**Art History Quiz**  **Ms. Park Northern Renaissance** Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period\_\_\_\_\_\_ Score \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ / 78 pts

1. Date for the Paleolithic time period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Date for the Greek Late Classical time period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Date for the Sumerian (Sumer) time period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Date for the Persian time period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Date for high Gothic architecture: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Time period of 5,000BCE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Date for the Roman Republic time period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. Date for the Egyptian time period of the Old Kingdom: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. Time period for 1100: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. Date for the Egyptian time period of the New Kingdom: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. Time period for 1530: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. Date for late Gothic architecture: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. Date for the Egyptian time period known as the Amarna: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. Date for the Greek Archaic time period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. Time period for 1900BCE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16. Date for the Greek Classical time period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17. Date for the Roman Imperial time period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

18. Time period for 800: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19. Time period for 480 BCE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

20. Date for the Ottonian time period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

21. Jan van Eyck’s *Giovanni* Arnolfini and His Bride contains many symbols. Which of the following is an allusion to God?

1. the dog
2. the the candle
3. the whisk broom
4. the mirror

22. Which of the following was **NOT** included in Jan van Eyck’s Ghent Altarpiece?

a. Adam and Eve

b. God

c. The Deposition

d. Adoration of the Lamb

23. In Grünewald’s Isenheim Altarpiece, the artist has used specific references, saints and symbols to depict pain, suffering, and salvation and redemption. Which of the following symbols can be interpreted to mean the Son of God?

1. white dove
2. lamb
3. sword
4. arrow

24. Why is Saint Anthony prominently featured in the *Isenheim Altarpiece*?

1. his association with diseases and miraculous cures
2. He was the patron saint of the donor, Antonio Mor
3. his association with the city of Colmar
4. his association with the papacy

25. The woodcut by Cranch, The Elder, Allegory of Law and Grace, outlines

a. the role of Limbo and Purgatory in the Protestant tradition

b. the brevity of life and the eternal nature of damnation

c. salvation in the Protestant tradition

d. salvation in the Catholic tradition

26. Martin Luther taught that the Christians should follow

a. the Bible

b. Protestant bishops

c. Henry VIII

d. the first pope, Peter

27. Protestants were concerned about corruption in

a. the government

b. the Orthodox Church

c. the Catholic Church

d. the monarchy

28. Which of the following is NOT true of van Eyck’s Arnolfini and His Bride?

a. Arnolfini, an Italian merchant who worked in Bruges, was the patron of this painting

b. Arnolfini’s wife was pregnant with their first child

c. The gestures and details are symbols that have meaning in this painting but it is difficult to determine the particular meaning or purpose of this painting.

d. Arnolfini’s wealth is an important theme of this painting with evidence of his wealth in many details.

29. The portrait of Arnolfini and His Bride is typical of other works from the Northern Renaissance because of its

a. idealized figures

b. use of tempera paint

c. attention of detail

d. lack of light and shadow

30. The Ghent Altarpiece is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which is made of many panels that can open and close

a. diptych

b. triptych

c. polyptych

31. The artist Durer is famous for

a. a master of woodcuts

b. a master of engraving

c. a master of Italian Renaissance artists

d. introducing oil to Italy

32. The Northern Renaissance differed from the Italian Renaissance in all of the following ways EXCEPT

a. It was closely linked to the Protestant Reformation

b. It was linked to the centralization of power

c. It was linked to landscape and genre painting

d. It was linked to the rise of feudalism

33. Why did printmaking become popular during the Protestant Reformation of the 16th century?

a. It allowed images to be mass produced and widely available to the public.

b. It was an effective way for the church to bring their theology to the people.

c. It was relatively low cost.

d. Everyone could do it.

34. The small size of the Merode Altarpiece suggests that

a. the patron was poor

b. the painting was for the altar of the small parish church

c. the painting was made for patrons who needed to move frequently

d. the painting was made for a private home instead of public church altar

35. What effects does oil paint have on the artworks in the North? Use references to a specific artwork to justify your answer. (10 points)

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