Introduction

Art historical terms:

Define *formal style*:

Define *iconography*:

Why is the **cultural context** for an art object important to know?

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*Elements of formal style*

Name four types of *line* used by artists and define each:

1.

2.

3.

4.

What is the difference between *shape* and *volume*?
In ancient cultures, scale was used to express ________________.
Define hierarchy of scale:

Define hierarchy of placement:

What is the difference between scale and proportion?

Name three textures:

How is pattern created?
**Paleolithic**
What does “Paleolithic” mean in Greek?

Describe the cultural context for the Paleolithic period:

What does “nomadic” mean?

How did the Paleolithic people get food?

*Hall of Bulls, Lascaux cave*

**Characteristics:**
- Paintings are placed deep inside cave and not in dwelling areas.
- Used stone lamps burning marrow or fat using a moss wick.
- Ground pigments from colored earth mixed with fat or oil.
- Applied paint with brushes or pens made from hollow reeds or bones or bristles.
- Used natural convex shape of cave to suggest roundness of the animal.
- Animals appear to be pierced by a weapon.
- Large in scale (5 to 7 feet long).

**Fill in the sections below based on class discussion:**
Other characteristics:

*Test question:* List possible functions of the cave paintings at Lascaux and cite at least three characteristics of the cave paintings listed above that could be used to prove each possible function.
Neolithic

What does “Neolithic” mean in Greek?

How does the cultural context for the Neolithic period contrast with the Paleolithic?

Stonehenge

*Characteristics:*

- Form is derived from *dolmens* (large grave markers).
- Made of rough-cut sarsen (sandstone) and bluestone.
- Two stone rings arranged in circle 4/5 mile in diameter.
- A *heel stone* outside the circles marks the *summer solstice*.
- Perhaps functioned as a calendar or astronomical observatory.

What was the likely function of Stonehenge and what physical evidence suggests this function?
Sumerian

Cultural context:

Urbanized peoples residing between the Tigris and the Euphrates. What does the word “Mesopotamia” mean literally?

Why was this area known as the “fertile crescent”?


What is *cuneiform*?

*Law Code of Hammurabi* (Babylon)
*Epic of Gilgamesh*

The Mesopotamians were *polytheistic*. What does this mean?

Priests were civic and religious leaders at *ziggurat* temples. Define *ziggurat*:

How did the religious practices of the Sumerians contrast with that of the Paleolithic peoples?

Compare and contrast the *Woman of Willendorf* with the Sumerian *Statuette Worshippers*. 
Egyptian
Why was the Nile important to the Egyptians?

What evidence indicates the importance and supremacy of the pharaoh in Egypt?

Ancient Egyptian History
- **1st and 2nd Dynasties**: The unification of Upper and Lower Egypt documented in the *Palette of Narmer*
- **Old Kingdom**: The Great Pyramids; Khafre; Menkure, The Great Sphinx
- **Middle Kingdom**
- **New Kingdom**: Hatshepsut; Ramesses II; King Tutankhamen
- **21st-31st Dynasties**
- **Greek period**: Alexander the Great of Greece invades Egypt (332 B.C.)

*Palette of Narmer*
What historical event is documented in the *Palette of Narmer*?

What is meant by “Upper” Egypt? What is meant by “Lower” Egypt?

Iconography (*Back*):
- King Narmer with crown of Upper Egypt slays enemy
  What does the crown of Upper Egypt look like?

- Servant carries his sandals
  Why has Narmer taken his shoes off?

- Horus in the form of a falcon; protector of the king
  Why is Horus shown with Narmer?

- Hathor in the form of a woman’s head with horns; goddess favorable to the pharaoh
- *Cartouche* of Narmer – What is a cartouche?
- *Hieroglyphs* – define:
Iconography (Front):

- Narmer with cobra crown of Lower Egypt
  What does the crown of Lower Egypt look like?

- Narmer as bull knocks down the walls of Lower Egypt single-handed

List six figural conventions in relief sculpture use by the Egyptians:
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 

What is the difference between composite perspective and twisted perspective?

What is meant by a “canon” of proportion?

**Menkure and Khamererneby**

List two figural conventions used by the Egyptians in both relief and monumental sculpture:
1. 
2. 

What other figural conventions are observed in monumental sculpture? List four.
1. 
2. 
3. 
4.
How is sense of permanence achieved in monumental sculpture? Why did the Egyptians want to express permanence?

**Khafre**

**Ka-Aper and the Seated Scribe**

Are the figural conventions used in the *Ka-Aper* and the *Seated Scribe*? Why or why not?

What visual evidence suggests that the Egyptians were preoccupied with the afterlife?

What is the *Book of the Dead*?

Give a brief history of the visual and structural changes that occurred in Egyptian tomb architecture over time by defining the following:

- **Mastaba**: a bench-like tomb
- **Stepped pyramid** of King Zoser built by Imhotep
  How does the stepped pyramid compare to a mastaba?

- Great pyramids of Egypt and the Great Sphinx
  What is the difference between a true pyramid and a stepped one?

Why are the pyramids shaped like a triangle?

**Temple-tomb of Hatshepsut**

**Temple-tomb of Ramesses II**

Why did the Egyptians switch to rock-cut tombs?

**Sarcophagus and death mask of King Tutankhamen**

What is a *sarcophagus*?
Study guide for Egyptian film:

1. What important river runs through Egypt? Why was it so important for the Egyptians?

2. How was Egyptian territory divided early in its history?

3. What does the term pharaoh mean literally?

4. What did the early crowns of Egypt look like? What does the combined crown signify about the person who wears it?

5. What is the name of the hawk god?

6. Who was the first pharaoh? What is he known for? How do we know?

7. What was Narmer’s son Hor-Aha’s greatest achievement?

8. What was Abydos?

9. What was the Egyptian Book of the Dead?

10. What were the earliest tombs at Abydos called? What did they look like?

11. How are scribes represented? What was the scribe’s duty?

12. What famous first pyramid is in Saqqara? Who built it for King Zoser (Djoser)?
13. Why did the temples adjoining the *Pyramid of Zoser* have their entrances facing east?

14. Why is the *Bent Pyramid* bent? What pyramid was built after this one? Why is it significant? Why is it pyramidal in shape?

15. Where are the most famous pyramids located?

16. Why were the pyramids made to be so large in scale?

17. What does the word sarcophagus mean? What is a sarcophagus used for?

18. Why were the pharaohs mummmified?

19. What does the ending *re* in Khafre’s name signify?

20. What is a sphinx? Whose face does the Great Sphinx represent? What does the term sphinx mean? Why was the Great Sphinx built?
**Aegean Cultures**  
(Cycladic, Crete or Minoan, and Mycenaean)

List seven characteristics of Cycladic figures:
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 

**Crete (Minoan)**

Why are people from Crete called Minoan?

Who was King Minos?

Who was Homer?  
Greek legend (from Homer) spoke of the Great Labyrinth and the Minotaur.  
What is a minotaur?

Perhaps referring to largest city, Knossos, which was reconstructed by the archeologist Sir Arthur Evans  
*Toreador Fresco (Bull Leaping at Knossos)*  
In general, how does Minoan art compare to Egyptian.

Compare and contrast the treatment of the figure in the *Harvester Vase* and the Egyptian *Palette of Narmer*.

*Octopus Jar*  
*Snake Goddess*
Mycenae

Excavated by archeologist Schielmann
Used Homer as guide

Similarities to Egyptian:
- Death Masks
- Monumental tombs

What is the advantage of corbeled vaulting over post and lintel construction?
Study guide for Crete and Mycenae film:

1. Who was Schliemann and what did he claim to find? Was he right?
2. From what material are the lion heads on the Lion Gate made?
3. Who was Sir Arthur Evans?
4. What do Minoan columns look like and how do we know?
5. Which animal is seen frequently in Minoan culture?
6. What subject is popular in Minoan fresco and relief?
7. What may have been the origin of the bull games?
8. Is the bull a deity?
9. What is a Minotaur?
10. Do the Cretan palaces have fortifications? Why or why not?
11. How are men and women differentiated in the frescoes depicting crowds?
12. What role did women play in the Minoan world? How do we know?
13. Which child of the mythical Zeus and Europa was important in Crete mythology?
14. Where did the Minoans worship their deities?
15. What natural disasters plagued Crete?
16. How did the Minoans store their wine, oil, honey, and corn?
17. Why do Minoans use spiral motifs in their art? What does this shape suggest?
18. Describe the characteristics of the Harvester Vase.
19. Why is it hard to recreate the Cretan dynasty?
20. What language did the Minoans write in?

21. What is the linguistic connection between Crete and Mycenae?

22. What is the center of all Mycenaean settlements? What is a citadel?

23. How do the palaces of Mycenae differ from the Minoan palaces?

24. What destroyed the Mycenaean culture?
Greek

Humanists: “Man is the measure of all things.” List seven characteristics of Greek culture that are indicative of their humanism:
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

Four periods of Greek history:
Geometric
   Dorians invade and settle the mainland.
Archaic
   Dorians join forces with the Ionians.
Classical
   Age of Pericles, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle.
   Also Polykleitos, Praxiteles, Phidias.
Hellenistic
   Age of Alexander the Great who expands the borders of Greece.

History of sculpture (male)

Geometric: Figure and Centaur; Mantiklos Apollo
What are the characteristic features of the geometric figure?

Archaic: the kouros
What are the characteristic features of the archaic figure?

Compare and contrast the Greek Kouros with Egyptian monumental sculpture:

**Classical**
*Kritios Boy*
What are the characteristic features of the classical figure?

Define *contrapposto*:

*Charioteer from Delphi:* define *lost-wax bronze*

Myron’s *Diskobolos*
Polykleitos’s *Doryphoros*  
On proportion:  
“Beauty consists in the proportions, not of the parts….”

Praxiteles’s *Hermes and the Infant Dionysos*

**Hellenistic**
Art under Alexander the Great
List five general characteristics of Hellenistic sculpture:
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Dying Gaul
Seated Boxer
Laocoön

**History of Sculpture (female)**

How does the Archaic style *kore* (*Peplos Kore* and the *Kore from the Acropolis*) compare and contrast to the *kouros*?

How does the classical female (Praxiteles’ *Aphrodite* and the *Venus de Milo*) compare and contrast to the classical male:

Hellenistic: *Nike of Samothrace*
History of Architecture

Define or draw each of the following elements of a Greek floor plan:

Naos –

Pronaos –

Prostyle –

Amphiprostyle –

Peristyle –

Draw or define each of the elements of a Greek elevation:

Doric Order:

Pediment

Entablature

Frieze

Metope

Triglyph

Column

Plain Capital
Ionic Order:

Pediment

Entablature

Continuous or Plain Frieze

Voluted Capital

Column

Corinthian Order – Similar to Ionic except the capital includes acanthus leaves; Preferred order of later Roman and American architecture.

Parthenon

• Reconstructed under the political leadership of Pericles
• Dedicated to Athena the Virgin Goddess
• Built by Iktinos and Kallikrates
• Sculpture from the workshop of Phidias
• Not meant to be entered; considered to be like a piece of human sculpture*
• Compositional lines emphasize the horizontal (vs. pyramids)*
• Built to counteract any optical illusions from a human perspective*

Erechtheion

• Dedicated to historical king Erechtheus
• Known for its porch of maidens (columns given human form testifies to the extent to which architects considered buildings to be like sculptures of a human being.)*

Temple of Athena Nike

*Ways in which Greek architecture reflects the humanistic values of the Greeks.
Greek Vase Painting

Describe the shapes of the following types of Greek vases:

Amphora -

Krater -

Kylix -

Define each of the following painting techniques:

Black figure ware –

Red figure ware –

White ground –
**Film guide for Art of the Western World: Greece**

1. Why was Greek culture important for the Western world? Cite examples of Greek influence on Western art and culture.

2. What characteristic values does the Greek style embody?

3. What is contradictory about our perception of the Greek heritage?

4. Name some aspects of Greek sculpture that are now missing that keep us from fully understanding the artists’ intentions.

5. Cite three ways in which the *kouros* is emblematic of Greek culture.
   
   A. 
   B. 
   C.

6. Cite two probable functions of the *kouros*.
   
   A. 
   B.

7. Other than gender, how does the *kore* differ from the *kouros*?
8. How do the Greeks represent their gods, such as Zeus?

9. Who was Perikles?

10. What is the Akropolis? Which is its most famous building?

11. Who was the architect of the Parthenon? Who was the relief sculptor?

12. What was inside the Parthenon?

13. What do the Parthenon reliefs look like now compared to how they originally looked?

14. What do the Parthenon reliefs represent?

15. How would you describe the style of the reliefs and pedimental sculpture at the Parthenon?

16. Who was Alexander the Great?

17. Where is Pergamon? How is the art in Pergamon different from Athenian art?

18. Who conquered the Greeks in the 2nd century B.C.?
Etruscan (Etruria)  c. 800 B.C.E. – 509 B.C.E.

Where was Etruria?

Villanovans (iron-age peoples indigenous to the area)

_Apollo of Veii_
_Sarcophagus from Cerveteri_
_Capitoline Wolf_

Rome

What is the myth of Romulus and Remus? What does this myth reveal about the relationship between the Etruscans and the Romans?

What language did the Romans speak? The Etruscans? Why is this important for understanding the relationship between the ancient Romans and Etruscans?

The Republic (509 B.C.E. - 27 B.C.E.)
The Empire (27 B.C.E. – 68 C.E.)

- Octavian Caesar known as Augustus

Compare and contrast the following works of art:

_Augustus of Primaporta_ vs. Polykleitos’s _Doryphoros_
List four of Rome’s unique contributions to the history of art and architecture:
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

List five architectural forms that were derived from arch technology?
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 

Besides the arch, for what other technological development are the Romans known?

List five characteristics of a triumphal arch: (Arch of Titus)
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 

How does the treatment of the human figure under Constantine the Great significantly change? Why?
Colossal head of Constantine
Arch of Constantine and reliefs
Good Shepherd mosaic: early Christian image based on late Roman art

Draw a floor plan of a typical Roman basilica?

Constantine converts to Christianity and builds Old St. Peters
   Based on a basilica floor plan with one apse removed, and a transept and side aisles added.
   Draw a Christian church floor plan below:
1. List five contributions of Roman society to the western world.
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 
   e. 

2. Cite two types of objects that were used by the Romans as propaganda. Cite specific examples.
   a. 
   b. 

3. Name five architectural elements that are variations of the arch technology.
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 
   e. 

4. What advantage did arch technology have over the post and lintel system?
5. What invention other than the arched form allowed for the construction of larger interior spaces?

6. What does the word “arena” mean in Latin?

7. Who was responsible for the most recent Pantheon construction? How do they know?

8. What does the word “pantheon” mean literally?

9. List at least five physical features of the Pantheon.
   a.
   b.
   c.
   d.
   e.

10. List at least four uses of Roman sculpture.
    a.
    b.
    c.
    d.

11. How is Constantine’s arch decorated? How do the sculptural styles on the arch vary?
12. What Roman building type served as a model for the early Christian churches?

13. What did the first Christian churches look like? Name four elements.
   a.
   b.
   c.
   d.
Early Christian Art

Four Signs of the Evangelists:

- Matthew: Winged Man
- Mark: Winged Lion
- Luke: Winged Ox
- John: Eagle

Constantine moves the capital of the empire to Byzantium in the east and renames it Constantinople (now Istanbul).

Two halves of the old Roman empire split:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Western Empire</th>
<th>Eastern Empire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy Roman Empire</td>
<td>Byzantine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Byzantine

Justinian I and his queen Theodora
San Vitale, Ravenna

List seven characteristics of the Byzantine style:
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
Early Medieval (Holy Roman Empire)

Stylistic influences seen:
- Classical Greco-Roman
- Eastern Byzantine
- Germanic

Nomadic period
Define the following:
*Fibula*
*Cloisonné*

Feudal period

Kings
\[\text{←} \quad \text{Lords} \quad \text{→}\]
Vassals and Freemen
Church
Benedictines
Define: *Manuscript Illuminations*

St. Michael’s, Hildesheim

Bishop Bernward

Define: *Alternating-pier support system*

Bronze doors: *Adam and Eve Reproached by the Lord*
(Naturalism is forfeited for narrative clarity; no sculptural programming)
List six general building concerns of all medieval architects: (including Early Christian, Early Medieval, Romanesque and Gothic builders)

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

San Miniato: alternating square pier replaced with alternating clustered pier.

Romanesque (St. Sernin) vs. Early Christian and Early Medieval church architecture
How do Romanesque piers compare to the square piers of the Early Medieval church?

How did the Romanesque architects guard against fires?

What feature allowed for more room in the church?

What two new structural devices helped to accommodate the pilgrims? How did they work?

Define: ambulatory and radiating chapels

Define:
Define: **sculptural program**

Did Early Christian and Early Medieval churches use sculptural programs?

Moissac’s *Christ in Majesty* tympanum and *Jeremiah* trumeau
Gislebertus’ tympanum at Autun

Why is the vault at Saint-Étienne unusual for a Romanesque church?
**Gothic**

The *ambulatory* at St. Denis and *Abbott Suger*

What is the advantage of the pointed arch technology?

Draw a diagram of a flying buttress:

Did Romanesque use buttressing? How did it differ from the Gothic?

Sainte-Chapelle; *Notre Dame* at Chartres

Why were stained glass windows used in the church?

What is a rose window?

How are the transept arms at the Gothic church of *Notre Dame* different from those of a Romanesque church?

How are the chapels different?

Chartres, Royal Portal tympanum and jambs

Do Gothic churches have sculptural programs?
How do the figural proportions of the late Gothic jamb figures at Chartres compare to past medieval sculptured figures?

How do the jamb figures relate to their architectural support differently?

*Notre Dame*, Rheims
*Notre Dame*, Amiens

How does the representation of Christ in the Gothic compare to the Romanesque?

**Regional variations on the Gothic**

England: Salisbury and Gloucester
  - Longer than tall; Elaborate stone tracery.

Germany: Cologne

Italy: Florence Cathedral
Film guide for A White Garment of Churches:

1. Name two powerful forces molding the development of Romanesque and Gothic architecture:
   a. 
   b. 

2. Which cathedral was the starting point to the pilgrimage to Santiago, Spain?

3. What was at Santiago?

4. Why did people go on pilgrimages? Cite five reasons.
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 
   e. 

5. What relics were at Vezelay?

6. Why were sculpted images used throughout the churches?

7. Who was the sculptor at Autun? 
   What is the iconography of the tympanum at Autun?

   What is the mood evoked by the inscription on the tympanum?
8. Name four subjects found in the capitals at Autun.
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d.

9. What was the most important form of painting in Medieval Western art? Who produced it?

10. Where does the term Romanesque come from?

11. What was the standard form used by Christian architects for the cathedrals? What was added to this basic form?

12. What was the function of the ambulatory?

13. Why were stone vaults used in Romanesque cathedrals?

14. Name three essential characteristics of the Gothic.
   a. 
   b. 
   c.
15. What style is Vezelay as a whole?

16. What struggles did Chartres face in its history?

17. What was the function of the cathedral for the town of Chartres?

18. Who was buried at St. Denis?

19. What new interior quality does St. Denis have?

20. Who conceived of St. Denis?

21. How tall did medieval cathedrals get? Why?

22. Which cathedral aspired to be the tallest? What happened to it?

23. How does English Gothic compare to the French?

24. What is the iconography of Chartres’s Royal Portal?

25. Describe the style of the figures on Chartres’s Royal Portal.
26. How does the iconography of Chartres’s western central tympanum differ from that at Autun?

27. How is the sculpture on the north (newer) portal at Chartres different in style from that on the (older) west?

28. What were most people’s lives like in the middle ages? Why were the cathedrals important to them?

29. What architectural structure allowed for stained glass in the cathedrals?

30. How much surface is covered by glass at Chartres?

31. Who is depicted the most in the glass at Chartres? Why?

32. What historical/cultural period comes after the Gothic?
Proto-Renaissance (Late Gothic in Italy)

*St. Francis* by Berlinghieri

List two tenets of Franciscan Radicalism:
1. 
2. 

Why were the ideas of St. Francis important for art?

Describe the egg tempera technique.

Compare and contrast Cimabue’s and Giotto’s depictions of the *Madonna Enthroned*

Giotto

*Arena Chapel (Scrovegni Chapel)*
- Life of Christ and Mary with Old Testament references.
- Humanization of religion: Experience religious events at a personal level; attention to human drama and feeling.

*Lamentation*

*Joachim and Anna*

*Last Judgement*
EARLY RENAISSANCE

Cultural context:
Humanism + Christianity

Humanism expressed the following ways:

1. New interest in the individual and individual achievement:

   **portraiture**

   **Piero della Francesca**
   
   *Duchess and Duke of Urbino*

   Donatello
   
   *Gattemelata: Equestrian statue of Erasmo da Narni*

2. Interest in human logic/ mathematics:

   Brunelleschi’s Pazzi Chapel

   Piero della Francesca’s *Resurrection of Christ*

   **mathematical or linear perspective.**

   Masaccio’s *Holy Trinity*

3. Humanism seen in a love of the natural world:

   **aerial or atmospheric perspective.**

   Masaccio’s *Tribute Money*
Linear Perspective in Sculpture

Ghiberti’s *Baptistry door*, Florence Cathedral
Florence Baptistery competition: Brunelleschi vs. Ghiberti *The Sacrifice of Isaac*

What do Ghiberti’s letters reveal about Early Renaissance aesthetic theory? What qualities did an artwork need to have to be considered excellent? List seven.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

Define: *foreshorten*

Does Donatello use linear perspective in his *Feast of Herod* relief? Explain.
Classical revival in Renaissance art
Donatello’s David vs. Polykleitos’ Doryphorus

What classical elements are found in Donatello’s David? List six.
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

Which elements in Donatello’s David are not classical? List two.
1.
2.

Non-classical or expressive works by Donatello:
Zucone or Prophet figure
Mary Magdalene

Classicism in painting: Which characteristics of Botticelli Birth of Venus are derived from classicism?

The Medici Neoplatonist circle
List four tenets of Neoplatonism.
1.
2.
3.
4.