

2009 NJCL Convention Classical Art

1



2



3



4



5



6



2009 NJCL Convention Classical Art

7



8



9



10



11



12

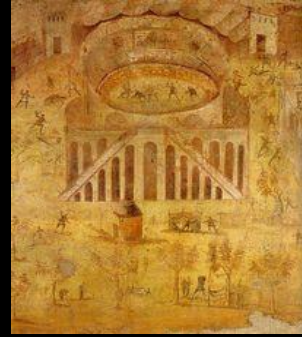


2009 NJCL Convention Classical Art

13



14



15



16



17



18

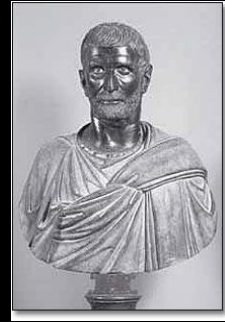


2009 NJCL Convention Classical Art

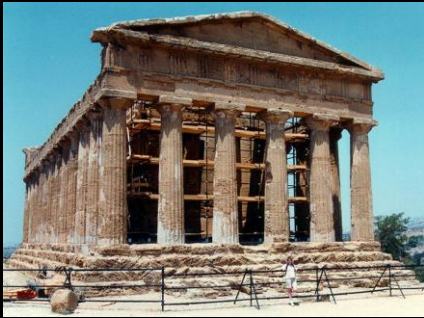
19



20



21



22



23



24

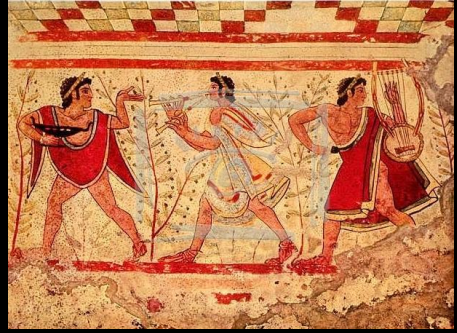


2009 NJCL Convention Classical Art

25



26



27



28



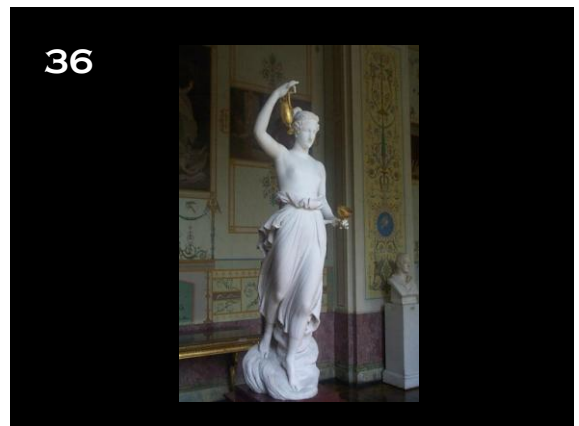
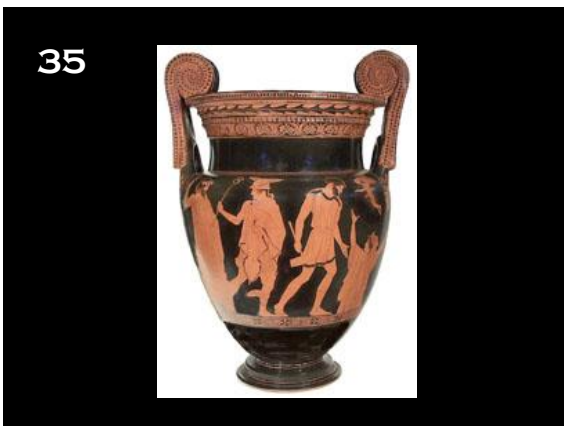
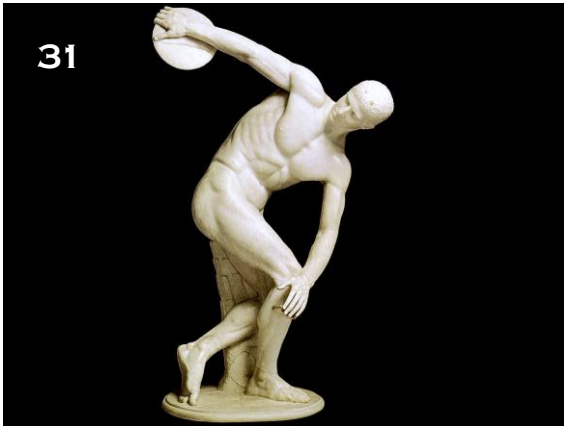
29



30



2009 NJCL Convention Classical Art



2009 NJCL Convention Classical Art

37



38



39



40



41



42



2009 NJCL Convention Classical Art

43



44 A



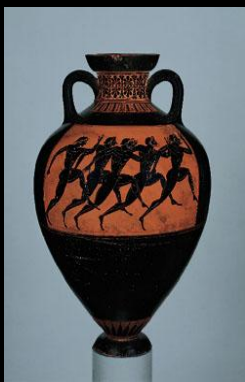
44 B



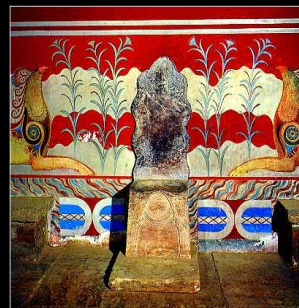
45



46



47



2009 NJCL Convention Classical Art

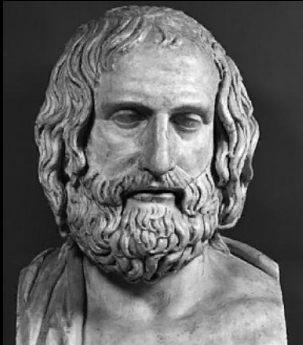
48



49



50



2009 NJCL Classical Art and Architecture Test

Directions:

- Questions 1-50 are identification questions and are accompanied by visuals on the screen.
- Copies of the pictures are provided at the end of this packet for you to use to answer questions 1-50.
- Questions 51-100 are to be answered without looking at any picture.

Questions 1-50: Identification

- The ceremonial *Snake Goddess* was found at which location?
A. Thera B. Crete C. Mycenae D. Delos
- What type of ornamentation technique was used by metalsmiths on the *Golden Wasp Pendant* using minute balls fused to the surface?
A. grisaille B. granulation C. electrum D. cloisonné
- The *Nike Adjusting Her Sandal* is a fragment of relief decoration from which area near the Temple of Athena Nike?
A. Parapet B. Erechtheion C. Parthenon D. Agora
- Who was the sculptor for the *Aphrodite of Knidos*?
A. Praxiteles B. Polydoros C. Polykleitos D. Myron
- The *Young Woman Writing* in this picture is a portrait on a circular panel. What is the term for this picture panel?
A. cartouche B. tondo C. conch D. palette
- This is a portrait bust of which woman in the life of Augustus?
A. Livia B. Julia C. Antonia D. Domitia
- The *Omphalos Stone* can be seen today at which location?
A. Knossos, Crete B. Athens, Greece C. Troy, Turkey D. Delphi, Greece
- What are the square, boxlike, sunken ceiling panels inside the dome of the Pantheon?
A. predellas B. coffers C. apses D. capstones
- Who was the sculptor for *Apollo and Daphne*?
A. Antonio Canova B. Gian Lorenzo Bernini C. Michaelangelo D. Myron
- The *Golden Mask of Agamemnon* was found at which location?
A. Mycenae B. Crete C. Athens D. Troy
- Identify this place in Rome.
A. Rostra B. Hadrian's Villa C. Baths of Caracalla D. Trajan's Market
- Who is this Roman Emperor?
A. Titus B. Domitian C. Vespasian D. Claudius
- Who is portrayed on this bust displayed at the Vatican?
A. Faunus B. Janus C. Romulus and Remus D. Asclepius
- Where was this amphitheater located in Italy?
A. Rome B. Sorrento C. Pompeii D. Herculaneum
- This fresco is of a villa. Where was it found?
A. Stabiae B. Herculaneum C. Pompeii D. Cumae
- This is the head of which goddess found in Bath, England?
A. Sulis Venus B. Sulis Vesta C. Sulis Minerva D. Sulis Juno
- This is a detail from which arch in Rome?
A. Septimius Severus B. Trajan C. Constantine D. Titus

18. What room is shown here in the "House of Neptune and Amphitrite"?
 A. Triclinium B. Atrium C. Tablinium D. Cubiculum
19. This is a colossal bust of which Roman?
 A. Hadrian B. Vespasian C. Constantine D. Claudius
20. Who was this leader?
 A. Marcus Agrippa B. Lucius Junius Brutus C. Hannibal D. Hamilcar Barca
21. This is which temple in Sicily?
 A. Hera B. Artemis C. Zeus D. Concord
22. This household shrine from Pompeii depicts the head of the house surrounded on each side by whom?
 A. 2 Lares B. Apollo and Artemis C. 2 Penates D. Bacchus
23. This is the entrance to the cave of which Sibyl?
 A. Cumean B. Delphic C. Libyan D. Persian
24. Who is this emperor?
 A. Nero B. Caligula C. Claudius D. Augustus
25. This metope is a relief of the god Helios. Where was this found?
 A. Troy B. Olympia C. Delphi D. Athens
26. Where was this tomb found?
 A. Ostia B. Tarquinia C. Paestum D. Herculaneum
27. The *Bull-Leaping Fresco* was found on which island?
 A. Rhodes B. Delos C. Naxos D. Crete
28. The citizens of which city were 'rediscovered' by filling their cavities in plaster?
 A. Akrotiri B. Stabiae C. Herculaneum D. Pompeii
29. What is the order of this column?
 A. Doric B. Ionic C. Corinthian D. Composite
30. Which sculptor created this sculpture?
 A. Phidias B. Gian Lorenzo Bernini C. Michelangelo D. Myron
31. Who was the sculptor for the *Discus Thrower*?
 A. Myron B. Michelangelo C. Praxiteles D. Polydoros
32. Who had his soldiers excavate the city of Herculaneum?
 A. Hitler B. Stalin C. General Patton D. Mussolini
33. What is the name of this sculpture?
 A. Phoebus Apollo B. Aesculapius C. Apollo Belvedere D. Laocoon
34. The Lion Gate can be seen at which location?
 A. Troy B. Crete C. Athens D. Mycenae
35. What kind of vase is this?
 A. Calyx Krater B. Amphora C. Volute Krater D. Panathenaic amphora
36. Who was the sculptor for *Hebe*?
 A. Antonio Canova B. Michelangelo C. Gian Lorenzo Bernini D. Phidias
37. This is which theater at Delphi?
 A. Dionysus B. Herodes Atticus C. Apollo D. Athena
38. Where was this fresco found?
 A. Thera B. Crete C. Delos D. Rhodes
39. Which goddess is pictured here?
 A. Rhea B. Hera C. Demeter D. Gaia
40. Who are these 2 figures on this vase?
 A. Ulysses and Penelope C. Dido and Aeneas
 B. Hades and Persephone D. Aphrodite and Ares
41. This is a bust of which man?
 A. Pericles B. Socrates C. Aristotle D. Plato

42. What kind vases are pictured here?
 A. Kylix B. Pyxis C. Lekythos D. Amphora
43. What kind of glass design style is shown here?
 A. Millefiori B. Core-formed C. Ribbon-glass D. Hand-blown
44. What is the style of this vase?
 A. Pyxis B. Lekythos C. Kylix D. Amphora
45. Who was the sculptor for *Cupid and Psyche*?
 A. Antonio Canova B. Lorenzo Bernini C. Michelangelo D. Phidias
46. What kind of vase is this?
 A. Black Figure B. Red Figure C. Geometric D. Composite
47. This is the legendary throne for which ancient ruler?
 A. Pasiphae B. Aegeus C. Theseus D. Minos
48. This vase is used to hold what kind of liquid?
 A. honey B. wine C. water D. oil
49. Which king is pictured here?
 A. Theseus B. Sarpedon C. Aegeus D. Cecrops
50. Who was this writer?
 A. Sophocles B. Euripides C. Homer D. Virgil

Questions 51-100 will be answered without any visuals.

51. What is the *Aphrodite of Melos (Venus de Milo)* missing?
 A. head B. arms C. legs D. clothing
52. The Corinthian Order has columns with capitals decorated in what kind of design?
 A. scrollwork or volutes B. Greek key C. acanthus leaves D. plain
53. What are the triangular gable ends that support a temple's roof?
 A. friezes B. architraves C. cornices D. pediments
54. What is the term used when columns swell in the middle and contract towards the top giving the optical illusion that makes the columns to appear to be straight?
 A. entasis B. encaustic C. entablature D. elevations
55. What is the term used for the round sections of temple columns joined inside by metal pegs?
 A. stylobates B. capitals C. shafts D. drums
56. The tesserae that were in the mosaics were pressed into what kind of soft cement?
 A. encaustic B. gesso C. grout D. putto (putti)
57. The Parthenon can be found at which area of Athens?
 A. Agora B. Acropolis C. Forum D. Necropolis
58. What is the term for a rectangular stone coffin that often had carvings on the sides and on the lid?
 A. sarcophagus B. stele C. rotunda D. volute
59. What is the term used by archaeologists to describe a broken piece of pottery?
 A. shard B. weft C. tondo D. pylon
60. What was the trough to carry flowing water, sometimes supported by arches built by the Romans over long distances at a gradually decreasing decline?
 A. buttress B. arcade C. aqueduct D. plinth
61. How many Sibyls did Michelangelo paint on the Sistine Chapel?
 A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
62. What is the term for a picture that projects out of a flat surface?
 A. intaglio B. cameo C. fresco D. relief
63. What is a thick mixture of water and ground clay used to coat pottery before firing?
 A. tesserae B. chumon C. slip D. groma

64. What is the term used for the unglazed reddish-brown clay that was used to make roof tiles and to model small statuettes?
 A. terra cotta B. tempera C. tablero D. tesserae
65. What is the name of the blue and white vase that is the best example of Roman glass?
 A. Canopus Vase B. Portland Vase C. Vase of Apollo D. Cupid's Vase
66. Which edifice has an oculus that measures thirty feet across?
 A. Parthenon B. Pantheon C. Baths of Caracalla D. Baths of Maxentius
67. The frescoes on the walls in the Villa of the Mysteries depict initiation rites into the mysteries of which deity?
 A. Apollo B. Vesta C. Venus D. Bacchus
68. What scene is portrayed on the outside of the shield of the *Athena Parthenos*?
 A. Gigantomachy B. Amazonomachy C. Centauromachy D. Birth of Athena
69. Which two Roman rulers removed treasures from Delphi?
 A. Caligula and Commodus C. Hadrian and Titus
 B. Nero and Sulla D. Julius Caesar and Constantine
70. The temple on the Tiber Island was in honor of which god?
 A. Mars B. The Deified Romulus C. Asclepius D. Apollo
71. What is the other term for the architectural element called *atlantes*?
 A. telamones B. squinches C. triglyphs D. caryatids
72. What is the term for a sculptural monument that consists of a figure in a chariot with four horses?
 A. gouache B. encaustic C. grisaille D. quadriga
73. What is the term for an ancient Greek round temple?
 A. volute B. minaret C. rotunda D. tholos
74. What tool with a sharp metal point was used in the decoration of Greek vases?
 A. zation B. cruciform C. burin D. tensile
75. Which archaeologist excavated the Palace of Minos?
 A. Sir Arthur Evans B. Giuseppe Fiorelli C. Heinrich Schliemann D. Lord Elgin
76. The *Boxing Boys* fresco was found on which island?
 A. Rhodes B. Thera C. Delos D. Crete
77. The so-called Hephaisteion in Athens was built in honor of which god?
 A. Hermes B. Poseidon C. Apollo D. Zeus
78. Which sculptor was celebrated for his huge chryselephantine sculptures which were around forty feet high?
 A. Praxiteles B. Polykleitos C. Phidias D. Polydoros
79. It was the Roman tradition for patrician families to preserve portrait heads of whom in wax, terra-cotta and marble?
 A. mothers B. children C. favorite gods D. male ancestors
80. What is the term for a male baby angel?
 A. labyr B. angelo C. putto D. smalto
81. Hegesandros, Athenodoros and Polydoros were the sculptors for which sculpture group?
 A. Laocoon and his Sons C. The Flight from Troy
 B. The Farnese Bull D. The Rape of Proserpina
82. Half or engaged columns are known by which term?
 A. architrave B. capital C. pilaster D. metope
83. Which sculptor wrote the text called the *Canon* in which he taught the proportions of the body that was adopted by Greek artists?
 A. Polydoros B. Praxiteles C. Polykleitos D. Phidias
84. What was the favored sculptural medium of the Greeks after the Archaic period?
 A. marble B. limestone C. clay D. bronze

85. What free-standing theater can be still seen in Rome today?
 A. Colosseum B. Theater of Marcellus C. Theater of Dionysus D. Theater of Vespasian
86. Spectators sat in what area of the theater?
 A. cavea B. orchestra C. skene D. parodos
87. Who was responsible for the *Birth of Athena* on the east pediment of the Parthenon?
 A. Praxiteles B. Phidias C. Polykleitos D. Polydodos
88. Which town has been excavated near a volcano on Thera showing an advanced civilization with colorful frescoes?
 A. Akrotiri B. Knossos C. Cumae D. Stabiae
89. Doric Temples often have rectangular slabs with reliefs on them. What are they called?
 A. architraves B. metopes C. triglyphs D. tableros
90. Whose wife modeled for a photograph the treasured Trojan Gold her husband had found?
 A. Heinrich Schliemann B. Sir Arthur Evans C. Lord Elgin D. William Hamilton
91. The Kore Archaic sculpture is often associated with which goddess?
 A. Persephone B. Hera C. Artemis D. Aphrodite
92. The *Bronze Charioteer* was from a victory monument that was dedicated at which location?
 A. Olympia B. Athens C. Delphi D. Rome
93. The *Seated Boxer* (Pugilist), now at the National Museum in Rome, was made of what material?
 A. marble B. gold and ivory C. onyx D. bronze
94. Which hill was the residence of the Roman Emperors during the Golden Age and Imperial Period?
 A. Aventine B. Quirinal C. Palatine D. Esquiline
95. Which Forum commemorates the deaths of Brutus and Cassius?
 A. Forum of Caesar B. Forum of Augustus C. Trajan's Forum D. Roman Forum
96. The Elgin Marbles were taken from which location?
 A. Mycenae B. Troy C. Acropolis D. Agora
97. The Telesterion was the temple of which goddess?
 A. Athena B. Artemis C. Demeter D. Hera
98. The *Dying Gaul* can be seen today in which museum in Rome?
 A. Vatican Museum B. Capitoline Museum C. National Museum D. Villa Borghese
99. Sostratos of Cnidus built which Wonder of the Ancient World?
 A. Temple of Artemis at Ephesus C. The Pharos at Alexandria
 B. The Colossus at Rhodes D. The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus
100. The Castel Sant'Angelo is also known as the mausoleum of which man?
 A. Claudius B. Nero C. Augustus D. Hadrian