**Literary Arts 9**

**Early Christian and Byzantine**

**Crossroads Art DVG**

**Early Christian Art**

Trace the development of Christian religious *iconography* (include the Iconoclastic controversy).

How was the medium of *mosaic* used in Christian interiors?

What is the relationship between the Roman *Basilica* and Christian churches?

Explain the lack of life-sized sculpture in the Early Christian era.

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| **Work** | **Period** |
| 1. Old Saint Peters | Early Christian |
| 2. Mausoleum of Galla Placidia | Early Christian |
| 3. Christ as the Good Shepherd | Early Christian |
| 4. Hagia Sophia (interior and exterior) | Byzantine |
| 5. Domes on Pendentives | Byzantine |
| 6. Justinian and Attendants | Byzantine |
| 7. Christ Pantocrator | Byzantine |
| 8. Empress Irene | Byzantine |

**Terms**

Apollo

Central plan

Emperor Constantine

Fish

Frontal view

Good Shepherd

Icons

Longitudinal plan

Monastery churches

Orans figure

Peacock

Pendentive

XP (Chi Rho)

**Byzantine Art**

What is meant by “*de-naturing*” and how does Byzantine art illustrate this term?

Who was Justinian, and how is he important to the history of art?

Stylistic Characteristics of Byzantine Art (*Gone are worldly themes, naturalism, perspective, and proportions…*)

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| \*Lack of modeling and shadow | \*Little overlapping |
| \*Figures on neutral ground | \*Flattened forms |
| \*Lack of 3-D or optical space | \*Size governs importance |
| \*Narrative more important than realism | \*Floating feet |