

STUDY QUESTIONS AND KEY WORDS – Midterm Two

Chapter 6 (Jerusalem and Early Christianity), 9: Charlemagne and Rise of Medieval, 10: High Middle Ages, 11: Fourteenth Century, 12: Early Renaissance, 13; High Renaissance, class lectures, videos

1. What do we know about the Jewish Biblical patriarchs?
2. Why did the Jews think they were a CHOSEN people?
3. What is the significance of the Exodus and the Law at Sinai to Jews?
4. What are the main divisions and meanings of the Jewish scripture called the Tenach?
5. What is the significance of Biblical Monotheism? What are its assertions about God?
6. What five things make up the Hebrew prophetic contribution?
7. How has the Bible been used as models in Western culture?
8. How is the Christian Bible different from the Jewish Tenach?
9. What did the video "From Jesus to Christ" imply about the political, economic and social environment of Jesus?
10. Why was Jesus crucified and by whom?
11. How is Jesus interpreted in light of the Jewish prophetic tradition?
12. What are our problems interpreting the historical Jesus?
13. Why does our text think that the Christians were subject to persecution by the Roman Empire?
14. Explain the contribution of Paul of Tarsus?
15. What circumstances in the Roman world contributed to the growth of Christianity?
16. What are some of the influences we can see from the Greco-Roman world in Christianity today?
17. What are some Early Medieval characteristics? Who is Charlemagne?
18. What are the features of Feudalism and Manorialism?
19. What characterizes Romanesque architecture?
20. What are the two forces that molded Romanesque style during the Middle Ages?
21. What would your life be like under the rule of St. Benedict?
22. Who was the only Medieval artist to sign his sculptural work in a cathedral? Why were images important?
23. How did the rise of cities in late Middle Ages affect Europe?
24. What were the good and bad things about the crusades?
25. How did Gothic art originate? Explain the mysticism of light as described by Abbot Suger.
26. What are the seven characteristics of the Gothic Cathedral?
27. What are some of the characteristics of Chartres Cathedral? Compare the Notre Dame de Bell Verriere window with the tympanum.
28. What were the contributions of liberal arts, University of Paris, scholasticism and Mendicant Orders?
29. What was the significance of the Black Death on European life?
30. Describe the contribution of Petrarch to the rebirth of humanism in the early Renaissance.
31. What were the important technological advances of the 14th century?
32. What was the contribution of Copernicus?
33. What do we mean by "Renaissance Person"? How are Aristotle's ideas used in the concept of the Renaissance Person?
34. Explain the importance of Masaccio and contents of The Tribute Money?
35. Who designed the Dome of the Florence Cathedral and what design elements did he use in construction?
36. Explain linear perspective and give an example from art.
37. What are the major contributions of Brunelleschi to architecture and method?
38. Botticelli is most noted for which paintings? Describe how Neoplatonic philosophy influenced his art?
39. What are the subject matter and formal parallels in Botticelli's: Birth of Venus and Primavera?
40. What are the main ideas expressed in Machiavelli's "The Prince."
41. Why is Leonardo da Vinci considered a genius? What are the value of his notebooks?
42. Explain the design qualities of the "Last Supper".
43. How is nature unified with human form in the "Mona Lisa"?
44. What does Leonardo's "Vitruvian Man" show us about human form?

45. Explain Michelangelo's ideas on beauty and sculpture.
46. Discuss Michelangelo's philosophical influence for inspiration but contrasting style of execution.
47. How did Michelangelo interrelate the figures in the Pieta?
48. Explain the tension and energy in Michelangelo's David.
49. Explain the difficulties that faced Michelangelo in the creation of the Sistine Chapel. What is the theme and scope of this masterpiece?
50. In the Creation of Adam scene how does Michelangelo interpret this event?
51. Describe the characteristics of Raphael's monumental painting "The School of Athens" that represented the culmination of his classical style. Where is Raphael buried?
52. Who are the most important philosophers represented in Raphael's School of Athens? Why is Raphael considered a rationalist?
53. What is the content in the three divisions of Michelangelo's Last Judgment?
54. Explain the difference between Medieval commerce and capitalism.
55. What were the causes, circumstances of the Protestant Revolt begun in 1517?
56. What did Martin Luther mean by "salvation by faith."
57. Why is Shakespeare thought to be the greatest English writer? Name his three greatest plays.

KEY CONCEPTS YOU SHOULD KNOW – Midterm Two		
Biblical patriarchs	ambulatory	Christine de Pizan
Abraham	atrium	14 th century technology
covenant	transept	Copernicus
Moses	narthex	Johann Gutenberg
Exodus	nave	Masaccio's Tribute Money
YaHWeH	apse	Brunelleschi
Mt. Sinai	cruciform	Design of Florence Dome
Ten Commandments	Barrel vaults	Linear perspective
Prophetic contribution	Rule of St. Benedict	Renaissance Person
Tenach	Divine Office	Botticelli & neoplatonism
Torah's five books	Guilds and guildhalls	Botticelli's Birth of Venus
Biblical Monotheism	crusades	Botticelli's Primavera
The Bible	Abbot Suger	Machiavelli's The Prince
Jesus of Nazareth	St. Denis Abbey	Da Vinci notebooks
Persecution of Christians	Mysticism of Light	Da Vinci's Last Supper
Roman pietas	Symmetry	Da Vinci's Mona Lisa
Paul of Tarsus	Ribbed Groin Vaults	Da Vinci's Vitruvian Man
mythraism	piers	Michelangelo
zoroastrianism	Flying buttresses	Michelangelo's Pieta
Mystery cults	Pointed arches	Michelangelo's David
Charlemagne	Stained glass windows	Raphael's School of Athens
feudalism	Gothic skeleton	Creation of Adam
Baron	Chartres Cathedral	The Sistene Chapel
Vassal	Notre Dame de Belle Verriere window	Michelangelo's Last Judgment
Knight	Chartres tympanum west	capitalism
manorialism	Liberal arts	Protestant Revolt
serf	Mendicant Orders	Martin Luther
God's acre	Scholasticism	Salvation by Faith
Romanesque architecture	University of Paris	William Shakespeare
Gislebertus	Trivium, and quadrivium	Hamlet
Vezelay	Dominicans	Othello
St. James	Franciscans	King Lear
Santiago	Black Death	Macbeth
Pilgrimage and monasticism	Black Death	soliloquy
cruciform	Francesco Petrarch	
ambulatory	Studia Humanitis	