

ART 260.1001- SURVEY OF ART HISTORY I OBJECTIVES AND SYLLABUS

Spring 2020

HFA 257

T, Th 11:30 a.m.-12:45 p.m. Office Hours: Tuesday 2:30 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. (or by appointment)

OBJECTIVES

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will demonstrate an understanding of the history of visual artistic expression of the Western tradition, using as its basis both contextual and formalistic approaches.
- Students will identify the canonical monuments presented in the lectures and textbook in terms of the major styles, media, chronological constructs, socio-political/religious atmospheres, and the characteristics of Western art within the time period the course addresses.
- Students will use art historical vocabulary terms to describe architecture and works of 2D and 3D art within the time frame the course encompasses.

Course Description:

This course is an introductory survey of the history of visual arts from Prehistory through the Gothic style with an emphasis on painting, sculpture, and architecture with regard to artistic styles, structures, and time periods. It is a general survey of western art history covering the period from the earliest cave art to the Renaissance. It primarily will consist of classroom lectures and three exams.

Required textbook:

Gardner's Art Through the Ages: A Global History, but I use **ONLY the 16th edition** by Fred S. Acquire the entire text even though this course only uses vol. 1 if you are also taking Art 266 with Dr. McDonald. Students also enrolled in 261 with Dr. Tracy, however, need to acquire the 15th edition's vol. 1. Below are various options to help save you money on the text.

Option 1) Purchase from the publisher (Cengage): Buy the entire textbook new, rent it, access the eBook, or the eBook plus MindTap on the Cengagebrain.com website page: <https://www.cengage.com/c/gardner-s-art-through-the-ages-a-global-history-16e-kleiner/9781337630702PF/>. Here you will find under Step 1 the entire textbook, volume 1, or volume 2. Choose either the entire textbook or volume 1. Under Step 2 for the whole textbook there are four options for platforms: Cengage Unlimited (see Option 2), Textbook/eBook, Digital Platform, or Digital Platform + Print). You can explore your buying options under those four tabs- for example, you can opt for the full text's digital

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MindTap tool (see description below) which contains the eBook for \$80 for six months or \$91 for twelve. If you opt for just volume 1 under Step 1, you have the choices of Cengage Unlimited, Textbook/eBook and Bundle. If this is your only art history survey course you will only need Vol. 1. Prices vary according to format and length of rental. However, if you buy the paper book from Cengage.com, you will have access for no charge to the eBook for up to two weeks until your book arrives. You will need to get information on how to register your course confirmation for digital content (see below under Option 2), which is also available under Module 1 in WebCampus.

Option 2) Digital version for 4 months, 12 months, or 24 months: The Cengage Unlimited subscription is offered by the text's publisher for one price (\$119.99 for one 4-month term, \$179.99 for 12 months' access, or \$239.99 for 24 months) so you could have digital access to the entire text (not just vol. 1 or 2) but *also* all 22,000 Cengage texts (this is just for the entire first semester that you purchase it, however). If you plan to take Art 266 within 12 months, a \$179.99 purchase is valid for that course because the surveys are considered one multi-term course by the publisher. Your purchase includes access to MindTap for no extra cost. For an additional \$7.99, you may rent from the Cengage.com website a print copy for each course's duration while it is active. You get "tokens" that are associated with your account that are linked to your email address you may apply to the 12 months of access so ALWAYS use the same email address for your Cengage account in order to easily access your "tokens". To get started, go to: GetEnrolled.com. I've also included the CourseKey for this class and it is found under Module 1 on WebCampus, "For eBook/MindTap users".

Option 3) UNLV Bookstore for the Paper/eBook. The Bookstore offers the text (physical and digital). There you may rent the print book (\$~77 used, ~\$111 new) or buy it (~\$123 used, ~\$164 new) of Vol. 1 and the eBook is ~\$56 to rent for 180 days or ~\$104 to buy. While it says the physical textbook is required and the others are recommended, use your judgment in choosing only ONE format of the text- there are many choices so choose whichever platform suits your needs. They are all the same content, just different platforms. Use this link to go online with the UNLV Bookstore: <https://unlv.bncollege.com/shop/unlv/page/find-textbooks>. Under Find Course Materials submit the term, department, course, and section to see the options and prices.

Finally, I have placed on reserve at Lied Library the hardcover of the textbook for your use while you obtain your preferred version of the text. It will remain on reserve throughout the semester, with a two-hour checkout period. The 16th edition is the very last item, no. 7, so scroll down to it to find it.

What is MindTap? MindTap take notes within the eBook with EverNote. You may also print content by copying and pasting it into a Word document, view zoomable versions of over 1,600 images, watch ~300 videos, do exercises and take quizzes, use self-study tools, a glossary, an audio pronunciation guide, image and vocabulary flashcards (you can create your own, too), create notes, YouTube playlists, and more. There is also

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Google Earth coordinates, timelines, and more. You may access MindTap via laptop, desktop, iPhone, Apple Watch, iPad (with IOS 11 or higher), and Android tablets/phones with OS 6.0 or later. N.B.- note highlighting works in the eBook but not MindTap online and highlighting doesn't get shared between the app and online. The same is true for the bookmark function. Likewise, the speaking function where the book is read to you is also iffy.

Other printed materials and resources:

The syllabus and all supplemental readings and some embedded videos which may be assigned throughout the course are available via WebCampus. The on-line digital image library, ARTstor, is also available for study purposes. See pages 9-11 for details on how to access and use it.

Attendance and breaks during class:

There are no official absences from any university class. Registration in a course obligates the student to be regular and punctual in class attendance. Attending class is crucial in order for the student to grasp the material and have the opportunity to pose questions. The lectures do not strictly follow the text, but often expand on that information. The material is visual and is dealt with in specific detail and with the concomitant historical background. This is not something that students effectively acquire on their own without attending class on a regular basis. Therefore, students are **strongly** urged to attend every class and attendance shall be taken for each class period. However, I permit up to three absences per person for the semester because it is understood that sometimes events occur that understandably prevent perfect attendance, such as illnesses and flat tires. But, note that **more than 3** absences (regardless of their necessity) will adversely affect one's course grade by the **dropping of half a letter grade** (e.g., a C+ for the course would become a C). I urge you not to miss a scheduled exam (see below, *Testing and the Final Exam* and *Make-up testing*).

There are no scheduled breaks during the class period. Allow yourself time to visit the facilities BEFORE class, and especially, testing commences.

Cells Phones and Electronic Beeping Devices and other policies:

Cell phones ringing during class are not permitted, therefore kindly silence all cell phones, all electronic communication devices and other beeping devices BEFORE coming to class. Electronic recorders such as audio recorders are permitted, but not image capturing devices. Texting is NEVER permitted, nor is taking or making phone calls during class. ALL PHONES, etc., are expected to be shut OFF and put AWAY during exams, without exception. No non-religious head coverings (hats, caps) on heads during exams. I have a zero-tolerance policy towards cheating.

Testing and the Final Exam:

Grading will be based on one exam, a midterm, and a final exam. The three exams are structured similarly and are valued at 100 points each. There are no assignments in or

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out of class for points. The exams will cover the text, other supplemental readings if assigned, class lecture information, and a/v materials. The tests as well as the final exam are **NOT** comprehensive. The final will cover the material from the class period prior to the midterm through the end of instruction. Emphasis will be on the student identifying artistic monuments, associating unknown monuments with their respective styles, demonstrating their understanding of major facts, concepts and styles, and command of vocabulary. **The midterm will be given in advance of the final drop day, which is April 3.** Obtain a supply of **4 red-brown** scantrons (always get a spare) from the Student Union Information Desk, where they are free. Please do NOT use aqua scantrons. Also, bring several sharp No. 2 pencils (with erasers) on exam days. The final exam will be given in HFA 257 on **Tuesday, May 12 10:10 a.m. - 12:10 p.m.** The final is **mandatory**. Late arrivers to take exams and especially the final will be given a grace period of only 10 minutes in which to appear. If you arrive later than that, you will only be allowed to take the exam at my discretion. If you leave the classroom during an exam you will not be permitted re-entry and your test will be collected immediately.

Make-up testing:

Make-up testing will be approved on a case-by-case basis. It is wisest to inform me before the exam, not after, if you are going to miss a test day. Missing a test day is discouraged.

Grading Policy and Grade Scale:

The exams are all equally weighted, worth 100 points each. The grade scale is:

100 - 95 = A	79 - 75 = C+
94 - 90 = A-	74 - 70 = C
89 - 85 = B+	69 - 65 = D+
84 - 80 = B	64 - 60 = D
	59 and below = F

Final grades will NOT be publicly posted nor given over the phone or by email.

Extra Credit

There is **NO** extra credit offered. Please put all your energy into the required course work.

Food and Drink

Please only bring water into the classroom. Food is not permitted.

Course Evaluations

During the last two weeks of instruction before finals week you will be emailed an invitation to do course evaluations on your lower division classes. Please make time in your schedule to spend a while filling them out. They provide valuable data for professors and are a way for you to share your academic experiences and give significant feedback to the University.

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UNIVERSITY POLICIES

There are a number of important policies enforced by UNLV regarding a variety of topics. I have uploaded them under Module 1 on WebCampus for your convenience and they are also found on the menu under “Help” as “UNLV Syllabus Policies”. Otherwise, go to <https://www.unlv.edu/about/policies/current-policies> and under Executive Vice President and Provost, select Academic Year Memos then select Academic Year Memo: Syllabi Content Spring 2020 (choose the .pdf format) to view these policies, click on the URL at the end of the memo. You are responsible for reviewing and becoming familiar with them. They are designed to help you and enhance your experience here at UNLV. YOU are responsible for reviewing and becoming familiar with these policies. The Provost’s Syllabi Content Spring 2020 is here:

Academic Misconduct- Academic integrity is a legitimate concern for every member of the Campus community; we all share in upholding the fundamental values of honesty, trust, respect, fairness, responsibility, and professionalism. By choosing to join the UNLV community, students accept the expectations of the Student Academic Misconduct Policy, and are encouraged to always take the ethical path whenever faced with choices. Students enrolling at UNLV assume the obligation to conduct themselves in a manner compatible with UNLV’s educational mission. An example of academic misconduct is plagiarism. Plagiarism is using the words or ideas of another person, from the Internet or any other source without proper citation of the sources. See the [Student Conduct Code](https://www.unlv.edu/studentconduct/student-conduct), <https://www.unlv.edu/studentconduct/student-conduct>.

Auditing Classes- Auditing a course allows a student to continue attending the lectures and/or laboratories and discussion sessions associated with the course, but the student will not earn a grade for any component of the course. Students who audit a course receive the same educational experience as students taking the course for a grade, but will be excused from exams, assessments, and other evaluative measures that serve the primary purpose of assigning a grade.

Classroom Conduct- Students have a responsibility to conduct themselves in class and in the libraries in ways that do not interfere with the rights of other students to learn or of instructors to teach. Use of electronic devices such as pagers, cellular phones, or recording devices, or potentially disruptive devices or activities, are only permitted with the prior explicit consent of the instructor. The instructor may rescind permission at any time during the class. If a student does not comply with established requirements or obstructs the functioning of the class, the instructor may initiate an administrative drop of the student from the course.

Copyright-- The University requires all members of the University Community to familiarize themselves with, and to follow copyright and fair use requirements. You are individually and solely responsible for violations of copyright and fair use laws. The University will neither protect nor defend you, nor assume any responsibility for employee or student

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violations of fair use laws. Violations of copyright laws could subject you to federal and state civil penalties and criminal liability, as well as disciplinary action under University policies. Additional [copyright policy information](#) is available at <http://www.unlv.edu/provost/copyright>.

Disability Resource Center (DRC)- The [UNLV Disability Resource Center](#) (SSC-A, Room 143, <https://www.unlv.edu/drc>, 702-895-0866) provides resources for students with disabilities. Students who believe that they may need academic accommodations due to injury, disability, or due to pregnancy should contact the DRC as early as possible in the academic term. A Disabilities Specialist will discuss what options may be available to you. If you are registered with the UNLV Disability Resource Center, bring your Academic Accommodation Plan from the DRC to the instructor during office hours, so that you may work together to develop strategies for implementing the accommodations to meet both your needs and the requirements of the course. Any information you provide is private and will be treated as such. To maintain the confidentiality of your request, please do not approach the instructor in front of others to discuss your accommodation needs.

Final Examinations- The University requires that final exams given at the end of a course occur on the date and at the time specified in the Final Exam schedule. The general schedule is typically available at the start of the semester, and the classroom locations are available approximately one month before the end of the semester. See the [Final Exam Schedule](#), <https://www.unlv.edu/registrar/calendars>.

Identity Verification in Online Courses-- All UNLV students must use their Campus-issued ACE ID and password to log in to WebCampus.

UNLV students enrolled in online or hybrid courses are expected to read and adhere to the [Student Academic Misconduct Policy](#), <https://www.unlv.edu/studentconduct/misconduct/policy>, which defines, “acting or attempting to act as a substitute for another, or using or attempting to use a substitute, in any academic evaluation or assignment” as a form of academic misconduct. Intentionally sharing ACE login credentials with another person may be considered an attempt to use a substitute and could result in investigation and sanctions, as outlined in the Student Academic Misconduct Policy.

UNLV students enrolled in online courses are also expected to read and adhere to the [Acceptable Use of Computing and Information Technology Resources Policy](#), <https://www.it.unlv.edu/policies/acceptable-use-computing-and-information-technology-resources-policy>, which prohibits sharing university accounts with other persons without authorization.

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To the greatest extent possible, all graded assignments and assessments in UNLV online courses should be hosted in WebCampus or another UNLV-managed platform that requires ACE login credentials for access.

Incomplete Grades- The grade of “I” (Incomplete) may be granted when a student has satisfactorily completed three-fourths of course work for that semester/session, but cannot complete the last part of the course for reason(s) beyond the student’s control and acceptable to the instructor, and the instructor believes that the student can finish the course without repeating it. For undergraduate courses, the incomplete work must be made up before the end of the following regular semester. Graduate students receiving “I” grades in 500-, 600-, or 700-level courses have up to one calendar year to complete the work, at the discretion of the instructor. If course requirements are not completed within the period indicated, a grade of “F” will be recorded, and the student’s GPA will be adjusted accordingly. Students who are fulfilling an Incomplete grade do not register for the course, but make individual arrangements with the instructor who assigned the “I” grade.

Library Resources-- Librarians are available to consult with students on research needs, including developing research topics, finding information, and evaluating sources. To make an appointment with a subject expert for this class, please visit the [Libraries’ Research Consultation](http://guides.library.unlv.edu/appointments/librarian) website: <http://guides.library.unlv.edu/appointments/librarian>. You can also [ask the library staff](http://ask.library.unlv.edu/) questions via chat and text message at: <http://ask.library.unlv.edu/>.

Missed Classwork- Any student missing class, quizzes, examinations, or any other class or laboratory work because of observance of religious holidays will be given an opportunity during that semester to make up the missed work. The make-up opportunity will apply to the religious holiday absence only. It is the responsibility of the student to notify the instructor within the first 14 calendar days of the course for Fall and Spring courses (except for modular courses), or within the first 7 calendar days of the course for Summer and modular courses, of their intention to participate in religious holidays which do not fall on state holidays or periods of class recess. For additional information, please visit the Policy for Missed Work, under Registration Policies, on the [Academic Policies](http://catalog.unlv.edu/content.php?catoid=26&navoid=6046) webpage, <http://catalog.unlv.edu/content.php?catoid=26&navoid=6046>. In accordance with the policy approved by the Faculty Senate regarding missed class time and assignments, students who represent UNLV in any official extracurricular activity will also have the opportunity to make up assignments, provided that the student provides official written notification to the instructor no less than one week prior to the missed class(es).

The spirit and intent of the policy for missed classwork is to offer fair and equitable assessment opportunities to all students, including those representing the University in extracurricular activities. Instructors should consider, for example, that in courses which offer a “Drop one” option for the lowest assignment, quiz, or exam, assigning the student

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a grade of zero for an excused absence for extracurricular activity is both contrary to the intent of the Faculty Senate's policy, and an infringement on the student's right to complete all work for the course.

This policy will not apply in the event that completing the assignment or administering the examination at an alternate time would impose an undue hardship on the instructor or the University that could reasonably have been avoided. There should be a good faith effort by both the instructor and the student to agree to a reasonable resolution. When disagreements regarding this policy arise, decisions can be appealed to the Department Chair/Unit Director, College/School Dean, and/or the Faculty Senate Academic Standards Committee.

For purposes of definition, extracurricular activities may include, but are not limited to: fine arts activities, competitive intercollegiate athletics, science and engineering competitions, liberal arts competitions, academic recruitment activities, and any other event or activity sanctioned by a College/School Dean, and/or by the Executive Vice President and Provost

Rebelmail-- Rebelmail is UNLV's official email system for students, and by University policy, instructors and staff should only send emails to students' Rebelmail accounts. Rebelmail is one of the primary ways students receive official University communications, information about deadlines, major Campus events, and announcements. All UNLV students receive a Rebelmail account after they have been admitted to the University. Emailing within WebCampus is also acceptable.

Tutoring and Coaching-- The Academic Success Center (ASC) provides tutoring, academic success coaching, and other academic assistance for all UNLV undergraduate students. For information regarding tutoring subjects, tutoring times, and other ASC programs and services, please visit the [ASC website](https://www.unlv.edu/asc), <https://www.unlv.edu/asc>, or call 702-895-3177. The ASC building is located across from the Student Services Complex (SSC). Academic success coaching is located on the second floor of SSC A, Room 254. Drop-in tutoring is located on the second floor of the Lied Library, and on the second floor of the College of Engineering building (TBE A 207).

UNLV Writing Center One-on-one or small group assistance with writing is available free of charge to UNLV students at the [Writing Center](https://writingcenter.unlv.edu/), <https://writingcenter.unlv.edu/>, located in the Central Desert Complex, Building 3, Room 301 (CDC 3-301). Walk-in consultations are sometimes available, but students with appointments receive priority assistance. Students may make appointments in person or by calling the Center, 702-895-3908. Students are requested to bring to their appointments their Rebel ID Card, a copy of the instructions for their assignment, and two copies of any writing they have completed on their assignment.

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SYLLABUS - (This is all subject to revision)

Read the pertinent chapter *in advance* of the class period(s) each chapter will be addressed, starting with the Introduction and Chapter 1. Skip all the Non-Western chapters, including The Islamic World. As this course mirrors the text's chapters you should be able to anticipate what chapters are next in order to be read. If you have not yet taken and passed Art 261 or 266 read the *Introduction-What is Art History?*

- Jan. 21 **Instruction begins. Meet to go over syllabus, class objectives.**
- Jan. 27 **Last day to DROP and receive 100% refund.**
- Feb. 17 **Presidents' Day Recess.**
- Feb. 25 **Test 1.**
- March 16-20 **Spring Break.**
- April 2 **Mid-term.**
- Apr. 3 **FINAL DROP DAY/last day to withdraw or change to audit day.**
- May 9 **All instruction ends.**
- May 12 **FINAL EXAM, Tuesday, May 12 10:10 a.m. – 12:10 p.m. in HFA 257.**

ARTstor DIGITAL IMAGE LIBRARY

In Dec. 2004, the Lied Library secured a charter subscription membership of the digital image archive, ARTstor for the entire UNLV community. ARTstor is a non-profit organization created by The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. The ARTstor Digital Image Library includes in excess of 2 million images covering art, architecture and archaeology and collections continue to grow over time. ARTstor's tools support a wide range of uses including viewing and analyzing images through features such as zooming and panning, saving groups of images online for personal or shared use, and creating and delivering presentations offline, including the ability to download images directly into PowerPoint, automatically loading the images as slides.

Any current member of the UNLV community may access the images in ARTstor by first registering for a user account on their website FROM A COMPUTER WITH A UNLV IP ADDRESS. Students may access ARTstor from off-campus computers once they are registered. The process and how to get started with ARTstor is outlined below.

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HOW TO REGISTER TO USE ARTSTOR AS A STUDENT

To register for ARTstor you must initiate your registration by using a computer with a UNLV IP address (e.g., one at the Lied Library). Go to: <http://www.artstor.org/>. ARTstor offers various “how to” videos available through YouTube on the ARTstor channel to help you get started learning how to navigate it. Access to this help is found on ARTstor’s main page—look for the middle icon with a “right caret” on the lower right corner.

You can access ARTstor via WebCampus under Library (see the last paragraph on page 11 for the link).

Getting started

This is where you can find the assistance you may need to navigate ARTstor. Links to topics on this page take you to pages for Access, Searching, OIV (Offline Image Viewer), Groups, Sharing and Collaboration, Personal Collections, Images & Objects, Citation & Copyright, Library & Administrator Resources <http://support.artstor.org/>

Optimizing your browser for ARTstor:

For specifications about system requirements, go to:
<http://support.artstor.org/?article=system-requirements-2>

Registering for your account with ARTstor

This shows you how to register and create a new ARTstor account for yourself.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QIR3_5L-5oQ

Video: Self-Paced Training for Higher Ed Institutions

This longer video is a useful guide for beginning to use this resource, and it is possibly the best overall introduction to how to use ARTstor. Basic necessities such as registering for an account, remote access methods and institutional log-in, system requirements, conducting searches by various methods, viewing images you have selected, saving images into groups, tagging a saved group, zooming and panning across images, etc. are addressed in a half-hour long video.
<https://support.artstor.org/?article=watch-self-paced-training-for-higher-ed-institutions>

ARTstor new platform changes

Veteran users may find the following video help series helpful to learn basic features of ARTstor. It is a brief orientation to the updated features in ARTstor.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YuQeA5R1Tec&t=181s>

How to download an image group to PowerPoint with ease

This video shows you how to export up to 100 images along with their metadata into a PowerPoint presentation using the images you have selected and placed into an image group.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4a7v7xMH2c4>

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General “how to” self-training videos on ARTstor’s YouTube channel

This site is in the ARTstor YouTube channel and offers brief instructional videos on how to perform different functions. However, they may not have weeded out-of-date videos as the rollout is ongoing at this time, so avoid those that display an unfamiliar look to the site. The top row of videos pertains to students’ use of ARTstor. <https://www.youtube.com/user/artstor>

To access ARTstor from home through the UNLV website (you may need to use your library card number and password) go to: <http://guides.library.unlv.edu/az.php> Select “Art (7)” from the list in the drop-down window titled “All Subjects” and scroll down to ARTstor (3rd in the list) and follow the instructions. You may have to use your username and your RebelCard number, found on the back of said card.

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ART 260.1001 MONUMENT LIST AND VOCABULARY AND TERMINOLOGY¹

CHAPTER 1 *Art in the Stone Age*

Paleolithic 30,000-8000 BCE

Human with feline (lion?) head c. 40,000-35,000 BCE fig. 1-3

Nude woman (Venus of Willendorf) c. 28,000-25,000 BCE fig. 1-4

Woman holding a bison horn c. 25,000-20,000 BCE fig. 1-5

Two bison reliefs c. 15,000-10,000 BCE fig. 1-6

Bison licking its flank c. 12,000 BCE fig. 1-7

Spotted horses and negative hand imprints c. 23,000-22,000 BCE fig. 1-9

Hall of the Bulls c. 16,000-14,000 BCE fig. 1-1

Rhinoceros, wounded man and disemboweled bison (Well Scene) c. 16,000-14,000 BCE fig. 1-10

Aurochs, horses and rhinoceroses c. 34,000-32,000 BCE (or 15,000-13,000 BCE) fig. 1-11

Neolithic 8000-5000 BCE

Aerial view of Neolithic Jericho c. 8000-7000 BCE fig. 1-13

Restored view of Çatal Höyük c. 6000 BCE fig. 1-15A

Deer hunt from Çatal Höyük c. 5750 BCE fig. 1-16

Neolithic in Western Europe 4000-1500 BCE

Stonehenge c. 2550-1600 BCE fig. 1-20

VOCABULARY AND TERMINOLOGY

Paleolithic- old stone age dated 30,000-9000 BCE.

Mesolithic- middle stone age dated 9000-7000 BCE.

Neolithic- new stone age dated 8000-2300 BCE.

Carbon-14 dating- a method of measuring an object's radioactive half-life to determine its age, pioneered by Willard Libby.

diagnostics of style- comparison of characteristics between two or more objects or artifacts that are somewhat similar in order to diagnose the style.

stratum dating- method of dating artifacts based upon dating the organic material contained in the strata associated with those artifacts.

sympathetic magic- an attempt to understand or exert influence over natural forces by means of a crude cause and effect activity (e.g, to cause fertility, a figure is crafted of a fecund human, typically a female to effect actual childbirth).

¹ This list is incomplete at the end and subject to change throughout; some images may be dropped or added. Further, I may give slightly different titles in class as alternate titles are often accepted. Artist's works are all listed under their name even if they appear apart from each other in the textbook.

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twisted perspective- a convention of representation in which part of an animal is seen in profile and another part of the same figure frontally.

optical representation- portraying humans and objects from a fixed vantage point or orientation of the viewer.

relief sculpture- figures projecting from a background of which they are a part.

Chauvet Cave- location of the presumably oldest known cave paintings, found in the Ardèche region of France and discovered by Jean-Marie Chauvet and his companions 12/94.

Community of concepts for Paleolithic art:

1. overlapping of animals
2. animals in profile and running or standing
3. renderings are naturalistic, despite no handy models to imitate
4. art depicts subsistence animals primarily but not exclusively
5. few humans are depicted
6. shape of a rock may suggest an animal to the creator
7. animals are depicted in twisted perspective

Neolithic civilization characteristics:

1. systemic, organized, sustained agriculture
2. exploitation of domesticated and herd animals (goats, sheep, oxen, swine)
3. permanent, year-round settlements
4. communal communities of cooperation

Civilization characteristics:

1. systemic agriculture
2. government/rule of law
3. formal religion
4. writing
5. measurement/calculation
6. ceramic and metal object production
7. specialized division of labor

composite view/composite perspective- like twisted perspective but associated with the human form, mixing frontal and profile perspectives in order to depict body parts in their most recognizable forms. AKA conceptual representation.

cromlech- a ring of monumental stones.

trabeated- of post and lintel construction.

henge- megalithic stones arranged in a circle, often surrounded by a ditch.

trilithon- a megalithic structure consisting of two upright stones and a third across the top as a lintel.

CHAPTER 2 *Ancient Mesopotamia and Persia*

Ancient Near East 3500 BCE- 636 CE (N.B. refer to the style as Ancient Near East or ANE)

White Temple, Uruk c. 3300 BCE fig. 2-2

Female Head (Inanna?) from Uruk c. 3300 BCE fig. 2-4

Warka Vase c. 3300 BCE fig. 2-1

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Statuettes of two worshipers c. 2900-2750 BCE fig. 2-5
Bull-headed harp^{2,3} from Puabi's tomb c. 2500 BCE fig. 2-6
Sound box of a bull-headed harp^{2,3} c. 2550 BCE fig. 2-7
Banquet scene, cylinder seal c. 2550 BCE fig. 2-8
War side of the Standard of Ur c. 2600 BCE fig. 2-9
Head of an Akkadian ruler c. 2250-2200 BCE fig. 2-12
Victory stele of Naram-Sin c. 2254-2218 BCE fig. 2-13
Ziggurat of Ur c. 2100 BCE fig. 2-15
Gudea Standing c. 2100 BCE fig. 2-17
Stele with law code of Hammurabi c. 1780 BCE fig. 2-18
Lion Gate, Hattusa c. 1400 BCE fig. 2-18A
Statue of Queen Napir-Asu c. 1340-1300 BCE fig. 2-19
Reconstruction drawing of the citadel of Sargon II c. 721-705 BCE fig. 2-19A
Lamassu c. 721-705 BCE fig. 2-20
Assyrian archers pursuing enemies c. 875-860 BCE fig. 2-22
Ashurbanipal hunting lions c. 645-635 BCE fig. 2-23
Ishtar Gate (restored) c. 575 BCE fig. 2-24
Persians and Medes, detail of processional frieze c. 521-465 BCE fig. 2-27
Palace of Khosrow I, Ctesiphon c. 521-579 fig. 2-29

VOCABULARY AND TERMINOLOGY

ziggurat- monumental tiered platform upon which a temple is built, typically made of mud brick.

cella- an enclosed chamber usually of a sanctuary or temple.

polychromed- painted in two or more colors.

ground line- a baseline on which figures appear to stand.

conceptual representation- see composite view.

hieratic or hierarchical proportions- presentation of the most significant figure in a composition on a larger scale than surrounding figures.

ensi- Sumerian word for ruler or possibly king

stele or *stela*, pl. *stelae*- carved stone slab for marking graves or commemorating historical events.

lamassu- guardian figure in the form of a human-headed bull or lion with wings.

apadana- a large hypostyle audience hall

hypostyle hall- a hall with a roof supported by columns.

blind arcade- an arcade having no real openings, used to decorate a wall's surface.

iwān- a vaulted hall walled on only 3 sides with one side completely open.

^{2,3} Technically, these are lyres, not harps, due to the strings being attached near a common point on the side, not top of the sound box. A harp's strings attach to the top of the sound box and are arranged parallel to one another.

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CHAPTER 3 *Egypt from Narmer to Cleopatra*

Early dynastic 2920-2575 BCE

Back of the Palette of King Narmer c. 3000-2920 BCE fig. 3-2

Front of the Palette of King Narmer c. 3000-2920 BCE fig. 3-3

IMHOTEP. *Stepped Pyramid of Djoser* c. 2630-2611 BCE fig. 3-5

Old Kingdom 2575-2134 BCE

Aerial view of the 4th Dynasty Pyramids, Gizeh c. 2551-2472 BCE fig. 3-8

Great Sphinx c. 2520-2494 BCE fig. 3-11

Khafre enthroned c. 2520-2494 BCE fig. 3-12

Menkaure and Khamerernebtj(?) c. 2490-2472 BCE fig. 3-13

Seated scribe c. 2500 BCE fig. 3-14

Ti watching a hippo hunt c. 2450-2350 BCE fig. 3-15

Goats treading seed and cattle fording a canal c. 2450-2350 BCE fig. 3-16

Middle Kingdom 2040-1640 BCE

Tomb of Khnumhotep II (tomb 3), Beni Hasan c. 1900-1880 BCE fig. 3-18

New Kingdom 1550-1070 BCE

Mortuary temple of Hatshepsut c. 1473-1458 BCE fig. 3-20

Facade of the temple of Ramses II, Abu Simbel c. 1290-1224 BCE fig. 3-23

Columns and clerestory of the Hypostyle Hall, temple of Amen-Re, Karnak c. 1290-1224 BCE fig. 3-26

Senenmut with Princess Nefrua c. 1470-1460 BCE fig. 3-27

Fowling Scene, from the tomb of Nebamun c. 1400-1350 BCE fig. 3-28A

Amarna Period 1353-1335 BCE

Akhenaton, colossal statue from the Temple of Aton c. 1353-1335 BCE fig. 3-29

THUTMOSE. *Bust of Nefertiti* c. 1353-1335 BCE fig. 3-30

Portrait of Tiye c. 1353-1335 BCE fig. 3-31

Akhenaton and Nefertiti with Three Daughters c. 1353-1335 BCE fig. 3-32

Post-Amarna Period 1333-1323 BCE

Innermost coffin of Tutankhamen c. 1323 BCE fig. 3-33

Death mask of Tutankhamen c. 1323 BCE fig. 3-34

Last judgment of Hunefer c. 1290-1275 BCE fig. 3-1

25th Dynasty 8th C. BCE

Taharqa as a sphinx c. 680 BCE fig. 3-36

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VOCABULARY AND TERMINOLOGY

hieroglyph- Greek word meaning “sacred writing”, refers to Egyptian writing using symbols or pictures.

recto- “front” side of an object, typically a page or a relief.

verso- “back” or reverse side of an object, typically a page or a relief.

mastaba- Arabic word for “bench”, rectangular structure with sloping sides erected over a tomb shaft.

ashlar- carefully and regularly shaped masonry stones.

necropolis- Greek for “city of the dead”, refers to cemeteries and burial spaces.

ka- Egyptian for “life force”.

ka statue- a statue of the deceased placed in the tomb to serve as an alternate abode for the *ka* should the mummy fail to survive.

nemes- pleated cloth headdress worn by pharaohs that covers the head and drapes over the chest.

yardang- a long, irregular ridge with a sharp crest sited between two round-bottomed troughs carved out by wind erosion in a desert region.

clerestory- fenestrated level of a building rising above the roofs of adjacent parts.

sarcophagus- Greek for “flesh eater”, an elaborate coffin.

Book of the Dead- a scroll containing some 200 spells interred with the mummy to protect the *ka* in the next life. The title is better translated as “the book of coming forth by day” (or, “the book of emerging forth into the light”).

cartouche- an oval with a horizontal line at one end, signaling that the name it contains is royal.

CHAPTER 4 *The Prehistoric Aegean*

Cycladic 3000-2000 BCE

Figurine of a woman c. 2600-2300 BCE fig. 4-2

Marble harp player c. 2600-2300 BCE fig. 4-3

Minoan 2000-1200 BCE

Restored view of the palace at Knossos c. 1700-1370 BCE fig. 4-4

Stairwell in the residential quarter of the palace at Knossos c. 1700-1370 BCE fig. 4-6

Minoan woman or goddess (La Parisienne) c. 1500 BCE fig. 4-7

Bull-leaping c. 1500 BCE fig. 4-8

Spring Fresco c. 1650-1625 BCE fig. 4-9

Kamares Ware jar c. 1800-1700 BCE fig. 4-11

Marin Style octopus flask c. 1500 BCE fig. 4-12

Snake Goddess c. 1600 BCE 4-13

Harvesters Vase c. 1500 BCE fig. 4-14

Mycenaean 1600-1200 BCE

Corbel-vaulted gallery in the circuit walls of Tiryns c. 1400-1200 BCE fig. 4-18

Lion Gate, Mycenae c. 1300-1250 BCE fig. 4-19

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Exterior of the Treasury of Atreus c. 1300-1250 BCE fig. 4-20
Interior of the Treasury of Atreus c. 1300-1250 BCE fig. 4-21
Funerary mask, from Grave Circle A c. 1600-1500 BCE fig. 4-22
Inlaid dagger blade with lion hunt c. 1600-1500 BCE fig. 4-23
Warriors Vase c. 1200 BCE fig. 4-27

VOCABULARY AND TERMINOLOGY

Hellas- ancient name for Greece, thus Helladic art refers to the art of ancient Greece.
true fresco- technique wherein water-based pigment is applied to a wet, uncured plaster wall so that the paint becomes integrated with the plaster when it cures (dries).
faience- glazed earthenware.
repoussé- metalworking relief technique wherein the design is tapped or pushed out from the back of a flat plate of metal such as gold.
megaron- a rectangular reception hall.
tholos- beehive shaped tomb found in Mycenae.
krater- bowl used for mixing water and wine.

CHAPTER 5 *Ancient Greece*

Geometric 900-700 BCE

Geometric krater, from Dipylon cemetery c. 740 BCE fig. 5-2
Hero and centaur (Herakles and Nessos?) c. 750-730 BCE fig. 5-3

Orientalizing 700-600 BCE

Mantiklos Apollo c. 700-680 BCE fig. 5-4
Corinthian black-figure amphora c. 625-600 BCE fig. 5-5
Lady of Auxerre c. 650-625 BCE fig. 5-6

Archaic 600-480 BCE

Kouros from Attica c. 600 BCE fig. 5-7
Calf bearer c. 560 BCE fig. 5-8
Kroisos, from Anavysos c. 530 BCE fig. 5-9
Peplios Kore c. 530 BCE fig. 5-10
Temple of Hera I (“Basilica”) c. 550 BCE fig. 5-14
West pediment from the Temple of Artemis c. 600-580 BCE fig. 5-16
Restored view of the Siphnian Treasury c. 530 BCE fig. 5-17
Gigantomachy, from the Siphnian Treasury c. 530 BCE fig. 5-18
Temple of Aphaia at Aegina c. 500-490 BCE fig. 5-25
Dying warrior, west pediment, Temple of Aphaia c. 490 BCE fig. 5-28
Dying warrior, east pediment, Temple of Aphaia c. 480 BCE fig. 5-29

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Archaic Black-figure ware

KLEITIAS AND ERGOTIMOS. *François Vase* c. 570 BCE and detail of
Centauromachy figs. 5-19 and 5-19A

EXEKIAS. *Achilles and Ajax playing a dice game* c. 540-530 BCE fig. 5-20

Archaic Black-figure and Red-figure ware

ANDOKIDES AND LYSIPPIDES PAINTERS. *Athenian bilingual amphora* c. 525-520
BCE figs. 5-21 and 5-22

Archaic Red-figure ware

EUPHRONIOS. *Herakles wrestling Antaios* c. 510 BCE fig. 5-23

EUTHYMIDES. *Three revelers* c. 510 BCE fig. 5-24

Early Classical 480-450 BCE

Temple of Hera II or Apollo c. 460 BCE fig. 5-30

Seer from the Temple of Zeus c. 470-456 BCE fig. 5-32

Kritios Boy c. 480 BCE fig. 5-35

Warrior, from Riace c. 460-450 BCE fig. 5-36

Zeus (or Poseidon?) c. 460-450 BCE fig. 5-39

High Classical 450-400 BCE

POLYKLEITOS. *Doryphoros (Spear Bearer) or Canon of Polykleitos* c. 450-440 BCE
fig. 5-41

Aerial view of the Acropolis fig. 5-43

IKTINOS AND KALLIKRATES. Parthenon 447-439 BCE fig. 5-1

PHIDIAS. *Athena Parthenos (model)* c. 438 BCE fig. 5-46

Three Goddesses from the Parthenon c. 438-432 BCE fig. 5-49

Caryatids of the Erechtheion c. 421-405 BCE fig. 5-54

KALLIKRATES. Temple of Athena Nike c. 427-424 BCE fig. 5-55

Nike adjusting her sandal c. 410 BCE fig. 5-56

High Classical White-ground painting

PHIALE PAINTER. *Hermes bringing the infant Dionysos to Papposilenos*
c. 440-435 BCE fig. 5-60

Late Classical 400-323 BCE

PRAXITELES. *Aphrodite of Knidos* c. 350-340 BCE fig. 5-62

PRAXITELES(?). *Hermes and the infant Dionysos* c. 340 BCE fig. 5-63

Detail of a Lion hunt c. 330-300 BCE fig. 5-68

PHILOXENOS OF ERETRIA. *Battle of Issus* c. 120-100 BCE fig. 5-70

POLYKLEITOS THE YOUNGER. Theater, Epidauros c. 350 BCE fig. 5-71

Hellenistic 323-30 BCE

Altar of Zeus west front (recon.) c. 175 BCE fig. 5-79

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Athena battling Alkyoneos c. 175 BCE fig. 5-80

EPIGONOS? *Gallic chieftain killing himself and his wife* c. 230-220 BCE
fig. 5-81

EPIGONOS? *Dying Gaul* c. 230-220 BCE fig. 5-82

Nike of Samothrace c. 190 BCE fig. 5-83

ALEXANDROS OF ANTIOCH. *Venus de Milo* c. 150-125 BCE fig. 5-84

Seated boxer c. 100-50 BCE fig. 5-86

Old market woman c. 150-100 fig. 5-87

POLYEUKTOS. *Demosthenes* c. 280 BCE fig. 5-88

ATHANODOROS, HAGESANDROS AND POLYDOROS OF RHODES. *Laocoön
and his Sons* early 1st C. fig. 5-89

VOCABULARY AND TERMINOLOGY

androcracy- “man ruled” form of government wherein only free males wield power, and women, slaves and foreigners are disenfranchised from the political realm.

meander- the key or fret motif common in Greek design; it consists of an ornamental pattern of contiguous straight lines usually joined at right angles.

engobe- a slip of fine white, black, or purplish-red clay with additional colorant added used to glaze a pot.

amphora- two handled jar for storing oil or wine.

horror vacui- Latin term meaning “fear of empty space”, a design in which no space is left empty of pattern or design elements.

kore (plural, *korai*)- Greek for maiden, refers to statuary depicting young women.

Daedelic style- style dating to the Orientalizing Period named after the mythical Daedalus, the “skillful one” who supposedly worked in Egypt.

kouros (plural, *kouroi*)- Greek for youth, refers to statuary depicting robust male athletes.

Archaic smile- the slight to exaggerated smile on the faces of Archaic statuary meant to indicate the subject is alive.

contrapposto- “counterpoise” or natural weight shift of the human body as it stands or strides; the disposition of the human figure in which one body part is turned in opposition to another in a chiastic manner.

chiastic- Greek for the pairing of opposites; it relates to *contrapposto*.

peplos- full-length woolen garment cinched with a belt worn by Helladic women.

chiton- lightweight linen garment worn by Ionian women.

himation- cloak or mantle worn by women over a *chiton*.

Greek orders- the three major architectural styles of temples (Doric, Ionic, Corinthian).

acropolis- Greek for the “high city”.

peristyle- row of columns that hold up a temple roof.

peripteral- type of temple with a single row of columns that stand at the temple’s perimeter and support the roof.

stylobate- level at the top of the steps of a temple upon which rest the columns.

naos- cella or room that held the temple’s cult statue.

pronaos- a triple columned porch before the cella.

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opisthodomos- non-functional decorative pendant porch for balancing the *pronaos*.

entasis- subtle swelling of the column around its midpoint to offset the optical illusion that a temple's façade bows inward.

poleis- Greek city-states.

gigantomachy- Greek for a battle with giants.

Greco-Roman- refers to Roman copies in marble of Greek statuary, made to meet the market demand of Romans who prized Greek art.

herm- a portrait bust on a square pillar.

Golden Section or Golden Mean- formula for ideal proportions applied to architecture and figurative artworks that is expressed in the algebraic equation $x = 2y + 1$.

chryselephantine- made of ivory and gold.

emblema- central design of a stone mosaic.

tesserae (singular, *tessera*)- colored glass chips, glazed tile chips, or colored stones cemented to a surface to form an image or pattern.

cavea- seating area in Greek and Roman theaters and amphitheaters.

skene- stage of a classical theater.

Hellenistic- the art and culture of the Greek civilization 323 BCE-30 BCE.

Know the parts of the Greek orders as found in the Doric and Ionic Temples as well as the Corinthian order.

CHAPTER 6 *The Etruscans*

Model of a typical Etruscan temple, 6th C. BCE fig. 6-3

Apulu (Apollo of Veii) c. 510-500 BCE fig. 6-4

Sarcophagus with reclining couple c. 520 BCE fig. 6-5

Interior of the Tomb of the Reliefs late 4th or early 3rd C. BCE fig. 6-8

Capitoline Wolf c. 500-480 BCE fig. 6-11

Chimera first half of 4th C. BCE fig. 6-12

NOVIOS PLAUTIOS. *Ficoroni Cista* late 4th C. BCE fig. 6-13

Porta Marzia 2nd C. BCE fig. 6-15

Sarcophagus of Lars Pulena c. 220-180 BCE fig. 6-16

Aule Metele (Arringatore) early first C. BCE fig. 6-17

VOCABULARY AND TERMINOLOGY

terra cotta- Italian word meaning “baked earth”; earthenware ceramic material used for sculpture and ceramics.

tumulus (plural, *tumuli*)- burial mounds; specific to Etruscan architecture is the multi-chambered underground tombs carved from the living rock, a local tufa stone.

tufa- porous rock formed from the deposits of springs, plentiful in central Italy.

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chimera- Greek mythological compound beast comprised of the body of a lion with a serpent for a tail and the neck and head of a goat protruding from its side; was slain by the hero Bellerophon.

cista (cist)- cylindrical container for women's toiletry items.

arcuated- being of arch-column construction.

vousoir- French word for the wedge-shaped stones set to form a true arch; the central stone at the apex is called the keystone because it holds the arch together and is the final stone to be set.

keystone- the central *vousoir* which sets the stone arch.

charun- Etruscan death demon.

vanth- Etruscan female demon with wings.

CHAPTER 7 *The Roman Empire*

Roman Republic 509-27 BCE

Temple of Portunus (after restoration) c. 75 BCE fig. 7-3

Temple of Vesta c. 100-80 BCE fig. 7-4

Restored view of the Sanctuary of Fortuna Primigenia late 2nd C. BCE fig. 7-5

Head of a Republican Priest c. 50-30 BCE fig. 7-8

Funeral Relief with Portraits of the Gessii c. 30 BCE fig. 7-11

Aerial view of the Pompeii amphitheater c. 70 BCE fig. 7-13

First Style wall painting, Samnite house late 2nd C. BCE fig. 17-17

Dionysiac mystery frieze (2nd style) c. 60-50 BCE fig. 7-18

Second style wall paintings/detail of tholos c. 50-40 BCE fig. 7-19

Early Empire 27 BCE- 96

Third Style wall painting, Boscotrecase c. 10 BCE fig. 7-21

Fourth Style wall paintings in the Ixion Room c. 70-79 fig. 7-22

Portrait of Augustus as imperator c. 20 BCE fig. 7-27

West Façade of the Ara Pacis Augustae (Altar of Augustan Peace) 13-9 BCE fig. 7-29

Maison Carrée c. 1-10 CE fig. 7-32

Pont-du-Gard c. 16 BCE fig. 7-33

Porta Maggiore c. 50 CE fig. 7-34

Aerial view of the Colosseum c. 70-80 fig. 7-36

Portrait of a Flavian woman c. 90 fig. 7-39

Arch of Titus after 81 fig. 7-40

Triumph of Titus relief panel after 81 fig. 7-42

High Empire 96-192

APOLLODORUS OF DAMASCUS? *Column of Trajan* 112 fig. 7-1

Pantheon finished 125 fig. 7-49

Interior of the Pantheon finished 125 fig. 7-51

Model of an Insula, Ostia 2nd C. fig. 7-54

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Decursio c. 161 fig. 7-57

Equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius c. 175 fig. 7-58

Mummy portrait of a priest of Serapis c. 140-160 fig. 7-61

Late Empire 192-337

Ludovisi Battle Sarcophagus c. 250-260 fig. 7-69

Portraits of the four tetrarchs c. 300 fig. 7-72

Restored cutaway view of the Basilica Nova c. 306-312 fig. 7-74

Arch of Constantine 312-315 fig. 7-76

Portrait of Constantine c. 315-330 fig. 7-78

VOCABULARY AND TERMINOLOGY

imagines- Latin for ancient Roman wax portraits of deceased ancestors.

veristic- super-realistic portraiture.

pseudoperipteral- Roman architectural device using engaged columns around a cella to give the appearance of a peripteral colonnade.

forum- center of Roman civic life in a town.

basilica- Roman justice hall.

amphitheater- a double theater built by Romans resembling two Greek theaters put together facing each other.

velarium- in a Roman amphitheater, the cloth awning rolled down from atop the *cavea* to protect spectators from sun or weather elements.

cavea- seating area in Greek and Roman theaters and amphitheaters.

trompe l'oeil- French for “deceives the eye”, it describes painting that is so convincingly realistic it deceives the eye.

insulae (singular, *insula*)- multistory apartment blocks.

rustication- combination of a lower story with a rough textured surface and upper stories textured with a smooth surface on the façade of a Roman building.

oculus- “eye to the sky”, describes the circular opening at the center of a dome.

coffers- sunken decorative panels in a ceiling or dome.

nave- part of a basilica between the main entrance and the choir or apse.

apse- rounded end of a building in Roman architecture.

barrel or tunnel vaults- vaults constructed of a series of tangential round arches to enclose a space.

groin vault- a vault formed by the intersection of two barrel vaults at right angles, forming a bay.

bay- the space or void below an intersection of two vaults set at 90 degrees to one another.

positioning perspective- objects placed higher in a composition are to be perceived as further away in the distance from the picture plane.

chancel arch- see triumphal arch under Chapter 8.

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CHAPTER 8 *Late Antiquity*

Jewish

Interior of the synagogue, Dura-Europos c. 245-256 fig. 8-1
Samuel Anoints David, c. 245-256 fig. 8-2

Early Christian

The Good Shepherd early 4th C. fig. 8-6
Sarcophagus of Junius Bassus c. 359 fig. 8-8
Christ as the Good Shepherd c. 300-350 fig. 8-8A
Interior of Santa Costanza c. 337-351 fig. 8-11
Suicide of Judas and Crucifixion of Christ early 5th C. fig. 8-16
Mausoleum of Galla Placidia c. 425 fig. 8-22
Christ as Good Shepherd c. 425 fig. 8-24
Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes early 6th C. fig. 8-26

VOCABULARY AND TERMINOLOGY

catacombs- subterranean networks of galleries and chambers used as cemeteries by Christians from the 2nd to 4th centuries.

loculi (singular, *loculus*)- shelf-like niche carved in the walls of catacomb galleries where the Christian dead were laid out.

cubicula (singular, *cubiculum*)- small chambers hewn out of bedrock in catacombs for use as chapels.

orans pose- describes the Christian formal attitude of prayer, with arms raised up.

narthex- vestibule or porch entryway of a church.

nave- area between the apse and narthex of a church often with side aisles to either of its long sides; the congregation gathers here during worship.

triumphal arch (chancel arch)- in Christian architecture, an arch that divides the nave from the choir or altar area.

transept- a transverse aisle intercepting the nave of a church usually nearer the apse than the narthex.

putto (pl. *putti*)- a representation of a naked cherubic child, sometimes winged.

CHAPTER 9 *Byzantium*

Interior of San Vitale 526-547 fig. 9-1

San Vitale 526-547 fig. 9-1a

Justinian, Bishop Maximianus and attendants c. 547 fig. 9-13

Theodora and attendants c. 547 fig. 9-14

Archangel Michael early 6th C. fig. 9-2

ANTHEMIUS OF TRALLES AND ISIDORUS OF MILETUS. Aerial view of
Hagia Sophia 532-537 fig. 9-5

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Virgin (Theotokos) and Child between Saints Theodore and George 6th or early 7th C.
fig. 9-19

Interior of the Church of the Dormition with Christ as Pantokrator c. 1090-1100
fig. 9-23

Crucifixion c. 1090-1100 fig. 9-24

Vladimir Virgin late 11th or early 12th C. fig. 9-31

Anastasis c. 1310-1320 fig. 9-32

VOCABULARY AND TERMINOLOGY

Theocracy- form of government in which a religion or faith has a dominant role.

pendentive- a concave, triangular piece of masonry serving as the transition support between a square configuration of walls to the base of a circular dome.

icon- Greek for “image”, a painting of a sacred person that is an object of veneration.

ligature- initial(s) positioned near a figure that identify that figure for the viewer.

Theotokos- title for the Virgin Mary, Greek word for “God-bearer” or “Mother of God”.

iconoclasm- destruction of icons that took place during the Iconoclastic Conflict 726-842.

iconostasis- large icon-bearing screen separating the sanctuary from the rest of the church upon which icons are hung.

pantomime- Early Christian, Byzantine and Middle Ages method of representing meaning through gestures, body attitudes and poses.

Pantokrator- title of a type of Christ depicted as the universal ruler and judge of all.

mandorla- an almond-shaped glory or nimbus around Christ or another sacred figure.

anastasis (harrowing of hell)- Christ’s triumphant salvation of all souls in hell since the beginning of time which took place between His death and resurrection.

Characteristics of Byzantine art:

1. imperial art
2. flat, irrational space
3. use of inverted or reversed perspective and overlapping
4. immaterial bodies clad in draperies treated in a sharply linear style
5. flat, patterned draperies
6. emphasis on pattern
7. dangle-down feet
8. gold background is prevalent
9. use and/or depiction of rich, sumptuous materials
10. avoidance of naturalism as being contrary to expressing an entirely spiritual concept
11. figures pushed to the front of the picture plane
12. faces typically have oversized eyes, thin classical noses, small pursed lips
13. limited cast shadows, if any
14. dispassionate or exaggerated emotionalism conveyed in gestures of unmodeled figures
15. hieratic proportions
16. emphasis on majesty, power—it’s conceptual
17. use of ligatures to label figures’ identities as they often are unrecognizable
18. “The icon aims to convey not the face, but the gaze.” -Sergei Bulgakov

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CHAPTER 11 *Early Medieval Europe*

Merovingian and Anglo-Saxon or Migration (“Animal Style”) Art begins 476

Pair of Merovingian looped fibulae mid-6th C. fig. 11-2

Purse cover from Sutton Hoo Ship Burial c. 625 fig. 11-3

Wooden portal of the stave church at Urnes c. 1050-1070 fig. 11-5

Hiberno-Saxon Art

Chi-Rho-Iota page from the Book of Kells late 8th or early 9th C. fig. 11-1

Cross-inscribed carpet page from the Lindesfarne Gospels c. 698-721 fig. 11-7

St. Matthew from the Lindesfarne Gospels c. 698-721 fig. 11-8

Carolingian Art 751-936

Equestrian portrait of Charlemagne or Charles the Bald 9th C. fig. 11-12

St. Matthew from the Coronation Gospels c. 800-810 fig. 11-13

St. Matthew from the Ebbo Gospels c. 816-835 fig. 11-14

Crucifixion, cover of the Lindau Gospels c. 870 fig. 11-16

Interior of the Palatine Chapel of Charlemagne c. 792-805 fig. 11-18

Schematic plan for a monastery, from St. Gall c. 819 fig. 11-20

Ottonian Art 936-1050

St. Michael's, Hildesheim 1001-1031 fig. 11-24

Doors with relief panels commissioned by Bishop Bernward 1015 fig. 11-26

Otto III enthroned 997-1000 fig. 11-31

Annunciation to the Shepherds 1002-1014 fig. 11-32

Abbess Uta dedicating her codex to the Virgin c. 1025 fig. 11-33

VOCABULARY AND TERMINOLOGY

fibula (plural, *fibulae*)- decorative metal pin used to fasten garments, usually made of precious materials.

cloisonné- metalworking technique wherein strips of metal are soldered onto a metal plate edge-up in patterns then filled in with enamel in order to form a design.

tracery- linear design in 2-d art that consists of curving, organic rope-like lines often of uniform thickness.

granulation- metalworking technique wherein tiny metal grains are soldered onto a metal surface as part of the design.

stave- wedge-shaped vertical timbers used in Viking architecture.

illumination- decoration of drawing or painting on the pages of a manuscript.

scriptoria- place, often in a monastery, where illuminated manuscripts are produced.

vellum- surface for decorating or writing made of calfskin; used for manuscripts.

parchment- surface for decorating or writing made of lambskin; used for manuscripts.

carpet page- illumination that resembles a carpet or textile.

cloister- a monastery courtyard, usually enclosed by an ambulatory.

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ambulatory- a covered walkway enclosing a cloister or courtyard.

cabochon gemstones- stones that are polished smooth instead of cut.

crossing- the area in a church where the transept intersects the nave.

westwork- multi-storied façade of a church's main entrance surmounted by towers.

Carolingian "schools"- refers to the distinct styles of illuminating manuscripts popular during the Carolingian era.

renovatio imperii Romani- renewal of the Roman Empire, Charlemagne's goal.

tabernacle- special repository for storing the consecrated Eucharistic bread.

CHAPTER 12 *Romanesque Europe*

Aerial view of Saint-Sernin c. 1070-1120 fig. 12-5

Interior of Saint-Sernin c. 1070-1120 fig. 12-7

BERNARDUS GELDUINUS. *Christ in Majesty* c. 1096 fig. 12-9

South portal of Saint-Pierre, Moissac c. 1115-1135 fig. 12-11

GISLEBERTUS. *Last Judgment, west tympanum of Saint-Lazare* c. 1120-1135
fig. 12-1

Initial R with knight fighting dragons c. 1115-1125 fig. 12-17

Christ in Majesty from Santa María de Mur mid-12th C. fig. 12-19

Hildegard reveals her visions c. 1150-1179 fig. 12-25

West façade of Saint-Étienne begun 1067 fig. 12-33

Interior of Saint-Étienne c. 1115-1120 fig. 12-34

EADWINE THE SCRIBE(?). *Eadwine the Scribe at Work* c. 1160-1170 fig. 12-39

Details of the Bayeux Tapestry c. 1070-1080 figs. 12-40 and 12-41

VOCABULARY AND TERMINOLOGY

tympanum- semi-circular space between the lintel and archivolts of a church's portal.

archivolts- bands of molding or voussoirs, often carved, above a tympanum.

voussoir- wedge-shaped stone that makes up the curved portion of an arch.

keystone- center voussoir that sets an arch.

jamb- side posts of a portal or doorway.

trumeau- supporting center post of a lintel, often carved.

historiated capital- capital ornamented with narrative carvings depicting figures and scenes.

transverse rib- a slender molded masonry arch that crosses the nave or aisle at a 90-degree angle.

rib vaults- vaults in which a framework of diagonal or transverse ribs reinforce the intersections of the vaulting sections.

rib- reinforcing molded masonry arch that projects from a surface.

webbing- lighter material that forms a vault's panels between ribs.

quadrupartite vault- a rib vault divided into four panels.

ambulatory- a covered outdoor walkway or a passageway around the apse and choir of a church's interior.

radiating chapels- chapels that extend perpendicular to the aisles or *chevet* (see *chevet* under Gothic) of a church or cathedral.

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composite piers- engaged columns attached to rectangular supports.

tribune gallery- upper gallery over the inner aisle flanking the nave of a church.

sexpartite vault- a vault divided into six panels.

reliquary- a container for a holy relic usually fashioned out of precious materials.

campanile- Italian for bell tower.

incrustation- architectural decorative treatment favored in Tuscany consisting of alternating dark and light-colored stones.

CHAPTER 13 *Gothic Europe*

Ambulatory and radiating chapels of St. Denis 1140-1144 fig. 13-2

West façade, Chartres Cathedral c. 1145-1155 fig. 13-4

Royal Portal, west façade, Chartres Cathedral c. 1145-1155 fig. 13-5

Notre-Dame de Paris begun 1163 fig. 13-10

Interior of Chartres Cathedral begun 1194 fig. 13-14

Rose window and lancets, north transept, Chartres Cathedral c. 1220 fig. 13-18

ROBERT DE LUZARCHES, THOMAS DE CORMONT, RENAUD DE

CORMONT. Interior of Amiens Cathedral begun 1220 fig. 13-20

ROBERT DE LUZARCHES, THOMAS DE CORMONT, RENAUD DE CORMONT.

Choir vaults, clerestory, and triforium of the choir of Amiens Cathedral begun 1220 fig. 13-21

ROBERT DE LUZARCHES, THOMAS DE CORMONT, RENAUD DE CORMONT.

West façade of Amiens Cathedral begun 1220 fig. 13-22

Annunciation and Visitation jamb statues, Reims Cathedral c. 1230-1255 fig. 13-25

Interior of the upper chapel, Sainte-Chapelle 1243-1248 fig. 13-26

Abraham and the three angels 1253-1270 fig. 13-34

Röttgen Pietà c. 1300-1325 fig. 13-52

Virgin of Paris early 14th C. fig. 13-27

VOCABULARY AND TERMINOLOGY

Abbot Suger- abbot of St. Denis, he was the first to apply the pointed arch consistently.

anagogical method- the “upward leading method” that is the rationale proposed by Abbot Suger to justify the use of precious materials and dazzling stained glass in sacred art and architecture in order to transport the devout to spiritual heights through the contemplation of rich material objects.

Scholasticism- philosophical method concerning the reconciliation of faith and reason (e.g., offering a proof of the existence of God independent of faith and based on reason) founded by St. Anselm in the 11th century.

rose window- circular format pattern of stained glass resembling a blossom held by stone and bar tracery into the wall usually found at the ends of the transepts, on the façade, and apse of a Gothic church.

tracery- ornamental stonework or iron bars that secure the panes of stained glass in a stained-glass window.

Art 260.1001 OBJECTIVES AND SYLLABUS

chevet- French for the apse of a church.

Divine Hours or Divine Office- a collection of prayers found in a Book of Hours to be prayed throughout the day by religious or lay people.

pietà- Italian for both piety and pity, it refers to the theme of the Virgin Mary holding the body of the dead Christ.