

# AP<sup>®</sup> ART HISTORY

## 2016 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 3

The images show two views of the same architectural structure. The work shown is not included in the required course content.

Attribute the architectural structure shown to a specific culture by identifying the work from the same specific culture in the required course content that is most similar in form and function.

Then, using specific visual and contextual evidence, justify your attribution by comparing the architectural structure shown to the corresponding work in the required course content.

Explain how both the construction materials and the building techniques accommodated the form and function of these structures.

When identifying the work, you should try to include all of the following identifiers: title or designation, culture of origin, date of creation, and materials. To earn credit for the identification, you must provide culture of origin and one additional accurate identifier of your own selection. You will not be penalized if any additional identifiers you provide are inaccurate.

### Scoring Criteria

	<b>Task</b>	<b>Points</b>
<b>1</b>	Correctly attributes the architectural structure shown to a specific culture by identifying the work from the same specific culture in the required course content that is most similar in form and function.  <i>When identifying the work, the student should try to include all of the following identifiers: title or designation, culture of origin, date of creation, and materials. To earn credit for the identification, the student must provide culture of origin <u>and</u> one additional accurate identifier. The student will not be penalized if any additional identifiers provided are inaccurate.</i>	1 point
<b>2</b>	Accurately uses specific visual evidence to justify the attribution by comparing the architectural structure shown to the corresponding work in the required course content.	1 point
<b>3</b>	Accurately uses specific contextual evidence to justify the attribution by comparing the architectural structure shown to the corresponding work in the required course content.	1 point
<b>4</b>	Accurately explains how the construction materials accommodated the form OR function of these structures.	1 point
<b>5</b>	Accurately explains how the building techniques accommodated the form OR function of these structures.	1 point
	<b>Total Possible Score</b>	<b>5 points</b>

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### Question 3 (continued)

#### **Supplemental Scoring Information**

**Attribute the architectural structure shown to a specific culture by identifying the work from the same specific culture in the required course content that is most similar in form and function.**

The images show two views of the Roman Arena at Nîmes, France, built around 70 C.E. In the required course content, the architectural structure from the same specific culture that is most similar in form and function is the Colosseum (Flavian Amphitheater) located in Rome, Italy. The Colosseum is Imperial Roman, 70-80 C.E., stone and concrete.

**Use specific visual evidence to justify the attribution by comparing the architectural structure shown to the corresponding work in the required course content.**

Both structures exhibit the classic architectural vocabulary associated with Imperial Roman architecture, particularly with public buildings built at government expense. Like the Colosseum in Rome, the amphitheater at Nîmes incorporated the classical orders into the design, in this case, Doric pilasters on the bottom story and engaged columns above. Both levels hold a projecting entablature. Between these columns and pilasters are round-headed arches. Both structures are ovoid, and they contain permanent banked seating so that viewers could watch the spectacles from all sides. Openings between the seats allowed access from the stairways and corridors below. At Nîmes, projecting brackets would have supported the *velarium*, or canopy that shaded spectators on hot days, just like at the Colosseum in Rome.

**Use specific, contextual evidence to justify the attribution by comparing the architectural structure shown to the corresponding work in the required course content.**

Roman amphitheaters were monumental public spaces designed for watching gladiatorial contests, animal fights, mock battles on land and sea, and acrobatics — events usually subsidized at least in part by Roman consuls, emperors, and wealthy patricians. Such diversions entertained a large, idle population that had flocked to Imperial Roman cities, often with little means of support. Both structures were considered gifts to the populace to garner political support. Although designed so that all seats provided a good view of the spectacles presented, certain choice seats were reserved for the elite and other important citizens, reflecting the highly stratified nature of Imperial Roman society.

**Explain how the construction materials accommodated the form or function of these structures.**

Such buildings were constructed from a combination of arches and vaults built of brick-faced concrete and stone vaults and veneer. In what order these elements were assembled is a matter of debate. Some scholars of the Colosseum believe that the outer rings up through the second story were built first, using travertine, and that inner rings were then built as infill using a combination of stone and cheaper materials, primarily concrete composed of an aggregate of tufa and other rubble. Other scholars believe that these materials were used contemporaneously. Iron clamps were then used to fix the stone blocks together. Most significant is that the buildings used a combination of stone, intended to provide a superstructure and to mask cheaper materials, as well as more flexible, abundant, and lightweight materials. For example, the Colosseum used concrete, a material that allowed for lighter buildings, more efficient construction, durability, water resistance, the ability to span large spaces, and the ability to create forms through casting into complex forms. Because the Roman arena at Nîmes is presumably an unknown image, a discussion of

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**Question 3 (continued)**

concrete for both works is acceptable. With these construction materials, the builders could create large structures to accommodate vast crowds while at the same time projecting the majesty of an imperial or patrician donation to the city.

**Explain how the building techniques accommodated the form or function of these structures.**

For both the Colosseum and Nîmes, the builders used arches as well as groin and barrel vaults to create layered galleries that funneled crowds quickly into and out of the buildings, up to the highest reaches of the stands. These building techniques also allowed the builders to construct higher, lighter buildings than could be achieved with traditional post-and-lintel construction or by layering seating on a sloped space of ground, as had been the practice in earlier Greek theaters. Such building techniques increased the space available for spectator seating and eased passage to and from the seats, thereby accommodating the form and function of both structures.

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**Question 3 (continued)**

**Scoring Notes**

<b>1</b>	<p><b>Correctly attributes the architectural structure shown to a specific culture by identifying the work from the same specific culture in the required course content that is most similar in form and function.</b> Credit for identification will be given for <b>culture of origin</b> and <i>at least one additional accurate identifier, taken from the following list:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The student must identify the specific culture of origin: <b>Imperial Rome/Ancient Rome/Roman</b> and <b>one</b> additional identifier:</li><li>• Title: <b>Colosseum/Flavian Amphitheater</b></li><li>• Date: <b>70-80 C.E.</b></li><li>• Materials: <b>Stone or Concrete</b></li></ul>
<b>2</b>	<p><b>Accurately uses specific visual evidence to justify the attribution by comparing the architectural structure shown to the corresponding work in the required course content.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This Roman arena incorporates the <b>classical language of architecture</b>. Examples include columns, pilasters, entablature, velarium, and a series of arches.</li><li>• This Roman arena was designed using a <b>centralized or oval plan</b>.</li><li>• Seating in this arena was designed for large audiences, arranged by class, and with unobstructed views.</li></ul>
<b>3</b>	<p><b>Accurately uses specific contextual evidence to justify the attribution by comparing the architectural structure shown to the corresponding work in the required course content.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Historical Context: Roman arena provided a large public space for <b>gladiatorial events, mock battles, and animal fights</b>.</li><li>• Siting Context: Monumental urban architecture <b>conveyed Imperial power</b> to a large populace.</li><li>• Social Context: Seating expressed <b>social stratification</b> of Imperial Roman society.</li></ul>
<b>4</b>	<p><b>Accurately explains how the construction materials accommodated the form OR function of these structures.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Form: <b>Stone</b> provided durability, monumental structures, and structural support for the vaulting.</li><li>• Form: <b>Concrete</b> allowed for lighter buildings, complex forms through casting, and spanning large spaces.</li><li>• Function: <b>Stone</b> created monumental buildings that projected Imperial power.</li><li>• Function: <b>Concrete</b> allowed for efficient, durable, water-resistant buildings.</li></ul>

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**Question 3 (continued)**

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| <b>5</b> | <p><b>Accurately explains how the building techniques accommodated the form OR function of these structures.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Form: <b>Arch</b> technology and <b>vaulting (barrel/groin)</b> made <b>multistoried structures</b> possible.</li><li>• Function: <b>Arch</b> technology and <b>vaulting (barrel/groin)</b> provided <b>large openings for access and exiting.</b></li></ul> |
|----------|---|

3A,

3. Suggested time: 15 minutes.

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Explain how both the construction materials and the building techniques accommodated the form and function of these structures.

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This ~~to~~ work is from the Roman culture. It is most similar to the Colosseum, built in the first century C.E. with concrete and marble facing.

First, the work uses ~~the~~ barrel vaults, prominently visible on its facade, as does the Colosseum. The Romans were the first to dramatically expand the vault's architectural possibilities, which allowed them to build <sup>vast and</sup> ~~truly~~ encompassing structures like the Colosseum and the work in the image. There is in both this emphasis on size and ~~open~~ monumentality, characteristic of the ambitions of Rome. Furthermore, the facade also features engaged columns, which was a standard Roman practice, also visible on the three bottom levels of the Colosseum's facade.

Furthermore, both ~~a~~ structures were meant to house dramatic shows, such as gladiator fights. This can be ~~be~~ seen in the both structures in the rows of seats

and the large central stage for the fight, which

The construction material, which is concrete, and the building technique, which is vaulting, accommodated the form and function of both the Colosseum and the work shown. ~~First~~ First, the use of concrete allowed Romans to mold space, erecting large structures that encompass great space. Thus, both structures are huge, grand, and mold great, rounded spaces.

Moreover, the use of vaulting also facilitated the Romans in building large structures; these vaults allow great spaces to be enveloped by two weight-bearing walls and a vault. ~~The~~ The material and technique not only determined the huge size of the structures, but <sup>also their</sup> ~~its~~ function and ability to ~~not~~ encompass a large central arena stage, to be strong enough to seat many spectators, and to hold vaulted rooms for animal cages and ~~resting~~ resting rooms etc., thus serving as ~~effective~~ functional arena places ~~and~~ for arena shows.

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The architectural structure shown in the picture is a colosseum, or ~~arena~~ arena, ~~for battles~~ for duels between gladiators. ~~It is~~ It is similar in form and function with the Roman Colosseum constructed during the height of the empire in Rome. Both of these structures have circular arch-dome structures in multiple layers, which is a clear representative of Greco-Roman tradition. ~~These~~ Structures like this are planned this way because it need to accommodate different seats for different social classes. There are mirror ~~of~~ difference between the ~~two~~ <sup>on different floors</sup> structures, the most important of which, is scale. The Roman ~~colosseum~~ colosseum has more floors and occupies larger area than the ~~structure~~ structure depicted. The Roman Colosseum has a juxtaposition of ~~different~~ different forms of classical orders, including Doric, Ionic and Corinthian, whereas this colosseum only have two layers of Tuscanian order. The building technique of the Roman colosseum in constructing several floors using different orders is probably to accomodate a diverse and huge audience body, while the other colosseum ~~is~~ is probably located in a smaller <sup>er</sup> town, therefore only having two floors, one for patrician and one for plebs. Botha buildings are made of marble, which the structure a sense of power and masculinity, ~~and~~ and the ~~floor~~ <sup>ground</sup> of contest is filled with sand, making the cleaning process a lot easiers.



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Explain how both the construction materials and the building techniques accommodated the form and function of these structures.

When identifying the work, you should try to include all of the following identifiers: title or designation, culture of origin, date of creation, and materials. To earn credit for the identification, you must provide culture of origin and one additional accurate identifier of your own selection. You will not be penalized if any additional identifiers you provide are inaccurate.

The shown architecture in the image set closely resembles the Flavian Amphitheater, also known as the Colosseum, from the Roman Empire. Both of these structures are alike through the use of Roman arches ~~embedded~~ embedded on the walls of each work of art. The material used to ~~the~~ create the architecture shown seem like the Roman concrete used to build the Colosseum as well.

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## 2016 SCORING COMMENTARY

### Question 3

#### Overview

This question asked students to attribute a presumably unknown building (the amphitheater at Nîmes) to its correct culture by comparing it to a known work from the required course content: the Colosseum (Flavian Amphitheater) in Rome. This is a work from the Ancient Mediterranean (3500 B.C.E.–300 C.E.). The intent of the question was to have students apply their knowledge of the form and function of the Colosseum to their discussion of a presumably unknown but very similar work. Students were asked to justify their attribution by using both visual and contextual evidence.

#### Sample: 3A

#### Score: 5

**Task 1: Correctly attributes the architectural structure shown to a specific culture by identifying the work from the same specific culture in the required course content that is most similar in form and function. (1 point)**

The response correctly attributes the amphitheater at Nîmes to Roman culture in the first century C.E. The response provides a second accurate identifier, the title of the work in the required course content that is most similar in form and function: the Colosseum. The response provides additional identifiers of “concrete and marble” for the Colosseum, which, though not required, enhances the quality of the response.

**Task 2: Accurately uses specific visual evidence to justify the attribution by comparing the architectural structure shown to the corresponding work in the required course content. (1 point)**

The response uses specific visual evidence to justify the attribution by comparing the amphitheater at Nîmes to the Colosseum. The response notes several specific architectural features found on the Colosseum, including the use of “concrete and marble facing,” “barrel vaults, prominently visible on its facade,” a “facade [that] also features engaged columns,” and an elevation with multiple levels.

**Task 3: Accurately uses specific contextual evidence to justify the attribution by comparing the architectural structure shown to the corresponding work in the required course content. (1 point)**

The response uses specific contextual evidence to justify the attribution by comparing the amphitheater at Nîmes to the Colosseum. The response describes both the physical and historical contexts of Roman amphitheaters. The “ambitions of Rome” are expressed in the “size and monumentality” of the buildings. Furthermore, “both structures were meant to house dramatic shows, such as gladiatorial fights,” seen by spectators in “the rows of seats” around a “large central stage for the fight.”

**Task 4: Accurately explains how the construction materials accommodated the form OR function of these structures. (1 point)**

The response explains how the construction materials accommodated the form of these structures, noting how “concrete allowed Romans to mold space, erecting large structures that encompass great space” that is “grand” and “rounded.”

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**Question 3 (continued)**

**Task 5: Accurately explains how the building techniques accommodated the form OR function of these structures. (1 point)**

The response explains how the building techniques accommodated both the form and the function of these structures, although only one explanation — form or function — was required to earn the point. The response describes how vaulting “facilitated the Romans in building large structures” (form). The response also explains how vaulting provided the strength for “great spaces” and “to hold vaulted rooms for animal cages.” In this way, the response explains how the vaulting was “functional.”

**Sample: 3B**

**Score: 4**

**Task 1: Correctly attributes the architectural structure shown to a specific culture by identifying the work from the same specific culture in the required course content that is most similar in form and function. (1 point)**

The response correctly attributes the amphitheater at Nîmes to “the height of the empire in Rome”: in other words, Roman imperial culture. The response provides a second accurate identifier, the title of the work in the required course content that is most similar in form and function: the Colosseum. Marble is provided as a third accurate identifier, although a third identifier was not required to earn the point.

**Task 2: Accurately uses specific visual evidence to justify the attribution by comparing the architectural structure shown to the corresponding work in the required course content. (1 point)**

The response uses specific visual evidence to justify the attribution by comparing the amphitheater at Nîmes to the Colosseum. The response includes a discussion of arched “layers” (levels), seating for social classes, and the use of Classical orders. The response even distinguishes between the orders used on the two buildings, noting that the amphitheater at Nîmes has “layers of Tuscan” columns rather than Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian as are “juxtapose[d]” on the exterior of the Colosseum.

**Task 3: Accurately uses specific contextual evidence to justify the attribution by comparing the architectural structure shown to the corresponding work in the required course content. (1 point)**

The response uses specific contextual evidence to justify the attribution by comparing the amphitheater at Nîmes to the Colosseum. The response offers a detailed account of how different classes — “patrician[s] and ... plebs” — witnessed “duels between gladiators” in large-scale “arena[s].” The response notes how both “are planned ... to accommodate different seats on different floors for different social classes.”

**Task 4: Accurately explains how the construction materials accommodated the form OR function of these structures. (1 point)**

The response explains how the construction materials accommodated the form of these structures, correctly identifying marble as a material used to build both the Colosseum and the amphitheater at Nîmes. The response correctly explains how marble symbolically functions to give “the structure a sense of power and masculinity.” Although sand is also included in the discussion, it is not a construction material and so does not contribute to the response.

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**Question 3 (continued)**

**Task 5: Accurately explains how the building techniques accommodated the form OR function of these structures. (0 points)**

No point was earned. The response does not include an explanation of building techniques. While the response mentions “circular arch-dome structures in multiple layers,” the arches are linked to the “Greco-Roman tradition” rather than to building techniques. The response also incorrectly identifies Classical orders as a building technique.

**Sample: 3C**

**Score: 2**

**Task 1: Correctly attributes the architectural structure shown to a specific culture by identifying the work from the same specific culture in the required course content that is most similar in form and function. (1 point)**

The response correctly attributes the amphitheater at Nîmes to the culture of the Roman Empire. The response provides a second accurate identifier, the title of the work in the required course content that is most similar in form and function: the Colosseum (Flavian Amphitheater). The material, “roman [*sic*] concrete,” for the Colosseum serves as a third accurate identifier, although a third identifier was not required to earn the point.

**Task 2: Accurately uses specific visual evidence to justify the attribution by comparing the architectural structure shown to the corresponding work in the required course content. (1 point)**

The response uses specific visual evidence to justify the attribution by comparing the amphitheater at Nîmes to the Colosseum. The response states that the amphitheater at Nîmes and the Colosseum share the use of “roman arches embeded [*sic*] on the walls.” This response draws a clear if minimal comparison between the two buildings, particularly through the type of arches and their general layout.

**Task 3: Accurately uses specific contextual evidence to justify the attribution by comparing the architectural structure shown to the corresponding work in the required course content. (0 points)**

No point was earned. The response does not include any discussion of context.

**Task 4: Accurately explains how the construction materials accommodated the form OR function of these structures. (0 points)**

No point was earned. While concrete is mentioned as a building material, there is no discussion of how concrete accommodated the form or function of the Colosseum.

**Task 5: Accurately explains how the building techniques accommodated the form OR function of these structures. (0 points)**

No point was earned. The response references Roman arches, which could have been developed into an explanation of building techniques. However, the arches are not included in any explanation of their potential in terms of either the form or function of either structure.