Test Bank for History of Roman Art 2nd Kleiner

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TRUE/FALSE

1 : According to traditional Roman legend, Remus became the first king of Rome after he killed his brother Romulus.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

2 : The earliest known use of concrete on a grand scale is in the Porticus Aemilia.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

3 : Republican temples were primarily constructed of stone instead of the traditional Etruscan materials of wood and mud brick.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

SHORT RESPONSE

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

Correct Answer :

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

Correct Answer :

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

Correct Answer :

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

Correct Answer :

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

Correct Answer :

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

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Correct Answer :

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

Correct Answer :

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

Correct Answer :

12 : How did Etruscan art and architecture influence the development of Roman art and architecture?

Correct Answer :

13 : Compare and contrast the significant features of the Largo Argentina temples.

Correct Answer :

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

Correct Answer :

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

Correct Answer :

MULTIPLE CHOICE

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

Correct Answer : A

17 : The Capitoline Hill housed what significant Roman construction?
A : the palace of Augustus
B : the temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus
C : the village of Romulus
D : the palace of Numitor, king of Alba Longa

Correct Answer : B

18 : Statues of the three deities worshiped at the Capitolium were displayed in the temples three
A : alae.
B : columns.
C : cellae.

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D : capitals.

Correct Answer : C

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

Correct Answer : D

20 : The Republican senate was
A : composed largely of retired military generals.
B : another term for the priestly branch of Roman government.
C : a council of elders that governed the Roman republic.
D : a group of Etruscan artists employed for Roman building projects.

Correct Answer : C

21 : The Gauls sacking of Rome in 390 BCE resulted in
A : the construction of the Falerii Novi.
B : the construction of the Servian Walls.
C : the annexation of the Etruscan city of Veii.
D : the overthrow of Tarquinius Superbus.

Correct Answer : B

22 : 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.

Correct Answer : A

23 : 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

Correct Answer : B

24 : What is a tholos?
A : a large earthen mound
B : an unfluted column
C : a round temple
D : a high podium beneath a temple

Correct Answer : C

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25 : 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

Correct Answer : D

26 : Theater-temple complexes usually contained all of the following components EXCEPT
A : a semicircular seating area.
B : a temple.
C : basilicas.
D : porticos.

Correct Answer : C

27 : The Romans pioneered the use of barrel vaults made of what construction material?
A : tufa
B : concrete
C : cut-stone masonry
D : timber

Correct Answer : B

28 : 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.

Correct Answer : A

29 : 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.

Correct Answer : B

30 : 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

Correct Answer : C

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