

Classical and Medieval West

Chapter 16 Guided Notes

CHAPTER OVERVIEW

Historically, art was produced for the glorification of a deity, to honor a monarch, and as a means of education or communication. The contributions that came from Greece and Rome are explored, as well as the impact Christianity had in Early Christian, Byzantine, Romanesque, and Gothic times.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Explain the artistic and architectural innovations of ancient Greece and Rome.
- Relate the characteristics of classical art to Greek and Roman cultural values.
- Identify architectural elements that characterize classical and medieval structures.
- Discuss the influence of Christianity on art and society in medieval Europe.
- Distinguish visual characteristics of Early Christian, Byzantine, Romanesque, and Gothic art.

Directions: Read the chapter and take notes on each section. You will be responsible for knowing the listed artworks in depth. Create notecards for each artwork and include the following on the notecard that the text includes:

Title*
Artist/Culture*
Date*
Materials*
Location if structure*

[Content](#)
[Context](#)
[Function](#)
[Form](#)

*be able to identify 2/4 of these identifiers on the test without answer bank

Guided Notes:



Greece Part I

pgs. 255–257

Describe Greeks' attitude towards humans and how did it affect their art?

Describe the influences on and the style of art from the **Archaic Period**.

Euphronios Krater -notecard

Define Krater-

Kouros. Statue of standing youth. -notecard

Define Kouros-

Define Kore-

Describe the characteristics of Classical Art.

Spear Bearer - notecard

Define Contrapposto-



Greece Part II

pgs. 257-260

Parthenon -notecard 2 images

What was the Parthenon's original purpose?

Define Entasis--

Define Metope--

Define Capitals--

What are the 3 Greek architectural orders and what are their characteristics?

Define Hellenistic--

How does *The Laocoön Group* demonstrate Hellenistic art characteristics and show a shift from Classical art?



Rome Part I pgs. 261-262

How did Romans differ in their art from Greeks?

Portrait Head of an Old Man -notecard

What were Rome's greatest artistic achievements?

What was the most outstanding feature of Roman architecture and what other features were constructed from it?

The Colosseum -notecard



Rome Part II pgs. 262-265

Define Arcades--

Define Portico--

Define Coffers--

What is the function of the Pantheon?

Describe the form of the Pantheon.

How does the Pantheon's form affect its function?

How does the Roman painting, 1st century BCE. from Bedroom from the villa of P. Fannius Synistor at Boscoreale demonstrate use of perspective (refer back to pgs. 46-48)? What is “wrong” with the perspective?



Early Christian and Byzantine Art Part I pgs. 265-267

What are catacombs and why were they used to house art?

How does the *Head of Constantine* reflect a change from Greco-Roman art?

Explain how Byzantine was formed.

Define Basilica--

Define Apse--

Define Nave--

Define mosaics--

Define tesserae--

What are style characteristics of Byzantine art?

San Vitale -notecard

What is the content of this mosaic from *San Vitale*?

How does it show characteristics of Byzantine Art?



Early Christian and Byzantine Art Part II

pgs. 267-270

What controversy affected Christian art during the Early Christian and Byzantine periods?

Define Iconoclasts--

Define Iconophiles--

In the 10th and 11th centuries, how did Islamic art influence Byzantine art?

Rather than physical qualities, what were artists of the Eastern Orthodox faith seeking to portray in their art?



The Middle Ages in Europe pgs. 270-273

Which two historic events/time periods fall on either end of the Middle Ages?

-Early Medieval Art (middle ages)

What greatly influenced art beginning in the 2nd millenium BCE and lasting well into the Middle Ages?

Explain why the Medieval manuscripts are considered art?

Chi-Rho Monogram from Book of Kells -notecard

-Romanesque (middle ages)

Define Romanesque--

What purpose did monasteries serve during the Romanesque time period?

What created the need for larger churches during the Romanesque period?

What are the stylistic characteristics of Romanesque architecture?



-Gothic (middle ages) pgs. 273-275

Define Gothic--

How did Gothic architecture differ from Romanesque architecture?

Notre Dame de Chartres *-notecard*

Define flamboyant--

Why do the towers on Notre Dame de Chartres not match?

“Rose de France” Window (Notre Dame de Chartres) *-notecard*

Old Testament Prophet, Kings, and Queen (Notre Dame de Chartres) *-notecard*