

1999 AP ART HISTORY SLIDE-BASED MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

SECTION I—Part A

Time—16 minutes

Directions: Questions 1-30 are divided into sets of questions based on slides. In these sets, each of the questions or incomplete statements is followed by four suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet. The slide or slides for each set will appear on the screen for four minutes only.

This examination uses the chronological designations B.C.E. (before the common era) and C.E. (common era). These labels correspond to B.C. (before Christ) and A.D. (anno Domini), which are used in some art history textbooks.

Questions 1-7 are based on the slide that you see on the screen. The slide will be shown for four minutes only.



- The work is by
 - Gericault
 - Ingres
 - Delacroix
 - David
- The painting was done in the
 - 1680's
 - 1710's
 - 1780's
 - 1810's
- The painting is most closely associated with which of the following art historical periods?

(A) Mannerism	(C) Neoclassicism and Romanticism
(B) Baroque and Rococo	(D) Realism
- The painting shows an event from

(A) the artist's own times	(C) ancient history
(B) the Bible	(D) classical mythology
- The painting is best characterized by

(A) one-point perspective	(C) all-over lighting
(B) pyramidal composition	(D) large, flat areas of color
- The painting exhibits all of the following characteristics EXCEPT
 - hierarchical scale
 - graphic representation of horror and despair
 - a sense of immediacy and drama
 - use of sharply contrasting light and shade
- Several works by this artist show an interest in

(A) grand opera	(C) people in asylums
(B) exotic landscapes	(D) factory workers

Questions 8-15 are based on the slides that you see on the screen. The slides will be shown for four minutes only. The work on the left is by Botticelli.



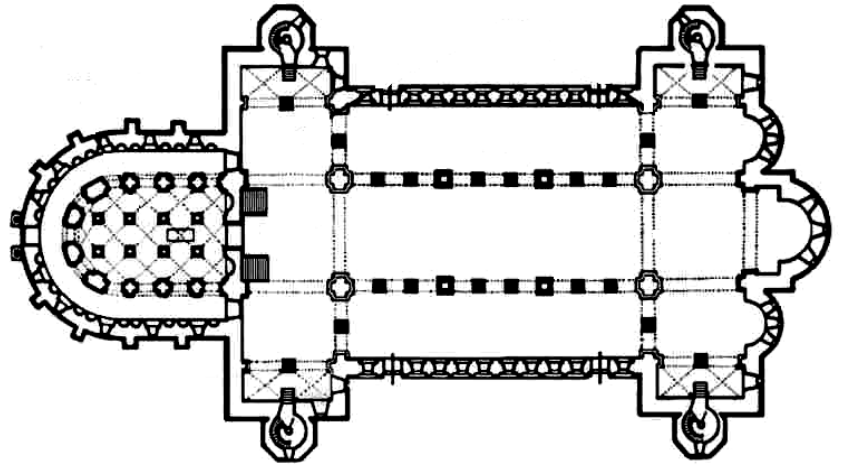
8. The work on the right is by
 (A) Jan van Eyck
 (B) Hugo van der Goes
 (C) Titian
 (D) Giorgione
9. This item was not scored for statistical reasons.
10. The work on the right makes use of
 (A) disguised symbolism
 (B) mythological subject matter
 (C) Neoplatonic philosophy
 (D) medieval heraldry
11. The work on the right was made for
 (A) a Dutch burgher
 (B) an Italian banker
 (C) a Venetian doge
 (D) a Holy Roman emperor
12. Botticelli, the artist of the work on the left, also painted which of the following?
 (A) Primavera
 (B) Sacred and Profane Love
 (C) Hercules and Antaeus
 (D) Wedding Portrait (Giovanni Arnolfini and His Bride)
13. A major patron of Botticelli was
 (A) Francis I of France
 (B) the Duke of Berry
 (C) the Strozzi family
 (D) the Medici family
14. The Botticelli painting on the left does which of the following?
 (A) Recalls Hellenistic emotional content.
 (B) Revives the medieval illuminated manuscript tradition.
 (C) Anticipates the compositions of Leonardo.
 (D) Influences Titian's dramatic movement.
15. Both works contain all of the following EXCEPT
 (A) reference to deep space
 (B) clear differences in figure scale
 (C) the use of vivid color
 (D) realism

Questions 16-22 are based on the slide that you see on the screen. The slide will be shown for four minutes only.

16. The artist who created the work is
 - (A) Umberto Boccioni
 - (B) Pablo Picasso
 - (C) David Smith
 - (D) Louise Nevelson
17. The work dates from the
 - (A) 1910's
 - (B) 1940's
 - (C) 1960's
 - (D) 1990' s
18. The work is made of
 - (A) bronze
 - (B) steel
 - (C) silver
 - (D) wood
19. The work exemplifies an important trend in twentieth-century art generally referred to as
 - (A) formalism
 - (B) regionalism
 - (C) classicism
 - (D) surrealism
20. The works of this artist had a strong influence on which of the following movements?
 - (A) Cubism
 - (B) Surrealism
 - (C) Pop Art
 - (D) Minimalism
21. A striking feature of the artist' s works is their
 - (A) narrative sequence
 - (B) allusion to classical themes
 - (C) sense of poised balance
 - (D) painted surfaces
22. All of the following are important elements of the work EXCEPT
 - (A) the use of surface texture
 - (B) the use of reflection
 - (C) references to Classical figures
 - (D) negative space



Questions 23-29 are based on the slides that you see on the screen. The slides will be shown for four minutes only.



23. The church was built for
 (A) Charlemagne
 (B) an Ottonian monastery
 (C) pilgrims traveling to the Holy Land
 (D) Abbot Suger
24. The architectural feature perpendicular to the nave is known as a
 (A) radiating chapel
 (B) chevet
 (C) transept
 (D) choir screen
25. Due to the lateral main entrances, each interior side aisle also functions as
 (A) a narthex
 (B) an ambulatory
 (C) a transept
 (D) a nave
26. Unlike a Roman basilica, the interior of the church has
 (A) alternating piers and columns
 (B) a central vault
 (C) apses
 (D) clerestory fenestration
27. Unlike most Early Christian basilicas, the church has
 (A) a hypostyle hall
 (B) a flat ceiling
 (C) low side aisles
 (D) double transepts
28. The idea for the arch opening that defines the end of the nave is derived from the
 (A) Roman triumphal arch
 (B) Roman aqueduct arch
 (C) Mycenaean corbel vault
 (D) Greek cella
29. Bishop Bernward designed which of the following important architectural features for the church?
 (A) Space between the triforium and the clerestory
 (B) Interior sculptural program
 (C) Cast bronze doors
 (D) Intricate stained-glass windows

1999 AP ART HISTORY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS ~
SECTION II—Part A
Time—60 minutes
7 Questions

The questions in this part of the examination are based on slides. Each question is separately timed and each slide or set of slides will be shown only for the length of time indicated after the question. **YOU ARE TO ANSWER EACH QUESTION IN THE SPACE PROVIDED.**

Note: For those questions involving two slides, when you are not asked specifically to name the artists and/or titles of the works, you may refer to the work on the left as (L) and the work on the right as (R).

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1. The work on the left is *Henry VIII* (1540) by Hans Holbein The Younger; the work on the right is *Chephren*, created about 2500 B.C.E. in Egypt. Discuss the ways in which the artists of these works convey the power and authority of each ruler. (10 minutes)

2. Discuss the elements of the work that define it as Byzantine. (5 minutes)



3. Identify the artist responsible for the design and decoration of the chapel. How is the meaning of this chapel expressed by the interaction between this sculpture and its architectural setting? (10 minutes)



4. Discuss how this painting reflects the artist's understanding of the new theory of mathematical perspective. (5 minutes)



5. Discuss the Mannerist features of this painting. (10 minutes)



6. Both of these paintings are from the same art historical period. Identify the period. Discuss in what ways the paintings reflect the social values of their time and place. (10 minutes)



7. Why were works like the one on the right far more popular with the nineteenth-century public and with critics than those painted by artists of the movement represented on the left? (10 minutes)



1999 Free-Response Questions

Part B

Question 8

In many cultures, artists have produced images for religious use. Name two images, such as wall decorations, sculptures, or other objects, each from a different culture. At least one image must be from a non-European or non-European-based culture. Discuss how the images conform to the beliefs of the culture in which they were produced, and in what ways each contributed to reinforcing those beliefs. (30 minutes)

Question 9

The representation of light in painting has been used to serve a variety of purposes. Identify two artists, each from a different art historical period, who have explored the effects of light. Discuss the function and use of light in specific works by each artist. (30 minutes)