

AP Art History Summer Assignment Part 1: A, B, & C

Complete the following fill in the blank questions using Khan Academy. (If you have trouble finding any of these titles on Khan Academy under Art History, just type the title in the search bar)

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ap-art-history>

Introduction to Art History

A. “Common Questions about Dates” –

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ap-art-history/introduction-ap-arthistory/a/common-questions-about-dates>

1. The Gregorian Calendar, which we use today, was instituted by _____ in the year _____.
2. B.C. stands for _____ and A.D. (Anno Domini) is Latin for “_____”. A system developed by the monk, Dionysius Exiguus, in the year _____. These are acceptable ways of referencing dates, but a more global reference, B.C.E. and C. E. (“before common era and common era”) have no religious reference are used in textbooks today.
3. According to these systems, we count time _____ Before The Common Era (B.C.E.) and _____ in the Common Era (C.E.)
4. What does “circa” mean and what is the abbreviation?

5. Explain how centuries work: _____

B. “A Brief History of Western Culture” – (sometimes we will use Art History under the Humanities section)

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/art-history-basics/beginners-art-history/a/a-brief-history-of-western-culture>

3. **Prehistoric**, is the time before written history which is before _____ BCE
4. **Ancient**, circa _____ to _____ BCE and includes the Near East, Ancient Egypt, _____, _____, and

_____ . (Everything that comes after the invention of writing and before the Fall of Rome.

5. This time in Ancient Greece is considered the Birth of Western philosophy, mathematics, _____, science, and _____.

6. Remember there obviously is an overlap of cultures. Jesus Christ and his followers were _____, living in (today's) _____, which, at the time, was a part of the _____.

7. **Middle Ages**, circa _____ BCE to _____ CE. The Roman Emperor, _____ established Constantinople (present day _____) as the new capital in the East in _____ CE. This was the Byzantine Empire, and the _____ Church dominated in both the East and the West.

8. Shortly after the Prophet _____ died in 632 CE, Islam grew to be a powerful culture. One of the great Islamic Center of science and technology was in _____, Spain.

9. Who described the Middle Ages as the "Dark Ages"? _____

10. Why?

11. Why did the Renaissance historians call it the "Middle Ages"?

12. The Middle Ages are broken down into the following periods:

Early Christian, _____, _____, _____, and Gothic.

13. **Renaissance**, circa _____ CE to _____ CE. This period is defined as a rebirth of INTEREST in _____ and _____ culture. Major concepts and attributes: Humanism; Economic prosperity on the rise; Printing press – 15th century; Martin Luther, 1517; Protestant Reformation – challenged _____; asserted authority of _____ conscience.

14. Scientific Revolution – observation replaced _____ doctrine as a source of understanding.
15. Early Modern, circa _____ to _____ CE
Time of Scientific, political, and economic revolutions. Baroque (regional) styles of the 17th century.
16. Conflict between _____ and Protestants. Monarchies and colonization – European powers divided and exploited the world’s people and natural resources for their own benefit.
17. Enlightenment, circa _____. Interest in the individual; asserted our ability to reason for _____.
18. In art, Rococo and _____ styles.
19. American and _____ Revolutions. Middle (and working)
20. emerged and campaigned to gain political power, challenging the control of
21. _____ and _____. Reform movements abounded.
22. **Modern**, circa, after _____. _____ dominated economic system.
23. 1900’s were the most violent times. Examples:

C. “How to do visual (formal) analysis in art history”

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/art-history-basics/tools-understanding-art/v/visual-analysis>

1. What aren’t Beth and Steven going to talk about?
2. Instead what are they going to talk about?
3. How does scale affect how we interact with an image?

4. How does the artist create intimacy using form in the painting of Madonna and the Christ Child?
5. How does the artist create a sense of three-dimensional space on a flat surface?
6. What is atmospheric perspective?
7. What is linear perspective?
8. What do atmospheric and linear perspective do for the painting?
9. What are the 3 types of forms they discuss? Give an example for each type.
10. Form is often defined by _____. In fact, _____ are used to demarcate and _____.
11. How does color play a part in the painting? How is color a function of light and shadow?
12. What does tone refer to?
13. Where do we see a variety of textures in the painting?
14. How are materials related to texture?