

# Kentucky Class Notes

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A-H 106 Jensen  
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Test 1

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## WEDNESDAY JANUARY 13, 2010

- **WHAT IS ART FOR?**
  - **TO INSPIRE RELIGIOUS DEVOTION**
    - **Master of St. Giles, *The Mass of St. Giles* (c. 1500)**
    - Sacred art located primarily in churches or cathedrals
    - Serves the religious community
      - ***St. Wolfgang Altar, 1475-1481***
        - **Retable altarpieces:** altarpieces with wings that fold/unfold for ceremonies and holidays
          - Frames more often cost more than the paintings themselves
    - The rise of the artist over the craftsman in approximately 1400
    - Medieval Art became more for decoration and religious ritual
    - Art moved from public viewings to private imagery and functions
      - People could worship in church, but also would have a private home altar
      - **Triptych:** foldable altarpieces for private devotions
        - They often included **annunciations**
          - Most often were depictions of the Angel of God announcing to the Virgin Mary about Christ's birth
          - **Ex. *The Annunciation, Joos van Cleve* (c.1525)**
    - Genres of paintings began to change due to the rise of the Protestants
    - Everything included in highly detailed paintings had a symbolic meaning
      - **Ex. *The Annunciation Triptych, Robert Campin, c. 1425***
        - The bench with lion figures represent a throne
        - Mary almost sitting on the bench represents the fact that she is the Queen of Heaven
        - "Flying baby" Christ on the left represents beginning of life/birth
        - Extinguished candle on the table represents death
        - The artist painted the painting's owners on the left panel