



**MASENO UNIVERSITY**  
**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2016/2017**

**THIRD YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE  
OF BACHELOR OF ARTS (FINE ART) WITH INFORMATION  
TECHNOLOGY**

**MAIN CAMPUS**

**ADA 300: HISTORY OF ART III**

Date: 7<sup>th</sup> December, 2016

Time: 3.30 - 6.30pm

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Answer ALL Questions in Section A and any other THREE in Section B.

**SECTION A: Please answer all the questions in this section (40 marks)**

1. a. What event is considered the beginning of the Classical era of Ancient Greek? (2 marks)
- b. How does Greek sculpture achieve its particularity? (2 marks)
- c. What two (2) purposes does a foundation serve in Greek architecture? (4 marks)
- d. Name the architectural feature used as a support or base for a row of columns in Greek architecture (1 mark)
  
2. a. Define the term *contrapposto*? (2 marks)
- b. Name two (2) sculptures in which the stance known as S-curve can be observed (2 marks)
- c. Name the principle that creates a diagonal balance across the body in sculpture (1 mark)
  
3. a. Define the term Idealism (2 marks)
- b. Define the term humanism (2 marks)
- c. Name the tradition that valued both idealism and humanism (1 mark)
- d. Explain two (3) ways in which humanism and idealism were portrayed within sculpture (6 marks)
  
4. a. Describe three (3) differences between the Parthenon and the Pantheon (6marks)
- b. Describe the function of the oculus in the Pantheon (2 marks)
- c. In architecture, proportions play a great role as a measurement for beauty. How does Parthenon apply proportions? (2 marks)
- d. What key aspect makes the Parthenon impressive (1 mark)

5. a. The Erechtheum is a temple in the Ionic order. How can you distinguish such an order? (2 marks)
- b. Name another feature, apart from capitals that distinguish the Ionic order from the Doric order (1 mark)
- c. Apart from the Ionic and Doric orders, name the other order in Greek architecture (1 mark)

**SECTION B: Please answer any three questions (30 marks)**

6. Explain how Roman realism in portrait sculpture is related to Roman practices surrounding death (10 marks)
7. Using specific visual and contextual evidence explain how the sculptural program of the Parthenon addresses both the religious function of the building and its political significance (10 marks)
8. Discuss five (5) differences between Roman sculptures and Greek sculptures (10 marks)
9. Discuss how Roman architecture is similar to Greek architecture (10 marks)
10. The work shown is an Etruscan sculpture of Aulus Metellus from the early first century B.C.E. Which elements tie the work to Classical Greek sculpture? (10 marks)

