

Name

Class

Date

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Chapter 02

1. The Palatine Hill is significant in Roman history because
- it is the traditional location of the beginning of the city of Rome.
 - it contains of the most important temple in Rome.
 - it is the traditional location where Rhea Silvia gave birth to Romulus and Remus.
 - it contains some of the most sophisticated examples of Roman architecture.

ANSWER:

a

2. The Capitoline Hill housed what significant Roman construction?
- the palace of Augustus
 - the temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus
 - the village of Romulus
 - the palace of Numitor, king of Alba Longa

ANSWER:

b

3. Statues of the three deities worshiped at the Capitolium were displayed in the temple's three
- alae.
 - columns.
 - cellae.
 - capitals.

ANSWER:

c

4. The Capitolium demonstrated influence from Etruscan temple design in all of the following ways EXCEPT
- the frontal emphasis evident in the staircase and high podium.
 - it was constructed out of mud brick and wood.
 - the almost-square overall proportions.
 - three deities were worshiped within a single building.

ANSWER:

d

5. The Republican senate was
- composed largely of retired military generals.
 - another term for the priestly branch of Roman government.
 - a council of elders that governed the Roman republic.
 - a group of Etruscan artists employed for Roman building projects.

ANSWER:

c

6. The Gauls' sacking of Rome in 390 BCE resulted in
- the construction of the Falerii Novi.
 - the construction of the Servian Walls.
 - the annexation of the Etruscan city of Veii.
 - the overthrow of Tarquinius Superbus.

ANSWER:

b

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7. In the Temple of Hercules at Cori, Etruscan architectural influence is evident in

- a. the deep porch and high podium.
- b. the slender proportions of the columns.
- c. the extensive use of stone construction.
- d. the use of a triglyph and metope frieze.

ANSWER:

a

8. A temple with engaged (attached) half-columns around the sides and back of a temple is known as a _____ temple.

- a. tholos
- b. pseudoperipteral
- c. Doric
- d. peripteral

ANSWER:

b

9. What is a tholos?

- a. a large earthen mound
- b. an unfluted column
- c. a round temple
- d. a high podium beneath a temple

ANSWER:

c

10. Although they were invented in the late fifth century BCE, Corinthian capitals did not become widespread until the _____ period.

- a. Etruscan
- b. High Classical
- c. Archaic
- d. Roman

ANSWER:

d

11. Theater-temple complexes usually contained all of the following components EXCEPT

- a. a semicircular seating area.
- b. a temple.
- c. basilicas.
- d. porticos.

ANSWER:

c

12. The Romans pioneered the use of barrel vaults made of what construction material?

- a. tufa
- b. concrete

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- c. cut-stone masonry
- d. timber

ANSWER: b

13. All of the following are characteristics of Roman use of concrete EXCEPT

- a. it was more expensive than traditional stone.
- b. it was often covered with stucco or marble revetment.
- c. it allowed for the placement of more windows and openings.
- d. it was more fire-resistant than other materials.

ANSWER: a

14. The underground shopping mall in the Sanctuary of Hercules at Tivoli was covered with

- a. post-and-lintel masonry.
- b. barrel vaults.
- c. flat timber roofs.
- d. corbelled vaults.

ANSWER: b

15. The terraced layout of the Sanctuary of Fortuna at Palestrina reflects the influence of earlier _____ sanctuaries.

- a. Etruscan
- b. Villanovan
- c. Greek
- d. south Italian

ANSWER: c

16. Describe the legendary founding of the settlement on the Palatine Hill and the archaeological remains discovered there.

ANSWER:

17. Discuss the design of the Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus on the Capitoline Hill.

ANSWER:

18. Why did the Romans construct the Servian Walls, and what design features support the function of the walls?

ANSWER:

19. Discuss how the Romans' exposure to the Greek cities of southern Italy and Sicily affected the development of Roman architecture.

ANSWER:

20. Describe the major features of a tholos, and discuss examples of its usage in Republican Roman construction.

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ANSWER:

21. Discuss the initial development of the Corinthian capital and the various design problems it eliminated.

ANSWER:

22. Describe the basic features and functions of barrel vaults in Republican architecture.

ANSWER:

23. Analyze the advantages of building with concrete versus stone, wood, or mudbrick.

ANSWER:

24. How did Etruscan art and architecture influence the development of Roman art and architecture?

ANSWER:

25. Compare and contrast the significant features of the Largo Argentina temples.

ANSWER:

26. Compare and contrast the various uses of concrete in three instances of Republican architecture.

ANSWER:

27. How does the Sanctuary of Fortuna at Palestrina incorporate both Greek and Roman architectural components?

ANSWER:

28. According to traditional Roman legend, Remus became the first king of Rome after he killed his brother Romulus.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

29. The earliest known use of concrete on a grand scale is in the Porticus Aemilia.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

30. Republican temples were primarily constructed of stone instead of the traditional Etruscan materials of wood and mud brick.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True