

# [Art and architecture essay](https://assignbuster.com/art-architecture-essay/)

[Experience](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/experience/), [Peace](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/experience/peace/)

Duccios’ Meast was a combination of many paintings that was put at the top of the cathedral church. The painting has several artistic and political implications.
In the first place, peace is an aspect in politics. Politics usually seek to bring peace among the people in the earth. The paintings by Duccio have a writing that described the importance of peace among the people. Since the paintings and the words were at a place where everyone could see, then it means that the artwork worked to preach peace among people, which is a political aspect.
Leadership is part of politics. The work of art emphasizes the importance of leaders in the society. One of the paintings is Jesus and His mother (Virgin Mary). Since Jesus was a leader, the art work emphasizes the importance of people who can lead others. The citizens should respect such people. When the art work was being put on the top of Cathedral church, all the people were required to come and witness. People were required to leave their jobs during that time and witness the event. This has a political implication since it shows how politicians/ leaders are influential. They can influence the actions of the people in the society.
Duccios’ Meast also had artistic implications. Meast represented a style that combines a new style and an old style that existed before the emergence of the new style. It therefore acted as a transition style. The old style was called Italio- Byzantine while the new style that had emerges was called Cimabue and Giotto. Meast is therefore important in the works of art in that it shows a transition between two styles in the history of work of art. It therefore works to remind people of the two styles that existed in the work of art.

## Reference

Teuffel, C. G. (2004). From Duccio's Maestà to Raphael's transfiguration: Italian altarpieces and their settings. London: Pindar.