

First and Last Name

Block

MEDIEVAL ART

Points	Activity	Pages
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• VOCABULARY	
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Vocabulary

1. Paganism - a religion that has many _____ or _____, considers the earth _____, and does not have a central _____
2. _____ - deliverance from _____ and its _____, believed by _____ to be brought about by faith in Christ
3. Anatomy - concerned with the _____
4. Dogma/Doctrine - set of _____ laid down by an authority as incontrovertibly _____
5. _____ - of, from, or like _____
6. Antiquity - the _____ past, especially the period _____ the _____ Ages
7. Sculptural Relief - _____ consisting of _____ carved on a surface so as to stand out from the _____ background
8. Papyrus - very thin _____ made by strips of a _____ laid together, soaked, pressed, and _____, used by the ancient _____, Greeks, and Romans
9. Parchment - a _____, flat, thin material made from the _____ of an animal and used as a _____ writing surface in _____ and medieval times
10. Stained Glass - _____ glass used to form decorative _____, notably for church _____, both by painting and especially by arranging contrasting _____ like a mosaic



Architectural Vocabulary

1. Architecture - the art of _____ and constructing _____

2. Arch - a curved symmetrical structure spanning an _____ and typically _____ the weight of a _____, _____, or wall above it

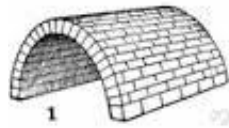
3. Round Arch - an arch formed in a _____ curve



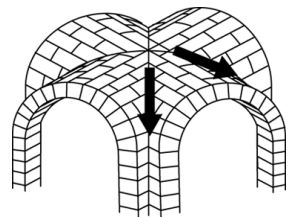
4. Pointed Arch - an arch with a _____



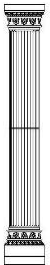
5. Barrel Vault - a vault forming a half _____



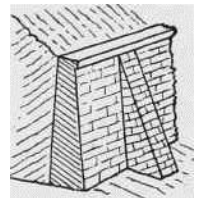
6. Groin Vault - (sometimes known as a _____ vault) is produced by the _____ at right angles of two barrel vaults



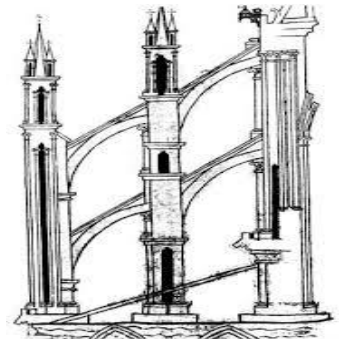
7. Column - an upright _____, typically made of _____ or _____, supporting an _____, or other structure or standing alone as a _____



8. _____ - a projecting _____ of stone or brick built against a _____



9. _____ - a buttress _____ from a _____ pier, typically forming an _____ with the wall it _____



Medieval Art: The Age of Faith



- 400a.d. to 1400. a.d.
- Rome _____ and the _____ gains _____

Introduction

3 Major shifts occurred that had far-reaching effects on Western civilization:

- Cultural leadership moved north from the Mediterranean to _____, Germany, and the _____.
- _____ triumphed over _____ and barbarism.
- Emphasis shifted from the here-and-now to the _____, and with it from the body as _____ to the body as _____.

Since the Christian focus was on salvation for a glorious _____, interest in

_____ representing objects of the world

_____.

- Nudes were _____, and even images of clothed bodies showed _____ of anatomy.

- The Greco-Roman _____ of harmonious proportions and balance between the body and mind _____

- Instead, medieval artisans were interested exclusively in the _____, especially in instructing new believers in church _____.

- Art became the _____ of the church.
 - Theologians believed church members would come to appreciate _____ beauty through material beauty, and lavish _____, paintings, and sculpture were the _____.



Of the Middle Ages

- Begins with the fall of _____ and extends to the _____
- Rome diminishes and the Church gains _____
- Society (life and death) are centered on the _____
- The Church is the major _____ of Art
- Constantine is the first Christian emperor he moves the capital from _____ to Constantinople; therefore, there is an _____ influence in Art.
- Most people are _____.
- The knowledge from Antiquity is preserved and copied in _____.
- The _____ making industry is born.
- Emphasis on _____.

Distinguishing Characteristics

- Flat, lack of environmental clues due to Oriental influence as well as determination to _____ any resemblance to earlier _____ work.
- Symbolic not _____
 - Figures are meant to elevate a person's thoughts away from the _____ realm and toward the _____.
- Collaborative efforts on Cathedrals, mosaics, etc.

THREE PERIODS OF MEDIEVAL ART

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BYZANTINE PERIOD



Byzantine art featured very rich _____ and _____ outlined figures that appeared flat and stiff.

Color choice was _____ (Gold or _____ sky symbolized the kingdom of God)

Mosaics were intended to _____ the now official Christian creed, so their subject was generally _____ with Christ shown as teacher and all powerful ruler.

- Characteristics of these works:

- Sumptuous _____
- _____ spotlighting sacred figures
- _____ gold backgrounds



- Human figures were flat, _____, and _____ placed, seeming to float as if hung from pegs.
 - Artisans had no interest in suggesting perspective or volume.
- Tall, slim _____ figures with almond-shaped faces, _____ eyes, and solemn expressions gazed _____ ahead, without the least hint of _____.

ROMAN Mosaics	Byzantine Mosaics
Used opaque _____	Used reflective _____
Pieces had _____ flat finish	Surfaces left _____ so work sparkled
Colors limited due to use of natural _____	Glowing glass in wide range of _____
Typically found on _____ of private homes	Found on walls and ceilings-especially _____
Subjects were _____, like battles, games, or animals	Subjects were _____, like Christ as shepherd
Used minute pieces for _____ detail	Used large cubes in stylized designs
Background represented _____	Background was abstract, sky-blue, then gold

ROMANESQUE PERIOD _____ - _____

- With the Roman Catholic faith firmly established, a wave of church _____ began throughout feudal _____.
- Builders borrowed elements from _____ architecture, such as rounded arches and columns.
- Due to _____ roofs being prone to fire medieval artisans began to roof churches with _____ vaulting,
 - barrel or groin vaults resting on _____ could span large _____ with few _____ supports or obstructions.
- Interiors were _____ and _____
 - due to the _____ of the heavy stone roofs not many _____ could be added.
- Exteriors were _____ except for _____ relief around the main portal.
 - Most church-goers were _____, so sculpture taught doctrine by telling stories in stone.



GOTHIC PERIOD - _____ and _____

- *The Gothic Cathedral*

- Medieval architecture's greatest triumph

- The _____, heavy Romanesque structures were replaced with structures of _____ and grace

- In twelfth century Europe many people moved into _____.

Workers (stone carvers, carpenters, etc.), organized into

_____ (unions) , where apprentices were taught by masters. A wealthy

_____ class, with pride in their growing cities, and religious faith led to the building of huge _____.

- Two developments in architecture: the pointed _____ and the flying _____

- These developments along with the use of the _____ allowed them to make _____ buildings whose walls were perforated with stain glass windows that changed the light to a rich, _____ color and educated the illiterate with Biblical Stories being revealed in glass.

- Gothic _____ were such a symbol of civic pride that an invader's worst _____ was to pull down the tower of a conquered town's cathedral.

- Communal devotion was so intense that _____ and _____ worked beside butchers and masons, dragging carts loaded with stone from quarries.

- Buildings were so _____ that construction literally took ages—6 _____ for Cologne Cathedral.

- Stain glass windows replaced _____ to instruct illiterate masses



Art of the Middle Ages Review

Throughout the middle Ages, in a succession of 3 styles, art was concerned with religion. The main forms of art and architecture associated with each style were:

	Byzantine	Romanesque	Gothic
Art	Mosaics, icons		
Architecture		_____ -arch cathedral	_____ -arch cathedral
Date	532-37	Begun 1080	1194-1260
Example	Hagia Sophia	St. Sernin	Chartres
Place	Constantinople, Turkey	Toulouse, France	Chartres, France

Romanesque VS. Gothic

	Romanesque	Gothic
Emphasis	Horizontal	
Elevation	Modest height	
Layout		Unified, unbroken space
Main trait	Rounded arch	Pointed arch
Support system		Exterior buttresses
Engineering	_____ and groin vaults	_____ groin vaults
Ambiance		
Exterior		

build a church activity

Using only basic shapes, recreate a **Romanesque church** (HINT: focus on major characteristics). This should be an abstract IDEAL of a church. Don't worry about getting too detailed.

Before you begin: What are some of the common characteristics of Romanesque churches?

Using only basic shapes, recreate a **Gothic church** (HINT: focus on major characteristics). This should be an abstract IDEAL of a church. Don't worry about getting too detailed.

Before you begin: What are some of the common characteristics of Gothic churches?

Questions

1. What distinguishes medieval art from the art of other historical periods?
2. Why is the Romanesque period named as such?
3. What was the main focus of life for the average citizen during the medieval period?
4. Why weren't Medieval artists concerned with creating realistic art?
5. What institution took the place of Rome (after it's fall) in power and influence?
6. How was the knowledge of antiquity preserved during the medieval period?
7. How are Roman mosaics different from Byzantine Mosaics?
8. How do Romanesque and Gothic Cathedrals differ?

Distinguishing Cathedrals

Use the chart on p. 9 to aid in labeling the following cathedrals: **Hagia Sophia, St. Sernin, and Chartres**

Exterior



Interior



1.

2.

3.

Use chart on p. 9 for evidence of cathedral features.



Is the cathedral above Romanesque or Gothic? Support your answer by describing its features.

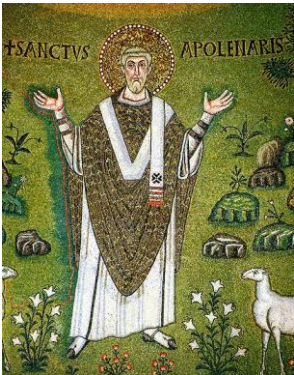
Is the cathedral above Romanesque or Gothic? Support your answer by describing its features.

Mosaic Identification Byzantine vs Greco-Roman

Cross out the words that do NOT describe the conventions of two-dimensional Byzantine art?

• Flat	• Decorative	• Lifelike
• Stylized	• Glittering	• Heavenly
• Dull	• Proportional	• Reverent
• Plain	• Stiff	

Tell whether the following mosaics are Byzantine or Greco-Roman then explain how you know.



Illuminated Manuscript Vocabulary and Introduction

1. Decorated with _____ and drawings, usually ornamented with gold, silver, and _____.

2. An _____ initial containing individual figures or groups that interact; they often form narrative (_____) scenes that illustrate or refer to the text they introduce.

3. An emphasized often lavishly decorated _____ at the beginning of a text; used in medieval manuscripts to form _____ within a text and to _____ the components of the text by drawing the attention of the reader

4. A picture, frequently _____, used as illustration in a manuscript

5. Animal and human _____ that inhabit the initials and _____ (leafy) borders of Gothic manuscript leaves.

➤ Directions: Label the following pictures with the best term.



1.

2.

3.

4.

Art in medieval times reflected their _____ values.

_____ was highly valued, and this is reflected in their art,

particularly in their _____, or handwritten texts.

Illuminated Manuscript Introduction

What are Illuminated Manuscripts?

- Scholars refer to the _____ books of the Middle Ages as manuscripts.
- Books that contain artistic _____ are called *illuminated manuscripts*.
- More medieval books _____ from the Middle Ages than any other artistic medium.
- Manuscripts that survive from the European Middle Ages are generally religious books that reflect the canon, doctrine and practices of _____, though there are Jewish and Muslim books and other types of books that survive from this time period as well.

➤ Watch the video and answer the following questions:

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/medieval-world/medieval-europe/v/manuscripts>

1. "The earliest great illuminated manuscripts were of **liturgical** use. They were used in celebration of divine services."

Based on the quote from the video, the word **liturgical** most nearly means...

- A. condemnation to eternal punishment in hell
- B. denoting something done with great precision
- C. holding an opinion at odds with what is generally accepted
- D. of or relating public religious worship

EXPLAIN how you came to this answer.

2. From what you have seen in the video and in our notes, give a few reasons for the highly decorated pages of illuminated manuscripts.
3. Why do you think illuminated manuscripts were viewed as 'status symbols' by people in the Middle Ages and Renaissance?

The codex vs the scroll

- A medieval manuscript is a _____ (pl. codices), meaning a book made of pages _____ between two boards.
- Ancient scribes wrote on _____ that were stored in boxes. These ancient scrolls only survive in occasional fragments, as a scroll is especially _____ to physical degradation.
- The pages of codices, on the other hand, are _____ by their _____ and have a much greater chance for survival. Thus, _____ books survive in large numbers.

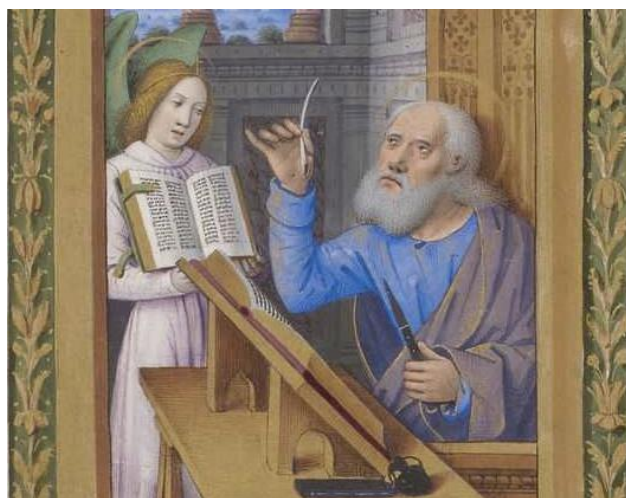


What's in the books?

- As a _____ of society, most Medieval texts are religious in nature.
- Original manuscripts of the Bible, along with the works of _____ and Plato and other ancient writers did _____ survive.
 - They are known today because medieval scribes diligently _____ them.

A slow and laborious process

- Recording and _____ information is quick and easy today, but in the Middle Ages this process was slow and _____.
- Monastery libraries housed most books and all books were copied by _____, usually by monks.
- This process of copying and disseminating books was essential to the _____



Some monks traveled to distant monasteries to view and

copy books to bring back to their own monastery's library. Fires destroyed many medieval libraries and the books they housed. Because of this and other accidents of history, not all texts survived the Middle Ages.

Cornell Notes

Lecture Topic: **Making Manuscripts**

Take Cornell Notes while watching the following video:

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/medieval-world/medieval-europe/v/making-manuscripts>

Subtopic	Notes/Important Details
Making Parchment	
Preparing Parchment	
Scribing (Writing)	
Illuminator (Decorator)	
Binding (Putting together)	
Why was making an illuminated manuscript such a long process?	
Relate the time it took to make an illuminated manuscript to the value of an illuminated manuscript.	



Illustrations

- The illustration of books was _____ as well as decorative. Illuminated initials and painted miniatures marked the _____ of important sections in the text and allowed readers to _____ the book.
- Introductory image cycles _____ the mind of the reader to engage with the text. Some illustrations elaborate doctrines, record events, or simply tells _____. Even readers' doodles are intriguing to contemporary scholars.

Word & Image

- In illuminated manuscripts, words and images worked _____ the medieval reader and occasionally their _____.
- These books are highly _____. Nearly all manuscripts provide ample space in the margins for _____.



together to these readers left medieval readers'

- In this way, illuminated manuscripts are different from other types of media in that they provided spaces for _____ to record their reactions to image and text.

Cloze Review

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legends • Owned • Religious • Read • Wealthy • Hand 	<p>During the Middles Ages, most people could not _____. Only very _____ or scholarly people _____ books, which were _____-written and illustrated. While many books were for _____ use, there were also books of music, literature, and _____.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • page • Enlargement • Writings 	<p>Book _____ involved a number of steps. Pages were made from _____, a sturdy material produced from treated and _____.</p>

- Illustrations
- Neat
- Parchment
- Border
- Drawn
- Manufacture
- Historiated

cleaned animal skin. Lines were lightly _____ as guides to keep the writing _____. A quill from a large bird would be used for large text, while a quill from a sparrow might be used for fine _____. Areas were reserved for the illuminations, or _____. These might include a _____ decoration (marginalia), _____ of the first letter of the text decorated with a scene relating to the topic (_____ initial), or a miniature painting filling either a quarter, half, or a full _____.

Illuminate Your _____ t



Purpose:

You will sample the how illuminators valued the written word by illuminating your favorite text.

Directions:

1. Create a rough draft in pencil/lead pen on where you want the text, initials, drollery, miniatures, etc on loose-leaf paper. You may use the frame example provided below.
2. Carefully copy your favorite poem, passage of a story, bible verse/psalm, prayer, or song lyrics onto the copy paper provided. Use a pencil/lead pen before tracing in good ink.
3. Illuminate the margin space using as much fine detail as your favorite text deserves. You may want to tell the story or express the theme of the work in the

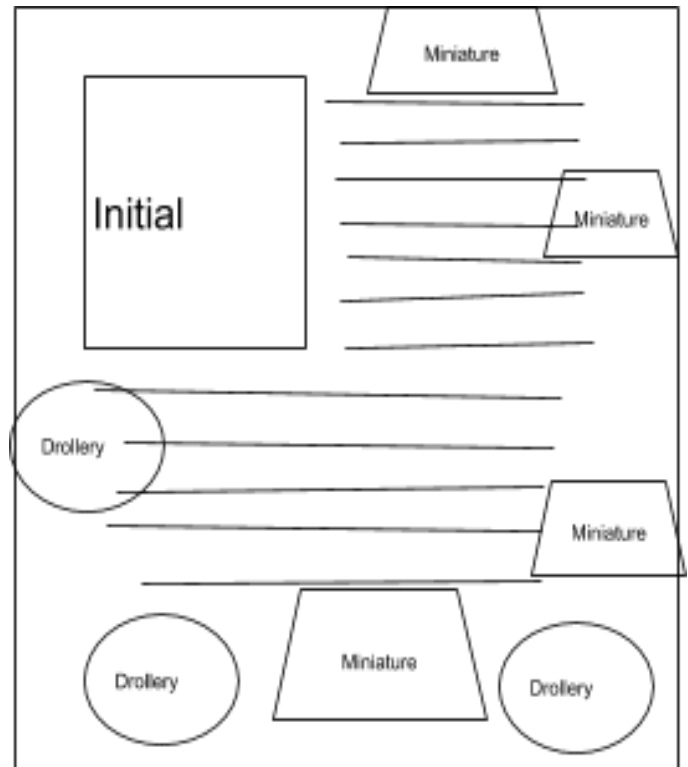
initials, drollery, miniatures, etc.

4. You must use color and detail.



Rubric

- ___ Used time wisely
- ___ Created rough draft
- ___ Work is careful and neat
- ___ Work is finished *without* pencil marks
- ___ Work is on copy paper
- ___ Work is illuminated in detail
- ___ Work is in color.
- ___ Work uses a historical initial or illuminated initial
- ___ Work uses miniatures, drollery, or both
- ___ Work has artist's name on back



Comprehension Questions:

Why do more manuscripts survive than any other artistic medium from the Middle Ages?

What does the main subject matter of manuscripts say about the society at the time? What kind of people were able to read manuscripts?

What is the difference between a codex and a scroll?

Who were responsible for copying important literary works like the Bible?

What was the purpose of the illustrations of a manuscript?

How are using manuscripts in the Middle Ages like how we use annotations in class?