**CHAPTER 21: Early Italian Renaissance**

* What 15th century German invention facilitated the distribution of books and the knowledge they contained?
* What was the basis of wealth for the Medici Family?
* How did the doors of the Gates of Paradise show aerial perspective?
* The invention of linear perspective is generally attributed to whom?
* In what figure did Donatello first utilize the principle of weight shift? What vocabulary can also describe this figure besides contrapposto?
* Although an artistic descendant of Giotto, Masaccio used light to model his bulky figures in an entirely new way. Describe his method:
* What 2 Renaissance interests are summed up in Masaccio’s Holy Trinity fresco?
* Why did Brunelleschi design the dome of Florence Cathedral with an ogival rather than a semicircular section?
* What was the major significance of Donatello’s bronze statue of David? Describe the characteristics that are apparent in the figure.
* What 2 concerns did Mantegna integrate in his painting of the Dead Christ?
* Who was Savonarola?
* Why was Mantua important to art history in this period?
* Briefly describe the contributions of Lorenzo de Medici.
* What caused the revival of portraiture in the fifteenth century?
* Describe how the impact of humanism and its attendant philosophy had on the subject matter of Italian artists.
* How did perspective shape Renaissance art?

**CHAPTER 22: High Italian Renaissance, Venetian Renaissance, Mannerism in Italy**

* What dates are usually accepted as the span of the High Renaissance?
* What two elements did Leonardo consider to be the heart of painting?
* Describe sfumato. Explain how it applies to Mona Lisa.
* Who was Julius II and why was he important for the history of art?
* To what extent did Michelangelo utilize the mathematical procedures used by other Renaissance sculptors to achieve harmonious proportion?
* Describe the iconography of the Sistine Chapel ceiling.
* Characterize Michelangelo’s style in painting and sculpture.
* What scene did Pope Paul III commission Michelangelo to paint on the altar wall of the Sistine Chapel?
* Who are the central figures represented in Raphael’s School of Athens and what aspects of philosophy does each represent?
* Describe the changes Michelangelo made in Bramante’s original designs for St. Peter’?
* What were the 4 major formative influences on Bellini’s style of painting?
* What concerns distinguish the art of Venice from that of Florence and Rome?
* What is disegno?
* How did Venus of Urbino become a canon?
* When did the Mannerist style emerge?
* List 5 characteristics of Mannerist painting that can be called “anti-classical” and that distinguish the Mannerist from the High Renaissance style
* How does the work of Tintoretto reflect the Counter Reformation?
* How does the work of Veronese reflect Venice in the late 16th century?
* What debate over medium ensued in fifteenth century?
* How did the Palladio impact architecture?
* Describe the development of Mannerist sculpture.
* How does the art of Venice contrast with that of Rome during the sixteenth century?

**CHAPTER 20: Early Northern Renaissance**

* What is the symbolic meaning of the Well of Moses at the Chartresuse de Champmol?
* What is the general theme of the Ghent Altarpiece?
* List 3 characteristics of van der Weyden’s style.
* What does the Les Tres Riches Heures communicate?
* List factors that contributed to the great demand for images for private devotion.
* What developments occurred in the fifteenth century northern Europe which had a dramatic impact on artistic production?
* Briefly describe the financial climate of Antwerp.
* What is the Carthusian order?
* What is a letterpress?
* Describe the portraits of Jan van Eyck. What impact did he have on portraiture?
* Explain patronage as a factor for the development of 15th century painting.

**CHAPTER 23: High Northern Renaissance**

* How does the Isenheim Altarpiece represent suffering and salvation?
* Why is Durer compared to Leonardo?
* What did the dissolution of the Burgundian Netherlands in 1477 lead to across Europe?
* How did the Reformation affect the map of Europe?
* What is allegory and how is it used in art?
* According to the Protestants, Scripture and Scripture alone could gain the Christian entry into Heaven. What was the consequence of this notion?
* Who was Desiderius Eramus?
* How did the religious views of the Catholics differ from Protestants and what effect did their views have on the appearance of their churches?
* How does Durer’s The Fall of Man represent Classical and Northern traditions?
* What stylistic influences are apparent in the work of El Greco?
* Describe the portraiture styles of Holbein and Clouet?
* How did patronage affect 16th century French architecture?