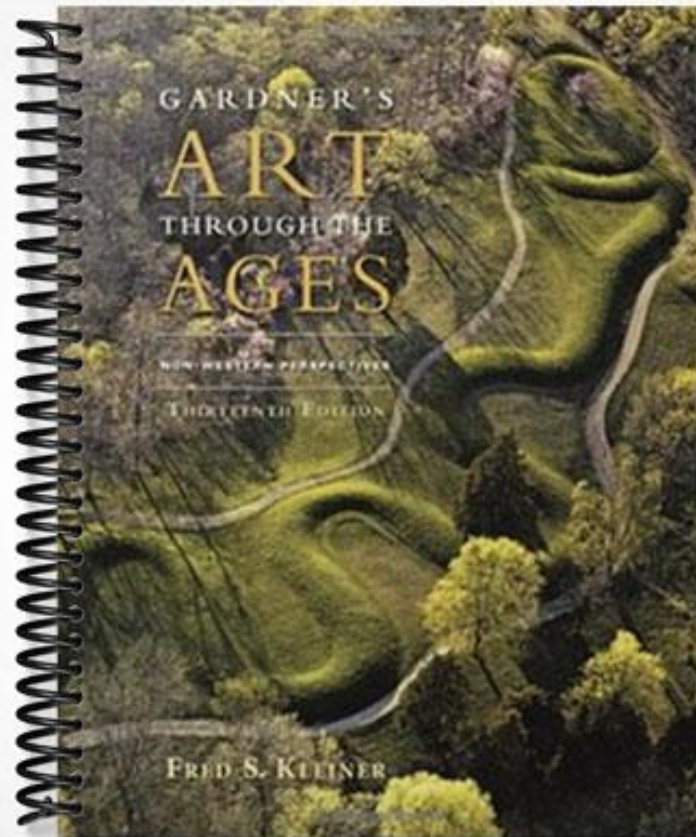


TEST BANK



SECTION TEST ONE

Ancient Art

(Chapters 1-5, 9-11)

CHRONOLOGY

Place the following works in chronological order, putting the letters corresponding to the oldest work in the first blank, the next oldest in the next blank, and so on.

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|-----|-------|
| A. | Parthenon | 1. | _____ |
| B. | Pantheon | 2. | _____ |
| C. | Lascaux caves | 3. | _____ |
| D. | pyramids of Gizeh | 4. | _____ |
| E. | royal audience hall, Persepolis | 5. | _____ |
| F. | Arch of Constantine | 6. | _____ |
| G. | Lion Gate, Mycenae | 7. | _____ |
| H. | temple of Ramses II, Abu Simbel | 8. | _____ |
| I. | ruins of Çatal Höyük | 9. | _____ |
| J. | Stonehenge | 10. | _____ |

Answers:

1. C
2. I
3. D
4. J
5. G
6. H
7. E
8. A
9. B
10. F

MUTIPLE CHOICE

11. The recent discovery of Chauvet Cave has raised questions concerning the development of Paleolithic art and chronology. The accepted theory is simple to sophisticated. Based on the figural representations found in Chauvet Cave, which of the following is most accurate in refuting this theory?
- a. The aurochs are shown naturalistically
 - b. The confronting rhinoceroses are shown in twisted perspective
 - c. The groupings of animals present a coherent narrative
 - d. The herding of the horses presents an impression of rapid movement

Answer: a. The aurochs are shown naturalistically **Analysis**

12. The Ziggurat at Ur can best be described as a:

- a. Sumerian burial ground
- b. fortified city-state
- c. palace for Naram-Sin
- d. Sumerian temple base

Answer: d. Sumerian temple base **Comprehension**

13. Which of the following best describes the *Standard of Ur*?

- a. It was an early example of an official account of the rulers of Sumer
- b. It was an early example of an official account of import goods
- c. It was an early example of mythological narrative
- d. It was an early example of historical narrative

Answer: d. It was an early example of historical narrative **Analysis**

14. Which of the following would attest to the sophistication of ancient Egyptian society in 3500 BCE?

- a. tomb remains
- b. written papyrus letters
- c. pyramid at Saqqara
- d. stelae

Answer: a. tomb remains **Comprehension/Analysis**

15. Which of the following cultures would have been influential in the Predynastic tomb painting, *People, Boats, and Animals*?

- a. Sumer
- b. Babylon
- c. Assyrian
- d. Roman

Answer: a. Sumer **Analysis/Comprehension**

16. During the New Kingdom a revolution occurred within the art community as well as a political upheaval. Akhenaton briefly changed the course of religious activity when he worshipped only one god, Aton. He closed all the temples not dedicated to Aton, and he eliminated the very powerful priesthood of Amen. In brief, how did he abolish the power of the priesthood?

- a. He had them all executed

- b. He proclaimed himself sole prophet of Aton and the only recipient of revelations
- c. He exiled them all to Nubia
- d. He held them under house arrest

Answer: b. He proclaimed himself sole prophet of Aton and the only recipient of revelations **Analysis**

17. The Treasury of Atreus is an excellent example of:

- a. a Mycenaean fortification
- b. a beehive tomb
- c. a Minoan sarcophagus
- d. a temple treasury

Answer: b. a beehive tomb **Application**

18. It has been said that Minoan frescoes are still convention bound, yet exude a charm and freshness. Which phrase best supports this statement?

- a. stiff and stylized
- b. lively and spontaneous
- c. fixed and stylized
- d. conventional and elegant

Answer b. lively and spontaneous **Evaluation**

19. A Dipylon vase would most likely be found in which of the following?

- a. an Egyptian tomb
- b. an Athenian cemetery of the Geometric period
- c. the royal burial at Ur
- d. the Treasury of Atreus

Answer: b. Athenian cemetery of the Geometric period
Comprehension/Application

20. Most scholars agree that the subject of the inner Ionic frieze from the Parthenon is the Panathenaic Festival. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn regarding the Athenians perception of themselves?

- a. They were deeply devoted to the Periclean ideal of democracy
- b. They were deeply committed to the Delian League
- c. They had high opinions of their own worth
- d. They had high opinions of the Spartans

Answer: c. They had high opinions of their own worth **Analysis**

21. The *Apoxyomenos* has been made in the new canon of Lysippos; more energy dominates the image. The frontal view, so dominant in the past, is not valid when viewing this work. The thrusting right arm breaks free from the previously defined boundaries. Which of the following statements supports this thesis?
- a. The viewer must move to the side in order to realize the action
 - b. The viewer must stand directly in front of the statue in order to realize the action
 - c. The viewer must stand directly in front of the right arm of the statue in order to realize the action
 - d. The viewer must move to the exact profile of the statue in order to realize the action

Answer: a. The viewer must move to the side in order to realize the action
Analysis

22. The chryselephantine statue of Athena Parthenos stands fully armed; no one doubts this figure is a triumphant expression and refers to the Athenian victory over the Persians in 479 BC. Which symbol that exists on the work validates this statement?
- a. the shield with head of Xerxes
 - b. the small Persian soldier at her feet
 - c. the helmet with the headless Persian
 - d. the Nike on her hand

Answer: d. the Nike on her hand **Analysis/Comprehension**

23. The Etruscans shared a common linguistic heritage and religious beliefs; but they lacked which of the following?
- a. political cohesion
 - b. being ruled by a king
 - c. extensive international trade experience
 - d. a strong navy for defense and trade

Answer: a. political cohesion **Analysis/Comprehension**

24. Unlike Greek temples, Etruscan temples were not meant to be seen as sculptural masses. Which of the following architectural elements would this?
- a. Columns completely encircled the structure
 - b. The entrance was centered at the front of the structure
 - c. The front and rear of the structure were indistinguishable
 - d. Narrowed staircases were found on all four sides of the structure

Answer: b. The entrance was centered at the front of the structure **Analysis**

25. The year 211 BCE was a turning point for both Rome and Roman art because:
- a. Rome conquered Greece
 - b. Marcellus brought the artistic patrimony of Syracuse to Rome
 - c. Last Attalid king willed Pergamom to Rome
 - d. Tarquinius Superbus was removed from office

Answer: b. Marcellus brought the artistic patrimony of Syracuse to Rome
Comprehension/Analysis

26. Which of the following best describes the Roman imperial spirit of architecture?
- a. crowning hills with sacred buildings
 - b. subjection of nature to human will and order
 - c. planning structures to meld with the environment
 - d. aligning structures to point toward Rome

Answer: b. subjection of nature to human will and order
Analysis/Comprehension

27. Which of the following structural materials allowed the architect of the Sanctuary of Fortuna Primigenia to raise such a grand and eloquent expression of Roman power?
- a. concrete
 - b. marble
 - c. bronze rebar
 - d. metal armatures

Answer: a. concrete **Comprehension/Knowledge**

28. In the Dura painting, *Samuel Anointing David*, David is depicted with an Imperial attribute indicating his royalty. Which of the following is that attribute?
- a. a purple toga
 - b. a laurel-leaf crown
 - c. the cuirass of Augustus
 - d. the armor of Hadrian

Answer: a. a purple toga **Analysis/Comprehension**

29. The Roman State persecuted the Christians. Which of the following would account for this persecution?

- a. Christians refused to pay homage to the State's gods
- b. Christians fomented revolt against the Roman state
- c. Romans knew the Christians would be their downfall
- d. Romans didn't approve of anything originating in Judea

Answer: a. Christians refused to pay homage to the State's gods

Comprehension/Analysis

30. Which of the following provided the principal information regarding the reconstruction of ancient Egyptian civilization?

- a. detailed hieroglyphic records found in the Library of Alexandria
- b. written accounts from ancient Greek visitors
- c. tomb interiors
- d. temples

Answer: c. tomb interiors **Knowledge**

31. A strongly realistic style with a preference for portraits of the elderly is most typical of which of the following periods?

- a. Republican Rome
- b. Hellenistic period
- c. art under Augustus Caesar
- d. art under Constantine

Answer: a. Republican Rome **Knowledge**

32. A standing nude figure of a young man is known in Greek art as which of the following?

- a. kore
- b. kouros
- c. Ka
- d. stele

Answer: b. kouros **Knowledge**

33. Who was the politician most responsible for the re-building of the Athenian Acropolis?

- a. Pericles
- b. Aristotle
- c. Philip of Macedon
- d. Alexander the Great

Answer: a. Pericles **Knowledge**

34. Paleolithic animal paintings could **not** be described as _____.
- a. lively
 - b. abstract
 - c. naturalistic
 - d. magical in purpose

Answer: b. abstract **Knowledge**

35. The new concept of godlike sovereignty can be described by the representations of _____, the king who appeared as a god in Mesopotamian Akkadian art.
- a. Urnanshe
 - b. Naram-Sin
 - c. Eannatum
 - d. Gilgamesh

Answer: b. Naram-Sin **Evaluation**

36. Egyptian architects were quite innovative in solving problems. An invention that was seen in its primitive form in the valley temple of the Pyramid of Khafre, the clerestory, became a fully realized architectural element at Karnak. Which of the following describes the functional element.
- a. It raised the central roof permitting light to filter into the interior
 - b. It provided structural support to permit banks of windows on the side walls
 - c. It permitted skylights to be inserted at each corner of the roof line
 - d. It widened the central aisle permitting a larger entry adding more interior light

Answer: a. It raised the central roof permitting light to filter into the interior
Comprehension

37. Why is the Christian community house in Dura-Europas a small house?
- a. No churches were constructed in Dura-Europas
 - b. No large dwellings were constructed in Dura-Europas
 - c. Christians did not enjoy the patronage of the Roman state
 - d. No shrines or holy structures were allowed in Dura-Europas

Answer: c. Christians did not enjoy the patronage of the Roman state
Analysis/Comprehension

38. Freed slaves often ordered portrait reliefs for their tombs. Which of the following is the best reason for this?
- a. They celebrated their new status as free people
 - b. It served as a reminder of their former status as slaves
 - c. They commemorated their status as Roman citizens
 - d. They celebrated their immortality via portraiture

Answer: c. They commemorated their status as Roman citizens
Analysis/Comprehension

SHORT ANSWER

39. Why is the ivory statuette found at the Hohlenstein-Stadel cave in Germany significant?

Answer: It represented something important because the process of manufacturing an ivory figure was a complicated task. **Application**

40. Explain the importance of the profile view in representing animals in Paleolithic art.

Answer: Only the profile view is completely informative of the animals' shapes.
Comprehension

41. Why was the concept of the city-state an important innovation?

Answer: The community rather than the family assumes the function of defense. Other activities such as manufacturing or trade or administration become institutionalized thus gaining a unique and permanent identity. **Evaluation**

42. What do the reliefs of the palace of Ashurbanipal at Nineveh reflect?

Answer: the glory and power of the king as the triumphant ruler. **Synthesis**

43. How does the Palette of Narmer describe the unification of ancient Egypt?

Answer: It presents Narmer larger than life on both sides of the palette. He is depicted wearing both crowns of Upper and Lower Egypt. On the back of the palette he is represented in the high, white crown of Upper Egypt and on the front he is depicted in the red crown of Lower Egypt. The entwined necks of the two feline creatures perhaps represent the unification of Egypt itself under the order of Narmer. **Analysis/Comprehension**

44. What is the Rosetta Stone, and why was its discovery so important?

Answer: It is a stone containing inscriptions in Greek, demotic, and hieroglyphics.

It enabled scholars to decipher the meanings of the hieroglyphic symbols and subsequently read the language of the ancient Egyptians. **Comprehension**

45. Why is the Egyptian invention of a clerestory significant?

Answer: This structural element, raising the roof level to allow for interior light, cannot be overstated. This device allowed for light to penetrate the interiors and was subsequently used in Roman basilicas and medieval church design as well.

Comprehension

46. Why is Hatshepsut significant? What is unique about her mortuary temple?

Answer: A New Kingdom Egyptian royal daughter and wife who served as regent for Thutmose III, she then took power herself and ruled as Pharaoh. Her Mortuary Temple at Deir el-Bahri stands as a monument to her greatness. The painted reliefs on the mortuary temple are documents that record her place in history and represent the first ever such effort to acknowledge the accomplishments of a woman. **Analysis/Comprehension**

47. Given the absence of written records in Cycladic art, evaluate the deductions one can make about figural sculpture.

Answer: Basically one cannot make deductions with assurance as meanings are vague and suggestive. Are the figures images of the deceased or deities? The only concrete statement that can be made is that the meaning of these figures still remains elusive. **Analysis**

48. Assess the uniqueness of the *Harvester Vase*.

Answer: The Minoan artist created a vibrant, moving group by using curving line and gesture to create the “riotous crowd singing and shouting.” The sculptor has also paid very careful attention to the musculature and skeletal structure of the human body, one of the first instances this has been prominent. **Evaluation**

49. Describe the Greek theater.

Answer: The design is simple yet perfectly suited to its function. Although some spectators had poor views of the skene, all had unobstructed views of the orchestra (stage area). The semi-circular design and open-air seating (hollowed into the hillside) allowed for excellent acoustics, so everyone could hear the actors and chorus. **Knowledge**

50. The Treasury of the Siphnians has a unique porch. The typical supporting columns have been replaced with female figural supports, caryatids. These support elements had been repeated later in the Erechtheion. How did the

Classical architect-sculptor accommodate the role of architectural support with the role of figural sculpture?

Answer: The Classical architect-sculptor successfully balanced the dual and contradictory functions of these female statue-columns by having enough rigidity to suggest the structural column and enough flexibility to suggest a living body. The role of architectural support is underscored by the vertical flutelike drapery folds which conceal the stiff, weight-bearing legs. **Analysis**

51. Describe the fusion of Ionic and Doric elements in the Parthenon.

Answer: It is an asymmetrical plan unique in Greek temple architectural design. Its irregular design is based on the necessity to incorporate the tomb of Kekrops and other preexisting shrines. Also factoring into the design is the uneven ground, which could not be altered due to the ancient sacred sites that would have been disturbed if the leveling or terracing of the ground had been made.

Knowledge/Evaluation

52. Assess the significance of the Grave stele of Hegeso.

Answer: It is a grave stele marking the grave of a wealthy Athenian woman, Hegeso. Her father is named but not her mother, not unusual in 5th century Athenian society. The scene shows the woman's secluded quarters in the Greek household. This is significant because the scene also provides insight into contemporary Greek social behavior. The slave girl attending Hegeso is not so much companion but rather possession in same the sense as the jewelry box and jewels. The jewelry box is also significant as it represents Hegeso's dowry. The entire scene illustrates patriarchal dominance and the current social norm of accepting slavery as normal and natural. **Analysis**

53. How is the frieze on the Temple of Athena Nike unique and significant?

Answer: The frieze is referencing the victory over the Persians, the decisive victory at Marathon that also turned the tide against the Persians. Unlike other references, which suggest victory via allusion such as the Battle of the Centaurs and Lapiths from the Parthenon, this frieze depicts a real event that happened.

Analysis

54. Briefly describe the role of women in Etruscan society.

Answer: They were unique in the ancient world. Etruscan women enjoyed relative independence and freedom. They could own property independently. They were educated and could attend banquets with their husbands and other public functions. Their names were acknowledged along with their husbands' names. They commissioned works of art. This relative freedom was an aspect of Etruscan society that horrified and frightened contemporaneous Greek men. **Knowledge**

55. Why is the *Ficoroni Cista* significant to Etruscan society?

Answer: It has twofold significance. The cista was commissioned by a woman, Dindia Macolnia, as a gift for her daughter from the artist, Novios Plautios. This pointed to Dindia Macolnia's ability to independently commission a work of art. The second and, perhaps, more important point is this cista was crafted not in the famous Palestrina, the center for this industry, but in Rome itself. This indicated the importance Rome was gaining, not only as a political center, but now as a cultural center as well. **Analysis/Evaluation**

56. What is the significance of the "soldier emperors"?

Answer: The Empire was unstable and beginning to unravel during the late 3rd century. It was a period of almost continuous civil war, one general after another was declared emperor by his troops only to be murdered shortly after and replaced. The Empire was decaying, in fact Aurelian, a soldier emperor, constructed a perimeter wall around Rome itself to keep its enemies at bay. The soldier emperors did not rule long enough to establish dynasties as their earlier predecessors. **Analysis/Comprehension**

57. How did the Senate change the course of the Republic when they conferred the title of Augustus on Octavian?

Answer: Octavian became known as Augustus and became the *princeps* or First Citizen. He also occupied all the key positions within the government. He was consul and *imperator* or commander-in-chief. After 12 BCE he became *pontifex maximus* or chief priest of the State. He effectively controlled all aspects of Roman life and government. **Analysis/Comprehension**

58. How does the equestrian portrait of Marcus Aurelius convey the power of the emperor?

Answer: He is larger than lifesize in comparison with his horse. He stretches his arm out as if welcoming or pardoning. The quiet and purposeful stride of the horse and the size of the emperor meld together to create an image of awesome power. Marcus Aurelius becomes almost godlike in his pose as ruler of the world. **Analysis/Comprehension**

59. How does the Empire in the late 2nd century CE become a civilization in transition?

Answer: It was beginning to erode. There was more difficulty to maintain order on the frontiers and even within the Empire authority was being challenged. Commodus who succeeded Marcus Aurelius was assassinated thus ending the

Antonine reign, the economy was in decline and the bureaucracy was disintegrating. It was a period in transition. **Comprehension**

60. How did the Sanctuary of Fortuna Primigenia at Palestrina reflect Roman artistic sentiment?

Answer: The innovative use of concrete allowed the architects to transform an entire hillside into a complex symbol of Roman power. It was the subjugation of nature to the order and rationality of Rome itself and thus reiterated the Roman imperial spirit. **Analysis/Comprehension**

61. Why is Ravenna important?

Answer: It was the last capital of Western Roman Empire. The city is surrounded by swamps therefore making it easily defended from barbarian invaders. Eventually it fell to the barbarians, first to Odoacer, a Germanic king and then to Theodoric of the Ostrogoths. Finally in the 6th century it became part of the Byzantine hegemony and a Byzantine outpost in the West. **Comprehension**

62. Why is the battle of the Milvian Bridge significant?

Answer: Constantine defeated Maxentius at the Milvian Bridge in 312 CE. Constantine came to believe that the Christian God divinely ordained his victory. As a result he came to believe that this god and Christianity was not a threat to the empire. This victory helped bring an end to Christian persecution made official later with the Edict of Milan. **Analysis/Comprehension**

63. How does the Corinthian capital eliminate the “corner” problem of the ionic capital?

Answer: The Corinthian capital’s four sides are the same. They do not have to be modified as the Ionic capital had to be modified. The architect had to place volutes on both outer faces of the corner capitals in order to fit the Ionic capital into the corners of the buildings. **Comprehension**

64. In what way does the Etruscan temple differ from the Greek temple?

Answer: The Etruscan temple is made of wood and brick and has low, deep, overhanging eaves, three cellas, a deep porch, and is entered from the front only. It is also placed on a high podium. **Analysis**

65. How did the destruction of Persepolis change the balance of power within the Ancient Near East?

Answer: It symbolized the destruction of imperial Persian power and its end as a significant political power in the Mediterranean and Near Eastern worlds. The

focus of power now rested in the hands of Alexander the Great and later Imperial Rome. However, in the 3rd century CE, a new dynasty rose and challenged Rome for supremacy of the area, the Sasanians. **Evaluation**

66. How do the frescoes found on the island of Santorini (ancient Thera) shape our understanding of Minoan fresco painting?

Answer: These frescoes are better preserved (a result of the volcanic eruption) than those fragments found at Knossos, they also indicate an artistic relationship as well as a possible political relationship with Knossos. Equally interesting is that the Thera frescoes decorate house walls and not just palace walls.

Comprehension/Analysis

67. Who was Galla Placidia?

Answer: She was half-sister to Honorius, emperor of the West. They both represent the last, painful years of the Imperial Roman Empire. Honorius had to move the imperial capital from Milan to Ravenna in order to defend his “empire” from invasion. Rome, itself, fell in 410 CE to the Visigoths. Galla Placidia had been captured in the fall of Rome and had to wed a Visigoth chieftain. Upon her brother’s death, she took the reins of imperial power until her death. **Knowledge**

68. What is the significance of Old St. Peter’s?

Answer: Constantine was both Roman emperor and defender of the Christian faith. In order to keep the peace between his Christian and pagan constituencies he order the construction of churches on the city’s outskirts. Old St. Peter’s was the most magnificent of these Early Christian churches. It was constructed on the spot of Peter’s grave, or so it was believed. This was a decision made by both Constantine and Pope Sylvester. This church became the visible sign of the acceptance of Christianity by the Empire. **Analysis/Comprehension**

SLIDE IDENTIFICATION

Select the response that best suits the image on the screen.

69. (Figure 1–10)

- a. Paleolithic
- b. Mesolithic
- c. Proto-Neolithic
- d. Neolithic

Answer: a. Paleolithic

70. (Figure 1–8)

- a. marble
- b. reindeer horn
- c. terracotta
- d. bitumen

Answer: b. reindeer horn

71. (Figure 1–2)

- a. France
- b. Spain
- c. England
- d. Africa

Answer: d. Africa

72. (Figure 1–5)

- a. Woman (Venus) of Willendorf
- b. Mother Goddess
- c. Woman of Laussel
- d. Human figure

Answer: c. Woman of Laussel

73. (Figure 2–22)

- a. Assyrian
- b. Persian
- c. Sumerian
- d. Neo-Babylonian

Answer: a. Assyrian

74. (Figure 2–28)

- a. Babylonian
- b. Sasanian
- c. Akkadian
- d. Sumerian

Answer: b. Sasanian

75. (Figure 2–10)

- a. Standard of Ur
- b. cylinder seal
- c. lamassu
- d. sound box

Answer: d. sound box

76. (Figure 3–34)

- a. Tiye
- b. Nefertiti
- c. Hatshepsut
- d. Meritaten

Answer: a. Tiye

77. (Figure 3–13)

- a. Ti and Consort
- b. Akhenaton and Nefertiti
- c. Senmut and Hatshepsut
- d. Khafre and Khamerernebty

Answer: d. Khafre and Khamerernebty

78. (Figure 3–15)

- a. Old Kingdom
- b. Amarna Period
- c. Late Period
- d. Middle Kingdom

Answer: a. Old Kingdom

79. (Figure 3–33)

- a. Old Kingdom
- b. Middle Kingdom
- c. Amarna Period
- d. Late Period

Answer: c. Amarna Period

80. (Figure 4–11)

- a. Cycladic

- b. Minoan
- c. Mycenaean
- d. Helladic

Answer: b. Minoan

81. (Figure 4–9)

- a. Akrotiri
- b. Mycenae
- c. Knossos
- d. Hagia Triada

Answer: a. Akrotiri

82. (Figure 5–13)

- a. Treasury of Siphnians at Delphi
- b. Basilica at Paestum
- c. Porch of Maidens, Erechtheion
- d. Temple of Apollo at Didyma

Answer: b. Basilica at Paestum

83. (Figure 5–89)

- a. Laocoön
- b. Odysseus
- c. Herakles
- d. Hermes

Answer: a. Laocoön

84. (Figure 5–47)

- a. figures, Parthenon
- b. figures, Temple of Zeus, Olympia
- c. figures, Temple of Aphaia, Aegina
- d. figures, Treasury of Siphnians, Delphi

Answer: a. figures, Parthenon

85. (Figure 5–6)

- a. Hellenistic
- b. Geometric

- c. Archaic
- d. Classic

Answer: b. Geometric

86. (Figure 9–14)

- a. Aule Metele Tomb
- b. Sarcophagus of Lars Pulena
- c. Tomb of the Lioness
- d. Loving Couple Sarcophagus

Answer: b. Sarcophagus of Lars Pulena

87. (Figure 9–10)

- a. She-Wolf
- b. Lioness of Tarquinia
- c. Wolf of Cerveteri
- d. Chimera of Veii

Answer: a. She-Wolf

88. (Figure 9–8)

- a. Tomb of the Leopards
- b. Tomb of Hunting and Fishing
- c. Tomb of the Panthers
- d. Tomb of the Banqueters

Answer: a. Tomb of the Leopards

89. (Figure 9–12)

- a. Novios Plautios
- b. Vulca of Veii
- c. Lars Pulena
- d. Aule Metele

Answer: a. Novios Plautios

90. (Figure 10–25)

- a. Constantine
- b. Marcus Aurelius
- c. Vespasian

d. Augustus

Answer: d. Augustus

91. (Figure 10–52)

- a. Basilica of Constantine
- b. Domus Aurea of Nero
- c. Basilica Ulpia
- d. Treasury of Petra

Answer: d. Treasury of Petra

92. (Figure 10–7)

- a. Etruscan
- b. Early Roman Empire
- c. Roman Republic
- d. Late Roman Empire

Answer: c. Roman Republic

93. (Figure 10–68)

- a. barrel vault
- b. dome
- c. groin vault
- d. post and lintel

Answer: c. groin vault

94. (Figure 11–15)

- a. Mausoleum of Galla Placidia
- b. Sant' Apollinare Nuovo
- c. Old St. Peter's
- d. Santa Sabina

Answer: a. Mausoleum of Galla Placidia

95. (Figure 11–13)

- a. fourth century
- b. sixth century
- c. third century
- d. fifth century

Answer: d. fifth century

96. (Figure 11–3)

- a. Catacomb of Sts. Peter and Marcellinus
- b. Santa Sabina
- c. Santa Costanza
- d. Santa Maria Maggiore

Answer: a. Catacomb of Sts. Peter and Marcellinus

97. (Figure 11–22)

- a. Virgin Mary
- b. woman sacrificing
- c. Galla Placidia
- d. Costanza

Answer: b. woman sacrificing

98. (Figure 10–63)

- a. Tingad portrait
- b. Faiyum portrait
- c. Melfi portrait
- d. Ostia portrait

Answer: b. Faiyum portrait

99. (Figure 4–11)

- a. Cycladic
- b. Minoan
- c. Mycenaean
- d. Helladic

Answer: b. Minoan