

## 2014 FJCL State Latin Forum Classical Art

Answer the questions related to the images on the screen.

### Image 1

1. Identify the mythical scene.
  - a. Achilles battling Hector
  - b. Achilles battling Penthesilea
  - c. Diomedes battle Aeneas
  - d. Ajax battling Hector
2. Identify the painter, famous for his black-figure vase-paintings with strong themes of tragedy and *pathos*.
  - a. the Andokides painter
  - b. Euphronias
  - c. the Dipylon Master
  - d. Exekias

### Image 2

3. What part of the Parthenon did this low-relief sculpture belong?
  - a. South Metopes
  - b. the Frieze
  - c. North Pediment
  - d. East Metopes

### Image 3

4. This painting commemorates riots that broke out in what city's amphitheatre in 59 AD after a gladiatorial fight with a rival city got out of hand?
  - a. Pompeii
  - b. Neapolis
  - c. Ostia
  - d. Surrentum

### Image 4

5. While the image shows a husband and wife reclining on their marriage bed, what was the *function* of the object in the image?
  - a. apotropaic votive
  - b. religious dedication
  - c. fertility votive
  - d. sarcophagus
6. What people created the object?
  - a. Samnites
  - b. Etruscans
  - c. Osci
  - d. Umbri

### Image 5

7. Where was this wall painting found?
  - a. Pylos
  - b. Mycenae
  - c. Knossos
  - d. Akrotiri
8. What event preserved the wall painting?
  - a. mudslide
  - b. palace fire
  - c. volcanic eruption
  - d. collapse of the building into the ocean

### Image 6

9. This structure, which formed the entrance to the Acropolis, is called the
  - a. Propylaia
  - b. Parthenon
  - c. Erechtheion
  - d. Kerameikos

### Image 7

10. This statue of Hermes and Dionysos is controversially attributed to which 4th century Athenian sculptor?  
a. Skopas                      b. Praxiteles                      c. Lysippos                      d. Kephisodotos

**Image 8**

11. What is the statue called?  
a. Hermes of Arezzo                      b. Apollo of Veii  
c. Hermes of Volterra                      d. Apollo of Chiusi
12. Where in the vicinity of an Etruscan temple would this statue have been located?  
a. at the entrance                      b. inside                      c. on the approach to the temple                      d. on the roof

**Image 9**

13. What battle is likely shown in this mosaic?  
a. Battle of Granicus                      b. Battle of the Persian Gate                      c. Battle of Issus                      d. Battle of the Hydaspes

**Image 10**

14. To what style of Greek vase painting is this scene by the Dipylon Master attributed?  
a. LHIII                      b. Geometric                      c. Orientalizing                      d. Black-Figure
15. What traditional scene is being depicted?  
a. prothesis                      b. ekphora                      c. apotheosis                      d. psychopomp

**Image 11**

16. In a traditional patrician house, what room is designated by the red number 1?  
a. atrium                      b. vestibulum                      c. triclinium                      d. tablinum
17. In a traditional patrician house, what room is designated by the blue number 2?  
a. atrium                      b. vestibulum                      c. triclinium                      d. tablinum

**Image 12**

18. What is this object called?  
a. lararium                      b. linarium                      c. lavatorium                      d. alai
19. What does the central figure represent?  
a. patron god of the household                      b. Vesta  
c. Janus                      d. the spirit of the household

**Image 13**

20. Which emperor is honored by this column?  
a. Trajan                      b. Augustus                      c. Diocletian                      d. Marcus Aurelius

21. What figure currently stands atop this column?  
 a. Jupiter                      b. Trajan                      c. St. Peter                      d. St. Stephen

**Image 14**

22. This famous stoa in Athens, named for the paintings it held, is called the Stoa \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. Chromatos                      b. Aglaou                      c. Basileios                      d. Poikile
23. This stoa gave its name to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. a style of architecture                      b. a school of philosophy  
 c. a school of mathematics                      d. a style of painting

**Image 15**

24. From what region does this famous bronze chimera come?  
 a. Dalmatia                      b. Ostia                      c. Etruria                      d. Sicily

**Image 16**

25. What style of Pompeian wall painting is this?  
 a. First Style                      b. Second Style                      c. Third Style                      d. Fourth Style
26. What was NOT a feature of this wall painting style?  
 a. popular in the mid-1st century AD  
 b. strong architectural themes  
 c. rectilinear organization  
 d. rejection of a linear perspective

**Image 17**

27. What is the name of this proto-Corinthian *olpe*?  
 a. Chigi vase                      b. Revelers Vase  
 c. Eurymedon Vase                      d. Francois Vase
28. What makes this *olpe* so famous?  
 a. earliest use of multiple colors in a vase painting  
 b. earliest representation of a religious procession  
 c. earliest representation of phalanx warfare  
 d. earliest use of using multiple bands on a single vase to tell multiple stories

**Image 18**

29. In which palace on Crete was this Minoan era disc found?  
 a. Knossos                      b. Phaistos                      c. Gournia                      d. Malia
30. What script is represented on the disc  
 a. Linear A                      b. Linear B                      c. Pelasgian                      d. Unknown

**Image 19**

31. What is this carved gem, commemorating the transfer of power from Augustus to Tiberius, called?
- a. Gemma Augustea
  - b. Gemma Romana
  - c. Gemma Caesarea
  - d. Gemma Tiberii
32. What material is the carved gem made from?
- a. Obsidian
  - b. Lapis Lazuli
  - c. Onyx
  - d. Peridot

**Image 20**

33. To what Doric temple does this pediment belong?
- a. Temple of Aphaia at Aegina
  - b. Older Parthenon at the Acropolis
  - c. Temple of Hera at Olympia
  - d. Temple of Artemis at Kerkyra

**Image 21**

34. What is this image called?
- a. Saepta Julia
  - b. Solarium Augusti
  - c. Ara Pacis
  - d. Tropaeum Alpium
35. Where was the object located?
- a. Ostia
  - b. Capitoline Hill
  - c. Aventine Hill
  - d. Campus Martius

**Image 22**

36. What is this architectural order called?
- a. Doric
  - b. Ionic
  - c. Corinthian
  - d. Aeolic
37. When was it first introduced?
- a. late 7th Century BC
  - b. mid 6th Century BC
  - c. early 5th Century BC
  - d. late 5th Century BC

**Image 23**

38. These statues are an early example of what type of sculpture?
- a. kouros
  - b. Hadriatic
  - c. Low Classical
  - d. chryselephantine
39. The statues have been linked to what legend described in Herodotus?
- a. Harmodius and Aristogeiton
  - b. Kleobis and Biton
  - c. Bertades and Ernios
  - d. Socrates and Alcibiades

**Image 24**

40. What is this early Classical sculpture called?
- a. Antikythera Hermes
  - b. Charioteer of Delphi
  - c. Artemision boy
  - d. Kritios boy
41. This statue is the earliest example of what sculptural technique?
- a. repoussoir
  - b. contrapposto
  - c. chiaroscuro
  - d. effets de soir

**Image 25**

42. What is this 1st century BC temple, located in Nîmes, France, called?
- a. Arènes de Lutèce
  - b. Gisacum
  - c. Maison Carrée
  - d. Gare de Nîmes
43. To whom was the temple dedicated?
- a. Jupiter Optimus Maximus
  - b. Venus Genitor
  - c. Gaius and Lucius Caesar
  - d. Caesar Augustus

**Image 26**

44. What room in the Mycenaean palace at Pylos is represented in the image?
- a. propylon
  - b. pronaos
  - c. tholos
  - d. megaron

**Image 27**

45. Why is this Etruscan statue's association with the Romulus and Remus myth uncertain?
- a. The suckling babes are not original to the statue.
  - b. Etruscans had a separate, unrelated myth about babes suckling a she-wolf.
  - c. An inscription on the statue gives the babes names not seen before.
  - d. The statue long predates the earliest accounts of Romulus and Remus.

**Image 28**

46. Where does this 2nd century AD mosaic of centaurs battling wild beasts come from?
- a. Hadrian's Library
  - b. Hadrian's Villa
  - c. Hadrian's Bath
  - d. Hadrian's Tree Fort
47. Which 400 BC Greek artist is this mosaic likely copying?
- a. Micon
  - b. Euphranor
  - c. Zeuxis
  - d. Androcydes

**Image 29**

48. This bath complex, completed in 216 AD in Rome, was known as what?
- a. Baths of Agrippa
  - b. Baths of Constantine
  - c. Baths of Caracalla
  - d. Baths of Diocletian

**Image 30**

49. Where is this throne located?
- a. Pylos
  - b. Mycenae
  - c. Troy
  - d. Knossos
50. What do the griffins flanking the throne traditionally signify in contemporary Near East cultures?
- a. Supernatural authority
  - b. Autochthonous heritage
  - c. Apotropaic devices
  - d. Matriarchal authority