

**EXAM INFORMATION**

This exam was developed to enable schools to award credit to students for knowledge equivalent to that learned by students taking the course. This examination includes the history of art during various periods, including Ancient World, Middle Ages, Renaissance, Baroque, Rococo, Neoclassicism, Romanticism, Realism, Impressionism, Post-Impressionism, early twentieth-century, Post-war to Post-modern and Contemporary.

The exam contains 100 questions to be answered in 2 hours. Some of these are pretest questions that will not be scored.

**Form Codes:** SQ461, SR461

**CREDIT RECOMMENDATIONS**

The American Council on Education's College Credit Recommendation Service (ACE CREDIT) has evaluated the DSST test development process and content of this exam. It has made the following recommendations:

**Area or Course Equivalent:** Art of the Western World

**Level:** 3 Lower Level Baccalaureate

**Amount of Credit:** 3 Semester Hours

**Minimum Score:** 400

**Source:** [www.acenet.edu](http://www.acenet.edu)

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**EXAM CONTENT OUTLINE**

The following is an outline of the content areas covered in the examination. The approximate percentage of the examination devoted to each content area is also noted.

- I. **Ancient World – 15%**
  - a. Ancient Near East
  - b. Egypt
  - c. Greece
  - d. Rome
  
- II. **Middle Ages – 12%**
  - a. Early Christian, Byzantine & Romanesque
  - b. Gothic
  
- III. **Renaissance – 15%**
  - a. 15<sup>th</sup> – Century Italy
  - b. 15<sup>th</sup> – Century Northern Europe
  - c. 16<sup>th</sup> – Century Italy
  - d. 16<sup>th</sup> – Century Northern Europe
  
- IV. **Baroque – 10%**
  - a. Italy, France & Spain
  - b. Holland & Flanders
  
- V. **Rococo and Neoclassicism – 9%**
  
- VI. **Romanticism and Realism – 8%**

**VII. Impressionism and Post-Impressionism – 8%**

**VIII. Early Twentieth Century – 12%**

- a. Emergency of Modernism
- b. Art between the World Wars

**IX. Postwar to Postmodern – 6%**

**X. Contemporary – 5%**

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**REFERENCES**

Below is a list of reference publications that were either used as a reference to create the exam, or were used as textbooks in college courses of the same or similar title at the time the test was developed. You may reference either the current edition of these titles or textbooks currently used at a local college or university for the same class title. It is recommended that you reference more than one textbook on the topics outlined in this fact sheet.

You should begin by checking textbook content against the content outline provided before selecting textbooks that cover the test content from which to study.

Sources for study material are suggested but not limited to the following:

1. Davies, P., Denny, W., Hofrichter, F.F., Jacobs, J.F., Roberts, A., and Simon, D. (2013). *Janson's Basic History of Western Art*. Pearson Education, 9<sup>th</sup> edition.
2. Kleiner, Fred S. (2013). *Gardner's Art through the Ages: A Global History*. Cengage Learning, 15<sup>th</sup> edition.
3. Stokstad, M. and Cothren, M. (2018). *Art History*. Pearson Education, 6<sup>th</sup> edition.

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**SAMPLE QUESTIONS**

All test questions are in a multiple-choice format, with one correct answer and three incorrect options. The following are samples of the types of questions that may appear on the exam.

1. The Ara Pacis Augustae reflects the influence of which of the following?
  - a. The Arch of Constantine
  - b. The Hadrianic sculpture
  - c. The Parthenon sculpture
  - d. The Column of Trajan
2. One basic design for Christian churches in the Middle Ages can be traced back to the
  - a. Ara Pacis
  - b. Greek temple
  - c. Pantheon
  - d. Roman basilica
3. Masaccio's Trinity exemplifies the influence of the theories of which of the following?
  - a. Botticelli
  - b. Brunelleschi
  - c. Marcilio Ficino
  - d. Cosimo de' Medici
4. The term "chiaroscuro" refers to which of the following?
  - a. One point perspective
  - b. Light and shadow
  - c. Aerial perspective

- d. Closed form
5. Ruben's art is known for its
    - a. sense of calm and order
    - b. dynamism and theatricality
    - c. treatment of mythological subjects
    - d. treatment of landscape elements
  6. The greatest exponent of neoclassicism in painting was which of the following?
    - a. Francois Boucher
    - b. Jacques-Louis David
    - c. Eugène Delacroix
    - d. Jean-Baptiste Greuze
  7. The nineteenth-century French neoclassical painter Ingres is best known for his use of
    - a. line
    - b. chiaroscuro
    - c. black
    - d. color
  8. Goya's The Third of May 1808 emphasizes which of the following?
    - a. Humanity's noble and rational side
    - b. Humanity's dark and corrupt side
    - c. The optimism of the Enlightenment
    - d. The glory of war and respect for the Aristocracy
  9. In paintings such as A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte, Georges Seurat expressed his theories on which of the following?
    - a. Color
    - b. Landscape
    - c. Momentary light effects
    - d. Perspective
  10. Umberto Boccioni's Unique Forms of Continuity in Space has been compared to which of the following:
    - a. Polykleitos' Doryphous
    - b. Victory of Samothrace
    - c. Donatello's St. George
    - d. Bernini's Ecstasy of Saint Theresa
  11. Which of the following artistic movements or styles of the twentieth century was intended to satirize middle-class values?
    - a. Earth-works
    - b. Minimalism
    - c. Pop art
    - d. Process art
  12. Which of the following is known for staining raw canvases, a technique that influenced the development of color-field painting?
    - a. Mary Cassatt
    - b. Helen Frankenthaler
    - c. Barbara Kruger
    - d. Judy Chicago

Answers to sample questions:

1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-B, 5-B, 6- B, 7-A, 8-B, 9-A, 10-B, 11-C, 12-B