

2006 FJCL State Latin Forum

Classical Art

N.B. Each of these questions corresponds to the slide of the same number.

1. What are the names of these short, decorative columns?
a. demi-columns b. colonette c. colonica d. Collarino
2. In what style are the bases of these columns?
a. Corinthian b. Ionic c. Attic d. Composite
3. What is the style of pediment for the building in this picture called?
a. winged b. broken c. open d. crown
4. This famous symbol of Rome is actually two statues. The original Capitoline wolf dates back to 500 BC. The two figures underneath were added much later by which Renaissance artist?
a. Buonarroti b. Pollaiuolo c. Donatello d. Ghiberti
5. Representing the figure in action, this is a Roman marble copy of a bronze original dating to 330 B.C. attributed to whom?
a. Praxiteles b. Doryphoros c. Leochares d. Leonidas
6. What is the name of this carving, embossed or moderately protruding from the background?
a. bas-relief b. triglyph c. tropaeum d. soffit
7. This 4-sided stone shaft tapering to a pyramidal tip was later topped by a cross in front of St. Peter's. What name is given to these structures?
a. obelisk b. odium c. oecus d. omphalos
8. Based on their color and design, from what period do these vases come?
a. Minoan b. Dipylon c. Ionic d. Cycladic
9. The face in this slide is in the triangular or segmental enclosed space at the top of a temple or arch. What name is given to this space?
a. tympanum b. pediment c. vault d. palladium
10. What is this technique of painting? It was popular on the walls of houses of both Pompeii and Herculaneum.
a. thalasso b. fresco c. red on black d. secco
11. This room in a Pompeian thermae was an example of a/an _____?
a. hypocaustum b. apodyterium c. tepidarium d. palaestra
12. This bust from a cult temple in Herculaneum is of what man?
a. Quirinus b. Vespasian c. Julius Caesar d. Augustus
13. What was the name of the opening at the top of a dome which allowed light into the temple?
a. aperture b. osculum c. solaris d. oculus

14. What was the term for a support for a column, statue, urn, etc?
 a. rostra b. pedestal c. podium d. pediment
15. The columns of this arch at the top of the Via Sacra are not free-standing. Thus they are said to be what?
 a. engaged b. triquetra c. truncated d. involved
16. The story built above the wall cornice used to hide the roof and make the building more impressive is referred to as what?
 a. maenium b. attic c. coelum d. coassatio
17. These people are standing in the part of the theater of Epidauros called what?
 a. amphistylas b. crepido c. proscaena d. orchestra
18. What are the names of the female figures on the balcony of the Erechtheum seen here?
 a. kouroi b. caryatids c. vestals d. maenads
19. This famous statue of Laocoon and his sons is housed in the Museo Vaticano. It was created by which artist(s) from Rhodes?
 a. Polyuktos and Demosthenes b. Kresilas and Lysippos
 c. Athenodoras, Hegesandros, and Polydoros d. Alexandros of Antioch
20. What is the name given to the intentional slight convex curving form of the vertical profile of a tapered column? It was used to overcome the optical illusion of concavity that characterizes straight sided columns.
 a. diapera b. entasis c. sculpturatum d. scandula
21. What is this building near the entrance to the Acropolis?
 a. Propylea b. Erechtheum c. Pantheon d. Athenaeum
22. Name this memorial arch:
 a. Arch of Constantine b. Arch of Septimius Severus
 c. Arch of Titus d. Arch of Domitian
23. This building now called the Casteli di Angeli was originally built as what?
 a. Port of Ostia b. Hadrian's tomb
 c. Domus Aurea d. Temple of Roma
24. This column had a center spiral staircase to the top. Although it now has a statue of St. Peter at the top, there was originally a statue of Emperor _____. Reliefs about 1 meter wide commemorate his wars and triumphs.
 a. Augustus b. Titus c. Trajan d. Vespasian
25. This foliated capital of a Corinthian column has what kind of sculpted leaves?
 a. acanthus b. fleurion c. breccia d. dalle
26. The uppermost platform of the building upon which the columns sat is called what?
 a. scalae b. stylobate c. acroterion d. agyieus

27. Where is this mural of blue monkeys from?
 a. Delphi b. Delos c. Knossos d. Acrotiri
28. Who is depicted in this statue in the courtyard of the Capitulum Museum in Rome?
 a. Augustus Caesar b. Vespasian c. Marcus Aurelius d. Julius Caesar
29. These murals from a triclinium in Pompeii imitate marble paneling and frame mythological scenes. They were intended to give the effect of panel pictures set into the wall. Such murals are said to be done in which style?
 a. first style b. Second style c. third style d. fourth style
30. This statue restored by Stefano Ricci is _____ holding the body of _____.
 a. Menelaus...Patroclus b. Achilles...Hector
 c. Achilles...Patroclus d. Paris...Achilles
31. What style are the columns of this temple in Corinth?
 a. Doric b. Ionic c. Corinthian d. Composite
32. Why were square blocks hollowed and beveled as seen here?
 a. to lighten the weight of each block b. for decoration purposes
 c. to make it easier to fit the blocks together d. to create the effect of stairs to heaven
33. The two muses on this tomb of Galileo Galilei are those of which subjects?
 a. philosophy & mathematics b. astronomy & mathematics
 c. astronomy & history d. astronomy & philosophy
34. Which temple in Athens is this?
 a. Parthenon b. Temple of Athena Nike
 c. Pantheon d. Temple to Hephaestus
35. This mosaic panel is from the House of Poseidon and Amphitrite in what city?
 a. Pompeii b. Baiae c. Ostia d. Herculaneum
36. The area pointed to above the tops of the columns and below the triangular pediment is what?
 a. architrave b. triglyphic c. fleuron d. multifoil
37. This building in the Roman Forum is called the
 a. carcer b. Temple of Rome c. Senatus d. Ospitalia
38. This diagram is of the inner shrine of a temple reserved for priests. The arrow points to the most sacred part of a place of worship called what?
 a. adytum b. aedes c. ahenum d. aenum
39. This is the only example of a painting of the interior of what?
 a. sarcophagus b. altar c. compluvium D. a cistern

40. In Magna Graecia at Paestum are these magnificent temples: the one on the left is dedicated to _____ and the one on the right to _____.
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| a. Jupiter/Juno | b. Hera/Hera |
| c. Apollo & Artemis | d. Pluto & Persephone |
41. The floor of this apodyterium in Pompeii has a repeating pattern called what?
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| a. mosaic entablature | b. labyrinthine fretwork |
| c. graffito grid | d. Vitruvian/running dog |
42. A space on the surface of a wall in public places covered with white plaster for public announcements, records, signs, etc., was called a(n) _____.
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| a. albarius | b. alameda | c. album | d. almonry |
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43. What is this bronze sculpture called?
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| a. Serpent Fountain | b. caduceus |
| c. Sibyl's Guardian | d. Dying Python |
44. This roof opening to allow sun and water into the house was called the _____?
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| a. atrium | b. impluvium | c. compluvium | d. coelum |
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45. This circular arch is made with an ancient Roman brick which was two Roman feet long, one Roman foot wide and one-third of a Roman foot thick. What were they called?
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| a. bipedales | b. bisellia | c. bisomi | d. bi-lithia |
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46. This statue in the Vatican Museum is of whom?
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| a. Julius Caesar | b. Nero | c. Marcus Aurelius | d. Hadrian |
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47. These vases with the dolphin motifs from Santorini are from which period?
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| a. Diplion | b. Ionic | c. Cycladic | d. Minoan |
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48. This monolithic, four-sided stone shaft was originally erected as a cult symbol to a pagan sun god. It is covered by what?
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| a. hieroglyphs | b. runes |
| c. Egyptian running ornaments | d. roods |
49. What are the statues at the peak and corners of the front room of this hexastyle building in Athens called?
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| a. cathedrae | b. acroteria | c. fana | d. buttresses |
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50. The center portion of the proscenium often representing a noble mansion in tragic performances was referred to as what?
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| a. aditus maximus | b. porta maiore | c. aedes pulchra | d. aula regia |
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