Wedding Traditions and History

Choose one answer per question. Circle A, B, C, or D.

1. What color was the satin train Queen Victoria wore at her wedding in 1840?
   A. White
   B. Crimson
   C. Gold
   D. Pale blue

2. The Jewish Museum describes a German Jewish wedding in an 1866 painting by Moritz Daniel Oppenheim. What term does the museum use for the canopy above the couple?
   A. Tallit
   B. Ketubah
   C. Huppah
   D. Menorah

3. The Metropolitan Museum of Art holds a wooden bird of a type presented at Joseon-period weddings. Which bird does the carving represent?
   A. A crane
   B. A goose
   C. A peacock
   D. A magpie

4. Japan House describes san-san-kudo in traditional Japanese weddings. What set of vessels does its account describe for the sake?
   A. Four small cups of the same size
   B. Two tall glasses of the same size
   C. One large bowl and two pitchers
   D. Three lacquered cups of different sizes

5. A University of Alberta exhibit on Ukrainian Canadian weddings shows an elaborately decorated food called korovai. What is it?
   A. A stuffed cabbage dish
   B. A ceremonial bread
   C. A bowl of fruit soup
   D. A platter of dumplings

6. Te Papa describes Samoan fine mats called ‘ie tōga as gifts at weddings and other important occasions. What plant supplied the weaving material for the mat in its account?

A. Pandanus
B. Bamboo
C. Flax
D. Banana

7. The Powerhouse Museum records matching outfits worn at a 1997 wedding in Lagos, Nigeria. Which fabric detail did the two outfits share?

A. Linen printed with a repeating design
B. Velvet made from a single wide piece
C. Felt cut from a sheet of wool
D. Heavy cotton woven in narrow strips

8. The Bata Shoe Museum holds a pair of silver nalin, or tall bath sandals, given as part of a wedding present in Istanbul around 1900. Which other object was part of that gift?

A. A tray for carrying flowers
B. A small mirror with a folding handle
C. A matching bowl for pouring water
D. A box for storing sewing needles

9. Winterthur Museum’s report describes the gown Jacqueline Bouvier wore at her 1953 wedding. Which designer’s name appears on the gown’s label?

A. Ann Lowe
B. Claire McCardell
C. Elizabeth Hawes
D. Pauline Trigère

10. Spencer Museum of Art describes a pair of Maasai necklaces used at two different milestones. How does its label say the two pieces were worn together at the wedding?

A. The smaller necklace hung as a pendant from the wider collar.
B. The wider collar fit inside a smaller necklace worn at engagement.
C. The two necklaces were joined end to end to make one long strand.
D. The smaller necklace fit inside the wider collar worn at engagement.

11. A Smithsonian entry titles a single object Wedding Sash/Rain Sash. Which combination of community and material belongs on a display label for that object?

A. Diné and cotton yarn
B. Hopi Pueblo and wool felt
C. Hopi Pueblo and cotton yarn
D. Zuni Pueblo and silk thread

12. A U.S. Catholic bishops' record uses the Spanish terms arras and lazo for two optional wedding customs. Which pair of object labels matches those terms in order?

A. A wedding cord and coins
B. Coins and a wedding cord
C. Rings and a prayer book
D. A veil and candles

13. A Greek marble grave marker at the Met takes the shape of a vessel called a loutrophoros. What use of that vessel shape connects it with weddings?

A. Holding grain to give to guests
B. Pouring wine at a wedding feast
C. Storing olive branches for a crown
D. Carrying water for a ceremonial bath

14. A Punjabi wedding phulkari in the Philadelphia Museum of Art has a large embroidered triangle and a band on the opposite edge. Where would those two details fall when the bride wore it as the museum describes?

A. The triangle over the forehead and the band across the back
B. The band over the forehead and the triangle across the back
C. The triangle at the waist and the band across one elbow
D. The triangle across one shoulder and the band across the other

15. A program lists wedding marches by Richard Wagner and Felix Mendelssohn. Which pairing correctly identifies the larger work each piece came from?

A. The Magic Flute by Wagner and Roméo et Juliette by Mendelssohn
B. A Midsummer Night's Dream by Wagner and Lohengrin by Mendelssohn
C. Lohengrin by Wagner and A Midsummer Night's Dream by Mendelssohn
D. The Nutcracker by Wagner and The Flying Dutchman by Mendelssohn