



International History OLYMPIAD

2023 Art History Scramble Exam The Capitoline Museums High School Division

Name _____

Country OR State _____

Division (circle ONE) – Varsity Junior Varsity

ID Number _____

Instructions – Mark your answers on the scantron provided. Correct answers are worth 2 points. Incorrect answers are worth –1 point. Questions left blank are worth 0 points.

Answer these questions about the Capitoline Museums.

1. The Piazza del Campidoglio, where the Capitoline Museums are located, was designed by which of these notable artists at the direction of Pope Paul III?

- A. Leonardo da Vinci
- B. Michelangelo
- C. Gian Lorenzo Bernini
- D. Caravaggio

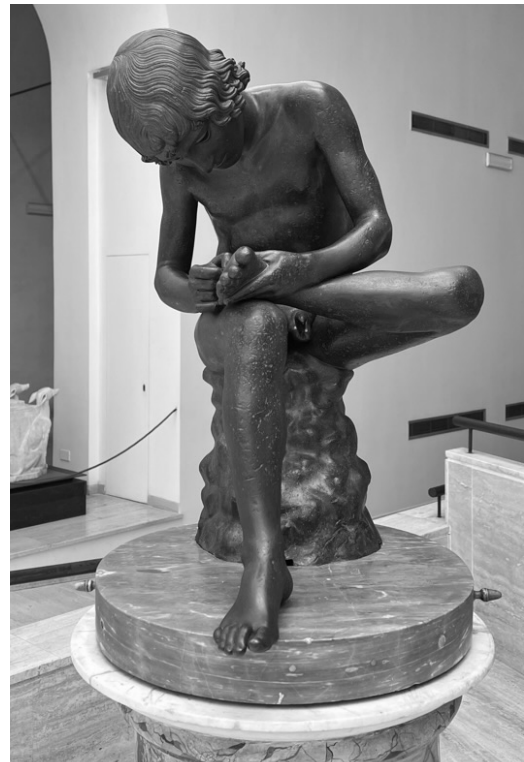
2. Many key pieces in the Capitoline Museum were donated by which of these popes, a member of the della Rovere family who also commissioned the Sistine Chapel and established the Vatican Library?

- A. Sixtus IV
- B. Innocent X
- C. Urban III
- D. Alexander VI

3. The Capitoline Museum was inaugurated by Pope Clement XII and opened to the public in which of these decades?

- A. the 1540s
- B. the 1730s
- C. the 1850s
- D. the 1910s

Use the following image to answer questions 4-6.



4. Which of the following is the Italian title of this sculpture?

- A. Putto
- B. Pastore
- C. Pieta
- D. Spinario

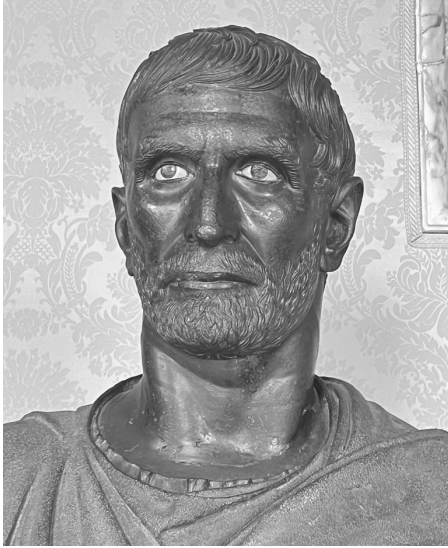
5. This work dates from which of the following historical periods?

- A. the Roman Kingdom
- B. the late Roman Empire
- C. the Hellenistic period
- D. the Byzantine period

6. This sculpture was often called 'Il Fedele' or 'The Faithful Boy' because legend held he had delivered a message to which of these before taking the action shown?

- A. Cicero
- B. Augustus
- C. Nero
- D. the Senate

Use the following image to answer questions 7-9.



7. This sculpture is named for what significant figure in Roman history?

- A. Lucius Junius Brutus
- B. Julius Caesar
- C. Pompey the Great
- D. Marc Antony

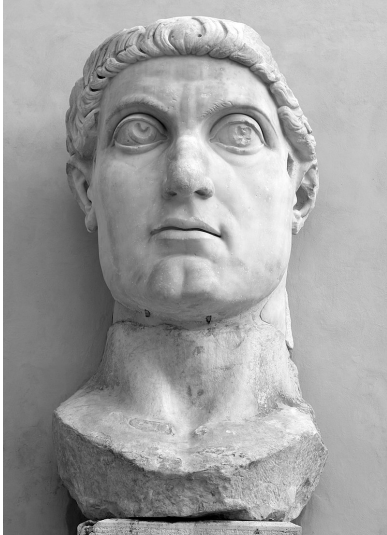
8. Like many portrait sculptures of the period, the eyes of this sculpture are made of what material?

- A. gold
- B. ivory
- C. glass
- D. painted bronze

9. Which part of this sculpture was added during the Renaissance?

- A. the beard
- B. the toga and base
- C. the eyes
- D. the hair

Use the following image to answer questions 10-12.



10. What Roman emperor's head is pictured here?

- A. Justinian
- B. Augustus
- C. Diocletian
- D. Constantine

11. Which of these would NOT have been true of this statue?

- A. it was originally in the west apse of the Basilica of Maxentius
- B. the seated statue would have been about 12 meters (40 feet) high
- C. the head is a lifelike and accurate portrait of the emperor
- D. the right hand originally held a religious symbol which is now lost

12. In the sculpture of the hand directly next to this sculpture, which finger is pointing towards the sky?

- A. the right thumb
- B. the right index finger
- C. the left pinky
- D. the left middle finger

Use the following image to answer questions 13-15.



13. This statue represents which of these mythological figures?

- A. Hercules
- B. a satyr
- C. a nymph
- D. a nereid

14. The figure in this sculpture is most closely associated with which of these ancient gods?

- A. Zeus
- B. Ares
- C. Dionysus
- D. Poseidon

15. This sculpture is likely a Roman copy from the second century CE based on a piece by what ancient Greek sculptor?

- A. Praxiteles
- B. Lysippos
- C. Polyclitus
- D. Agesander

Use the following image to answer questions 16-18.



16. This sculpture titled for a dying member of what Celtic people?

- A. Gauls
- B. Britons
- C. Gaels
- D. Boii

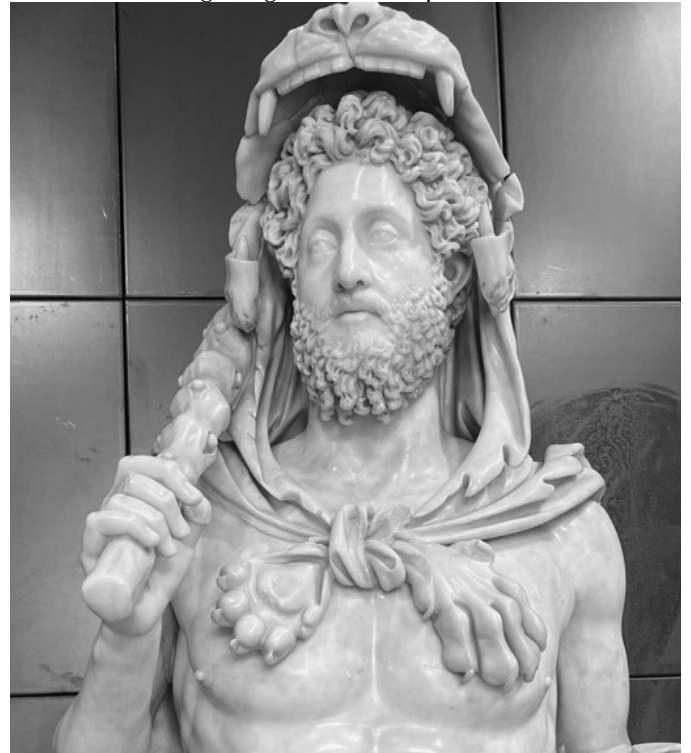
17. The original of this sculpture was likely commissioned after a victory over this tribe by what Anatolian city-state?

- A. Antioch
- B. Byzantium
- C. Pergamon
- D. Ephesus

18. Which of these did NOT help identify the statue in the 20th century as a representation of a 'barbarian' and not a gladiator?

- A. the musical instrument
- B. the torc necklace
- C. the weapons
- D. his lack of clothing

Use the following image to answer questions 19-21.



19. This bust depicts which of these Roman emperors?

- A. Nero
- B. Trajan
- C. Commodus
- D. Nerva

20. Which of these is NOT a symbol in this sculpture that associates this emperor with Hercules?

- A. the kneeling Amazon
- B. the lion skin
- C. the club
- D. the apples

21. The Tritons at the bottom of the sculpture represent which of these?

- A. his extreme mental illness
- B. his becoming a god
- C. his descent into the underworld
- D. his power as Roman emperor

Use the following image to answer questions 22-24.



22. This sculpture tells the story of which of the following?

- A. the legend of Romulus and Remus
- B. the founding of Rome by Aeneas
- C. the story of Castor and Pollux
- D. fall of the Roman monarchy

23. Many art historians still believe the statue originated with which of these cultures?

- A. the Greeks
- B. the Phoenicians
- C. the Etruscans
- D. the Carthaginians

24. Which element of this statue was added in the late 15th century?

- A. the wolf's head
- B. the wolf's feet
- C. the wolf's tail
- D. the twins

Use the following image to answer questions 25-27.



25. This is a 17th century sculpture by what notable Italian architect and sculptor of the *Ecstasy of Saint Theresa*?

- A. Gian Lorenzo Bernini
- B. Giotto
- C. Filippo Brunelleschi
- D. Lorenzo Ghiberti

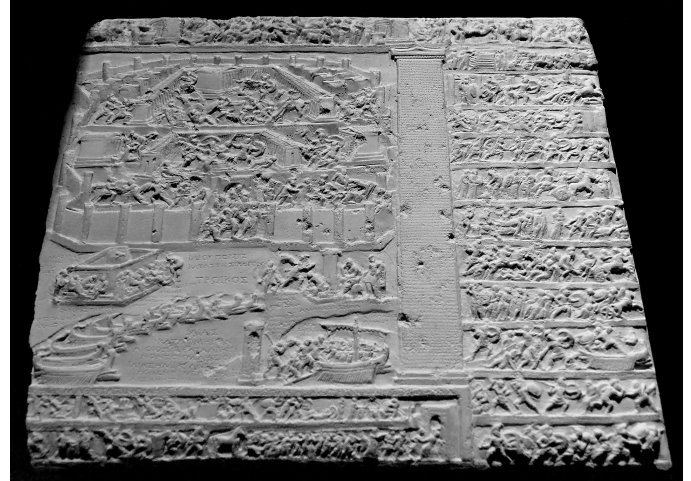
26. This sculpture depicts which of these mythological figures?

- A. an Amazon
- B. Medusa
- C. a harpy
- D. one of the Fates

27. Which of these famous Roman landmarks was NOT a project completed by this sculptor?

- A. the Baldacchino in St. Peter's Basilica
- B. the Pantheon
- C. St. Peter's Square
- D. the Fountain of the Four Rivers

Use this image to answer question 28.



28. This tablet, likely originating in a workshop in early imperial Rome, depicts scenes of which of these?

- A. stories from Ovid's *Metamorphoses*
- B. stories the *Iliad* and the Trojan War
- C. stories about Romulus and Remus
- D. a record of Julius Caesar's assassination

Use this image to answer questions 29-32.



29. This statue is a depiction of which Roman Emperor?
- A. Hadrian
 - B. Marcus Aurelius
 - C. Antoninus Pius
 - D. Trajan
30. The statue depicts the emperor making a gesture called *adlocutio*, which was used to address which of these?
- A. plebians
 - B. Senators
 - C. priests
 - D. soldiers
31. Which of these, which would be commonly used by a modern person on a horse, is missing from this statue?
- A. a bridle
 - B. a saddle blanket
 - C. stirrups
 - D. a bit
32. Given that he is shown without weapons or armor, which of these is likely true of this image?
- A. that he was a bad military commander
 - B. that he was afraid to engage enemies of Rome
 - C. that he did not need his own weapons or armor to win battles
 - D. that he had conquered his enemies and was ready for peace

Use this image to answer questions 33-35.



33. This painting depicts which of these?
- A. Romeo and Juliet
 - B. a young married couple
 - C. a fortune teller reading someone's palm
 - D. a brother and sister
34. Which of these artists painted this image?
- A. Caravaggio
 - B. Titian
 - C. Tintoretto
 - D. Raphael
35. The girl on the left of the painting is a member of which of these ethnic groups?
- A. Basque
 - B. Romani
 - C. Armenian
 - D. Greek

Tiebreaker

This question will only be scored if there is a tie for placement on the exam. There is no penalty for a wrong answer to this question. Write your answer legibly on the back of your scantron.

According to the museum, how tall, in cm or inches, is the head of the statue found in the courtyard?