

TEST BANK
Introduction

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Which of the following terms would best describe the painting *Flower Piece with Curtain* by van der Spelt & van Mieris?
 - a. abstraction
 - b. naturalism/realism
 - c. nonrepresentational
 - d. figurative
2. A painting that portrays inanimate objects is called a:
 - a. canon
 - b. lithograph
 - c. still life
 - d. *trompe l'oeil*
3. The painting *Red Canna* would be best described by which of the following terms?
 - a. abstraction
 - b. naturalism/realism
 - c. nonrepresentational
 - d. figurative
4. David Smith's *Cubi* works would best be described by which of the following terms?
 - a. abstraction
 - b. naturalism/realism
 - c. nonrepresentational
 - d. figurative
5. To depict the human body according to an idea of physical perfection is called:
 - a. idealization
 - b. romanticism
 - c. naturalism
 - d. realism
6. Which of the following is more important in Kiki Smith's *The Shoppers*?
 - a. idealization
 - b. abstraction
 - c. realism
 - d. iconography
7. What is the study of conventional subjects and symbols?
 - a. aesthetics
 - b. iconography
 - c. canon
 - d. capital

8. A person or group who commissions or finances a work of art is called a(n):
- a. artist
 - b. patron
 - c. researcher
 - d. historian
9. What is the study and evaluation of art based on formal, visual, and stylistic analysis in order to deduce its maker called?
- a. contextualism
 - b. iconography
 - c. connoisseurship
 - d. aesthetics
10. What is the study of art as product of its broad cultural context?
- a. naturalism
 - b. iconography
 - c. aesthetics
 - d. contextualism

Short Answer Questions:

11. What important method of learning to be an artist is suggested by Rembrandt's drawing of *The Last Supper*?
12. Why is the *Sphinx* considered a work of art?
13. What are two possible functions of art?
14. Explain the different types of patronage.

Essay Questions:

15. Who is an artist?
16. What is art history?

Answer Key:

1. b; Page ref: 2-3
2. c, Page ref: 2
3. a; Page ref: 3-4
4. c; Page ref: 4
5. a; Page ref: 4
6. c; Page ref: 6
7. b; Page ref: 6
8. b; Page ref: 12
9. c; Page ref: 15
10. d; Page ref: 15
11. copying of masterworks; Page ref: 12
12. human imagination conceived it, following of formulaic conventions, symbol of mysterious wisdom; Page ref: 1
13. communal ritual and sociopolitical commentary; Page ref: 8-10
14. museums, institutions, governments, and collectors are patrons; Page ref: 14
15. a person with special creative skills, in the Renaissance they proclaimed themselves "geniuses"; Page ref: 10
16. an academic field of study that combines two distinct but interrelated aspects, formal analysis and contextualism; Page ref: 15

TEST BANK
CHAPTER

1

Prehistoric Art of Europe

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Which of the following best describes the meaning of "Upper" Paleolithic?
 - a. the earliest part
 - b. the latest part
 - c. from Northern Europe
 - d. the highest in elevation
2. The Old Stone age is known as the _____ period:
 - a. Paleolithic
 - b. Mesolithic
 - c. Neolithic
 - d. Calcolithic
3. Which of the following best corresponds to the Upper Paleolithic era?
 - a. 200,000 to 42,000 BCE
 - b. 42,000 to 8,000 BCE
 - c. 8,000 to 3,000 BCE
 - d. 2,300 to 1,000 BCE
4. The *Lion-Human* is an example of:
 - a. sculpture in the round
 - b. casting
 - c. relief sculpture
 - d. modeling
5. The *Woman from Willendorf* was formerly known as the:
 - a. Mother of Willendorf
 - b. Hunter of Willendorf
 - c. Venus of Willendorf
 - d. Aphrodite of Willendorf
6. Female figurines from the Paleolithic period typically stress what attribute?
 - a. the ability to cure
 - b. the ability to hunt
 - c. the ability to reproduce
 - d. the ability to worship

7. Relief sculpture can be created through modeling.
 - a. True
 - b. False
8. In Russia and Ukraine, Upper Paleolithic homes were made of:
 - a. mammoth bones
 - b. timber
 - c. natural caves
 - d. stones
9. Paleolithic cave paintings are primarily located in:
 - a. Germany
 - b. Austria
 - c. Belgium
 - d. France
10. The oldest dated European cave paintings are at:
 - a. Lascaux
 - b. Altamira
 - c. Chauvet
 - d. Cogul L rida
11. Which description fits the cave at Lascaux, France best?
 - a. not a cave, but an overhanging shelter
 - b. has a rare depiction of a human
 - c. has the most pronounced sculptural effects
 - d. named for its discoverer
12. At Le Tuc d'Audobert there are:
 - a. Bison sculpted in the round
 - b. Relief sculptures of bison
 - c. Relief sculptures of women
 - d. Women sculpted in the round
13. One fundamental change that marks the beginning of the Neolithic period is:
 - a. year-round settlements
 - b. use of the bow and arrow
 - c. weaving
 - d. use of stone tools
14. Ceramics are made of:
 - a. baked clay
 - b. glass
 - c. sand
 - d. stone
15. Compared to Paleolithic sculpture, the Woman and Man from Cernavoda display more:
 - a. exaggerated features
 - b. attitude and expression
 - c. idealization
 - d. ritual significance

16. When each row of blocks or stones projects past the one below until they come together over a window or door, it is called:
- a. a dolmen
 - b. a cairn
 - c. a lintel
 - d. corbeling
17. When two upright blocks support a horizontal one, it is called:
- a. a post-and-lintel
 - b. corbeling
 - c. a henge
 - d. a dolmen
18. The term "megalithic" means:
- a. small stone
 - b. large stone
 - c. old stone
 - d. new stone
19. A simple stone chamber formed of upright stones and another across the top is called a:
- a. dolmen
 - b. corbel
 - c. cairn
 - d. henge
20. The top rock on a dolmen is called the:
- a. bridge
 - b. henge
 - c. capstone
 - d. cairn
21. An elaborate tomb chamber with a corridor leading into it is a:
- a. henge
 - b. cairn
 - c. corbel vault
 - d. passage grave
22. A circle formed by stones or wooden posts is called a:
- a. henge
 - b. dolmen
 - c. cairn
 - d. corbel
23. Stonehenge functioned primarily as a place for the:
- a. sick
 - b. hungry
 - c. living
 - d. dead

24. The Neolithic period ended with the introduction of:
- a. weaving
 - b. metalworking
 - c. cabinetry
 - d. glassmaking

Short Answer Questions:

25. Describe the characteristics of megalithic architecture.
26. How is Stonehenge different from all other henges?

Essay Questions:

27. Describe at least three of the possible meanings that prehistoric painting may have had, and explain the rationale as to why each has been considered.
28. Describe the *Lion-Human* and discuss its possible meaning(s).
29. How might the name of an object, such as the *Woman from Willendorf*, alter the way we understand it?
30. Describe the tomb interior at Newgrange, Ireland in regards to at least three architectural innovations.
31. Describe *Stonehenge* and discuss the theories that have surfaced regarding its meaning.

Answer Key:

1. b; Page ref: 20
2. a; Page ref: 20
3. b; Page ref: 20
4. a; Page ref: 20-21
5. c; Page ref: 22
6. c; Page ref: 21
7. a; Page ref: 26
8. a; Page ref: 22
9. d; Page ref: 22-26
10. c; Page ref: 23
11. b; Page ref: 24
12. b; Page ref: 26
13. a; Page ref: 27
14. a; Page ref: 27
15. b; Page ref: 28
16. d; Page ref: 29
17. a; Page ref: 29
18. b; Page ref: 28
19. a; Page ref: 29
20. c; Page ref: 29
21. d; Page ref: 29
22. a; Page ref: 29-30
23. d; Page ref: 30
24. b; Page ref: 27
25. large stones, organized workforces, cooperative collaboration; Page ref: 28
26. it is the most complex; Page ref: 29-30
27. love of beauty, social function, to teach novice hunters, for ritualistic purposes;
Page ref: 23
28. person wearing mask, shamanistic practice, communication with the animal/spirit
world; Page ref: 20-21
29. words are associated with concepts which affect the way that we understand an
object; Page ref: 22
30. dolmens, capstones, corbeling, posts, lintels; Page ref: 29
31. astronomical significance, site for ceremonies and rituals; Page ref: 30

TEST BANK
CHAPTER

2

Art of the Ancient Near East

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. The term "Mesopotamia" means land:
 - a. outside the rivers
 - b. between the rivers
 - c. North of the rivers
 - d. South of the rivers
2. Which two great rivers run through Mesopotamia?
 - a. the Euphrates and the Nile
 - b. the Indus and the Nile
 - c. the Nile and the Tigris
 - d. the Tigris and the Euphrates
3. Simple pictures, called pictographs, evolved into representations of syllable sounds known as:
 - a. hieroglyphs
 - b. cuneiforms
 - c. phonograms
 - d. icons
4. An early form of writing using wedge-shaped marks is the definition of:
 - a. hieroglyphic
 - b. cuneiform
 - c. pictograph
 - d. hieratic
5. Which of the following is a writing instrument shaped like a triangular wedge?
 - a. cuneiform
 - b. stele
 - c. cartouche
 - d. stylus
6. A tall stepped structure in Mesopotamia with a shrine on the top is a:
 - a. pyramid
 - b. mastaba
 - c. ziggurat
 - d. necropolis

7. The Sumerians worshiped many gods, among them Inanna, the Goddess of:
- Love and Beauty
 - Love and Happiness
 - Love and Death
 - Love and War
8. Which of the following is an image created as a devotional offering to the gods?
- cartouche
 - icon
 - stele
 - votive figure
9. Which adjective would best describe Sumerian votive figures?
- cylindrical
 - spherical
 - rectangular
 - triangular
10. As seen in the carved vessel from Uruk, the horizontal bands where visual narratives are displayed are known as:
- brackets
 - bays
 - registers
 - pillars
11. The world's oldest epic tale, told in poetry, is called the *Epic of*:
- Naram-Sin*
 - Gilgamesh*
 - Gudea*
 - Hammurabi*
12. A small stone, decorated with incised patterns, that makes an identifying "signature" when rolled across soft clay or wax is called a:
- cylinder seal
 - capital
 - stele
 - cairn
13. An upright stone slab decorated with writing or images, used as a marker or memorial is a:
- dolmen
 - stele
 - pylon
 - cairn
14. The Stele of Naram-Sin commemorates:
- a military victory
 - the dedication of Naram-Sin's palace
 - the first law code
 - the grave of Naram-Sin

15. In some works of art, the size of the figures denotes their importance. What is this known as?

- a. hieratic scale
- b. iconography
- c. stylization
- d. abstraction

16. The world's oldest recorded code of law is found on the:

- a. *Stele of Naram-Sin*
- b. Votive statue of Gudea
- c. *Palette of Narmer*
- d. *Stele of Hammurabi*

17. A guardian figure found on Assyrian gateways is called a(n):

- a. anthromorph
- b. sphinx
- c. lamassu
- d. taotie

18. Of what is the relief sculpture of *Assurbanipal and His Queen in the Garden* a depiction?

- a. a military victory celebration
- b. a romantic love scene
- c. an homage to the king
- d. a religious ritual

19. The most well known Neo-Babylonian ruler was:

- a. King Croesus
- b. Nebuchadnezzar II
- c. Xerxes I
- d. Darius I

20. As seen in the Ishtar Gate, the notched towers can also be described as:

- a. crenellated
- b. undercut
- c. glazed
- d. buttressed

21. The Persians laid Persepolis out in a rectangular grid. From where did they borrow this tradition?

- a. the Babylonians and Indians
- b. the Romans and Carthaginians
- c. the Greeks and Egyptians
- d. the Japanese and Chinese

22. Who ultimately put an end to the Persian Empire?

- a. the Etruscans
- b. the Romans
- c. the Greeks
- d. the Egyptians

Short Answer Questions:

23. How can you identify God Shamash in the *Stele of Hammurabi*?
24. Describe the process through which the colorful glazed bricks of the Ishtar Gate were made?

Essay Questions:

25. Discuss the iconography on the Carved Vessel from Uruk.
26. Describe the function and appearance of Sumerian votive figures.
27. Describe the purposes for which cylinder seals were used.
28. Explain how the iconography of the *Stele of Naram-Sin* speaks to the greatness of Naram-Sin.
29. Interpret the message of the Votive Statue of Gudea.

Answer Key:

1. b; Page ref: 34
2. d; Page ref: 34
3. c; Page ref: 35
4. b; Page ref: 35
5. d; Page ref: 35
6. c; Page ref: 35
7. d; Page ref: 36
8. d; Page ref: 37
9. a; Page ref: 37
10. c; Page ref: 36
11. b; Page ref: 38
12. a; Page ref: 39
13. b; Page ref: 41
14. a; Page ref: 33
15. a; Page ref: 33
16. d; Page ref: 41
17. c; Page ref: 42
18. a; Page ref: 43
19. b; Page ref: 44
20. a; Page ref: 44
21. c; Page ref: 46
22. d; Page ref: 46
23. throne, hieratic scale; Page ref: 41
24. Fire the bricks, however each brick had to be slightly larger since it shrunk during the firing process; Page ref: 44
25. Agricultural offerings to Inanna, ritual marriage between the goddess and priest-king; Page ref: 36
26. simplified cylindrical form, stocky, staring eyes, men are bare-chested and wear sheepskin kilts; Page ref: 37
27. to seal jars, bundles, and doors; Page ref: 39
28. Naram-Sin is larger, wears horns on his helmet, therefore more important, he steps upon the bodies of enemies and ascends; Page ref: 33
29. Gudea provides life-giving water with leaping fish; Page ref: 40

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