Gardners Art through the Ages A Concise Global History 4th edition Kleiner Test Bank

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SHORT RESPONSE

1 : What made the Parthenon a perfect temple?

Correct Answer : Answers may vary?

2 : How do the themes portrayed on the Parthenon sculptures and reliefs allude to the Greek victory over the Persians?

Correct Answer : Answers may vary?

3 : Describe how the civilizations of the Aegean are named.

Correct Answer : Answers may vary?

4 : Describe the possible functions served by the architectural complexes on Crete.

Correct Answer : Answers may vary?

5 : What are some of the characteristic architectural features of the palace at Knossos?

Correct Answer : Answers may vary?

6 : Describe the relationship between Mycenaean funerary masks and Egyptian art.

Correct Answer : Answers may vary?

7 : How were Geometric vases, such as the funerary krater, decorated?

Correct Answer : Answers may vary?

8 : Why does the Geometric krater mark a turning point in the history of Greek art?

Correct Answer : Answers may vary?

9 : What are the characteristics of the daedelic style in early Archaic sculpture?

Correct Answer : Answers may vary?

10 : Identify the primary differences between the Doric and Ionic orders.

Correct Answer : Answers may vary?

11 : Where did Greeks typically place architectural sculpture?

Correct Answer : Answers may vary?

12 : Describe Exekiass skill as a black-figure painter.

Correct Answer : Answers may vary?

13 : Which Ionic features appear on the Parthenon, and what theories explain why the Doric

and Ionic orders were blended in this building?

Correct Answer : Answers may vary?

14 : How were the subjects of the Parthenons pediments connected to the temples function?

Correct Answer : Answers may vary?

15 : What reasons did Greek vase painters have for signing their names?

Correct Answer : Answers may vary?

16 : SLIDE QUESTIONSIdentify the civilization that produced this object, and describe its distinctive features.

Correct Answer : Figurine of a woman, from Syros (2-2)

17 : SLIDE QUESTIONSWhat features suggest that the Minoan Snake Goddess is a deity?

Correct Answer : Snake goddess, from the palace, Knossos (2-8)

18 : SLIDE QUESTIONSWhat makes Minoan figures easy to distinguish from Egyptian and Mesopotamian figures?

Correct Answer : Bull-leaping, from the palace, Knossos (2-5)?

19 : SLIDE QUESTIONSWhat is the name of the style applied to this sculpture, and what are the characteristic features of this style?

Correct Answer : Lady of Auxerre (2-15)

20 : SLIDE QUESTIONSAlthough these images both date to the Archaic period, how are they different?

Correct Answer : Kouros (2-16) and Kroisos (2-17)

21 : SLIDE QUESTIONSAlthough these images both date to the Archaic period, how are they different?

Correct Answer : Kouros (2-16) and Kroisos (2-17)

22 : SLIDE QUESTIONSWhich features identify this temple as early Archaic? What factors might explain its unusual or transitional features?

Correct Answer : Temple of Hera, Paestum (2-21, 2-22)

23 : SLIDE QUESTIONSWhat aspects of the imagery reveal that Greek artists were experimenting with placing figures in the pediment?

Correct Answer : West Pediment, Temple of Artemis, Corfu (2-23)

24 : SLIDE QUESTIONSWhat strides did these artists make in increasing the sense of illusionism on Greek vessels?

Correct Answer : Euphronios, Herakles wrestling Antaios (2-25) and Euthymides, three revelers (2-26)

25 : SLIDE QUESTIONSDescribe how these are indicative of the development of the Doric order in the Archaic period.

Correct Answer : Temple of Hera (2-21, 2-22) and Temple of Aphaia, Aegina (2-27, 2-28)

26 : SLIDE QUESTIONSWhy do these appear to come from different eras?

Correct Answer : Dying Warrior, west pediment, Temple of Aphaia (2-29) and Dying Warrior, east pediment, Temple of Aphaia (2-30)

27 : SLIDE QUESTIONSIn what respect do these share similar mathematical pursuits?

Correct Answer : Iktinos, Parthenon, Acropolis, Athens (2-1) and Polykleitos, Doryphoros (2-35)

28 : SLIDE QUESTIONSHow does this deviate from standard temples, and what explains the need for a unique layout?

Correct Answer : Erechtheion, Acropolis, Athens (2-42)

29 : SLIDE QUESTIONSWhat significant break did this make from the Archaic period?

Correct Answer : Kritios Boy (2-31)

30 : SLIDE QUESTIONSWhich new features did this artist introduce to the sculpted male form?

Correct Answer : Lysippos, Apoxyomenos (Scraper) (2-49)

31 : SLIDE QUESTIONSWhat does this monument reveal about ancient Greek society and gender roles?

Correct Answer : Grave stele of Hegeso (Figure 2-45)

32 : SLIDE QUESTIONSWhich newfound interest in the Hellenistic period does this work exemplify?

Correct Answer : Sleeping satyr (Barberini Faun) (2-57)

33 : SLIDE QUESTIONSWhat aspects did the artist of this work carefully observe?

Correct Answer : Epigonos (?), dying Gaul, c. 230–220 BCE (Figure 2-54)

34 : SLIDE QUESTIONSWhat is the function of this building? What purposes did the different parts of the building serve?

Correct Answer : Polykleitos the Younger, theater, Epidauros (2-51)

35 : SLIDE QUESTIONSWhich characteristics that appear here have no parallel in earlier art?

Correct Answer : Athena battling Alkyoneos, gigantomachy frieze of the Altar of Zeus (2-53)

MULTIPLE CHOICE

36 : The dimensions of the Parthenon were calculated on _____.
A : the Temple of Athena Nike
B : a fixed proportional scheme
C : the dimensions of earlier temples
D : theater designs

Correct Answer : B

37 : Along with the patron goddess of Athens, Athena, the Parthenon celebrated the _____.
A : Olympian deities
B : Spartans
C : Macedonians
D : Athenian people

Correct Answer : D

38 : _____ was the sculptor who designed the reliefs and sculptures for the Parthenon.
A : Phidias
B : Exekias
C : Epigonos
D : Hegeso

Correct Answer : A

39 : The Greeks created the concept of _____, or rule by the people.
A : polis
B : a canon
C : democracy
D : Hellenic

Correct Answer : C

40 : _____ did not play a role in public or political life, but were confined to the home.
A : Philosophers
B : Athenian leaders
C : Land-holding males
D : Greek women

Correct Answer : D

41 : Minoan art takes its name from _____.
A : a Minoan city
B : the legendary King Minos
C : the Homeric epics
D : Socrates

Correct Answer : B

42 : The earliest dated Aegean artworks came from _____.
A : the Cyclades
B : Tiryns
C : Athens
D : Crete

Correct Answer : A

43 : Most early Cycladic sculptures represent _____.
A : bison
B : males
C : women
D : composite creatures

Correct Answer : C

44 : Cycladic figures, such as the woman from Syros, are rendered _____.
A : with bulbous circular forms
B : naturalistically
C : as portraits
D : in a highly schematic manner

Correct Answer : D

45 : The _____ was the central feature of the palace at Knossos.
A : fortifications wall
B : large rectangular court
C : outdoor theater
D : entrance gate

Correct Answer : B

46 : _____ provided illumination and ventilation in the palace at Knossos.
A : Light and air wells
B : Corbeled vaults
C : A timber framework
D : The Lion Gate

Correct Answer : A

47 : The construction of _____ characterize the building efforts on Crete in the early centuries of the second millennium.
A : theaters
B : beehive tombs
C : architectural complexes
D : cyclopean masonry walls

Correct Answer : C

48 : Well-preserved Minoan frescoes were found at _____.
A : Sparta
B : Athens
C : Tiryns

D : Akrotiri

Correct Answer : D

49 : Minoan columns are distinguished by a _____.
A : tapering shape and bulbous capitals
B : pronounced swelling in the center
C : bud-shaped capitals
D : bull-shaped capitals

Correct Answer : A

50 : Minoan painting introduced the first _____.
A : battle scene
B : pure landscape
C : representations of animals
D : ruler portraits

Correct Answer : B

51 : Why do some scholars believe Snake Goddess is a deity?
A : She displays power over animals.
B : She wears the Minoan goddess dress.
C : She is posed frontally.
D : She was found in a temple.

Correct Answer : A

52 : The use of dark silhouettes against a cream-colored background typifies the decoration of _____ ceramic pots.
A : Greek red-figure
B : Minoan
C : Mycenaean
D : Cycladic

Correct Answer : B

53 : The positioning of the feet of the figurine of a woman from Syros suggests that it must have been placed lying down in a _____.
A : home
B : grave
C : cave
D : citadel

Correct Answer : B

54 : Mycenaean citadels, such as those at Mycenae and Tiryns, we famous in antiquity for their _____.
A : murals
B : towers
C : fortification walls
D : domes

Correct Answer : C

55 : Mycenaean masonry is called Cyclopean because of its _____.
A : color
B : size
C : texture
D : pattern

Correct Answer : B

56 : The tholos at Mycenae was a _____.
A : throne room
B : temple
C : treasury
D : tomb chamber

Correct Answer : D

57 : The Mycenaean funerary mask was one of the first attempts at _____ by Greek artists.
A : a life-sized human face
B : repouss
C : rendering the human face
D : metalwork

Correct Answer : A

58 : At the time of the Trojan wars, wealthy Mycenaeans were buried in _____.
A : ceramic urns
B : sarcophagi
C : tholos tombs
D : shaft graves

Correct Answer : C

59 : _____ were among the artifacts found in the shaft graves at Grave Circle A.
A : statues of deities
B : ceramic vessels
C : lyres
D : beaten gold masks

Correct Answer : D

60 : Cantilevered rows of stone formed a _____ above the lintel of the Lion Gate at Mycenae.
A : corbeled arch
B : barrel vault
C : pattern of vines
D : ogee

Correct Answer : A

61 : The so-called Archaic smile likely signified _____.
A : life
B : joy

C : personality
D : perfection

Correct Answer : A

62 : Greek temples reveal the influence of _____.
A : Minoan palace plans
B : Neolithic shrines
C : Egyptian columnar halls
D : Persian citadels

Correct Answer : C

63 : Which sculpture employs contrapposto?
A : Kroisos
B : Kritios Boy
C : Lady of Auxerre
D : Peplos Kore

Correct Answer : B

64 : Which Athenian politician reconstructed the Athenian Acropolis?
A : Pausanius
B : Polykleitos
C : Xerxes
D : Pericles

Correct Answer : D

65 : How is the Parthenon imperfect?
A : The columns are not perpendicular to the ground.
B : The pediments are not triangular.
C : The cella is not square.
D : The stylobate is not straight.

Correct Answer : D

66 : Following the Peloponnesian war and the alienation and disillusionment that followed, Late Classical artists focused on _____.
A : community values
B : mathematical perfection
C : real-world appearances
D : Polykleitoss Canon

Correct Answer : C

67 : The Altar of Zeus celebrates the _____.
A : victory of Attalos I over the Gauls
B : life of Alexander the Great
C : birth of Zeus
D : lapiths defeat of the centaurs

Correct Answer : A

68 : The depopulation and poverty that followed the fall of the Mycenaeans is called the _____.
A : Doric period
B : Dark Age of Greece
C : Golden Age of the Minoans
D : Hellenistic era

Correct Answer : B

69 : Greek vase painting of the _____ consisted mainly of abstract motifs.
A : Geometric age
B : Orienalizing period
C : Hellenistic age
D : Pergamenes

Correct Answer : A

70 : The early Greek style of representing statues with triangular heads and is called the _____ style.
A : canon
B : Kroisos
C : daedelic
D : Doryphoros

Correct Answer : C

71 : _____ strongly influenced the pose of early Greek kouros figures.
A : Minoan portraits
B : Egyptian statues
C : Persian art
D : Snake goddesses

Correct Answer : B

72 : One of the primary purposes for temples was to house an image of a deity called _____.
A : an atlantid
B : a caryatid
C : a kouros
D : a cult statue

Correct Answer : D

73 : In the Archaic period, ceramic painters introduced a new painting technique called _____.
A : white-ground painting
B : kamares ware
C : black-figure painting
D : the Orientalizing style

Correct Answer : C

74 : _____ was the master of the black-figure technique.
A : Philoxenos of Eretria
B : Exekias

C : Kroisos
D : Daedelus

Correct Answer : B

75 : The defeat of the Persians is the historical event that marked the beginning of the _____ age.
A : classical
B : Minoan
C : Hellenistic
D : Dark

Correct Answer : A

76 : Classical statues departed from the Archaic by abandoning _____.
A : painted features
B : the Egyptian pose
C : naturalism
D : nudity

Correct Answer : B

77 : Large bronze sculptures were created using the _____ technique.
A : bas relief
B : reduction
C : cloisonn
D : lost wax

Correct Answer : D

78 : Polykleitos created the _____ to accompany a treatise on the ideal statue of a nude male warrior or athlete.
A : Dying Gaul
B : Centauromachy
C : Doryphoros
D : Dying Warrior

Correct Answer : C

79 : Funds from the _____ were used to finance Pericless rebuilding of the Akropolis.
A : Delian League
B : Peloponnesian war
C : Battle of Actium
D : Athenian senate

Correct Answer : A

80 : The fusion of Doric and Ionic elements in the Parthenon may reflect the Athenian belief that _____.
A : Persia would invade Greece
B : they were the leaders of the Greeks
C : eastern Greeks were superior architects
D : there should be a new Greek order

Correct Answer : B

81 : The artist Phidias treated the floor of the Parthenons pediment as _____.
A : an imitation of the Temple of Aphaia at Aegina
B : a ground line for life-size figures
C : a horizon line through which figures could pass
D : a shallow ledge supporting relief sculptures

Correct Answer : C

82 : The subject of the Parthhenons Ionic frieze is the _____.
A : extinction of the Amazons
B : battle between the gods and giants
C : the Persian war
D : Panathenaic procession

Correct Answer : D

83 : The irregular form of the Erectheion was necessitated by its _____.
A : function of housing several sacred sites
B : dedication to Zeus and Hera
C : placement next to the Parthenon
D : multistory form

Correct Answer : A

84 : On the Stele of Hegeso, the deceased is represented _____.
A : teaching her children
B : taking leave of her husband
C : with her parents
D : in a domestic setting

Correct Answer : D

85 : The white-ground technique was used almost exclusively on _____.
A : amphora
B : kraters
C : lekythoi
D : mosaic pavements

Correct Answer : C

86 : _____ took the unprecedented step of representing the goddess Aphrodite nude.
A : Epigonos
B : Praxiteles
C : Euphronios
D : Lysippos

Correct Answer : B

87 : The cultural centers of the Hellenistic period were _____.
A : court cities of Alexanders successor

B : Athens and Sparta
C : Macedonia
D : Greek colonies in Italy

Correct Answer : A

88 : Unlike their Early Classical predecessors, Late Classical artists focused on _____.
A : community values
B : mathematical perfection
C : real-world appearances
D : Polykleitoss canon

Correct Answer : C

89 : Unlike Classical sculptors, Hellenistic artists created _____.
A : monumental images
B : a variety of physical types
C : idealized figures
D : relief and full-round sculpture

Correct Answer : B

90 : SLIDE IDENTIFICATION(Figure 2-7)
A : Cycladic
B : Minoan
C : Assyrian
D : Mycenaean

Correct Answer : B

91 : SLIDE IDENTIFICATION(Figure 2-9)
A : Tiryns
B : Knossos
C : Athens
D : Mycenae

Correct Answer : D

92 : SLIDE IDENTIFICATION(Figure 2-1)
A : Erechtheion
B : Temple of Athena Nike
C : Parthenon
D : Temple of Hera

Correct Answer : C

93 : SLIDE IDENTIFICATION(Figure 2-35)
A : Charioteer
B : Diskobolos
C : Doryphoros
D : Apoxyomenos

Correct Answer : C

94 : SLIDE IDENTIFICATION(Figure 2-2)
A : Cycladic
B : Minoan
C : Mycenaean
D : Helladic

Correct Answer : A

95 : SLIDE IDENTIFICATION(Figure 2-5)
A : Chalk
B : Oil
C : Fresco secco
D : True fresco

Correct Answer : D

96 : SLIDE IDENTIFICATION(Figure 2-18)
A : Peplos Kore
B : Lady of Auxerre
C : Kouros
D : Athena

Correct Answer : A

97 : SLIDE IDENTIFICATION(Figure 2-59)
A : Pericles
B : Odysseus
C : Herakles
D : Laocon

Correct Answer : D

98 : SLIDE IDENTIFICATION(Figure 2-21)
A : Temple of Aphaia
B : Temple of Hera, Paestum
C : Porch of Maidens, Erechtheion
D : Temple of Athena Nike

Correct Answer : B

99 : SLIDE IDENTIFICATION(Figure 2-32)
A : Charioteer
B : Diskobolos
C : Doryphoros
D : Apoxyomenos

Correct Answer : B

100 : SLIDE IDENTIFICATION(Figure 2-13)
A : Minoan
B : Mycenaean
C : Geometric Greek

D : Archaic Greek

Correct Answer : B

101 : SLIDE IDENTIFICATION(Figure 2-34a)
A : Apollo
B : Herakles
C : Charioteer
D : Kritios Boy

Correct Answer : C

102 : SLIDE IDENTIFICATION(Figure 2-42)
A : Erechtheion
B : Propylaia
C : Parthenon
D : Temple Athena Nike

Correct Answer : A

103 : SLIDE IDENTIFICATION(Figure 2-54)
A : Dying Greek
B : Dying Gaul
C : Dying Athenian
D : Dying Roman

Correct Answer : B

104 : SLIDE IDENTIFICATION(Figure 2-40)
A : Parthenon, Acropolis
B : Temple of Zeus, Olympia
C : Temple of Aphaia, Aegina
D : Temple of Athena Nike, Acropolis

Correct Answer : A

ESSAY

105 : Compare and contrast the dominant architectural features of the Minoan palace at Knossos and the Mycenaean citadels. What do the differences reveal about their respective societies?

Correct Answer : Answers may vary?

106 : Both the Palace at Knossos and houses at Akrotiri are adorned with mural paintings. What are the distinctive stylistic features of Minoan art? What new themes did Minoan artists explore?

Correct Answer : Answers may vary?

107 : Citing specific examples explain how Mycenaean monuments art objects promote the power of the king.

Correct Answer : Answers may vary?

108 : Discuss the changes in vase painting from the Geometric period to the Classical era in Greece. Consider the manner in which artists treated the surface and the techniques employed. Please provide examples.

Correct Answer : Answers may vary?

109 : Citing specific examples examine the development of the male figure in Greek sculpture from the Archaic to the Classical period.

Correct Answer : Answers may vary?

110 : How did Hellenistic sculpture deviate from the Classical period? Please provide examples.

Correct Answer : Answers may vary?

111 : Describe the three different vase painting techniques used from the Archaic to the Classical periods. What were the advantages of each?

Correct Answer : Answers may vary?

112 : Describe the development of the Doric order in temple architecture. How did it change from the Archaic to the Classical period?

Correct Answer : Answers may vary?

113 : What did the sculptors Lysippos and Praxiteles contribute in the Late Classical period of sculpture?

Correct Answer : Answers may vary?

114 : How did the female form develop from the Archaic to the Hellenistic period? Please provide examples.

Correct Answer : Answers may vary?

115 : UNKNOWN IMAGESAttribute the images on the screen to a culture and give an approximate date. Give the reasons for your attributions, using complete sentences and referring to specific works discussed in class. Suggested images, not in the text:

Correct Answer : 1. Minoan landscape fresco with undulating contours possibly from Akrotiri. 2. Another Archaic kouros figure possibly the Argive Twins (Kleobis and Biton) or Sounion kouros. 3. Detail of frieze from the Siphnian Treasury. 4. Another fifth-century Classical female figure, possibly Athena. 5. Another Hellenistic sculpture, possibly another old woman or young child.