

# Final exam preparation

[Art & Culture](#), [Artists](#)



Final Exam Preparations Insert Insert Discuss the significance of materiality in early medieval art. The importance that materiality brought resulted in the classification of the medieval art of significant periods and styles. Within the ranking, art historians faced some difficulties. In the later stages of materiality, there was a general acceptance of the schemes that contributed most in the later phases of the early Christian art. Migration Art among other arts that were present during those periods in Europe came as a result of materiality (Low, 2012).

Materiality contributed a lot to the production of diverse media and work. Large numbers of the sculpture, illuminated manuscripts, stained glasses, metalwork, and mosaics was the work that was produced from the remains bigger number. These were ranked to have higher survival rate compared to the other media that was available such as fresco wall paintings and other textiles. Despite the materiality being mixed with a culture that was full of barbaric artists, it led to the growth of artistic heritage of the Roman Empire and the iconographic traditions of the early Christian church. It also resulted in the production of the remarkable legacy of artists (Low, 2012).

2) How was monasticism involved in the production of early medieval art and architecture?

Monastic influence contributed more in the production of this early medieval art and architecture in many ways. Monk and nuns had a duty of performing occasional practical services during the early days. They nursed the sick, assisted those that were poor gave advice to the leaders that do not believe in God and provided shelter. For the culture as a whole, monasticism offered the society a spiritual outlet and dealt with important consequences for the

medieval art. Encouragement of legacy, learning and kept the principals of the ancient journalism was the work that entitled to monks and nuns (Low, 2012).

A community that comprised of men and women was to be governed by the set of regulations that were formed by monks. During this period, Christianity was described as being the late antique art. The changing phase was undergone in the new Roman art during this time, and it later abandoned classical style and Greek realism. The leaving gave an impact, and it was done in favor of mystical and hieratic style. Monasticism was then regarded as the primary on the impartial art that came because of the eastern parts of the empire (Low, 2012).

3) Gregory the great famously characterized images as a book for the illiterate. In the context of the early medieval art, do you agree or disagree with him? Why?

I agree. Gregory was more educated, and he was known for his prolific writings when compared to his predecessors as pope. He was the founder of the present day's revision of the Roman worship, and he was the author of developments and contributions of the divine liturgy of the pre-sanctified gifts. Gregory was also regarded as the doctor of the church and being one of the Latin fathers. The writers that come up with the medieval art takes his life as being their role model because his varied ideas. The point that Gregory was magnificent at was diligence in Gods commandments. He had a broad knowledge, grammar, rhetoric literature and law. He was ranked the best all religious fields. In terms of writing Latin, he did it perfectly but he was unable to read or write in Greek (Low, 2012).

## References

Low, P. (2012). Innovation and Spiritual Value in Medieval Monastic Art: The Case of the Main Narthex Portal at Vezelay. *Journal of Medieval and Early Modern Studies*, 42(3), 657-698. doi: 10. 1215/10829636-1720616