Define these Terms:

**Key Art Terms:** pulpit, trefoil arches, sarcophagus, maniera greca, tempera, altarpiece, gold leaf, mural, fresco painting (buon fresco & fresco secco), sacre rappresentazioni, cartoon, grisaille, perspective, foreshortening, pinnacle, predella, International style, terracotta, tracery, triptych

**Key Architectural Terms:** cathedral, façade, rose window, pinnacle, bay, basilica, nave, elevation, arcade, clerestory, chancel arch, apse, campanile, parapet, corbel, Duomo, pointed arches, ogive arches

Exercises for Study:

1. Describe features of the Italo-Byzantine style, and give one example of a work in that style.
2. Describe features of the International style, and give one example of a work in that style.
3. Describe characteristic features of Giotto’s style evident in the *Lamentation* in the Arena Chapel (Fig. 14-8).
4. Compare and contrast the following pairs of artworks, using the points of comparison as a guide.
   - A. Nicola Pisano, relief panel on the baptistery pulpit, Pisa (Fig. 14-3); Giovanni Pisano, relief panel on the pulpit of Sant’Andrea, Pistoia (Fig. 14-4)
     - Relationship of artists:
     - Subjects:
     - Composition:
     - Stylistic features:
     - Influence of other styles (classical and French Gothic styles):
   - B. Cimabue, *Madonna Enthroned with Angels and Prophets*, from Santa Trinità, Florence (Fig. 14-6); Giotto di Bondone, *Madonna Enthroned*, from the Church of Ognissanti, Florence (Fig. 14-7)
     - Dates:
     - Subjects:
     - Renderings of figures & space:
     - Styles:
   - C. Orvieto Cathedral (Fig. 14-12); Florence Cathedral (Fig. 14-18)
     - Dates & locations:
     - Architectural features:
     - Influence of French Gothic style:

Chapter 14 Questions

1. The pivotal figure of this age was the Florentine painter called ________________. (401)
2. Italian admiration for classical art surfaced early on at the court of ________________. (402)
3. What sculptor specialized in carving marble reliefs and ornamentation for large pulpits? (402)
4. What were some classical elements that Pisano incorporated into the pulpit of Baptistery? (402)
5. One of the leading painters working in the Italo-Byzantine style was ________________. (404)
6. ________________ was one of the first artists to break from the Italo-Byzantine style. He challenged some of the major conventions of late medieval art in pursuit of a new __ - the core of the classical tradition. (406)
7. In figure 14-6, list three ways that Cimabue enhance the three dimensionality of the work. (406)
8. What does humanism mean? (407)
9. Who do art critics believe is the first Renaissance painter? (407)
10. List at least two differences between Giotto’s and Cimabue’s *Madonna Enthroned*. (407-408)
11. Read the grey insert on page 410. Explain artists’ guilds, artistic commissions, and artists’ contracts.
12. What architect received the commission to design the Orvieto’s Cathedral? List three features that this cathedral derived from French Gothic style. (413)
13. What artist was instrumental in creating the International style? What is the International style? (413)
14. Describe the significance of the fresco of figures of 14-16 and 14-17 in the Palazzo Pubblico. (416)
15. The Peaceful Country represents the first appearance of a ________ since antiquity. (416)
16. Pisano’s south doors were ____ bronze panels, each cast separately of which _____ depict episodes from the life of Saint John the Baptist. (419)