

**Vocabulary to know:**

ambulatory

apse

atrium

basilica plan (axial plan)

catacomb

central plan

clerestory

Codex

Gospels

loculi

lunette

narthex

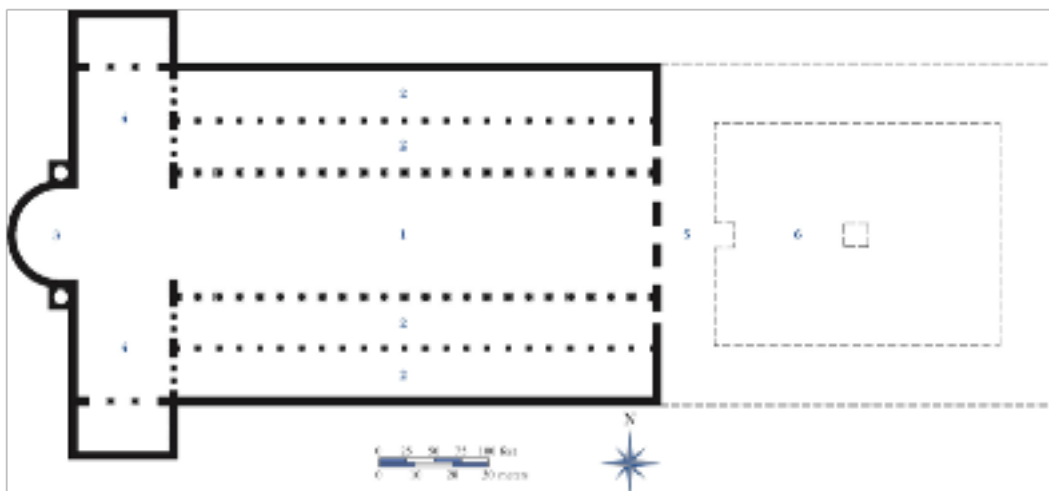
nave

Orant figure

transept

Vellum

1. What were the catacombs, and what was their importance for the Early Christians?
  
2. Two architectural sources for the Early Christian Basilica of Old St. Peter's in Rome were
  - a.
  - b.
  
3. How did Early Christian builders modify the plan of the Roman pagan basilica in order to convert it to Christian use?
  
4. Label the plan of St. Peter's (FIG. 11-9) and label the following parts:  
 atrium apse narthex nave transept



5. How does the Church of Santa Costanza (FIGS. 11-11 and 11-12) differ from basilican churches?

What may have been its original purpose?

6. In what ways, other than subject matter, can Early Christian mosaics be distinguished from earlier Roman examples?

7. What Roman illusionistic elements were retained into the Early Christian mosaic *The Parting of Lot and Abraham* (FIG. 11-14)?

What was their purpose?

8. Write down two remnants of Roman illusionism that can be found in the mosaic *Christ as the Good Shepherd* in the mausoleum of Galla Placidia (FIG. 11-16).

a.

b.

9. Name two features of the mosaics of the *Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes* (FIG. 11-18) that will become standard for Byzantine art:

a.

b.

## DISCUSSION QUESTION

Compare the basilica of Old St. Peter's (FIG. 11-9) with the reconstruction of the Basilica Nova (FIG. 10-78). What similarities and what differences do you see in the plans, elevations, and building materials used? How did the purposes of the varying parts of the two buildings differ? How was the more "spiritual" purpose of the Christian building reflected in the structure?

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