

13th CENTURY

List two characteristics of the Italo-Byzantine style (*maniera greca*):

- a.
- b.

Who was St. Francis?

Who was the *stigmata*?

Describe the influence by the Italo-Byzantine style, he moved beyond it in the following ways:

- a.
- b.

14th CENTURY

Identify the following:

Black Death
Campanile
Confraternity
Fresco
Humanism

What seem to have been the artistic traditions that influenced Giotto and contributed to the shaping of his style?

List two characteristics of Giotto’s style as seen by comparing his *Madonna Enthroned* (19-8) with Cimabue’s version of the same subject (19-7).

- a.
- b.

Giotto created a great fresco cycle in the _____ chapel in _____ . It was consecrated in the year _____. The subjects of the framed scenes deal with:

List four characteristics of Giotto's style as seen in the *Lamentation* scene (19-9).

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

The subject of Duccio's *Maesta* (19-10 and 19-11) was:

List three stylistic elements Duccio derived from the Byzantine tradition:

- a.
- b.
- c.

List three ways in which Duccio modified it:

- a.
- b.
- c.

How is the façade of Oriveto Cathedral (19-12) related to those of French Gothic churches?

List some characteristics of that style.

How were artists trained in Italy during 14th and 15th centuries?

Panoramic views of the city of Siena and its surrounding countryside were painted by _____ in the Palazzo Pubblico in Siena as part of a fresco known as _____.

