

L2-2day2

Early Christian Art in the Age of Constantine

Art Discussed:

Old Saint Peter's 320 AD

Santa Costanza 337-351 AD

VOCAB:

Apse

Axial Plan

Basilica

Central Plan

Clerestory

Narthex

Nave

Transept

Triforium

Cubiculum

Looculi

Orant Figure

Synagogue

HW:

Activity Sheet

Old Saint Peter's, Rome

- Placed over the site where Saint Peter may have been buried in a pagan cemetery
- Roman basilica
- Axial plan

- Atrium, narthex, nave, transept, apse: each has a function
- Longitudinal orientation with entrance at one end leading directly to the apse, unlike Basilica of Constantine
- Roman arch over the altar
- Wall space has arches, transept, clerestory
- Timber Roof
- Lavish mosaics decorated interior
- Replaced in the 16th Century

Santa Costanza, Rome

- Centrally planned building
- Altar in center
- Aisles surround the altar and are barrel vaulted
- 12 column pairs and 12 clerestory windows symbolize the apostles
- May originally have been a baptistery
- Austere interior not original
- Mosaic subjects stress salvation
- Interlace patterns
- Wine harvest, wine, grapes, putti, dancing women
- Classical subjects incorporated into Christian context
- Mosaics adorn ceiling, in Roman period they were used on floors

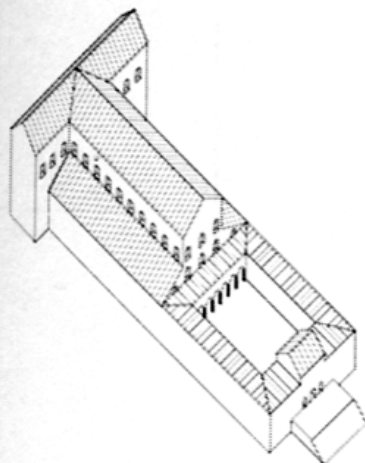
Name _____ Period _____ Date _____

Activity 2:2 Junius Bassus

Label the scenes in the Sarcophagus of Junius Bassus.

Activity 2:1 Medieval Architecture

Label the parts of Old Saint Peter's and Santa Costanza by drawing an arrow from the term to the object it describes on each diagram.



Transept

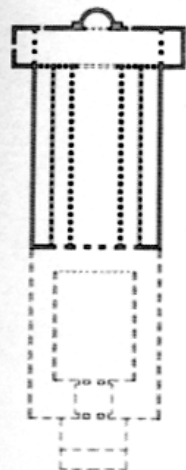
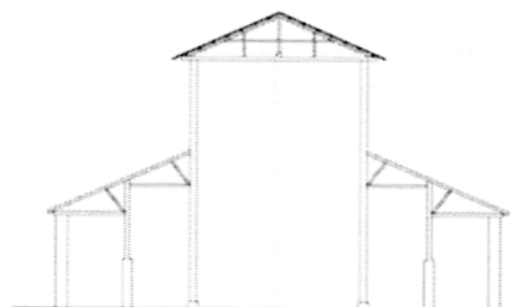
Clerestory

Triforium

Nave

Narthex

Atrium



Apse
Altar Area
Transept

Nave

Side aisles
Narthex

Atrium

