

**CLASSICAL ART & ARCHITECTURE
2003 NATIONAL JCL**

THE FIRST FIFTY-NINE QUESTIONS ON THIS TEST ARE BASED ON 45 SLIDES, WHICH WILL BE SHOWN TO YOU TWICE BY SLIDE AND QUESTION NUMBER. Questions 60-100 do NOT require visuals.

I. OBJECTS

Slide 1, question 1: The shape of this piece indicates that it is a(n)

- a. amphora b. alabastron c. kalix-crater d. oinochoe

Slide 2, question 2: The shape of this piece indicates that it is a(n)

- a. amphora b. alabastron c. bell-crater d. hydria

Slide 3, question 3: The shape of these pieces indicate that they are

- a. amphorae b. alabstra c. craters d. oinochoes

Slide 4, question 4: The coloring of this piece indicates that it is what type pot?

- a. red-figure b. black-figure c. Etruscan d. geometric

Slide 5, question 5: The awkward positioning of the man on this piece indicates that it is a(n)

- a. Samnite altar b. Etruscan sarcophagus c. Christian tomb d. Minoan bench

Slide 6, question 6: The structure seen here is a(n)

- a. basement b. labyrinth c. burial vault d. hypocaust

Slide 7, question 7: One would not expect to see them in this place, but the extensions on this column are

- a. fish tails b. swords c. triumphal shields d. rostra

Slide 8, question 8: The structure seen here is a(n)

- a. latrine b. wash basin c. school room d. voting booth

Slide 9, question 9: The shape of these pieces indicates that they are

- a. votive images b. bullae c. toys d. lucernae

Slide 10, question 10: This is a typical capital of which order?

- a. Doric b. Ionic c. Corinthian d. composite

Slide 11, question 11: This is a typical capital of which order?

- a. Doric b. Ionic c. Corinthian d. composite

Slide 12, question 12: Interspersed with metopes were these parallel vertical forms, called

- a. pediments b. friezes c. triglyphs d. stylobates

II. WALL-PAINTINGS, MOSAICS, AND SCULPTED SCENES.

- Slide 13, question 13:** This wall-painting represents what scene?
a. the fertility of the Magna Mater b. Bacchus and the pre-volcanic Vesuvius
c. the entrance to a bordello d. the shores of the Indus River
- Slide 14, question 14:** One of the most famous small wall-paintings from Stabiae, this scene represents....
a. Medea's rejection of Jason b. Diana at the hunt
c. the harvest d. springtime
- Slide 15, question 15:** What scene is depicted in this carving?
a. Meleager and the Calydonian boar b. Hercules and the Erymanthian boar
c. the birth of Adonis d. the death of Adonis
- Slide 16, question 16:** What scene is depicted in this picture?
a. a Roman maiden prepares for a date
b. a mother prepares her daughter for marriage
c. Maenads worship Bacchus
d. induction into the cult of Dionysus
- Slide 17, question 17:** What scene is depicted in this picture?
a. Hercules is deified b. Iris cuts a lock of Dido's hair
c. Psyche becomes an immortal d. a Roman youth becomes a man
- Slide 18, question 18:** These bathing beauties are from famous mosaics found where?
a. Piazza Armerina, Sicily b. the Roman baths at Bath, England
c. The Palace of King Minos at Knossos d. the palace at Fishbourne, England
- Slide 19, question 19:** This is a famous and very typical scene from where?
a. Santorini b. Crete c. Pompeii d. Tarquinia
- Slide 20, question 20:** Which of Hercules' labors is NOT depicted in this picture?
a. killing the Nemean lion b. shooting the Stymphalian birds
c. obtaining the girdle of Hippolyta d. capturing the Cerynithian hind

III. **STATUES.** You are wandering through a museum and immediately know that this is a statue of ...

- Slide 21, question 21:**
a. Psyche b. Venus c. a Sabine woman d. Lucretia
- Slide 22, question 22:**
a. Pyramus and Thisbe b. Cupid and Psyche
c. Pygmalion and Galatea d. Io and Zeus
- Slide 23, question 23:** one of the most popular of Rome's foreign deities
a. Rhea b. Isis c. Astarte d. Serapis
- Slide 24, question 24:**
a. the Chimaera b. a centaur c. the Minotaur d. the Sphinx
- Slide 25, question 25:**
a. Poseidon b. Hades c. Zeus d. Cronus

Slide 26, question 26:

- a. Orpheus b. the dancing faun c. Mercury d. a naiad

Slide 26, question 27: It came from the house of that name in what city?

- a. Herculaneum b. Stabiae c. Rome d. Pompeii

Slide 27, question 28:

- a. Uranus b. Hercules c. David d. Romulus

Slide 28, question 29:

- a. Pan chasing Syrinx b. Apollo chasing Daphne
c. Theseus chasing Hippolyta d. Hippomenes chasing Atalanta

Slide 28, question 30: Who sculpted it?

- a. Bernini b. Michaelangelo c. Rubens d. Vulca

Slide 29, question 31:

- a. a crucified man b. an acrobat c. a discus-thrower d. a wrestler

Slide 29, question 32: It was sculpted by

- a. Bernini b. Michaelangelo c. Myron d. Phideus

Slide 30, question 33:

- a. the murder of Astyanax b. Thetis dipping Achilles into the Styx
c. Medea and Jason's child d. the Virgin Mary and the Christ child

Slide 31, question 34:

- a. drunken Silenus b. a Pontifex Maximus
c. grieving Achilles d. the death of Socrates

IV. BUSTS. The Romans were masters at portraiture. Even today we can distinguish famous men of the Roman world. Who's who?

Slide 32, question 35:

- a. Augustus b. Nero c. Trajan d. Hadrian

Slide 32, question 36: From where did the preceding statue come?

- a. Brundisium b. Athens c. Palatine Hill d. Prima Porta

Slide 33, question 37:

- a. Cicero b. Marcus Aurelius c. Hadrian d. Romulus

Slide 34, question 38:

- a. Augustus b. Nero c. Trajan d. Hadrian

Slide 35, question 39:

- a. Augustus b. Nero c. Trajan d. Hadrian

Slide 36, question 40:

- a. Septimius Severus b. Nero c. Constantine d. Hadrian

Slide 43, question 55. This temple in Nimes, France, is better known as what?
a. Maison Carree b. Templum Fortunae
c. Monumentum Augustalium d. Agora

Slide 44, question 56. To whom was this temple in Rome dedicated?
a. Julius Caesar b. Scipio Africanus c. Venus Genetrix d. Mars Ultor

Slide 44, question 57: Who had it built?
a. Augustus b. Scipio Africanus c. Julius Caesar d. Hadrian

Slide 45, question 58. What type of Roman structure is this?
a. aqueduct b. bridge c. road overpass d. defensive wall

Slide 45, question 59. Where would one find it?
a. Tarragona, Spain b. near Nimes, France c. Segovia, Spain d. Rome

THE NEXT FORTY-ONE QUESTIONS ARE NOT ACCOMPANIED BY ANY PICTURES.

60. What do we call sculpture done during and after the time of Alexander the Great?
a. Hellenic b. Hellenistic c. Alexandrian d. geometric

61. What do we call the hole in the dome of Rome's Pantheon?
a. oculus b. sphaerus c. lacuna d. apertura

62. Who is said to have found Rome a city of brick and left it a city of marble?
a. Julius Caesar b. Pompey c. Nero d. Augustus

63. With whom are centaurs pictured struggling in metopes from the south side of the Parthenon?
a. Heracles b. Lapiths c. Athenians d. Amazons

64. What temple still stands in an excellent state of preservation in Athens' agora?
a. temple to Zeus b. temple to Athena c. bouleterion d. Hephaisteion

65. What do we call the flat dancing floor of a Greek theater?
a. scaena b. cuneus c. orchestra d. apse

66. In the making of what type of art was the so-called "lost-wax" process used?
a. terra cottas b. bronze statues c. friezes d. vases

67. Where can one visit the great Lion Way?
a. Delos b. Nemea c. Delphi d. Ephesus

68. What do we call a piece of art work dedicated to a god as a pledge?
a. icon b. mosaic c. votive d. encaustic

69. Who discovered the ruins of the great palace of King Minos on Crete?
a. Sir Arthur Evans b. Heinrich Schliemann c. Rufus Fears d. Theseus

70. The tomb or burial place of which Roman cannot still be seen in Rome?
 a. Augustus b. Cicero c. Hadrian d. Trajan
71. What is depicted on the frieze on the south side of the Ara Pacis?
 a. Romulus and Remus b. members of the Julian family at its dedication
 c. Vestal Virgins making sacrifices d. Mother Earth in times of peace and plenty
72. What did Nero name his palace?
 a. Domus Augustana b. Villa Iovis c. Caesarea d. Domus Aurea
73. Who built Rome's Forum Transitorium?
 a. Augustus b. Julius Caesar c. Vespasian d. Nerva
74. To whom was the temple in the Forum Transitorium dedicated?
 a. Venus b. Mars c. Minerva d. himself
75. Which of the following canNOT be seen in the reliefs inside the Arch of Titus in Rome?
 a. Vespasian b. Nike c. treasures from Jerusalem d. Titus himself
76. Where is the best place to go to view late Roman Christian mosaics?
 a. Istanbul b. St. Peter's c. Ravenna d. Ostia
77. Where did Hadrian build his huge rural palace?
 a. Piazza Armerina b. near Tibur c. Tarentum d. Tusculum
78. In which forum in Rome can you find the Basilica Ulpia?
 a. Romanum b. Augustus' c. Forum Pacis d. Trajan's
79. Whose name is on the architrave of the Pantheon in Rome?
 a. Hadrian's b. Agrippa's c. Augustus' d. Tiberius'
80. What do we now call the top of the Capitoline Hill, a piazza designed by Michelangelo?
 a. Capitolium b. Campidoglio c. Piazza Buonarroti d. Piazza Navona
81. Which Roman emperor built a brick wall around Rome, much of which is still visible?
 a. Aurelian b. Augustus c. Theodosius d. Diocletian
82. Parts of whose giant statue can still be seen in the Palazzo dei Conservatori on the Capitoline Hill in Rome?
 a. Constantine b. Nero c. Augustus d. Julius Caesar
83. Rome's church of Santa Maria degli Angeli was converted by Michelangelo from what ancient structure?
 a. Baths of Caracalla b. Temple to Hope c. Basilica Aemilia d. Baths of Diocletian
84. A Greek temple almost always faced which direction?
 a. west b. north c. east d. south
85. What name was given to the sacred chamber of a Greek temple?
 a. naos b. opisthodomos c. cornice d. orthostate
86. What was meant when a temple is called hexastyle?
 a. 6 sided b. 6 front columns c. 6 rooms inside d. 6 meters square

87. What do we call the decorative sculptured figure which was placed at the peak of a temple's roof and sometimes also at the base of the sloping sides of the roof?
 a. acroterion b. crepidoma c. dentils d. triglyph
88. Who sculpted the now-lost statue of Zeus, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world?
 a. Myron b. Praxiteles c. Pheidias d. Polycleitus
89. What do we call the upright, carved grave markers of Graeco-Roman times?
 a. pilasters b. caryatids c. steles d. columbaria
90. What was the Romans version of a Doric column called?
 a. pilaster b. Atlas c. stele d. Tuscan column
91. Which one was NOT one of the so-called "Seven Wonders of the Ancient World?"
 a. Lighthouse at Alexandria b. Theater of Epidaurus
 c. Hanging Gardens of Babylon d. Mausoleum of Halicarnassus
92. What name was given to the wooden statue of Athena at Troy?
 a. Palladium b. Parthenos c. Athenaeum d. Tritogeneia
93. Whose statue in the Forum of Julius Caesar was covered with pearls and had rubies as eyes?
 a. Venus' b. Caesar's c. Cleopatra's d. Calpurnia's
94. What is a *labrys*, a common symbol in Minoan art?
 a. labyrinth b. bull's horn c. two-headed ax d. lily
95. Almost all the mosaics remaining at Ostia ...
 a. depict Christian scenes. b. still retain their bright colors.
 c. have been severely damaged. d. are black and white.
96. When the Laocoon statue was unearthed on the Esquiline Hill, who declined to replace the missing arm?
 a. Bernini b. Michelangelo c. Pheidias d. Pygmalion
97. Why, according to legend, did the statue of Nike on the Athenian acropolis have no wings?
 a. Greek sculptors had not yet figured out how to carve them.
 b. They were broken off during the Persian invasion of 480 B.C.
 c. So she would be unable to fly away to another city.
 d. Her temple was too small to allow for them.
98. We can usually assume that a statue or painting of three nude women dancing together represents what group?
 a. Graces b. Nereids c. Graiae d. Pleiades
99. A statue of a woman holding a globe probably represents whom?
 a. Cybele b. Urania c. Isis d. Hecate
100. What term do we use for the interior of the walls of a temple?
 a. pronaos b. in antis c. intus d. cella