

A.P. ART HISTORY

Unit 3: Early Christian, Byzantine and Islamic Art

EARLY CHRISTIAN ART

Please define or explain terms.

1. pagan
2. Eucharist
3. catacombs
4. galleries
5. loculi
6. cubicula
7. lunette
8. prefiguration
9. orants
10. iconography
11. idol or idolatry
12. nave
13. cathedral
14. longitudinal plan design
15. central-plan design
16. ambulatory
17. cruciform
18. Greek cross plan
19. Latin cross plan
20. Eastern orientation
21. Western Front
22. vellum
23. parchment

For questions 13-17, refer to figure 11-7 in the 11th ed, the plan of Old St. Peter's. Define each term with words AND please draw and label each part of the early Christian basilica.

24. aisles

25. apse

26. transept

27. narthex

28. atrium

29. propylaea

BYZANTINE ART

30. mosaics

31. Byzantine (explain the differences between Early, Middle, and Late Byzantine)

32. pendentives (please draw and define)

33. squinches (please draw and define)

34. "Dome of Heaven"

35. Constantinople

36. Ravenna

37. chi-rho

38. grape vines (explain iconography)

39. "quotation"

40. hieratic

41. mandorla

42. encaustic

43. Iconoclastic controversy or Iconoclasm

44. aniconic

45. cloisonné

46. icon
47. parekklesion
48. iconstasis

49. How does the Roman basilica compare/contrast with the early Christian basilica?
50. Why do you think early Christian art was of such poor quality when compared to the Greek and Roman examples that preceded it?
51. Which Roman emperor officially recognized Christianity?
52. How did the representation of Christ change after Christianity was officially recognized?

ISLAMIC ART

53. Islam
54. Muslim
55. Allah
56. Quran (Koran)
57. Mecca
58. mosque
59. What are the five pillars of Islam?
60. Using the plan of the Great Mosque in Tunisia, figure 13-9 in the 11th ed, define, draw and label the parts of a mosque.
 - a. Qibla wall
 - b. Mihrab
 - c. Mihrab dome
 - d. Hypostyle prayer hall
 - e. Nave
 - f. Entrance dome
 - g. Forecourt
 - h. Minaret

61. muezzin

62. iwans

63. minbar

64. jihad

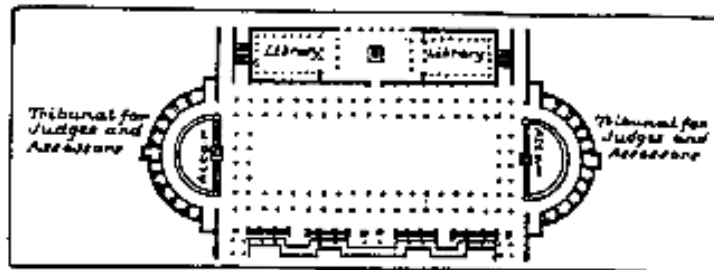
65. caliph

66. calligraphy

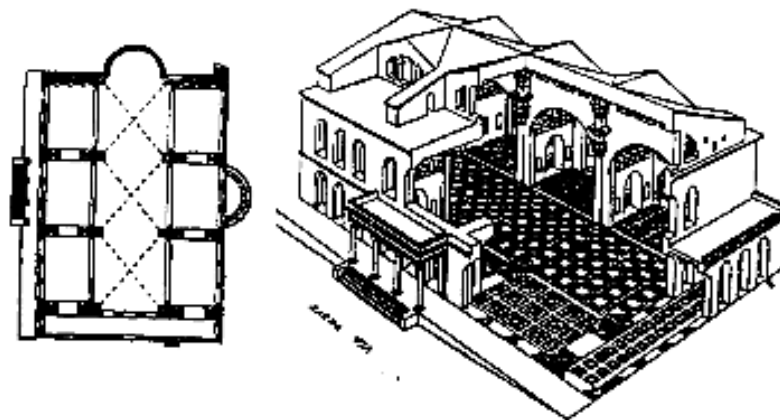
67. mausoleum

Advanced Placement Art History: The evolution of the Christian basilica

Roman Architecture



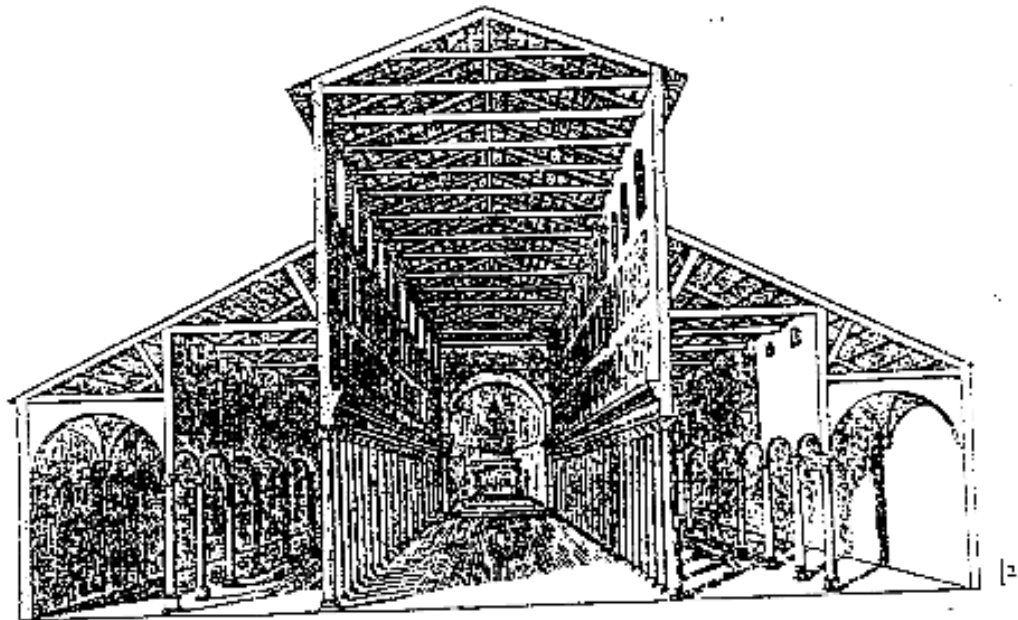
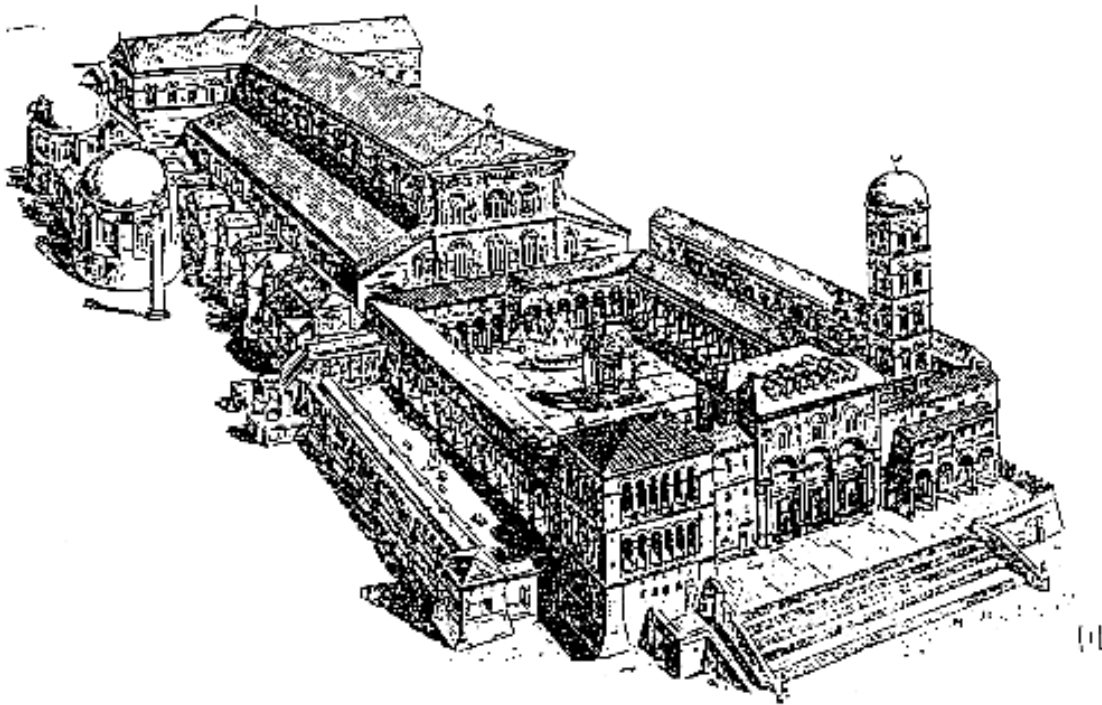
BASILICA OF TRAJAN
Typical of the Roman basilica.



Basilica of Maxentius or Constantine, Rome, A.D. 306-312. Plan and section of recon-

The Christian basilica was derived from the Roman basilica which was a place of business and law activities. Characteristics: Generally, although not always, the Roman basilica had an apse at each end with the entrance on one side.

Building material: Concrete



FIGURES 1 AND 2. The Basilica of St. Peter, Rome. [1] Reconstruction of the building as it appeared during the Middle Ages. [2] Perspective cross section. After: P. Toesca, *Storia dell'arte italiana*, Turin, 1927.

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