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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 02: Ancient Greece

Multiple Choice

1. 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

ANSWER: b

2. Along with the patron goddess of Athens, Athena, the Parthenon celebrated the _____.
   a. Olympian deities
   b. Spartans
   c. Macedonians
   d. Athenian people

ANSWER: d

3. _____ was the sculptor who designed the reliefs and sculptures for the Parthenon.
   a. Phidias
   b. Exekias
   c. Epigonos
   d. Hegeso

ANSWER: a

4. The Greeks created the concept of _____, or rule by the people.
   a. polis
   b. a canon
   c. democracy
   d. Hellenic

ANSWER: c

5. _____ 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

ANSWER: d

6. Minoan art takes its name from _____.
   a. a Minoan city
   b. the legendary King Minos
   c. the Homeric epics
   d. Socrates

ANSWER: b

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7. The earliest dated Aegean artworks came from _____.
   a. the Cyclades
   b. Tiryns
   c. Athens
   d. Crete

ANSWER: a

8. Most early Cycladic sculptures represent _____.
   a. bison
   b. males
   c. women
   d. composite creatures

ANSWER: c

9. 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

ANSWER: d

10. The _____ was the central feature of the palace at Knossos.
   a. fortifications wall
   b. large rectangular court
   c. outdoor theater
   d. entrance gate

ANSWER: b

11. _____ 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

ANSWER: a

12. 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

ANSWER: c

13. Well-preserved Minoan frescoes were found at _____.
   a. Sparta

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b. Athens
c. Tiryns
d. Akrotiri

ANSWER: d

14. 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

ANSWER: a

15. Minoan painting introduced the first _____.
a. battle scene
b. pure landscape
c. representations of animals
d. ruler portraits

ANSWER: b

16. 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.

ANSWER: a

17. 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

ANSWER: b

18. 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

ANSWER: b

19. Mycenaean citadels, such as those at Mycenae and Tiryns, we famous in antiquity for their _____.
a. murals
b. towers

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c. fortification walls
d. domes

ANSWER: c

20. Mycenaean masonry is called Cyclopean because of its _____.
a. color
b. size
c. texture
d. pattern

ANSWER: b

21. The tholos at Mycenae was a _____.
a. throne room
b. temple
c. treasury
d. tomb chamber

ANSWER: d

22. The Mycenaean funerary mask was one of the first attempts at _____ by Greek artists.
a. a life-sized human face
b. repoussé
c. rendering the human face
d. metalwork

ANSWER: a

23. At the time of the Trojan wars, wealthy Mycenaeans were buried in _____.
a. ceramic urns
b. sarcophagi
c. tholos tombs
d. shaft graves

ANSWER: c

24. _____ 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

ANSWER: d

25. 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

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ANSWER: a

26. The so-called Archaic smile likely signified _____.
    a. life
    b. joy
    c. personality
    d. perfection

ANSWER: a

27. Greek temples reveal the influence of _____.
    a. Minoan palace plans
    b. Neolithic shrines
    c. Egyptian columnar halls
    d. Persian citadels

ANSWER: c

28. Which sculpture employs contrapposto?
    a. *Kroisos*
    b. *Kritios Boy*
    c. *Lady of Auxerre*
    d. *Peplos Kore*

ANSWER: b

29. Which Athenian politician reconstructed the Athenian Acropolis?
    a. Pausanius
    b. Polykleitos
    c. Xerxes
    d. Pericles

ANSWER: d

30. 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.

ANSWER: d

31. 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. *Polykleitos's Canon*

ANSWER: c

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32. 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

ANSWER: a

33. 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

ANSWER: b

34. Greek vase painting of the _____ consisted mainly of abstract motifs.
    a. Geometric age
    b. Orienalizing period
    c. Hellenistic age
    d. Pergamenes

ANSWER: a

35. The early Greek style of representing statues with triangular heads and is called the _____ style.
    a. canon
    b. Kroisos
    c. daedelic
    d. Doryphoros

ANSWER: c

36. _____ strongly influenced the pose of early Greek kouros figures.
    a. Minoan portraits
    b. Egyptian statues
    c. Persian art
    d. Snake goddesses

ANSWER: b

37. 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

ANSWER: d

38. In the Archaic period, ceramic painters introduced a new painting technique called _____.

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a. white-ground painting
b. kamares ware
c. black-figure painting
d. the Orientalizing style

ANSWER: c

39. _____ was the master of the black-figure technique.
a. Philoxenos of Eretria
b. Exekias
c. Kroisos
d. Daedelus

ANSWER: b

40. The defeat of the Persians is the historical event that marked the beginning of the _____ age.
a. classical
b. Minoan
c. Hellenistic
d. Dark

ANSWER: a

41. Classical statues departed from the Archaic by abandoning _____.
a. painted features
b. the Egyptian pose
c. naturalism
d. nudity

ANSWER: b

42. Large bronze sculptures were created using the _____ technique.
a. bas relief
b. reduction
c. cloisonné
d. lost wax

ANSWER: d

43. 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*

ANSWER: c

44. Funds from the _____ were used to finance Pericles's rebuilding of the Akropolis.
a. Delian League
b. Peloponnesian war

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c. Battle of Actium
d. Athenian senate

ANSWER: a

45. 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

ANSWER: b

46. The artist Phidias treated the floor of the Parthenon's 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

ANSWER: c

47. The subject of the Parthhenon's Ionic frieze is the _____.
a. extinction of the Amazons
b. battle between the gods and giants
c. the Persian war
d. Panathenaic procession

ANSWER: d

48. 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

ANSWER: a

49. 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

ANSWER: d

50. The white-ground technique was used almost exclusively on _____.
a. amphora
b. kraters
c. lekythoi
d. mosaic pavements

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ANSWER: c

51. _____ took the unprecedented step of representing the goddess Aphrodite nude.
    a. Epigonos
    b. Praxiteles
    c. Euphronios
    d. Lysippos

ANSWER: b

52. The cultural centers of the Hellenistic period were _____.
    a. court cities of Alexander's successor
    b. Athens and Sparta
    c. Macedonia
    d. Greek colonies in Italy

ANSWER: a

53. Unlike their Early Classical predecessors, Late Classical artists focused on _____.
    a. community values
    b. mathematical perfection
    c. real-world appearances
    d. Polykleitos's canon

ANSWER: c

54. Unlike Classical sculptors, Hellenistic artists created _____.
    a. monumental images
    b. a variety of physical types
    c. idealized figures
    d. relief and full-round sculpture

ANSWER: b

SLIDE IDENTIFICATION

55. (Figure 2-7)
    a. Cycladic
    b. Minoan
    c. Assyrian
    d. Mycenaean

ANSWER: b
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE IDENTIFICATION

56. (Figure 2-9)
    a. Tiryns
    b. Knossos
    c. Athens

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d. Mycenae
ANSWER: d
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE IDENTIFICATION

57. (Figure 2-1)
a. Erechtheion
b. Temple of Athena Nike
c. Parthenon
d. Temple of Hera
ANSWER: c
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE IDENTIFICATION

58. (Figure 2-35)
a. Charioteer
b. *Diskobolos*
c. *Doryphoros*
d. *Apoxyomenos*
ANSWER: c
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE IDENTIFICATION

59. (Figure 2-2)
a. Cycladic
b. Minoan
c. Mycenaean
d. Helladic
ANSWER: a
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE IDENTIFICATION

60. (Figure 2-5)
a. Chalk
b. Oil
c. Fresco secco
d. True fresco
ANSWER: d
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE IDENTIFICATION

61. (Figure 2-18)
a. *Peplos Kore*
b. *Lady of Auxerre*
c. Kouros
d. Athena
ANSWER: a
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE IDENTIFICATION

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62. (Figure 2-59)
    a. Pericles
    b. Odysseus
    c. Herakles
    d. Laocoön
ANSWER: d
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE IDENTIFICATION

63. (Figure 2-21)
    a. Temple of Aphaia
    b. Temple of Hera, Paestum
    c. Porch of Maidens, Erechtheion
    d. Temple of Athena Nike
ANSWER: b
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE IDENTIFICATION

64. (Figure 2-32)
    a. Charioteer
    b. *Diskobolos*
    c. *Doryphoros*
    d. *Apoxyomenos*
ANSWER: b
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE IDENTIFICATION

65. (Figure 2-13)
    a. Minoan
    b. Mycenaean
    c. Geometric Greek
    d. Archaic Greek
ANSWER: b
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE IDENTIFICATION

66. (Figure 2-34a)
    a. Apollo
    b. Herakles
    c. Charioteer
    d. *Kritios Boy*
ANSWER: c
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE IDENTIFICATION

67. (Figure 2-42)
    a. Erechtheion
    b. Propylaia
    c. Parthenon

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d. Temple Athena Nike
ANSWER: a
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE IDENTIFICATION

68. (Figure 2-54)
a. Dying Greek
b. Dying Gaul
c. Dying Athenian
d. Dying Roman
ANSWER: b
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE IDENTIFICATION

69. (Figure 2-40)
a. Parthenon, Acropolis
b. Temple of Zeus, Olympia
c. Temple of Aphaia, Aegina
d. Temple of Athena Nike, Acropolis
ANSWER: a
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE IDENTIFICATION

Subjective Short Answer

70. What made the Parthenon a "perfect temple"?
ANSWER: Answers may vary

71. How do the themes portrayed on the Parthenon sculptures and reliefs allude to the Greek victory over the Persians?
ANSWER: Answers may vary

72. Describe how the civilizations of the Aegean are named.
ANSWER: Answers may vary

73. Describe the possible functions served by the architectural complexes on Crete.
ANSWER: Answers may vary

74. What are some of the characteristic architectural features of the palace at Knossos?
ANSWER: Answers may vary

75. Describe the relationship between Mycenaean funerary masks and Egyptian art.
ANSWER: Answers may vary

76. How were Geometric vases, such as the funerary krater, decorated?
ANSWER: Answers may vary

77. Why does the Geometric krater mark a turning point in the history of Greek art?
ANSWER: Answers may vary

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78. What are the characteristics of the daedelic style in early Archaic sculpture?
ANSWER: Answers may vary

79. Identify the primary differences between the Doric and Ionic orders.
ANSWER: Answers may vary

80. Where did Greeks typically place architectural sculpture?
ANSWER: Answers may vary

81. Describe Exekias's skill as a black-figure painter.
ANSWER: Answers may vary

82. Which Ionic features appear on the Parthenon, and what theories explain why the Doric and Ionic orders were blended in this building?
ANSWER: Answers may vary

83. How were the subjects of the Parthenon's pediments connected to the temple's function?
ANSWER: Answers may vary

84. What reasons did Greek vase painters have for signing their names?
ANSWER: Answers may vary

SLIDE QUESTIONS

85. Identify the civilization that produced this object, and describe its distinctive features.
ANSWER: Figurine of a woman, from Syros (2-2)
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE QUESTIONS

86. What features suggest that the Minoan *Snake Goddess* is a deity?
ANSWER: *Snake goddess*, from the palace, Knossos (2-8)
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE QUESTIONS

87. What makes Minoan figures easy to distinguish from Egyptian and Mesopotamian figures?
ANSWER: Bull-leaping, from the palace, Knossos (2-5)
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE QUESTIONS

88. What is the name of the style applied to this sculpture, and what are the characteristic features of this style?
ANSWER: *Lady of Auxerre* (2-15)
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE QUESTIONS

89. Although these images both date to the Archaic period, how are they different?
ANSWER: Kouros (2-16) and Kroisos (2-17)
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE QUESTIONS

90. Although these images both date to the Archaic period, how are they different?
ANSWER: Kouros (2-16) and Kroisos (2-17)
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE QUESTIONS

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91. Which features identify this temple as early Archaic? What factors might explain its unusual or transitional features?
ANSWER: Temple of Hera, Paestum (2-21, 2-22)
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE QUESTIONS

92. What aspects of the imagery reveal that Greek artists were experimenting with placing figures in the pediment?
ANSWER: West Pediment, Temple of Artemis, Corfu (2-23)
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE QUESTIONS

93. What strides did these artists make in increasing the sense of illusionism on Greek vessels?
ANSWER: Euphronios, Herakles wrestling Antaios (2-25) and Euthymides, three revelers (2-26)
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE QUESTIONS

94. Describe how these are indicative of the development of the Doric order in the Archaic period.
ANSWER: Temple of Hera (2-21, 2-22) and Temple of Aphaia, Aegina (2-27, 2-28)
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE QUESTIONS

95. Why do these appear to come from different eras?
ANSWER: Dying Warrior, west pediment, Temple of Aphaia (2-29) and Dying Warrior, east pediment, Temple of Aphaia (2-30)
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE QUESTIONS

96. In what respect do these share similar mathematical pursuits?
ANSWER: Iktinos, Parthenon, Acropolis, Athens (2-1) and Polykleitos, *Doryphoros* (2-35)
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE QUESTIONS

97. How does this deviate from standard temples, and what explains the need for a unique layout?
ANSWER: Erechtheion, Acropolis, Athens (2-42)
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE QUESTIONS

98. What significant break did this make from the Archaic period?
ANSWER: *Kritios Boy* (2-31)
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE QUESTIONS

99. Which new features did this artist introduce to the sculpted male form?
ANSWER: Lysippos, *Apoxyomenos* (*Scraper*) (2-49)
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE QUESTIONS

100. What does this monument reveal about ancient Greek society and gender roles?
ANSWER: Grave stele of Hegeso (Figure 2-45)
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE QUESTIONS

101. Which newfound interest in the Hellenistic period does this work exemplify?
ANSWER: Sleeping satyr (*Barberini Faun*) (2-57)
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE QUESTIONS

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102. What aspects did the artist of this work carefully observe?
ANSWER: Epigonos (?), dying Gaul, c. 230–220 BCE (Figure 2-54)
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE QUESTIONS

103. What is the function of this building? What purposes did the different parts of the building serve?
ANSWER: Polykleitos the Younger, theater, Epidauros (2-51)
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE QUESTIONS

104. Which characteristics that appear here have no parallel in earlier art?
ANSWER: Athena battling Alkyoneos, gigantomachy frieze of the Altar of Zeus (2-53)
PREFACE NAME: SLIDE QUESTIONS

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?
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?
ANSWER: Answers may vary

107. Citing specific examples explain how Mycenaean monuments' art objects promote the power of the king.
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.
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.
ANSWER: Answers may vary

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

113. What did the sculptors Lysippos and Praxiteles contribute in the Late Classical period of sculpture?
ANSWER: Answers may vary

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

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ANSWER: Answers may vary

UNKNOWN IMAGES

115. Attribute 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:

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.

PREFACE NAME: UNKNOWN IMAGES

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