

Chapter 1

Multiple Choice

1. ____ was used almost exclusively for the representation of animals in Paleolithic art.
- a. Composite creature
 - b. Foreshortening
 - c. The profile view
 - d. Linear perspective

ANSWER: c

2. The human with feline (lion?) head sculpture was found in ____.
- a. France
 - b. Belgium
 - c. Germany
 - d. Spain

ANSWER: c

The use of ____ along with its large scale suggests the sculpture human with feline (lion?) head was important to its creator.

3. The use of ____ along with its large scale suggests the sculpture human with feline (lion?) head was imp...
- a. wood
 - b. mammoth ivory
 - c. stone
 - d. pebbles

ANSWER: b

4. The emphasis on the anatomy of the nude woman figurine (Venus of Willendorf) suggests early man's interest in ____.
- a. gold and jewels
 - b. health and fertility
 - c. athletic competitions
 - d. the domestication of animals

ANSWER: b

5. Figures sculpted in the round can be defined as ____.
- a. freestanding
 - b. engraved
 - c. high relief
 - d. bas relief

ANSWER: a

6. ____ is the location of the most spectacular cave paintings that have been discovered.

- a. Italy
- b. England
- c. Germany
- d. France

ANSWER: d

7. One of the most famous Paleolithic cave paintings, the Hall of the Bulls, was discovered in ____.

- a. the Lascaux caves
- b. Altamira
- c. England
- d. Jericho

ANSWER: a

8. What is a ground line?

- a. It is the baseline in which figures appear to stand.
- b. It is a measured line on the wall surface.
- c. It is an engraved line on the wall surface.
- d. It is a baseline in which figures appear to move around.

ANSWER: a

The convention of representing animals' horns in twisted perspective in cave paintings or allowing the viewer to see the head in profile and the horns from the front is termed ____.

9. The convention of representing animals' horns in twisted perspective in cave paintings or allo...

- a. optical
- b. fanciful
- c. descriptive
- d. true

ANSWER: c

10. One of the suggested purposes for Paleolithic cave paintings is thought to have been ____.

- a. decoration for the cave
- b. insurance for the survival of the herd
- c. the creation myth of the tribal chief
- d. a record of the previous season's kills

ANSWER: b

11. The painting rhinoceros, wounded man, and disemboweled bison is unique in Paleolithic art regarding the presence of ____.

- a. a bison
- b. a male figure
- c. a bucrania

d. an altar with bear skulls

ANSWER: b

12. ____ is one of the primary characteristics of Neolithic society.

- a. Using bronze tools
- b. Domestication of animals and plants
- c. Building houses from megaliths
- d. Cave dwelling

ANSWER: b

13. What necessitated the inhabitants of Neolithic Jericho to construct fortification walls?

- a. Use as an offensive base for invasion
- b. Protection from marauding nomads
- c. Protection from natural disasters
- d. Promotion of a powerful merchant class

ANSWER: b

14. The remains of what appear to be the oldest stone temples have been discovered in ____.

- a. Babylon
- b. Thebes
- c. Sumer
- d. Göbekli Tepe

ANSWER: d

Whatever their purpose, one of the most outstanding differences between Neolithic figures, such as the human figure from Ain Ghazal and Paleolithic statues, is ____.

15. Whatever their purpose, one of the most outstanding differences between Neolithic figures, such as t...

- a. its large scale and sophisticated technique
- b. the representation of animals
- c. its placement in fortification walls
- d. its careful differentiation of gender

ANSWER: a

16. What is bitumen?

- a. An engraved plaque
- b. A tarlike substance
- c. A type of clay
- d. A handle for a knife

ANSWER: b

The figures in the deer hunt wall painting from Çatal Höyük are rendered in ____, which

describes what a human body is, as opposed to its appearance from a specific viewpoint.

17. The figures in the deer hunt wall painting from Lascaux are rendered in , which...

- a. the profile view
- b. a frontal view
- c. the composite view
- d. a three-quarter pose

ANSWER: c

The regular appearance of ___ distinguishes paintings produced in the Neolithic period from those in the Paleolithic period.

18. The regular appearance of ___ distinguishes paintings produced in the Neolithic period from those in the Paleolithic period.

- a. bison
- b. human figures
- c. animals
- d. landscape elements such as trees and flowers

ANSWER: b

19. Catal Höyük has a most remarkable mural, a landscape. Which statement best defines the term landscape?

- a. It is a picture of a natural setting in its own right with narrative content.
- b. It is a picture of a natural setting in its own right without any narrative content.
- c. It is a picture that must have trees and narrative content.
- d. It is a picture that must have trees and no narrative content.

ANSWER: b

20. Monuments from the Neolithic period in western Europe, such as Stonehenge, are characterized by ___.

- a. megalithic architecture
- b. buildings without streets
- c. fortifications
- d. multistoried buildings

ANSWER: a

21. A henge, or ___, was a type of megalithic monument found almost exclusively in Britain.

- a. huge stones arranged in a diamond
- b. passage grave
- c. fortification wall inset with towers
- d. an arrangement of megalithic stones in a circle

ANSWER: d

22. What is a megalith?

- a. It is a great blue stone.
- b. It is volcanic rock quarried in Great Britain.
- c. It is a massive rock-cut stone.
- d. It is rock quarried in Jericho.

ANSWER: c

In the Neolithic period, agriculture and raising stock became humankind's major food sources. Which area transitioned to these activities first?

23. In the Neolithic period, agriculture and raising stock became humankind's major food sources. ...

- a. Western Europe
- b. France
- c. Great Britain
- d. Anatolia and Mesopotamia

ANSWER: d

24. ____ is the simplest and oldest method of spanning a passageway.

- a. Post and lintel
- b. Corbel vaulting
- c. Wattle and daub
- d. Mortise and tenon

ANSWER: a

SLIDE IDENTIFICATION Select the response that identifies or corresponds best to the image on the screen. Spotted horses and negative handprints (Figure 1-9)

25. Spotted horses and negative handprints (Figure 1-9)...

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

ANSWER: a

SLIDE IDENTIFICATION Select the response that identifies or corresponds best to the image on the screen. Bison licking its flank (Figure 1-7)

26. Bison licking its flank (Figure 1-7)...

- a. Marble
- b. Reindeer horn
- c. Terracotta
- d. Bitumen

ANSWER: b

SLIDE IDENTIFICATIONSelect the response that identifies or corresponds best to the image on the screen. Animal facing left (Figure 1-2)

27. Animal facing left (Figure 1-2)...

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

ANSWER: d

SLIDE IDENTIFICATIONSelect the response that identifies or corresponds best to the image on the screen. (Figure 1-5)

28. (Figure 1-5)...

- a. Nude woman
- b. Mother goddess
- c. Woman holding a bison horn
- d. Human figure

ANSWER: c

SLIDE IDENTIFICATIONSelect the response that identifies or corresponds best to the image on the screen. (Figure 1-8)

29. (Figure 1-8)...

- a. Stonehenge
- b. Lascaux
- c. Vallon-Pont-d'Arc
- d. Altamira

ANSWER: d

SLIDE IDENTIFICATIONSelect the response that identifies or corresponds best to the image on the screen. (Figure 1-12)

30. (Figure 1-12)...

- a. Jericho
- b. Çatal Höyük
- c. Lascaux
- d. Vallon-Pont-d'Arc

ANSWER: a

SLIDE IDENTIFICATIONSelect the response that identifies or corresponds best to the image on the screen. (Figure 1-14)

31. (Figure 1-14)...

- a. Apollo 11 Cave
- b. Çatal Höyük

- c. Ain Ghazal
- d. Lascaux

ANSWER: c

SLIDE IDENTIFICATIONSelect the response that identifies or corresponds best to the image on the screen. (Figure 1-3)

32. (Figure 1-3)...

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

ANSWER: a

SLIDE IDENTIFICATIONSelect the response that identifies or corresponds best to the image on the screen. (Figure 1-7)

33. (Figure 1-7)...

- a. Deity
- b. Knife handle
- c. Spear-thrower
- d. Bead

ANSWER: c

SLIDE IDENTIFICATIONSelect the response that identifies or corresponds best to the image on the screen. (Figure 1-16)

34. (Figure 1-16)...

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

ANSWER: b

SLIDE IDENTIFICATIONSelect the response that identifies or corresponds best to the image on the screen. (Figure 1-6)

35. (Figure 1-6)...

- a. Wood
- b. Stone
- c. Clay
- d. Ivory

ANSWER: c

SLIDE IDENTIFICATIONSelect the response that identifies or corresponds best to the

image on the screen. (Figure 1-3)

36. (Figure 1-3)...

- a. Shaman
- b. Human with feline head
- c. Goddess
- d. God

ANSWER: b

SLIDE IDENTIFICATIONSelect the response that identifies or corresponds best to the image on the screen. (Figure 1-20)

37. (Figure 1-20)...

- a. Jericho
- b. Çatal Höyük
- c. Stonehenge
- d. Makapansgat

ANSWER: c

SLIDE IDENTIFICATIONSelect the response that identifies or corresponds best to the image on the screen. (Figure 1-3)

38. (Figure 1-3)...

- a. Mammoth ivory
- b. Human bone
- c. Antler horn
- d. Wood

ANSWER: a

SLIDE IDENTIFICATIONSelect the response that identifies or corresponds best to the image on the screen. (Figure 1-5A)

39. (Figure 1-5A)...

- a. Jericho
- b. Brassempouy
- c. Lascaux
- d. La Magdeleine

ANSWER: d

SLIDE IDENTIFICATIONSelect the response that identifies or corresponds best to the image on the screen. (Figure 1-4A)

40. (Figure 1-4A)...

- a. Granite
- b. Ivory
- c. Onyx

d. Sandstone

ANSWER: b

SLIDE IDENTIFICATIONSelect the response that identifies or corresponds best to the image on the screen. (Figure 1-9A)

41. (Figure 1-9A)...

a. Main Gallery

b. Bilateral Gallery

c. Axial Gallery

d. Recessed Gallery

ANSWER: c

SLIDE IDENTIFICATIONSelect the response that identifies or corresponds best to the image on the screen. (Figure 1-12)

42. (Figure 1-12)...

a. Jericho

b. Stonehenge

c. Brassempouy

d. Makapansgat

ANSWER: a

SLIDE IDENTIFICATIONSelect the response that identifies or corresponds best to the image on the screen. (Figure 1-17A)

43. (Figure 1-17A)...

a. Azores

b. Scotland

c. England

d. Ireland

ANSWER: b

Subjective Short Answer

44. How does this figure of a woman differ from others created in the Paleolithic period?

ANSWER: Head of a woman (Figure 1-4A). This tiny head is one of the few detailed representations of a human face in Paleolithic art.

45. What aspects of the setting for this relief influenced its design?

ANSWER: Reclining Woman (Figure 1-5A). Like the artist who painted the spotted horses of Pech-Merle (Figure 1-9), the Magdeleine sculptor(s) used the natural contours of the cave wall as the basis for the representations. Old Stone Age painters and sculptors frequently and skillfully used the caves' naturally irregular surfaces—the projections, recessions, fissures, and ridges—to help give the illusion of real presence to their forms.

46. What does the location of this suggest in terms of the spread of Neolithic civilization?

ANSWER: House 1 (Figure 1-17A). The site of Skara Brae in the Orkney Islands. It documents the spread of Neolithic civilization to one of the most remote parts of Europe as early as the fourth millennium BCE.

47. How do scholars interpret features of this cave painting such as the handprints?

ANSWER: Spotted horses and negative handprints (Figure 1-9). There is no doubt these images had significance for the artists. One speculation is these signs are some form of writing or shorthand identifiers of the cult or community members. The handprint could represent the signature of a cult or community.

48. What features of these two works, although in different media, encourage art historians to speculate that they were significant and had a special purpose?

ANSWER: Human with feline (lion?) head (Figure 1-3) and rhinoceros, wounded man, and disemboweled bison (Figure 1-10). They represent three-dimensional and two-dimensional works. Art historians recognize that the sculpture human with feline head was important to its creating group. The time and care taken to carve such a work indicates this was an important object for the community. That same importance is also expressed in the well scene, however, the clear differences in execution point to the differences in identities and the possible interpretations.

49. What is one of the suggested functions of this figure?

ANSWER: Nude woman (Figure 1-4). It is thought to possibly represent a fertility figure. This assumption is based upon the exaggerated sexuality of the figurine.

50. Although these works were made from different media, what stylistic qualities do they share?

ANSWER: Two bison (Figure 1-6) and Hall of the Bulls (Figure 1-1). Both show profile views. This was important because this view allowed the animal to be fully realized and visualized.

51. How does the subject matter differ from the Paleolithic period?

ANSWER: Deer hunt (Figure 1-15). It represents a coherent group of human figures depicted in various styles of motion and movement.

52. What "first" does this work represent?

ANSWER: Human figure (Figure 1-14). It marks the beginning of monumental sculpture in Mesopotamia, and it also appeared to be ritually buried.

53. How was this work constructed?

ANSWER: Hagar Qim (Figure 1-18). The Maltese builders erected their temples by piling

carefully cut stone blocks in courses. To construct the doorways, the builders employed the post-and-lintel system. It has curved and rectilinear forms, which is noteworthy.

54. How does the representation of animals differ from other cave paintings? What earlier hypothesis about style does this challenge?

ANSWER: Aurochs, horses, and rhinoceroses, Chauvet Cave (Figure 1-11). It represents a change in the analysis of prehistoric or Paleolithic painting. The aurochs are represented naturalistically, and this has shifted assumptions. It supports the theory of a varied approach to conceiving and depicting animals. Twisted perspective, a convention used to represent animal horns, was a norm in cave paintings, but not the universal format for representation.

55. How are animals rendered in Paleolithic paintings?

ANSWER: Namibia animal painting (Figure 1-2). In virtually every painting, animals are represented in strict profile. Profile is the only view of an animal in which the head, body, tail, and all four legs are visible. It is completely informative about the animal's shape, which is why Stone Age painters universally chose it.

56. What is the difference between recognition and representation?

ANSWER: In order for the label "artwork" to apply, the work must be modified by human intervention beyond merely being noticed as reflecting human characteristics. During the Paleolithic period, humankind went beyond recognition to representation, which involves the presenting again of something observed.

57. What feature of the human with feline (lion?) head sculpture suggests that it was important?

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

58. What might explain the prevalence of female figures in Paleolithic art?

ANSWER: It has been suggested that these figures represent the female form whose childbearing capabilities insured the survival of the species rather than specific individuals.

59. Why did prehistoric man consistently represent animals in prehistoric art in the profile view?

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

60. What two approaches to picture making are on display at Lascaux?

ANSWER: Side by side the two basic approaches to painting and drawing are found.

61. What assumption about style has the radio carbon date of the Chauvet Cave

challenged?

ANSWER: The assumption challenged is that Paleolithic art “evolved” from simple to more sophisticated representations.

62. What set of criteria distinguish the Neolithic period from preceding eras?

ANSWER: Humans began to settle in fixed abodes and began to domesticate plants and animals.

63. Which region provided the necessary preconditions for the development of agriculture?

ANSWER: The grassy foothills of Antilebanon, Taurus, and Zagros provided the necessary preconditions for the development of agriculture.

64. What was significant about the new Neolithic settlement at Jericho?

ANSWER: It was the first fortified town with a stone tower and wide rock-cut ditch and surrounding wall.

65. What technique was used to create the statuettes from Ain Ghazal, and what moment in the development of sculpture do they mark?

ANSWER: They are plaster over a core of reeds and twine with bitumen pupils delineating the cowrie shell eyes. The figures also had orange and black hair, clothing, and sometimes, body paint and tattooing. They mark the beginning of monumental sculpture in the Ancient Near East.

66. What new features appeared in the mural painting found at Çatal Höyük.

ANSWER: What is strikingly new is the appearance of the human figure, not only singly but also in large coherent groups in a variety of poses.

67. What do scholars believe was the purpose of Stonehenge, and what does it reveal about the state of civilization at the point?

ANSWER: It was developed as a kind of astronomical observatory and was a remarkably accurate solar calendar. It attests to the rapidly developing intellectual powers of Neolithic humans.

Essay

68. Evaluate the social and economic changes that took place in human development from the Paleolithic through the Neolithic periods and the ways in which art was affected by those changes. Use examples to support your essay.

ANSWER: See chapter text.

69. What purposes have been suggested for Stonehenge?

ANSWER: Page 28

70. Discuss Neolithic urban development and why it was so extraordinary. Use examples to support your essay.

ANSWER: Pages 24–26

71. Describe the interesting architectural features of Hagar Qim, from the Orkney Islands to Malta. What might have been its original purpose?

ANSWER: Pages 27–28

72. What information has been gleaned regarding style and technique from the study of the Chauvet Cave and Lascaux?

ANSWER: Pages 14–15 and 22–23

73. Contrast the approach to human figural representation between the Paleolithic and Neolithic periods. Include in your argument the differences and similarities. Be specific in your discussion and use examples to support your essay.

ANSWER: See chapter text.

74. What observations can be made about the subjects, scale, and technique of Paleolithic sculpture?

ANSWER: Pages 17–19