1. According to Greek legend, what is the story of creation?

2. What purpose did the Temple of Delphi serve?

3. What are the historical divisions of Greek art?

4. What are some of the characteristics of the Geometric period?

5. How did the Greeks paint their vases?

6. What are some of the characteristics of the Orientalizing period?

7. What are the parts of a Greek temple?

8. What are the orders of Greek architecture?

9. What is a caryatid and how were they dressed?
10. How would you compare the *kore* and *kouros* with Egyptian sculpture?

11. How are black-figure vases different from red-figure vases?

12. How do historians divide the Classical period?

13. What is the Propylaia?

14. What was the purpose of the Athenian agora?

15. What was the use of a stele?

16. What happened to Alexander the Great's empire following his death?

17. How was Hellenistic art different from earlier periods?

18. In the ninth and eighth centuries BCE, the Greeks developed independently governed ________, autonomous regions with a city as its political, economic, and cultural center.
19. The Temple at Delphi (Fig. 5-5) was the sacred home of the Greek god __________.

20. The term __________ means "antiquated" or "old-fashioned" and is a name for the period prior to the Classical period in Greek art.

21. Clothed women in the form of columns are called __________ and are found on the Treasury of the Siphnians (Fig. 5-7).

22. In the Archaic period, the center for pottery manufacturing and trade was the city of __________.

23. *The Canon* for constructing the ideal human figure was developed about 450 BCE by __________ of Argos.

24. *The Kritios Boy* (Fig. 5-23) was found on the Athenian __________.

25. Following the 480 BCE defeat of the Persians by the Greeks, the statesman __________ convinced the Greeks to rebuild the Acropolis.

26. The monumental gatehouse of the Acropolis is called the __________.

27. The Porch of the Maidens on the Erechtheion is supported by __________.

28. The Greek marketplace is also called the __________.

29. Upright stone slabs called __________ were used in cemeteries as gravestones.

30. The teacher of Alexander the Great was the philosopher __________.

31. Columns whose capitals resemble acanthus leaves are called __________.

32. The sculpture of the *Dying Gallic Trumpeter* (Fig. 5-52) dates from the __________ period.

33. __________ was the most famous of all Athenian black-figure painters.

34. In approximately 1000 BCE a group of people called the __________ occupied the northern and western regions of what was to become known as the Italian peninsula.

35. The Etruscans built their homes around a(n) __________ or a central courtyard.

36. Etruscan temples were built on a(n) __________ or platform.

37. In the year __________ the Romans overtook the Etruscans, forming a republic centered in Rome.

38. In the first century BCE, the innovative use of __________ was considered to be a technological breakthrough.
39. The architect _________ described the accomplishments of the Roman builders in his *Ten Books of Architecture*.

40. The Flavian Amphitheater (Fig. 6-35) was started under _________ and completed under the ruler _________.

41. The *Equestrian Statue of Marcus Aurelius* (Fig. 6-52) was mistakenly revered as _________ for many centuries.

42. The Arch of Constantine (Fig. 6-61) commemorates Constantine's victory over _________.

43. What was the legend of Romulus and Remus?

44. How did the Etruscans lay out their cities?

45. How were Etruscan tomb chambers decorated?

46. Why is it difficult to distinguish between early Roman and Etruscan art?

47. How and when did the Romans form a republic centered in Rome?

48. How did the city plan of Rome resemble an army camp?

49. What was the layout of the city of Pompeii?
50. What does the Arch of Titus (Fig. 6-3238) depict?

51. What events took place in the Colosseum (Fig. 6-35)?

52. What scenes are depicted on the Column of Trajan (Fig. 6-43)?

53. What unique architectural elements are present in the Pantheon (Fig. 6-45)?

54. Why did the Equestrian Statue of Marcus Aurelius (Fig. 6-52) survive demolition?

55. What purpose did the Baths of Caracalla (Fig.s 6-55, 6-56) serve?

56. How does the large Head of Constantine the Great (Fig. 6-66) combine traditional and abstract qualities?

57. What stylistic change in art followed Constantine's death in 337 CE?
Label each image with the correct Period of Time/Civilization from the word bank below.

Word Bank: Geometric, Orientalizing, Archaic, Early Classical, High Classical, Late Classical, Hellenistic, Etruscan, Republic, Augustan Art, Julio-Claudian, Flavian, High Imperial Art, Late Empire