

New Testament
Multiple Choice Quiz
Exam-29

1. Christianity was legalized

- A) by the emperor Caracalla.
- B) by the Edict of Milan.
- C) in the first century A.D.
- D) in Jerusalem.
- E) by Trajan.

2. Jesus was crucified around the year

- A) A.D. 30.
- B) A.D. 35.
- C) A.D. 32.
- D) A.D. 33.
- E) 33 B.C.

3. The Pentateuch is

- A) the first five books of the New Testament.
- B) the Zoroastrian texts.
- C) the first five books of the Old Testament.
- D) the five hymns to Mithras.

4. The Holy Family is

- A) Mary, Jesus, and God.
- B) Jesus, God, and the Holy Ghost.
- C) Joseph, Mary, and the Holy Ghost.
- D) God, Joseph, Mary, and Jesus.
- E) Jesus, Mary, and Joseph.

5. Which is NOT a correct match?

- A) Virgin and Child Enthroned, Commodilla catacomb – Mary and baby Jesus flanked by Saints Felix and Augustus.
- B) Old Testament Trinity – three angels who appeared to Sarah and Abraham in Genesis
- C) The Transfiguration – Jesus is flanked by Moses and Elijah
- D) Pantokrator, Palermo – Mary and Joseph are married
- E) Harrowing of Hell – Jesus descends to Limbo

6. The catacombs in Rome were

- A) underground cemeteries.
- B) underground shrines.
- C) underground meeting places.
- D) underground sewers.
- E) underground churches.

7. Which is NOT a feature of the Early Christian basilica?

- A) nave
- B) apse
- C) aisle
- D) clerestory
- E) None of these answers is correct.

8. The first bishop of Rome was

- A) Constantine.
- B) St. Paul.
- C) St. Peter.
- D) Eusebius.
- E) Justinian.

9. A significant new architectural feature of Old Saint Peter's was

- A) the transept.
- B) the nave.
- C) the atrium.
- D) the clerestory.
- E) the dome.

10. The components of Byzantine mosaics are

- A) pigments.
- B) marble squares.
- C) semi-precious jewels.
- D) tesserae.
- E) polished stones.

11. The vaulted choir of San Vitale contains

- A) a representation of angels with Mary.
- B) a bust of San Vitale.
- C) a representation of Bishop Ecclesius.
- D) a representation of angels with a lamb.
- E) a representation of Christ as a shepherd.

12. The main Byzantine contribution to monumental architecture was

- A) the pendentive.
- B) the Composite Order.
- C) the dome.
- D) the narthex.
- E) the round arch.

13. Compared with Roman frescoes and mosaics, Byzantine mosaics are

- A) more naturalistic.
- B) more narrative.
- C) more static.
- D) more three-dimensional.
- E) less colorful.

14. The ivory throne of Maximian was probably used

- A) for receiving dignitaries.
- B) in royal celebrations.
- C) as a reliquary casket.
- D) as a ritual chair.
- E) as a throne.

15. A mandorla is

- A) a Far Eastern chant.
- B) an oval aureole.
- C) the plan of a Hindu temple.
- D) a halo around the head of a saint.
- E) an oval church plan.

16. In Byzantine iconography, Jesus is conventionally

- A) bearded.
- B) Apollonian.
- C) shown in contrapposto.
- D) shown holding a globe.
- E) shown in a horizontal plane.

17. The "book with many folded skins" referred to a

- A) papyrus scroll.
- B) tablet.
- C) codex.
- D) spiral frieze.
- E) rotulus.

18. An iconoclast is literally

- A) one who breaks images.
- B) one who collects icons.
- C) one who worships icons.
- D) one who worships the real person instead of the icon.
- E) one who paints icons.

19. Pantokrator represents

- A) Christ as ruler of everything.
- B) Christ as ruler of the world.
- C) Christ as ruler of heaven.
- D) the ruler of the Church.
- E) the ruler of Byzantium.

20. Ichthus is an acronym for

- A) Jesus Christ, Savior of the World.
- B) Jesus Christ, Son of God, Savior.
- C) Jesus Christ, Son of Man.
- D) Jesus Christ, Son of God and Ruler of the Universe.
- E) Jesus Christ, Ruler of the World.