

Exam: 050137RR - Lesson 3: Ancient, Classical, and Medieval Art

When you have completed your exam and reviewed your answers, click **Submit Exam**. Answers will not be recorded until you hit **Submit Exam**. If you need to exit before completing the exam, click **Cancel Exam**.

Questions 1 to 20: Select the best answer to each question. Note that a question and its answers may be split across a page break, so be sure that you have seen the *entire* question and *all* the answers before choosing an answer.

1. What is the basic shape of a Christian church of the Middle Ages?

- A. Pentagon
- B. Latin cross
- C. Quatrefoil
- D. Rhombus

2. What is the opening in the ceiling of the Pantheon called?

- A. Orifice
- B. Oculus
- C. Rotunda
- D. Olho

3. Roman paintings in stone that have *best* stood the test of time are

- A. mosaics.
- B. oculus.
- C. frescoes.
- D. sosus.

4. Which of the following architectural features is *not* typically Gothic?

- A. Pointed arch
- B. Massive rotunda
- C. Flying buttress
- D. Ribbed vault

5. Who said, "The unexamined life is not worth living?"

- A. Homer
- B. Siddhartha Gautama
- C. Plato
- D. Socrates

6. A _____-style church was built by all the townspeople.

- A. Classical

- B. Hellenistic
- C. Byzantine
- D. Gothic

7. Mosaics are made of

- A. tiny pieces of colored stone or tiles.
- B. shells and colored sea glass.
- C. panels of color.
- D. columns of light.

8. As agriculture replaced hunting and gathering, _____ began to develop.

- A. monarchies
- B. civilization
- C. countries
- D. empires

9. If you were a citizen in ancient Rome and you decided to worship in the Pantheon, you would do so because you were interested in worshipping

- A. all of the Roman deities.
- B. the most powerful Roman gods and goddesses.
- C. Athena and Poseidon.
- D. Apollodorus, Nike of Samothrace, and Discobolos.

10. A fertility goddess is called _____ in Indian art.

- A. Isis
- B. Ishtar
- C. Astarte
- D. Yakshi

11. A unique architectural feature of the Hagia Sophia is its

- A. minaret.
- B. mihrab.
- C. trumeau.
- D. transept.

12. Which of the following warrior tribes did *not* settle in England following the fall of the Roman Empire?

- A. Franks
- B. Jutes
- C. Angles
- D. Saxons

13. For several hundred years following the end of the first millennium, many Christians believed that the world was coming to an end. A consequence of that belief are the many artworks from the period that are

illustrations of the

- A. day of judgment.
- B. creation of Adam.
- C. Last Supper.
- D. expulsion from the Garden of Eden.

14. The _____ is the central pillar of the main doorway of a Romanesque church.

- A. stupa
- B. Doric column
- C. trumeau
- D. mosaic

15. A pointed arch, ribbed vaults, exterior buttresses, and stained glass describe _____ architecture.

- A. Classical
- B. Romanesque
- C. Gothic
- D. Byzantine

16. What is a Buddhist stupa?

- A. A monastic community
- B. A place for healing
- C. The tomb of a religious leader
- D. A place of worship

17. In 313 A.D., Constantine the Great caused a significant change to be made in the daily life of many Romans. In that year, he declared that

- A. gladiatorial games would be reinstated.
- B. travel was possible anywhere within the Empire.
- C. Christianity was legal.
- D. aristocratic privileges would be abolished.

18. Which of the following religious groups was the focus of attacks by European Christians during the Crusades?

- A. Muslims
- B. Jews
- C. Catholics
- D. Buddhists

19. Queen Nefertiti symbolized

- A. aloofness.
- B. fertility.
- C. feminine beauty.
- D. power.

20. The statue known as Augustus of Prima Porta is posed so that it calls to mind the Greek model of

A. *Nike of Samothrace.*

B. *Discobolos.*

C. *Aphrodite of Melos.*

D. *the Spear Carrier.*

End of exam