**CHAPTER 8: Late Antiquity**

* Define and fully describe a manuscript illumination.
* What effect did the Edict of Milan have on society?
* Why are catacombs significant?
* What provoked the Roman persecution of the Christians?
* Explain how mosaics are created and the purpose of the tiles called tesserae?
* The Mausoleum of Galla Palacidia is one of the earliest examples of what?
* What is vellum and parchment made out of as it relates to the Illuminated Manuscripts?
* What is the Vienna Genesis?
* How did Old St. Peter’s change the architecture of Christian churches?
* What imperial attributes were used to identify Christ in art?
* Draw a diagram of each of the following and label each part. Identify an example of each. central plan; basilica plan
* How did Early Christian builders modify the plan of the Roman pagan basilica in order to convert it to Christian use?
* In what ways, other than subject matter, can Early Christian mosaics be distinguished from earlier Roman examples?
* Examine the contributions of Constantine. How did he impact the art of fourth century in the Early Christian world? Use 2 specific art examples.
* Compare the mosaics of Santa Costanza with the mosaics of the Mausoleum of Galla Placidia. How are they similar, how are they different, and how do they reflect their respective periods?
* Explain how the sculpture exemplifies the formal and iconographic characteristics of early Christian art. Use 2 specific art examples.
* Dicuss the changes in representation of Christ and how the changes reflect the spread of Christianity and its acceptance by the Romans.

**CHAPTER 9: Byzantine**

* What are the three golden ages of Byzantine art and when did each occur?
* What stories do the mosaics of San Vitale in Ravenna tell?
* What were the purposes of Byzantine manuscripts?
* What made the third great age of Byzantine art possible?
* Explain the importance of Basil I.
* Explain the iconoclasm and its subsequent impact on Byzantine art.
* Describe the contributions of Justinian during the Early Byzantine period.
* What political and religious messages are communicated by the Barberini Ivory?
* Describe the mosaic, Theodora and Attendants from San Vitale and explain its symbolism.
* Discuss the significance of the unification of church and state during the art of the Early Byzantine period.
* Discuss the roles played by the classical style of Greece and Rome and the formalistic style of the East in the development of Byzantine art.
* Explain the innovations Byzantine architects developed. Compare and contrast the impact had on the arts of Venice and Sicily. Consider the political and social climates of each area and the implications of Byzantine iconography.
* Explain the evolution of the depiction of Christ in Byzantine art.

**CHAPTER 11: Early Medieval Europe**

* Identify the following:
  + Charlemagne:
  + Otto III:
* Explain the importance of the Uta Codex
* What was the purpose of the monastery at Saitn Gall and how was it organized?
* What was found at Sutton Hoo and why was it important?5) The Celts were converted to Christianity in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_century.
* List 3 characteristics of the style utilized on the Chi-rho-iota page from the Book of Kells.
* List the 4 evangelists:
* Why did medieval manuscript illuminators copy earlier examples rather than working directly from nature?
* Who was Bishop Bernward?
* List 3 features of the Gero crucifix that contribute to the expression of suffering.
* Discuss Charlemagne’s role in the history of art.
* In what ways did medieval European art and architecture depart from classical Roman art and architecture? Did any of the civilizations retain characteristics of Roman art and architecture? Explain.
* What previous styles of art influenced medieval art?

**CHAPTER 12: Romanesque**

* What does the term Romanesque mean and why was it first applied to this art historical period?
* What societal changes took place from the early Medieval period to the Romanesque period?
* Briefly describe the impact pilgrimage routes had on Romanesque Europe?
* What role did the tribune play in church architecture?
* How did groin vaults change the weight shift in structures?
* Briefly evaluate the Clunaic Order and its contribution to architecture.
* The Romanesque period has been credited with the revival of stone carving. Briefly explain the reasons for such a revival.
* List 4 modifications made in Romanesque churches along the pilgrimage route to accommodate the large crowds and the relics they came to see.
* List 2 features of Romanesque interiors that illustrate the modular design of the plan:
* List 2 key elements of Gothic architecture were combined for the first time in the vaults of Durham Cathedral
* List 3 features that Pisa Cathedral shares with its Early Christian prototypes.
* List 4 stylistic features seen in the tympanum of the Last Judgment.
* What is the purpose of the Last Judgment at Moissac?
* What is a “historiated initial”? Give an example of one.
* Explain the Romanesque style of the illuminated pages of *Moralia in Job,* the *Bury Bible,* and *Eadwine Psalter.* How are they different?
* What is depicted on the Bayeux Tapestry? What technique is used to create it?
* What are the distinguishing features of the Romanesque style seen in the church of Saint Sernin when compared with Old Saint Peter’s in Rome?
* Describe the various evolutionary steps, in both plan and elevation that led from the Carolingian to the Romanesque style in Northern European churches