

TEST ITEM FILE

Monica Hahn

JANSON'S BASIC HISTORY OF WESTERN ART

9th EDITION

**Penelope Davies
Walter Denny
Frima Fox Hofrichter
Joseph F. Jacobs
Ann M. Roberts
David F. Simon**

PEARSON

Boston Columbus Indianapolis New York San Francisco Upper Saddle River
Amsterdam Cape Town Dubai London Madrid Milan Munich Paris Montreal Toronto
Delhi Mexico City Sao Paulo Sydney Hong Kong Seoul Singapore Taipei Tokyo

The Pearson logo consists of the word "PEARSON" in a white, bold, sans-serif font, centered within a solid black rectangular background.

© 2014 by Pearson Education, Inc.
Upper Saddle River, New Jersey 07458

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher. Printed in the United States of America.

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

ISBN 10: 0-205-94422-1
ISBN 13: 978-0-205-94422-4

CONTENTS

1. Prehistoric Art.....	4
2. Ancient Near Eastern Art.....	9
3. Egyptian Art.....	14
4. Aegean Art.....	19
5. Greek Art.....	24
6. Etruscan Art.....	29
7. Roman Art.....	34
8. Jewish, Early Christian, and Byzantine.....	39
9. Islamic Art.....	44
10. Early Medieval Art.....	49
11. Romanesque Art.....	54
12. Gothic Art.....	59
13. Art in Thirteenth- and Fourteenth-Century Italy.....	64
14. Artistic Innovations in Fifteenth-Century Northern Europe.....	69
15. The Early Renaissance in Fifteenth-Century Italy.....	74
.....	
16. The High Renaissance in Italy, 1495-1520.....	79
17. The Late Renaissance and Mannerism in Sixteenth-Century Italy.....	85
18. Renaissance and Reformation throughout Sixteenth-Century Europe.....	90
19. The Baroque in Italy and Spain.....	95
20. The Baroque in The Netherlands.....	100
21. The Baroque in France and England.....	105
22. The Rococo.....	110
23. Art in the Age of Enlightenment, 1750-1789.....	115
24. Art in the Age of Romanticism, 1789-1848.....	120
25. The Age of Positivism: Realism, Impressionism, and the Pre-Raphaelites, 1848-1885	125
26. Progress and Its Discontents: Post-Impressionism, Symbolism, and Art Nouveau, 1880- 1905.....	130
27. Toward Abstraction: The Modernist Revolution, 1904-1914.....	135
28. Art Between the Wars.....	140
29. Postwar to Postmodern, 1945-1980.....	145
30. The Postmodern Era: Art Since 1980.....	150

CHAPTER ONE

PREHISTORIC ART**1****Multiple Choice Questions**

1. What are menhirs?
 - A. upright rough-hewn stones
 - B. tombs, originally underground, with several large upright stones supporting a single massive capstone
 - C. prehistoric monuments found only in the British Isles
 - D. markers of the summer solstice

Answer: A

Page reference: 29

2. Cromlechs are:
 - A. upright rough-hewn stones composed in circles
 - B. found in the deepest recesses of caves
 - C. prehistoric monuments found only in the British Isles
 - D. markers of the summer solstice

Answer: A

Page reference: 30

3. Dolmens are:
 - A. upright rough-hewn stones
 - B. tombs, originally underground, with several large upright stones supporting a single massive capstone
 - C. prehistoric monuments found only in the British Isles
 - D. markers of the solstice

Answer: B

Page reference: 29

4. The Chauvet caves:
 - A. are a part of Carnac
 - B. have animal imagery
 - C. are located in Spain
 - D. have images that have to do with fertility

Answer: B

Page reference: 23-26

5. The images in the Chauvet caves:
- A. show animals of the hunt
 - B. are painted in natural pigments
 - C. show the movement of animals
 - D. all of the above

Answer: D

Page reference: 23-26

6. What is a megalith?
- A. a hall of state in an ancient palace
 - B. a prehistoric monument found only in the British Isles
 - C. a marker of the summer solstice
 - D. a large stone

Answer: D

Page reference: 29

7. Chauvet is a cave that:
- A. contains corbelling
 - B. shows post-and-lintel construction
 - C. has Paleolithic murals
 - D. is a menhir

Answer: C

Page reference: 23-26

8. Stonehenge:
- A. is surrounded by effigy mounds
 - B. has trilithons
 - C. has megarons
 - D. has corbelling

Answer: B

Page reference: 30-31

9. Many Paleolithic cave paintings are located:
- A. in megarons
 - B. in the deepest areas of the caves
 - C. at entrances to caves
 - D. in henges

Answer: B

Page reference: 24

10. The *Woman of Willendorf* :
- A. was made of fired clay
 - B. is a colossal sculpture
 - C. was made of cast bronze

D. is 4 3/8" in size

Answer: D

Page reference: 27-28

11. The seasonal Paleolithic residences discovered at Mezhirich were made of:

- A. mammoth bones
- B. rough-hewn stones
- C. woven plant fibers
- D. mud brick

Answer: A

Page reference: 28

12. According to one feminist view, the distorted form of figures like the *Woman of Willendorf* reflects:

- A. a woman's view of her own body as she looks down on it.
- B. the Paleolithic interest in population control
- C. a cultural prohibition against obesity
- D. Paleolithic religious beliefs

Answer: A

Page reference: 27-28

13. Prehistoric cave paintings were first discovered:

- A. in the late 19th century
- B. during the Renaissance
- C. by a team of archaeological experts
- D. in France

Answer: A

Page reference: 23

14. Lascaux, Pech-Merle, and Chauvet:

- A. are located in modern day France
- B. have the human figure as their primary subject
- C. contain art for art's sake
- D. show only a few distinct animal species

Answer: A

Page reference: 23

15. It's likely that the imagery in Prehistoric cave paintings represents:

- A. a ritual or religious purpose
- B. art for art's sake
- C. narrative, or storytelling functions
- D. a settled Paleolithic lifestyle

Answer: A

Page reference: 24

16. Paleolithic carving:

- A. often represented the human form
- B. was made using iron tools
- C. was usually intensely lifelike
- D. was usually without meaning

Answer: A

Page reference: 26

17. The art made by Neolithic peoples reflects:
- A. a settled, agrarian existence
 - B. the migratory life of hunter-gatherers
 - C. the need for small-scale, portable imagery
 - D. a lack of interest in ritual or religion

Answer: A

Page reference: 29

True or False Statements

1. Neolithic people are known to have built substantial structures.

Answer: True

Page reference: 29

2. There is no relationship between changing climate and different artistic and architectural forms in the Neolithic period.

Answer: False

Page reference: 28-29

3. Both Paleolithic and Neolithic carvings are somewhat abstract in their representation of the human figure.

Answer: True

Page reference: 27, 29

4. In the Neolithic period, concerns about ceremonial burial and ritual inspired monumental architecture.

Answer: True

Page reference: 29

5. Pottery making is known from the Paleolithic period.

Answer: False

Page reference: 29

Essay Test Questions

1. What was depicted on Paleolithic cave walls? What purpose did these images most likely serve?

Page reference: 23-26

2. What concerns may the *Woman of Willendorf* reflect?

Page reference: 27-28

3. What developments mark the change from Old Stone Age to New Stone Age?
How did these developments affect different forms of architecture?

Page reference: 28-29

4. Describe the techniques used by Paleolithic cave dwellers to create paintings on the interior walls of caves. What observations may be made about composition and design?

Page reference: 24-26

5. How was Stonehenge constructed? What are speculations about its possible function?

Page reference: 30-31

CHAPTER TWO

Ancient Near eastern art

2

Multiple Choice

1. An indirect axial approach was typical of which type of structure?

- A. Egyptian pyramids
- B. Sumerian ziggurats
- C. Persian palaces
- D. Persian temples

Answer: B

Page reference: 34

2. What is the main room of a Sumerian temple called?

- A. atrium
- B. hypostyle hall
- C. audience hall
- D. cella

Answer: D

Page reference: 34

3. The stele depicting the Law Code of Hammurabi comes from which culture?

- A. Sumerian
- B. Assyrian
- C. Babylonian
- D. Egyptian

Answer: C

Page reference: 39

4. Darius I and Xerxes are two of the most important figures of which culture?

- A. Sumerian
- B. Egyptian
- C. Persian
- D. Assyrian

Answer: C

Page reference: 43

5. The Sumerians built primarily of wood and what other material?

- A. diorite stone
- B. marble
- C. mud brick
- D. granite

Answer: C

Page reference: 33

6. The statues from Abu Temple at Tell Asmar:

- A. have no eyes
- B. have Cubic forms
- C. were carved of stone
- D. were made of limestone, alabaster, and gypsum

Answer: D

Page reference: 34

7. What was the most important form of architecture for the Persians?

- A. palaces
- B. mastabas
- C. fortresses
- D. temples

Answer: A

Page reference: 44

8. What material was used to make the Ishtar Gate?

- A. adobe
- B. glazed bricks
- C. cut stone
- D. metal panels

Answer: B

Page Reference: 41

9. Under whose regime was one of the very first codes of law written?

- A. Xerxes
- B. Darius I
- C. Hammurabi
- D. Gudea

Answer: C

Page reference: 39

10. Who defeats the Persians in 331 BCE?

- E. Xerxes
- F. Darius I
- G. Alexander
- H. Ramses II

Answer: C

Page reference: 45

11. The Tell Asmar figures may have large eyes because:

- A. Seeing was a major channel of communication with the gods
- B. Their eyes were wide open in terror before the gods
- C. They were cult figures of blinded gods
- D. Gods were believed never to sleep

Answer: A

Page reference: 35

12. The Temple of Solomon at Jerusalem:

- A. Reflects the close connection between Near Eastern cultures
- B. Was modest in its appearance and design
- C. Was a place of polytheistic worship
- D. Has stood in place unaltered since ancient times

Answer: A

Page reference: 42

13. Cuneiform characters:

- A. were made by pressing a stylus into damp clay
- B. remain untranslated to this day
- C. were not used for writing fiction
- D. were visible on the Rosetta Stone

Answer: A

Page reference: 32

14. Tigris and Euphrates were:

- A. Rivers that supplied water to Mesopotamia
- B. Important Sumerian cities
- C. Names of the first-known ancient architects
- D. The rulers of Akkad and Assyria

Answer: A

Page reference: 33

15. The Law Code of Hammurabi:

- A. Survives as one of the earliest written bodies of law
- B. Was concerned with crime law only, and not domestic law
- C. Did not describe penalties for breaking laws
- D. Could not be enforced

Answer: A

Page reference: 39

16. The world's largest language group (or linguistic family) is:

- A. Indo-European
- B. Semitic

- C. Chinese
- D. Sumerian

Answer: A

Page reference: 42

17. Which was among the Seven Wonders of the World?

- A. Hanging Gardens of Babylon
- B. Stonehenge
- C. The Audience Hall at Persepolis
- D. The caves at Lascaux

Answer: A

Page reference: 43

True or False Statements

1. Alexander the Great was allied with the Persians.

Answer: False

Page reference: 45

2. Art in Mesopotamian visual culture enabled and reflected political power.

Answer: True

Page reference: 35, 36-38, 39-41

3. Sumerian palaces were called ziggurats.

Answer: False

Page reference: 33

4. The representation and ranking of figures according to physical size is called hieratic scale.

Answer: True

Page reference: 35

5. Naram-Sin was among the first Mesopotamian kings to deify himself.

Answer: True

Page reference: 38

Essay Questions

1. What are the differences and similarities in the visual characteristics of Assyrian art and Sumerian art?

Page reference: 32-35, 39-41

2. What are the major architectural and ritual forms of a ziggurat?

Page reference: 33

3. What was the likely function of the sculptures of Tell Asmar?

Page reference: 34-35

4. How is political power communicated in the *Stele of Naram-Sin* and the *Stele of Hammurabi*?

Page reference: 27-38, 39

5. How politically stable was the Mesopotamian region, and how did this have an impact on the arts of the region?

Page reference: 32, 35, 36-38, 39-41