circum
18. The Servian wall, pieces of which can still be seen in Rome, is made of what material?
 - a. porphory
 - b. tufa
 - c. marble
 - d. concrete
19. From what year is this portrait bust?
 - a. 150 BCE
 - b. 100 BCE
 - c. 55 BCE
 - d. 45 BCE
20. Which style of wall painting is shown here?
 - a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. 4
21. What is the most popular interpretation for this fresco in the Villa of Mysteries?
 - a. A bride is going through her marriage rites.
 - b. A young woman dreams about herself meeting the gods of the Eleusinian mysteries.
 - c. A Roman family waits to hear the tellings of a prophet.
 - d. A young man is being initiated into a secret cult.
22. Identify this Roman emperor. He was the first emperor to commonly wear a beard.
 - a. Hadrian
 - b. Marcus Aurelius
 - c. Domitian
 - d. Augustus
23. Which Eastern mythological figure is this?
 - a. Dionysus
 - b. Asclepius
 - c. Silenus
 - d. Osiris
24. What is the green color that forms on bronzes such as this called?
 - a. rustication
 - b. patina
 - c. glaze
 - d. repousse
25. What is the name for this type of cup shaped like a sheep's head that was used in religious offerings?
 - a. rhyton
 - b. kylix
 - c. oinochoe
 - d. psykter
26. On which Greek island group are folded-arm figurines such as this one usually found?
 - a. The Dodecanese islands
 - b. The Ionian Islands
 - c. The Aegean Islands
 - d. The Cycladic Islands

27. Which statement about these figures is **false**?
- a. They appear in both male and female forms
 - b. Some have been found with traces of paint
 - c. The tallest one known is 3 feet in height
 - d. They are most often found in graves
28. Where can you find this structure?
- a. Acrocorinth
 - b. Peloponnesus
 - c. Acropolis of Athens
 - d. Argive Heraion
29. In December 2007, the first of these woman-shaped columns was removed from to its new location in a museum. How many of these **original** columns remained to be moved?
- a. 3
 - b. 4
 - c. 5
 - d. 6
30. In comparing Hadrian's Villa with an Orlando theme park, which park best represents the Villa?
- a. Animal Kingdom: Hadrian tried to put together a series of different habitats for exotic animals so Romans could see animals such as crocodiles and lions in their natural habitats.
 - b. Magic Kingdom: Hadrian designed his villa with the idea that it would be grander and more exciting than anything in Rome.
 - c. Islands of Adventure: Hadrian constructed several "islands" representing geographical places around a central inland sea.
 - d. Epcot: Hadrian built several buildings dedicated to varying cultures of the Mediterranean.
31. Where is Hadrian's Villa located?
- a. Near Rome
 - b. In Tuscany, near ancient Tarquinia
 - c. Just north of Pompeii
 - d. In southern Italy (Magna Graecia)
32. This is an illustration of the inner frieze of a Greek temple. Which of these theories has not been proposed to explain this scene?
- a. King Erectheus and his wife helping their daughters with their funeral shrouds.
 - b. Girls bringing their woven peploi to be judged to possibly be used to clothe Athena's statue.
 - c. The garment of the smallest figure is a boy since it does not cover the figure's ankles.
 - d. The girls carry bundles of cloth to hide cult statues that they have smuggled from the temple.
33. In which temple does this frieze occur?
- a. Temple of Aphaia at Aegina
 - b. Temple of Athena Nike
 - c. The Parthenon
 - d. The Erectheion
34. Which ruined temple appears in the middle of this photograph?
- a. Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus
 - b. Temple of Venus Genetrix
 - c. Temple of Apollo
 - d. Temple of Saturn
35. Whose arch appears slightly behind this temple?
- a. Hadrian's
 - b. Constantine's
 - c. Septimius Severus'
 - d. Titus'
36. Whose arch is barely visible on the right side of the picture, closer to the Flavian Amphitheater?
- a. Hadrian's
 - b. Constantine's
 - c. Septimius Severus'
 - d. Titus'

37. Based on the subject matter seen, from whose arch is this scene?
 a. Hadrian's b. Constantine's c. Septimius Severus' d. Titus'
38. What is the name of the figure seen here?
 a. Apoxymenos b. Diadoumenos c. Doryphoros d. Mouscophoros
39. The sculptor of this work was most well known for his statue of the "Spear-Bearer" which showed his theory of canon. Who was he?
 a. Lysippos b. Hagesandros c. Praxiteles d. Polykleitos
40. Which Rhodian did not contribute to the Laocoon group?
 a. Hagesandros b. Apollodorus c. Athenodoros d. Polydoros
41. The Laocoon group bears strong resemblance to figures on which of these structures?
 a. The Altar to Zeus at Pergamon b. The Temple of Hera at Paestum
 c. The Temple of Athena Nike d. The Stele of Ampharete
42. Which renaissance artist was present when this sculpture was unearthed?
 a. Raphael b. Da Vinci c. Michelangelo d. Donatello
43. This basilica was sometimes known as the Basilica Nova or the Basilica Maxentius. Whose colossal statue was placed here?
 a. Nero's b. Maximian's c. Constantine's d. Diocletian's
44. Basilicas were once places of business. As the Roman Empire waned, what were basilicas used for?
 a. hotels b. poor houses c. hospitals d. churches
45. The Basilica was divided into three aisles with three vaulted rooms in each side aisle. Which early Mediterranean civilization showed a preference for such tripartite divisions?
 a. Early Greeks b. Etruscans c. Minoans d. Myceneans
46. Which emperor built this column that is found *north* of the Forum?
 a. Marcus Aurelius b. Trajan c. Hadrian d. Nerva
47. The designer of the column was Apollodorus. Where was he from?
 a. Rhodes b. Brundisium c. Italica d. Damascus
48. Which emperor's architecture was insulted by Apollodorus, resulting in Apollodorus' banishment?
 a. Nero b. Trajan c. Hadrian d. Nerva
49. What is this statue best known as?
 a. Crouching Venus b. Aphrodite of Cnidus c. Capitoline Venus d. Venus de Milo
50. In which museum does this statue currently reside?
 a. The Capitoline Museum b. The Uffizi
 c. The Louvre d. The British Museum