

N.B. For questions 1-30, please refer to the pictures in the handout.

1. Identify the sculptor of the statue in Image 1.
a. Praxiteles b. Phidias c. Myron d. Lysippus
2. The structure in Image 2 is the _____.
a. Altar of Zeus b. Tomb of Hadrian c. Sanctuary of Fortuna d. Pantheon
3. Image 3 shows the remains of a statue of _____.
a. Marcus Aurelius b. Constantine c. Nero d. Trajan
4. The statue in Image 3 was made of marble and _____.
a. bronze b. gold c. ivory d. tufa
5. Where are the statue fragments from Image 3 located now?
a. The Louvre b. Naples Archaeological Museum
c. Capitoline Museums d. Palazzo Massimo
6. The room in Image 4 is decorated in the ____ Pompeian style.
a. 1st b. 2nd c. 3rd d. 4th
7. Image 5 depicts the Battle of Issus between _____ and Darius.
a. Julius Caesar b. Pompey c. Alexander the Great d. Pericles
8. Image 5 is a _____.
a. fresco b. sculpture c. oil on canvas d. mosaic
9. Which monument did the sculpture in Image 6 decorate?
a. Altar of Zeus b. Ara Pacis c. Arch of Constantine d. Stoa of Attalus
10. The goddess in the center of Image 6 is a personification of _____.
a. Tellus b. Roma c. Poma d. Arcadia
11. The monument from Image 6 was built by _____.
a. Trajan b. Constantine c. Augustus d. Scipio Africanus
12. The figures in Image 7 are made out of _____.
a. bronze b. granite c. porphyry d. terra cotta
13. What time period is Image 7 from?
a. late Empire
b. early Empire
c. Republic
d. Etruscan
14. Image 8 depicts a charioteer made from _____.
a. marble b. terra cotta c. bronze d. alabaster

15. Where is Image 8 currently located?
 - a. National Archaeological Museum, Athens
 - b. Acropolis Museum
 - c. Delphi Archaeological Museum
 - d. Capitoline Museums

16. Image 9 depicts the porch of what classical Greek temple?
 - a. Parthenon
 - b. Erechtheion
 - c. Temple of Zeus at Olympia
 - d. Temple of Hera at Paestum

17. Five of the original caryatids pictured in Image 9 are in the Acropolis Museum. Where is the sixth?
 - a. British Museum
 - b. Louvre
 - c. Vatican Museums
 - d. Glyptothek

18. Image 10 is a marble copy of a bronze original (now lost) from the _____ period.
 - a. Classical
 - b. Etruscan
 - c. Hellenistic
 - d. High Empire

19. The vase in Image 11 depicts a dice game between _____ and Achilles.
 - a. Agamemnon
 - b. Ajax
 - c. Diomedes
 - d. Odysseus

20. Image 11 is a famous example of the _____ style pottery.
 - a. terra cotta
 - b. red-figure
 - c. black-figure
 - d. geometric

21. Image 12 shows the current Curia built by Diocletian in 283 C.E. to replace the original which was destroyed in a fire. The original building was built by _____ in 44 B.C.E.
 - a. Marcus Tullius Cicero
 - b. Pompeius Magnus
 - c. Augustus
 - d. Julius Caesar

22. Image 13 depicts the column made to commemorate Trajan's victory over the _____.
 - a. Dacians
 - b. Parthians
 - c. Gauls
 - d. Numidians

23. The scene in Image 14 shows a famous episode from Odysseus' travels. Which foe is the central figure?
 - a. Polyphemus
 - b. a Laestrygonian
 - c. Aeolus
 - d. a Phaeacian

24. The sculpture group in Image 14 was found in a cave near Sperlonga, thought to be a favorite dining venue of Emperor _____.
 - a. Augustus
 - b. Caligula
 - c. Tiberius
 - d. Hadrian

25. Image 15 depicts the Arch of Constantine, with a close up of the rondels. These rondels were originally made to decorate the triumphal arch of Emperor _____.
 - a. Titus
 - b. Hadrian
 - c. Septimius Severus
 - d. Commodus

26. The garden scene in Image 16 was originally found in which location?
 - a. House of Livia, Prima porta
 - b. Villa Armerina in Sicily
 - c. Villa Iovis, Capri
 - d. House of the Faun, Pompeii

27. Image 16: The medium of art is
 - a. ceramic plate
 - b. fresco
 - c. mosaic
 - d. painted medallion

28. Image 17 shows a mosaic of an elephant. Where can this baby elephant be found?
a. Rome b. Pompeii c. Ostia d. Herculaneum
29. Image 18: The columns in this picture are examples of _____-style columns.
a. Doric b. Corinthian c. Ionic d. none of these
30. The temple in Image 18 is _____.
a. Temple of Minerva, Assisi b. Temple of Zeus, Olympia
c. Temple of Hera, Paestum d. Temple of Saturn, Rome

For questions 31-50, choose the best answer.

31. "Prima Porta" usually refers to a statue of _____.
a. Julius Caesar b. Augustus c. Venus d. Livia
32. The statue of Athena in the Parthenon was made of _____.
a. bronze b. olive wood c. ivory and gold d. Parian marble
33. Choose the correct order in which the following styles of vase painting appeared:
a. Orientalizing, geometric, red-figure, black-figure
b. red-figure, Orientalizing, geometric, black-figure
c. geometric, Orientalizing, black-figure, red-figure
d. geometric, black-figure, red-figure, Orientalizing
34. Which of the following frescoes is found in Santorini?
a. La Parisienne b. The Cupbearer c. The Toreador Fresco d. The Springtime Fresco
35. The pediment of a Greek temple is _____.
a. triangular b. rectangular c. oval d. circular
36. Which Roman emperor built the Domus Aurea?
a. Hadrian b. Trajan c. Nero d. Augustus
37. A kylix was used to _____.
a. drink wine b. store oil c. hold perfume d. mix wine and water
38. Signed vases first appear in the _____ century B.C.E.
a. 5th b. 6th c. 4th d. 1st
39. Which animal was used as a decorative motif in the palace at Knossos?
a. lion b. snake c. horse d. bull
40. Greek *kouroi* were largely influenced by statues from _____.
a. Babylonia b. Etruria c. Persia d. Egypt
41. Which emperor is depicted on a large cameo as Jupiter being worshipped with the goddess Roma?
a. Augustus b. Caligula c. Hadrian d. Tiberius

42. Pozzolana was used to _____.
a. finish jewels b. glaze pottery c. harden concrete d. glue mosaics together
43. Pompey the Great built Rome's first _____.
a. library b. permanent theater c. basilica d. permanent amphitheater
44. Castel de Sant' Angelo is the modern name of _____.
a. the Flavian palace b. Basilica Aemilia c. Hadrian's Mausoleum d. the Baths of Caracalla
45. The so-called Cyclopean fortification walls can be seen at their best in _____.
a. Mycenae b. Athens c. Sparta d. Knossos
46. Which of the following statues does NOT illustrate the stance called *contrapposto*?
a. spear-bearer b. Critias Boy c. fillet-binder d. calf-bearer
47. The sculpture said to embody the "canon" or set of rules of Polykeitos for body proportions is the _____.
a. Discobolus b. Doryphorus c. Venus de Milo d. Zeus of Artemesium
48. All of the following are differences between Greek and Roman temples EXCEPT _____.
a. Roman temples often sit on a podium
b. Roman temples had columns built in pieces
c. Roman temples are made of concrete instead of stone
d. Roman temples don't have friezes with figure sculpture
49. The Piazza Navona lies on the site of _____.
a. the Circus Maximus b. the Baths of Diocletian c. Nerva's Forum d. Domitian's stadium
50. The Canopus of Hadrian's villa was patterned after one in _____.
a. Spain b. Illyria c. Egypt d. Greece

Tie-breakers (Bubble in 96-100 on your scantron)

96. Marine motifs, with sea creature floating freely over the surface of the vase, characterize pottery from the _____ period.
a. Minoan b. Mycenaean c. Hellenistic d. Orientalizing
97. The sculptor of *Hermes and the Infant Dionysus* in which the figures show a typical S-curve of the body was _____.
a. Lysippos b. Polykleitos c. Praxiteles d. Skopas
98. The earliest known use of concrete cross-vaulting occurs in the Baths of _____.
a. Trajan b. Aurelian c. Caracalla d. Domitian
99. Who is the second century C.E. traveler whose tourist guide to Greece provides us with valuable information on many lost works of art?
a. Plutarch b. Pausanias c. Pliny d. Polygnotus
100. The town of Cerveteri is famous for its tombs of _____.
a. early Christians b. Greeks c. wealthy Romans d. Etruscans