

# EXAM I ESSAY REVIEW

## **Format of the Exam:**

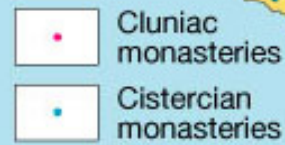
The essay exam consists of 4 essays, each worth 15 points, for a total of 60 points to the exam. You will be given 15 minutes to write each essay.

The following slides show groupings of images that illustrate major themes of the architecture and the cultural context of the Renaissance. Following the slides are some questions that should help you focus your studies and review for the exam. Note that these questions are only an aid to help you think more deeply and clearly about the content covered since the beginning of the semester.

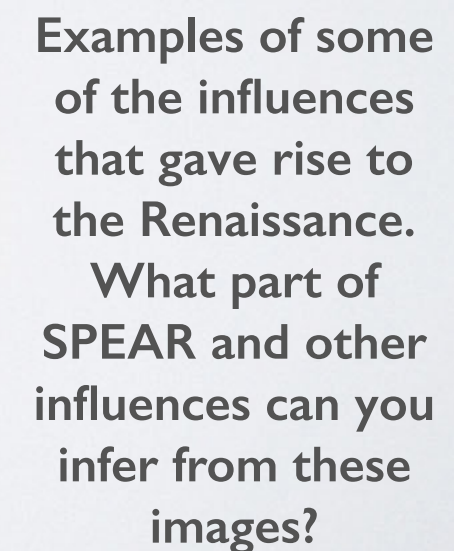
You will be expected to write a coherent, organized essay consisting of complete sentences and paragraphs. No “bullet point ‘essays’” will be accepted.

An essay-writing workshop will be held Thursday, February 12 at 5 pm, directly after class. The exam is Tuesday, February 18 during regular class hours, 3:30 to 5 pm. There will be no section after the exam.





The map illustrates the extensive trade networks of the late Middle Ages. The Hanseatic League's routes (black lines) connect the North Sea and Baltic ports, such as London, Hamburg, and Lübeck, to the interior of Europe. Venetian (blue) and Genoese (red) maritime routes dominate the Mediterranean, linking the Italian peninsula with the Levant and the Black Sea. Purple lines indicate areas where Venetian and Genoese interests overlapped. Dotted lines represent overland and river trade paths. The inset map of the Iberian Peninsula shows the division of the region into various kingdoms and territories, including Castile, Aragon, and Portugal, which were crucial for the Reconquista and subsequent overseas exploration.







Christ Handing the Keys to St. Peter by Pietro Perugino, 1481

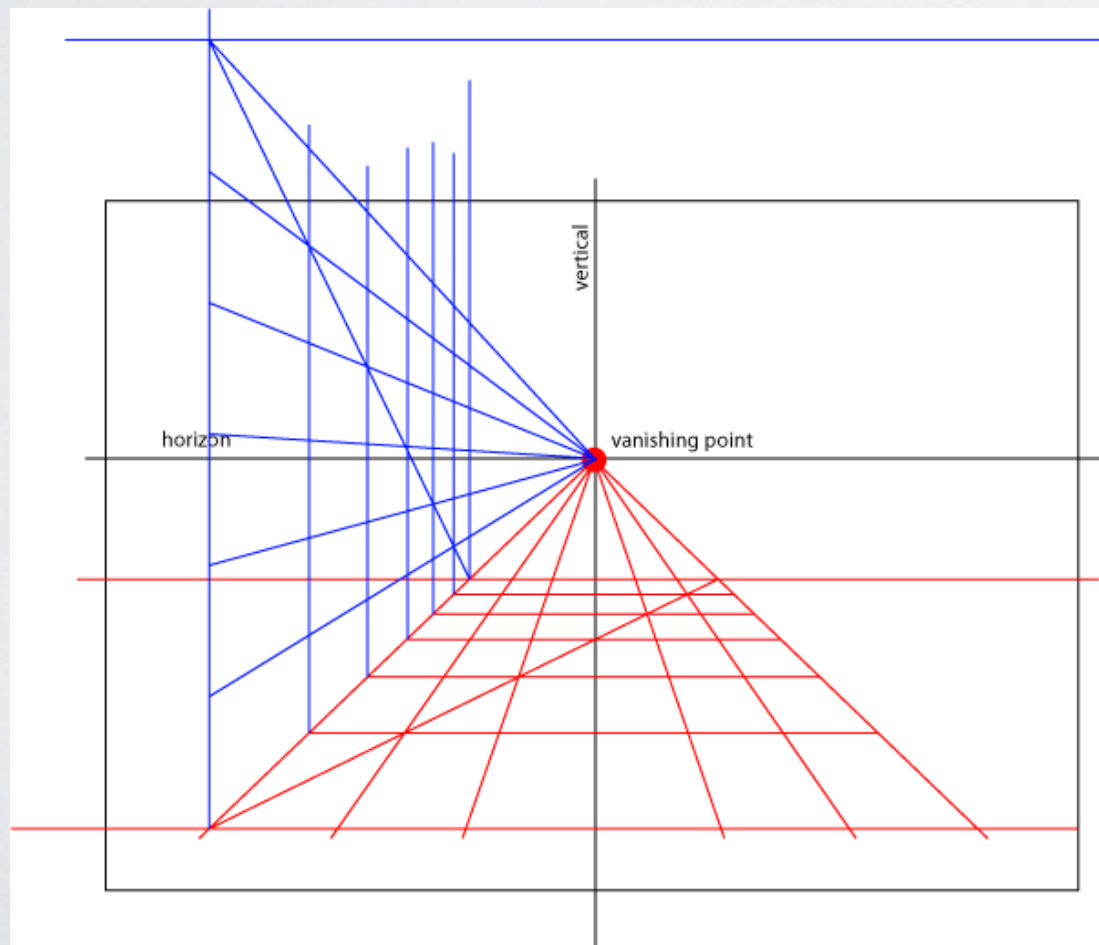
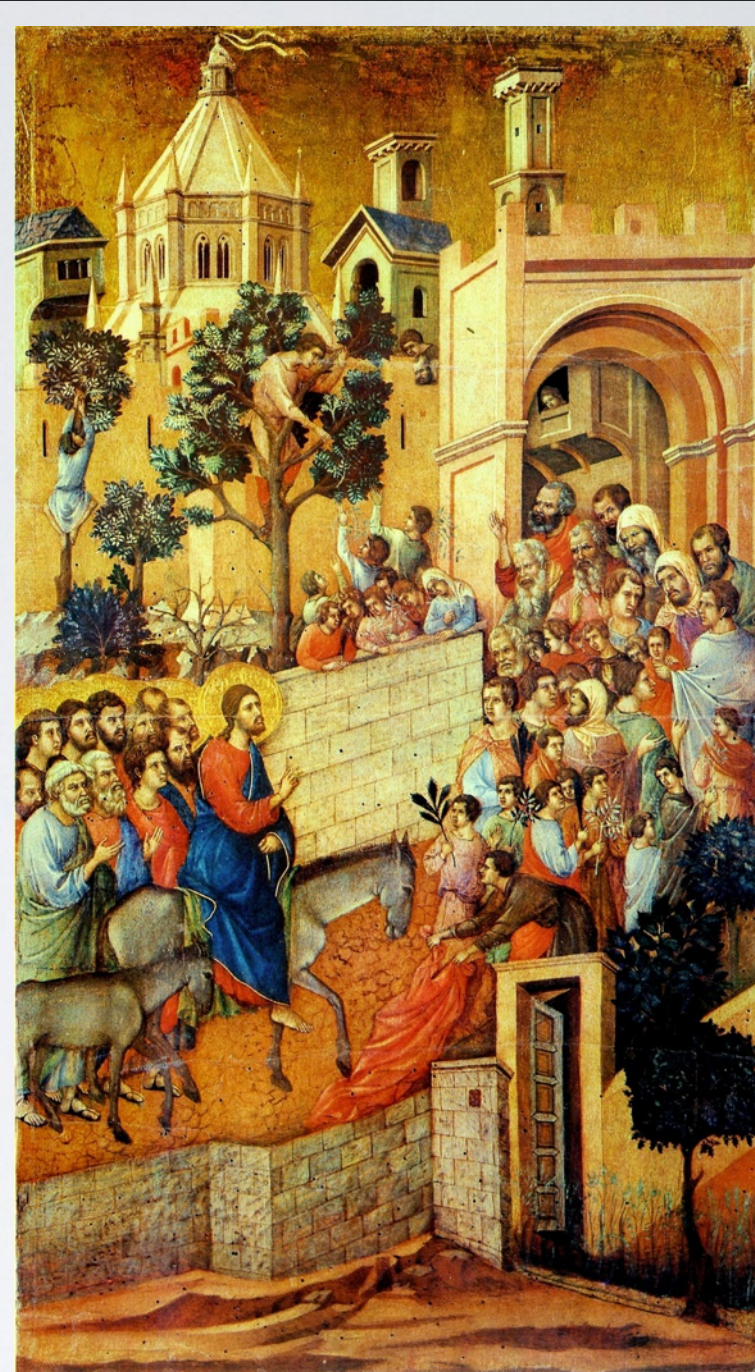
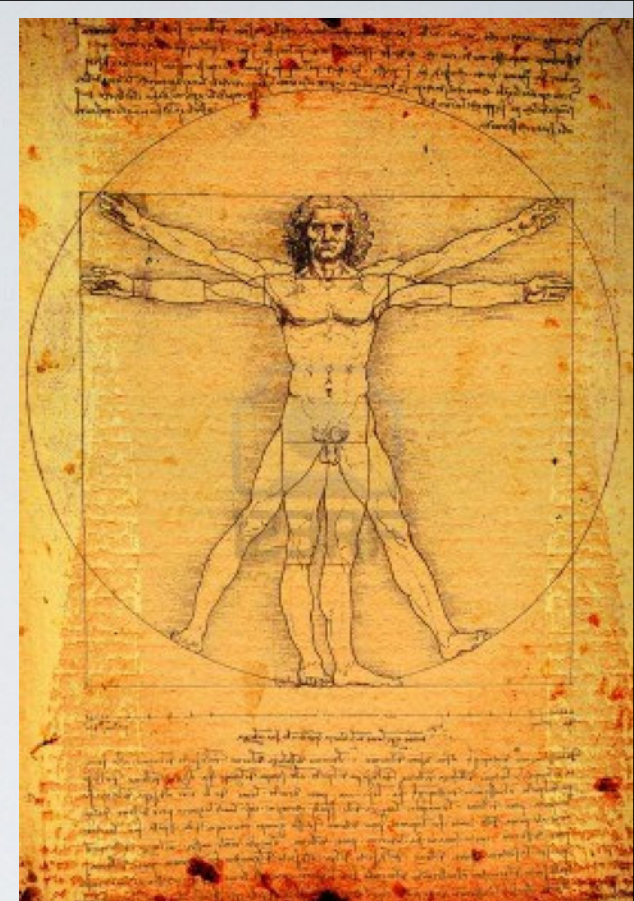


Diagram of Perspective Drawing Technique



Christ Entering Jerusalem, Duccio, c. 1305



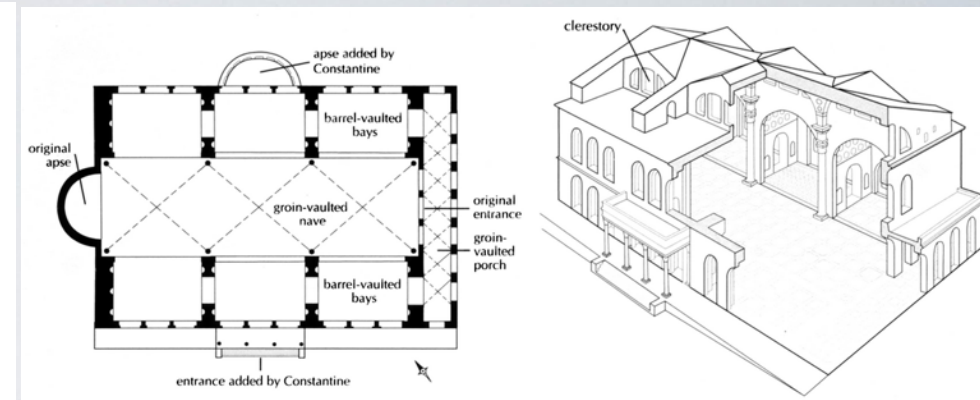
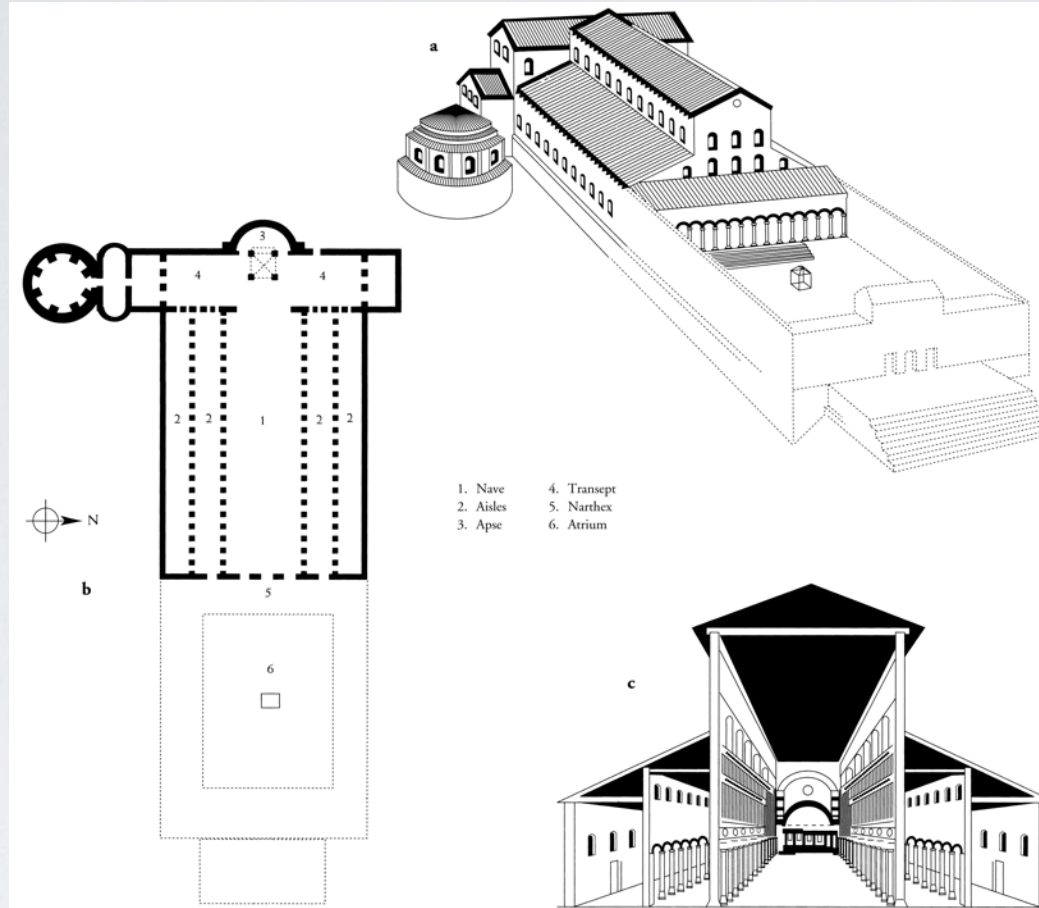
Vitruvian Man, by DaVinci

**Intellectual Transformation  
between the Middle Ages and  
the Renaissance**



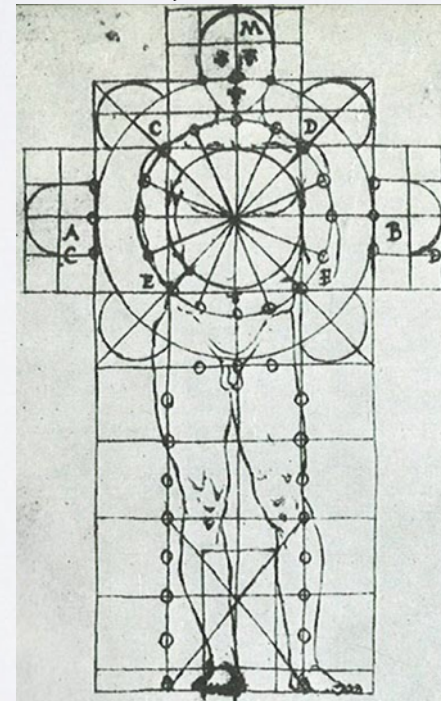
Duomo, Florence

# Building Type: Church



Basilica of Maxentius and Constantine, 312

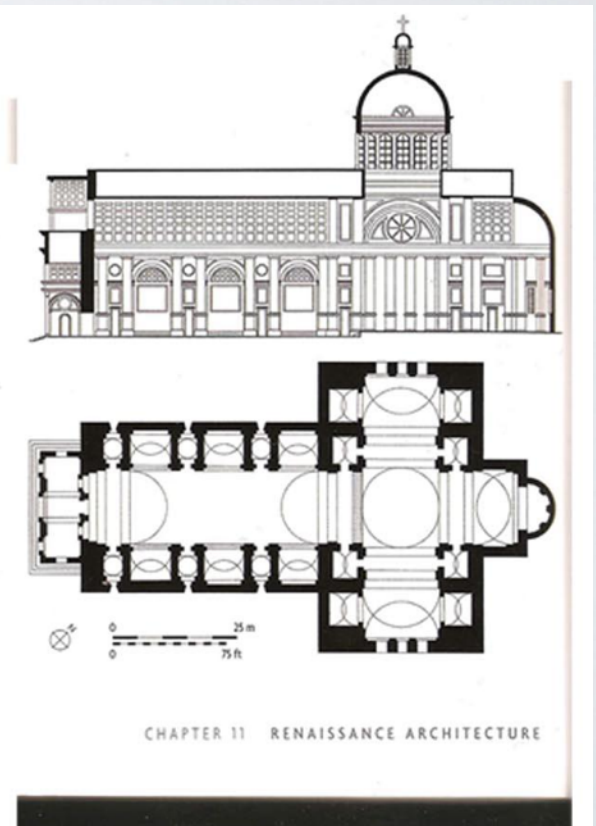
Old St. Peter's, Rome



Human Figure within plan of a church, Francisco di Giorgio



St. Andrea, Mantua

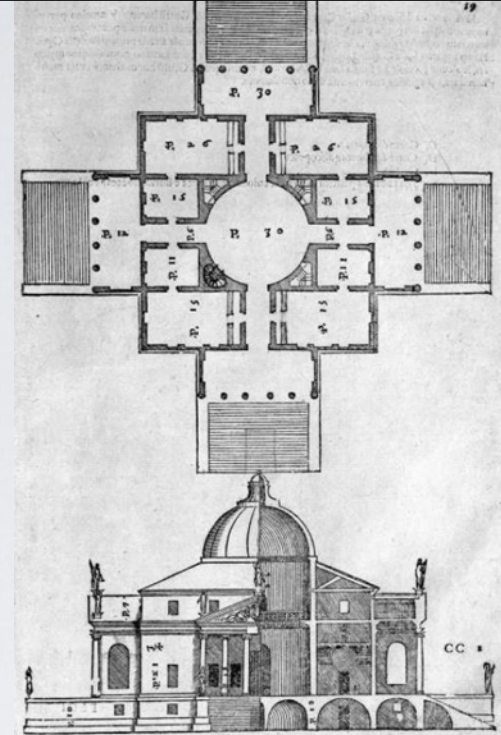
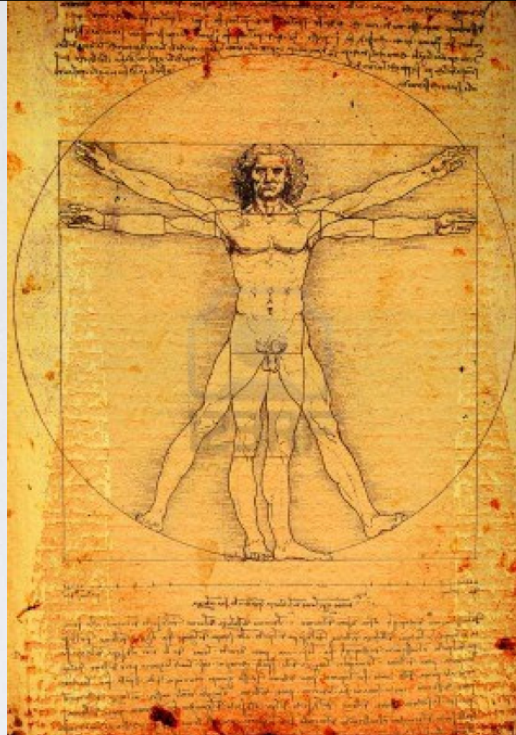




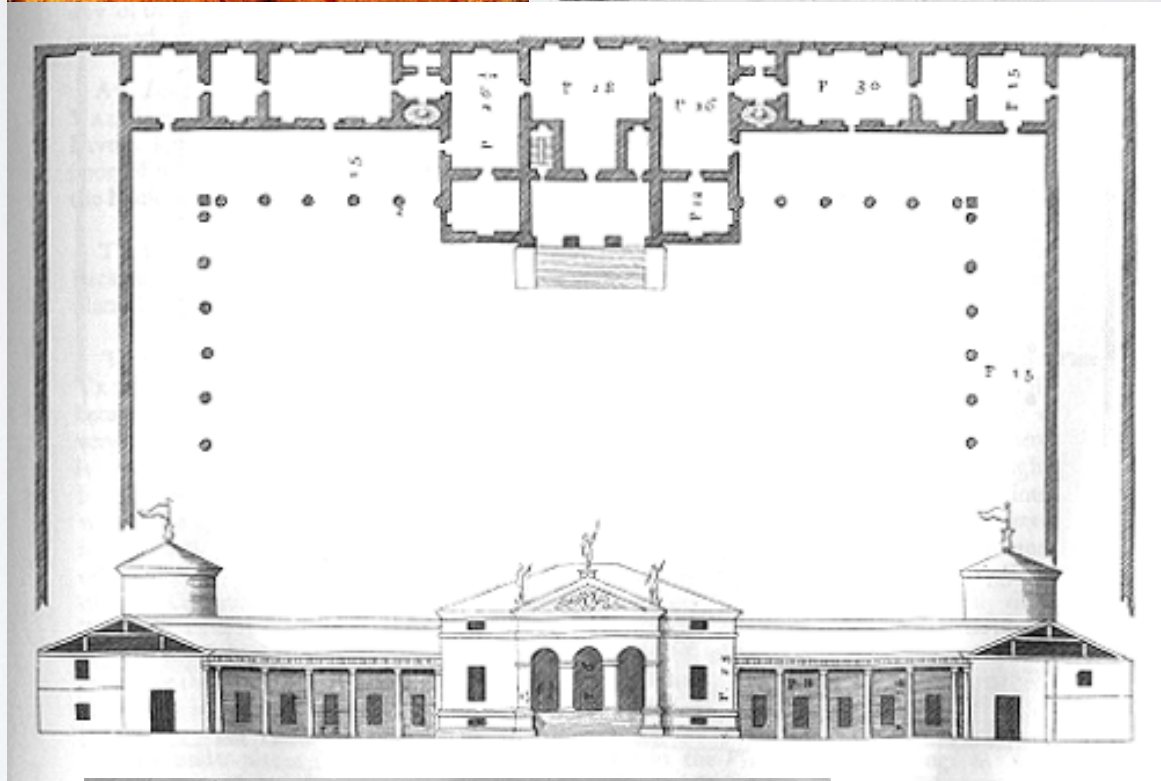
# Building Type: Villa



Villa Rotunda



Villa Rotunda



Villa Emo



Landscape of the Veneto, the hinterland of Venice



Model of Pliny's Villa

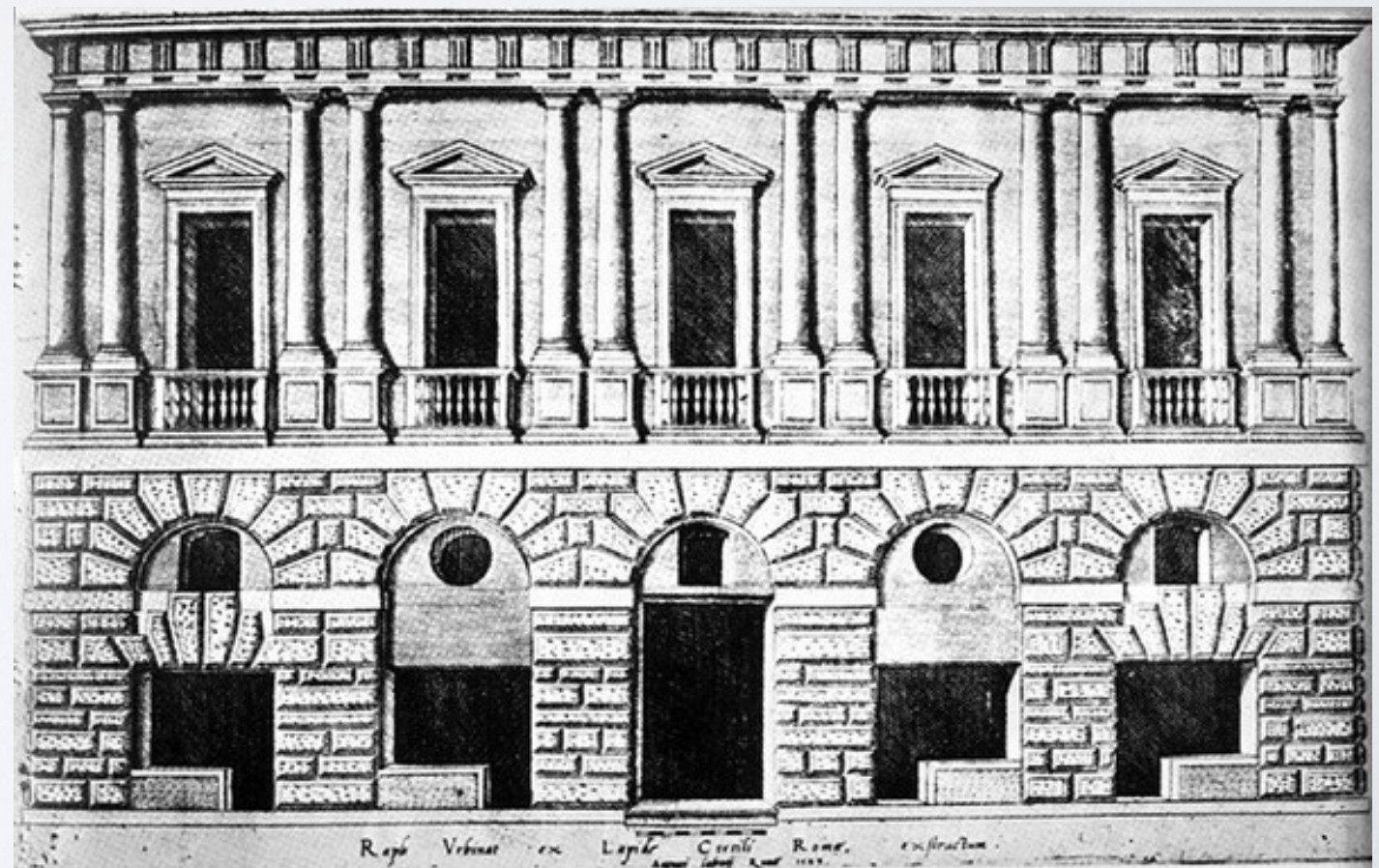
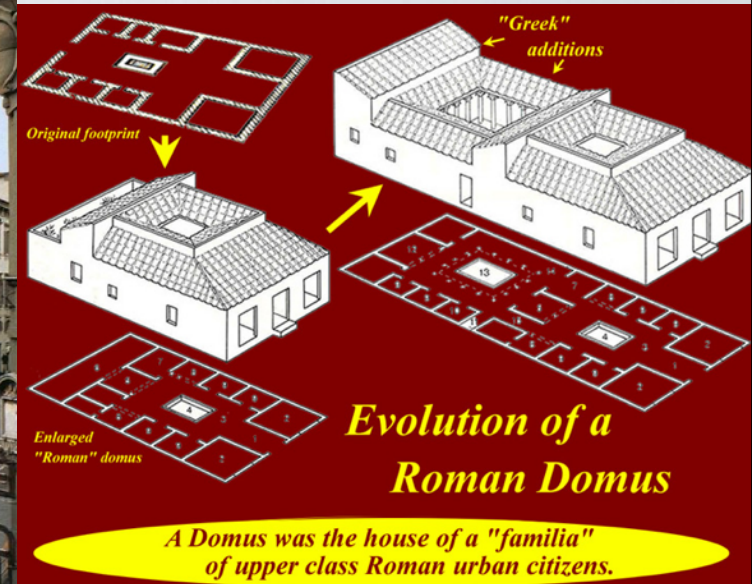




Medieval Tower dwellings of San Gimignano



# Building Type: Palazzo





## Study Questions:

**In all of these questions, apply ‘spear’ where appropriate. In addition, compare the images in this review and contemplate the ways that architectural ideas evolved during the Renaissance. Study with the goal of having a coherent essay narrative of the major themes and ideas we have covered in class.**

1. Can you explain the political and economic conditions that allowed the Renaissance to occur?
2. What role did Medieval centers of learning play in the Renaissance?
3. Who was Vitruvius, when did he live, and what is his significance?
4. What is the significance of Da Vinci’s “Vitruvian Man”?
5. Why did the Renaissance happen in Italy first, and not in another European country?
6. Can you trace and explain the development of the Renaissance Palazzo in Italy?
7. What is the structural and symbolic significance of the Florence Cathedral?
8. Can you name and draw the five ancient building types? Can you site them as precedents for the buildings we’ve studied?
9. What is a precedent? Can you identify precedents for the buildings we studied?
10. Can you ACCURATELY DRAW the five orders and identify the elements that constitute each order?
11. On what ancient building type is the Palazzo Medici based?
12. What is the Veneto? Why did the Palladian Villa develop so quickly in the Veneto?
13. What is the significance of the Palladian villa in relation to the ancient villa as described by Pliny?
14. Who was Pliny?
15. What is the symbolic significance of the Villa Capra (Villa Rotunda)? Can you write a formal analysis?
16. Can you write a formal analysis of the plan of a typical U-shaped Palladian Villa?
17. What is the significance of the Tempietto?
18. On what ancient building type is Bramante’s Tempietto based? Why is that significant?
19. Can you name, identify, and DRAW the several MOTIFS of classical architecture that we have studied thus far?
20. What role did Merchants play in the spread of the Renaissance?
21. Can you define “Appropriation” and “Associationism”? Can you name and explain examples of appropriation and association?
22. What is a “formal analysis” and can you write one of the buildings and sites we’ve studied?
23. Regarding the reading on the Renaissance villa, what is the idea of “sacred agriculture?” Why is this idea significant to the context of Palladio’s villas in the Veneto?
24. Who was Alberti? Why is he important? What did he design? What did he write?
25. Can you write a concise narrative that explains the transition from Ancient Rome to the Middle Ages to the Renaissance? If you can write such a narrative, it will no doubt include some or all of the acronym “SPEAR”. Think about it.
26. Can you name the five characteristics of Renaissance architecture?
27. Have you read Chapter 12 of your text book?
28. What are sumptuary laws? What is the significance of the Renaissance Palazzo in relation to sumptuary laws?

**These are only some of the questions that you should consider as you study. Read your textbook carefully, as well as your class notes, in anticipation of other questions that will help you construct a narrative of the content we have covered.**