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CC:2– Catholic Influence on Art— Q/A

*Recommended Reading: Art Information pages and Art Through Faith
by Mary Lynch, Seton Press*

- 1) This is a painting technique whereby water colors are applied directly onto wet plaster to make a mural permanently embedded in a wall or ceiling.
- 2) This art form, featuring sacred images painted on wood with a gold background, has been associated with the Byzantine Church since the 6th century.
- 3) This is the decoration of a medieval manuscript with illustrations or lettering in gold, silver, or other brilliant colors.
- 4) This artistic technique intended to achieve realistic proportions in landscape scenes was developed by the Renaissance architect Brunelleschi.
- 5) This is a sculptural technique that involves making a three dimensional carving on a plane surface.
- 6) This artistic medium, first used in Roman era Churches, was developed during the Gothic era into one of Christendom's most distinctive art forms.
- 7) This style of painting, which used egg yolk to mix colors, was popular for its durability, and was a favorite medium before the development of oils.
- 8) This 15th century sculptor was especially famous for a bronze statue of David done for the Medici's and for his marble reliefs sculptures.
- 9) This early Renaissance artist, a pious monk known for his life-size frescos on the walls of monasteries, was beatified by John Paul II in 1982.
- 10) This 14th century Florentine artist was an early proponent of realism and is best known for his magnificent frescos adorning the Scrovegni Chapel in Padua.
- 11) This artistic genius, who studied under da Vinci and Michelangelo, was one of the most prolific painters of the high Renaissance, though he died at 37.

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- 12) This museum complex, which houses some of Europe's greatest artistic masterpieces, was originally a fortress and palace of French kings.
- 13) Several of the most famous masterpieces of Raphael, including "The School of Athens" were painted on the walls of the 'Raphael Rooms' in this building.
- 14) This city, the artistic capital of Italy, was the home of Giotto, Botticelli, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci and many other great artists of the Renaissance.
- 15) In 787, the second council of Nicaea condemned this heresy, which had caused the destruction of statues and images throughout the Byzantine Empire.
- 16) This Protestant theologian, citing the Bible's prohibition of graven images, revived the iconoclast heresy, resulting in the vandalization of hundreds of churches.
- 17) In addition to painting the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, Michelangelo painted this masterpiece on the east wall over the altar.
- 18) This 15th century Italian abbess is known for her drawings and illuminations, and is a patron saint of artists.
- 19) This scholarly monk, who lived in Syria under Moslem rule, is best known for defending Christian art against the iconoclasts.
- 20) This event in the life of Christ, celebrated in the Roman Calendar on March 25th, is one of the most commonly painted scenes in religious art.
- 21) This Latin term refers to representations of the Virgin Mary holding the dead Christ in art, and translates approximately to "Lamentation" in English.
- 22) This Latin phrase means "Standing Mother" and refers to the fifth sorrow of the Blessed Virgin as she stands below her son crucified on the Cross.
- 23) This art form, intended to be placed in the sanctuary of a church, was frequently painted on wood panels, but could also be designed as a sculpture.
- 24) This term describes the elaborately carved canopy, designed by Bernini, that covers the altar at St. Peter's Basilica.