

2012 FJCL State Latin Forum Classical Art

N.b. For questions 1-30, please refer to the slides on the powerpoint

- Image 1 portrays Sophia, wife of _____, the first excavator at Troy and Mycenae, wearing Trojan gold they found.
a. Evans b. Schliemann c. Blegan d. Rose
- Image 2 portrays a gold mask, found by the same archeologist, who called it the "Mask of _____."
a. Achilles b. Agamemnon c. Menelaus d. Paris
- Image 3 shows a famous painting from Pompeii in the
a. Villa of the Mysteries b. Villa of Cicero
c. House of the Vettii d. House of the Silver Wedding
- Image 3 is done in the _____ Pompeian style.
a. 1st b. 2nd c. 3rd d. 4th
- Image 4 shows an arch in Rome, most famous for its "damnatio" (erasure) of Emperor Geta.
a. Arch of Titus b. Arch of Constantine
c. Arch of Augustus d. Arch of Septimius Severus
- Image 5 depicts a bronze statue found in the sea off the coast of Sicily. It is called the
a. Zeus/Poseidon from Artemisium b. Riace Warrior
c. Critios Boy d. Marathon Boy
- Image 5 can be described in style as
a. Etruscan b. Minoan c. Hellenistic Greek d. Classical Greek
- Image 6 displays a wall of concrete, a popular and effective building material, in the style known as
a. opus reticulatum b. opus mixtum c. opus testaceum d. opus incertum
- Image 6: The crucial element responsible for the durability of Roman concrete was
a. pozzolana b. imbrex c. tegula d. taenia
- Image 7 shows a vessel known as a
a. kantharos b. rhyton c. crater d. hydria
- Image 7 is
a. Minoan b. Etruscan c. Trojan d. Hellenistic Greek
- Image 8: These 3 goddesses (perhaps Hestia, Dione, and Aphrodite) are from the east pedimental sculpture on the
a. Temple of Poseidon at Sounion b. Temple of Artemis at Ephesus
c. Parthenon at Athens d. Temple of Apollo at Bassae

13. Image 8: The subject of the pedimental sculpture on the west pediment was
a. Daphne and Apollo
b. The wedding of Peleus and Thetis
c. A shooting contest between Orion and Artemis
d. The contest between Athena and Poseidon
14. Image 9 depicts lifesize Zeus and Ganymede made from
a. marble b. bronze c. terra cotta d. alabaster
15. Image 9 was believed to have originally stood _____
a. on a temple roof as akroterion b. over a grave, as a stele
c. in a house shrine, as Lares d. in the baths, as a fountain
16. Image 10 is the famous gate leading to
a. Minos' palace at Knossos b. Agamemnon's palace at Mycenae
c. Nestor's palace at Pylos d. Priam's palace at Troy
17. Image 11 is the *Scraper* by the sculptor
a. Lysippos b. Scopas c. Praxiteles d. Polycleitos
18. Image 11 is also called
a. Anayssos Kouros b. Apoxyomenos c. Discobolus d. Doryphorous
19. Image 12 is a reconstruction of the statue of Athena Parthenos now in the Nashville Parthenon. The original was created by the sculptor
a. Polycleitus b. Phidias c. Ictinus d. Apollodorus
20. Image 12: The original statue's material was called 'chryselephantine' because it was made of
a. peperino b. granite c. alabaster d. gold and ivory
21. Image 13 is a closeup of the
a. Eurymedon Vase b. Harvester Vase c. Portland Vase d. Exekias vase
22. Image 14 depicts the crazed Emperor _____ as Hercules.
a. Caligula b. Nero c. Domitian d. Commodus
23. Image 15 depicts a well-respected Emperor who was said to have restarted the ancient Roman custom of wearing beards – although it is believed to have covered a scar on his face.
a. Constantine b. Julian c. Trajan d. Hadrian
24. Image 16 is what type of column style, with a tapering column shaft?
a. Doric b. Tuscan c. Minoan d. Pergamene
25. Image 17 depicts the reconstruction of the Torreador Fresco from
a. Knossos b. Pompeii c. Segovia d. Massilia

26. Image 18 shows the famous *Bathers* from the
 a. House of Livia, Primaporta b. House of the Faun, Pompeii
 c. Villa Iovis, Capri d. Villa Armerina in Sicily
27. Image 18: The medium of art is
 a. fresco b. mosaic c. painted medallion d. ceramic plate
28. Image 19 is a reconstruction of a famous funereal structure, the
 a. Tomb of Hadrian, Rome b. Tomb of Augustus, Rome
 c. Mausoleum of Mausolus, Halicarnassus d. Altar of Zeus, Pergamum
29. Image 20: The image on the left, displayed in the center of Michaelangelo's Piazza on the Capitoline Hill, is copy of the famous equestrian statue (now is safely housed inside the Capitoline Museum) which portrays
 a. Commodus b. Brutus c. Marcus Aurelius d. Constantine
30. Image 20: The original statue is made of
 a. granite b. bronze c. gold d. marble
31. The Forma Urbis Romae (the Marble Plan), is a large map of ancient Rome done in the time of
 a. the Julio-Claudians b. the Flavians c. The good emperors d. the Severans
32. Emperor Tiberius had a few homes outside of Rome, one excavated at _____ where a large statue of Polyphemus being blinded by Odysseus was discovered.
 a. Sperlonga, Italy b. Split, Yugoslavia c. Ephesus, Greece d. Mykonos, Greece
33. Which of the following locations does NOT have one of the now 26 Roman excavated amphitheatres?
 a. Arles, France b. Nimes, France c. Paestum, Italy d. Capua, Italy
34. The eruption of Mt. Vesuvius covered Pompeii and Herculaneum as well as a number of large, opulent villas on a cliff at
 a. Gaeta b. Misenum c. Stabiae d. Boscoreale
35. The famous Vaphio Cups, depicting hunting scenes, were made from
 a. rock crystal b. bronze c. alabaster d. gold
36. Spyridon Marinatos is most famous for his excavations at:
 a. Delphi b. Sparta c. Thera d. Pylos
37. On a Greek temple, metopes were flanked by the
 a. Cornice b. Pediment c. Triglyphs d. Abacus
38. 2 large pleasure ships built by Emperor Caligula were found and raised from a lakebottom at _____ near Rome (but sadly were burned in World War II).
 a. Gaeta b. Nemi c. Tusculum d. Sulmo

39. The Capitoline Hill was the location of both the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus and the Temple of
 a. Castor and Pollux b. Juno Moneta c. Concord d. deified Julius Caesar
40. The Forum of Pompeii was an open space with a 2 story colonade and the Temple of ____ at the
 north end – a temple partially destroyed in the earthquake of A.D. 64.
 a. Jupiter b. Apollo c. Mars d. Neptune
41. The Chimaera of Arezzo is a bronze statue from the _____ period
 a. Minoan b. Hellenistic Greek c. later Roman d. Etruscan
42. The term defined as the slight convex curving on classical columns to correct the optical illusion of
 concavity is:
 a. Contraposto b. Hypostyle c. Architrave d. Entasis
43. The famous Doric Temple of Poseidon (c.460 B.C.) was discovered near the so-called Basilica
 (another Doric Temple) at
 a. Corcyra b. Paestum c. Agrigento d. Olympia
44. The Greek pottery shape used for storing cosmetics is
 a. oinochoe b. kylix c. pyxis d. lekythos
45. Although, the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus was destroyed in an earthquake, the large statues of
 Mausolus and his wife Artemesia are preserved in a well known museum in
 a. Paris b. Istanbul c. London d. Athens
46. The sculptors Agesander, Athenodorus, and Polydorus were credited with
 a. Laocoon b. Venus de Milo c. Colossus of Rhodes d. Discobolus
47. The artist responsible for Trajan’s Forum and column was
 a. Vitruvius b. Apollodorus c. Chares d. Antinous
48. In Rome, *Testaccio* remains as an example of an ancient Roman _____.
 a. Archive for property ownership within the city walls
 b. Warehouse on the Tiber for unloading trade arriving from Ostia
 c. Lock system for boat traffic on the Tiber from Ostia
 d. Garbage dump for used amphorae
49. The _____ is the fake porch at the back of a Greek temple behind the cella/naos of the
 temple, but not allowing entry to the cella/naos.
 a. Opisthodomos b. Pronaos c. Pteroma d. Anta
50. _____ is usually credited with inventing Greek red-figured vase painting c. 530 B.C.
 a. The Andokides painter b. The Triptolemus painter c. Euphronios d. Phintias