

## CLEAR II

### Classical Art and Architecture

Packet by Jeremy Hixson

1. The history of one of these objects was traced in Marina Belozerskaya's monograph *Medusa's Gaze*. Three men carry ox hides on one side of another of these objects which depicts a long-haired man bearing a tall staff in his right hand facing a helmeted soldier on the other side. That example of one of these objects is called the Chieftain's and was found at Hagia Triada. Nanoparticles of gold and silver were used to give one of these objects a color-changing property; that example of one of these objects from the 4th Century CE is named for Lycurgus, who is depicted on it, ensnared in grapevines. One of these objects, named for its first documented modern owner, is made of silver and depicts graphic scenes of pederastic sex. Another of these objects made of sardonyx features a cameo of two men making an offering to three deities, possibly the Hades, Demeter, and Triptolemos on the bottom. For 10 points, the Warren and Farnese are examples of what objects, which in ancient Greece included kylikes, skyphoi, and rhyta for wine?

ANSWER: **Drinking Vessels** [or **Goblets** or **Cups**; accept logical equivalents]

2. A bronze statue in this style, with the head looking slightly down and to the right and the right arm extended with open palm, was discovered in 1959 by sewer workers in the Piraeus. The authenticity of one sculpture in this style has been questioned in part because of its unusually large oval plinth, as well as the sculptor's choice to fashion the curl of a lock of hair around a fissure in the marble. That work, which would be one of only 12 known examples of a complete sculpture in this style if authentic is housed in the Getty Museum. The base of another statue in this style invites the viewer to weep for the man depicted in that statue, the dead soldier Kroisos. Two statues found at Delphi and named for Kleobis and Biton exemplify this sculptural style's so-called archaic smile and its typical pose in which the figure stands erect, with one foot slightly in front of the other and both arms hanging rigidly at the sides. For 10 points, name this archaic Greek sculptural style, which takes its name from a Greek word meaning "young man".

ANSWER: **Kouroi** [or **Kouros**]

3. In one work discovered at this location, a cupid holds a small mirror which reflects the face of a seated woman in yellow combing her hair. An open-mouthed, wide-eyed mask of a bearded man hangs over an aged satyr who turns away while holding a silver bowl into which a young satyr is gazing in another work found in this location. A figure identified as Silenus plays a lyre in an early scene appearing on the brightly-painted red walls of a room that may have been a triclinium, this location's Room 5. A nude young boy in actor's boots appears in the first scene of a fresco on the left of a doorway in this location reading from a scroll in front of a seated woman. The central panel of that series of frescoes in this building depicts Dionysos reclining onto an enthroned woman in purple, likely his mother Semele. For 10 points, those frescoes, usually argued to depict an initiation rite, appear in what house outside of Pompeii preserved by the eruption of Vesuvius?

ANSWER: **Villa of the Mysteries** [accept **"Room 5"** and **"Room of the Mysteries"** before "Room 5" is said; prompt on "Pompeii"]

4. One work in this style appears to be a response to a Zeuxis painting of a creature teasing its suckling children with a lion cub by instead depicting a roaring leopard, which threatens the central figure, a centaur, who stands atop the corpse of a lion, on the verge of using a boulder to crush a tiger, which has just killed a centaress. That work in this style was found in Hadrian's villa in Tivoli. In another work in this style, a goddess rests her head in her hand, which she rests on the back of a chair of a man in a white toga, who holds a scroll. That work in this medium is a portrait of Vergil. A man in a yellow hood stretches backward to reach toward a man who has pierced a yellow-tunicked man with a spear in another work in this medium; that work in his medium depicts Darius's chariot fleeing at the Battle of Issus from Alexander the Great. For 10 points, identify this artistic medium, which uses assemblages of small pieces of stone, glass, or ceramic to create images and patterns.

ANSWER: **Mosaics**

5. Several of these objects appear in an appliqué frieze around the top of the largest yet known bronze Greek vase, the *Vix Krater*, discovered in a late 6th century BCE burial in France. Kleitias painted these objects on the second

band of the *Francois Vase*, in a depiction of a scene from the *Iliad* beneath a scene of the Calydonian Boar Hunt. A hero, identified as Akhilleus, receives his armor, battles another warrior, and is carried away by winged horses on three panels from an Etruscan example of these objects, which was originally discovered in Monteleone in 1902 and currently housed at the Metropolitan Museum. The eastern pediment of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia featured a contest involving these objects between Oinomaos and Pelops. Glass eyes and silver eyelashes are some of the minute details preserved on an archaic Greek statue discovered at Delphi, the *Heniokhos*, who is the driver of one of these vehicles. For 10 points, identify these vehicles, often depicted in art pulling the Sun.

ANSWER: **Chariot**

6. Niches for statues of Sophia, Arete, Ennoia, Episteme sat on the front of one building in this city, which was built by Tiberius Julius Aquila in honor of his father, that building's namesake. Friezes depicting the adoption of Lucius Verus by Antoninus Pius and Verus's apotheosis decorated the walls of an altar found in this city, known as the Parthian Monument, and currently housed in a museum in Vienna named for this city. The Parthian Monument originally stood before a mausoleum in this city for Tiberius Julius Celsus Polemaianos, the Kelsos Library, which was itself built beside the Mazaio Mithridates Arch in this Anatolian city. Franz Miltner's excavations of the prytaneion in this Ionian Greek city recovered the "Great" cult statue of a polos-crowned goddess, whose chest bears the two dozen or so bull scrota or kursa pouches misidentified as breasts. For 10 points, name this Ionian Greek city, formerly home to the Artemision, one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

ANSWER: **Ephesos**

7. A bronze statuette in this style depicts two figures wearing pelos hats, made from tightly wound coils, grappling one another, with a victory in their battle determined by the imposing size of the human and the spearhead in the centaur's side. An inscription on one object made in this artistic style declares the object it appears on to be "good for drinking" but says that "the desire of fair-crowned Aphrodite will seize" whomever drinks from it. An inscription on another object made in this artistic style declares that it will be given to "he of all the dancers who performs most daintily". Those objects made in this style are the Cup of Nestor, found at Pithekoussai, and the Dipylon Oinokhoë, which record the earliest inscriptions in the Greek alphabet. For 10 points, a band of horse-drawn chariots and another of humans mourning a man on a bier dominate an over three-foot-tall krater executed in this style, which is otherwise covered in lines, zig-zags, and repeating shapes which indicate the horror vacui of what pre-Classical Greek art style?

ANSWER: **Geometric**

8. A sculptural group by this artist is preserved on the Finley Krater, which depicts one figure on the right, with his right arm lifted up in surprise over his head. In the 18th century, two marble torsos modeled after a bronze by this sculptor were restored as a Niobid in the Uffizi and as Diomedes with the Palladion in the Lansdowne collection. An anonymous elegy in the *Greek Anthology* describes a statue by this artist of a youth "so full of life" running "on the tips of [his] toes"; that lost statue was of the Olympic victor Ladas. The torso of a statue by this artist was restored by Monnot as a dying gladiator, who falls to his knees, holding himself up by his left arm and reaching backward and upward with his right. A more complete copy of that statue by this sculptor is the Lancelotti, which depicts a man whose left arm crosses in front of his bent knees, while his right arm rises backward behind him, capturing a moment just before he hurls the object in his right arm. For 10 points, name this Classical Greek sculptor of the *Diskobolos*.

ANSWER: **Myron**

9. A dancer with a transparent skirt balances a candelabrum on her head next to a man holding discs in one of these locations named for Jugglers. In another of these locations, a man has sex with a woman, who lies on the back of another crouched man, in a namesake frieze of bulls above a scene of Akhilleus about to ambush Troilos. In another of these locations, a man pulls the leash of a dog who attacks a bloodied man, whose head is covered with a sack, but who wields a club; a flock of birds rise above a dolphin-filled sea in which a group of men are casting nets, while a larger man on shore aims a sling in another of these locations. Those examples of these locations are named for depictions of Augurs and Hunting and Fishing, respectively. A winged, hammer-wielding Charun often appears next to a false door in these locations, which are found near such former cities as Veii and Tarquinia. For 10 points, identify these oft-painted locations, buildings built for the dead of a certain people of Italy.

ANSWER: **Etruscan Tombs** [prompt on "Tombs"]

10. Objects discovered on this hill include the Projecta Casket and the domed Muse Casket, two pieces of the late Roman silverwork that comprises this hill's namesake "treasure" in the British Museum. In a painting found on this hill, Peitho tries to persuade a veiled woman in white to join the leaf-crowned man draped in a crimson cloth; that painting is the Aldobrandini Wedding. A relief depicting the production of bread sits atop a group of nine hollowed drums with outward-facing openings on a trapezoidal tomb located on this hill; that Tomb of Eurysaces is located outside this hill's Porta Maggiore. An octagonal nymphaeum on this hill was long misidentified as the Temple of Minerva Medica, and another nymphaeum here was part of Rome's first Hellenistic-Persian gardens, the Horti of Maecenas. The Oppian, Cispian, and Fagutal are spurs of this hill, which is part of a volcanic ridge with the Quirinal and Viminal. For 10 points, name this hill, one of the seven of ancient Rome.

ANSWER: Esquiline Hill [or Collis Esquilinus; accept "Oppian Hill" or "Collis Oppius" before "Oppian" is said]

11. One of these objects is the best source for graphical depictions of the Minoan lyre, which is shown being played by a robed figure in a religious procession on one of these objects from Hagia Triada. Traces of paint still appear on sculptures topping two of these objects, which belonged to women from Chiusi, Laretha Seianti and Seianti Hanuia Tlesnasa. One of these objects carved in porphyry depicts putti harvesting grapes amid large S-curving vines and is named for Constantine's daughter, Constantia. Battle scenes were a popular subject for these objects in the 2nd and 3rd centuries CE, as seen in two of these objects, the Ludovisi Battle example and another named for Portonaccio, both of which are carved in the round with crowded scenes of writhing warriors. The kline variety of these objects is exemplified by Etruscan models, the lids of which are sculptures of spouses reclined as if dining on couches. For 10 points, these are what funerary objects with a Greek name meaning "flesh-eater", cases to hold the corpses of the deceased?

ANSWER: Sarcophagus [prompt on "Coffin" or "Casket"]

12. In one section of this work, a man lounges on the side of a natural arch, looking over his shoulder toward a ship, while to his right, two men hold a ram head-down as a third armed man is approached by several other figures, the closest of which is a wizened, bent old man with a large stick. In the final section of this work, a woman draped in white squats on the ground beneath an overhanging cliff, resting her head on an amphora, while beyond her an eagle crouches over the abdomen of a giant stretched out on the ground and in front of her, four other women empty vases into a large vat. Those two sections make up the "Nekyia" portion of this painting, whose sections are divided and framed by painted red pilasters. The first three and a half scenes of this painting, which was originally discovered in excavations of a house along the Via Graziosa, depict the Laistrygonians and its original central panel displayed Circe's palace. For 10 points, what large series of frescoes depicting a journey related by a Greek hero to King Alkinoös?

ANSWER: Odyssey Landscape

13. One structure in this city is the subterranean "House of the Idols", in which was found a room with cave-like unhewn rock and several approximately two-foot tall clay figures with hollowed-out bottoms similar in appearance to phi- and psi-figurines. Two lions flee as a third, standing on a corpse, attacks three shielded men and a fourth with bow-and-arrow on a dagger found in this city. Two gold flowers, golden horns, and a golden snout decorate a silver bull's head rhyton found in this city, where a gold cup with two birds atop its handles was also found. Wall paintings and other works in this city depict a characteristic figure-eight shield, namesake of this city's "Shield Goddess". A pillar is flanked by now-headless creatures on a relief that sits atop a namesake portal, the Lion Gate, which is the entrance to this city's citadel, inside of which many of its most famous artifacts were found, including the "Nestor's Cup" and "Agamemnon's Death Mask". For 10 points, name this ancient Greek city, excavated by Heinrich Schliemann.

ANSWER: Mykenai [or Mykene or Mycenae]

14. This man appears as a youth at a music lesson being named by two courtesans, on a hydria attributed to Phintias, and this artist is thought to be the teacher of the Kleophrades Painter. One work by this man shows a dressing warrior named Thorykion flanked by two Scythians, on one side, and on the other, an older man with a stick trains two athletes. Another work by this man, who signed many of his pieces with the phrase "[blank] painted me", shows Theseus abducting a girl named Korone, and that work shows this man's love for writing, with its irrelevant words and random letters. The taunting "hos oudepote", or "thus never", precedes the name of a rival of this man on an

amphora which shows three men in three-quarter view, the center of whom has his back to the viewer and right arm raised, showing off this man's foreshortening skill. For 10 points, a member of a group identified by John Beazley as "The Pioneers", this is what rival of Euphronios, the Athenian red-figure vase painter of *The Dancing Revelers*?  
ANSWER: **Euthymides**

15. This man is depicted in relief on the Kalabsha Gate, currently housed in Berlin, offering the symbol for fields to Isis. A hairstyle with a fork of locks over the left eye, a "pincer" over the right, and four locks in a wave to the right is one of the distinctive hairstyles, the Louvre, used to date portraits of this man. A sardonyx cameo of this man nude and riding on the back of a capricorn has been cited as the original model for Michelangelo's Adam on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. Some interpretations of the glass Portland Vase argue that it also depicts this man, as well as his parents and an allusion to his divine conception by way of a snake. Sol drives a chariot across the heavens spread open by Caelus above the central scene of this man receiving a captured Roman standard from a Parthian on the carved cuirass of a statue of this man, in which he stands like the Doryphoros with his right arm upraised. For 10 points, name this Roman emperor, commemorated in that statue named for Prima Porta.  
ANSWER: Emperor Caesar Divi Filius **Augustus** [or Gaius **Octavius** or Gaius Julius Caesar **Octavianus**]

16. Karl Galinsky argued for the identification of one figure on this structure by comparison with the iconography of the Zoilos heroon, that Bernard Andreae said may be from the same workshop. On the autumn equinox, the shadow of a 30m Egyptian obelisk-cum-gnomon fell directly into a doorway on this monument, commemorating the birth of its dedicator. The depiction of a cow and a sheep under the throne of a goddess on this monument may have caused Prudentius to mistake them as appropriate sacrifices for the imperial cult; two goddesses ride a swan and a dragon and flank the throne of that goddess, in whose lap are fruit and two infants and whose identity is much disputed. In addition to the Tellus panel, another disputed scene on this monument depicts an old man, Numa or Aeneas, about to sacrifice pigs. For 10 points, a procession of the imperial family preparing to perform a sacrifice appears on the south wall of what religious monument on the Campus Martius, intended to promote the order brought by Augustus's reign?

ANSWER: **Ara Pacis** Augustae [or **Altar** of Augustan **Peace** or **Peace Altar** of Augustus]

17. Seymour Howard has argued that the original bronze model for this statue should be dated to after the purchase of the island of Aigina by a certain Hellenistic ruler, because of its resemblance to another work. Miranda Marvin has argued that this sculpture, which entered the Ludovisi holdings after excavations of the Horti Sallustiani in 1623 is based on a Hellenistic topos, rather than being a copy of a Pergamene victory monument of Attalos I. Blood spurts from a small cut just beneath the right pectoral muscle of this sculpture. Formerly thought to depict a gladiator, this statue was identified with its current appellation in 1800 by Ennio Quirino Visconti due to the subject's mustache, matted hair, and the torque around his neck. A trumpet lies at the feet of the subject of this sculpture, whose head droops downward as he partially rests his weight on his right arm. For 10 points, identify this sculpture, which depicts a seated, mortally wounded Celt.

ANSWER: *The **Dying Gaul*** [or *The **Dying Galatian***; accept "*The **Dying Gladiator***" before "gladiator" is said]

18. One statuette found in this city features two young bulls flanking a kalyanthecephalic god who stands on a plinth featuring an image of Fortuna; that statuette, known as the Sursock bronze, wears a chiton-like garment bearing busts of planetary deities arranged in descending order of the days of the week. A temple complex in this city featured the addition by Philip the Arab of a unique hexagonal forecourt between the propylaion and the rectangular Great Court. Pentagonal bases support columns topped with the only known examples of five-sided Corinthian capitals, which in turn support a scalloped entablature around the semi-circular cella of a porched tholos temple built in this city. In addition to that Temple of Venus, this city is home to a group of monumentally large quarried stones, including the Stone of the Pregnant Woman and the so-called Trilithon, which appear in the base of a temple to Jupiter in this city, where it stands beside a well-preserved temple to Bacchus. For 10 points, name this city in present-day Lebanon.

ANSWER: **Baalbek** [or **Heliopolis Syriaca** or **Heliopolis Syriae** or **Heliopolis** in **Syria**; prompt on "Heliopolis"]

19. The standard symbols of Hercules, the club and the lion's skin, appear under the left arm of this man, as he raises his right arm in the adlocutio pose in the Braschi statue of him; a kausia adorns this man, who also carries a hoe over his right shoulder in statues of this man as the god Aristaaios, which were popularly used for coinage near this man's

home. An obelisk on the Pincio Hill describes in detail the cult awarded to this man. Lightly curling tresses spill down onto the shoulders of a colossal, hollow-eyed bust of this man as Bacchus, which is named for the villa near which it was found, Villa Mondragone. This man appears in the background of scene of a boar hunt on one of the tondo spoliated for the Arch of Constantine. A popular sculptural style for this man, due to his manner and place of death, depicts him nude, or nearly so, wearing a nemes headdress, as the god Osiris. For 10 points, name this Bithynian, whose drowning in the Nile in 130 made him the subject of an Egyptian-style temple at Hadrian's villa.

ANSWER: **Antinoös**

20. Tondi on the eastern and western sides of this building depict Oceanus welcoming a chariot piloted by Luna and seeing off another driven by Apollo, who also appeared as part of a bronze quadriga on this monument's top. Hans Peter L'Orange identified a gesture made by this monument's namesake with his right hand in a relief on the south facade as a magical gesture, identified with worship of Sol Invictus; that relief depicts a winged figure flying above the army of this monument's namesake during the siege of Verona. When constructed, this monument was shifted two-meters off the axis of the Via Triumphalis proper and constructed so as to both hide the Meta Sudans and frame Nero's colossal statue of Sol. Statues of Dacians taken from a monument of Trajan, top each column in front of this monument's attic, and other reliefs on this monument were taken from monuments of Hadrian and Marcus Aurelius. For 10 points, name this triumphal monument, built to commemorate its namesake's victory over Maxentius.

ANSWER: **Arch of Constantine**

1. One amphora by this artist in the British Museum depicts the death of Penthesileia on one side and Dionysos giving a kantharos to Oinopion. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this vase painter and ceramicist, whose other works include a kylix decorated with eyes on the outside and a depiction of a trireme surrounded by dolphins and grapes in the basin, the so-called *Dionysos Cup*.

ANSWER: **Exekias**

[10] Exekias was a master in this style of vase painting, in which a silhouette in a slip is applied to the vase in the form of the desired person or object, with details added by incising the slip or adding additional paint. It is the opposite of the red-figure style.

ANSWER: **Black-Figure** Painting [or **Black-Figure** Style]

[10] One of Exekias's most celebrated vases depicts these two heroes of the Trojan War, one wearing his helmet, the other without, engaged in a game of dice; both sit, bent over a table, while holding their two spears, announcing their rolls of four and three respectively.

ANSWER: **Akhilleus** and Telamonian **Ajax** [accept answer in either order; accept equivalents of "Telamonian Ajax", including "**Ajax** the Greater" or "**Aias**, son of Telamon"; do not accept "Ajax the Lesser", "Lokrian Ajax", "Aias, son of Oileus"]

2. On the west pediment of this temple, the torso of a man turns out to the viewer and he smiles, as he pulls a bronze arrow from his chest, while on the east pediment, another fallen warrior appears in a natural pose, not facing out and tries to lift himself on his shield. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this temple on Aigina, built sometime around 500 BCE and dedicated to a local goddess. The boundary between Archaic and Classical sculpture is often seen as passing between its two pediments, which show scenes from the first and second Trojan Wars.

ANSWER: Temple of **Aphaia**

[10] A statue of this goddess stood in the center of both pediments, though only the one from the West Pediment is still extant, complete with spear, shield, and helmet. The Raven sat atop a bust of this goddess, under the name Pallas in a Poe poem.

ANSWER: **Athena**

[10] Dieter Ohly identified the Dying Warrior from the East Pediment as this Trojan king, who has been struck by an arrow fired by the kneeling Herakles in archer's garb on the opposite side of the scene.

ANSWER: **Laomedon**

3. Identify the following about depictions of ancient mystery religions, for 10 points each.

[10] The Ninnion Tablet depicts the ritual of the plemochoi from the Eleusinian Mysteries, associated with this agricultural goddess, who is depicted seated with divine initiates of the Mysteries on the Regina Vasorum.

ANSWER: **Demeter**

[10] The Vatican Museum houses a spectacular statue of this event from a Mithraeum in Ostia. This scene, in which Mithras slays a certain animal, which is also attacked by a dog, snake and scorpion, is also found in frescoes and reliefs.

ANSWER: **Tauroctony**

[10] Cybele and Attis sit in a lion-drawn chariot surrounded by dancing corybantes and various celestial deities, like Luna, Sol, and Tellus on this silver dish, which was discovered in a burial in its namesake Northern Italian town near Milan.

ANSWER: **Parabiago Plate** [or **Parabiago Patera** or **Parabiago Platter**]

4. A bronze housed in the Louvre and formerly in the Sambon collection has been identified as a copy of a statue of this man of Dionysos, which Kallistratos described as being based on Euripides's *The Bakchai*. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this sculptor; the Cleveland Museum of Art claimed to have acquired the only extant bronze original of a statue by this sculptor, whose other works include the Akanthos Column, as identified by Vatin and Corso, and the Arles Aphrodite.

ANSWER: **Praxiteles**

[10] Praxiteles may be the sculptor of the original of the Farnese-Steinhäuser and Centocelle sculptures of this god, based in part on their characteristic S-shaped curve. Lysippos is identified as the sculptor of a statue of this god stringing a bow.

ANSWER: **Eros**

[10] Praxiteles may have introduced the first, fully nude female sculpture with this statue, which shows the goddess of love with her right hand partially covering her mons.

ANSWER: **Aphrodite of Knidos** [or **Knidian Aphrodite** or **Venus Pudica**]

5. Elizabeth Gebhard has advanced a "rectangular" theory of the original shape of these structures, based in part on an example found in Thorikos, which is rare for having been built of stone in the Archaic period. For 10 points each:

[10] Identify these structures; Vitruvius credits a painter of skenai at these structures, Agatharkhos with developing perspective in painting. Originally, these structures developed at the base of slopes and one at Epidauros is the best preserved Classical example.

ANSWER: **Theater**

[10] This city's Theater of Dionysos, the largest known from the ancient world, is found on the southern slope of its Acropolis, near the Roman Odeon of Herodes Atticus, which housed musical performances. Other structures on that Acropolis include the Parthenon.

ANSWER: **Athens**

[10] Pausanias credits design of Epidauros's theater to this Argive, whom he also says designed that city's Thymele, a tholos temple, possibly to Asklepios, which David Wiles believes influenced the theater's semicircular shape.

ANSWER: **Polykleitos** the Younger

6. Identify the following about the depiction of drama on Greek vases, for 10 points each.

[10] Oliver Taplin identified more than 60 vases that depict scenes from this trilogy by Aiskhylos, particularly the scene at Agamemnon's tomb in *The Libation Bearers* and the scene at the Omphalos in Delphi from *The Eumenides*.

ANSWER: **Oresteia**

[10] Eric Csapho identified the *Würzburg Telephos Parody* bell-krater of the Schiller Painter as demonstrating a scene from this Aristophanes comedy in which Mnesilokhos, a relative of Euripides, takes a wineskin wearing baby shoes hostage while kneeling on an altar before a crowd of women.

ANSWER: **Thesmophoriazusiai** [or **Women Celebrating the Festival of the Thesmophoria**]

[10] The Tarporley Painter's *New York Goose Play* bell-krater and the McDaniel Painter's *Boston Goose Play* bell-krater, both from Apulia, have been argued to show different scenes from the same play in this burlesque form of Magna Graecia.

ANSWER: **Phylax** [or **Hilarotragedy**]

7. Identify the following about art in the ancient Greek city of Paestum, for 10 points each.

[10] A noteworthy example of Greek mural painting is found at this site in Paestum's necropolis, which is named for a painting of a man who appears in a mostly barren landscape, apart from two leafless trees, leaping from a wall into a small pool of water.

ANSWER: **Tomb** of the **Diver**

[10] Paestum also features two still-standing temples dedicated to this goddess, which stand approximately 40 yards apart and are oriented toward the same hill to the east, similar to a temple dedicated to this goddess in Argos. The older of the two is one of the best examples of a Doric temple.

ANSWER: **Hera**

[10] The Paestum Museum is home to a set of metopes from the Heraion at Foce del Sele which depict the life of this hero, including his battle with Alkyoneus and his death by suicide.

ANSWER: **Herakles** [or **Hercules**]

8. Identify the following about structures that are still standing in the Forum Boarium, for 10 points each.

[10] The heads of Minerva and the goddess Roma on the north and east sides respectively are the only sculptures remaining on this quadrifrons located in the Forum Boarium, despite its forty-eight empty sculptural niches.

ANSWER: **Arch of Janus**

[10] A tholos temple in the Forum Boarium has long been identified as the Temple of Hercules Victor dedicated by Lucius Mummius Achaicus, the first Roman temple to use this order, ironic because of Mummius's destruction of its namesake Greek city.

ANSWER: **Corinthian** [or **Corinth**]

[10] Also in the Forum is this tetrastyle Ionic temple, preserved as the church of Santa Maria Egiziaca, which was misidentified as the Temple of Fortuna Virilis. It is notable for its combination of Greek and Etruscan elements. It is dedicated to a minor god of harbors.

ANSWER: Temple of **Portunus** [or **Portunium**]

9. Full-body portraits and busts of barrel-chested, thick-necked athletes were discovered in mosaics uncovered in two exedrae excavated in 1824 at this location, which was also the site of the discovery of the Farnese Hercules. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this location, the second-largest of its kind, after another building named for Diocletian, and named for the Severan emperor who ordered its construction.

ANSWER: **Baths of Caracalla** [or **Thermae Antoninianae**]

[10] The largest sculpture preserved from the Baths of Caracalla is the Farnese Bull, which depicts a scene of this woman being tied to a bull by Amphion and Zethos for her torment of Antiope.

ANSWER: **Dirke**

[10] Another sculpture found at the Baths of Caracalla and sometimes called the "Farnese Warrior" depicts a nude, but helmeted man, variously identified as Hercules Furens, Menelaos, Neoptolemos, and Achilles, carrying one of these over his shoulder.

ANSWER: **Dead Child** [or **Child's Corpse**; accept logical equivalents]

10. One artist who worked in the "true" polychrome version of this style is called the Reed Painter and he frequently depicted scenes of men waiting for Charon at the edge of the Styx alongside which he painted his namesake reeds. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this style of vase painting in which a slip of clay containing kaolinite coated the vase and figures were either painted directly onto the vase, inscribed outlines, or added as black-figures.

ANSWER: **White-Ground** Technique

[10] The Attic white-ground style is particularly used to decorate these oil vessels used to pour funerary libations. They are often cylindrical, with a calyx mouth, a single handle at the neck, and a narrow bottom with a cylindrical base. The first extant one in white-ground style is attributed to Psiax.

ANSWER: **Lekythos** [or **Lekythion** or **Lekythoi** or **Lekythia**]

[10] The Tymbos Painter depicted this god directing eidola coming from a buried pithos with a rhabdos and holding his traditional kerykeion, possibly during the Anthesteria. This god is more often depicted with a winged petasos or sandals.

ANSWER: **Hermes** [or **Mercury** or **Mercurius**]

11. These objects can be classified by the shapes of their "handles" and feature incised and impressed decoration on the flat side, often of maritime subjects, like longships, or swirling patterns; the fork-handled Syros type are often decorated with an incised delta, interpreted as a vagina, on the extended flange. For 10 points each:

[10] Identify these objects, the function of which is unknown, though proposals ranging from plates used in ceremonies to mirrors when filled with water.

ANSWER: **Frying Pans**

[10] The frying pans were created by people of this Bronze Age civilization contemporary with the Minoans, who occupied their namesake islands around Delos, and whose other art includes distinctive figural sculptures in marble or terracotta with mostly featureless, up-tilted, triangular heads.

ANSWER: **Cycladic**

[10] The Cycladic longships often found on the frying pans are also preserved in four lead models from this island. A large statue of winged, woman-headed sphinx named for this island is found in Delphi and carved in this island's namesake marble.

ANSWER: **Naxos**

12. Identify the following about frescoes found in Pompeii, for 10 points each.

[10] A painting of Amor and Psyche in a passionate embrace sat atop one of the best known Pompeian frescoes a portrait of this scraggly-bearded man, holding a rotulus, and his wife, who holds a stylus to her chin and a diptych wax tablet.

ANSWER: Portrait of **Paquius Proculus and His Wife** [or Portrait of **Terentius Neo and His Wife**]

[10] The peristyle of this house featured a fresco in which Iphigenia flails in her killers' arms and looks pleadingly to the heavens, while Agamemnon sits with his back turned to her completely draped in a cloak, covering his face. This house takes its name from a mosaic of actors in its tablinum.

ANSWER: House of the **Tragic Poet**

[10] Frescoes in the lararium of the House of the Centenary and the House of the Citharist depict different images of this volcano as it looked prior to its eruption in 79 CE and the destruction of Pompeii.

ANSWER: Mount **Vesuvius**

13. Name the following examples of Etruscan sculpture, for 10 points each.

[10] Namesake of a type of votive offering and named by Gabriele D'Annunzio, this 22-inch tall statuette found at Volterra features the small, detailed head of a youth or child atop an extremely slim, elongated body.

ANSWER: L'**Ombra della Sera** [or **Evening Shadow** or **Shadow** of the **Evening**]

[10] The snake-headed tail is a later restoration on this statue, which also features the roaring head of a lion and the head of a goat with a bleeding wound growing from the left side on a body which is reared back, prepared to strike.

ANSWER: **Chimera of Arezzo**

[10] Though its actual date of construction is questionable, in part due to Anna Maria Carruba's conflicting findings, a sculpture of this animal with the 15th century addition of suckling human children representing Romulus and Remus, is still often classified as Etruscan.

ANSWER: Capitoline **Wolf** [or **Lupa** Capitolina]

14. Identify the following about ancient equestrian statues, for 10 points each.

[10] This Hellenistic bronze, discovered in a shipwreck off of its namesake cape on the island of Euboea, depicts a child riding a racehorse, which is held up by a central pole and its hind hooves, while the front hooves are aloft.

ANSWER: **Artemision Jockey** [or **Jockey** of **Artemision** or *Horse and **Jockey** Group from **Artemision**]*

[10] A larger-than-life equestrian statue of this Roman emperor owed its survival to being mistaken for another emperor. There is evidence that an enemy cowered beneath the horse's lifted right forehoof.

ANSWER: **Marcus Aurelius**

[10] This statue found on the Athenian Acropolis is the earliest dated, free-standing equestrian statue known. The human figure bears a number of stylistic similarities to kouroi and appears to be perched atop the horse with his knees drawn up.

ANSWER: **Rampin Rider** [or **Rampin Horseman**]

15. Excavation of the Great Mound in this city revealed, among other objects, two larnakes bearing the 16-pointed sun symbol named for this city, as well as an adjustable gilt-silver diadem and a golden gorytos and other pieces of armor. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this city, where in excavations from 1977-79 Manoles Andronikos discovered four royal Macedonian tombs, including Tomb 2, which has been identified as having belonged either to Philip II or Philip III Arrhidaios.



ANSWER: **Vergina** [or **Bergina** or **Aigai**]

[10] Hermes prepares to guide a chariot to the underworld in a painting depicting the abduction of this struggling goddess by Hades on the north wall of Vergina Tomb I, which has occasionally been attributed to Nikomakhos.

ANSWER: Rape of **Persephone**

[10] Along with the golden larnax, a golden crown composed of the leaves of this plant was found. This plant also provided the leaves for the Roman Civic Crown, which was awarded for saving the lives of Roman citizens.

ANSWER: **Oak** Tree

16. Identify the following about monumental columns, for 10 points each.

[10] Constructed of red Aswan granite, this Corinthian column, which despite its name was actually constructed by Diocletian to commemorate his defeat of the Alexandrian revolt, stands atop the former ground of the Serapeum.

ANSWER: **Pompey's Pillar**

[10] The currently headless bronze Serpent Column was relocated by Constantine to decorate the spina in this large circus in Constantinople. The Serpent Column was originally topped with three snakeheads and was dedicated at Delphi by the victors at Plataia.

ANSWER: **Hippodrome**

[10] Mainz was home to a classical column dedicated in honor of Nero to this aspect of the chief god of the Roman state, whose official worship took place at his temple on the Capitoline. The Mainz column was a model for other columns erected to worship this god elsewhere in northern Europe.

ANSWER: **Jupiter Optimus Maximus** [prompt on "Jupiter"]

17. At nearly 200 feet long, the Great Hunt Mosaic found in a corridor outside of this residence's audience hall, is the longest surviving ancient mosaic. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this villa in Sicily, which has been identified as the retirement palace of Maximian. It is home to the largest collection of surviving Roman mosaics anywhere, with over 37,000 square feet of figurative floor mosaics.

ANSWER: Villa **Romana del Casale** [or Villa at **Piazza Armerina**]

[10] A mosaic showing Odysseus plying Polyphemus with drink in the Villa Romana del Casale depicts the cyclops with this unusual physical trait. A krater attributed to the "Cyclops Painter" also shows Polyphemus with this trait.

ANSWER: **Three Eyes** [prompt on "Too Many Eyes" or logical equivalents]

[10] This is another mosaic from the villa, which shows the title women performing athletic feats, like throwing a discus or playing with balls. It takes its name from the resemblance of the women's garments to modern swim apparel.

ANSWER: **Bikini** Girls [or **Bikini** Women]

18. Identify the following ancient statues, all of which are missing at least one arm, for 10 points each.

[10] This statue of a title woodland creature reclines on a rock, head resting on the broken arm and legs spread widely. The original is currently in the Glyptothek in Munich, but a 19th-century copy is now missing a leg after a 2014 selfie-incident in Milan.

ANSWER: **Barberini Faun** [or **Drunken Satyr** or **Sleeping Satyr**]

[10] This figure, a copy of a Polykleitos original, is missing its left arm and depicts the victorious athlete tying a fillet around his head. Currently housed in the British Museum, it formerly belonged to Pope Paul III, whose family name it bears.

ANSWER: **Farnese Diadumenos** [or **Farnese Diadem-Bearer**]

[10] One of the most famous statues to be missing its arms, this depiction of the goddess of love was found on its namesake Greek island in 1820. The plinth originally discovered with it attributed it to Alexandros of Antioch.

ANSWER: **Venus de Milo** [or **Aphrodite of Milos**]

19. Wall paintings from this villa were only recovered from three rooms, of which all of those from the Red Room are in Naples, while those of the Mythological and Black Rooms are in the Met, where the Black Room has been reconstructed. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this villa, which takes its name from a commune within the city of Naples and which was owned by a member of Augustus's family. Perseus rescues Andromeda in one of its brilliantly illustrated mythological frescoes.

ANSWER: Augustan Villa at **Boscotrecase** [or Imperial Villa at **Boscotrecase**; accept "Villa of **Agrippa Postumus**" but do not say this answer aloud]

[10] The villa at Boscotrecase was completed after it passed to this grandson of Augustus, whose mother Julia oversaw the decorating of the villa. This man was adopted by Augustus, but exiled in 9 CE and assassinated in 14 CE after Augustus's death to ensure Tiberius's succession.

ANSWER: Marcus Julius Caesar **Agrippa Postumus** [or Marcus Vipsanius **Agrippa Postumus**]

[10] The other mythological originally scene stood on the wall opposite of the Andromeda fresco. It depicts this Cyclops, whom Odysseus blinded, sitting on a crag with a syrinx amidst his herd of goats, while Galatea is brought up from the water by a dolphin to hear him.

ANSWER: **Polyphemos**

20. Figures in this vase painting style are often depicted from three-quarter view and due to the use of white paint and gilding, allow for polychromy, both based on the earlier work of the Medias Painter. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this style of highly ornate red-figure pottery, which in turn takes its name from the modern name for the city of Pantikapaion, where most examples of this style were found, despite their manufacture in Athens.

ANSWER: **Kerch** Style

[10] Kerch is a city on the far eastern side of this Black Sea peninsula, the names of whose other major cities, Sevastopol and Simferopol, are derived from Greek names.

ANSWER: **Crimea**

[10] This vase painter was the foremost practitioner of the Kerch Style. He is particularly noted for a depiction of Peleus about to capture Thetis while being crowned by Eros, as well as his depiction of a satyr flayed by Apollo on his name vase.

ANSWER: **Marsyas Painter**