









cincinnati art museum

Homeschool Medieval and Renaissance Worksheet

Before you start exploring the galleries here are a few Art Museum Guidelines and Manners:

-  Please stay at least three feet away from the art, cases, or wall labels even when gesturing, as the oils on our hands cause damage.
-  Remind your group to only walk while in the museum.
-  We encourage discussion in the galleries, but please use your inside voices to be respectful of other museum visitors.
-  If your groups will be writing in the galleries, please only use pencils – no markers or pens allowed. We also ask that you do not use the gallery walls or cases as writing surfaces.
-  We ask that there is no eating, drinking, or chewing gum in the galleries.
-  All backpacks or large bags must be checked in the coat room, unless there are medical purposes for keeping the bag.
-  If you or anyone in your group has questions while in the galleries, there are friendly guards stationed throughout the museum. Say hello, and don't be afraid to ask for help.
-  Finally, please be sure to enjoy your time here at the museum!

Now that you have your parent's permission and your teacher's approval to visit the museum, find out about the art displayed or created there. Discuss what you learn with your teacher.



Explore our collection before you visit! If you find a work of art you like, try to find it in the museum during your visit. <https://www.cincinnatiartmuseum.org/art/explore-the-collection/>



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WELCOME TO THE CINCINNATI ART MUSEUM!

Located in scenic Eden Park, the Cincinnati Art Museum features a diverse, encyclopedic art collection of more than 67,000 works spanning 6,000 years. In addition to displaying its own broad collection, the museum also hosts several national and international traveling exhibitions each year. Visitors can enjoy the exhibitions or participate in the museum's wide range of art-related programs, activities and special events. It's a wonderful place to learn and grow. Thanks for visiting!

Complete this fun, optional fill in the blank to learn more about your museum!

1. In May _____, a permanent art museum building was completed in Eden Park and was heralded worldwide as "The Art Palace of the West."
2. The Cincinnati Art Museum has _____ floors.
3. The third floor of the CAM features (this kind) _____ art.
4. On May 17, 2003, the museum eliminated its _____ fee forever, made possible by The Lois and Richard Rosenthal Foundation.
5. Mary R. Schiff Library and Archives overlooks downtown Cincinnati, and has an extensive collection of over 100,000 items covering six thousand years of _____ and _____.
6. By the turn of the twenty-first century, the museum's collection numbered over _____ objects and, today, is the largest in the state of Ohio.
7. In 1881, the _____ was incorporated to create an art museum in Cincinnati.
8. The _____ Wing in the CAM features art that is associated with the community here in Cincinnati.
9. In 2006, the museum celebrated its _____th anniversary.
10. The current theme of the Rosenthal Education Center, located on the first floor adjacent to Gallery 101, is _____.

Medieval European Art

The Medieval period in Europe, also known as the *Middle Ages* or *Dark Ages*, started around 476 AD, after the fall of the Roman Empire, and lasted until the early 1400s. It was a time marked by war and sickness that caused many people to keep to themselves and their family, eating, praying, and living in a very personal, closed-off way. This way of life is reflected in the art, which often featured Christian imagery in the form of personal devotional objects that were small enough for people to keep in their home or carry with them.

Some of the most important works of art from the Medieval period in Europe are the illuminated manuscripts created by Christian monks. These images were created to illustrate the Bible, for the many people who could not read at the time. Each image and every word was painted by hand because the printing press, which can create many books at one time, was not invented until 1440 by Johannes Gutenberg. Each book was made specifically for the people who purchased them. Therefore, these Bibles were highly personalized objects.



Unidentified Artist (French)
Miniature Excised from Bible Historale: Raising of Lazarus
c. 1370
Ink, tempera, and gold on parchment
Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. Strauss
1960.2

Make your own Illuminated Manuscript

If you were to create your own illuminated manuscript, what would it look like? What story would you tell with your drawings and paintings? Create your own illuminated manuscript by using scratch paper or a sketchbook, writing a short story, and illustrating it! To get some ideas, visit Gallery 201 in the Cincinnati Art Museum and write or sketch your ideas below.

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Renaissance Art

Many works of Renaissance art depicted religious images, including subjects such as the Virgin Mary, or Madonna. Many of these paintings were displayed in churches for large groups of people to observe and worship at one time during a service at the church.



Unidentified Artist (Italian)
Madonna Enthroned, Crucifixion,
and St. Christopher
14th century
Tempera on wood
Gift of Mrs. Daniel H. Holmes
1923.773



Andrea di Niccolo di Giacomo
(Italian, b. c. 1440, d. c. 1514), painter
Madonna and Child with
St. Catherine & St. Jerome
1504
Tempera on panel
Gift of Van Antwerp Lea
1920.75



Francesco Botticini
(Italian, b.1446, d.1497), painter
Madonna and Child with a Breviary
Post 1475
Oil & tempera on canvas transferred
from wood
Gift of Harry S. & Eva Belle Leyman
1948.201

Find 3 different works that depict religious images in the Cincinnati Art Museum:

1.

2.

3.

In addition to sacred images, many of these works portrayed domestic themes such as marriage, birth and the everyday life of the family.

Find a work of art in the museum that portrays one of these themes. Can you find more than one?

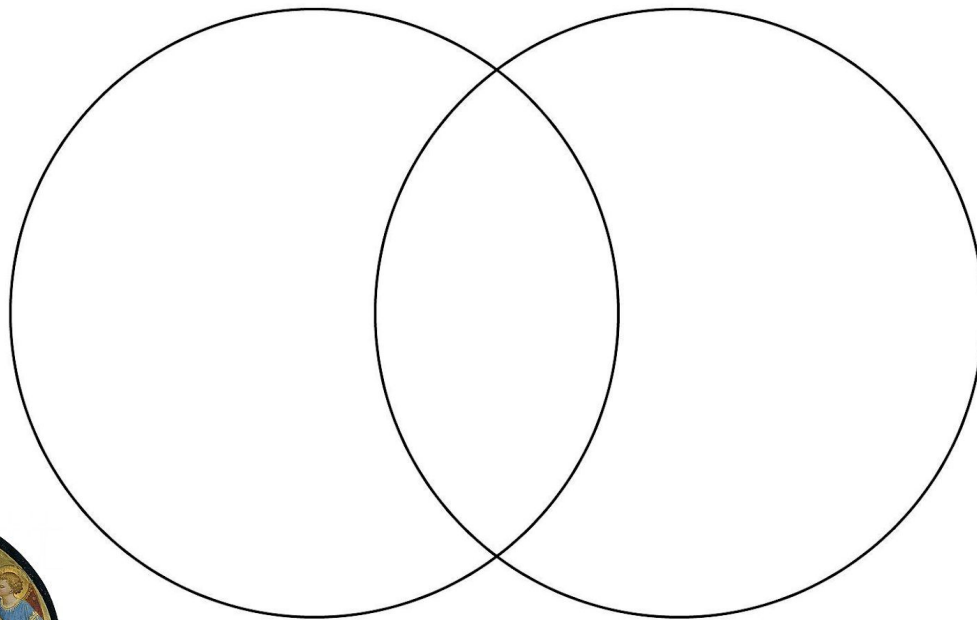
1.

2.

The Italian Renaissance

The Italian Renaissance began after a period in European history called the *Middle Ages* because of the disease and ignorance that plagued the continent and the lack of a strong central government in any kingdom. Once Europe emerged from the Middle Ages, there was a flourishing of the arts. That is why this period is called the *Renaissance*, which means “rebirth” in French.

Fra Angelico, one of the main painters of the Italian Renaissance, created art during the early Renaissance. His paintings highlight what separated the Renaissance from the Middle Ages: the ability to create depth in a painting by using light and shadow. Some of Fra Angelico’s most popular works of art are his private devotional works.



Fra Angelico (Florentine, b. c. 1395, d. 1455), painter
The Madonna of Humility
c. 1430
Tempera on panel
Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection, on deposit at
the Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya (MNAC)

Compare and Contrast

Fra Angelico was such a popular artist during this time that he gained many followers wanting to copy his technique. Here is one of Fra Angelico’s private devotional works next to one of his followers’ paintings. List their similarities and differences using the Venn Diagram above.



Follower of Fra Angelico (Italian), painter
Madonna and Child
c. 1450s
Tempera and gold leaf on panel
Fanny Bryce Lehmer Fund
1966.267

The Northern Renaissance

Before the year 1500, the new Renaissance ways of thought and creating had not traveled outside Italy, but by the late 1400s, Renaissance ideas began to travel throughout Europe and artists from other countries learned new ways of painting from the Italian masters.

Albrecht Dürer was one of the most prominent artists in the Northern Renaissance, known for his very realistic detailed paintings and prints. It is important to consider that at different times in Dürer's life, he was utilizing different styles and techniques, though his prints are the most well known.

Round up the Horsemen

In this woodblock print to the right, Dürer is depicting the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse. Can you find them in the work of art? Circle each of the horsemen and answer the questions at the bottom of the page.



Albrecht Dürer (German, b.1471, d.1528), printmaker
The Four Horsemen, 1498
woodcut
Gift of Herbert Greer French
1940.200

After circling the horsemen, can you name them? Use context clues by observing their appearance and ask an adult for help if needed.

1.	2.
3.	4.

The Spanish Renaissance

The Spanish Renaissance, refers to a movement emerging from the Italian Renaissance during the 14th century, that spread to Spain during the 15th and 16th centuries.

El Greco was a painter during the Spanish Renaissance known for his elongated, distorted, and exaggerated figures painted in the Mannerist style. Mannerist works are viewed as an extension of Renaissance styles, featuring graceful but elongated limbs, small heads, and stylized facial features. The deep, linear perspective space of Mannerist painting is flattened and obscured so that the figures appear as a decorative arrangement of forms in front of a flat background.



El Greco (Greek, b. 1541, d. 1614), painter
Christ on the Cross with a View of Toledo
c. 1610-1614
Oil on canvas
John J.

Find this painting in Gallery 206. Look closely at the painting, then, circle the parts of the painting that display the Mannerist technique described above. Write down any thoughts you have below.

Emery Fund

1932.5

Take a trip

El Greco's name actually means "The Greek" in Spanish. He was originally from the Greek island of Crete and moved to Spain as Renaissance ideas spread through Europe. To get an idea of El Greco's journey, circle both Spain and the island of Crete, then draw the route you would take to travel between the two locations. How you would travel to get from one place to another?



Welcome Fill-in-the-blank Answer Key:

1. 1886
2. 3
3. contemporary
4. general admission
5. art - art history
6. 60,000
7. Cincinnati Museum Association
8. Cincinnati
9. 125
10. Please visit the REC to answer this question.