

TIMELINE:

PERIOD	LOCATION	DATE
Hiberno-Saxon	British Isles	6 th - 11 th c
Vikings	Scandinavia	8 th – 11 th c
Carolingians	France, Germany	8 th – 9 th c
Ottonians	Germany	10 th – 11 th c

Name three traditions that fused to create early medieval society in Western Europe:

- a.
- b.
- c.

ART OF THE WARRIOR LORDS (5th to 10th Centuries)

Define or identify the following terms:

Cloisonné
Fibula

What was found at Sutton Hoo, and what was its importance?

CHRISTIAN ART: SCANDINAVIA, BRITISH ISLES, SPAIN (6th to 10th Centuries)

Define or identify the following terms:

Hiberno-Saxon
scriptorium

What can explain the differences in the symbols of St. Matthew seen in the *Book of Durrow* (FIG. 16-6) the *Lindesfarne Gospel* shown on (FIG. 16-1)?

List three characteristics of the style utilized on the chi-roh-iota page from the Book of Kells (FIG. 16-8).

- a.
- b.
- c.

CAROLINGIAN ART (768-877 CE)

Define or identify the following terms:

Cloister
Crossing
Monastery
Westwork

What was the significance of Charlemagne being crowned in Rome in the year 800?

What effect did that have on the art of Northern Europe?

The Palatine Chapel of Charlemagne resembles the church of San Vitale in Ravenna, but is distinguished by:

a.

b.

What does the plan of the *Monastery of St. Gall* tell us about monastery life? What was the purpose of the monastery design?

OTTONIAN ART (919-1024 CE)

Define or identify the following:

Bishop Bernward
reliquary

The style of the figures on the bronze doors at St. Michael's at Hildesheim (FIG. 16-24) probably derives from manuscript illumination of the period. In what major way does it differ from its prototypes?

