

Chapter 6: 300–600

6.1: Early Christian Italy: The Inward Orientation of the Church

1. The palace of this Roman emperor (r. 284–305) on the Dalmatian coast (near his birthplace) was organized like a military castrum and featured a monumental gabled porch supported by four colossal columns with an arch placed between the two central columns, creating a fastigium.
 - a. Augustus
 - b. Hadrian
 - c. Diocletian*
 - d. Constantine
2. Where his rival Maxentius (r. 306–312) built a grand basilica in Rome that included a central groin-vaulted nave with coffered transverse barrel vaults over the aisles, Constantine constructed a much simpler basilica, with side walls rising on tall arches and roofed with wooden trusses. Constantine's basilica is located in this city:
 - a. Milan
 - b. Trier*
 - c. Nicomedia (modern Izmit, Turkey)
 - d. Salonica
3. The Arch of Constantine includes numerous recycled fragments from earlier buildings, including sculpted figures of Dacian slaves taken from Trajan's forum. These fragments, stripped from preexisting buildings, are known as _____.
 - a. spolia*
 - b. cipollino
 - c. breccia
 - d. relics
4. Rome's first imperially sponsored church employed the basilica meeting hall type to avoid typological associations with pagan temples. Constantine also donated the palace next to the site, which came with his wife's dowry, to the bishop of Rome (known as the pope).
 - a. St. John's in the Lateran*
 - b. St. Peter's Basilica
 - c. St. Maria Maggiore
 - d. St. Stefano Rotondo
5. In Milan, Ambrose's imperial rivals created an impressive early Christian church that included an octagonal dome placed upon four two-story piers that alternated with four conches, forming colossal exedra. This church is called:
 - a. Sant'Ambrogio
 - b. San Nazaro
 - c. San Simpliciano
 - d. San Lorenzo*

6.2: Byzantium: The Dome as an Act of Faith

1. The Emperor Constantine enjoyed a long reign and sponsored numerous architectural projects, many of them churches, wherever he settled. In which city did Constantine NOT sponsor any building?
 - a. Trier
 - b. Jerusalem
 - c. Antioch
 - d. Ravenna*

2. The urban structure of Constantinople, an extension of the ancient Greco-Roman city of Byzantium, was dominated by a grand, colonnaded central boulevard known as the _____.
 - a. tetrapylon
 - b. Mese*
 - c. Augusteum Forum
 - d. Apostoleion

3. With a Greek-cross plan that supports five domes, Constantine's Apostoleion is an example of this kind of architectural scheme (the designers of the basilica of St. Mark's in Venice copied this church's scheme):
 - a. basilica
 - b. rotunda
 - c. quincunx*
 - d. baptistery

4. Justinian's reconstruction of Hagia Sophia features a dome rising over the center of the structure on triangular concave spandrels known as _____.
 - a. quincunx
 - b. conches
 - c. aedicules
 - d. pendentives*

5. Among the first important interventions in imperial Ravenna was a building sponsored by the Byzantine empress Galla Placidia. Its octagonal structure featured an interior covered with mosaics, painted stucco, and colored marbles. It is called:
 - a. Basilica of Saint John the Evangelist
 - b. Orthodox Baptistery*
 - c. Mausoleum of Galla Placidia
 - d. Church of San Vitale

6.3: The Stones of the Gupta Dynasty: From Caves to Piles

1. The rock-cut hall at Karli features a great oblong hall, called a _____, lined with columns that lead to a stupa.
 - a. stambha
 - b. chaitya*
 - c. harmika
 - d. vihara

2. The hypostyle cave on the island of Elephanta is a Hindu shrine that includes a great hypostyle hall, cruciform in shape, known as a _____.
 - a. garbha griha
 - b. lingam
 - c. mandapa*
 - d. shala

3. The Durga Temple at Aihole marks an architectural transition from rock-cut cavern into mounded pile. It includes an oblong hall of the *chatiya* type with an adjoining chamber crowned with a pyramidal tower known as _____.
 - a. garbha griha
 - b. shikhara*
 - c. cella
 - d. parkara

4. The Pandava ratha at Mahabalipuram included five monolithic buildings and colossal sculptures of animals. A rectangular walled precinct surrounds the complex: this Indian version of a temenos is known as a _____.
 - a. aedicule
 - b. cella
 - c. chaitya
 - d. parkara*

5. This temple at Ellora features a propylon capped by a second-story attic (*gopura*), a square pavilion dedicated to Nandi, Shiva's ox, and a hypostyle *mandapa* hall with sixteen columns.
 - a. Kailasanatha temple*
 - b. shore temples at Mahabalipuram
 - c. Parashurameshvara temple
 - d. Colossi of Bamiyan