

Art Appreciation Quiz Chapter 3.1a Prehistoric Art: Paleolithic Period to Egypt

Gateway to Art 35 Points

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Please, use a separate piece of paper for your answers

- Which of the following specific conditions allowed ancient art to survive?
 1. durable materials
 2. a correct local environment
 3. a stable, highly organized society capable of supporting artists
 4. art must be cached or stored in a secure place

a. 1 and 3 b. 2 and 4 c. 1, 2, 3 and 4 d. 2, 3, 4
- What type of drawing medium was most often used to create the cave paintings?

a. oil paint b. chalk c. pencil d. pastels
- 35,000 - 17,000 years ago, prehistoric artists of the Paleolithic Period, the Magdalenians, painted hundreds of images of animals on the walls of Lascaux Cave in France. How did they reach the top of the cave walls?

a. ladders b. stood on each other's shoulders c. scaffolding d. a and c
- Two-part question: Did the Magdalenians bury their dead in the painted caves? Did they live in the painted caves?

a. yes, yes b. yes, no c. no, no d. no, yes
- The paintings were not merely ornamental. They were an appeal to the forces of nature for luck in the hunt and plenty of food in order to survive. What do archaeologists think the images of the animals were intended for?

a. gnosis b. necromancy c. sorcery d. sympathetic magic
- The paintings in Lascaux Cave were almost destroyed by the lights, CO₂, and body heat of the hundreds of daily visitors to the cave. What began to grow on and damage the paintings?

a. mold b. algae c. fungus d. all of the above
- How many images of human beings are in Lascaux Cave?

a. zero b. one c. two d. 25
- Lascaux Cave is often referred to as "_____".

a. the Prehistoric Sistine Chapel c. da Vinci's Workroom
b. Graffiti Central d. none of the above
- Which famous artist, after visiting the caves in 1940, exclaimed, "We have invented nothing!"

a. da Vinci b. Picasso c. Rembrandt d. Michaelangelo
- Primitive sculptures dating from the Paleolithic Period have been found of a voluptuous fertility goddess named the _____, whose body most likely represents a charm to "capture" fertility and ensure success against the forces of nature.

a. Woman of Vienna b. Woman of Willendorf c. Aphrodite of Athens d. Woman of Algiers
- Lascaux Cave is roughly 1 ¼ miles long. The Great Hall of Bulls, the largest chamber near the entrance, depicts _____ and in the deepest, most sacred parts of this cave _____ are found.

a. hooved animals, humans c. hooved animals, predators
b. predators, hooved animals d. humans, fertility goddesses
- The cave artists left their "signatures" on the cave walls in the form of _____.

a. images of humans b. Morse code c. written words d. handprints

13. Name the animal most frequently depicted in the art of such ancient cultures as the Paleolithic, Mesopotamia, Egypt and Greece.
- a. a. lion b. sheep c. dragon d. bull
14. In ancient Babylon in Mesopotamia, a king is often portrayed as strangling or killing a ____ as part of his propaganda that he will destroy all of his enemies and keep the kingdom safe for his subjects.
- a. lion b. sheep c. dragon d. bull
15. What is the term for the little wide-eyed statues that devout Sumerians in ancient Mesopotamia left behind in the temple when they climbed the steps of the ziggurats to pray?
- a. faience b. apotropaic c. votive d. elephantine
16. Mesopotamians built symbolic mountains called ____ as transitional spaces between people and their gods.
- a. pinnacles b. ziggurats c. apadanas d. stepped pyramids
17. A stone slab from Akkad, called the ____, is a conceptual relief commemorating a military victory that stood at the edge of the ruler's territory to warn visitors of his power and prestige.
- a. Victory Stele of Naram Sin c. Stele of Hammurabi
b. Pillar of Sargon d. Ishtar Gate
18. The king on the stone slab from Akkad is wearing the sacred "____" on his head.
- a. horns of Osiris b. horns of Isis c. horns of divinity d. none of the above
19. The different sizes of votive figures in Mesopotamian art represent what kind of scale?
- a. hierarchical b. iconographical c. sequential d. graduated
20. Mesopotamian art is one of the first examples of "____ art", that is, art used in service of a ruler or state.
- a. concept b. propaganda c. traditional d. doctrine
21. Stonehenge is one of the earliest examples of ____ construction.
- a. post-and-lintel b. post-and-henge c. upright-and-crossbow d. pyramidal
22. Which of the following statements about Egyptian art is accurate?
- a. It served both a religious and political function. c. It was linked to the afterlife.
b. It was conventional, i.e., it maintained the same style for millennia d. all of the above
23. The Narmer Palette, representing Menes-Narmer, the first pharaoh of Egypt, commemorates his victory and the ____ of Upper and Lower Egypt.
- a. unification b. defeat c. assimilation d. all of the above
24. Paintings and statues known as ____ images were buried with the dead in ancient Egypt and were intended as temporary resting places for their spirits before continuing on their journey into the afterlife.
- a. ka b. ankh c. ib d. shadow
25. Which of the following are attributes of the figure of Khafre (Old Kingdom, Egypt) tells us that the image represents a pharaoh.
- a. stylized beard, leg forward c. nemes headdress, stiff kilt
b. clenched fists, bare feet d. all of the above
26. The Egyptian system of representing royalty in their artwork is based on a standardized, conventional set of rules for proportions known as a ____.
- a. code b. doctrine c. canon d. cult
27. Who was one of the most famous female pharaohs in Egypt's history whose statues show her in a royal pose complete with the attributes of a king?
- a. Nefertiti b. Hatshepsut c. Cleopatra d. Khamerernebt

28. This female pharaoh did not build a pyramid for her tomb, but instead built a _____ in the side of a cliff where her people could honor her.
a. obelisk b. pylons c. mortuary temple d. none of the above
29. The Amarna Revolution was the only period in Egypt's long history that forcibly changed its religion from polytheism to _____, which angered the powerful priesthood and probably caused the premature death of its pharaoh.
a. monotheism b. polytheism c. purism d. paganism
30. The heretic king of the Amarna Revolution, whose reign only lasted 18 years, changed his name from Amenhotep IV to _____, meaning "servant of the Aten" (the one god).
a. Hatshepsut b. Khufu c. Tutankhamun d. Akhenaten
31. The type of art introduced during the Amarna Period significantly changed from the rigid, conventional Egyptian style to a more _____ style.
a. stylized b. naturalistic c. abstract d. none of the above
32. Who was the boy-king who succeeded the Amarna Period, restoring the conventional artistic style of the pharaohs as well as polytheism, which both lasted for another 1000 years?
a. Hatshepsut b. Khufu c. Tutankhamun d. Akhenaten
33. Name the famous queen who was married to the king of the Amarna Revolution.
a. Nefertiti b. Cleopatra c. Hatshepsut d. Nefertari
34. As a gigantic billboard announcing to the world the power and might of both the pharaoh and the Egyptian people, the Great Pyramid was actually a magnificent piece of political _____.
a. propaganda b. evangelism c. doctrine d. misinformation
35. Since no slaves were used to build the Great Pyramid, where did the pharaoh acquire his workforce? That is, what is the term for the men who worked on the pyramid?
a. draftees b. conscripts c. usurpers d. recruits