

CHAPTER SIX

ETRUSCAN AND ROMAN ART

6

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The legendary founders of Rome are _____ and _____.

- A. Zeus; Athena.
- B. Romulus; Remus.
- C. Apollo; Poseidon.
- D. Roma; Athena.

Page reference: 169

2. By the seventh and sixth century BCE, the Etruscans dominated an area known as _____.

- A. Tuscany.
- B. Rome.
- C. Florence.
- D. Etruria.

Page reference: 170

3. One of the few surviving pieces of monumental Etruscan architecture is the _____.

- A. *Porta Augusta*.
- B. *Tuscan Wall*.
- C. *Vitruvian Arch*.
- D. *Etruscan Vault*.

Page reference: 171

4. Etruscan temples had _____ walls.

- A. cut stone
- B. mud-brick
- C. fired brick
- D. raw stone

Page reference: 173

5. The Etruscan tombs were considered to be homes of the _____.

- A. gods.
- B. muses.
- C. dead.
- D. spirits.

Page reference: 174

6. The Etruscan dead were placed in urns or _____ (coffins) made of terra cotta.

- A. kylikes
- B. mortem vesseli
- C. sarcophagi
- D. tombittas

Page reference: 176

7. The Romans called the Mediterranean Sea *mare nostrum* or “_____.”
- A. our sea.
 - B. pure water.
 - C. open sea.
 - D. god’s water.

Page reference: 178

8. In the Senate, the population was divided up into the upper class, or _____, and a lower class called the _____.
- A. oligarchy; patricians.
 - B. patricians; plebeians.
 - C. plebeians; oligarchy.
 - D. plebeians; patricians.

Page reference: 179

9. The two basic building techniques that the Romans relied upon were the _____ and the _____.
- A. round arch; vault.
 - B. corbelled arch; round arch.
 - C. vault; corbelled arch.
 - D. cantilever; round arch.

Page reference: 181

10. The first Roman Emperor was born in 63 BCE as _____.
- A. Octavius.
 - B. Caesar.
 - C. Vitruvius.
 - D. Hadrian.

Page reference: 185

11. The *Ara Pacis* (figure 6-21) commemorates the triumphal return of _____ following the establishment of Roman rule in Gaul and Hispania.
- A. Caesar
 - B. Hadrian
 - C. Cassias
 - D. Augustus

Page reference: 187

12. Housing in a Roman city was made up of apartment blocks called _____.
- A. compartments.
 - B. segments.
 - C. insulae.
 - D. burrows.

Page reference: 190

13. In 79 CE, Mount Vesuvius erupted and buried the city of _____ under layers of volcanic ash.
- A. Milan
 - B. Pompeii
 - C. Rome
 - D. Venice

Page reference: 191

14. The Roman home generally consisted of small rooms arranged around one or two open courts called the _____ and the _____.

- A. atrium; peristyle.
- B. narthex; atrium.
- C. peristyle; garden.
- D. narthex; conundrum.

Page reference: 192

15. The *Young Woman Writing* (figure 6-37) is an example of a(n) _____ or a circular panel.

- A. rondo
- B. rundle
- C. oval
- D. tondo

Page reference: 198

16. The *Flavian Amphitheater* (figure 6-41) has come to be known as the “_____.”

- A. *Amphitheater of Rome.*
- B. *Colosseum.*
- C. *Flavian Circle.*
- D. *Hadrian Arena.*

Page reference: 202

17. The last and largest Imperial forum was built by Emperor _____ around 107 - 113 CE.

- A. Trajan
- B. Hadrian
- C. Augustus
- D. Damascus

Page reference: 205

18. The Column of Trajan (figure 6-50) is a continuous pictorial frieze depicting the _____ campaign.

- A. Constantinian
- B. Roman
- C. Dacian
- D. Italian

Page reference: 208

19. The word _____ literally means “all the gods.”

- A. pantheon
- B. theology
- C. partheon
- D. theocratic

Page reference: 210

20. Roman artists created beautiful mosaic panels called _____ in their workshops and then installed them in the desired location.

- A. frescoes
- B. emblemata
- C. tondos
- D. rotundas

Page reference: 215

21. The Baths of Caracalla (figure 6-64) are laid out on a _____ plan.

- A. symmetrical
- B. asymmetrical
- C. octagonal
- D. hexagonal

Page reference: 219

22. In order to strengthen his empire, the Emperor _____ devised a system of government called a tetrarchy, or “rule of four.”

- A. Constantine
- B. Diocletian
- C. Augustus
- D. Caesar

Page reference: 222

23. In 313 CE, Constantine issued the _____ which was a model of religious tolerance.

- A. Edict of Constantinople
- B. Verdict of Rome
- C. Treaty of Ravenna
- D. Edict of Milan

Page reference: 225

FILL - IN - THE - BLANK

24. Around 1000 BCE a group of people called the _____ occupied the northern and western regions of what was to become known as the Italian peninsula.

Answer: _____

Page reference: 170

25. The Etruscans built their homes around a(n) _____ or a central courtyard.

Answer: _____

Page reference: 170

26. Vitruvius wrote that Etruscan homes were built on a(n) _____ or platform.

Answer: _____

Page reference: 173

27. The variation of the Doric order with an unfluted shaft and simplified base, capital, and entablature is called the _____ order.

Answer: _____

Page reference: 173

28. _____ is a slow-drying type of plaster that can be both carved and molded.

Answer: _____

Page reference: 176

29. In the year _____ the Romans overtook the Etruscans, forming a republic centered in Rome.

Answer: _____

Page reference: 178

30. In Virgil's *Aeneid*, the Roman people were the offspring of _____, the mortal son of Venus.

Answer: _____

Page reference: 179

31. The meticulous realism evident in the *Portrait of Pompey the Great* (figure 6-12) is called _____.

Answer: _____

Page reference: 181

32. In the first century BCE, the innovative use of _____ was considered to be a technological breakthrough.

Answer: _____

Page reference: 182

33. The architect _____ described the accomplishments of the Roman builders in his *Ten Books of Architecture*.

Answer: _____

Page reference: 185

34. The *Ara Pacis* (figure 6-21) contains a wide molding with a Greek key pattern that joins the pilasters and divides the wall into two horizontal segments; this is called a(n) _____.

Answer: _____

Page reference: 189

35. In the *Villa of the Mysteries* (figure 6-30), artists used _____, or the tendency of distant objects to appear hazy and lighter in color.

Answer: _____

Page reference: 195

36. The *Flavian Amphitheater* (figure 6-41) was started under _____ and completed under the ruler _____.

Answer: _____

Page reference: 202

37. The portrait, *A Young Flavian Woman* (figure 6-44), is exemplary of a(n) _____ portrait.

Answer: _____

Page reference: 204

38. The *Equestrian Statue of Marcus Aurelius* (figure 6-60) was mistakenly revered as _____ for many centuries.

Answer: _____

Page reference: 217

39. The Arch of Constantine (figure 6-74) commemorates Constantine's victory over _____.

Answer: _____

Page reference: 226

40. The last important imperial government building erected in Rome was the _____.

Answer: _____

Page reference: 226