

Chapter 5: 200 BCE–300 CE

5.1. Ancient Rome: Governing through Architecture

1. Most colonial cities in the Roman Empire employed a grid plan arranged around a north-south *cardo* crossed by an east-west *decumanus*. The following Roman city, however, did not, because of the hilly topography of the site.
 - a. Marzabotto (Etruria)
 - b. Timgad, (Algeria)
 - c. Djémila (Algeria)*
 - d. Pompeii
2. Elaborating upon the architectural form of the Greek theater, the Roman theater included an elaborate _____ which often imitated the elaborate architecture of the Roman city. The Roman theater at Merida, Spain, is an example of such a feature.
 - a. temple
 - b. *cavea*
 - c. orchestra
 - d. *scenae frons**
2. Roman baths became monumental and spatially sophisticated complexes that included swimming pools and a series of bath rooms with lukewarm, cold, and hot water. The grassy arcaded court for outdoor exercise was known as the _____.
 - a. *palaestra**
 - b. *natatorium*
 - c. *caldarium*
 - d. *tepidarium*
3. Where a patrician family in the Roman Empire may have resided in a *domus* or even an extra-urban villa, the underclass often lived in multilevel tenements on an apartment block known as an _____. Examples of this housing type survive in the ancient Roman port of Ostia.
 - a. *domus*
 - b. *tablinum*
 - c. *impluvium*
 - d. *insula**
4. In addition to the normal meeting spaces and temples associated with a Roman forum, the Forum of Trajan included a series of commercial spaces known as _____. It features a 9 m hall, known as the *Aula Traiana*, that spanned by a barrel vault with lateral groin vaults.
 - a. the Basilica of Trajan
 - b. the Library of Trajan
 - c. the Pantheon
 - d. the Markets of Trajan*

4.2. Ancient China: The Pivot of the Cosmos in Mud and Wood

1. The model for the capital city in ancient China derived from a set of general rules that proposed a quadrangle with three gates on each side, three sets of triple avenues running straight from the gates, and the palace occupying a large enclave in the center. The model was known as the _____, or “ruler’s city.”
 - a. *jian*
 - b. *wangcheng**
 - c. *taijitu*
 - d. *feng shui*

2. The principal buildings of the emperor's palace compound followed a tripartite composition consisting of a foundation platform, a rectangular timber frame made of interlocking parts, and a decorative roof. The structure supporting the roof was often embellished with multilevel brackets, or _____.
 - a. jian
 - b. wangcheng
 - c. dougong*
 - d. feng shui

3. Emperor _____, founder of the Qin dynasty, constructed the dynasty's capital of Xianyang, which covered a greater area than Rome and may have had a larger population.
 - a. Shi Huangdi *
 - b. Gaozu
 - c. Chou Li
 - d. Confucius

4. The principal religious building of the Han capital of Chang'an was the _____. The layout of the temple focused on the cosmological role of the emperor as the conduit of divine grace. The square temple rose on a circular terrace surrounded by a square colonnade that in turn was enclosed by an outer circular platform and square moat.
 - a. Mingtang Temple*
 - b. funeral complex at Lishan
 - c. Weiyang Palace Enclave
 - d. Chou Li

5. In a Chinese courtyard house, or _____, a visitor would follow an oblique path through the residence to protect the internal rules of behavior and allow the spatial sequences to unfold according to a protocol of 'graduate privacy'.
 - a. ming
 - b. wangcheng
 - c. Mingtang
 - d. siheyuan*

5.3: Ancient Mexico: Pyramids and Sacrifice

1. The two surviving monumental Olmec centers at San Lorenzo and _____, featured giant stone heads and thrones.
 - a. La Venta*
 - b. Monte Albán
 - c. Teotihuacán
 - d. Tikal

2. Unlike the ancient Chinese, who constantly rebuilt their structures, the Zapotecs added successive layers on them. At this site, the platform temples and pyramids are layered like the skin of an onion.
 - a. La Venta
 - b. San Lorenzo
 - c. Monte Albán*
 - d. Teotihuacán

3. From 100 BCE to 200 CE, this city produced two great pyramids, hundreds of platform temples, and 2,000 palaces.
 - a. La Venta
 - b. San Lorenzo
 - c. Monte Albán
 - d. Teotihuacán*

4. The central axis of Teotihuacán is a sunken, fifty-meter wide avenue, now called _____, or “Avenue of the Dead” that extended six kilometers in length.
 - a. axis mundi
 - b. ciudadela
 - c. Miccaotli*
 - d. barrios

5. The Temple of the Feathered Serpent and the Moon Pyramid employ this decorative feature in which horizontal panels are cantilevered over a base, creating a surface where exquisite reliefs can be sculpted.
 - a. Miccaotli
 - b. talud-tableros*
 - c. barrios
 - d. Cerro Gordo