

1. Which of the following art forms was the MOST important in establishing the identity of the emerging United States?
  - a. portraiture
  - b. ceramics
  - c. architecture
  - d. earthworks
  - e. drawing
2. Which of the following goals is the primary purpose of art history?
  - a. to strengthen the artistic skills of younger artists
  - b. to promote the exploration of the works of lesser-known artworks
  - c. to identify the works of formerly unknown artists
  - d. to understand a work of art in its original context
  - e. to expose Western artists to the art of minority cultures
3. Aesthetics is BEST defined as the
  - a. development of novel artistic techniques
  - b. explanation of art events to the public
  - c. inquiry into the influence of rational thinking on art
  - d. study of the nature and expression of beauty
  - e. research of artistic standards throughout history
4. Which of the following art forms is typically NOT included in the category of fine art?
  - a. pottery
  - b. prints
  - c. drawings
  - d. architecture
  - e. sculpture
5. Which of the following pairs of art forms are most often considered craft art?
  - a. advertisements and bridges
  - b. portraits and statues
  - c. clothing and lithographs
  - d. sketches and ceramics
  - e. posters and tattoos
6. The meaning of an artwork is NOT
  - a. subjective
  - b. abstract
  - c. attainable
  - d. ambiguous
  - e. fixed
7. Which of the following types of art analysis focuses specifically on the visual elements of an artwork?
  - a. contextual
  - b. historical
  - c. comparative
  - d. stylistic
  - e. formal
8. An art critic using formal analysis would be MOST interested in the
  - a. intended audience of the artwork
  - b. time period of the artwork
  - c. work of art itself
  - d. artist's biography
  - e. cost of the artwork
9. The BROADEST definition of contextual analysis is the
  - a. religious influences on a work of art
  - b. economic conditions surrounding an artist
  - c. artistic elements of an artwork
  - d. biographical details of an artist
  - e. outside information important to a work of art
10. Which of the following art elements is LEAST different in a reproduction of an artwork?
  - a. composition
  - b. color
  - c. texture
  - d. form
  - e. scale
11. Which of the following fields of study is BEST suited for cultures that rely on oral rather than written history?
  - a. ecology
  - b. biology
  - c. anthropology
  - d. sociology
  - e. psychology

12. Which of the following ancient Roman philosophers analyzed historical artworks in *Natural History*?
- Plotinus
  - Damascius
  - Julian
  - Pliny the Elder
  - Boethius
13. Giorgio Vasari's *The Lives of the Artists* outlined the
- expanding the scope of art to non-Western cultures
  - developing roles of artists in society
  - declining power of contemporary artists
  - increasing accessibility of art materials
  - changing techniques in Italian art
14. Johann Joachim Winckelmann was notable for shifting art history to focus on
- chronological progression
  - minority cultures
  - biographical studies
  - formal analysis
  - stylistic development
15. In recent decades, the scope of art history has, overall, become more
- abstract
  - established
  - accessible
  - narrow
  - inclusive

1. Which of the following reasons BEST explains why modern art historians focus more on ancient Egyptian art than ancient West African art?
  - a. Most ancient West African civilizations intentionally destroyed their artifacts to symbolize life's transience.
  - b. Egypt's climate allows ancient art to be preserved for much longer than in West Africa.
  - c. Modern art historians consider ancient Egyptian art to be objectively higher in quality than ancient West African art.
  - d. Art historians have historically considered ancient Egyptian art to underly Greek and Roman traditions.
  - e. Ancient Egyptian art has lasted in greater quantity since it is secure within royal tombs that were almost always impervious to robbery.
2. The Chauvet Cave paintings are found in modern-day
  - a. Germany
  - b. Spain
  - c. France
  - d. Switzerland
  - e. Italy
3. Which of the following animals do NOT often appear in the cave paintings at Lascaux and Altamira?
  - a. elephants
  - b. lions
  - c. bison
  - d. horses
  - e. mammoths
4. Which of the following functions did the statue *The Venus of Willendorf* likely serve?
  - a. primitive sundial
  - b. tool in domestic labor
  - c. fertility figure
  - d. meeting place
  - e. symbol of military victory
5. Which of the following developments FIRST caused Europeans in the Middle Stone Age to move away from cave dwellings?
  - a. These peoples developed technologies that allowed for complex houses.
  - b. New religious beliefs associated caves with evil powers.
  - c. An increase in temperatures prompted a transition to rock shelters.
  - d. A series of earthquakes destroyed many of the former cave sites.
  - e. The groups that remained in caves tended to succumb to disease.
6. Stonehenge is a classic example of artistic production from the
  - a. Old Stone Age
  - b. Bronze Age
  - c. Iron Age
  - d. Middle Stone Age
  - e. New Stone Age
7. The sarsen at Stonehenge is a type of
  - a. sandstone
  - b. granite
  - c. shale
  - d. limestone
  - e. marble
8. Why did ancient Mesopotamia witness more invasions than ancient Egypt?
  - a. Egyptian dynasties would pay potential invaders to attack Mesopotamia.
  - b. Mesopotamia lacked Egypt's natural protections.
  - c. Foreigners viewed Egypt as barren in comparison to Mesopotamia.
  - d. Egyptian dynasties focused more on defense than their Mesopotamian counterparts.
  - e. The regions surrounding Mesopotamia were far more militaristic than those surrounding Egypt.

9. Ancient Sumerian ziggurats were both temples and
- economic hubs
  - restaurants
  - palaces
  - theaters
  - sports arenas
10. Hammurabi is known MOST today for his surviving
- royal palace
  - hunting bow
  - hanging gardens
  - poetry collection
  - law code
11. Which group ruled Mesopotamia FIRST?
- the Akkadians
  - the Babylonians
  - the Guti
  - the Assyrians
  - the Persians
12. The Ishtar Gate is known for its depictions of
- animal figures
  - battle scenes
  - local flora
  - ancient kings
  - contemporary celebrities
13. Which city was home to the Persian Empire's most famous royal palace?
- Persepolis
  - Pasargadae
  - Susa
  - Ur
  - Babylon
14. The Egyptian artistic practice of showing influential people as larger in works is known as
- power distortion
  - noble proportioning
  - hierarchical scale
  - royal detailing
  - stratified depicting
15. Which Egyptian pharaoh's tomb is MOST significant today?
- Tutankhamun's
  - Nefertiti's
  - Narmer's
  - Amenhotep I's
  - Ramses II's

1. Which of the following civilizations existed FIRST?
  - a. Archaic Greece
  - b. Minoan
  - c. Mycenaean
  - d. Rome
  - e. Cycladic
2. The Minoan civilization flourished on the island of
  - a. Crete
  - b. Sardinia
  - c. Sicily
  - d. Cyprus
  - e. Malta
3. Which of the following art forms was NOT prevalent in the Cycladic civilization?
  - a. marble bowls
  - b. iron pendants
  - c. nude sculptures
  - d. pottery
  - e. marble jars
4. The Minoans' greatest architectural projects were the construction of several
  - a. schools
  - b. palaces
  - c. temples
  - d. hospitals
  - e. obelisks
5. How did Archaic Greek art differ MOST from that of the ancient Egyptians?
  - a. Archaic Greek art used wood as its primary medium.
  - b. Archaic Greek art abandoned the frontal pose common in Egyptian works.
  - c. Archaic Greek art prioritized accurate depiction of human features.
  - d. Archaic Greek artworks often used iron.
  - e. Archaic Greek art was almost exclusively two-dimensional.
6. "Contrapposto" is BEST described as a technique in which a
  - a. stark contrast between light and dark is present
  - b. dense group of lines is used to create shading effects
  - c. horizontal beam is laid on top of two vertical posts
  - d. figure leans on one leg to create a greater sense of realism
  - e. plate is exposed to acid
7. The Parthenon's restoration is the most famous architectural achievement of the
  - a. Archaic Period
  - b. Early Classical Period
  - c. Hellenistic Period
  - d. Middle Classical Period
  - e. Late Classical Period
8. Which of the following regions had the MOST significant influence on Greek culture during the Hellenistic Period?
  - a. Gaul
  - b. Iberia
  - c. Asia Minor
  - d. Roman Italy
  - e. northern Europe
9. Modern art historians' primary sources for Etruscan art are
  - a. major temples
  - b. rural villas
  - c. public baths
  - d. drawing schools
  - e. decorated tombs
10. The ancient Romans pioneered the use of
  - a. iron
  - b. bricks
  - c. concrete
  - d. marble
  - e. limestone

11. Why did Roman sculpture depart from naturalistic depictions of human figures?
  - a. Roman sculptors created idealized depictions that were in line with broader societal values.
  - b. Roman sculptors worked in mediums that made naturalistic depictions of human figures quite difficult.
  - c. Roman sculptors hoped to highlight Roman innovation through differences from Greek art.
  - d. Roman sculptors considered naturalistic depictions of the human figure to be offensive to the gods.
  - e. Roman sculptors did not have the talent to create naturalistic sculptures in the vein of the Greeks.
12. Which of the following art media are MOST closely associated with the Byzantine period?
  - a. mosaics
  - b. lithographs
  - c. frescoes
  - d. relief sculptures
  - e. freestanding sculptures
13. The dominant literary language in medieval western Europe was
  - a. Latin
  - b. French
  - c. German
  - d. English
  - e. Greek
14. Hiberno-Saxon refers to an artistic and cultural overlap of the English, Irish, and
  - a. Franks
  - b. Ostrogoths
  - c. Vikings
  - d. Visigoths
  - e. Vandals
15. Which of the following churches is an important example of Romanesque architecture?
  - a. Florence Cathedral
  - b. St. Peter's Basilica
  - c. Hagia Sofia
  - d. Saint-Sernin Basilica
  - e. Chartres Cathedral

1. Which of the following artists is MOST associated with the transition between the Gothic and Renaissance periods?
  - a. Giotto di Bondone
  - b. Lorenzo Ghiberti
  - c. Leonardo da Vinci
  - d. Caravaggio
  - e. Tintoretto
2. Which of the following statements does NOT express a change in European art during the Renaissance?
  - a. Artists developed and popularized linear perspective.
  - b. Artists prospered with support from secular patrons.
  - c. Artists depicted figures in a more unemotional manner.
  - d. Artists came to be recognized as intellectuals rather than artisans.
  - e. Artists drew major influence from classical antiquity.
3. Who designed the “Gates of Paradise”?
  - a. Filippo Brunelleschi
  - b. Giotto di Bondone
  - c. Lorenzo Ghiberti
  - d. Michelangelo di Buonarrotti
  - e. Botticelli
4. Which of the following artists FIRST popularized linear perspective?
  - a. Lorenzo Ghiberti
  - b. Giotto di Bondone
  - c. Tintoretto
  - d. Leonardo da Vinci
  - e. Masaccio
5. Donatello is best known for his
  - a. *David*
  - b. *The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse*
  - c. *Ecstasy of Saint Teresa*
  - d. *The Birth of Venus*
  - e. *The Tempest*
6. Michelangelo di Buonarrotti sculpted all the following statues EXCEPT
  - a. *Moses*
  - b. *The Bound Slave*
  - c. *School of Athens*
  - d. *The Dying Slave*
  - e. *David*
7. Leonardo da Vinci pioneered
  - a. chiaroscuro
  - b. sfumato
  - c. cangiante
  - d. aerial perspective
  - e. unione
8. Which of the following artists is BEST known for introducing nude statues to the Renaissance?
  - a. Donatello
  - b. El Greco
  - c. Masaccio
  - d. Tintoretto
  - e. Giorgione
9. Why was Michelangelo di Buonarrotti initially hesitant to accept the commission to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel?
  - a. Michelangelo had wanted to focus on sculpture.
  - b. The Reformation discouraged religious art.
  - c. Michelangelo had to collaborate with his rival, Raphael Sanzio.
  - d. The pope had canceled a previous commission.
  - e. Completing the commission would take several years.
10. Which of the following artists is BEST known for use of chiaroscuro?
  - a. Raphael Sanzio
  - b. Lorenzo Ghiberti
  - c. Donatello
  - d. Michelangelo di Buonarrotti
  - e. Tintoretto

11. How did *The Tempest* MOST revolutionize Renaissance art?
  - a. by featuring an allegorical story
  - b. by highlighting the landscape
  - c. by marking the beginning of the Mannerist style
  - d. by introducing chiaroscuro to the art scene
  - e. by detailing a scene from the Bible
12. Titian Vecelli was BEST known for his
  - a. portraits
  - b. animal paintings
  - c. sculptures
  - d. landscape paintings
  - e. still life paintings
13. Which of the following artists is MOST known for depictions of the Madonna?
  - a. Titian Vecelli
  - b. Masaccio
  - c. Giorgione
  - d. Raphael Sanzio
  - e. Michelangelo di Buonarrotti
14. How did the Reformation MOST affect Renaissance art?
  - a. It suppressed studies on linear and aerial perspective.
  - b. It pushed artists to use sfumato.
  - c. It inspired artists to seek commissions from the Catholic Church.
  - d. It encouraged artists to focus on secular themes.
  - e. It discouraged artists from using Mannerist techniques.
15. Which of the following artists is BEST known for his association with the Counter-Reformation?
  - a. Donatello
  - b. Raphael Sanzio
  - c. Giotto di Bondone
  - d. Filippo Brunelleschi
  - e. Dominikos Theotokopoulos



1. The Renaissance in Northern and Southern Europe differed in all the following ways EXCEPT that
  - a. artworks were smaller in the north
  - b. classical art heavily influenced southern artists
  - c. southern artists were more concerned with religious art
  - d. northern art was often more detailed
  - e. northern artists more frequently used oil paints
2. Matthias Grünewald is BEST known for art depicting
  - a. still life paintings
  - b. portraits
  - c. historical paintings
  - d. religious scenes
  - e. landscapes
3. The term “caravaggesque” refers to the use of
  - a. contrapposto
  - b. encaustic
  - c. linear perspective
  - d. chiaroscuro
  - e. sfumato
4. Who engraved *The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse*?
  - a. Gianlorenzo Bernini
  - b. Artemisia Gentileschi
  - c. Peter Paul Rubens
  - d. Albrecht Dürer
  - e. Matthias Grünewald
5. Hans Holbein the Younger was a court painter in
  - a. Italy
  - b. Germany
  - c. France
  - d. England
  - e. Spain
6. Which of the following statements is TRUE comparing the Baroque and the Renaissance?
  - a. Baroque art saw less influence from the Counter-Reformation
  - b. Renaissance artists witnessed more activity of the Church
  - c. Baroque artists put less emphasis on emotions
  - d. Renaissance artists saw conflicts of a larger scale
  - e. Baroque art was more dynamic than Renaissance art
7. Who painted the *Isenheim Altarpiece*?
  - a. Gianlorenzo Bernini
  - b. Matthias Grünewald
  - c. Caravaggio
  - d. Albrecht Dürer
  - e. Hans Holbein the Younger
8. Why did several patrons reject Caravaggio’s works?
  - a. Caravaggio distorted figures for comedic effect
  - b. The paintings depicted religious figures and other individuals as threadbare garments
  - c. Caravaggio gave more attention to certain members of group portraits than others
  - d. Caravaggio showcased Impressionist themes
  - e. the Academy often exhibited the paintings
9. Artemisia Gentileschi is BEST known for
  - a. popularizing aerial perspective
  - b. her landscape paintings
  - c. inventing encaustic
  - d. her frescos
  - e. her religious art
10. Who created *Ecstasy of Saint Teresa*?
  - a. Gianlorenzo Bernini
  - b. Peter Paul Rubens
  - c. Artemisia Gentileschi
  - d. Matthias Grünewald
  - e. Diego Velázquez

11. Which of the following Baroque artists came from Northern Europe?
  - a. Caravaggio
  - b. Botticelli
  - c. Gianlorenzo Bernini
  - d. Peter Paul Rubens
  - e. Raphael
12. What was King Louis XIV's nickname?
  - a. "the Iron King"
  - b. "the Fearless"
  - c. "the Universal Spider"
  - d. "the Sun King"
  - e. "the Enlightened"
13. Which monarch approved the creation of the *Salon*?
  - a. King Philip IV
  - b. Catherine the Great
  - c. Empress Maria Theresa
  - d. King George III
  - e. King Louis XIV
14. For Diego Velázquez painted for
  - a. King George III
  - b. King Philip IV
  - c. King Louis XIV
  - d. Peter the Great
  - e. Empress Maria Theresa
15. Diego Velázquez MOST influenced
  - a. Impressionism
  - b. Realism
  - c. Neoclassicism
  - d. Art Nouveau
  - e. Modernism

1. The Baroque style MAINLY focused on portraying
  - a. court life
  - b. opulence
  - c. gaiety
  - d. romance
  - e. emotions
2. Who developed the fête galante genre of painting?
  - a. Jacques Louis David
  - b. Jean-Antoine Watteau
  - c. Francois Boucher
  - d. Honore Fragonard
  - e. Jean Dominique Ingres
3. Who MOST influenced the works of Honore Fragonard?
  - a. Francois Boucher
  - b. Jean-Antoine Watteau
  - c. Jean Dominique Ingres
  - d. Eugene Delacroix
  - e. Jacques-Louis David
4. Which historical event MOST coincided with the development of Neoclassicism?
  - a. the French Revolution of 1789
  - b. the American Revolution
  - c. the Industrial Revolution
  - d. the Napoleonic Wars
  - e. the French and Indian War
5. Which branch of philosophy MOST influenced Neoclassicism?
  - a. empiricism
  - b. existentialism
  - c. Enlightenment
  - d. poststructuralism
  - e. transcendentalism
6. How did Jacques Louis David's paintings for Napoleon Bonaparte differ from his earlier works?
  - a. He previously painted more exotic themes, but his paintings for Napoleon Bonaparte focused on historical events.
  - b. His earlier paintings were similar to his teacher's style, but the ones he painted for Napoleon Bonaparte were more original.
  - c. His earlier paintings were more realistic, but his paintings for Napoleon Bonaparte were romanticized.
  - d. His earlier paintings used sharper outlines, whereas his paintings for Napoleon Bonaparte used a vaguer form.
  - e. He previously championed republican virtues, but his paintings for Napoleon Bonaparte were akin to propaganda.
7. Jean Dominique Ingres's rival worked in the style of
  - a. Romanticism
  - b. Realism
  - c. Rococo
  - d. Baroque
  - e. Neoclassicism
8. The Baroque style and the Romantic style shared an emphasis on
  - a. emotion
  - b. rationality
  - c. nature
  - d. history
  - e. imagination
9. Realism can be considered a reaction to
  - a. Expressionism
  - b. Neoclassicism
  - c. Baroque
  - d. Impressionism
  - e. Rococo

10. Which Realist artwork caused outrage at the Salon?
  - a. *The Potato Eaters*
  - b. *The Stonebreakers*
  - c. *Luncheon on the Grass*
  - d. *The Painter's Studio*
  - e. *The Night Watch*
11. Impressionism arose out of disillusionment with
  - a. the Second World War
  - b. industrialism
  - c. colonialism
  - d. consumerism
  - e. academic painting
12. Who is considered the FIRST Impressionist?
  - a. Camille Pissarro
  - b. Claude Monet
  - c. Vincent Van Gogh
  - d. Edouard Manet
  - e. Alfred Sisley
13. Why was *Luncheon on the Grass* scandalous?
  - a. It had no relation to classical subject matter.
  - b. It featured a nude woman surrounded by clothed men.
  - c. It lacked the use of clear form.
  - d. It portrayed its subjects too realistically.
  - e. It directly mocked the Salon.
14. Who painted the artwork that is the namesake of the Impressionist movement?
  - a. Paul Cezanne
  - b. Camille Pissarro
  - c. Claude Monet
  - d. Alfred Sisley
  - e. Edouard Monet
15. Impressionist artists applied new scientific knowledge related to
  - a. paper production
  - b. perspective
  - c. printmaking
  - d. optical mixing
  - e. shadows

1. How did Paul Cézanne modify Impressionist painting practices?
  - a. He used stippling to blur objects.
  - b. He created impasto surfaces on his oil works.
  - c. He distorted shapes for emotional impact.
  - d. He structured his compositions in terms of form.
  - e. He eliminated the need for distinct planes.
2. Which of the following elements MOST unifies Post-Impressionism?
  - a. space
  - b. color
  - c. shape
  - d. line
  - e. texture
3. Who painted *Night Café*?
  - a. Georges Braque
  - b. Vincent van Gogh
  - c. Edvard Munch
  - d. Marcel Duchamp
  - e. Georges Seurat
4. Before his art career, Paul Gauguin was a(n)
  - a. stockbroker
  - b. accountant
  - c. surgeon
  - d. machinist
  - e. sailor
5. How did the invention of the camera affect the art world?
  - a. Artists attempted to imitate the camera's verité.
  - b. Artists gave up expressing complex emotions in their work.
  - c. Artists eventually moved away from realism.
  - d. Artists turned toward Romanticism.
  - e. Artists pivoted to creating collages instead of paintings.
6. The Pre-Raphaelites primarily responded to the
  - a. Sanitary Revolution
  - b. Industrial Revolution
  - c. American Civil War
  - d. First World War
  - e. Enlightenment
7. With which of the following art movements is Henri Matisse MOST associated?
  - a. Die Brücke
  - b. Dada
  - c. Bauhaus
  - d. Fauvism
  - e. Cubism
8. Which of the following artists contributed to the De Stijl movement?
  - a. Emil Nolde
  - b. Kazimir Malevich
  - c. Marcel Duchamp
  - d. Vasily Kandinsky
  - e. Piet Mondrian
9. How did the Armory Show affect American art?
  - a. It pressured American artists to create Pop Art.
  - b. It introduced Americans to non-Western art.
  - c. It acquainted Americans with modern art movements.
  - d. It discouraged American artists from exhibiting works on the international stage.
  - e. It encouraged American artists to outperform Soviet artists.
10. Which of the following works belongs in the Dadaist movement?
  - a. Brancusi's *The Kiss*
  - b. Rauschenberg's *Monogram*
  - c. Picasso's *Les Femmes d'Alger (O. J. R. M.)*
  - d. Mondrian's *Broadway Boogie Woogie*
  - e. Duchamp's *Fountain*

11. Which of the following artists is MOST associated with Surrealism?
  - a. Marcel Duchamp
  - b. Pablo Picasso
  - c. Kazimir Malevich
  - d. Emil Nolde
  - e. René Magritte
12. For which of the following types of works is Marcel Duchamp BEST known?
  - a. performance art
  - b. ready-mades
  - c. architectural designs
  - d. Color Field paintings
  - e. De Stijl canvases
13. Which of the following artists served on the faculty of the Bauhaus?
  - a. Emil Nolde
  - b. Edvard Munch
  - c. Ernst Ludwig Kirchner
  - d. Vasily Kandinsky
  - e. Josef Albers
14. Cubism was MOST associated with theories of
  - a. mathematics
  - b. alchemy
  - c. linguistics
  - d. psychology
  - e. astrology
15. The Pre-Raphaelites MOST strongly influenced
  - a. Minimalism
  - b. Pop Art
  - c. Art Nouveau
  - d. Expressionism
  - e. Bauhaus

1. To where did the center for the international art world shift after World War II?
  - a. Paris
  - b. London
  - c. Los Angeles
  - d. Quebec
  - e. New York
2. Art that addressed World War II was often
  - a. commercialized
  - b. violent
  - c. existential
  - d. propagandistic
  - e. experimental
3. Whose dictum did Abstract Expressionist artists follow?
  - a. Pollock's
  - b. Kandinsky's
  - c. Greenberg's
  - d. Rosenberg's
  - e. Kline's
4. Which of the following artists was known for creating "combines"?
  - a. Lee Krasner
  - b. Robert Rauschenberg
  - c. Josef Albers
  - d. Franz Kline
  - e. Jasper Johns
5. Which statement BEST explains were 1950s New York art critics powerful?
  - a. Critics chose which view of art itself to promote.
  - b. Critics only paid artists whose work was satisfactory.
  - c. Prices for each work were set by a critic.
  - d. Critics were primarily wealthy patrons.
  - e. Artists required critic approval to exhibit their work.
6. Which of the following artists painted using stencils?
  - a. Roy Lichtenstein
  - b. Robert Indiana
  - c. Jasper Johns
  - d. Andy Warhol
  - e. Dan Flavin
7. Which of the following art movements depicted subject matter in sharp focus?
  - a. Pop Art
  - b. Abstract Expressionism
  - c. Photorealism
  - d. Postmodernism
  - e. Minimalism
8. Hard-edge painting developed with the invention of
  - a. standardized brushes
  - b. tempera paints
  - c. projectors
  - d. gouache
  - e. airbrushes
9. Which of the following changes is MOST associated with the artworld of the 1970s?
  - a. use of international art markets to launder money
  - b. renewed interest in rural and outsider artists
  - c. the rejection of figural representation
  - d. the creation of large-scale and temporary artworks
  - e. a return to formalism
10. For which of the following types of art was Christo known?
  - a. Postmodernism
  - b. Photorealism
  - c. Earthworks
  - d. Pop Art
  - e. Minimalism

11. To execute large projects in collaboration with her partner, Jeanne-Claude was responsible for

- a. public representation
- b. logistics
- c. supervision
- d. design
- e. financials

12. Performance Art, by nature, is

- a. modish
- b. transitory
- c. low brow
- d. idle
- e. disruptive

13. How do the Guerrilla Girls conceal their identity?

- a. hiring actors to represent them
- b. only working during the night
- c. speaking using a voice modulator
- d. refusing to appear before crowds
- e. wearing masks in public

14. Which of the following buildings contains a specific retaliation against Bauhaus architecture?

- a. Chrysler Building
- b. U.S. Bank Tower
- c. Empire State Building
- d. AT&T Building
- e. Wilshire Grand Center

15. Postmodernist art is BEST described as

- a. subversive towards society
- b. a reaction to globalization
- c. varied in form and style
- d. an exaggeration of Modernism
- e. a return to traditional elements



1. Which of the following dynasties is considered China's golden age?
  - a. Han
  - b. Tang
  - c. Qin
  - d. Sui
  - e. Song
2. Which of the following emperors had sculptures of his entire army buried alongside him?
  - a. the Emperor of Qin
  - b. the Emperor of Sui
  - c. the Emperor of Tang
  - d. the Emperor of Han
  - e. the Emperor of Song
3. Which of the following ancient civilizations influenced images of Buddha in India?
  - a. Rome
  - b. Babylon
  - c. Greece
  - d. Sumer
  - e. Egypt
4. Of the following countries, which has the greatest linguistic diversity?
  - a. Greece
  - b. Russia
  - c. Japan
  - d. China
  - e. India
5. Which of the following religions influenced the art of ancient China, India, and Japan?
  - a. Islam
  - b. Christianity
  - c. Hinduism
  - d. Sikhism
  - e. Buddhism
6. After a group of artists returned from France, Japanese artists adopted European art techniques such as
  - a. sfumato
  - b. cubism
  - c. linear perspective
  - d. an overhead viewpoint
  - e. flat areas of color
7. Which of the following civilizations MOST influenced the Yoruba cultural group?
  - a. Greece
  - b. Mali
  - c. Nok
  - d. Egypt
  - e. Songhai
8. In which of the following countries would you most likely find a Benin artifact?
  - a. the United States
  - b. Mali
  - c. India
  - d. Russia
  - e. Nigeria
9. Which of the following art forms most often preserved Polynesian body arts before the invention of photography?
  - a. etchings
  - b. lithographs
  - c. engravings
  - d. paintings
  - e. models
10. One of the Asmat tribe's cultural symbols is a decorated red, black, and white
  - a. spear
  - b. shield
  - c. axe
  - d. bow
  - e. sword
11. Located in Jerusalem, one of the oldest and most famous examples of Islamic architecture is the
  - a. Lotfollah mosque
  - b. Jameh mosque
  - c. Dome of the Rock
  - d. Basilica
  - e. Alhambra

12. All of the following facts about Islamic art and architecture are true EXCEPT that
- most Islamic art is figurative
  - beautiful copies of the Koran are among the most valued Islamic artworks
  - the qibla wall of a mosque must face toward Mecca
  - copies of Koran holders are among the most valued Islamic artworks
  - calligraphy is found on many Islamic artworks
13. Which of the following structures is a North American pyramid?
- Pyramid of Teti
  - Pyramid of Djoser
  - the Red Pyramid
  - Pyramid of the Sun
  - Pyramid of Merikare
14. All of the following reasons contributed greatly to the loss of art in places such as Africa, Oceania, and the Americas EXCEPT that
- Europeans saw many of the works as pagan and destroyed them
  - artists did not use effective preservation techniques
  - objects were destroyed during the fights of European nations
  - many objects were taken as single artifacts and the context around them was lost
  - Europeans did not see the objects as art and so only a few works were kept for museums
15. Most artifacts from the Americas are from, at most, the last
- 3,500 years
  - 1,000 years
  - 3,000 years
  - 2,000 years
  - 1,500 years

1. Curving lines create feelings of
  - a. activity
  - b. chaos
  - c. violence
  - d. awe
  - e. stability
2. Why PRIMARILY did Medieval churches have high, arched ceilings?
  - a. to direct the eye upward
  - b. to support the weight of the roof
  - c. to reinforce the Church's prominence
  - d. to accommodate more stained-glass windows
  - e. to create a sense of peace
3. The use of shading, foreshortening, and perspective can all create the illusion of
  - a. space
  - b. form
  - c. rhythm
  - d. texture
  - e. balance
4. Sculptures that project strongly from a surface are said to be in
  - a. sharp relief
  - b. free relief
  - c. high relief
  - d. bold relief
  - e. bas relief
5. How does the use of aerial perspective affect the color of objects that are far away?
  - a. They appear warmer.
  - b. They appear to create more contrast.
  - c. They appear more saturated.
  - d. They appear darker.
  - e. They appear more neutral.
6. Which era's paintings frequently feature black and white checkerboard floors?
  - a. Romantic
  - b. Medieval
  - c. Renaissance
  - d. Baroque
  - e. Rococo
7. Who developed the concepts that underly the color wheel?
  - a. Lorenzo Ghiberti
  - b. Georges Seurat
  - c. Filippo Brunelleschi
  - d. Isaac Newton
  - e. Galileo Galilei
8. Which term is synonymous with the lightness or darkness of a color?
  - a. hue
  - b. value
  - c. neutrality
  - d. tone
  - e. intensity
9. Which of the following colors is the MOST intense?
  - a. violet
  - b. green
  - c. orange
  - d. blue
  - e. brown
10. Optical color considers the
  - a. aesthetic impact of a color
  - b. effects of special lighting on a color
  - c. true appearance of a color
  - d. emotional impact of the color
  - e. shadows created by a color
11. In painting, the term rhythm is MOST associated with
  - a. value
  - b. balance
  - c. pattern
  - d. proportion
  - e. texture
12. The smallest unit of pattern is
  - a. element
  - b. shape
  - c. motif
  - d. figure
  - e. form

13. Most formal styles of architecture employ
  - a. asymmetry
  - b. inverted symmetry
  - c. approximate symmetry
  - d. radial symmetry
  - e. exact symmetry
14. When were the standards for the relative sizes of parts of the human face and body developed?
  - a. the Baroque Era
  - b. the Classical Period
  - c. the Renaissance
  - d. the Realist Movement
  - e. the Medieval Era
15. By standard rules of proportion, how tall is the ideal human figure?
  - a. six and one-half heads
  - b. eight heads
  - c. seven and one-half heads
  - d. six heads
  - e. seven heads

1. Today, most artists draw on
  - a. paper
  - b. walls
  - c. stone
  - d. bark
  - e. vellum
2. An artist desiring a thin, light line will use
  - a. crayon
  - b. a felt-tip pen
  - c. charcoal
  - d. a hard pencil
  - e. pastel
3. Ink can be diluted to create a
  - a. hue
  - b. pigment
  - c. glaze
  - d. blend
  - e. wash
4. Which of the following media is more durable than pastels but has similar blending properties?
  - a. gouache
  - b. ink
  - c. chalk
  - d. crayon
  - e. colored pencil
5. Which of the following types of art is NOT made through a similar process?
  - a. relief print
  - b. screen print
  - c. lithograph
  - d. intaglio print
  - e. pictograph
6. Etching and engraving are similar in that both processes
  - a. force ink into the grooves of a metal plate
  - b. involve cutting into the surface of a matrix
  - c. use wax to create the printed design
  - d. cause the printed area to rise above the paper's surface
  - e. require a plate to be immersed in acid
7. Which of the following processes is an example of relief printmaking?
  - a. drawing
  - b. engraving
  - c. stamping
  - d. etching
  - e. embossing
8. All of the following materials can be used in lithography EXCEPT
  - a. wax
  - b. iron
  - c. stone
  - d. zinc
  - e. aluminum
9. Why might lithography be more popular than other methods of engraving?
  - a. Creating a lithograph is relatively inexpensive.
  - b. It takes little time to develop a lithograph.
  - c. The process is straightforward.
  - d. Lithograph plates are abundantly available.
  - e. It requires no professional training.
10. Which of the following materials allows paint to adhere to a surface?
  - a. binder
  - b. pigment
  - c. solvent
  - d. slip
  - e. glaze
11. To create a fresco, powdered pigment is mixed with
  - a. concrete
  - b. putty
  - c. sealant
  - d. plaster
  - e. spackle

12. Which of the following substances does tempera traditionally use as a binder?
- latex
  - wax
  - egg
  - linseed oil
  - epoxy
13. Oil paint applied in thick layers or lumps results in
- impasto
  - encaustic
  - relief
  - hatching
  - shading
14. Which of the following types of paint was developed MOST recently?
- oil
  - tempera
  - acrylic
  - gouache
  - watercolor
15. How did the invention of photography influence the art world?
- It replaced realistic painting as an art form.
  - It caused Realism painters to make their art look hyper-real.
  - Many artists flocked to it as a new easy but legitimate art form.
  - It pushed painters to explore completely new styles.
  - It caused the rise of performance art because it provided a way to document events.

1. The chiseling away of a stone sculpture is an example of
  - a. modeling
  - b. removing
  - c. casting
  - d. construction
  - e. carving
2. Which of the following art procedures is an example of modeling?
  - a. original stone chiseled from a sculpture
  - b. hardened plaster turned into mold
  - c. clay added to the surface of an object
  - d. lines incised on a wooden plate
  - e. molten wax fused with hot irons
3. In cast form, the original form is
  - a. hardened in clay
  - b. filled with wax
  - c. merged with metal
  - d. glued to wood
  - e. encased in plaster
4. Which of the following types of art is MOST commonly considered to be a form of sculpture?
  - a. environmental
  - b. encaustic
  - c. performance
  - d. collage
  - e. pottery
5. Joseph Cornell was notable for
  - a. developing wind-powered mobiles
  - b. creating nonwestern cultural masks
  - c. incorporating theater tickets into his collage
  - d. filling open boxes with symbolic objects
  - e. combining silkscreen images with paint
6. In which of the following forms clay MOST shaped and then stacked to create different vessels?
  - a. cylinder
  - b. cone
  - c. coil
  - d. rod
  - e. sphere
7. Slip refers to
  - a. rough paper
  - b. thick glass
  - c. melted wax
  - d. liquid clay
  - e. smooth stone
8. Which of the following functions is the MOST important use of the kiln in pottery?
  - a. filtering the materials in the clay
  - b. air-drying the clay form
  - c. applying a glaze melt to the clay
  - d. removing remaining moisture out of the clay
  - e. softening the texture of the clay
9. Glassblowing allowed for the
  - a. creation of glass vessels
  - b. addition of minerals to glass
  - c. development of stained glass
  - d. increased availability of silica glass
  - e. rise of glass windows in homes
10. Architecture is BEST defined as the
  - a. development of new construction materials
  - b. advancement of construction equipment and technology
  - c. progression of the construction of human shelters
  - d. study of ancient construction techniques
  - e. art of designing and constructing buildings
11. The Greek Parthenon is an example of
  - a. dome-based construction
  - b. buttress construction
  - c. arch-based construction
  - d. post-and-lintel construction
  - e. organic construction
12. Antoni Gaudi's architectural style can BEST be described as
  - a. organic
  - b. elementary
  - c. classical
  - d. radical
  - e. rigid

13. The Church's role in the art world during the Medieval period can BEST be described as a(n)
- a. major limiter of new art techniques
  - b. public advocate of art of minority religions
  - c. significant patron of the classical arts
  - d. neutral intermediary in art exchanges
  - e. notable supporter of the creation of novel art forms
14. Which of the following countries became the center of the art world following the 1913 Armory Show?
- a. Japan
  - b. Switzerland
  - c. France
  - d. United States
  - e. United Kingdom
15. Which of the following elements is NOT considered to be a formal quality of art?
- a. color
  - b. shape
  - c. line
  - d. pattern
  - e. texture



1. In the early seventeenth century, Puritans used portraiture to
  - a. make political commentary
  - b. adorn their places of worship
  - c. reinforce the social hierarchy
  - d. understand their surroundings
  - e. record family lineages
2. The Puritans associated religious painting in their places of worship with
  - a. freedom
  - b. excess
  - c. restraint
  - d. prosperity
  - e. empathy
3. According to the Calvinist doctrine of prosperity, God rewarded hardworking people with
  - a. a peaceful afterlife
  - b. opportunities to serve
  - c. material wealth
  - d. heavenly love
  - e. fertile land
4. Which style of portraiture did Puritan painters favor?
  - a. Old Style
  - b. Elizabethan
  - c. Grand Manner
  - d. Classical
  - e. Romantic
5. Whose paintings inspired the Grand Manner style of portraiture?
  - a. John Smibert
  - b. Anthony van Dyck
  - c. John Freake
  - d. Benjamin West
  - e. John Singleton Copley
6. What was a defining feature of colonial folk portraiture?
  - a. flat composition
  - b. bright colors
  - c. naturalistic landscapes
  - d. vigorous brushstrokes
  - e. flowing lines
7. Elizabethan portraiture focused MOST on
  - a. naturalistic landscapes
  - b. religious iconography
  - c. court paintings
  - d. idealistic facial features
  - e. costume details
8. *John Freake and Elizabeth Freake and Baby Mary* could be BEST described as
  - a. pendant portraits
  - b. inscapes
  - c. self-portraits
  - d. samplers
  - e. frontispieces
9. *John Freake and Elizabeth Freake and Baby Mary* demonstrated the
  - a. religious devotion of the subjects
  - b. romantic relationship of the sitters
  - c. linkage between religion and the afterlife
  - d. futility of material wealth
  - e. virtues of parenthood
10. What was John Freake's profession?
  - a. lawyer
  - b. limner
  - c. blacksmith
  - d. farmer
  - e. cooper
11. In *Elizabeth Freake and Baby Mary*, the wife does NOT wear
  - a. leather gloves
  - b. a garnet bracelet
  - c. a pearl necklace
  - d. delicate lace
  - e. a gold ring
12. From which country would the material in the wife's bracelet in *Elizabeth Freake and Baby Mary* have been imported?
  - a. India
  - b. China
  - c. Mexico
  - d. England
  - e. Spain

13. Which aspect of Thomas Smith's *Self-Portrait* demonstrates his wealth?
- a. the elaborate cuffs on his wrists
  - b. the china on the desk
  - c. the velvet coat decorated with buttons
  - d. the lace around his neck
  - e. the window with a seascape view
14. In Thomas Smith's *Self-Portrait*, the subject's hand rests on a
- a. painting
  - b. skull
  - c. teapot
  - d. clock
  - e. book
15. Which artist painted *The Bermuda Group* (*Dean Berkeley and his Entourage*)?
- a. Robert Edge Pine
  - b. Francois Boucher
  - c. John Singleton Copley
  - d. John Smibert
  - e. Benjamin West

1. Where was John Singleton Copley born?
  - a. Boston
  - b. New York City
  - c. Philadelphia
  - d. Providence
  - e. Baltimore
2. How did John Singleton Copley learn to paint?
  - a. He traveled to England for training.
  - b. He apprenticed under John Smibert.
  - c. He taught himself.
  - d. He worked in his father's workshop.
  - e. He attended a local art school.
3. John Singleton Copley's *Boy with a Squirrel* features Copley's
  - a. sister
  - b. stepson
  - c. father
  - d. half-brother
  - e. mother
4. In his early career, John Singleton Copley PRIMARILY painted
  - a. histories
  - b. portraits
  - c. still lifes
  - d. non-figural ornaments
  - e. rural landscapes
5. What did Paul Revere's father do for a living?
  - a. He was a political activist.
  - b. He was a silversmith.
  - c. He was a wealthy merchant.
  - d. He fought in the army.
  - e. He owned a shipping wharf.
6. Why PRIMARILY did England pass the Stamp Act of 1765?
  - a. to incite political unrest
  - b. to stop circulation of revolutionary material
  - c. to bring in more revenue
  - d. to crush the local economy
  - e. to punish colonists' involvement in the Boston Tea Party
7. John Singleton Copley's *Paul Revere* was FIRST lent to
  - a. the Paul Revere House
  - b. the Bunker Hill Museum
  - c. the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
  - d. Faneuil Hall
  - e. the Metropolitan Museum of Art
8. Paul Revere's teapots exploded in popularity MOST directly after the
  - a. Tea Act
  - b. Boston Tea Party
  - c. Revolutionary War
  - d. Stamp Act
  - e. Boston Massacre
9. From where did Paul Revere source the silver for his teapots?
  - a. England
  - b. Mexico
  - c. Canada
  - d. France
  - e. Spain
10. Paul Revere's fame took hold after the publication of a
  - a. song
  - b. poem
  - c. news story
  - d. painting
  - e. book
11. How does "Paul Revere's Ride" depart from the truth?
  - a. He did not warn citizens of incoming British soldiers.
  - b. He did not travel alone.
  - c. He was not part of the Sons of Liberty.
  - d. He did not travel by horse.
  - e. He was not detained by British forces.
12. Which aspect of John Singleton Copley's *Paul Revere* MOST gives an immediacy to the painting?
  - a. the formality of Revere's dress
  - b. Revere's expressive gesture
  - c. the work tools on the table
  - d. Revere's direct gaze
  - e. Revere's grip on the teapot

13. Which aspect of John Singleton Copley's *Paul Revere* is LEAST naturalistic?
- the gleaming silver teapot
  - the wig on Revere's head
  - the reflection of Revere's fingers
  - the polished tabletop
  - the wrinkled cotton of Revere's clothes
14. Britain's Townshend Acts did NOT tax
- oil
  - tea
  - paper
  - silver
  - glass
15. How is *Paul Revere* MOST different from John Singleton Copley's other works?
- It features a well-known subject.
  - It is overtly political.
  - It focuses on the nobility of work.
  - It employs naturalism.
  - It uses a different medium.

1. Where was Phillis Wheatley born?
  - a. Namibia
  - b. Kenya
  - c. Liberia
  - d. Gambia
  - e. South Africa
2. How was Phillis Wheatley's experience as an enslaved person atypical?
  - a. She raised a family.
  - b. She worked in the house.
  - c. She lived in the house.
  - d. She received an education.
  - e. She was paid for her work.
3. Phillis Wheatley published her first poem in a newspaper from
  - a. Rhode Island
  - b. Vermont
  - c. New York
  - d. Pennsylvania
  - e. Massachusetts
4. To whom did Phillis Wheatley dedicate her first book?
  - a. preacher
  - b. enslaver
  - c. favorite author
  - d. patron
  - e. mother
5. Phillis Wheatley's *Liberty and Peace, A Poem* commemorates
  - a. the evangelical movement
  - b. the Abolitionist movement
  - c. the Boston Tea Party
  - d. the Revolutionary War
  - e. her emancipation
6. Who asked Phillis Wheatley to meet him in Cambridge?
  - a. Benjamin Franklin
  - b. George Washington
  - c. Sir Brook Watson
  - d. Alexander Hamilton
  - e. John Singleton Copley
7. Who printed *Portrait of Phillis Wheatley*?
  - a. Scipio Moorhead
  - b. Josiah Wedgwood
  - c. John Singleton Copley
  - d. Paul Revere
  - e. Archibald Bell
8. Who designed the 1787 medallion "Am I Not a Man and a Brother"?
  - a. Scipio Moorhead
  - b. John Avery
  - c. Olaudah Equiano
  - d. Archibald Bell
  - e. Josiah Wedgwood
9. Like *Portrait of Phillis Wheatley*, John Singleton Copley's portrait of Dorothy Quincy features the subject
  - a. posing in a passive position
  - b. gazing off into the distance
  - c. bringing pen to paper
  - d. completing domestic chores
  - e. languishing for freedom
10. Whom did Dorothy Quincy marry?
  - a. John Hancock
  - b. John Peters
  - c. John Singleton Copley
  - d. Scipio Moorhead
  - e. John Avery
11. Which aspect of *Portrait of Phillis Wheatley* symbolizes the restrictions placed on Wheatley's aspirations?
  - a. Wheatley's passive position
  - b. the bracelet around her neck
  - c. the blank piece of paper
  - d. Wheatley's gaze upward into the distance
  - e. the oval frame

12. Phillis Wheatley's poem dedicated to Scipio Moorhead suggests that
- poetry offers an escape from reality
  - enslaved people were not that different than their enslavers
  - enslaved people share a common history
  - freedom could be earned through education
  - artists and writers could work together to enlighten the public
13. In *Portrait of Phillis Wheatley*, the subject wears a
- day dress
  - nightgown
  - button-up shirt
  - waistcoat
  - brunswick
14. *Portrait of Phillis Wheatley* does NOT feature a(n)
- book
  - apron
  - tri-corner hat
  - quill pen
  - blank piece of paper
15. Who was the first governor of Massachusetts?
- John Hancock
  - Benjamin Franklin
  - George Washington
  - John Wheatley
  - Alexander Hamilton

1. MOST eighteenth-century American girls learned to write through
  - a. weaving cloth
  - b. copying Scripture
  - c. attending school
  - d. practicing embroidery
  - e. keeping household accounts
2. A piece of needlework displaying various stitches in embroidery is called a(n)
  - a. bobbin
  - b. darn
  - c. sampler
  - d. loom
  - e. afghan
3. Which of the following colors does NOT appear in *The First, Second, and Last Scene of Mortality*?
  - a. gold
  - b. red
  - c. black
  - d. brown
  - e. green
4. *The First, Second, and Last Scene of Mortality* depicts a colonial room in
  - a. Connecticut
  - b. Vermont
  - c. New Hampshire
  - d. Delaware
  - e. Massachusetts
5. Both *The First, Second, and Last Scene of Mortality* and *Sojourn* explore
  - a. women in domestic settings
  - b. the connection between wealth and status
  - c. the importance of motherhood
  - d. the role of art in female identity
  - e. the cycles of a woman's life
6. The male in the framed painting in *The First, Second, and Last Scene of Mortality* wears
  - a. medieval garb
  - b. a knitted suit
  - c. iron-clad armor
  - d. breeches
  - e. a waistcoat
7. In the center of *The First, Second, and Last Scene of Mortality*, the subject is
  - a. caring for a baby
  - b. leaning against a wall
  - c. drinking tea
  - d. reading a book
  - e. working on art
8. Which common mourning practice is depicted in *The First, Second, and Last Scene of Mortality*?
  - a. burning a stick of sage
  - b. throwing dirt on the coffin
  - c. tolling of the bell
  - d. dressing in black
  - e. covering mirrors on the wall
9. Which of the following aspects of *The First, Second, and Last Scene of Mortality* LEAST reveals the subject's social class?
  - a. tea table
  - b. mirror
  - c. windows
  - d. coffin
  - e. floor coverings
10. The acknowledgment of death in *The First, Second and Last Scene of Mortality* recalls a Puritan portrait of
  - a. Henry Scougal
  - b. John Bunyan
  - c. Stephen Charnock
  - d. Thomas Smith
  - e. William Perkins
11. Where was Prudence Punderson born?
  - a. Georgia
  - b. New Hampshire
  - c. Connecticut
  - d. Vermont
  - e. Massachusetts

12. Which contemporary artist used *The First, Second, and Last Scene of Mortality* as inspiration for an installation piece?
- a. Yayoi Kusama
  - b. Ai Weiwei
  - c. Judy Chicago
  - d. Kiki Smith
  - e. Doris Salcedo
13. Which museum hosted the 2010 installation *Sojourn*?
- a. the Walker Art Center
  - b. the Tate Museum
  - c. the Whitney Museum of American Art
  - d. the Brooklyn Museum of Art
  - e. the Metropolitan Museum of Art
14. Why did Prudence Punderson move to Long Island in 1778?
- a. to help the war effort
  - b. to elope with her husband
  - c. to escape the rising tension
  - d. to take up domestic work
  - e. to attend an art school
15. The signature on the bottom of *The First, Second, and Last Scene of Mortality* reveals the work's
- a. artist
  - b. sponsor
  - c. setting
  - d. title
  - e. date



1. Joseph Wright was a(n)
  - a. embroider
  - b. cooper
  - c. painter
  - d. poet
  - e. sculptor
2. Patience Wright's parents were
  - a. Methodists
  - b. Quakers
  - c. Baptists
  - d. Mennonites
  - e. Amish
3. Why did Patience Wright move to New York?
  - a. to attend school
  - b. to support her family's farm
  - c. to raise a family
  - d. to expand her business
  - e. to follow her husband
4. Why were Patience Wright's wax sculptures exhibited at fairs instead of salons or galleries?
  - a. Her radical politics made her an outcast.
  - b. Her works were not good enough.
  - c. Wax sculpture was not considered fine art.
  - d. Wax sculpture was not popular enough.
  - e. Only male artists could submit works to galleries.
5. Patience Wright did NOT sculpt
  - a. Reverend Whitfield
  - b. Paul Revere
  - c. Benjamin West
  - d. King George
  - e. Benjamin Franklin
6. Why do few of Patience Wright's wax sculptures remain?
  - a. They were destroyed in a fire.
  - b. They were made from a delicate medium.
  - c. They have been lost over time.
  - d. They were raided by British soldiers.
  - e. Museums refuse to put them on display.
7. Patience Wright's sculpture of Sir William Pitt can be found in
  - a. the Tate Museum
  - b. Westminster Abbey
  - c. the British Museum
  - d. the Canterbury Cathedral
  - e. the National Gallery
8. How did Patience Wright assist the colonists during the Revolutionary War?
  - a. She passed notes inside her wax sculptures.
  - b. She carried out a commission of monuments.
  - c. She sent ammunition to her sisters.
  - d. She housed patriots.
  - e. She decoded secret British transmissions.
9. Whom did Robert Edge Pine paint in London?
  - a. Benjamin Franklin
  - b. King George III
  - c. George Washington
  - d. Mary Ball Washington
  - e. Benjamin West
10. The subject's facial expression in Robert Edge Pine's *Patience Lovell Wright* could be BEST described as
  - a. wistful
  - b. brooding
  - c. provoked
  - d. absent
  - e. intense
11. Which aspect of Patience Wright's work was the most unusual?
  - a. her method of heating wax
  - b. her choice of subjects
  - c. her sculptures' sizes
  - d. her attention to detail
  - e. her use of direct impressions
12. Patience Wright's process of wax sculpture evokes the experience of
  - a. giving birth
  - b. playing sports
  - c. cooking
  - d. reuniting with a loved one
  - e. aging

13. Which of the following reasons LEAST explains why wax sculptures have not received significant art historical study?
- a. The medium is relatively new.
  - b. The medium is extremely fragile.
  - c. Many of them have been destroyed.
  - d. They are associated with popular entertainment.
  - e. They are not considered fine art.
14. Whose name is associated with a worldwide chain of wax museums?
- a. Wendy Mayer
  - b. Patience Wright
  - c. Auguste Rodin
  - d. Madame Tussaud
  - e. Phillipe Curtius
15. Where was Patience Wright born?
- a. Connecticut
  - b. New Hampshire
  - c. Pennsylvania
  - d. New Jersey
  - e. Massachusetts

1. Gilbert Scott's father was an immigrant from
  - a. Germany
  - b. Denmark
  - c. Scotland
  - d. Ireland
  - e. England
2. At a young age, Gilbert Stuart apprenticed with a
  - a. sculptor
  - b. saddler
  - c. limner
  - d. blacksmith
  - e. cooper
3. Who served as a mentor and advisor to Gilbert Stuart in London?
  - a. John Singleton Copley
  - b. John Hayter
  - c. Thomas Webster
  - d. Benjamin West
  - e. Robert Edge Pine
4. Which art movement does Gilbert Stuart's brushwork in *The Skater* recall?
  - a. Impressionism
  - b. Neoclassicism
  - c. Realism
  - d. Romanticism
  - e. Surrealism
5. Why did Gilbert Stuart move to Ireland?
  - a. to support the family farm
  - b. to expand his practice
  - c. to attend school
  - d. to avoid the war
  - e. to escape his debtors
6. Gilbert Stuart's most recognizable painting of George Washington is known as the
  - a. Athenaeum portrait
  - b. Lansdowne portrait
  - c. Saratoga portrait
  - d. Lexington portrait
  - e. Vaughan portrait
7. George Washington appears on the
  - a. one-hundred-dollar bill
  - b. five-dollar bill
  - c. one-dollar bill
  - d. ten-dollar bill
  - e. twenty-dollar bill
8. Why did Gilbert Stuart refuse to give up the Athenaeum portrait?
  - a. He thought the work was inadequate.
  - b. He wanted to submit it to the Royal Academy.
  - c. His patron refused to pay him.
  - d. He wanted to use it as a model for future portraits.
  - e. He was worried about the political ramifications.
9. Who commissioned the Lansdowne portrait?
  - a. Henry Ashurst
  - b. Benjamin Franklin
  - c. William Bingham
  - d. Robert Morris
  - e. Martha Washington
10. The original copy of the Lansdowne portrait can be found in the
  - a. National Portrait Gallery
  - b. Smithsonian American Art Museum
  - c. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
  - d. Boston Athenaeum
  - e. East Room of the White House
11. Which aspect of the Lansdowne portrait portrays how the Continental Congress appropriated the political structure of the Six Nations?
  - a. the bound bundle of rods adorning the table leg
  - b. the six-starred medallion on the back of the chair
  - c. the sheathed sword at the subject's side
  - d. the arrow-clutching eagles carved into the desk
  - e. the emblem of thirteen stars and stripes stitched to the wall

12. What did fasces symbolize in ancient Rome?
- a. nobility
  - b. love
  - c. fortune
  - d. power
  - e. courage
13. Gilbert Stuart's Lansdowne portrait does NOT include
- a. a rainbow
  - b. a sheathed sword
  - c. elegant robes
  - d. volumes of *The Federalist*
  - e. a classical column
14. The subject's demeanor in Gilbert Stuart's Lansdowne portrait could be BEST described as
- a. haughty
  - b. sober
  - c. impassioned
  - d. deferential
  - e. furtive
15. Where was Gilbert Stuart born?
- a. Massachusetts
  - b. Pennsylvania
  - c. Rhode Island
  - d. Connecticut
  - e. New Jersey

1. During the seventeenth century, Puritans used portraiture PRIMARILY to
  - a. record historical events
  - b. establish identity
  - c. respond to political turmoil
  - d. produce religious iconography
  - e. reinforce social structures
2. Paul Revere apprenticed as a(n)
  - a. sculptor
  - b. silversmith
  - c. limner
  - d. saddler
  - e. cooper
3. How did Paul Revere's apprenticeship prove useful later in his life?
  - a. It allowed him to experiment with art.
  - b. It supplied him with enough wealth to wield influence.
  - c. It introduced him to members of Boston society.
  - d. It gave him exposure to the Sons of Liberty.
  - e. It made him aware of the poor working conditions.
4. Which of the following works values physical labor?
  - a. *The First, Second and Last Scene of Mortality*
  - b. *Paul Revere*
  - c. *Patience Lovell Wright*
  - d. *George Washington (Lansdowne Portrait)*
  - e. *Portrait of Phillis Wheatley*
5. Which of the following people did the Countess of Huntingdon sponsor?
  - a. Prudence Punderson
  - b. Phillis Wheatley
  - c. Scipio Moorhead
  - d. Robert Edge Pine
  - e. John Singleton Copley
6. The representation of the subject in *Portrait of Phillis Wheatley* could be BEST described as
  - a. passive
  - b. religious
  - c. radical
  - d. satiric
  - e. racist
7. Which of the following artists worked MOST with thread?
  - a. Scipio Moorhead
  - b. Robert Edge Pine
  - c. Prudence Punderson
  - d. Gilbert Stuart
  - e. Patience Wright
8. All of the following people were born in the United States EXCEPT
  - a. Gilbert Stuart
  - b. John Singleton Copley
  - c. Paul Revere
  - d. Robert Edge Pine
  - e. Patience Wright
9. Patience Wright PRIMARILY worked with
  - a. wax
  - b. oil
  - c. marble
  - d. silver
  - e. thread
10. During her career, Patience Wright relocated to
  - a. Canada
  - b. France
  - c. England
  - d. Ireland
  - e. Gambia
11. Which painting established Gilbert Stuart's critical reputation?
  - a. *The Oxbow*
  - b. *The Skater*
  - c. *America The Beautiful*
  - d. *the Athenaeum Portrait*
  - e. *the Lansdowne Portrait*

12. When Gilbert Stuart returned to America in 1793, America's capital was located in
- Boston
  - New York
  - Philadelphia
  - Washington D.C.
  - Providence
13. How does Gilbert Stuart's *Lansdowne Portrait* underscore George Washington's commitment to leading the country?
- Washington shouts orders on the battlefield.
  - Washington delivers an impassioned speech.
  - Washington signs a bill on his desk.
  - Washington wields a sword.
  - Washington stands next to a table with books.
14. *Portrait of Phillis Wheatley* could be BEST described as a(n)
- bust
  - bobbin
  - sampler
  - self-portrait
  - frontispiece
15. Which of the following works was produced LAST?
- Paul Revere*
  - Portrait of Phillis Wheatley*
  - Patience Lovell Wright*
  - The First, Second and Last Scene of Mortality*
  - George Washington (Lansdowne Portrait)*

1. Before the creation of the French Royal Academy, monarchs imported most of their artworks from
  - a. Germany
  - b. Britain
  - c. Italy
  - d. Netherlands
  - e. Spain
2. In the French Royal Academy, artists first copied
  - a. etchings and engravings
  - b. full-sized sculptures
  - c. drawings of live models
  - d. paintings
  - e. plaster casts
3. The lowest genre in the academies' "hierarchy of genres" was
  - a. still life
  - b. genre painting
  - c. portraiture
  - d. landscape painting
  - e. historical painting
4. Women in the academies typically studied floral painting or
  - a. portraiture
  - b. abstraction
  - c. still life
  - d. genre painting
  - e. landscape painting
5. Why PRIMARILY was Benjamin West's *The Death of General Wolfe* important?
  - a. It honored one of Britain's best-known war veterans.
  - b. It helped increase the popularity of history paintings.
  - c. It helped him earn the job of president of the Royal Academy of London.
  - d. It introduced the idea of contemporary history paintings.
  - e. It showcased his ability to create realism in his artworks.
6. The French Royal Academy could be described with all of the following words EXCEPT
  - a. influential
  - b. hierarchical
  - c. structured
  - d. unrestrictive
  - e. nationalistic
7. Which of the following artists helped found the National Academy of Design?
  - a. Samuel Morse
  - b. Matthew Brady
  - c. John S. Sargent
  - d. Fitz H. Lane
  - e. Frederic Church
8. The first fine art academies were founded in
  - a. France
  - b. Italy
  - c. Spain
  - d. England
  - e. Germany
9. Historical paintings were prized MOST for their
  - a. delicacy
  - b. allusions
  - c. naturalism
  - d. real-world basis
  - e. small scale
10. Which of the following artists founded the Royal Academy of London?
  - a. Benjamin West
  - b. Thomas Cole
  - c. John Singleton Copley
  - d. Ashur Durand
  - e. Joshua Reynolds
11. The National Academy of Design was created because of the American Academy of the Fine Arts's
  - a. poor teaching methods
  - b. lack of students
  - c. conservatism
  - d. extremism
  - e. lack of funding

12. Art academies performed all of the following functions EXCEPT
- attracting domestic and international artists
  - commissioning artworks
  - training artists
  - educating the public about art
  - exposing artists to the public
13. In which of the following countries were artists MOST likely to be self-taught and painting family portraits for a living?
- Italy
  - France
  - Germany
  - Russia
  - the United States
14. Which of the following artists served as the president of the American Academy of the Fine Arts?
- Albert Bierstadt
  - John Trumbull
  - Thomas Nast
  - Thomas Eakins
  - Frederic Remington
15. Women were typically prevented from making historical paintings PRIMARILY because they were not
- allowed to study nude models
  - encouraged to paint in a “man’s genre”
  - given access to proper materials
  - trained to make them
  - permitted to learn ancient mythology



1. Which of the following families MOST likely gave Philipp von Segesser the three painted hides?
  - a. the Aracils
  - b. the Abrigos
  - c. the Altuves
  - d. the Aceves
  - e. the Anzas
2. Which of the following museums currently holds the Segesser hides?
  - a. the New Mexico History Museum
  - b. the Museum of South Texas History
  - c. the Arizona State Museum
  - d. the Colorado History Museum
  - e. the Nevada State Museum
3. Both of the Segesser hides were MOST likely made using the hide of
  - a. horses
  - b. moose
  - c. bison
  - d. deer
  - e. buffalo
4. Which of the following American Indian tribes defeated the Spanish troops in *Segesser II*?
  - a. the Ottawas and the Shoshone Paiutes
  - b. the Otoes and the Skidi Pawnees
  - c. the Oneidas and the Santa Rosas
  - d. the Osages and the Shawnees
  - e. the Odawas and the Saginaws
5. In *Segesser II*, the hooded man holding a cross is Father
  - a. Juan Mingez
  - b. Basilio Alvarez
  - c. Luiz de Salas
  - d. Jose Arranz
  - e. Josep Massot
6. What is a repostero?
  - a. a high-ranking Pueblo official
  - b. a dish
  - c. a Pueblo ceremony
  - d. a type of clothing
  - e. a decorated hide
7. Which of the following European art techniques does NOT appear in *Segesser II*?
  - a. linear perspective
  - b. spatial perspective
  - c. overlapping figures
  - d. foreshortening
  - e. naturalistic depictions of humans
8. In *Segesser II*, the Spanish troops wear
  - a. brown hats
  - b. red trousers
  - c. blue jackets
  - d. green shoes
  - e. white gloves
9. In 1720, who was the governor of the Province of New Mexico?
  - a. Antonio Valverde y Cosio
  - b. Manuel Flon y Tejada
  - c. Ramon Diaz Ortega
  - d. Jose Moreno y Daioz
  - e. Juan Antonio y Barcena
10. Which of the following men died in the ambush that is depicted in *Segesser II*?
  - a. Jose de Iturrigaray
  - b. Luis de Velasco
  - c. Pedro de Villasur
  - d. Juan de Mendoza
  - e. Martin de Mayorga
11. In the ambush depicted in *Segesser II*, which of the following rivers were located near the Spanish camp?
  - a. the Len and Pamet Rivers
  - b. the Lyre and Poni Rivers
  - c. the Loup and Platte Rivers
  - d. the Laurel and Pecos Rivers
  - e. the Loutre and Plover Rivers
12. About how many Pueblos returned from the battle shown in *Segesser II*?
  - a. seventy
  - b. fifty
  - c. eighty
  - d. forty
  - e. sixty

13. Which of the following cities is MOST likely the location of the skirmish depicted on *Segesser I*?
- a. Las Cruces
  - b. El Paso
  - c. Buena Vista
  - d. Canutillo
  - e. Amarillo
14. What is the length of *Segesser II*?
- a. seventeen feet
  - b. thirteen feet
  - c. fourteen feet
  - d. sixteen feet
  - e. fifteen feet
15. Philipp von Segesser was a
- a. military general
  - b. merchant
  - c. priest
  - d. plantation owner
  - e. governor

1. Benjamin West's grandparents settled in the state of
  - a. Pennsylvania
  - b. Rhode Island
  - c. New York
  - d. Connecticut
  - e. Massachusetts
2. Who founded the art school in which Benjamin West enrolled at the age of seventeen?
  - a. Gilbert Stuart
  - b. Joshua Reynolds
  - c. Thomas Sully
  - d. Nathaniel Gorham
  - e. Benjamin Franklin
3. Benjamin West established a permanent studio in
  - a. Paris
  - b. Venice
  - c. London
  - d. Rome
  - e. Milan
4. Who hired Benjamin West as a court painter during the late 1770s?
  - a. King Ferdinand II
  - b. King Philip II
  - c. King Charles II
  - d. King Henry VIII
  - e. King George III
5. All of the following artists studied in Benjamin West's studio EXCEPT
  - a. John Singleton Copley
  - b. Gilbert Stuart
  - c. John Trumbull
  - d. Thomas Sully
  - e. Joshua Reynolds
6. Which statement about *The Death of General Wolfe* is NOT true?
  - a. The king commissioned a second copy of the painting.
  - b. Lord Grosvenor purchased the painting.
  - c. The painting honors the death of an American general.
  - d. The painting depicts the Battle of Quebec.
  - e. The Royal Academy exhibited the painting in 1771.
7. Which statement BEST explains how Benjamin West revolutionized history painting?
  - a. He refused to paint Biblical scenes.
  - b. He depicted women as heroic subjects.
  - c. He only painted large-scale canvases.
  - d. He integrated modernist forms and colors.
  - e. He illustrated subjects in modern dress.
8. *The Death of General Wolfe* depicts a member of the
  - a. Algonquian tribe
  - b. Cherokee nation
  - c. Iroquois confederacy
  - d. Nez Perce
  - e. Sioux nation
9. Which statement BEST explains why Quakers faced religious persecution?
  - a. They refused to participate in the Anglo-French War.
  - b. They condemned the Anglican stance on divorce.
  - c. They supported the separation between church and state.
  - d. They participated in polyamory and polygamy.
  - e. They denounced the hierarchical structure of other churches.
10. *Penn's Treaty with the Indians* depicts the signing of the
  - a. Treaty of Shackamaxon
  - b. Muscogee Treaty
  - c. Treaty of Canandaigua
  - d. Six Nations Treaty
  - e. Treaty with the Delawares

11. *Penn's Treaty with the Indians* depicts tribe leaders offering William Penn a
  - a. wampum belt
  - b. feather quill
  - c. set of beads
  - d. traditional instrument
  - e. large headdress
12. Who likely commissioned *Penn's Treaty with the Indians*?
  - a. William Penn
  - b. George Thomas
  - c. James Wolfe
  - d. James Hamilton
  - e. Thomas Penn
13. The leftmost section of *Penn's Treaty with the Indians* depicts
  - a. several seated colonists
  - b. a Delaware tribe leader
  - c. local wildlife species
  - d. a wooded area
  - e. an indigenous family
14. Benjamin West claimed that Native Americans taught him how to
  - a. weave traditional cloths
  - b. create clay sculptures
  - c. mix natural pigments
  - d. paint hunting scenes
  - e. speak Algonquian languages
15. Which philosopher popularized the “noble savage” trope?
  - a. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
  - b. Thomas Hobbes
  - c. René Descartes
  - d. John Locke
  - e. Baron de Montesquieu

1. Which of the following types of artworks had the GREATEST influence in shaping public opinion about the Revolutionary War?
  - a. prints
  - b. oil paintings
  - c. collages
  - d. watercolors
  - e. sculptures
2. Which of the following tools and substances cuts into the surface of the plate in an engraving?
  - a. acid
  - b. a burin
  - c. a knife
  - d. a chisel
  - e. a scraper
3. Henry Pelham was the subject of John Singleton Copley's
  - a. *Boy with a Chipmunk*
  - b. *Boy with a Mouse*
  - c. *Boy with a Rodent*
  - d. *Boy with a Squirrel*
  - e. *Boy with a Bird*
4. Which of the following statements describes the GREATEST impact Revere and Pelham's *The Boston Massacre* had on the American public?
  - a. It caused them to want revenge on the soldiers.
  - b. It led them to want complete independence.
  - c. It increased support for the British soldiers.
  - d. It led people to support the Boston crowd.
  - e. It caused them to become fearful of the British soldiers.
5. How did Americans primarily instigate the Boston Massacre?
  - a. by throwing snowballs and rocks
  - b. by firing the first shot
  - c. by threatening the soldiers
  - d. by insulting the soldiers
  - e. by punching the soldiers
6. The ratio of Bostonians to British soldiers in 1770 was
  - a. 16:5
  - b. 15:5
  - c. 14:5
  - d. 15:4
  - e. 14:4
7. Which of the following men did NOT die during the Boston massacre?
  - a. James Caldwell
  - b. Patrick Carr
  - c. Samuel Maverick
  - d. John Clark
  - e. Samuel Gray
8. Paul Revere's version of *The Boston Massacre* contains a sign that reads
  - a. "Bloody Street"
  - b. "the Massacre"
  - c. "Butcher's Hall"
  - d. "Customs House"
  - e. "State House"
9. In *The Boston Massacre*, the soldiers' faces are best described as
  - a. emotionless
  - b. fearful
  - c. relaxed
  - d. enraged
  - e. focused
10. The Boston Massacre took place on
  - a. Conduct Street
  - b. Congress Street
  - c. Constitution Street
  - d. Council Street
  - e. Customs Street
11. In his letter to Paul Revere, Henry Pelham specifically compared the theft of his print to a
  - a. burglary
  - b. con
  - c. heist
  - d. highway robbery
  - e. mugging

12. The crowd at the Boston Massacre was primarily made up of African Americans and Irish
- Baptists
  - Calvinists
  - Catholics
  - Methodists
  - Lutherans
13. Which of the following Boston churches is shown in *The Boston Massacre*?
- the First Church
  - the Renewal Church
  - the Trinity Church
  - the Christ Church
  - the Old South Church
14. How many people are injured in *The Boston Massacre*?
- four
  - two
  - five
  - six
  - three
15. Which of the following events happened FIRST?
- John Singleton Copley painted *Boy with a Squirrel*.
  - England established copyright laws.
  - John Singleton Copley painted his portrait of Paul Revere.
  - Henry Pelham published *The Boston Massacre*.
  - Paul Revere published *The Boston Massacre*.

1. Emanuel Leutze first worked as a(n)
  - a. landscape painter
  - b. muralist
  - c. itinerant portraitist
  - d. historical painter
  - e. cartoonist
2. While in America, Emanuel Leutze learned art techniques from
  - a. Karl Lessing
  - b. William Morris Hunt
  - c. Paul Klee
  - d. John Rubens Smith
  - e. Wilhelm Schadow
3. All of the following American artists studied at the Düsseldorf Royal Art Academy EXCEPT
  - a. John S. Sargent
  - b. Richard C. Woodville
  - c. Eastman Johnson
  - d. William S. Haseltine
  - e. Worthington Whittredge
4. Which of the following cities attracted the MOST American artists during the 1850s?
  - a. Düsseldorf
  - b. Paris
  - c. London
  - d. Rome
  - e. Florence
5. Which feature MOST characterized the Düsseldorf style?
  - a. bright lighting
  - b. large-scale compositions
  - c. attention to detail
  - d. attention to drafting
  - e. color schemes
6. Leutze lived in all of the following cities EXCEPT
  - a. New York
  - b. Florence
  - c. Württemberg
  - d. Düsseldorf
  - e. Washington D.C
7. Emanuel Leutze's *Washington Crossing the Delaware* commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of
  - a. the formation of the United States
  - b. Washington's death
  - c. Washington's birth
  - d. the battle of Yorktown
  - e. the battle of Trenton
8. When did Washington cross the Delaware?
  - a. Christmas Eve, 1776
  - b. Christmas day, 1775
  - c. Christmas night, 1775
  - d. Christmas night, 1776
  - e. Christmas day, 1777
9. Which of the following paintings was made LAST?
  - a. Roger Shimomura's *Shimomura Crossing the Delaware*
  - b. Emanuel Leutze's *Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way*
  - c. Emanuel Leutze's *Washington Crossing the Delaware*
  - d. Robert Colescott's *George Washington Carver Crossing the Delaware*
  - e. Jacob Lawrence's *Washington Crossing the Delaware*
10. Emanuel Leutze designed his *Washington Crossing the Delaware* primarily to
  - a. accurately depict Washington's journey
  - b. instill American patriotism
  - c. symbolize the struggles of German-Americans
  - d. support the revolution against the German King
  - e. jumpstart his career
11. Roger Shimomura was detained in an internment camp in
  - a. Colorado
  - b. Idaho
  - c. California
  - d. Indiana
  - e. Washington

12. Jacob Lawrence's *Washington Crossing the Delaware* focuses the MOST on
- the dangerous river
  - the group of soldiers
  - General Washington
  - the icy weather
  - the battle ahead
13. Robert Colescott's *George Washington Carver Crossing the Delaware* is BEST described as
- mysterious
  - serious
  - inspiring
  - lionizing
  - satirical
14. Emanuel Leutze's *Westward the Course of the Empire Takes Its Way* was made for
- the west stairwell of the House wing
  - the Washington memorial
  - the Lincoln memorial
  - the left side of the Oval Office
  - the White House
15. The soldiers in Emanuel Leutze's *Washington Crossing the Delaware* are best described as
- energized
  - desperate
  - determined
  - unconfident
  - weary



1. The piecework, or patchwork, on a quilt refers to
  - a. a large piece of fabric stitched onto the back of the quilt
  - b. pieces of fabric stitched onto a larger piece to make a picture or pattern
  - c. a large design that is split into different sections
  - d. small pieces of cloth sewn together to make a pattern
  - e. pre-made images stitched onto the quilt
2. One major characteristic of calico is that it is
  - a. printed in very bright colors
  - b. suitable for a wide variety of uses
  - c. softer than other fabrics
  - d. printed with small patterns
  - e. composed of a mix of fabrics
3. A quilt made by a single person for a special event is referred to as a(n)
  - a. presentation quilt
  - b. memory quilt
  - c. album quilt
  - d. event quilt
  - e. story quilt
4. Which of the following motifs is present in the center of Hannah Stockton Stiles's *Trade and Commerce Quilt*?
  - a. a rose
  - b. a cow
  - c. a fruit basket
  - d. a tree of life
  - e. a merchant ship
5. What is a palampore?
  - a. a type of dress pattern
  - b. a type of fruit
  - c. a type of clothing
  - d. a type of dish
  - e. a type of bed covering
6. Which of the following genres appear in the *Trade and Commerce Quilt*?
  - a. landscape and still life
  - b. cubism and still life
  - c. impressionism and abstractionism
  - d. portraiture and historical painting
  - e. genre painting and abstraction
7. Story quilts are MOST associated with
  - a. Lucy Mingo
  - b. Hannah Stockton Stiles
  - c. Faith Ringgold
  - d. Emily Dennis
  - e. Harriet Powers
8. Which of the following museums FIRST exhibited the quilts made by the Gee's Bend community?
  - a. the High Museum of Art in Atlanta
  - b. the Cleveland Museum of Art
  - c. the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City
  - d. the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art
  - e. the Museum of Fine Arts in Houston
9. How old were many eighteenth- and nineteenth-century American women when they learned advanced sewing skills?
  - a. in their 30s
  - b. four or five years old
  - c. in their early 20s
  - d. in their late 20s
  - e. in their teenage years
10. The *Bible Quilt* was sold for
  - a. fifteen dollars
  - b. ten dollars
  - c. five dollars
  - d. twenty-five dollars
  - e. twenty dollars
11. Which of the following kingdoms in Dahomey used applique and storytelling similarly to Powers's quilts?
  - a. the Fon
  - b. the Kush
  - c. the Benin
  - d. the Mali
  - e. the Songhai

12. Which of the following Biblical characters is NOT shown in the *Pictorial Quilt*?
- Abraham
  - Jonah
  - Adam
  - Moses
  - Job
13. The center panel of the *Pictorial Quilt* depicts the
- meteor storm of 1846
  - Leonid meteor storm of 1833
  - “Black Friday” of 1780
  - hog that ran five hundred miles
  - Chicago fire of 1871
14. Quilts were popular during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries primarily for all of the following reasons EXCEPT that they
- reminded women of their past homes
  - could be transported easily
  - could commemorate special events
  - could be sold in art galleries
  - were practical as bedcovers
15. Who gave Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall the *Pictorial Quilt*?
- the faculty ladies of Atlanta University
  - the fellow members of the board of trustees
  - the fellow members of the Union Theological Seminary
  - his former students
  - Harriet and Armstead Powers

1. Fine art academies in Europe established a hierarchy of
  - a. scale
  - b. paint
  - c. genre
  - d. teaching
  - e. color
2. Which of the following materials is used to connect the hides in *Segesser II*?
  - a. wax
  - b. reed
  - c. sinew
  - d. twine
  - e. pigment
3. Which of the following events does *Segesser II* depict?
  - a. the Tlingit and the Russians fighting the Battle of Sitka
  - b. the signing of the Treaty of Shackamaxon
  - c. Native Americans battling and being subdued by Daniel Boone
  - d. the Skidi Pawnees and Otoes defeating the Spanish troops
  - e. Native Americans teaching Pilgrims to cultivate native foods.
4. The Indigenous person or persons who painted *Segesser II* drew on new conventions introduced by the
  - a. British
  - b. Russians
  - c. Spanish
  - d. French
  - e. Portuguese
5. After traveling Europe for several years, where did Benjamin West settle?
  - a. Dusseldorf
  - b. Rome
  - c. Paris
  - d. London
  - e. Florence
6. *Penn's Treaty with the Indians* depicts the
  - a. Ojibwa
  - b. Tlingit
  - c. Pueblo
  - d. Lenni Lenape
  - e. Skidi Pawnee
7. *Penn's Treaty with the Indians* emphasizes three factions in Pennsylvania: Quakers, Native Americans, and
  - a. farmers
  - b. peasants
  - c. soldiers
  - d. artisans
  - e. merchants
8. Under which of the following trees is *Penn's Treaty with the Indians* set?
  - a. elm
  - b. oak
  - c. pine
  - d. yew
  - e. cedar
9. From whom did Paul Revere copy the print design for *Boston Massacre*?
  - a. John Singleton Copley
  - b. Richard Clarke
  - c. William Thornton
  - d. Henry Pelham
  - e. Benjamin West
10. Which of the following objects did the colonists throw at British soldiers in the Boston Massacre?
  - a. bottles
  - b. peanuts
  - c. snowballs
  - d. bricks
  - e. leaves
11. Emanuel Leutze first worked as a(n)
  - a. wax worker
  - b. silversmith
  - c. engraver
  - d. itinerant portraitist
  - e. house painter

12. On which of the following holidays did George Washington cross the Delaware River?
- a. Thanksgiving
  - b. All Saint's Day
  - c. May Day
  - d. Easter
  - e. Christmas
13. Why PRIMARILY did quilting in America increase in popularity in the early nineteenth century?
- a. Quilting was a welcome deviation from British tradition.
  - b. Newly educated women sought creative stimulation.
  - c. Women wanted to document their lives.
  - d. Emancipated women were able to take up needlework.
  - e. Textiles became cheaper and more widely available.
14. Harriet Powers' fusion of appliqué and storytelling is similar to textiles of the
- a. Nok people
  - b. Dan people
  - c. Zulu people
  - d. Bwa people
  - e. Fon people
15. Which of the following characters does NOT appear in one of Harriet Powers' selected quilts?
- a. Jonah
  - b. Solomon
  - c. Adam
  - d. Moses
  - e. Job

1. In the late eighteenth century, European artists demonstrated a renewed interest in
  - a. contemporaneity
  - b. emotion
  - c. antiquity
  - d. humanism
  - e. rationalism
2. An emphasis on cultural education in the late eighteenth century resulted in the rise in popularity of
  - a. the Grand Tour
  - b. the Salon
  - c. l'École Des Beaux-Arts
  - d. apprenticeship
  - e. the Royal Academy
3. Late eighteenth-century Italian archaeological excavations occurred in the city of
  - a. Athens
  - b. Herculaneum
  - c. Palermo
  - d. Milan
  - e. Verona
4. Which of the following ideals did artists and architects revive during the Neoclassical movement?
  - a. expressivity
  - b. asymmetry
  - c. primitivism
  - d. harmony
  - e. abstraction
5. Which of the following intellectual movements did Neoclassicism represent visually?
  - a. Romanticism
  - b. Rationalism
  - c. Enlightenment
  - d. Realism
  - e. Renaissance
6. Neoclassicism BEST demonstrated its intellectual ideals through its
  - a. grand scale
  - b. fine detail
  - c. organic forms
  - d. simple materials
  - e. geometric order
7. Why was Neoclassicism more than a visual style in the United States?
  - a. It brought United States art onto the international stage.
  - b. It encouraged American artists to pursue fine arts education.
  - c. It has political associations that paralleled the new nation.
  - d. It strengthened the United States' connection to its European allies.
  - e. It fostered the growth of a large patron population.
8. In the early United States, the societies of ancient Greece and Rome were available as models of
  - a. patron cultivation
  - b. cultural development
  - c. self-governance
  - d. artistic exchange
  - e. trade economies
9. Which of the following mediums was typical of Neoclassical art?
  - a. sculpture
  - b. relief carving
  - c. etching
  - d. sketching
  - e. lithography
10. Why did Neoclassicism gain traction specifically in the late eighteenth century?
  - a. Fine art schools prioritized Classicism.
  - b. The style was an artistic rationalization of the nineteenth century.
  - c. The American Revolution challenged older models of government.
  - d. Rationalism returned to the center of intellectual thought.
  - e. The style coincided with discoveries in Pompeii.
11. For which of the following groups was the Grand Tour NOT designed?
  - a. wealthy patrons
  - b. female artists
  - c. upper-class Europeans
  - d. upper-class Americans
  - e. fine arts students

12. Neoclassicism connected the United States to Greco-Roman culture through
  - a. symbolic association
  - b. explicit copying
  - c. direct attribution
  - d. subtle inspiration
  - e. implicit criticism
13. Which of the following values is MOST related to America's democracy?
  - a. mercy
  - b. dependence
  - c. conservatism
  - d. stability
  - e. idealism
14. Why was the Neoclassical style more similar in both America and Europe, compared to other movements?
  - a. United States artists rejected local art traditions.
  - b. Neoclassical artists frowned on originality.
  - c. The United States lacked a cultural history.
  - d. Both governments supported Neoclassical artists.
  - e. Neoclassical artists attended a single art academy.
15. Which of the following buildings is NOT an example of neoclassical architecture?
  - a. Capitol building
  - b. University of Virginia
  - c. Virginia State Capitol
  - d. Mount Vernon
  - e. Monticello

1. Thomas Jefferson demonstrated talent in each of the following roles EXCEPT
  - a. farmer
  - b. lawyer
  - c. scientist
  - d. architect
  - e. novelist
2. Thomas Jefferson was involved in the design of
  - a. the Vermont State Capitol
  - b. the University of Virginia
  - c. Philadelphia College
  - d. Mount Vernon
  - e. White House
3. Which of the following styles do early Monticello designs demonstrate?
  - a. Doric
  - b. Gregorian
  - c. English Palladian
  - d. Italian Renaissance
  - e. Colonial
4. A colonial house would MOST likely be found near a
  - a. mountain
  - b. lake
  - c. canyon
  - d. river
  - e. hill
5. Why did Jefferson decide to design Monticello in a neoclassical style?
  - a. He wanted his estate to resemble a British country home.
  - b. He abhorred the ideals of the Roman Republic
  - c. He was influenced by a French architect.
  - d. He wanted to strengthen the association of the United States with England.
  - e. He wished to demonstrate his cosmopolitanism.
6. Which of the following architects never used octagons?
  - a. Pierre L'Enfant
  - b. William Thornton
  - c. Charles-Louis Cl  risseau
  - d. Palladio
  - e. George Washington
7. How did Jefferson use octagons in Monticello?
  - a. on the front door
  - b. in the base
  - c. as column capitals
  - d. in the dome
  - e. in the window frames
8. Where would an enslaved person MOST likely be found in Monticello?
  - a. in the salon
  - b. at the stables
  - c. at the entrance
  - d. in the workshop
  - e. in the kitchen
9. Which of the following inventions did Jefferson create?
  - a. near sighted bifocals
  - b. multi-compartmented mailbox
  - c. blood bank
  - d. cotton gin
  - e. series of dumbwaiters
10. With his design for Monticello, Jefferson wanted to present himself as
  - a. following tradition
  - b. leading authoritatively
  - c. valuing the United States' British roots
  - d. championing enslavement
  - e. working in solitude
11. Jefferson served in all the following political roles EXCEPT
  - a. attorney general
  - b. vice president
  - c. minister of France
  - d. delegate to the Continental Congress
  - e. governor of Virginia

12. “Monticello” is Italian for
- a. little mountain
  - b. modest land
  - c. quaint home
  - d. lazy river
  - e. stringed bass
13. Which of the following buildings did Jefferson copy while in southern France?
- a. Palladian Villa
  - b. country home
  - c. Greek theater
  - d. Loire chateaux
  - e. Roman temple
14. How did Jefferson acquire his first 5,000 acres of land?
- a. He received it as a gift from George Washington.
  - b. He traded a diplomatic position for it.
  - c. He stole it from the Cherokee.
  - d. He inherited it from his father.
  - e. He purchased it from the government.
15. Which of the following land features is visible from Monticello’s pavilion?
- a. Claytor Lake
  - b. Blue Ridge Mountains
  - c. Potomac River
  - d. Appalachian Plateau
  - e. Piedmont Forest



1. Which of the following Congressional acts selected the District of Columbia as the site of the United States Capitol?
  - a. Residence Act
  - b. Antiquities Act
  - c. Funding Act
  - d. Apportionment Act
  - e. Stamp Act
2. To plan the District of Columbia, the United States government hired
  - a. Pierre L'Enfant
  - b. Thomas Jefferson
  - c. William Thornton
  - d. Benjamin Henry Latrobe
  - e. John Smeaton
3. Who proposed a building design competition for the Capitol building with a \$500 reward?
  - a. Benjamin Henry Latrobe
  - b. George Washington
  - c. William Thornton
  - d. Pierre L'Enfant
  - e. Thomas Jefferson
4. Which of the following descriptions expresses the winning United States Capitol design?
  - a. a long corridor of porticos supporting two high domes
  - b. a central dome connecting two terraces
  - c. a dome obscured by entablature on top of two sturdy rectangles
  - d. two grand staircases leading to a cylindrical colonnade
  - e. a low dome over a temple surrounded by two rectangular wings
5. Who laid the cornerstone of the United States Capitol?
  - a. Thomas Jefferson
  - b. Benjamin Henry Latrobe
  - c. George Washington
  - d. Charles Bulfinch
  - e. William Thornton
6. To which of the following projects did Latrobe contribute?
  - a. St. John's Church
  - b. White House
  - c. Bank of Philadelphia
  - d. Monticello
  - e. Union Station
7. Which of the following orders did Latrobe design the United States Capitol's colonnade to feature?
  - a. Ionic
  - b. Composite
  - c. Doric
  - d. Tuscan
  - e. Corinthian
8. Why did construction of the United States Capitol pause in 1811?
  - a. collapse of the dome
  - b. lack of funding
  - c. disputes over its design
  - d. resignation of Latrobe
  - e. the War of 1812
9. Who was the first United States-born architect of the Capitol?
  - a. Benjamin Henry Latrobe
  - b. Gilbert Stuart
  - c. Charles Bulfinch
  - d. Mather Brown
  - e. Charles Willson Peale
10. During the War of 1812, the Capitol building housed the
  - a. Museum of the American Revolution
  - b. National Gallery
  - c. United States Mint
  - d. Supreme Court
  - e. State Dining Hall

11. Why did the exterior of the United States Capitol survive the War of 1812 fire?
  - a. The exterior was made of fireproof materials.
  - b. The interior walls insulated the fire.
  - c. The fire died out due to weather conditions.
  - d. The fire was confined to the dome only.
  - e. Bystanders were able to quench the fire quickly.
12. Which of the following artworks is featured on the doorways of the United States Capitol's rotunda?
  - a. *Forever Free*
  - b. *The Boston Massacre*
  - c. *Land of the Lotus Eaters*
  - d. *Segesser II*
  - e. *William Penn's Treaty with the Indians*
13. The *Statue of Freedom* controversially wore a
  - a. liberty cap
  - b. laurel wreath
  - c. Native American headdress
  - d. veil
  - e. winged helmet
14. Why was it ironic that Phillip Reid was the one casting the *Statue of Freedom*?
  - a. He devised a pulley system to disassemble the sculpture.
  - b. He opposed the American Revolution.
  - c. He was an enslaved person.
  - d. His studio was in Rome.
  - e. He was a competitor with the sculptor Thomas Crawford.
15. Which of the following features of the United States Capitol demonstrates the symbolic power of architecture?
  - a. painted panels
  - b. top-lit halls
  - c. organic patterns
  - d. entablature
  - e. Doric column capitals

1. Which church did Greenough attend while living in Jamaica Plan?
  - a. Puritan
  - b. Catholic
  - c. Unitarian
  - d. Baptist
  - e. Quaker
2. Greenough learned to sculpt with all of the following materials EXCEPT
  - a. marble
  - b. plaster
  - c. chalk
  - d. clay
  - e. wax
3. Who at Harvard encouraged Greenough's interest in classical sculpture?
  - a. Phillips Andover
  - b. Robert Weir
  - c. Alpheus Cary
  - d. Solomon Willard
  - e. Washington Allston
4. To where did American painters travel in order to study in the generations before Greenough?
  - a. England
  - b. Spain
  - c. France
  - d. Germany
  - e. Italy
5. Why were Greenough's writings on architecture influential?
  - a. They encouraged more American artists to travel abroad.
  - b. They shot down opponents of neoclassicism.
  - c. They analyzed foreign trends through a unique American perspective.
  - d. They advocated for a return to traditional architecture.
  - e. They anticipated tenets of modern architecture.
6. Which of the following words refers to the principle of architectural design being guided by practical use?
  - a. structuralism
  - b. rationalism
  - c. formalism
  - d. constructivism
  - e. functionalism
7. For which event did Congress commission Greenough's sculpture of George Washington?
  - a. Andrew Jackson's inauguration
  - b. centennial anniversary of Washington's birth
  - c. fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Washington, DC.
  - d. fiftieth anniversary of the Revolutionary War
  - e. twenty-fifth anniversary of the War of 1812
8. On which of the following figures did Greenough base Washington's pose?
  - a. Zeus
  - b. Apollo
  - c. Perseus
  - d. Hercules
  - e. Plato
9. Greenough based George Washington's head on an earlier work by
  - a. Ingres
  - b. West
  - c. Phidias
  - d. Copley
  - e. Houdon
10. In which of the following ways did Houdon represent Washington?
  - a. pointing to the horizon
  - b. in his general's uniform
  - c. as a gentleman farmer
  - d. with his gaze straight forward
  - e. with a worn sword

11. Greenough's sculpture of George Washington extends the sheath of his sword toward the viewers so that they will
- preserve the country's unity
  - keep the new government in check
  - allow him to rest
  - defend the country's liberty
  - ensure order and justice
12. Which of the following adjectives BEST describes George Washington's expression in Greenough's sculpture?
- cold
  - foreboding
  - hopeful
  - solemn
  - peaceful
13. Why was Greenough's sculpture of George Washington removed from the Capitol rotunda?
- Public outrage deemed the sculpture offensive.
  - The weight cracked the rotunda's floor.
  - It was to be the inaugural piece in the new Smithsonian Institution.
  - It obstructed walkways in the rotunda.
  - A congressman defaced the sculpture.
14. Which of the following statements describes what Greenough believed was the reason for his sculpture of Washington's poor reception?
- The rotunda had bad lighting.
  - The sculpture was placed against an incompatible background.
  - The quality of the pedestal overshadowed the subject.
  - The sculpture placed too much emphasis on authority.
  - The sculpture alluded too directly to ancient Rome.
15. Which of the following criticisms did Greenough's sculpture of Washington receive?
- It did not advance American iconography.
  - The scale of the sculpture made it impractical.
  - It was banal to depict the president in semi-nudity.
  - It merely followed a pervasive artistic trope.
  - Comparing Washington to a weak authority was offensive.

1. At which of the following institutions did Lewis enroll in a pre-college program?
  - a. Baptist Abolitionist School
  - b. McGrawville
  - c. Boston College
  - d. Oberlin
  - e. New York Central College
2. Which of the following colleges was the first to admit African Americans, Native Americans, and women?
  - a. College of Philadelphia
  - b. New Hampshire College
  - c. Oberlin College
  - d. New York Central College
  - e. Boston College
3. Lewis was of all of the following descents EXCEPT
  - a. West Indies
  - b. Lenni Lenape
  - c. African American
  - d. Chippewa
  - e. Ojibwa
4. Lewis earned money to travel to Europe by selling
  - a. Native American crafts
  - b. medallions of abolitionists
  - c. prints of nature landscapes
  - d. family heirlooms
  - e. copies of Classical sculptures
5. Which of the following experiences did Lewis have at Oberlin College?
  - a. facing accusations of plagiarism
  - b. being prevented from enrolling in classes
  - c. having her tea poisoned
  - d. being charged with theft
  - e. suffering physical attacks from other students
6. Which of the following cities did Lewis visit during her travels to Europe?
  - a. Florence
  - b. Prague
  - c. Nice
  - d. Avignon
  - e. Dusseldorf
7. Which of the following women was in the community of sculptors that Lewis joined?
  - a. Prudence Punderson
  - b. Patience Wright
  - c. Harriet Powers
  - d. Lydia Maria Child
  - e. Harriet Hosmer
8. The cult of true womanhood emphasizes
  - a. innovation
  - b. piety
  - c. assertiveness
  - d. lineage
  - e. education
9. In which country did Lewis find more freedom as a Black woman, compared to the United States?
  - a. Germany
  - b. Belgium
  - c. Italy
  - d. England
  - e. France
10. Which of the following advantages did Lewis have only while she was abroad?
  - a. admittance to art school
  - b. employable skilled stoneworkers
  - c. abundant clientele
  - d. access to statuary marble
  - e. contemporary sculpture to study
11. From which of the following time periods does the pose of the man in *Forever Free* derive?
  - a. Enlightenment
  - b. Classical antiquity
  - c. High Renaissance
  - d. Neoclassicism
  - e. Romanticism
12. Which of the following details is present in *Forever Free*?
  - a. a man holding a broken manacle
  - b. laurels signifying newfound liberty
  - c. a manacle restraining the man's ankle
  - d. the woman waving her hands in gratitude
  - e. inscription alluding to the Constitution

13. On which of the following Longfellow poems was Lewis's *Old Arrow Maker* based?
- "The Song of Hiawatha"
  - "Poems on Slavery"
  - "A Psalm of Life"
  - "The Death of Minnehaha"
  - "The Village Blacksmith"
14. Which aspect of Lewis's *Old Arrow Maker* appealed to her audience?
- the values of hard work and family
  - the countering of the "vanishing Indian" myth
  - the commentary on African American and Native American issues
  - the continuity of cultural traditions and craft across generations
  - the allusions to ancient Greece
15. Lewis's portrayal of the woman in *Forever Free* may express the
- reinforcement of gender roles in the patriarchal system
  - racialization that allowed her to insert herself into her art
  - denouncement of mixed ancestry due to intermarriage
  - potential for the rebirth of the Native American family
  - high value she places on the equality of men and women

1. In which of the following artistic periods does Neoclassicism take a renewed interest?
  - a. Renaissance
  - b. Realism
  - c. Baroque
  - d. ancient Greco-Roman
  - e. Medieval
2. Why did the United States participate in the Neoclassicism movement?
  - a. Neoclassicism is associated with authoritarianism.
  - b. The cultural history of the United States was not well established.
  - c. The United States denounced making sacrifices for the greater good.
  - d. The government in the United States opposed that of ancient Greece and Rome.
  - e. The new United States artists hoped to appear trendy.
3. Which of the following countries' version of Neoclassicism MOST influence the design of Monticello?
  - a. Greece's
  - b. France's
  - c. Germany's
  - d. England's
  - e. Italy's
4. Which of the following men enslaved more than six hundred people throughout his lifetime?
  - a. Horatio Greenough
  - b. Thomas Jefferson
  - c. George Washington
  - d. Charles Bulfinch
  - e. Pierre L'Enfant
5. In which stage of construction was Monticello when Jefferson was twenty-five?
  - a. fourth
  - b. third
  - c. fifth
  - d. second
  - e. first
6. Which of the following elements of Monticello was not a later revision?
  - a. situation on a hill
  - b. topping of a low dome
  - c. one-story facade
  - d. addition of a third story
  - e. Doric entablature
7. Latrobe contributed all of the following ideas for the Capitol's design EXCEPT
  - a. Corinthian columns
  - b. domed center building
  - c. grand staircase
  - d. east front colonnade
  - e. top-lit halls
8. Which of the following conflicts caused the Capitol to be set on fire?
  - a. Civil War
  - b. French and Indian War
  - c. Revolutionary War
  - d. War of 1812
  - e. American Indian War
9. On the Capitol's columns, the traditional acanthus leaves are replaced by
  - a. beans
  - b. cotton
  - c. tobacco
  - d. rice
  - e. alfalfa
10. Which of the following figures did Congress commission Greenough to sculpt in 1832?
  - a. Mary Edmonia Lewis
  - b. Pierre L'Enfant
  - c. Benjamin Franklin
  - d. George Washington
  - e. Thomas Jefferson
11. The pose for Greenough's Washington was based on the art of
  - a. ancient Egypt
  - b. ancient Greece
  - c. Renaissance Italy
  - d. medieval England
  - e. contemporary France

12. Which of the following sentiments did Greenough intend to convey with his sculpture of Washington?
- a. Washington loomed large in the consciousness of the nation.
  - b. The people followed Washington religiously and without rational thinking.
  - c. The nation needed to learn to rely on other figures besides Washington.
  - d. Washington was a god-like figure sent from heaven to guide the nation.
  - e. Washington diverged from the ideals of ancient Greece and Rome.
13. Of which of the following abolitionists did Lewis make and sell portrait medallions?
- a. Lydia Maria Child
  - b. James Birney
  - c. William Lloyd Garrison
  - d. John Brown
  - e. Freeman Cary
14. When she settled in Rome, Lewis was able to join a community of
- a. former enslaved people
  - b. wax workers
  - c. American women
  - d. expatriate students
  - e. Italian sculptors
15. Lewis demonstrated neoclassical ideas by taking a European sculptural style and then
- a. fusing it with other European styles
  - b. using it to speak on Black and Native American issues
  - c. calling upon ancient Greco-Roman ideals
  - d. showing her work in neoclassical exhibitions
  - e. idolizing contemporary figures



1. Between 700 and 1150 CE, Indigenous Americans built Pueblo structures in the
  - a. Midwest
  - b. Southwest
  - c. Northeast
  - d. Northwest
  - e. Southeast
2. Where do the Tlingit people reside?
  - a. Alaska
  - b. New Mexico
  - c. North Dakota
  - d. Georgia
  - e. Oklahoma
3. In terms of art, the Haida people are MOST known for their
  - a. blankets
  - b. masks
  - c. totem poles
  - d. textiles
  - e. costumes
4. Where did the British FIRST attempt to establish a colonial settlement?
  - a. Chesapeake Bay
  - b. Roanoke Island
  - c. Cape Cod
  - d. Jamestown
  - e. Massachusetts Bay
5. John White was a British
  - a. mapmaker
  - b. writer
  - c. philosopher
  - d. general
  - e. blacksmith
6. John James Audubon spent his career documenting the colonies'
  - a. topographical features
  - b. indigenous tribes
  - c. bird species
  - d. plant life
  - e. waterways
7. Which artistic medium did John White PRIMARILY use?
  - a. ink
  - b. watercolor
  - c. gouache
  - d. oil
  - e. charcoal
8. Why PRIMARILY did American artists focus on the nation's dramatic landscapes in the nineteenth century?
  - a. to encourage foreign immigration
  - b. to celebrate the country's unique identity
  - c. to document important topographical features
  - d. to reject calls for westward expansion
  - e. to advocate conservationism
9. Which artistic genre did Thomas Cole popularize?
  - a. history painting
  - b. landscape painting
  - c. genre painting
  - d. portrait painting
  - e. still life painting
10. Thomas Cole's followers were known as the
  - a. Hudson River School
  - b. Sierra Club
  - c. Sons of Liberty
  - d. Oxbow Children
  - e. Barbizon School
11. Albert Bierstadt's artistic depictions of the Western United States could be BEST described as
  - a. geometric
  - b. subtle
  - c. vulgar
  - d. sublime
  - e. vibrant

12. How did Thomas Moran document the natural wonders of the United States?
  - a. He accompanied United States geological surveys.
  - b. He hiked atop mountains and hills.
  - c. He was a member of Britain's expedition.
  - d. He used testimony from western explorers.
  - e. He volunteered to lead westward settlement.
13. Conservationists used Thomas Moran's landscapes to persuade members of Congress to establish
  - a. Grand Canyon National Park
  - b. Glacier National Park
  - c. Yosemite National Park
  - d. Yellowstone National Park
  - e. Denali National Park
14. Timothy O'Sullivan was a(n)
  - a. politician
  - b. painter
  - c. philosopher
  - d. photographer
  - e. geologist
15. Which river features prominently in Thomas Cole's *The Oxbow*?
  - a. the Missouri River
  - b. the Hudson River
  - c. the Connecticut River
  - d. the Mississippi River
  - e. the Potomac River

1. Which of the following states is NOT part of the Four Corners region?
  - a. California
  - b. Colorado
  - c. New Mexico
  - d. Arizona
  - e. Utah
2. The term “pueblo” in Spanish means
  - a. ancestor
  - b. desert
  - c. house
  - d. valley
  - e. village
3. The ancestral Pueblo people FIRST lived in
  - a. underground pit houses
  - b. kivas
  - c. great houses
  - d. straw tents
  - e. canyon walls
4. The ancestral Pueblo people constructed Pueblo Bonito in present-day
  - a. California
  - b. Utah
  - c. Arizona
  - d. Colorado
  - e. New Mexico
5. Who led the Washington Expedition of 1849?
  - a. Matthew Perry
  - b. James Simpson
  - c. John Bradford Moore
  - d. Carabajal
  - e. Kit Carson
6. The word “Anasazi” comes from
  - a. Sioux
  - b. Navajo
  - c. Yupik
  - d. Cherokee
  - e. Zuni
7. Where did the ancestral Pueblo people gather to perform rituals?
  - a. papagos
  - b. ketls
  - c. casitas
  - d. zunis
  - e. kivas
8. Rock carvings found on the canyon walls of Pueblo Bonito reveal an understanding of
  - a. biology
  - b. geography
  - c. astronomy
  - d. botany
  - e. geology
9. How does the architecture of Pueblo Bonito allow for greater communication across the space?
  - a. The ceilings are low so that one can communicate across several stories.
  - b. The structures are made of stone so that the sound is insulated.
  - c. The doors are T-shaped so that multiple people can fit in the alley.
  - d. The walls are curved so that voices can echo.
  - e. The doorways are aligned to provide a view through multiple rooms.
10. Which of the following mountain ranges supplied the logs used for the roofs of the Pueblo Bonito buildings?
  - a. Chocolate Mountains
  - b. Tunicha Mountains
  - c. San Miguel Mountains
  - d. Chuska Mountains
  - e. Little Maria Mountains
11. Traces of cacao found at Pueblo Bonito suggest that the Chacoans
  - a. experienced a wetter climate than today
  - b. discovered advanced farming techniques
  - c. came into contact with the British
  - d. migrated from the Mesoamerican region
  - e. had extensive trade networks

12. Why MOST likely did the Chacoans move from the valley floor to the sides of cliffs?
- a. an increase in population
  - b. agricultural abundance
  - c. increased warfare
  - d. intense sunlight
  - e. persistent floods
13. Mesa Verde is located in present-day
- a. Nebraska
  - b. Utah
  - c. Oklahoma
  - d. Colorado
  - e. New Mexico
14. Which president passed the Antiquities Act of 1906?
- a. Harry Truman
  - b. Lyndon Johnson
  - c. Woodrow Wilson
  - d. Theodore Roosevelt
  - e. Dwight Eisenhower
15. Which of the following activities poses the GREATEST threat to the Chaco region today?
- a. deforestation
  - b. intensive farming
  - c. plastic use
  - d. gold mining
  - e. fracking

1. Charles Willson Peale originally studied to be a(n)
  - a. architect
  - b. ornithologist
  - c. historian
  - d. painter
  - e. saddler
2. Which of the following events occurred FIRST?
  - a. Charles Willson Peale painted a portrait of George Washington.
  - b. Charles Willson Peale met John Singleton Copley.
  - c. Charles Willson Peale studied painting in London with Benjamin West.
  - d. Charles Willson Peale enlisted in the Pennsylvania militia.
  - e. Charles Willson Peale opened the first natural history museum in America.
3. When did the first American natural history museum open?
  - a. 1793
  - b. 1822
  - c. 1759
  - d. 1779
  - e. 1786
4. Charles Willson Peale attempted to open the United States' first
  - a. stock exchange
  - b. university
  - c. printing press
  - d. fine art academy
  - e. newspaper
5. Charles Willson Peale led a dig to uncover the skeleton of a(n)
  - a. elephant
  - b. ground sloth
  - c. human
  - d. woolly mammoth
  - e. mastodon
6. Which self-portrait features the bottom of a mastodon skeleton in the background?
  - a. *Self-Portrait in the Character of a Painter*
  - b. *The Peale Family*
  - c. *Self-Portrait with Spectacles*
  - d. *Self-Portrait*
  - e. *The Artist in His Museum*
7. What taxidermized animal is featured in the painting *The Artist in His Museum*?
  - a. chicken
  - b. mastodon
  - c. dove
  - d. turkey
  - e. crow
8. Charles Willson Peale documented the bones of the mastodon as they were uncovered with detailed
  - a. carvings
  - b. journals
  - c. paintings
  - d. pictures
  - e. sketches
9. In 1798, mastodon fossils were discovered by a farmer in
  - a. Newburgh, New York
  - b. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
  - c. London, England
  - d. Hudson Valley, New York
  - e. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
10. Which of Charles Willson Peale's children helped with the excavation of the mastodon?
  - a. Rembrandt Peale
  - b. all of them
  - c. Raphaele Peale
  - d. Titian Ramsay Peale
  - e. Angelica Kauffman Peale

11. In *Exhumation of the Mastodon*, Charles Willson Peale is
- examining a bone in the pit
  - standing near his wheel-powered pulley system with his family
  - standing next to his third wife looking up at the clouds
  - standing with his children examining the water wheel
  - observing the excavation site from the left side
12. Why did Charles Willson Peale juxtapose the stormy right side of the painting with the clear blue skies on the left?
- to show the different weather conditions the team faced during the excavation
  - to demonstrate the transition in the appearance of the skeleton
  - to reference the success of Benjamin Franklin's experiments with electricity
  - to represent different weather conditions the mastodon may have experienced
  - to show the transition in the excavation journey from darkness to light
13. Which of the following facts about the mastodon skeleton is TRUE?
- The first skeleton to be reassembled was a woolly mammoth.
  - The excavation team uncovered all of the mastodon bones.
  - The mastodon was only the second skeleton to be reassembled for display.
  - Charles Willson Peale did not want the mastodon displayed in a museum.
  - Rembrandt Peale was more intent on reassembling the mastodon skeleton than his father.
14. With which two people did Rembrandt Peale work to create substitute bones for the missing mastodon ones?
- George Washington and Thomas Jefferson
  - Charles Willson Peale and Benjamin West
  - William Rush and Moses Williams
  - Georges-Louis Leclerc and John Singleton Copley
  - Angelica Kauffman Peale and Raphaele Peale
15. Which president used the discovery of the mastodon bones to prove that North American animals were superior to those found in Europe?
- George Washington
  - John Adams
  - Thomas Jefferson
  - James Monroe
  - James Madison

1. Robert Seldon Duncanson's father worked as a
  - a. tailor
  - b. stonemason
  - c. portraitist
  - d. carpenter
  - e. blacksmith
2. In which of the following cities did Duncanson NOT live?
  - a. Baltimore
  - b. Fayette
  - c. Detroit
  - d. Montreal
  - e. Cincinnati
3. Which of the following art styles did Duncanson help create?
  - a. Minimalist Style
  - b. Ohio River Valley Style
  - c. Prairie Style
  - d. Color Field Style
  - e. Art Deco Style
4. After touring Europe in 1853, Duncanson returned home with a profound interest in the
  - a. abstract subjects of European sculptors
  - b. atmospheric effects of European landscape artists
  - c. unique techniques of European watercolorists
  - d. detailed paintings of European portraitists
  - e. organic style of European architects
5. Why did Duncanson flee to Montreal?
  - a. the poor climatic conditions of Cincinnati
  - b. the racial issues surrounding the Civil War
  - c. the promising nature of the Canadian art scene
  - d. his desire to study a more natural landscape
  - e. a search for greater economic opportunities
6. Alfred, Lord Tennyson reacted to Duncanson's paintings with
  - a. disapproval
  - b. indifference
  - c. joy
  - d. admiration
  - e. envy
7. Following his return to Cincinnati in the winter of 1866, Duncanson began to suffer from
  - a. epilepsy
  - b. diabetes
  - c. arthritis
  - d. pleurisy
  - e. dementia
8. The foreground of Duncanson's *View of Cincinnati* is a(n)
  - a. industrialized community with factory workers
  - b. open grassland with American soldiers
  - c. countryside scene with African American farmers
  - d. rocky mountain with European explorers
  - e. flowing river with Native American inhabitants
9. Which of the following magazines featured a daguerreotype on which Duncanson based *View of Cincinnati*?
  - a. *Chester County Times*
  - b. *New York Illustrated News*
  - c. *Godey's Lady's Book*
  - d. *Graham's Magazine*
  - e. *Harper's Weekly*
10. How many free African Americans lived in Covington at the time of the creation of Duncanson's *View of Cincinnati*?
  - a. 5,000
  - b. 50,000
  - c. 500
  - d. 50
  - e. 5

11. The rivers in Duncanson's landscape are symbolic of
  - a. wisdom
  - b. God
  - c. time
  - d. life
  - e. freedom
12. How does the Ohio River appear in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*?
  - a. many African Americans work near the Ohio River
  - b. a small child carries water from the Ohio River to her home
  - c. a poor man rows his boat across the Ohio River to find a better life
  - d. an enslaved woman crosses the icy Ohio River in search of freedom
  - e. businessmen attempt to control the flow of the Ohio River
13. The Hudson River School refers to a(n)
  - a. school building located on the banks of the Hudson River Valley
  - b. movement of artists who painted in the Hudson River Valley
  - c. museum dedicated to the art that depicts the Hudson River Valley
  - d. architectural style created near the Hudson River Valley
  - e. study of the natural landscape of the Hudson River Valley
14. Duncanson's landscape paintings of the 1850's featuring large expanses of sky MOST clearly showed the influence of
  - a. Claude Lorrain
  - b. Camille Pissarro
  - c. Claude Monet
  - d. Edgar Degas
  - e. Pierre Mallet
15. Which of the following royals did NOT notably demonstrate interest in the works of Duncanson?
  - a. Duchess of Sutherland
  - b. Duchess of Argyll
  - c. Marquis of Westminster
  - d. King of Sweden
  - e. Marquis of Salisbury



1. From which of the following trees were totem poles carved?
  - a. elm
  - b. yew
  - c. oak
  - d. cedar
  - e. beech
2. On a totem pole, the formlines are
  - a. blue
  - b. purple
  - c. black
  - d. blue-green
  - e. red
3. Which of the following presidents designated Alaska's first national park?
  - a. Benjamin Harrison
  - b. Franklin Roosevelt
  - c. Teddy Roosevelt
  - d. Woodrow Wilson
  - e. Ulysses S. Grant
4. Why did the Tlingit Sitka withdraw from the Battle of Sitka?
  - a. Russian technology overpowered their weaponry.
  - b. They struck a deal with the Russians to share the land evenly.
  - c. Their gunpowder reserves exploded.
  - d. Russian soldiers severely outnumbered them.
  - e. The Russians sieged a local village.
5. With the Alaska Purchase, Russia sold its land to the United States at a price per acre of
  - a. \$8.90
  - b. \$4.08
  - c. \$0.72
  - d. \$0.02
  - e. \$2.67
6. Who sent totem poles as an exhibit for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition?
  - a. Benjamin McConkey
  - b. John G. Brady
  - c. William Seward
  - d. Elbridge W. Merrill
  - e. George Benson
7. In addition to the totem poles, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition's Alaska display also featured a
  - a. house
  - b. raft
  - c. hide painting
  - d. tomahawk
  - e. tipi
8. Why is totem pole restoration a controversial practice?
  - a. Restoration disrupts local wildlife.
  - b. Native Americans restore the totem poles without compensation.
  - c. It is expensive to restore totem poles with traditional materials.
  - d. Restoration is performed by non-Native Americans.
  - e. Native Americans traditionally allow the poles to decompose.
9. Totem poles were featured at an exposition celebrating the anniversary of
  - a. the Oregon Trail
  - b. the Alaska Purchase
  - c. the Transcontinental Railroad
  - d. the Lewis and Clark Expedition
  - e. Washington's statehood
10. Which of the following Native American peoples donated the Gaanax.adi/Raven Crest Pole?
  - a. Ojibwa
  - b. Haida
  - c. Inuit
  - d. Tsimshian
  - e. Tlingit
11. The Civilian Conservation Corps was a work program that was part of the
  - a. National Park Service Act
  - b. New Deal
  - c. American Jobs Act
  - d. Square Deal
  - e. Works Progress Administration

12. In addition to restoration, the Civilian Conservation Corps also
- a. collected totem poles from uninhabited villages
  - b. documented the totem poles' meanings
  - c. reported ecological wildlife demographics
  - d. demolished modern infrastructure that overlapped protected land
  - e. carved new totem poles to keep up with demand
13. Which of the following people worked as a master carver?
- a. James Birney
  - b. Nicholas Longworth
  - c. George Benson
  - d. William Sonntag
  - e. Harrison Eiteljorg
14. The Gaanax.adi/Raven Crest Pole refers to the legend of the raven and the
- a. whale
  - b. cougar
  - c. otter
  - d. frog
  - e. puffin
15. Jackson and Brown were able to carve a reproduction of the Gaanax.adi/Raven Crest Pole based on photos by
- a. John G. Brady
  - b. Freeman Cary
  - c. J. M. W. Turner
  - d. Charles Avery
  - e. Elbridge W. Merrill

1. During which of the following movements did American artists emphasize wilderness and landscapes?
  - a. Modernism
  - b. Romanticism
  - c. Expressionism
  - d. Neoclassicism
  - e. Realism
2. Sublime paintings of the western United States helped to encourage
  - a. government legitimacy
  - b. nature conservation
  - c. expansion and settlement
  - d. international tourism
  - e. subsistence farming
3. Which of the following peoples developed farming communities in the American southwest between the ninth and twelfth centuries?
  - a. Otoe
  - b. Ojibwa
  - c. Pueblo
  - d. Skidi Pawnee
  - e. Lenni Lenape
4. Ancestral Puebloans built great houses directly into
  - a. riverbeds
  - b. hillsides
  - c. underground pits
  - d. open plains
  - e. rock formations
5. Which of the following activities would a kiva host?
  - a. food preparation
  - b. animal butchering
  - c. sleeping
  - d. storytelling
  - e. political gathering
6. Before travelling to London, Charles Willson Peale initially trained to be a
  - a. saddler
  - b. engraver
  - c. silversmith
  - d. portraitist
  - e. sculptor
7. Why did ancestral Puebloans move from the valley to the cliffs in 1150 CE?
  - a. Cliff dwellings were easier to defend during wars.
  - b. It was easier to irrigate the cliffside.
  - c. Increased flooding made the valley dangerous.
  - d. Resources in the valley had been nearly depleted.
  - e. Cliff dwellings were smaller and easier to manage.
8. Charles Willson Peale opened the first American
  - a. zoo
  - b. science museum
  - c. art museum
  - d. botanical garden
  - e. natural history museum
9. Which of the following African American artists was the first to receive international acclaim?
  - a. Robert Seldon Duncanson
  - b. Jacob Lawrence
  - c. Mary Edmonia Lewis
  - d. Scipio Moorhead
  - e. Harriet Powers
10. The Ohio River Valley style was considered a school of
  - a. genre painting
  - b. still life painting
  - c. history painting
  - d. landscape painting
  - e. portrait painting

11. Which of the following cities was known for its pro-abolitionist leanings in the 1840s?
  - a. Omaha
  - b. St. Louis
  - c. Columbus
  - d. Sioux Falls
  - e. Cincinnati
12. Why is the river in *View of Cincinnati* associated with freedom?
  - a. Rivers separated states that allowed or did not allow enslavement.
  - b. The Underground Railroad would cross frozen rivers by foot.
  - c. When enslavers transported enslaved people via river, it was possible to escape.
  - d. The movement of the flowing water was symbolic.
  - e. Former enslaved people would play in rivers as a leisure activity.
13. Which of the following purposes did totem poles NOT serve?
  - a. documenting ancestry
  - b. commemorating historical events
  - c. land mapping
  - d. passing down traditions
  - e. retelling legends
14. How many totem poles did Alaska send to the 1904 World's Fair?
  - a. 9
  - b. 12
  - c. 17
  - d. 15
  - e. 11
15. The name "Gaanax.ádi" refers to a
  - a. totem animal
  - b. clan
  - c. master carver
  - d. moiety
  - e. legend

1. Which of the following types of columns is the most ornate?
  - a. Composite
  - b. Doric
  - c. Corinthian
  - d. Tuscan
  - e. Ionic
2. The cult of true womanhood is a
  - a. set of codified rules
  - b. political stance
  - c. religious belief
  - d. secretive organization
  - e. societal standard
3. Which of the following techniques refers to stitching pieces of fabric onto a larger piece?
  - a. assemblage
  - b. collage
  - c. quilting
  - d. blending
  - e. appliqué
4. A limner primarily works in
  - a. genre painting
  - b. portraiture
  - c. landscape
  - d. history painting
  - e. still life
5. Which of the following articles of clothing is associated with emancipated slaves in ancient Rome?
  - a. winged boots
  - b. Phrygian cap
  - c. chlamys cloak
  - d. freedom helmet
  - e. laurel wreath
6. The style of a nineteenth-century American painting with dramatic lighting and dynamic composition is MOST likely
  - a. Neoclassicism
  - b. Ohio River Valley
  - c. Palladian
  - d. Düsseldorf
  - e. Grand Manner
7. Which of the following art forms will MOST likely feature a profile portrait?
  - a. print
  - b. waxwork
  - c. broadside
  - d. medallion
  - e. cameo
8. A *memento mori* in an artwork is present in the form of a
  - a. cross
  - b. skull
  - c. raven
  - d. scythe
  - e. tombstone
9. Which of the following techniques involves a burin cutting into a metal plate?
  - a. relief printmaking
  - b. etching
  - c. screen printing
  - d. engraving
  - e. lithography
10. The highest ranked type of painting in the hierarchy of genres is
  - a. genre
  - b. landscape
  - c. history
  - d. portraiture
  - e. still life
11. Which of the following peoples built great houses?
  - a. Otoe
  - b. Pueblo
  - c. Leni Lenape
  - d. Ojibwa
  - e. Skidi Pawnee
12. Where would sherds LEAST likely be found?
  - a. Pompeii
  - b. Chaco Canyon
  - c. Newburgh
  - d. Herculaneum
  - e. Pueblo Bonito

13. Which of the following illusion techniques depicts a projection in space by overlapping figures?
- a. relief
  - b. perspective
  - c. foreshortening
  - d. highlighting
  - e. shading
14. Contour lines on a totem pole that outline anatomy are called
- a. formlines
  - b. bylines
  - c. ridgelines
  - d. baselines
  - e. hardlines
15. For which of the following ideals did Quakerism advocate?
- a. loyalty
  - b. nonviolence
  - c. courage
  - d. balance
  - e. knowledge

1. Which of the following events occurred CLOSEST in time to the establishment of the first New Mexican colonial settlement?
  - a. Pawnees and Otoes attack the Villasur Expedition.
  - b. The earliest known colonial African American artist Scipio Moorhead is born.
  - c. *Segesser II* is created.
  - d. The Chaco Canyon community disperses.
  - e. Penn signs the Treaty of Shackamaxon.
2. In 1737, the Walking Purchase was orchestrated by
  - a. Charles Willson Peale
  - b. Thomas Jefferson
  - c. Thomas Penn
  - d. Benjamin West
  - e. Philipp von Brunegg
3. Which of the following events occurred LAST?
  - a. Patience Wright moves to England.
  - b. Phillis Wheatley is kidnapped from West Africa.
  - c. Britain passes the Townshend Act.
  - d. The British Royal Academy is founded.
  - e. The Boston Massacre takes place.
4. In 1761 after being kidnapped from West Africa, Phillis Wheatley arrived in
  - a. Bristol
  - b. Cambridge
  - c. Somerville
  - d. Worcester
  - e. Boston
5. Which of the following events occurred CLOSEST in time to the completion of the *Lansdowne Portrait*?
  - a. Congress passed the Residence Act.
  - b. Charles Willson Peale opened the Peale Museum.
  - c. Representatives signed the Treaty of Paris.
  - d. Thomas Jefferson was elected president of the United States.
  - e. William Thornton won the Capitol building design contest.
6. Charles Willson Peale traveled to London in 1767 to study with
  - a. John Singleton Copley
  - b. Benjamin West
  - c. Joshua Reynolds
  - d. Robert Pine
  - e. Henry Pelham
7. Which of the following artworks was created FIRST?
  - a. *Paul Revere*
  - b. *Patience Lovell Wright*
  - c. *Portrait of Phillis Wheatley*
  - d. *The Boston Massacre*
  - e. *Penn's Treaty with the Indians*
8. The president of the United States in 1790 was
  - a. James Monroe
  - b. Thomas Jefferson
  - c. James Madison
  - d. John Adams
  - e. George Washington
9. Which of the following events occurred CLOSEST in time to the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent?
  - a. Greenough was commissioned to sculpt a monument to George Washington.
  - b. Harriet Beecher Stowe published *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.
  - c. The National Academy of Design in New York City was founded.
  - d. The Russians won the Battle of Sitka.
  - e. Charles Willson Peale began work on unearthing a mastodon skeleton.
10. In the same year that the Civil War ended,
  - a. Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation
  - b. Harriet Powers attended the Cotton Fair
  - c. Duncanson traveled to England
  - d. the *Statue of Freedom* was installed on the Capitol
  - e. the United States acquired Alaska

11. Which of the following events occurred FIRST?
- Confederate troops set fire to Fort Sumter, starting the Civil War.
  - Abraham Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation.
  - The United States acquires land from Russia in the Alaska Purchase.
  - Henry Wadsworth Longfellow publishes "Paul Revere's Ride."
  - The Washington Expedition calls the Chaco Canyon settlement "Pueblo Bonito."
12. In 1886 Harriet Powers displayed her Bible Quilt in
- Macon, Georgia
  - Huntsville, Alabama
  - Shreveport, Louisiana
  - Tupelo, Mississippi
  - Athens, Georgia
13. Which of the following artworks was created LAST?
- Washington Crossing the Delaware*
  - George Washington*
  - Pictorial Quilt*
  - Forever Free*
  - View of Cincinnati, Ohio from Covington, Kentucky*
14. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition featured a display of
- woven baskets
  - kivas
  - Gee's Bend quilts
  - hide paintings
  - totem poles
15. Which of the following events occurred CLOSEST in time to the acquisition of the *Segesser* hide paintings by the New Mexico History Museum?
- Sitka National Historic Park is designated as Alaska's first national park.
  - Franklin Roosevelt implements the New Deal.
  - The World's Fair is held in St. Louis, Missouri.
  - Theodore Roosevelt establishes Chaco Canyon as a national monument.
  - Jackson and Brown carve a reproduction of the Raven Crest Pole.