

## **EARLY MEDIEVAL ART**

### **1) Identify the following:**

- **Charlemagne:**
- **Otto III:**
- **Vikings:**
- **Hiberno-Saxons:**
- **Carolingians:**

### **2) Define the following terms:**

- **carpet page**
- **cloister**
- **cloisonne**
- **psalter**
- **psalm**
- **westwork**

3) The conflict between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ set the medieval world of Western Europe apart from the Byzantine and Islamic worlds.

4) What was found at Sutton Hoo and why was it important?

5) The Celts were converted to Christianity in the \_\_\_\_\_ century.

6) List 3 characteristics of the style utilized on the Chi-rho-iota page from the *Book of Kells*.

a.

b.

c.

7) List the 4 evangelists:

a.

b.

c.

d.

8) Why did medieval manuscript illuminators copy earlier examples rather than working directly from nature?

9) When was Charlemagne crowned as head of the Holy Roman Empire?

10) The Palatine Chapel of Charlemagne resembles the church of \_\_\_\_\_ in Ravenna, but is distinguished by:

a.

b.

11) Who was Bishop Bernward?

12) The style of figures on the bronze doors at St. Michael's at Hildesheim probably derives from manuscript illumination of the period. In what major way does it differ from its prototype?

13) List 3 features of the Gero crucifix that contribute to the expression of suffering.

a.

b.

c.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

14) Compare the abstract decorative art of the Early Middle Ages in Europe as seen in the ornamental page from the Book of Lindisfarne with the Islamic decorative style as seen in the Ardabil Carpet (page 374). In what ways do they resemble each other? What is distinctive about both?

15) Discuss Charlemagne's role in the history of art.

16) 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.

17) What previous styles of art influenced medieval art?