Chapter 16- Early Medieval Art
Hiberno-Saxon Art 6th to 8th century (British Isles)
Viking Art 8th-11th century (Scandinavia)
Carolingian Art 8th-9th century (France/Germany)
Ottonian Art 10th-11th century (Germany)

- Historians once thought of the thousand years between the fall of the Roman Empire and the Renaissance as the Dark Ages, the Middle Ages, or Medieval Period and mainly gave it a negative slant, and that art was unsophisticated or inferior. Even though that is not true, we still call this time period by these names.
- Fusion of Greco-Roman culture, Christianity, and the cultures of people to the north of the Alps
- Hibernia was the ancient name of Ireland
- Carolingian Art began under the ruler ship of Charlemagne who wanted to bring back the imperial qualities of Rome

Art Concepts:
- migratory, portable treasures, animal styles
- Horror Vacui and interlacing patterns
- Court of Charlemagne begins first of many European revivals of ancient Rome
- Ottonian-revives large sculpture and architecture

Reading:
- pg. 426 The Four Evangelists
    - Matthew =
    - Mark   =
    - Luke   =
    - John   =

Vocabulary:

Cloisonne-(pg.423-424)

Westworks-

Chapter 16

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16-2	**N:**Purse Cover **D:**625 **P/S:**Early Medieval, Barbarian
	A:unknown **Pa:**unknown Warrior Lord **L:**burial mound at Suffolk, England
	C: -purse cover decorated with cloisonne-enamel plaques
	   -kind of a blend of _____ and _____ process
	   -_____of frontal man inbetween two profiles of beasts
	   -parrellels the epic stories of the times, ex. Beowolf who conquers great
	   beasts
	   -in center are symmetrically balanced_____attacking_____
	   -upper middle- **interlacing_____that turn into writhing animals**
	   this is the defintive style of the Early Middle Ages of the____, in fact the
	   love of the intricate jewelry design worked its way into stone sculpture,
	   painted manuscripts, architecture, and wood sculpture

16-3	**N:**Animal-Head Post from the Viking Burial Ship **D:**825 **P/S:**Viking
	A:Unknown Viking **Pa:**Unknown Viking **L:**Oesburg, Norway
	C: -also called Norsemen, _____ from the Scandinavian lands began to
	   attack and plunder cities along the coasts of Western Europe
	   -had large seagoing_____that they sailed westward to Iceland
	   Greenland, and Newfoundland in North America, long before Columbus
	   -They also began to _____the cities in England, Ireland, France, &
	   Russia,
	   -very good woodcarvers
	   -_____form and interlace patterns
	
	N: wooden

16-4	**N:**Wooden Portal of the Stave Church **D:**1060 **P/S:**Viking
	A:uknown **Pa:**unknown **L:**Urnes, Norway
	C: -_____ twisted patterns intertwining beautifully, extremely complicated
	   deer in the bottom left corner, flexible plant stalks wrapping around
	   -the deer is elongated and _____
	   - by the 11th Century much of Scandinavia had become_____but
	   but Viking artistic traditions still persisted.
	
	N: -wooden
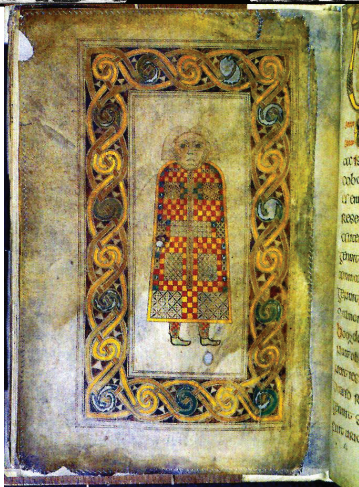
16-5	**N:**Man (symbol of St. Matthew) **D:**680 **P/S:**Hiberno-Saxon
	A:Unknown **Pa:**Unknown **L:**Iona, Scotland
	C: -_____books were highly treasured and the monks who moved to
	   Ireland used the books to teach about the bible, and the Celts who were
	   _____viewed then with awe
	   -this comes from a bible manuscript called the Book of Durrow and it
	   fuses the_____images with the interlacing abstract patterns that
	   were found on Cloissone jewelry
	   -note how Matthew has a_____head, but_____feet- example of
	   _____
	
	N: - a page from the *Book of Durrow*

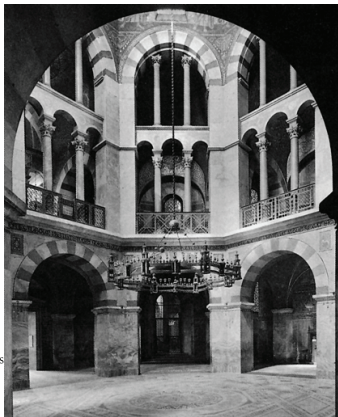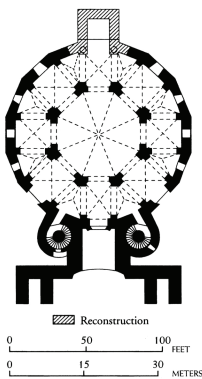|	
16-8	**N:**Chi-rho-iota page (Book of Kells) **D:**800 **P/S:**Hiberno-Saxon **A:**unknown Irish monastery **Pa:**unknown **L:**Irish monastery **C: -**Gospel book written for display on a church altar, housed in elaborate metal box, and it was and is reverred as the chief_____of the western world -the letters XPI (Chi-rho-iota), which are the letters of_____in Greek, dominate the page although *autem* (abbreviated into just an "h") and *generatio* appear at the bottom of the page- together they read "Now this is how the_____of Christ came about." -the letters are transformed into _____shapes of intricate designs that recall Celtic and Saxon metalwork -half humans are seen to the left of the first letter and many other animals and humans are seen when looking at it up close
16-9	**N:**High Crosses of Ireland **D:**900 **P/S:**Hiberno-Saxon **A:**unknown **Pa:**unknown **L:** graveyards throughout Ireland **C:** -preside over_____grounds, monuments of stone, some as high as_____ -the circle surrounding the arms of the cross is _____ in design -early designs had abstract interlaced patterns, while later examples had_____themes displayed **N: Stone**
16-16 16-17	**N:**Palatine Chapel of Charlemagne **D:**800 **P/S:**Carolingian **A:**unknown **Pa:**Charlemagne **L:**Aachen, Germany **C:** -Charlemagne wanted to renew the imperial past so he tried to look to the_____-Christian sources to reinterpret their designs -He chose the basilica at _____ to imitate this chapel -The Carolingian conversion took a complex Byzantine prototype and gave it a more simple but _____ and clearer structural design -this style_____the style called Romanesque **N:**
16-22 16-24	**N:**St. Michael's **D:**1000 **P/S:**Ottonian **A:**Unknown **Pa:**Bishop Bernward **L:**Hildesheim, Germany **C:** -has a double transept plan, tower groupings, and a westwork -enter from the _____ **N:** Doors with _____ panels, ___ high each side single cast of bronze, very difficult -panels on left side illustrate book of Genesis, beginning of_____with Adam and Eve at the top down through to the murder of their son abel by his brother Cain -panels on the right tells the story of the _____ -together they tell the story of "_____" and ultimate redemption