

Name _____

Antiquities Quiz

Object Identification

1. Title: *Archaic Head*



Country of origin or style: *Cyprus (archaic)*

Date or period: *550-500 BCE*

Medium: *Limestone*

2. Title: *Cycladic Figure*



Country of origin or style: *Cycladic Islands*

Date or period: *2600-2500 BCE*

Medium: *Marble*

3. Title: *Lansdowne Hermes*



Country of origin or style: *Roman copy of Greek original (Classical)*

Date or period: *4th Century BCE*

Medium: *Marble*

4. Title: *Three Dancing Nymphs*



Country of origin or style: *Roman copy of a Greek original*

Date or period: *1st Century CE*

Medium: *Marble*

5. Title: *Black Figure Kylex*



Country of origin or style: *Greek*

Date or period: *540-525 BCE*

Medium: *Terracotta*

6. Title: *Khaemweset*

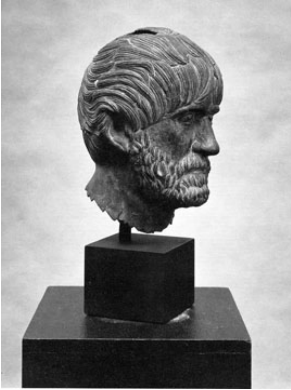


Country of origin or style: *Egypt*

Date or period: *1295-1186 BCE*

Medium: *Limestone*

7. Title: ***Roman Bearded Head***



Country of origin or style: *Roman*
Date or period: *Mid 3rd Century CE*
Medium: *Bronze*

8. Title: ***Horus Falcon***



Country of origin or style: *Egyptian*
Date or period: *715-332 BCE*
Medium: *Black Basalt*

9. Title: ***Mithras Sacrificing A Bull***



Country of origin or style: *Roman*
Date or period: *Second half of 2nd Century CE*
Medium: *Gray Marble*

10. Title: *Torso of Doryphoros*



Country of origin or style: *Roman copy of Greek original (classical)*

Date or period: *5th Century BCE*

Medium:

11. Title: *Black Figure Hydria*



Country of origin or style: *Greek*

Date or period: *540-530 BCE*

Medium: *Terracotta*

12. Title: *Athena*



Country of origin or style: *Roman copy of Greek original (classical)*

Date or period: *5th Century BCE*

Medium: *Marble*

Vocabulary

Write a brief definition for the following:

1. Stylized – a manner of representation that conforms to an intellectual or artistic idea rather than to naturalistic appearances
2. Terracotta – Italian term meaning “baked earth”. A medium made from clay fired over a low heat and sometimes left unglazed. Also the orange-brown color typical of this medium
3. Sunken relief – when the image is carved below the original surface of the background, which is not cut away
4. Contrapposto – a pose that suggests the potential for movement, and life, in a standing human figure. Developed by sculptors in ancient Greece, contrapposto places the figures weight on one foot, setting off a series of adjustments to the hips and shoulders that produce a subtle S-curve
5. Hydria – a large ancient Greek and Roman jar with three handles used for storing water
6. Kylix – a shallow Greek vessel or cup, used for drinking, with a wide mouth and small handles near the rim
7. Bronze – an alloy of copper and tin
8. Lost-wax process – a method of casting metal by surrounding a wax model with clay, heating so that the hot wax melts away, then filling the space left behind with molten metal.
9. Loutrophouros – distinctive water jar with tall neck and flared mouth. Used in ancient Greek marriage ceremonies to carry sacred spring water for the prenuptial bath. Also used to cleanse the body before burial, and as a grave ornament/marker on the tombs of unmarried persons
10. Foreshortening – a method of portraying forms on a flat, two dimensional surface so that they appear to project or recede from the picture plane
11. Naturalistic – a style of depiction that seeks to imitate the appearance of nature
12. Idealized – forms in art that have reached perfection, either by the pervading cultural values, or by the mental images of beauty of the artists themselves

Short Essay Questions

1. What characteristics describe Egyptian art?

- Designed to last through eternity, was funerary, so found mostly in tombs
- Elaborate focus on providing for the soul or “ka” in the afterlife
- Use of formulas and conventions in art which remained the same for 3,000 years
- Freestanding sculpture (Horus the Falcon)
 - Blocky, frontal, solid, with legs attached to the block
 - Made on the grid system
 - Sense of mass because there is no negative space
- Painting or wall relief (Khaemweset)
 - Head in profile, chest shown frontal, hips and legs in profile (hieroglyph)
 - Almond eye faces front (hieroglyph)
 - Clothed human figures
- Included symbolism and text

2. What type of human figure did Greek artists prefer to depict in each of the three main periods of artistic development (Archaic, Classical, and Hellenistic)?

Archaic

- Frontal, rigid, columnar, with arrested walk stance—left leg forward, feet “freed from the block”, fists clenched
- Hair is stylized, looks wig-like with snail curls
- Stylized almond shaped eyes
- Closed lip smile
- Males are nude, females clothed

Classical

- Emphasis on ideal beauty and harmony of proportions
- Interest in portraying believably lifelike human figure
- Gods and humans depicted in generalized, idealized manner
- Achieved greater balance and ideal beauty with contrapposto pose
- Calm expression reflects reason over passion

Hellenistic

- More dynamic and animated, with greater emphasis on movement
- Twisting of figure, emotional, theatrical, expressionistic
- First female nudes—Aphrodite
- More diversity in pose and drapery. Drapery undercut to emphasize play of light and shadow (chiaroscuro)
- Complex, interwoven compositions
- Portrayed lesser gods and ordinary people

3. Explain the difference between black figure and red figure techniques.

Black Figure

- Figures painted in shiny black slip (glaze) on red terracotta background
- Details of figures incised with a stylus to reveal red of clay beneath
- Figures look flat, silhouette-like
- Emerged ca. 700-650 BCE

Red Figure

- Black slip (glaze) painted over entire background except design
- Background recedes, red figures stand out—more 3-dimensional
- Black details painted with thin brushes
- Figures more articulated, visually persuasive
- Emerged ca. 530 BCE

4. Describe the characteristics of a Roman portrait.

- Greater realism in representation of individual
- Captured appearance of individual rather than idealized likeness
- Depicted characteristics of age, wisdom and authority (concept of “verism” or truthfulness—“warts and all”)

5. What was the Roman view of Greek sculpture?

The Romans greatly admired Greek sculpture. Possessing it was a valuable status symbol and the mark of a cultured Roman of refined taste.