

AP Art History

14th c. Art Study Guide

Theme for Proto-Renaissance: "Growing Interest in Reality"-- The Florentines began to pursue art forms that rendered the world around themselves more realistically. Bodies begin to return to mass-like forms, drapery falls naturally, and an elegant and decorative style develops. They rejected the trend for the Late Gothic style.

Images (** indicates sub-images that students are also responsible for knowing)

Late Gothic / International Gothic

#	Title	Artist/Culture	Date	Medium	Location
62	Röttgen Pietà	Late Medieval Europe (German)	1300-1325	Painted wood	
64	Golden Haggadah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plagues of Egypt Scenes of Liberation Preparation for Passover 	Late Medieval Spain (Jewish)	1320 CE	Illuminated manuscript (pigment and gold leaf on vellum)	

Proto-Renaissance

#	Title	Artist/Culture	Date	Medium	Location
* 63*	Arena (Scrovegni) Chapel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lamentation 	Unknown architect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Giotto di Bondone (Art.) Italian	1303 - 1305 CE	Brick <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fresco 	Padua, Italy

Islamic Art

#	Title	Artist/Culture	Date	Medium	Location
65	Alhambra <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Court of the Lions Hall of the Sisters 	Nasrid Dynasty Islamic	1354-1391 CE	Whitewashed adobe stucco, wood, tile, paint, and gilding	Granada, Spain

14th c. Terms:

- Alcazaba: Citadel and barracks for elite guard
- Andachtsbild: German for devotional image; aid in prayer and contemplation
- Buon fresco: true or wet fresco; paint is applied when plaster is wet; durable but artist must paint quickly
- Giornata: literally "a day's work"; used in buon fresco painting and denotes how much painting can be done in a single day as the artist is limited by needed to use plaster while it is fresh

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- Haggadah: literally “narration”; specifically, a book containing the Jewish story of Passover and the ritual of the Seder
- Modeling: manipulation of light and shade to reveal three-dimensionality
- Muqarnas: decoration inside a vault; 3D shapes that resemble intricate stalactites which are layered over one another in a complex pattern
- Passover: an eight-day Jewish holiday that commemorates the exodus of Jews from Egypt under Moses’ leadership
- Pieta: A painted or sculpted representation of the Virgin Mary mourning over the dead body of Christ
- Seder: a ceremonial meal celebrated at the beginning of Passover that commemorates the Jewish flight from Egypt; marked by a reading of the Haggadah
- Tempera: pigment mixed with egg-yolk; known for its quick drying rate and flat opaque color
- Typology: the study and interpretation of stories and symbols in the Bible, especially the relationship between Old and New Testament (specifically, that the New Testament fulfills prophecies in the Old Testament)

Potential FRQ Images:

- 1) Arena Chapel
- 2) *Golden Haggadah*

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15th c. Northern Art Study Guide

Theme for 15th c. Northern Renaissance: "Extreme Realism" -- Artists of this period created works that are renowned for their incredible and extremely high level of realism. Artists could achieve this detail given that they began to work with oil paint, instead of the flaky and dull tempera paint common in the South.

Images (*#* indicates sub-images that students are also responsible for knowing)

15th c. Northern Renaissance

#	Title	Artist/Culture	Date	Medium	Location
66	Annunciation Triptych (Merode Altarpiece)	Workshop of Robert Campin / Flemish	1427-1432	Oil on wood	
68	The Arnolfini Portrait	Jan Van Eyck / Flemish	1434	Oil on wood	

15th c. Terms:

- Altarpiece: a painted and/or sculpted panel set on an altar of a church or a private space
- Disguised symbolism: common place objects full of religious significance; requires an iconographic reading of the artwork
- Donor: a patron of a work of art; often seen in the work they commissioned
- Iconography: Identification and interpretation of symbols or objects within an image
- Glazes: thin transparent layers placed over a painting to alter how colors appear
- Oil paint: pigment mixed with oil, typically linseed; oil dries slowly allowing for easier corrections and additions; fine detail and vibrant color can be achieved
- Triptych: a three-paneled painting or altarpiece
- Wet-in-wet: painting technique with oil paint where layers of wet paint are applied to previously administered layers of wet paint; this allows the artist to mix colors on the canvas and create glazes

Potential FRQ Images:

- 1) *Merode Altarpiece*
- 2) *Arnolfini Portrait*

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15th c. Southern Art Study Guide

Theme for 15th c. Southern Renaissance: "Rebirth" -- The Renaissance was a rebirth of classical ideals that spanned across media and disciplines: fine arts, literature, history, philosophy. Renaissance artists and patrons were influenced by humanism and a growing interest in the secular over religious concerns.

Images (*#* indicates sub-images that students are also responsible for knowing)

15th c. Southern Renaissance

#	Title	Artist/Culture	Date	Medium	Location
67	Pazzi Chapel	Filippo Brunelleschi / Italian	1429-1461	Masonry	Basilica of Santa Croce, Florence, Italy
69	David	Donatello / Italian	1440-1460	Bronze	
70	Palazzo Rucellai	Leon Battista Alberti / Italian	1450	Stone, masonry	Florence, Italy
71	Madonna and Child with Two Angels	Fra Filippo Lippi / Italian	1465	Tempera on wood	
72	Birth of Venus	Sandro Botticelli / Italian	1484-1486	Tempera on canvas	

15th c. Terms:

- Atmospheric perspective: shows the natural fuzzing that occurs when the eye moves back into a landscape; typically shown utilizing soft gray and blue
- Chapter house: a building next to a church used for clergy meetings
- Chiaroscuro: use of strong contrasts between light and dark, typically for modeling
- Cloister: a rectangular open-air monastery courtyard with a covered arcade surrounding it
- *De Re Aedificatoria* (On Architecture): Alberti's architectural treatise in which he advocated for a system of ideal proportions utilizing classical elements
- Heroic nudity: a figure's nudity is an indication of its status as hero or semi-divine being
- Humanism: In the Renaissance, an emphasis on education and on expanding knowledge (especially of classical antiquity), the exploration of individual potential and a desire to excel, and a commitment to civic responsibility and moral duty
- Medici: Florentine family of bankers and moneylenders; major patrons of Florentine art
- Piano nobile: (French: noble floor); principle or main floor in a house; in America = the second floor
- Pietra serena: grey stone typical of Italian Renaissance churches
- Pilasters: flattened columns that are attached to a wall that serve no structural purpose and are simply decorative
- Rusticated: deeply and roughly incised stone to create a rough appearance and texture
- Stringcourse: a raised horizontal band on a building that visually denotes floors

Potential FRQ Images:

- 1) *David*
- 2) *Birth of Venus*