Questions 1 to 20: Select the best answer to each question. Note that a question and its answers may be split across a page break, so be sure that you have seen the entire question and all the answers before choosing an answer.

1. Which of the following works of art did Michelangelo complete first?
   A. David
   B. The Creation of Adam
   C. Tomb of Pope Julius II
   D. Pietà

2. What was the highest goal of the Mannerist artists?
   A. Formal technique
   B. Elegance
   C. Unique use of color
   D. Witty social commentary

3. The _______ style, typical of Caravaggio, featured strong contrasts in light and dark, with darkness being the dominant feature.
   A. tenebroso
   B. accession
   C. gouache
   D. monochromatic

4. In the name of what Protestant movement were many of Hans Holbein's religious paintings destroyed?
   A. Iconoclasm
   B. Papism
   C. Agnosticism
   D. Monotheism

5. What was Vigée-Lebrun best known for?
   A. Prints
   B. Landscapes
   C. Sculpture
   D. Portraits

6. Which of the following descriptions best characterizes impasto?
A. Thick layers of paint built up on a canvas
B. Designs using tiles of stone, ceramic, or glass
C. Pigments mixed with egg yolk rather than oil
D. Pigment and water painted directly onto wet plaster

7. Due to their resemblance to the women painted by the Flemish artist in the early 1600s, full-figured females even today are often described as
A. Teniers.
B. Herregouts.
C. Rubenesque.
D. Goossesesque.

8. What quality do the paintings of Titian possess because of his use of the *impasto* technique in painting?
A. Piety
B. Religiosity
C. Sensuality
D. Restraint

9. Who was considered the "Leonardo of the North"?
A. Matthias Grünewald
B. Albrecht Durer
C. Hans Holbein
D. Pieter Bruegel

10. What was the nickname of the artist Domenikos Theotokopoulus?
A. Titian
B. Cimabue
C. Fra Domenico
D. El Greco

11. Giotto developed new way of presenting biblical stories by
A. creating figures that are unearthly and godlike.
B. using multiple scenes in up to five windows.
C. choosing one significant moment to illustrate.
D. using sacred stories to create a conceptual design.

12. Which one of the following artists inspired Diego Velázquez?
A. Raphael
B. Andrea Palladio
C. Michelangelo
D. Caravaggio

13. The fact that the figures in Leonardo da Vinci's *The Virgin of the Rocks* are arranged in a figure
14. Which one of the following artists invented impasto?
A. Donatello
B. Titian
C. Raphael
D. Leonardo da Vinci

15. Which one of the following artists influenced Raphael's *School of Athens*?
A. Michelangelo
B. Caravaggio
C. Parmigianino
D. El Greco

16. One of the *primary* consequences of the Council of Trent in art and architecture was that
A. The Catholic church strengthened its position as an art censor.
B. Protestant art became more realistic.
C. Catholic art became increasingly two-dimensional.
D. Roman Catholic art concerned itself more with the spectator's emotions.

17. Which artistic value is *least* apparent in Mannerist paintings?
A. Meaningful distortion
B. Elegance
C. Moral message
D. Refined style

18. Which of the following subjects would lend itself to the use of the *tenebroso* manner of painting?
A. A boating scene on a bright summer day
B. A flower garden in full bloom
C. A little girl on a swing in the sun
D. A secret meeting between two conspirators

19. One of the *most* significant achievements of Albrecht Dürer was to
A. travel to Italy to study the great works of the Italian Renaissance.
B. sketch from nature, studying its most delicate details.
C. make the print a fine art form.
D. write treatises on painting, perspective, and human proportions.
20. Pope Julius II originally commissioned Michelangelo to
A. paint the Sistine Chapel.
B. sculpt the statue of David.
C. sculpt the Pietà.
D. sculpt his tomb.

End of exam