

FJCL STATE FORUM 2001

CLASSICAL ART

1. What temple in Greece was built on the site of a legendary king's burial and was also used to house the wooden statue of Athena which the Greeks believed had fallen from the sky?
a. Parthenon b. Temple of Athena Nike c. Hephaisteion d. Erechtheum
2. What famous competition was depicted on the west pediment of the Parthenon?
a. Lapiths vs. Centaurs b. Athens vs. Sparta
c. Poseidon vs. Athena d. Apollo vs. Marsyas
3. Approximately how large was the agora at the base of the Athenian acropolis?
a. 25 acres b. 10 acres c. 5 acres d. 1 acre
4. The outward swelling of a column shaft as seen on the Parthenon is a curving effect known as
a. fluting. b. entasis. c. metope. d. turgidity.
5. The technique used in Greek friezes in which the heads of animals and people are on the same level in order to create unity of design is called
a. consonance. b. cephalocentrism. c. isocephaly. d. chiaroscuro.
6. Mosaics are made of small pieces called
a. tesserae. b. calculi. c. facets. d. ingots.
7. The House of the Faun in Pompeii had a mosaic of what famous battle?
a. Thermopylae b. Issus c. Cannae d. Persepolis
8. The Ara Pacis is a smaller version of what monument from Pergamon?
a. Mausoleum of Halicarnassus b. Altar of Zeus
c. Temple of Athena Polias d. Library
9. What famous Greek sculpture best illustrates the canon of proportions?
a. Doryphorus b. Discobolus c. Aphrodite of Cnidos d. Calf-Bearer
10. A coin with an owl would most likely be found in
a. Olympia. b. Corinth. c. Athens. d. Sparta.
11. The structure of the typical Roman basilica was
a. a domed rotunda. b. a large, rectangular hall.
c. a half-circular colonnade. d. octagonal.

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12. The Apoxyomenos, or Scaper, was the work of what Greek sculptor?
a. Scopas b. Praxiteles c. Myron d. Lysippus
13. Following the time of Alexander the Great, coins began to show
a. mythological creatures. b. battle scenes.
c. Persian motifs. d. profile portraits of rulers.
14. The study of the history and development of coins is known as
a. philately. b. numismatics. c. pecuniology. d. lapidology.
15. The daily life of the Etruscans can be inferred mainly from
a. murals in the tombs. b. surviving literature.
c. coins. d. human remains.
16. The frieze on the Altar of Zeus at Pergamon depicts.
a. the battles of Alexander. b. the Titanomachy.
c. the labors of Hercules. d. the Gigantomachy.
17. Which of the following is NOT a site of a Minoan palace on Crete?
a. Akrotiri b. Knossos c. Phaistos d. Mallia
18. What is the design of the columns on the three levels of the outside of the Colosseum, from lowest to highest?
a. Corinthian, Doric, Ionic b. Doric, Ionic, Corinthian
c. Doric, Corinthian, Corinthian d. Corinthian, Ionic, Corinthian
19. What is unique about the Pantheon, among ancient temples?
a. It is perfectly square, not rectangular.
b. It has entries on all four sides.
c. It is surrounded by an annular vaulted portico, with Corinthian columns.
d. The height of its dome equals the diameter of its base.
20. What was the main function of the Roman basilica?
a. marketplace b. law court
c. offices for city government d. speaker's platform
21. What is sculpted at the feet of the Augustus of Prima Porta?
a. Cupid riding a dolphin b. Apollo playing the lyre
c. Ares with a vulture d. Hercules strangling two snakes
22. Sculpture of the Archaic period in Greece reflects the influence of
a. Persia. b. Phoenicia. c. Egypt. d. Rome.

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23. Which Roman emperor was sculpted in a lion skin, carrying the club of Hercules?
a. Claudius b. Caligula c. Domitian d. Commodus
24. What Roman emperor constructed a villa at Tibur which included statues and other art copied from places all over the Roman world?
a. Hadrian b. Nero c. Trajan d. Vespasian
25. Sir Arthur Evans is associated with what archeological site?
a. Corinth b. Mycenae c. Knossos d. Sparta
26. With what archeological site is Heinrich Schliemann associated?
a. Troy b. Athens c. Thebes d. Epidaurus
27. Which monument uses a narrative sculpture in relief to illustrate imperial propaganda?
a. Pantheon b. Equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius
c. Sanctuary of Fortuna d. Trajan's Column
28. All of the following characteristics are exclusive to Roman temple architecture EXCEPT
a. raised podium. b. pedimental sculpture.
c. deep porch. d. engaged columns.
29. The Villa of Mysteries frieze illustrates
a. a religious ritual involving a young girl. b. events from the life of Demeter.
c. scenes from the life of Mithras. d. a initiation of young men into the cult of Mithras.
30. The Second style of Pompeian painting is characterized by
a. garden scenes and architectural framework.
b. landscape painting.
c. illusionistic perspectives and window effects.
d. imitations of colored marble.
31. The medium used in the Faiyum portraits in which the pigment is suspended in hot wax is called
a. ashlar. b. fresco. c. ceraform. d. encaustic.
32. The Arch of Constantine contains portraits of emperors that were taken from earlier monuments and worked into this monument. Which emperors' likenesses are used?
a. Hadrian, Trajan, and Marcus Aurelius b. Augustus and Claudius
c. Vespasian, Titus, and Antoninus Pius d. Septimius Severus and Caracalla
33. The Discobolus was created by
a. Polykleitos b. Praxiteles c. Myron d. Phidias

34. What was the dense red volcanic stone quarried in Egypt, and used for architectural decoration as well as sarcophagi, called?
a. pozzolana b. porphyry c. terracotta d. travertine
35. All of the following vase painters worked in the red-figure technique EXCEPT
a. The Andocides Painter b. Euthymides
c. Euphronios d. Exekias
36. A semicircular niche in a Roman basilica is called a/an
a. transept. b. nave. c. apse. d. clerestory.
37. Dipylon vases are examples of what style?
a. geometric b. Corinthian c. black-figure d. orientalizing
38. Statues of small female figures in elaborate dress with an open bodice, dancing with snakes, are associated with which civilization?
a. Mycenaean b. Cycladic c. Minoan d. Etruscan
39. Red-figure vase painting first appeared in Athens in approximately what year?
a. 440 B.C. b. 530 B.C. c. 650 B.C. d. 720 B.C.
40. All of the following are Etruscan sites EXCEPT
a. Rhegium. b. Cerveteri. c. Vulci. d. Tarquinia.

Questions 41 - 50 refer to the pictures on the following page.

41. The statue in #1 depicts what figure?
a. Tiresias b. Apollo c. Zeus d. Laocoon
42. The statue in #1 is from the ____ period.
a. Archaic b. Orientalizing c. Roman d. Hellenistic
43. What type of vase is found in #2?
a. pyxis b. hydria c. amphora d. lekythos
44. What was the figure in #3 used for?
a. storing water b. mixing wine and water
c. storing the ashes of the dead d. pouring offerings to the dead
45. The structure in #4 is the triumphal arch of which emperor?
a. Septimus Severus b. Constantine c. Titus d. Trajan

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46. The statue in #5 was found in what bay?
a. Naples b. Ligurian c. Riace d. Tergeste
47. The statue in #5 illustrates the weight shift of the body at rest, also known as
a. requiescat. b. ad libitum. c. rinceau. d. contrapposto.
48. Identify the temple in #6, from the Acropolis:
a. Erechtheum b. Temple of Athena Nike
Parthenon d. Propylaea
49. This temple (#6) was designed by Callicrates to resemble a
a. tomb. b. house. c. treasury. d. Persian temple.
50. The temple (#6) is in what style?
a. Ionic b. Doric c. Etruscan d. Corinthian

Use these pictures for #41-50



FIG. #2 (Question #43)

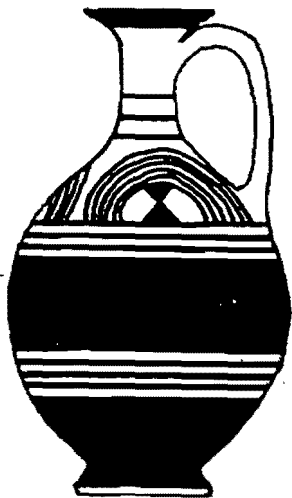


FIG. #3 (Question 44)

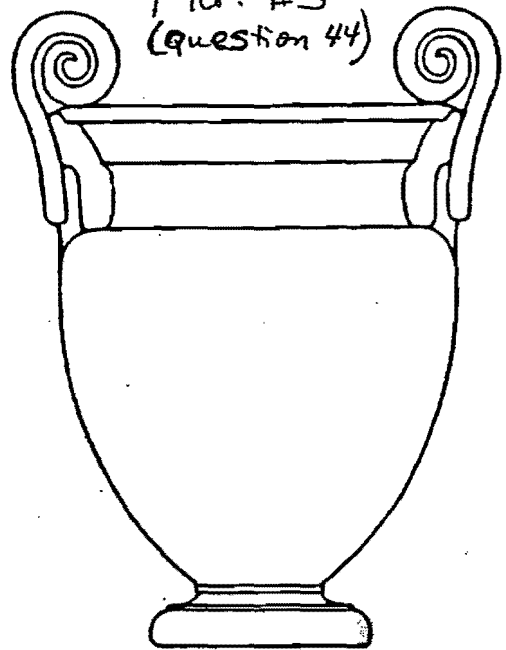


FIG # 4 (Question 45)



FIG. # 5 (Questions 46-47)



FIG. # 6 (Questions 48-50)

