Review

Test 3:
Middle Ages
Middle Ages

• 300 A.D. – 1400 A.D.
• From the fall of the Roman Empire until the Italian Renaissance
• Divided into three sections
  – Carolingian (800 – 1000 A.D.)
  – Romanesque (1000 – 1200 A.D.)
  – Gothic (1200 – 1400 A.D.)
Middle Ages

• Art also divided into three sections
  – Byzantine
  – Romanesque
  – Gothic

• Generalizations:
  – Educational, tells story of Christianity
  – Heavenly focus, not earthly
  – Expressionless faces, eyes stare forward
  – Halos: large, gold disks; gold leaf applied
  – Elongated bodies
  – Job of artist/craftsman/guild to create atmosphere
Middle Ages

• Types of art
  – Buildings/ cathedrals
  – Interior and exterior decoration of cathedrals
  – Paintings on panels

• Primarily religious subject matter

• Church served as patrons

• Artists were guildsmen and craftsmen

• Major artists: Cimabue
Byzantine

• Architecture:
  – Radiated from central dome
  – Spanning arches
  – Barrel and groined vaults
  – Squat domes
  – Colorful mosaics
    • Several polygonal, colorful glass pieces making up one picture
  – Pendentives – support domes
  – Hagia Sophia
Hagia Sophia

Exterior

Interior
Byzantine

• Painting
  – Strong symbolism
  – Biblical stories
  – Almond-shaped eyes stare forward
  – Heavenly focus
  – Mosaics
  – Used gold leaf
  – Flat, not three-dimensional
  – Elongated bodies
  – Floating above ground
Romanesque

• Architecture
  – “Like the Romans”
  – Heavy proportions
  – Barrel vault
  – Rounded arches
  – Drab exteriors
  – Sculpture with architecture
  – Towers as part of design
Romanesque

• Sculpture
  – Used with architecture
  – Tympanum: semi-circular area enclosed by an arch in an arched entryway; bas-relief
  – Jamb: vertical posts that form a doorway
  – Lintel: horizontal post that forms the top of a doorway; connects jambs
  – Figures are carved onto these areas
Romanesque

- Painting:
  - Frescoes
  - Illuminated manuscripts
  - Panels
    - Wood
    - Tile
Gothic

• Architecture:
  – Emphasized interior height
  – Pointed arches: required little support
  – Rib groin vault: thin masonry over pointed arches
  – Flying buttress: helped support higher buildings
  – Large, beautiful windows
    • Rose window
    • Stained glass windows
Gothic

• Sculpture:
  – More free-standing
  – Free from illuminated manuscript influences
Chartres Cathedral