**Early Christian, Byzantine & Islamic Art**

**Guided Notes**

**Chapter 13 Art in Focus**

**Objectives:**

* Explain how early Christians used art to express their religious beliefs
* Describe the events that brought about the fall of Rome
* Identify the rich and brilliant Byzantine art
* Describe the Alhambra and explain its purpose

**Vocabulary**

Alcazar - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Campanile - b\_\_\_\_\_\_ t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Catacombs - u\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ places to b\_\_\_\_\_\_ the dead and hold occasional religious services

Koran- the holy scripture of I\_\_\_\_\_\_

Mihrab- a n in the wall, which indicates the direction of Mecca and is large enough to accomplish a single standing figure

Minaret- **s** t\_\_\_\_\_\_

Mosaic- d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Mosque- **M place of worship**

Muezzin- **p**

Piers - hint not a dock! **Massive vertical pillars**

Manuscript - Coll\_\_\_\_\_\_ of writings on pages often b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ together as a b\_\_\_\_\_
Illumination - Ill\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or the draw\_\_\_ and p\_\_\_\_\_\_ of pictures to decorate books

**Page 287 & 288**
 The rising power of Christianity touched on every aspect of life, especially the visual arts. Before A.D. 313, Christianity had been illegal in the Roman Empire, so art was created in **c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, or u\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Unlike those who believed in the Roman religion, Christians believed Christ to be their savior. Early Christian art was meant to illustrate Christ’s glory and tell the story of his life. This art had hidden meanings, in which common Roman features such as animals served as sym\_\_\_\_\_\_ for Christian ideas

Peacock symbol for:

Dog= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ivy = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Great Circle = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Sheep = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Emperor C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ granted Christians f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to practice their faith openly.

Christians chose the design of a b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Campanile was a b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Pg. 290** When the emperor C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ finally granted Christians the right to practice their faith, churches were built in the West using the form of the basilica. They were decorated with m\_\_\_\_\_, designs made with small pieces of g\_\_\_\_\_ and st\_\_\_ set in cement. While the Roman West declined and the p\_\_\_\_ took over in place of the Roman rulers, the eastern part of the Roman Empire continued to thrive.

**Pg 292**

The city of Con\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a great cultural center where brilliant art was created in the name of Christianity. There huge domed churches such as H\_\_\_\_ S\_\_\_\_\_ were built using a central plan. Dazzling mosaics decorated this church and told familiar stories from the Bible. When the emperor Justinian extended his control into the West in A.D. 540, he had the great church of San Vitale built in Ravenna. M\_\_\_\_\_ in the church’s apse at the end of the nave show J\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and his wife, Theodora, with the church authorities.

**Pg.293**

Construction created the appearance of lighter weight. A dreamlike setting is produce by dim lighting and richly shimmering surfaces inside the Hagia Sophia. Through rows of windows placed on several levels light filters into the church. Light from these windows illuminates the different colors of stone and marble. Works of art in this church can be seen from great distances and are brightly colored. These colors create familiar stories from the Bible.

**Pg. 294**

When the emperor J\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ extended his control into the West in A.D. 540, he had the great church of San Vitale built in Ravenna. Mosaics in the church’s apse at the end of the nave show Justinian and his wife, Theodora, with the church authorities.

**Pg. 295**

In the mosaic, the emperor and empress are in a floating re\_\_\_\_\_ procession. The most important figures overlap the less important. Some people believe that this is to show the archbishop is the leader of the people.

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These works of arts lacked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ unlike the works of art in Greece and Rome.

**Section Two**

 In the seventh century A.D. a religion known as *I\_\_\_\_\_\_* emerged in the Middle East. Islam is based on the teachings of the prophet Muhammad, who said there is only one god, Allah. Today more than 925 million Muslims recognize Muhammad as the Messenger of God. The messages he received were recorded in the Koran, the holy scripture of Islam. The early center of Islam was the Fertile Crescent. Here Muslim builders built places of worship known as mosques. The massive ninth-century mo\_\_\_\_\_ in Samarra, Iraq, had a min\_\_\_\_\_, or tower, from which people were called to group worship.

 In A.D. 711 Muslim armies controlled Spain, establishing their court in Cordoba. The mosque there, known as the *M\_\_\_\_\_*, had an orange grove where worshipers could bathe before prayer. The art in Islamic mosques does not portray humans or animals, but consists of ornate calligraphy and geometric patterns. One Muslim ruler in Spain built a magnificent al\_\_\_\_\_\_, or fortified palace, near Cordoba.
Later rulers built the Al\_\_\_\_\_\_ palace-fortress in G\_\_\_\_\_\_. Walls and columns with delicate stucco decorations surround this palace’s Court of the Lions. Muslim rule came to an end in Spain in 1492 when King Boabdil surrendered Granada.

 Richly illustrated books were created throughout the Islamic empire. Book illustrators could depict images that would not have appeared in mosques, such as scenes of banquets and popular stories. The figures in these illustrations appear flat, with the emphasis on rich pa\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and intense c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.