

01

Florida Junior Classical League
2004 State Forum
Classical Art Test

Questions 1- 20 will be answered from slides.

1. This Euboean ceramic is what shape(style)?
a. lekythos b. amphora c. calyx krater d. oinochoe
2. This ceramic is what shape?
a. kantharos b. hydria c. volute krater d. bell krater
3. Both of the preceding ceramics are:
a. red-figured b. black-figured c. geometric d. Protoattic
4. This statue of Trajan has a most interesting manner of standing. It is called:
a. Kouros stance b. relief c. Doric d. Kleitan stance
5. This famous gate at Mycenae features two facing headless animals. What are they?
a. snakes b. bears c. lions d. Gorgons
6. The pictured sculpture featuring Amazons originally was part of :
a. Ara Pacis b. Arch of Constantine c. the Parthenon d. a sarcophagus
7. This structure's official name is
a. Amphitheatrum Flavium b. Theatrum Marcellum
c. Thermae Caracallae d. Domus Aurea
8. Name the adult figure and the child figure in the pictured sculpture:
a. Hermes/Dionysius b. Ares/Cupid
c. Zeus/ Ganymede d. Pluto/ Proserpina
9. Called the Castel San' Angelo today, it was originally a mausoleum for:
a. Augustus b. Marcus Aurelius c. Hadrian d. Nero
10. This impressive ruin was once a/an:
a. Imperial Palace b. Domus Aurea c. Forum Trajanum d. Senate House
11. The circular area in the center of this picture is known as
a. scaena b. subsellia c. pulpitum d. orchestra
12. This statue(Varvakeion) may be a copy of a Greek original. Of whom and by whom?
a. Aphrodite/ Isodorus b. Artemis/Praxiteles
c. Athena/Phidias d. Venus/Lollius

13. This famous statue from Artemisium was once thought to be Zeus. Now we know he is:
a. Apollo b. Ares c. Hades d. Poseidon
14. This statue is probably a copy of the original. It is:
a. a Riace Bronze b. Apollo of the Belvedere
c. The Charioteer d. Doryphorus
15. This Roman temple is the:
a. Pantheon b. Parthenon c. Heraeam d. Temple of Venus Genetrix
16. This is a section of a structure which stretched nearly forty miles, ending in Rome. What is it?
a. a road b. a wall c. an aqueduct d. a necropolis
17. This is now the Church of San Lorenzo in Miranda, but originally it was the:
a. Temple of Antonius Pius & Faustina b. Temple of the Deified Julius
c. Basilica of Maxentius d. House of Vestals
18. This triumphal arch is dedicated to
a. Constantine b. Vespasian c. Septimus Severus d. Tiberius
19. This structure stands in front of the Temple of Vespasian at Pompeii. What is it?
a. a fountain b. a tomb c. part of the steps d. an altar
20. What was this structure at Pompeii used for?
a. collecting offal b. a lunch counter c. grinding grain d. dying cloth

Questions 21-50 do not involve slides.

21. Who was **not** a vase painter?
a. Brygos b. Berlin c. Exekias d. Apollodorus
22. What is the triangular part of a temple under the roof called?
a. metope b. pediment c. entablature d. volute
23. Name the sculptor, known mainly for his depiction of athletes, who is most remembered for his work the *Discobolus*.
a. Myron b. Phidias c. Ageladas d. Iktinos
24. In what book does Polyclitus outline his mathematical approach to art and the symmetry between tension and movement?
a. *Principles* b. *The Study of Art* c. *Kanon* d. *Form*

- 25. What is the name given to the overlay of gold and ivory placed on the wooden core of a statue?
a. veneer b. gilding c. chryselephantine d. chiaroscuro
- 26. The *Dying Gaul* statue came from a collection in the Hellenistic state of:
a. Egypt b. Arcadia c. Thermopylae d. Pergamum
- 27. Name the architects of the Parthenon.
a. Pericles and Phidias b. Iktinos and Kallikrates
c. Isodorus and Anthemios d. Lysicrates and Hymettus
- 28. How many columns are there on the long axis of the Parthenon?
a. 15 b. 16 c. 17 d. 18
- 29. Which is **not** a subject of the metopes of the Parthenon?
a. Giants b. Amazons c. Centaurs d. Persians
- 30. Name the Argive sculptor that tradition holds was the teacher of Phidias, Polyclitus, and Myron.
a. Ageladas b. Lysippos c. Praxiteles d. Idsodorus
- 31. Name the sculptor of the ivory and gold cult statue of Hera at her temple at Argos.
a. Phidias b. Praxiteles c. Polyclitus d. Lysippos
- 32. What is the name of the temple on the Athenian Acropolis which has a porch supported by caryatids?
a. Parthenon b. Propylaia c. Asklepieion d. Erechtheion
- 33. Name the sculptor of the Doryphorus.
a. Polyclitus b. Isodorus c. Myron d. Phidias
- 34. The kouroi were probably produced around what time?
a. 800-500B.C.E. b. 500-350B.C.E.
c. 350--1B.C.E. d. 1B.C.E.- 300 A.D.
- 35. What god/goddess is being carried in the famous sculpture by Praxiteles?
a. Hermes b. Dionysus c. Apollo d. Artemis
- 36. Who was the official sculptor for Alexander the Great?
a. Myron b. Polyclitus c. Lysippos d. Ageladas
- 37. Alexander the Great was always portrayed on his coins as what mythological figure?
a. Hercules b. Ares c. Zeus d. Bacchus
- 38. What is the Parthenon made of?
a. Parian marble b. travertine c. Pentelic marble
d. Carrara marble

39. What order of column does the Parthenon display?
a. Doric b. Ionic c. Corinthian d. Composite
40. Emperor Commodus was often depicted in art (including coins) as which deity?
a. Dionysus b. Hermes c. Zeus d. Hercules
41. What is the term for the small pieces used in a mosaic?
a. tabs b. pointals c. tesserae d. sectile
42. What is the term for mosaics, such as the Alexander Mosaic from Pompeii, which are paintings with tiles?
a. Opus Sectile b. Opus Tesselatum
c. Opus Musivum d. Opus Vermiculatum
43. In what building was the so-called Alexander Mosaic found?
a. Villa of the Papyri b. Temple of Apollo
c. House of the Faun d. Villa of the Mysteries
44. The mosaic floor "unswept room" found in Rome was probably a copy of an original laid by:
a. Sosus b. Anthemios c. Isodorus d. Cheirisophus
45. What emperor commissioned an intricate column, with 215 yards of spiral sculpture, to commemorate his victories in Dacia?
a. Marcus Aurelius b. Trajan c. Nero d. Phocas
46. Which are the major metals contained in standard bronze?
a. zinc and iron b. tin and copper c. iron and tin d. copper and zinc
47. A striding posture, smile, clenched fist, and outstretched palm, are all indicative of what type of sculpture?
a. Classical b. Hellenistic c. Roman d. Archaic
48. A *Kouros* depicts what?
a. a youthful female b. a youthful male c. a bull d. a serpent
49. A sculptor would be most concerned with showing inner emotion during which of these periods?
a. Hellenistic b. Classical c. Archaic d. Roman
50. Which unfortunate god/goddess **did not** have a statue in one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World?
a. Helios b. Zeus c. Athena d. Artemis