

TEST ITEM FILE

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ART HISTORY

5th EDITION

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Upper Saddle River, New Jersey 07458

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10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

ISBN 10: 0-205-96173-8
ISBN 13: 978-0-205-96173-3

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CHAPTER ONE

PREHISTORIC ART IN EUROPE

Multiple Choice

1. Chauvet Cave is located in _____.

- A. Ireland
- B. northern Spain
- C. southeastern France
- D. coastal France

Answer: C

Page reference: 9

2. Homo sapiens appeared on the earth _____ years ago.

- A. 300,000
- B. 400,000
- C. 100,000
- D. 50,000

Answer: B

Page reference: 2

3. The word "Neolithic" means _____.

- A. new stone
- B. symbolic writing
- C. writing in stone
- D. new history

Answer: A

Page reference: 2

4. Archaeologists link the emergence of image making to the arrival of _____.

- A. Homo sapiens
- B. Paleo sapiens
- C. Homo sapiens sapiens
- D. Neo sapiens

Answer: C

Page reference: 2

5. Representational images began appearing in Australia, Africa, and Europe beginning approximately _____ years ago.

- A. 100,000
- B. 40,000
- C. 25,000
- D. 10,000

Answer: B

Page reference: 2

6. _____ evidence shows that modern humans moved from Africa, across Asia, into Europe, and finally to Australia and the Americas between 100,000 and 35,000 years ago.

- A. Geological
- B. Architectural
- C. Archeological
- D. Written

Answer: C

Page reference: 2

7. Relative to art, one of man's important new cognitive developments was the ability to _____.

- A. use tools
- B. think symbolically
- C. write
- D. communicate verbally

Answer: B

Page reference: 3-4

8. Prehistoric people often coated their floors with powdered _____.

- A. ash
- B. bones
- C. clay
- D. ocher

Answer: D

Page reference: 5

9. As long ago as _____ BCE, figurines of people and animals appeared.

- A. 50,000
- B. 30,000
- C. 25,000
- D. 10,000

Answer: B

Page reference: 5

10. The *Lion-Human* sculpture from Hohlenstein-Stadel, Germany is made of _____.

- A. cast clay
- B. molded bronze
- C. mammoth ivory
- D. porcelain clay

Answer: C

Page reference: 5

11. The *Woman from Brassempouy* captures the essence of a head, also called the _____.

- A. memory image
- B. abstracted mind
- C. soul image
- D. mind image

Answer: A

Page reference: 7

12. The earliest known prehistoric cave painting site was discovered in 1994 and is called _____.

- A. Altamira
- B. Chauvet
- C. Pech-Merle
- D. Lascaux

Answer: B

Page reference: 9

13. Small-scale female sculptures from the Upper Paleolithic period were once called _____ figures, which implied a religious association, although this has not yet been proven.

- A. tomb
- B. Venus
- C. Eve
- D. servant

Answer: B

Page reference: 6

14. Prehistoric cave paintings were first discovered in Spain in the _____.

- A. 20th century
- B. 19th century
- C. Middle Ages
- D. Roman Empire

Answer: B

Page reference: 8

15. Most Neolithic architecture in Germany and central Europe consisted of wood posts supporting a central beam or _____.

- A. supporting rail
- B. ridgepole
- C. major post
- D. common beam

Answer: B

Page reference: 16

16. Walls of woven branches that were covered with mud or clay, or _____ and _____ was a common building technique used in central Europe during the Neolithic period.

- A. mottle; pole
- B. hard; fast
- C. head; daub.
- D. wattle; daub.

Answer: D

Page reference: 16

17. Rows of trapezoidal buildings made of wooden posts, branches, mud, and clay characterize the architectural remains at _____.

- A. Lepenski Vir
- B. Çatalhöyük
- C. Skara Brae
- D. Sesklo

Answer: A

Page reference: 13

18. The simplest form of construction used to span space is _____ -and- _____.

- A. post; lintel
- B. post; beam
- C. brace; cannon
- D. lintel; strut

Answer: A

Page reference: 19

19. Continually rebuilt and replastered, early houses at Çatalhöyük may have functioned as _____.

- A. observatories
- B. temples
- C. production centers for tools and pottery
- D. historical markers

Answer: D

Page reference: 13-14

20. The word megalithic means _____.

- A. middle stone
- B. new rock
- C. old stone
- D. large stone

Answer: D

Page reference: 16

21. Stonehenge was created in _____ phases of construction and activity, starting in 3000 BCE during the Neolithic Period and stretching over a millennium and a half into the Bronze Age.

- A. eight
- B. two
- C. ten
- D. four

Answer: A

Page reference: 17

22. Scholars see the transport of bluestones to Stonehenge from more than 150 miles away as a sign of _____.

- A. the lack of local stone
- B. evidence of engineering technology
- C. connections to an ancestral homeland
- D. ritual significance of materials

Answer: C

Page reference: 18

23. Stonehenge was built in _____-and-_____ construction.

- A. post; lintel
- B. corbel; cantilever
- C. lintel; beam
- D. post; corbel

Answer: A

Page reference: 18

24. The lintels of Stonehenge are secured by _____-and-_____ joints.

- A. post; lintel
- B. anchor; beam
- C. mortise; tenon
- D. link; stem

Answer: C

Page reference: 18

25. In approximately _____ BCE, prehistoric humans began firing clay in the form of vessels.

- A. 15,000
- B. 12,000
- C. 7000
- D. 2500

Answer: B

Page reference: 21

26. The age of metal made its European debut around _____ BCE.

- A. 10,000

- B. 7000
- C. 4000
- D. 3000

Answer: D

Page reference: 23

27. Bronze is an alloy of _____ and _____.
- A. pewter; tin
 - B. gold; silver
 - C. tin; copper
 - D. silver; copper

Answer: C

Page reference: 23

28. Neolithic ceramic figurines probably functioned as _____.
- A. votives
 - B. toys
 - C. portraits
 - D. all of the above

Answer: D

Page reference: 21

29. The potter's wheel developed in approximately 4000 BCE in _____.
- A. Japan
 - B. China
 - C. Egypt
 - D. India

Answer: C

Page reference: 20

30. The term _____ includes all of human existence prior to the emergence of writing.
- A. prehistory
 - B. paleo-scripto
 - C. non-scribe
 - D. proto-Celtic

Answer: A

Page reference: 1

31. The earliest use of metal objects was as _____.
- A. tools
 - B. ornamentation
 - C. money
 - D. weapons

Answer: B
Page Reference: 23

32. Prehistory includes all of human existence prior to the development of _____.

- A. man-made structures used for living
- B. written records
- C. metal tools
- D. painted and carved images

Answer: B
Page reference: 1

33. Much of what we know about prehistoric people is based on the _____ found in archeological sites.

- A. artifacts
- B. art
- C. fossils
- D. all of the above

Answer: D
Page reference: 1

34 At the Pech-Merle Cave, humans left more than images of horses and fish, they left _____.

- A. maps
- B. handprints
- C. landscapes
- D. portraits

Answer: B
Page reference: 1

35. Modern humans first appeared in _____.

- A. Africa
- B. Asia
- C. the Americas
- D. Europe

Answer: A
Page reference: 2

36. The world's earliest pieces of art come from South Africa and were probably used as _____.

- A. decoration
- B. devotional objects
- C. symbols of social status
- D. crayons

Answer: D
Page reference: 4

37. In Paleolithic architecture most daily activities were centered around _____.

- A. a fire pit
- B. painted walls
- C. arched doorways
- D. all of the above

Answer: A

Page reference: 4-5

38. Which of the following was created by artists molding or shaping the cave floor?

- A. *Lion-Human from Hohlenstein-Stadel*, Germany (Fig. 1-6)
- B. *Woman from Willendorf*, Austria (Fig. 1-7)
- C. *Bison from Le Tuc d'Audoubert*, France (Fig. 1-14)
- D. *Figures of a Woman and a Man from Cernavoda*, Romania (Fig. 1-26)

Answer: C

Page reference: 11-12

39. _____ is one of the earliest known sites of prehistoric cave paintings.

- A. Lepenski Vir
- B. Pech-Merle
- C. Altamira
- D. Chauvet

Answer: D

Page reference: 9

40. Handprints at the cave at Pech-Merle were probably created using what technique?

- A. incising lines with a sharp stick
- B. spraying paint onto the cave wall
- C. painting the image with a brush
- D. drawing with an ochre crayon

Answer: B

Page reference: 8

41. The animals at Lascaux are painted in a system known as _____, which shows horns, eyes, and hoofs from the front, while heads and bodies are rendered in profile.

- A. composite pose
- B. dual perspective
- C. combined imaging
- D. primitive positioning

Answer: A

Page reference: 10

42. The artists of Altamira used the _____ in the cave walls and ceilings to show the form of the animal.

- A. open spaces

- B. irregularities
- C. flat areas
- D. all of the above

Answer: B

Page reference: 11

43. One of the fundamental changes that took place in the prehistoric period in man's relationship with the environment was man's _____.

- A. ability to survive the Ice Age
- B. exertion of more control over the land
- C. migration to mountain caves
- D. absence of interest in burying the dead

Answer: B

Page reference: 12

44. The _____ encountered at Newgrange may have induced hallucinations.

- A. representations of bucrania
- B. entoptic motifs
- C. deer hunts
- D. female figures

Answer: B

Page reference: 17

45. Figures such as the *Woman of Willendorf* may have functioned to communicate _____ among differing groups of Paleolithic peoples.

- A. power and superiority
- B. economic prosperity
- C. a common religious practice
- D. shared values and friendliness

Answer: D.

Page reference: 6-7

46. Archeologists now believe that the confusing combination of architecture, unusual art, multiple burials, and an undomesticated economy at Lepenski Vir indicates _____.

- A. an emphasis on historical continuity of the people
- B. a temporary habitation used for special rites and activities
- C. a people focused on military concerns
- D. a settlement built over an older Paleolithic site

Answer: B

Page reference: 13

47. Which historical site challenges previous interpretations that the Neolithic worldview focused on representations of the female body, human fertility, and cults of the Mother Goddess?

- A. Lepenski Vir
- B. Çatalhöyük
- C. Sesklo
- D. Newgrange

Answer: B

Page reference: 15

48. Rather than being a product of invaders the destruction of houses at some sites in the Neolithic period was part of _____.

- A. a ritual killing of the house
- B. a rival family's attempt to gain property
- C. the selection of a new leader
- D. ritual celebrating a birth

Answer: A

Page reference: 16

49. Megalithic tomb architecture reflects _____ in Neolithic communities.

- A. the concept of an afterlife
- B. the accumulation of material goods
- C. a stratified class system
- D. the importance of ritual performance

Answer: D

Page reference: 17

50. Which Neolithic site is an example of a passage grave?

- A. Stonehenge
- B. Newgrange
- C. Durrington Walls
- D. Cernavoda

Answer: B

Page reference: 17

51. Which of the following is NOT a type of ceramics?

- A. Porcelain
- B. Earthenware
- C. Kiln
- D. Stoneware

Answer: C

Page reference: 20

52. More than 40,000 examples of _____ produced during the Bronze Age have been found at sites in the northern Swedish region of Bohuslän.

- A. metal helmets
- B. rock art
- C. jewelry
- D. cave paintings

Answer: B

Page reference: 24

53. Which material's properties is most suitable for weapons and tools?

- A. Bronze
- B. Copper
- C. Stone
- D. Ceramics

Answer: A

Page reference: 23-24

54. The word "Paleolithic" means _____.

- A. weapon
- B. old stone
- C. species
- D. pottery vessel

Answer: B

Page reference: 2

55. Historians use the term BCE to mean before _____.

- A. Roman art
- B. art was made
- C. the common era
- D. the invention of writing

Answer: C

Page reference: 2

56. The *Woman from Willendorf* was created from _____.

- A. limestone
- B. plaster
- C. mammoth tusk
- D. clay

Answer: A

Page reference: 6

57. Prehistoric cave painting was an unknown art form until the 1879 discovery of a cave in _____ in northern Spain.

- A. Altamira
- B. Chauvet
- C. Lascaux
- D. Dordogne

Answer: A

Page reference: 8

58. The cave of Lascaux is in the country of _____.

- A. Spain
- B. Austria

- C. France
- D. Ireland

Answer: C

Page reference: 10

59. The *Sculpted Bison at Le Tuc d'Audoubert*, France are modeled in _____.

- A. sculpture in the round
- B. high relief
- C. corbeling
- D. pottery

Answer: B

Page reference: 11

60. Current scholarship suggests that early stone tools functioned socially as _____.

- A. status symbols
- B. tomb markers
- C. road maps
- D. weapons

Answer: A

Page reference: 3

61. The transitional prehistoric period is sometimes called the _____ period.

- A. defensive
- B. agricultural
- C. megalithic monument
- D. Mesolithic

Answer: D

Page reference: 2

62. The period that followed the debut of metalworking is generally known as the _____ Age.

- A. Stone
- B. Weapon
- C. Bronze
- D. Iron

Answer: C

Page reference: 23

63. _____ is the most accurate way of dating objects from the past.

- A. Radiometric dating
- B. Electron spin resonance
- C. Relative dating
- D. Archaeological dating

Answer: A

Page reference: 12

64. The painting of *Men Taunting a Deer?* (Fig. 1-17) at Çatalhöyük may represent _____.

- A. a belief in sympathetic magic
- B. an earlier cave painting
- C. the hope for more animals
- D. a dangerous ritual or game of baiting

Answer: D

Page reference: 15

65. An anthropologist who studied the caves at Altamira does not believe the animals are dead but rather are _____.

- A. gods
- B. dust-wallowing
- C. surrogates for man
- D. disabled

Answer: B

Page reference: 8

66. Many megalithic structures are associated with _____.

- A. reproduction
- B. the coming of the Ice Age
- C. death
- D. painted decoration

Answer: C

Page reference: 17

67. Stonehenge is connected to a nearby site built of wood called _____.

- A. Durrington Walls
- B. Newgrange
- C. Knowth
- D. Lepenski Vir

Answer: A

Page reference: 20

68. Scholars dismissed the sympathetic magic interpretation of cave paintings because _____.

- A. early man did not eat meat
- B. the animals used most for food were not portrayed
- C. only humans were painted
- D. animals are painted like stick figures

Answer: B

Page reference: 8

69. The Lion-Human may reflect early man's notion that _____.

- A. humans and animals were part of one group
- B. the lion was king of the beasts

- C. killing a lion would incur a curse
- D. man's ancestors were lions

Answer: A

Page reference: 6

70. Even simple prehistoric shelters are considered architecture because they required _____.

- A. large cut stones
- B. the strongest males of the tribe
- C. imagination and planning
- D. knowledge of quarrying

Answer: C

Page reference: 4

71. Upper Paleolithic inhabitants of Russia and Ukraine built houses using _____.

- A. large shells
- B. timber beams
- C. pottery roof tiles
- D. woolly mammoth bones

Answer: D

Page reference: 4

72. The *Human Figures* (Fig. 1-27) from Ain Ghazal give the impression of living individuals who _____.

- A. were gods
- B. are unable to speak
- C. can communicate with the dead
- D. were leaders of their site

Answer: B

Page reference 21

Short Answer

73. What formal artistic devices did the artists of the Chauvet cave in Southern France use to convey images of horses, mammoths, aurochs, and other animals?

74. Why does the date for the transition from the Paleolithic to the Neolithic vary?

75. What constituted the distinction between the Lower, Middle, and Upper Paleolithic phases?

76. How does the author make the distinction between shelter and architecture?

77. Why is the *Lion-Human* sculpture remarkable for the Paleolithic period?

78. Why was the *Woman from Willendorf* represented as full figured?
79. What is significant about the manner in which *Woman from Dolní Vestonice* was created?
80. Why do scholars believe female figures such as the *Woman from Willendorf* were so common in prehistoric time?
81. Why was the cave of Lascaux closed to the public?
82. How do some of the animals in Lascaux show a composite pose?
83. How did the artists of Lascaux fuel the lamps that they used to see within the deep recesses of the cave?
84. Why is the Lascaux scene of the shaman and bison unique and what might it represent?
85. What events or occurrences determined the onset of a Neolithic culture?
86. How did the artist of the *Sculpted Bison at Le Tuc d'Audoubert*, France make the animals look life-like?
87. How did some of the civilizations discussed bury their dead and what symbolic associations were attached to the various methods?
88. What new hunting technologies emerged in the Neolithic period?
89. How did climatic change affect Neolithic people?
90. Why did prehistoric humans only begin using pottery vessels in the period 7000 BCE?

Essay

91. How would you compare the artistic representations of the Paleolithic period to the Neolithic period?
92. What types of shelters did prehistoric humans construct and why?
93. Why might prehistoric humans have painted on cave walls?
94. What are the particular challenges and rewards of studying prehistoric art?
95. Discuss the integration of prehistoric art and architecture using specific examples.

96. Many early vessels of clay or metal were covered with decorative motifs. Why would early people have made the effort to decorate their functional objects? What drives people to go beyond the purely functional? Support your viewpoint with specific examples of early art.

97. Discuss issues of restoration and authenticity in terms of prehistoric art and artifacts. How have ideas about these issues changed over recent years?