

## **TEST ITEM FILE**

**Monica Hahn**

# **JANSON'S BASIC HISTORY OF WESTERN ART**

**9<sup>th</sup> EDITION**

**Penelope Davies  
Walter Denny  
Frima Fox Hofrichter  
Joseph F. Jacobs  
Ann M. Roberts  
David F. Simon**

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## CHAPTER ONE

## PREHISTORIC ART

## 1

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. What are menhirs?
- A. upright rough-hewn stones
  - B. tombs, originally underground, with several large upright stones supporting a single massive capstone
  - C. prehistoric monuments found only in the British Isles
  - D. markers of the summer solstice

Answer: A

Page reference: 29

2. Cromlechs are:
- A. upright rough-hewn stones composed in circles
  - B. found in the deepest recesses of caves
  - C. prehistoric monuments found only in the British Isles
  - D. markers of the summer solstice

Answer: A

Page reference: 30

3. Dolmens are:
- A. upright rough-hewn stones
  - B. tombs, originally underground, with several large upright stones supporting a single massive capstone
  - C. prehistoric monuments found only in the British Isles
  - D. markers of the solstice

Answer: B

Page reference: 29

4. The Chauvet caves:
- A. are a part of Carnac
  - B. have animal imagery
  - C. are located in Spain
  - D. have images that have to do with fertility

Answer: B

Page reference: 23-26

5. The images in the Chauvet caves:

- A. show animals of the hunt
- B. are painted in natural pigments
- C. show the movement of animals
- D. all of the above

Answer: D

Page reference: 23-26

6. What is a megalith?

- A. a hall of state in an ancient palace
- B. a prehistoric monument found only in the British Isles
- C. a marker of the summer solstice
- D. a large stone

Answer: D

Page reference: 29

7. Chauvet is a cave that:

- A. contains corbelling
- B. shows post-and-lintel construction
- C. has Paleolithic murals
- D. is a menhir

Answer: C

Page reference: 23-26

8. Stonehenge:

- A. is surrounded by effigy mounds
- B. has trilithons
- C. has megarons
- D. has corbelling

Answer: B

Page reference: 30-31

9. Many Paleolithic cave paintings are located:

- A. in megarons
- B. in the deepest areas of the caves
- C. at entrances to caves
- D. in henges

Answer: B

Page reference: 24

10. The *Woman of Willendorf* :

- A. was made of fired clay
- B. is a colossal sculpture
- C. was made of cast bronze
- D. is 4 3/8" in size

Answer: D

Page reference: 27-28

11. The seasonal Paleolithic residences discovered at Mezhirich were made of:
- A. mammoth bones
  - B. rough-hewn stones
  - C. woven plant fibers
  - D. mud brick

Answer: A

Page reference: 28

12. According to one feminist view, the distorted form of figures like the *Woman of Willendorf* reflects:
- A. a woman's view of her own body as she looks down on it.
  - B. the Paleolithic interest in population control
  - C. a cultural prohibition against obesity
  - D. Paleolithic religious beliefs

Answer: A

Page reference: 27-28

13. Prehistoric cave paintings were first discovered:
- A. in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century
  - B. during the Renaissance
  - C. by a team of archaeological experts
  - D. in France

Answer: A

Page reference: 23

14. Lascaux, Pech-Merle, and Chauvet:
- A. are located in modern day France
  - B. have the human figure as their primary subject
  - C. contain art for art's sake
  - D. show only a few distinct animal species

Answer: A

Page reference: 23

15. It's likely that the imagery in Prehistoric cave paintings represents:
- A. a ritual or religious purpose
  - B. art for art's sake
  - C. narrative, or storytelling functions
  - D. a settled Paleolithic lifestyle

Answer: A

Page reference: 24

16. Paleolithic carving:
- A. often represented the human form
  - B. was made using iron tools
  - C. was usually intensely lifelike

D. was usually without meaning

Answer: A

Page reference: 26

17. The art made by Neolithic peoples reflects:

- A. a settled, agrarian existence
- B. the migratory life of hunter-gatherers
- C. the need for small-scale, portable imagery
- D. a lack of interest in ritual or religion

Answer: A

Page reference: 29

## True or False Statements

1. Neolithic people are known to have built substantial structures.

Answer: True

Page reference: 29

2. There is no relationship between changing climate and different artistic and architectural forms in the Neolithic period.

Answer: False

Page reference: 28-29

3. Both Paleolithic and Neolithic carvings are somewhat abstract in their representation of the human figure.

Answer: True

Page reference: 27, 29

4. In the Neolithic period, concerns about ceremonial burial and ritual inspired monumental architecture.

Answer: True

Page reference: 29

5. Pottery making is known from the Paleolithic period.

Answer: False

Page reference: 29

## Essay Test Questions

1. What was depicted on Paleolithic cave walls? What purpose did these images most likely serve?

Page reference: 23-26

2. What concerns may the *Woman of Willendorf* reflect?

Page reference: 27-28

3. What developments mark the change from Old Stone Age to New Stone Age? How did these developments affect different forms of architecture?

Page reference: 28-29

4. Describe the techniques used by Paleolithic cave dwellers to create paintings on the interior walls of caves. What observations may be made about composition and design?

Page reference: 24-26

5. How was Stonehenge constructed? What are speculations about its possible function?

Page reference: 30-31



## CHAPTER TWO

## ANCIENT NEAR EASTERN ART

## 2

**Multiple Choice**

1. An indirect axial approach was typical of which type of structure?

- A. Egyptian pyramids
- B. Sumerian ziggurats
- C. Persian palaces
- D. Persian temples

Answer: B

Page reference: 34

2. What is the main room of a Sumerian temple called?

- A. atrium
- B. hypostyle hall
- C. audience hall
- D. cella

Answer: D

Page reference: 34

3. The stele depicting the Law Code of Hammurabi comes from which culture?

- A. Sumerian
- B. Assyrian
- C. Babylonian
- D. Egyptian

Answer: C

Page reference: 39

4. Darius I and Xerxes are two of the most important figures of which culture?

- A. Sumerian
- B. Egyptian
- C. Persian
- D. Assyrian

Answer: C

Page reference: 43

5. The Sumerians built primarily of wood and what other material?

- A. diorite stone
- B. marble

- C. mud brick
- D. granite

Answer: C

Page reference: 33

6. The statues from Abu Temple at Tell Asmar:

- A. have no eyes
- B. have Cubic forms
- C. were carved of stone
- D. were made of limestone, alabaster, and gypsum

Answer: D

Page reference: 34

7. What was the most important form of architecture for the Persians?

- A. palaces
- B. mastabas
- C. fortresses
- D. temples

Answer: A

Page reference: 44

8. What material was used to make the Ishtar Gate?

- A. adobe
- B. glazed bricks
- C. cut stone
- D. metal panels

Answer: B

Page Reference: 41

9. Under whose regime was one of the very first codes of law written?

- A. Xerxes
- B. Darius I
- C. Hammurabi
- D. Gudea

Answer: C

Page reference: 39

10. Who defeats the Persians in 331 BCE?

- E. Xerxes
- F. Darius I
- G. Alexander
- H. Ramses II

Answer: C

Page reference: 45

11. The Tell Asmar figures may have large eyes because:

- A. Seeing was a major channel of communication with the gods

- B. Their eyes were wide open in terror before the gods
- C. They were cult figures of blinded gods
- D. Gods were believed never to sleep

Answer: A

Page reference: 35

12. The Temple of Solomon at Jerusalem:

- A. Reflects the close connection between Near Eastern cultures
- B. Was modest in its appearance and design
- C. Was a place of polytheistic worship
- D. Has stood in place unaltered since ancient times

Answer: A

Page reference: 42

13. Cuneiform characters:

- A. were made by pressing a stylus into damp clay
- B. remain untranslated to this day
- C. were not used for writing fiction
- D. were visible on the Rosetta Stone

Answer: A

Page reference: 32

14. Tigris and Euphrates were:

- A. Rivers that supplied water to Mesopotamia
- B. Important Sumerian cities
- C. Names of the first-known ancient architects
- D. The rulers of Akkad and Assyria

Answer: A

Page reference: 33

15. The Law Code of Hammurabi:

- A. Survives as one of the earliest written bodies of law
- B. Was concerned with crime law only, and not domestic law
- C. Did not describe penalties for breaking laws
- D. Could not be enforced

Answer: A

Page reference: 39

16. The world's largest language group (or linguistic family) is:

- A. Indo-European
- B. Semitic
- C. Chinese
- D. Sumerian

Answer: A

Page reference: 42

17. Which was among the Seven Wonders of the World?

- A. Hanging Gardens of Babylon
- B. Stonehenge
- C. The Audience Hall at Persepolis
- D. The caves at Lascaux

Answer: A

Page reference: 43

## True or False Statements

1. Alexander the Great was allied with the Persians.

Answer: False

Page reference: 45

2. Art in Mesopotamian visual culture enabled and reflected political power.

Answer: True

Page reference: 35, 36-38, 39-41

3. Sumerian palaces were called ziggurats.

Answer: False

Page reference: 33

4. The representation and ranking of figures according to physical size is called hieratic scale.

Answer: True

Page reference: 35

5. Naram-Sin was among the first Mesopotamian kings to deify himself.

Answer: True

Page reference: 38

## Essay Questions

1. What are the differences and similarities in the visual characteristics of Assyrian art and Sumerian art?

Page reference: 32-35, 39-41

2. What are the major architectural and ritual forms of a ziggurat?

Page reference: 33

3. What was the likely function of the sculptures of Tell Asmar?

Page reference: 34-35

4. How is political power communicated in the *Stele of Naram-Sin* and the *Stele*

*of Hammurabi?*

Page reference: 27-38, 39

5. How politically stable was the Mesopotamian region, and how did this have an impact on the arts of the region?

Page reference: 32, 35, 36-38, 39-41