

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2009
CLASSICAL ART

1. Which of the following is NOT on the Athenian acropolis?
a. Erechtheum b. Temple of Olympian Zeus c. Temple of Athena Nike d. Propylaea
2. Which style of Greek vase painting developed LAST?
a. red figure b. black figure c. geometric d. orientalizing
3. Heinrich Schliemann worked at all of the following sites EXCEPT
a. Mycenae. b. Troy. c. Orchomenos. d. Knossos.
4. Which of these was commissioned by the emperor Augustus?
a. Domus Aurea b. Circus Maximus c. Ara Pacis d. Forum Caesaris
5. Which emperor's arch was located in the Forum?
a. Constantine b. Hadrian c. Trajan d. Septimius Severus
6. The official sculptor of Alexander the Great:
a. Scopas b. Lysippus c. Polyclitus d. Myron
7. The Altar of Zeus from Pergamum has been reconstructed in a museum in
a. London. b. Paris. c. Berlin. d. Athens.
8. The Castel Sant'Angelo in Rome was originally the
a. tomb of Hadrian. b. palace of Augustus. c. Baths of Diocletian. d. Basilica of Constantine.
9. Where did Spyridon Marinatos discover a well preserved Minoan town in 1967?
a. Crete b. Delos c. Santorini d. Rhodes
10. The Maison Carree is a well-preserved example of a(n)
a. Roman temple. b. Greek theater. c. Minoan palace. d. Etruscan tomb.
11. Caryatids are
a. sculpted female figures used as columns. b. geometric vases used as grave markers.
c. bronze figurines. d. engraved seal-stones
12. Which of these statues exists as an original bronze?
a. Spear Bearer b. Discus Thrower
c. Zeus of Artemesium d. Farnese Hercules
13. Which emperor was an architect?
a. Augustus b. Nero c. Hadrian d. Marcus Aurelius
14. Which site would you visit to see Roman *insulae*?
a. Paestum b. Herculaneum c. Stabiae d. Ostia
15. Pausanias was a(n)
a. red-figure vase painter. b. architect.
c. author of an ancient travel guide d. patron of Greek sculptors.

16. Which statement about the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius is NOT true?
 - a. it was believed to be a statue of Constantine in the Middle Ages
 - b. the original bronze has been lost
 - c. the emperor is depicted without weapons or armor
 - d. a copy of the statue adorns Michelangelo's Piazza del Campidoglio in Rome

17. Which Greek city produced coins depicting a turtle?
 - a. Aegina
 - b. Corinth
 - c. Syracuse
 - d. Ephesus

18. The Greek archaeologist Manolis Andronikos is best known for his discovery of ____ near the town of Vergina.
 - a. the tomb of Philip II
 - b. the workshop of Phidias
 - c. the Riace Bronzes
 - d. the Francois Vase

19. What was depicted on the west pediment of the Parthenon?
 - a. the birth of Athena
 - b. Gigantomachy
 - c. Panathenaic procession
 - d. Athena's contest with Poseidon

20. Which of these was a well-known painter?
 - a. Apelles
 - b. Apollodorus
 - c. Agesander
 - d. Athenodorus

21. The Kritios Boy
 - a. is a rare example of an original bronze sculpture.
 - b. is the only surviving piece of a large Hellenistic statue group.
 - c. is an early example of the use of contrapposto.
 - d. decorated the pediment of the Temple of Apollo at Bassae.

22. The Alexander Mosaic was found in
 - a. the House of the Faun, Pompeii.
 - b. the Villa of the Papyri, Herculaneum.
 - c. Piazza Armerina, Sicily.
 - d. the Domus Aurea, Rome.

23. The Temple of Venus Genetrix was located in the Forum of
 - a. Augustus.
 - b. Julius Caesar.
 - c. Nerva.
 - d. Trajan.

24. A tholos is a(n)
 - a. Bronze Age tomb.
 - b. Etruscan temple.
 - c. Cycladic altar.
 - d. Roman government building.

25. The inscription on the Pantheon tells us that it was built by the
 - a. emperor Augustus.
 - b. consul Agrippa.
 - c. emperor Hadrian.
 - d. consul Appius Claudius.

26. A clay disc covered with a spiral of stamped symbols was found at this Minoan site:
 - a. Knossos
 - b. Malia
 - c. Zakros
 - d. Phaistos

27. Dioscurides was the favorite ____ of the emperor Augustus.
 - a. fresco painter
 - b. sculptor
 - c. architect
 - d. gem cutter

28. Which city's walls were constructed from boulders so large that they were called "cyclopean"?
 - a. Knossos
 - b. Mycenae
 - c. Troy
 - d. Akrotiri

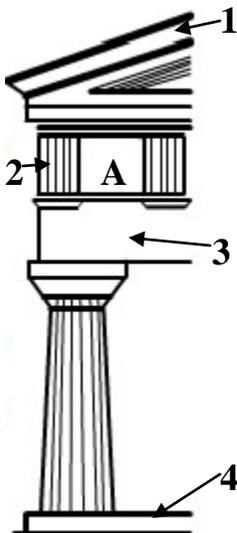
29. Which emperor is honored by a column that stands in the center of the Piazza Colonna in Rome?
 a. Marcus Aurelius b. Titus c. Constantine d. Trajan
30. A tourist headed to the modern town Cerveteri is most likely interested in seeing
 a. Greek temples. b. Etruscan tombs. c. Minoan palaces. d. Roman mosaics



31. The picture to the left is a detail of a statue of
 a. Apollo b. Zeus c. Dionysus d. Poseidon
32. Of what material was this statue made?
 a. terracotta b. bronze c. marble d. granite
33. It was part of the sculptural decoration of
 a. an archaic temple in Greece.
 b. an Etruscan temple in Italy.
 c. the Domus Aurea.
 d. the Treasury of the Athenians at Delphi.



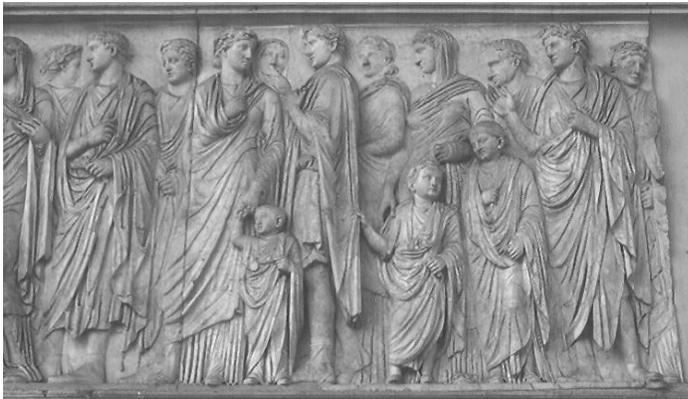
34. This vase is an example of
 a. early Corinthian black figure pottery.
 b. the transition between the geometric and orientalizing periods.
 c. the white ground technique.
 d. Mycenaean pottery.



35. This diagram illustrates the ____ order of architecture.
 a. Ionic b. Doric c. Corinthian d. Composite
36. The area marked by the letter A is called a(n)
 a. triglyph. b. architrave. c. echinus. d. metope.
37. Which number labels the stylobate?
 a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
38. Which temple is NOT an example of this order of architecture?
 a. Hera at Olympia b. Olympian Zeus in Athens
 c. Apollo at Corinth d. Temple of Hephaestus, the Agora



39. This vase is the work of
a. the Berlin painter. b. Euphronios.
c. Euthymides. d. the Achilles painter.
40. Identify the fallen figure
a. Hector b. Ajax c. Sarpedon d. Patroclus
41. This vase dates to around _____ B.C.
a. 725 b. 650 c. 515 d. 380
42. It is an example of a(n)
a. amphora. b. krater. c. lekythos. d. psykter.
43. Which statement about this vase is true?
a. It was lost after World War II and is believed to be in a private collection.
b. It is in the process of restoration after being damaged in a recent earthquake.
c. It was stolen from a museum in Athens and never recovered.
d. It was imported illegally into the United States and has recently been returned to Italy.



44. The relief sculpture on the left
a. is part of the Parthenon frieze.
b. decorated a Roman sarcophagus.
c. is a panel from the Ara Pacis.
d. adorned the Arch of Constantine.



45. The statue group on the left is
a. Etruscan. b. Archaic Greek.
c. Late Roman. d. Early Roman Republic.
46. It decorates the corner of a building in
a. Rome. b. Athens. c. Venice. d. Florence.



47. The statue on the left dates to the _____ century B.C.
a. 6th b. 5th c. 4th d. 3rd

48. In which museum is it displayed?
a. British Museum b. the Louvre in Paris
c. the Vatican Museum d. National Archaeological Museum, Athens



49. The picture above is a view of the ruins of the temple of
a. Mars Ultor. b. Castor and Pollux. c. Venus and Rome. d. Antoninus and Faustina.



50. The exaggerated S curve of this statue is characteristic of the work of
a. Polyclitus. b. Myron. c. Lysippus. d. Praxiteles.