

2011 NJCL Convention Classical Art Test

Part I: The first fifty questions are identification. Look at the pictures on the screen. There are copies of these pictures on the test, too.

Part II: The last fifty questions are multiple choice with no pictures provided.

Part I

1. This is a terra-cotta sarcophagus of a married couple from 550 BCE. They were from which place?
A. Sparta B. Athens C. Crete D. Etruria
2. Who was this famous Roman?
A. Cato B. Cicero C. Augustus D. Caesar
3. What is the name of this one hundred foot structure of marble that is located on a rectangular base?
A. Column of Augustus B. Hadrian's Column C. Titus' Column D. Trajan's Column
4. This marble head, which is eight feet high and was part of an enormous seated statue, is of which Roman emperor?
A. Trajan B. Marcus Aurelius C. Constantine D. Hadrian
5. These two golden cups, which depict a wild bull hunt and domesticated bulls at pasture, were found at a tomb from the fifteenth century BC near which location?
A. Sparta B. Crete C. Troy D. Thera
6. What kind of vase is this?
A. amphora B. lekythos C. kylix D. pyxis
7. Oedipus and the Sphinx are depicted on what kind of vase?
A. kylix krater B. skyphos C. hydria D. amphora
8. What is the name for this golden pin used to decorate a woman's clothing?
A. fibula B. pelike C. diadem D. strigil
9. This mask was named for which Greek from the Trojan War?
A. Ajax B. Achilles C. Menelaus D. Agamemnon
10. This is an example of what kind of art showing a statuette of a harpist made of Parian marble?
A. Minoan B. Mycenaean C. Cycladic D. Alexandrian
11. This is the temple of which goddess in Pompeii? Notice the photograph of how it looks today, a colored drawing of what it looked like before 79 AD and the original fresco of the goddess.
A. Vesta B. Isis C. Venus D. Juno
12. Which Athena is this?
A. Athena Promachos B. Athena of Varvakeion C. Mourning Athena D. Athena from Aegina
13. Which god is pictured here?
A. Asclepius B. Neptune C. Mercury D. Apollo
14. Where was the *Bull Leaping Fresco* found?
A. Delphi B. Troy C. Mycenae D. Crete
15. Who sculpted the *Discobolus*?
A. Praxiteles B. Myron C. Phidias D. Polykleitos
16. This famed *Canopus* and *Serapeum* complex was built by which Roman emperor?
A. Nero B. Augustus C. Trajan D. Hadrian
17. What is the name for the Senate House?
A. Curia B. Regia C. Rotunda D. Rostra
18. *Aspasia* was the love and advisor of which man?
A. Pericles B. Phidias C. Plato D. Pythagoras

19. The *Farnese Bull Group* was sculpted by whom?
 A. Phidias and Myron
 B. Praxiteles and Polycleitus
 C. Apollonius and Tauriscus
 D. Athenodoros, Agesander and Polydoros
20. Who is this philosopher?
 A. Socrates
 B. Plato
 C. Aristotle
 D. Diogenes
21. Which sculptor made the *Bust of Medea*?
 A. Michelangelo
 B. Phidias
 C. Lorenzo Bernini
 D. Praxiteles
22. Where can you find the *Lion Gate*?
 A. Troy
 B. Athens
 C. Delphi
 D. Mycenae
23. Where was the *Tomb of the Diver* found?
 A. Olympia
 B. Paestum
 C. Tarquinia
 D. Pompeii
24. Which god is this character worshipping?
 A. Zeus
 B. Apollo
 C. Dionysus
 D. Hades
25. What kind of decorative motif is at the top of this *Dipylon Vase*?
 A. meander
 B. triangle
 C. zigzag
 D. swastika
26. A close up of the vase reveals that this vase would be used for what occasion?
 A. victory in war
 B. a wedding
 C. an animal hunt
 D. a funeral
27. Where was this painting found?
 A. Pompeii
 B. Herculaneum
 C. Tarquinia
 D. Paestum
28. These two young women would have been playing ball in which part of the baths?
 A. ostiarius
 B. tepidarium
 C. apodyterium
 D. palaestra
29. This famous mosaic featuring Alexander the Great was found at which villa?
 A. House of the Faun
 B. Villa Quintilli
 C. Villa Torlonia
 D. Villa of the Mysteries
30. Identify the Roman Emperor in this mosaic.
 A. Maxentius
 B. Marcus Aurelius
 C. Constantine
 D. Justinian
31. What is the name of this beautiful head that was part of a colossal statue?
 A. Juno Ludovisi
 B. Athena Parthenos
 C. Venus de Milo
 D. Artemis at Ephesus
32. What is the name of this bridge where a famous battle took place between Constantine and Maxentius?
 A. Pons Sublicius
 B. Pons Mulvius
 C. Pons Cestius
 D. Pons Fabricius
33. What is the name of this arch?
 A. Arch of Constantine
 B. Arch of Augustus
 C. Arch of Titus
 D. Arch of Septimius Severus
34. The *Faiyum or Fayum* portraits came from which location? Two examples of these realistic panel portraits painted on wooden boards or linen are shown here.
 A. Crete
 B. Phoenicia
 C. Carthage
 D. Egypt
35. What is this called and where is it located?
 A. *Circus Maximus* in Rome
 B. *Hippodrome* in Istanbul
 C. *Olympic Stadium* in Athens
 D. *Stadium at Delphi*
36. Who is the man of this sculpture?
 A. Augustus Caesar
 B. Claudius
 C. Julius Caesar
 D. Trajan
37. Which hero is pictured here?
 A. Theseus
 B. Perseus
 C. Jason
 D. Hercules
38. Who sculpted *Cupid and Psyche*?
 A. Antonio Canova
 B. Lorenzo Bernini
 C. Michelangelo
 D. Benvenuto Cellini
39. Who swallowed this stone?
 A. Zeus
 B. Cronus
 C. Rhea
 D. Apollo
40. Which statue, which was found in the ruins of Pompey's Theater and can be seen today in the Vatican, was considered the standard for male beauty?
 A. *The Kritios Boy*
 B. *The Spear-Bearer (Doryphoros)*
 C. *Apollo from Veii*
 D. *Apollo Belvedere*
41. What name is given to this figure found at the Acropolis?
 A. Kouros
 B. Peplos Kore
 C. Sphinx
 D. Sappho

42. This metope was found at which temple?
 A. Parthenon B. Temple of Hephaestus C. Temple of Zeus at Olympia D. Pantheon
43. Where was this relief of *Demeter, Triptoleme (Triptolemus)* and *Kore (Persephone)* found?
 A. Pompeii B. Eleusis C. Delphi D. Crete
44. This is the temple at Paestum of which god?
 A. Hera B. Athena C. Hercules D. Zeus
45. Where were the *Boxing Boys Fresco* and the *Antelope Fresco* found?
 A. Pompeii, Italy B. Herculaneum, Italy C. Knossos, Crete D. Akrotiri, Santorini
46. Where was the Bronze sculpture of Zeus/Poseidon found?
 A. Delphi B. Knossos C. Artemision D. Riace
47. The scene on this vase by Exekias depicts the suicide of which man?
 A. Sinon B. Menelaus C. Ajax D. Achilles
48. What technique did Exekias use?
 A. red-figure painting B. black-figure painting C. white ground technique D. polychromy
49. The *Treasury of Atreus* is a 'beehive' tomb that has what kind of vaulting?
 A. barrel B. horseshoe C. ogival D. corbel
50. Where can this odeon be found today?
 A. Epidaurus B. Athens C. Delphi D. Ephesus

Part II

51. What was the name for the famous university in Alexandria?
 A. Canopus B. Museum C. Royal Quarter D. Pharos
52. Cleopatra built a shrine in Alexandria for which person?
 A. Augustus Caesar B. Alexander the Great C. Julius Caesar D. Marc Antony
53. What was the name of the shrine Cleopatra built?
 A. Augustarium B. Pharos C. Caesareum D. Canopus
54. What did Cleopatra put in front of the shrine?
 A. a replica of the *Ara Pacis* C. a statue of her and her son
 B. a small pyramid D. two obelisks
55. Which of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World stood in Alexandria?
 A. *The Lighthouse* B. *The Tomb of Mausolus* C. *The Great Pyramid* D. *The Colossos*
56. Which archaeologist uncovered the ruins of ancient Troy?
 A. Sir Arthur Evans B. Howard Carter C. Heinrich Schliemann D. Lord Elgin
57. The famous *Palace of Minos* was located on which island?
 A. Delos B. Naxos C. Crete D. Lesbos
58. What kind of column has volutes?
 A. Doric B. Ionic C. Corinthian D. Tuscan
59. What Roman temple had an oculus in its dome?
 A. *Temple of Juno Moneta* B. *Temple of Janus* C. *Temple of Saturn* D. *Pantheon*
60. The round temple in the forum belonged to which goddess?
 A. Vesta B. Juno C. Diana D. Venus
61. Which emperor built the *Domus Aurea* in Rome?
 A. Caligula B. Hadrian C. Claudius D. Nero
62. The *Sibyl's Cave* was found at which location in Italy?
 A. Cumae B. Tivoli C. Veii D. Rome
63. The large statue of Helios, which is one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, was found on which island?
 A. Tenedos B. Delos C. Rhodes D. Sicily

64. Which scene is *not* depicted on the Parthenon?
 A. Theseus battling the Amazons C. The birth of Athena
 B. Battle of the Lapiths and Centaurs D. Contest between Athena and Poseidon for Athens
65. What god was worshipped primarily on the Tiber Island?
 A. Jupiter B. Apollo C. Asclepius D. Janus
66. What mountain, located on the western edge of the Gulf of Corinth, held a theater, a stadium, and the most famous oracle in the ancient classical world?
 A. Olympus B. Parnassus C. Ida D. Vesuvius
67. What kind of column features an ornate pattern of acanthus leaves on its capital?
 A. Doric B. Ionic C. Corinthian D. Tuscan
68. What is the name for the speaker's platform near the *Curia*?
 A. *Carcer* B. *Arx* C. *Calyx* D. *Rostra*
69. What kind of vase was used to hold powder or jewelry?
 A. amphora B. pyxis C. kylix D. lekythos
70. Where would the chorus sing and dance in a Greek theater?
 A. skene B. cavea C. orchestra D. parados
71. Where was the *Statue of Zeus* located, which was one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World?
 A. Athens B. Corinth C. Mycenae D. Olympia
72. The *Ara Pacis* can be seen in which city today?
 A. Rome B. Berlin C. Paris D. Athens
73. Who made the *Athena Parthenos*?
 A. Praxiteles B. Phidias C. Myron D. Michelangelo
74. What was the hole in the ceiling of a Roman atrium ?
 A. peristylum B. impluvium C. compluvium D. triclinium
75. What is the *Pont du Gard*?
 A. aqueduct B. temple C. obelisk D. statue
76. The doors to the temple of this god were open during war.
 A. Janus B. Jupiter C. Saturn D. Asclepius
77. What was the smallest temple on the Acropolis?
 A. *Parthenon* B. *Temple of Nike* C. *Erechtheion* D. *Hephaestion*
78. Which man bought and carried valuable pieces of sculpture from the *Acropolis' Erechtheion and Parthenon* back to England where these controversial and valuable marbles can be seen at the British Museum today?
 A. Sir Arthur Evans B. Heinrich Schliemann C. Lord Elgin D. Lord Carnarvon
79. What do small pieces of tesserae make?
 A. a fresco B. a mosaic C. a cameo D. a stele
80. Where can frescoes of the *Delphian Sibyl*, *Cumaean Sibyl* and the *Libyan Sibyl* be seen today?
 A. Sistine Chapel B. Oracle of Apollo C. British Museum D. Louvre
81. Which man was responsible for making magnificent sculptures in Roman fountains such as the *Four Rivers* and the *Triton*?
 A. Phidias B. Myron C. Lorenzo Bernini D. Michelangelo
82. Which famous sculptor made two chryselephantine sculptures of Zeus and Athena?
 A. Praxiteles B. Phidias C. Polyclitus D. Myron
83. How many entertainment structures were built on the side of the Acropolis?
 A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
84. Where can the *Nike of Samothrace* be seen today?
 A. Pergamon Museum, Berlin C. Naples Museum
 B. British Museum, London D. Louvre, Paris
85. A replica of the *Parthenon* as well as Alan LeQuire's *Athena Parthenos* can be seen today in which American city?
 A. San Francisco B. Atlanta C. Nashville D. New York

86. What is the term for the part of the entablature of a temple between the architrave and the cornice, which is usually decorated with sculpture in low relief?
 A. cella B. pediment C. architrave D. frieze
87. The capitals support what area of a Greek temple?
 A. entablature B. crepidoma C. stereobate D. stylobate
88. Kore would be a term for a female figure during which period?
 A. Geometric B. Classical C. Hellenistic D. Archaic
89. What period of art happened during the Age of Pericles in Athens?
 A. Geometric B. Hellenistic C. Archaic D. Classical
90. Which animal was the prevalent theme in the art at the Palace of Minos?
 A. horse B. dog C. bull D. cat
91. What is the term for a grave stone carved in relief?
 A. stele B. kore C. votive offering D. patina
92. What is the term for when a column swells in the middle and contracts towards the top so that the building retains a sense of energy and an upward lift?
 A. echinus B. entasis C. abacus D. necking
93. What is the term for the round sections of columns?
 A. drums B. flutes C. fillets D. shafts
94. What is the oldest of the Greek architectural orders?
 A. Doric B. Ionic C. Corinthian D. Composite
95. Composite order is a combination of which two orders?
 A. Doric and Ionic B. Doric and Corinthian C. Ionic and Corinthian D. Tuscan and Doric
96. What is the enclosed vestibule of a Greek or Roman temple?
 A. plinth B. pronaos C. peristyle D. cella
97. What architectural order does not have flutes?
 A. Doric B. Ionic C. Corinthian D. Tuscan
98. The curving outer wall of the *Colosseum* consists of three levels of arcade surmounted by a wall-like top. What is another term for that top?
 A. pilasters B. architrave C. attic story D. capital
99. The Pont du Gard has round arches that consist of wedge-shaped pieces. What is the top center final piece of the arch called?
 A. voussoir B. keystone C. bay D. swag
100. What was used to hold the tesserae in place?
 A. grout B. fresco C. putto D. tondo