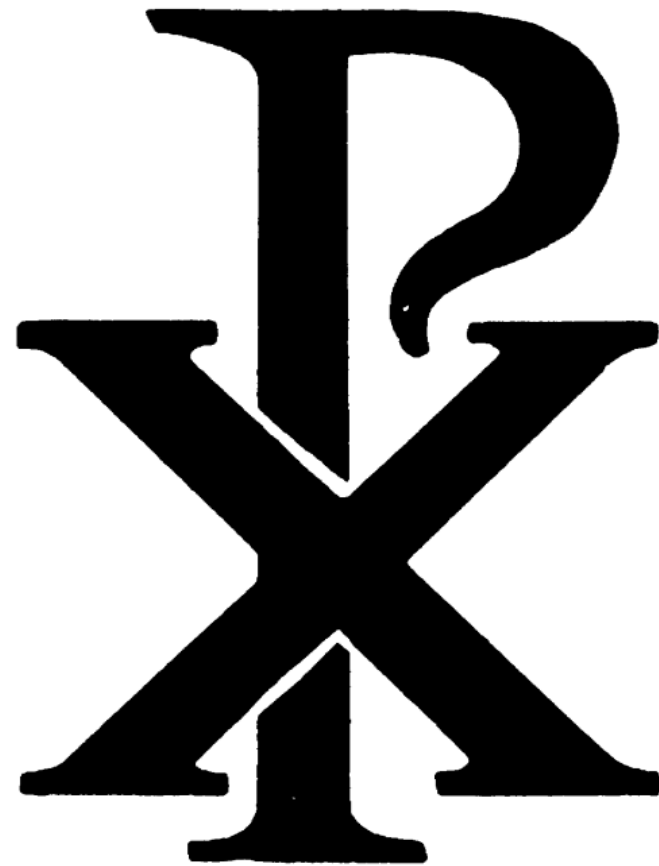


Jewish, Christian, and Islamic
Art: Origins and Ideas

Italy, Rome, *Constantine the Great*,
Capitoline Hill, 325-26 CE, marble



Constantine's *labarum* (standard) –
drawing from a silver medal



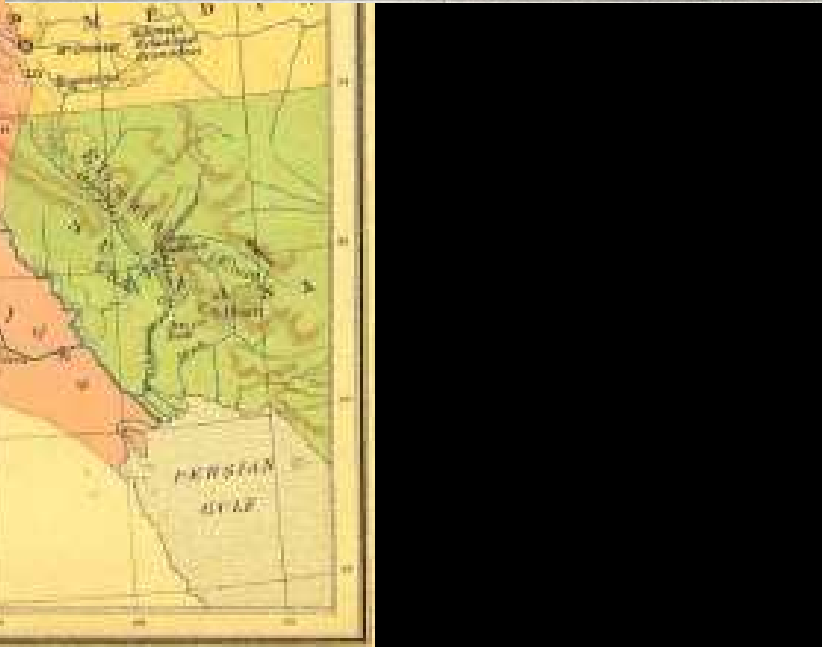
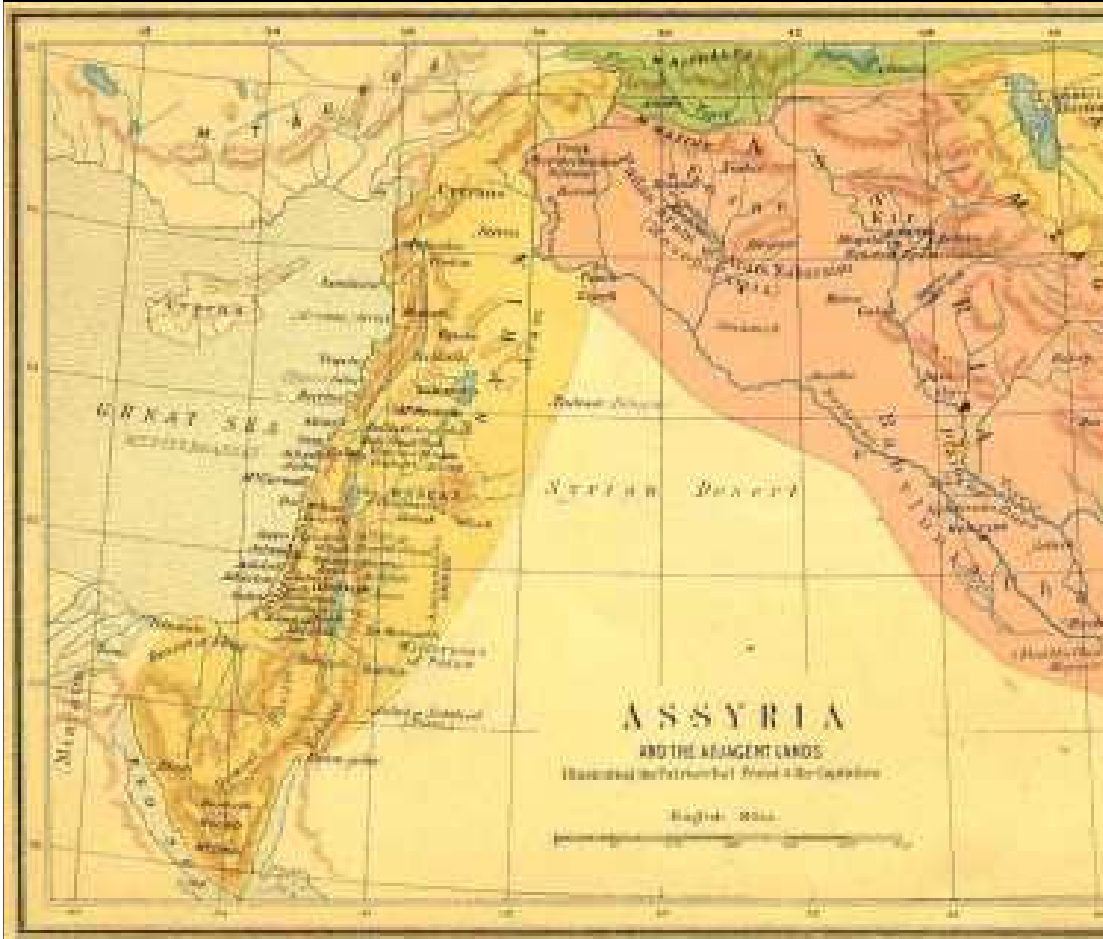
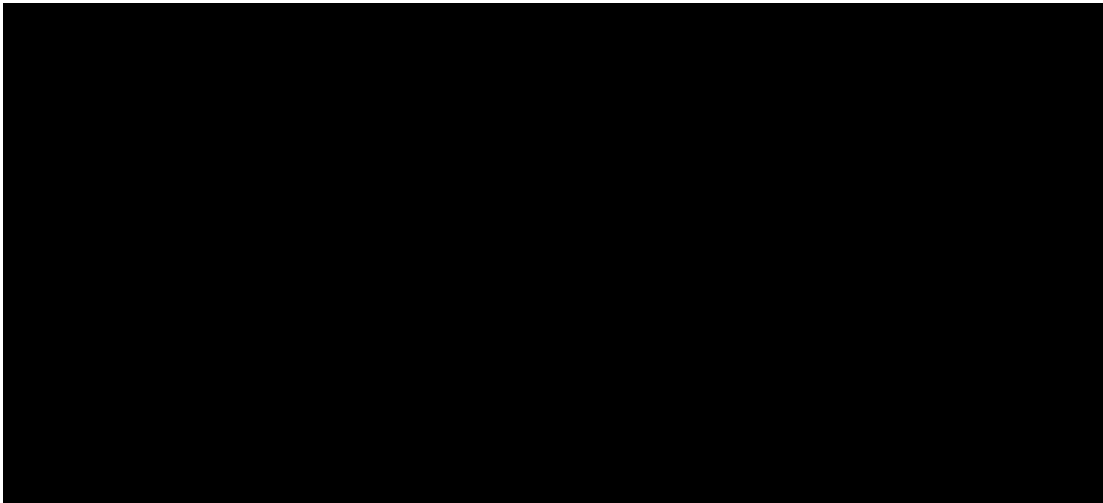
CHI RHO

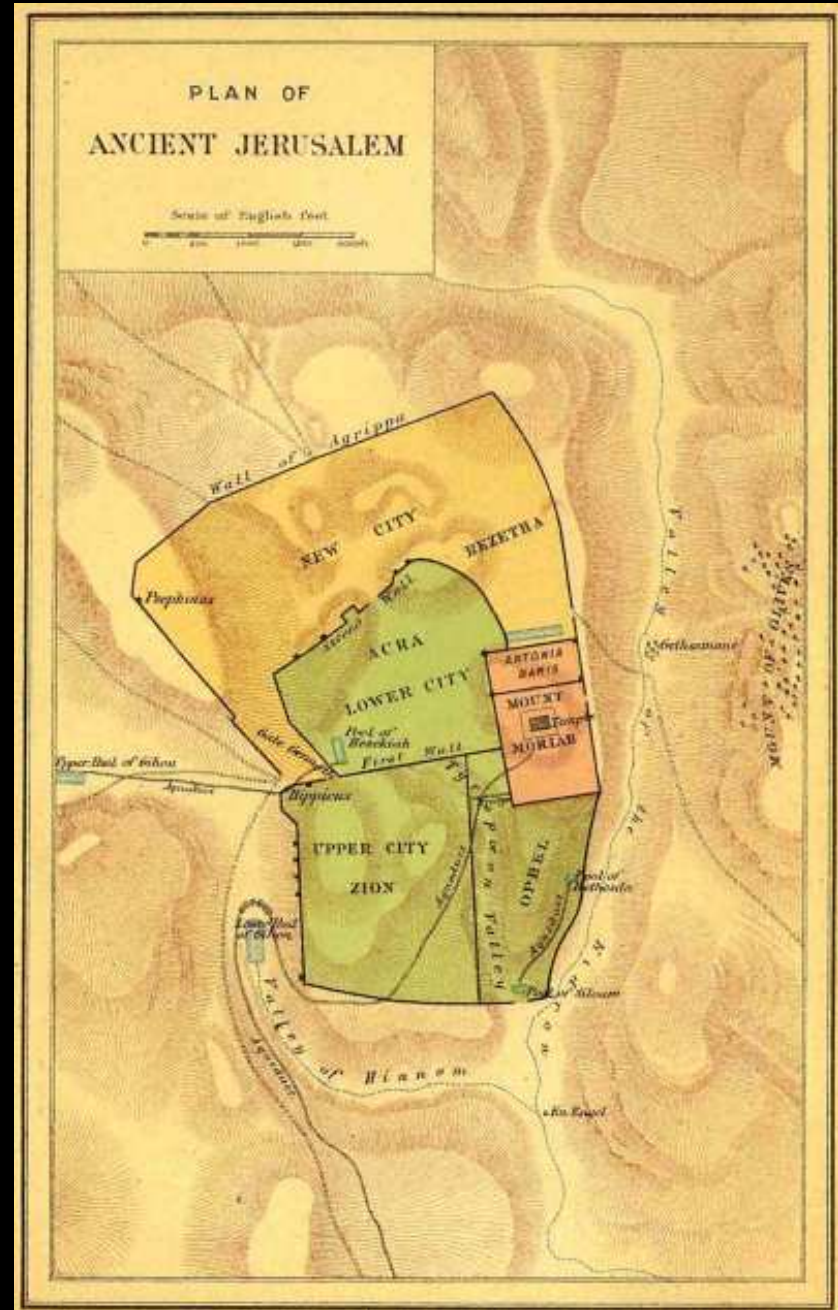
Key Ideas: Religions of the Book

- Monotheistic: one God created and rules the universe
(all develop within polytheistic societies)
- Word of God is revealed in writing: Hebrew Scriptures/Bible,
Christian Bible, Islamic Qur'an
- Build on beliefs and traditions of one another
- Religious art objects are used for teaching purposes and
incorporate elements from other cultures

Early Jewish Art

up to the 6th century CE





Rome, *Arch of Titus*, 81 CE,
marble over concrete core



Early Jewish Art



11-2: Interior of house-synagogue from Dura-Europos, 245 CE

Early Jewish Art

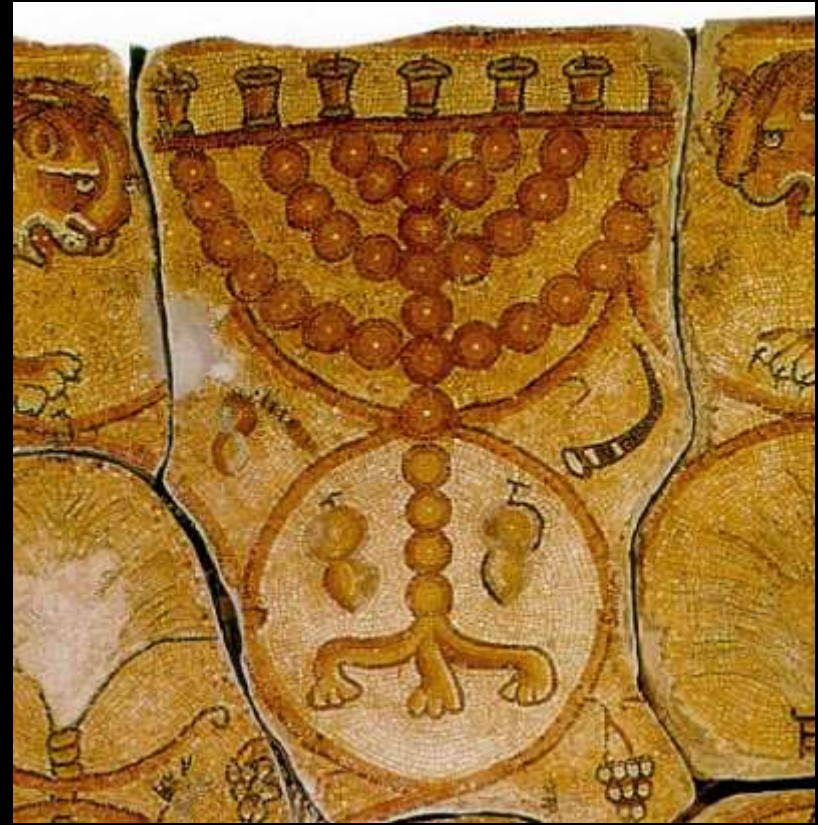
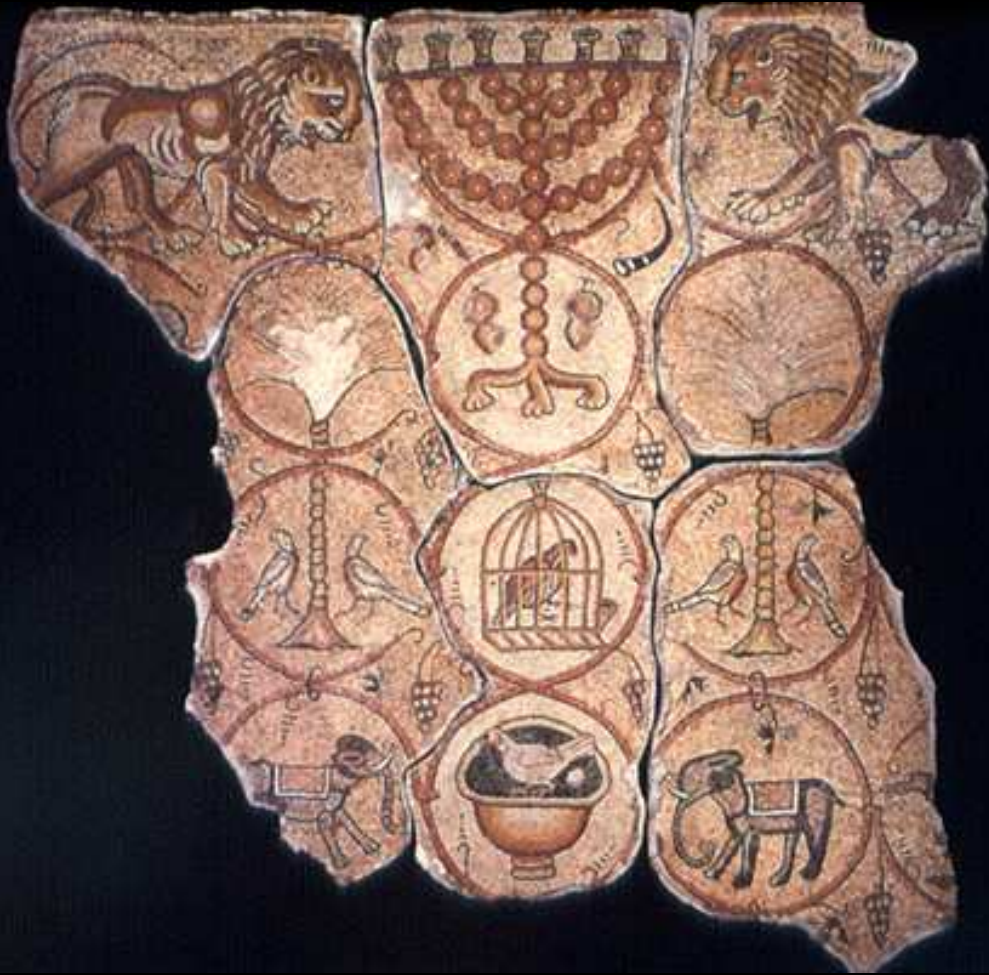
The Finding of the Baby Moses, in Dura-Europos house-synagogue



Rome, Villa Torlonia, *Menorahs and Ark of the Covenant*,
Jewish catacomb, 3rd century, wall painting



Maon, *Synagogue floor*,
c. 530 CE, mosaic



*Etrog (citron fruit) box,
20th c., silver, enamel,
98.136.18*



*Hanukkah lamp, 20th c., silver,
98.136.6a,b*



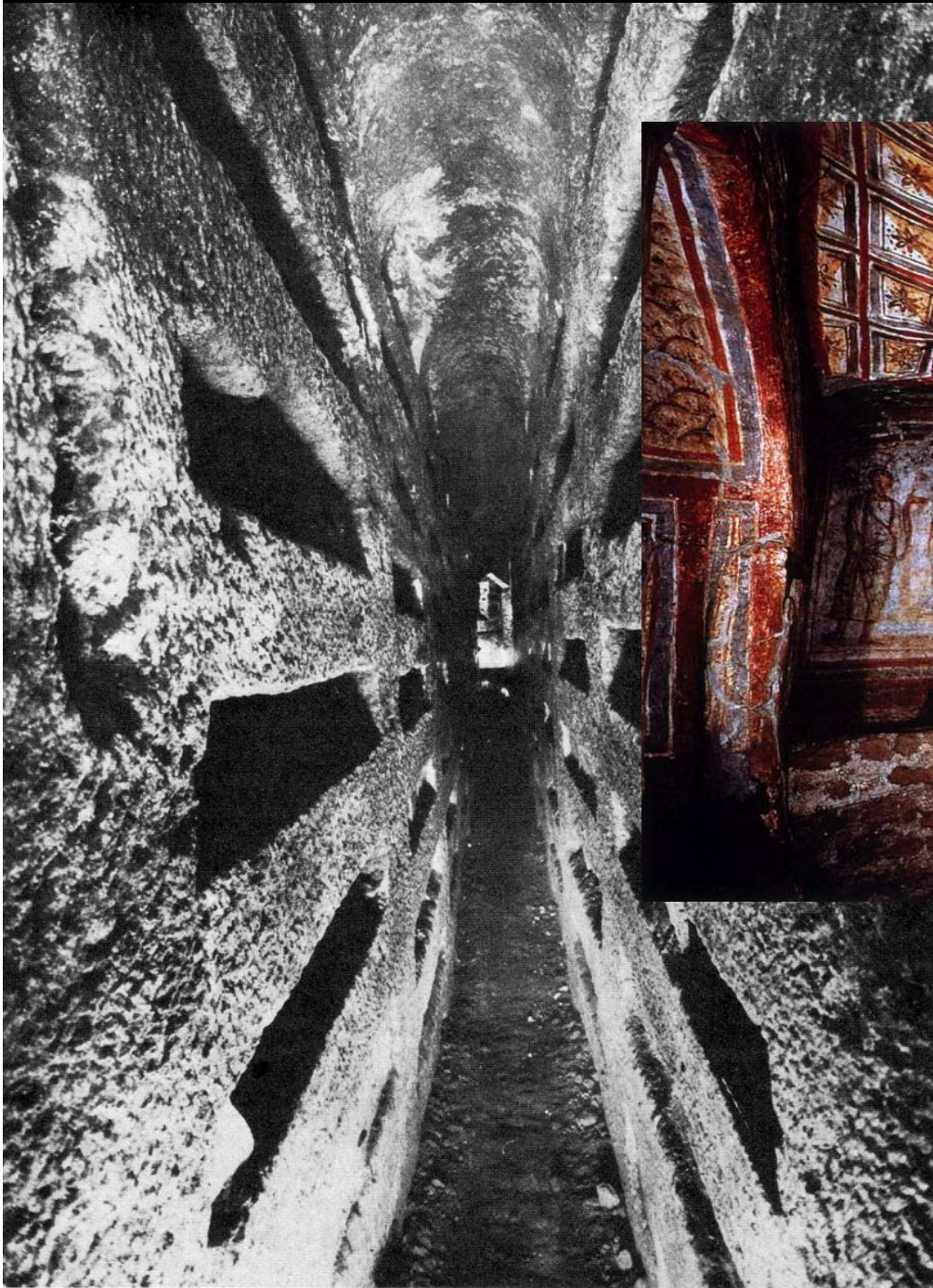
Early Christian and Byzantine Art

3rd c. – 15th c.

*Catacomb of Commodilla,
Rome, late 4th century CE*



Early Christian Art



Left, Catacombs of Callixtus, Rome, 3rd century CE. Top, Cubiculum of Leoni, Catacomb of Commodilla, Rome, Late 4th century.

*Catacomb of Commodilla, Rome,
late 4th century CE*



*Catacomb of St. Priscilla;
Rome, early 3rd century CE*



Early Christian Art



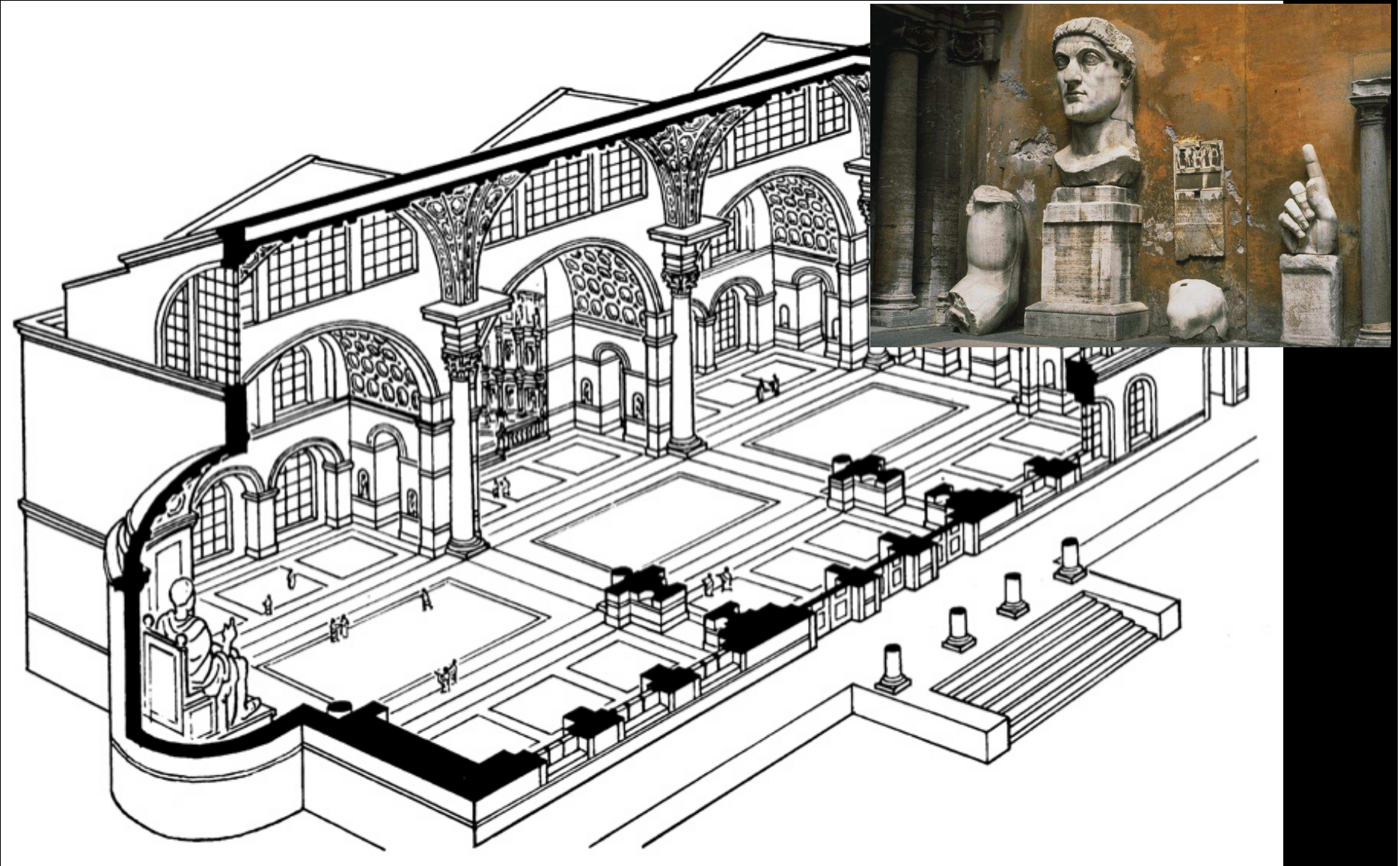
The Good Shepherd

In the earliest depictions of Christ, he is young and beardless, with NO markers of divinity.

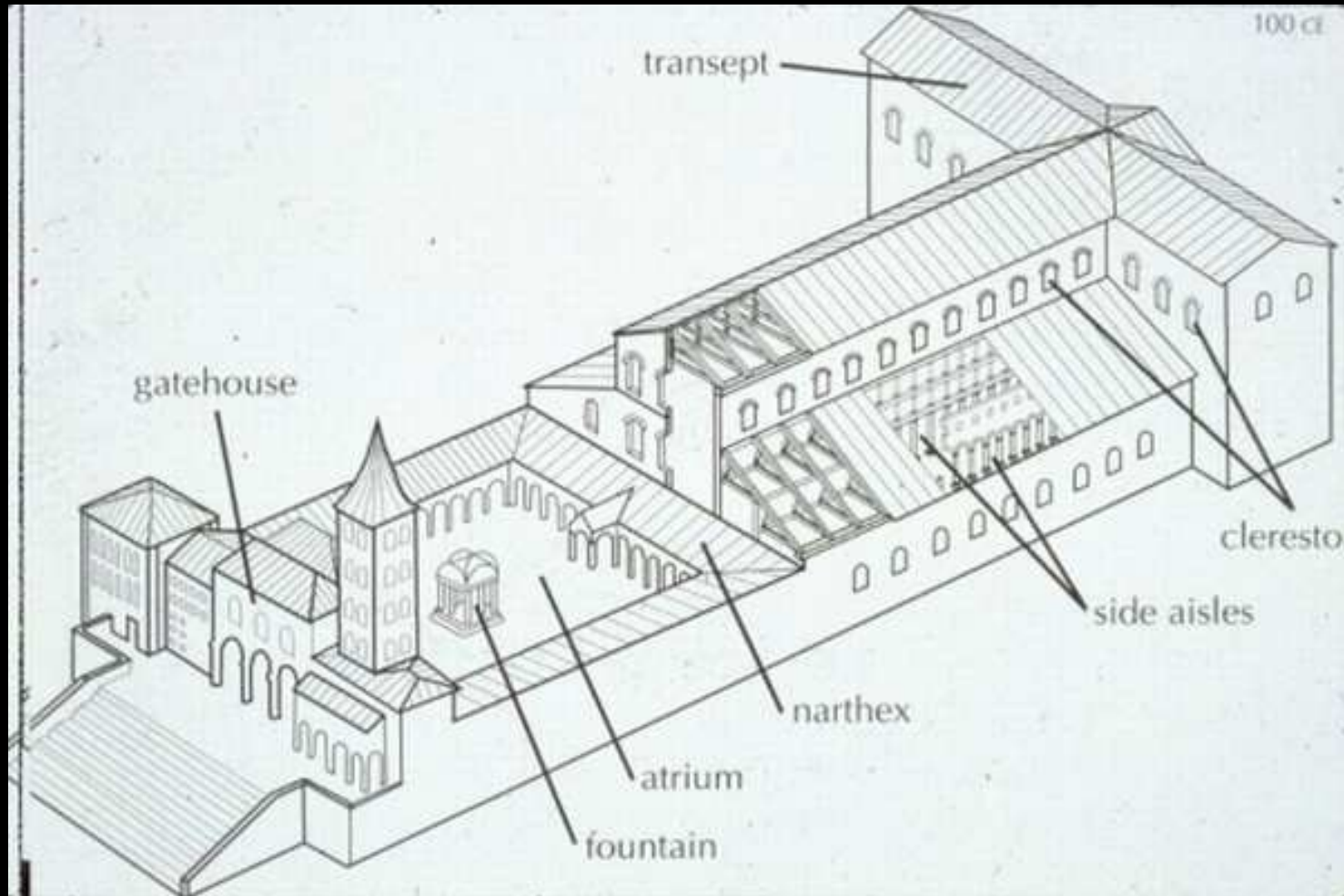


Roman Civic
Architecture: Basilica
Nova

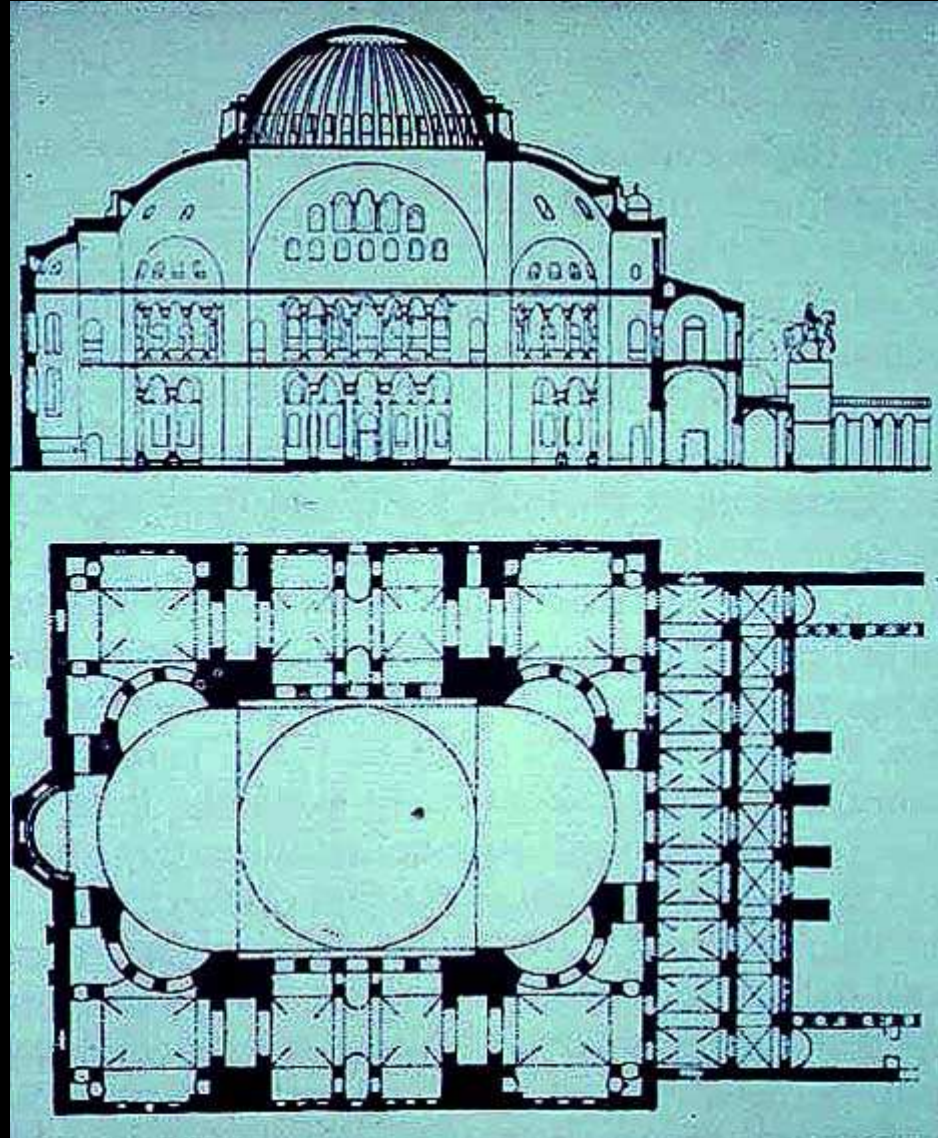
6-67: Basilica Nova, built by Constantine.
A basilica is an all-purpose administrative
building with nave, apse, and clerestory.



Rome, Reconstruction drawing of Old St. Peter's Basilica, c. 320-27

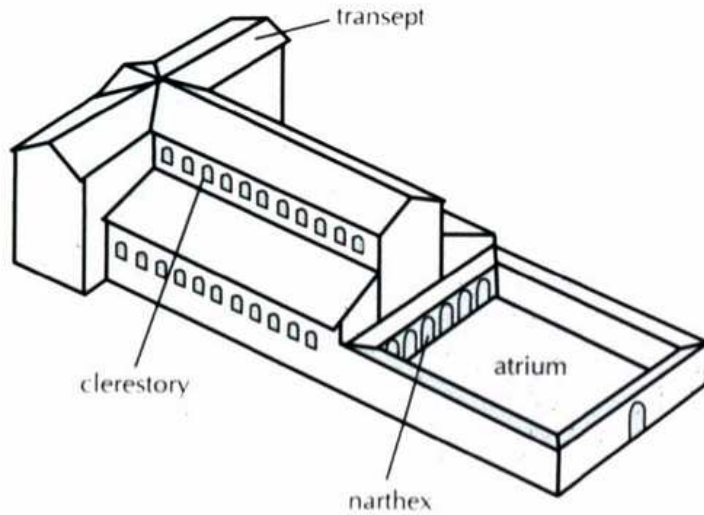


Central plan, Church of Hagia Sophia, 532-37

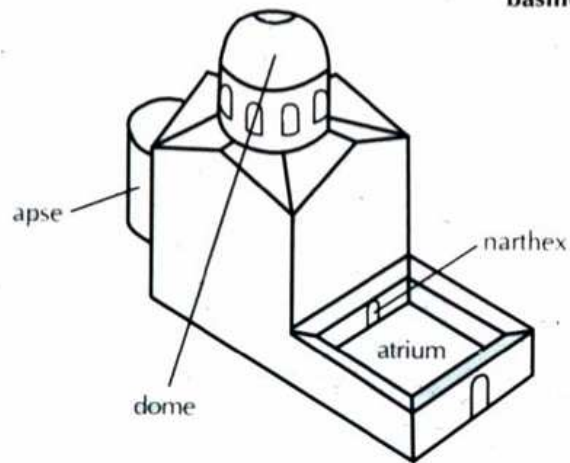
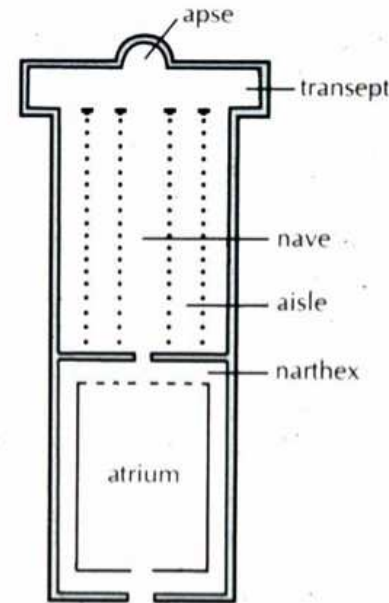


Early Christian Architecture

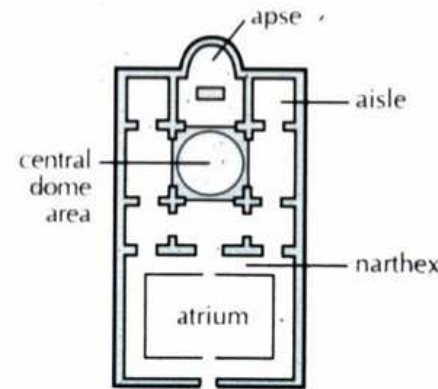
How is the Christian faith expressed in sacred architecture?



basilica-plan church



central-plan church

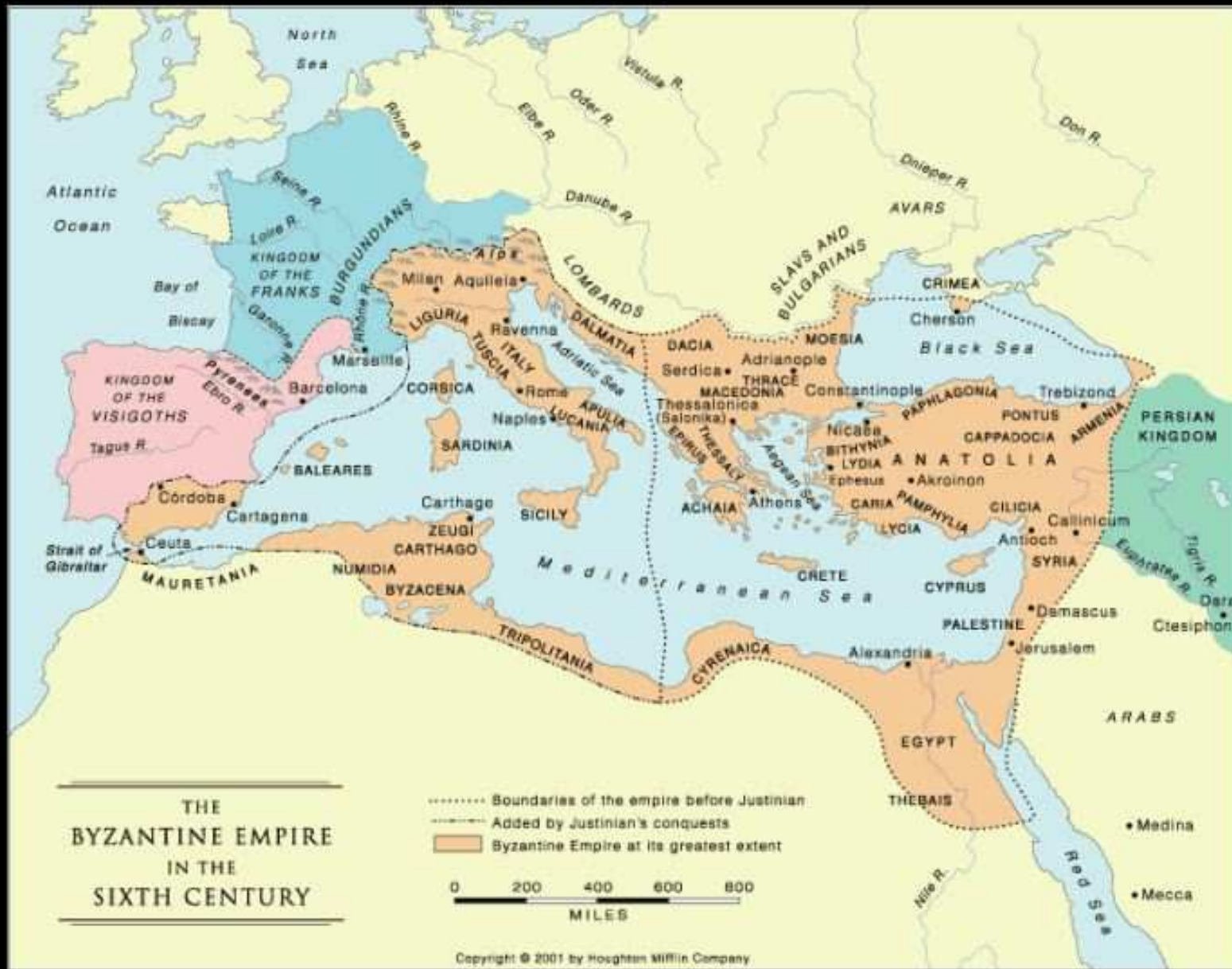


Basilica plan:
Church with a nave.

Central plan:
Church with a dome.

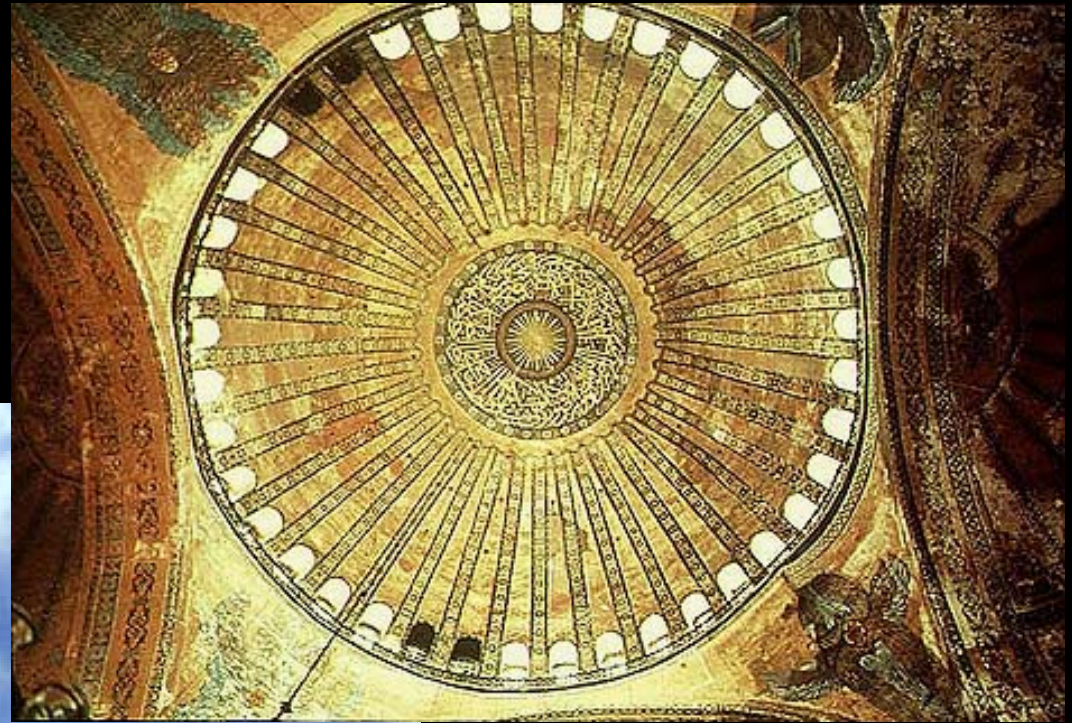
Good Shepherd, mosaic in lunette,
Mausoleum of Galla Placidia, Ravenna,
c. 425-26





Church of Hagia Sophia/
Aya Sofya, Istanbul, Turkey,
532-37

IranTouristGuide

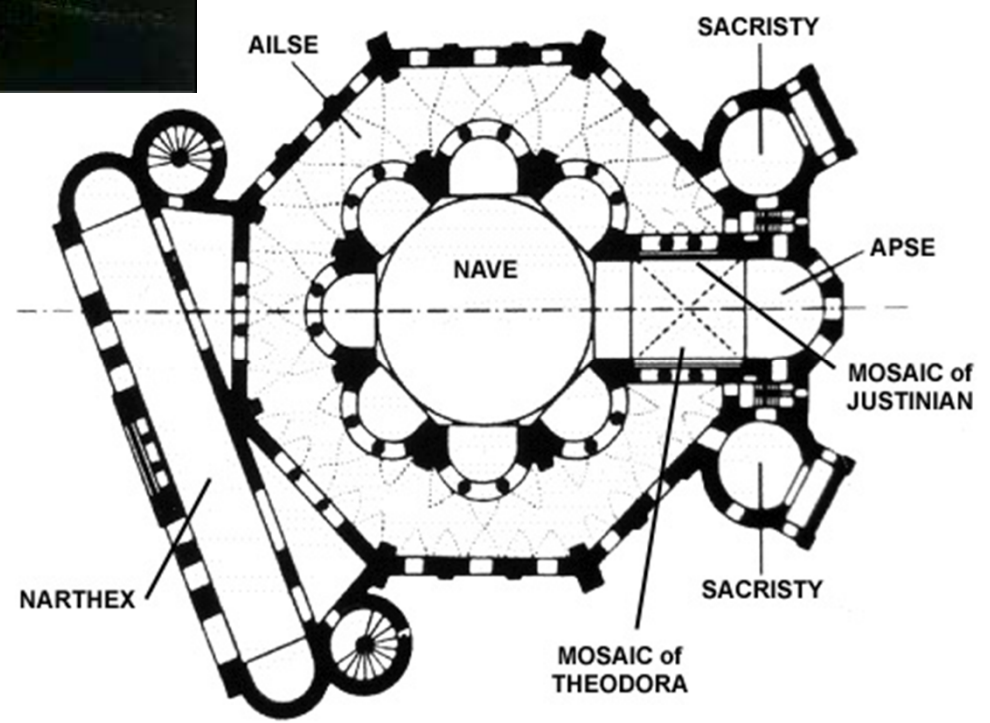


Hagia Sophia, interior





Church of San Vitale,
Ravenna, Italy, 526-47



Empress Theodora and Attendants, south apse wall mosaic, Church of San Vitale, Ravenna, Italy, c. 547



Emperor Justinian and Attendants, north apse wall mosaic, Church of San Vitale, Ravenna, Italy, c. 547



Cathedral of San Marco, Venice,
begun 1063



Archangel Michael, icon, 10th c.,
originally from Constantinople,
brought to Venice



Virgin of Vladimir, icon, Constantinople,
12th c., tempera on panel, Moscow



Coptic Christianity (1st-9th c. CE)

- Egyptian Christianity originates with teaching of Christ's apostle, Mark, in Alexandria
- Adopted and adapted aspects of ancient Egyptian religion
- Christian monasticism had beginnings in Coptic practices
- Major split in early church over divine/human nature of Christ

Egypt, Coptic period, Shenute Codex, *Account of the life of a holy man*, Coptic script, 7th c. CE, papyrus



Coptic altar, Temple of Isis, Cairo



Egypt, Coptic period, *Painted wooden lion's head, 7th–10th c. CE*

Wall painting of the martyrdom of saints, 6th c. CE



Coptic, *Sanctuary Curtain*, 5th-6th c. CE,
linen and wool, tapestry weave, 83.126



Egyptian *ankh*, carried
by Sekhmet



West Cross, Monasterboice, County Louth, Ireland, 10th c.





Egypt, *Textile fragments*, linen or wool, n.d.

Graeco-Egyptian, *Figure of a Ram*, 5th century CE, 62.53



Italy, Etruscan, *Cinerary Urn and Lid*, 6th- 5th c. BCE,
terracotta



Roman, *Cinerary box with cover*, 1st c. CE, marble





Syrian Christianity (1st-9th c. CE)

- Syrian Christianity originates with teaching of Christ's apostles, Peter and Paul, in Antioch
- Spreads rapidly; many churches are built
- Monasticism flourishes
- Involved in controversy over divine/human nature of Christ

Rome, *Bust of a Young Nobleman*,
2nd c. CE, marble, 68.9.2



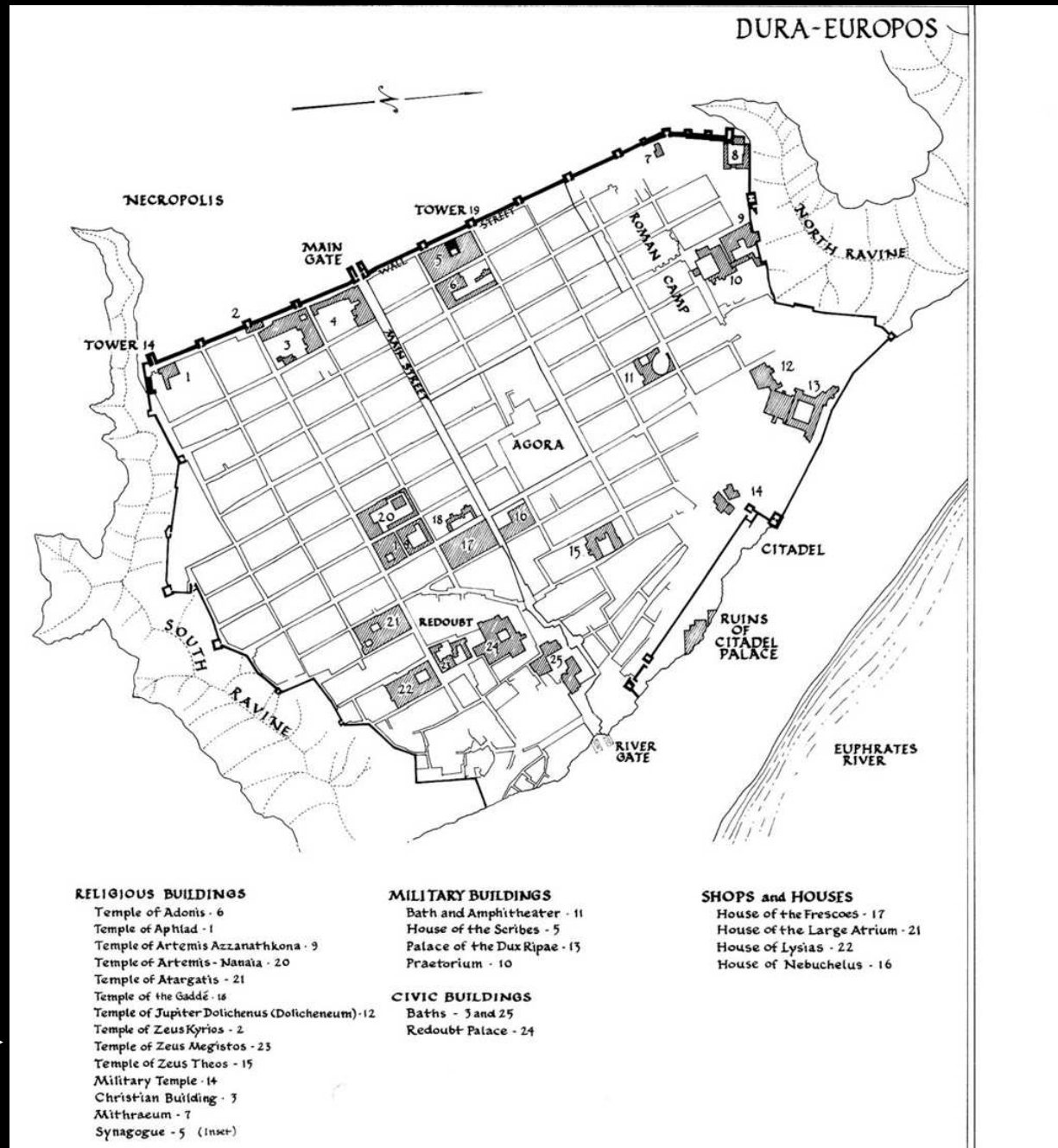
Syria, *Head of a Young Man*, c.
400-420 CE, sandstone, 70.68



Roman home, atrium, *Mosaic*, tesserae

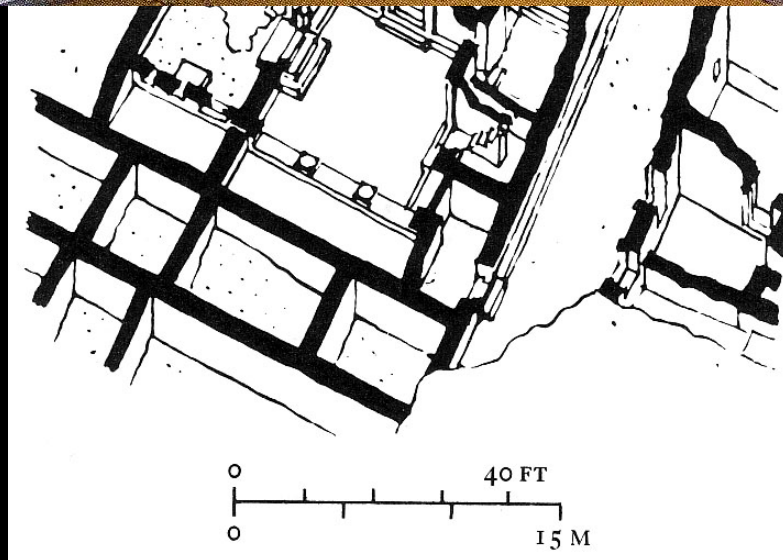
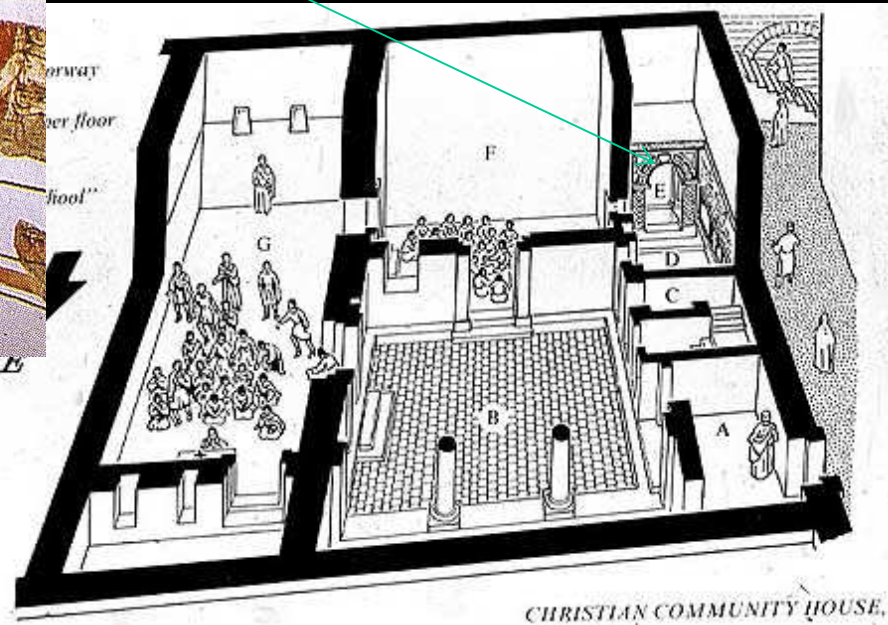
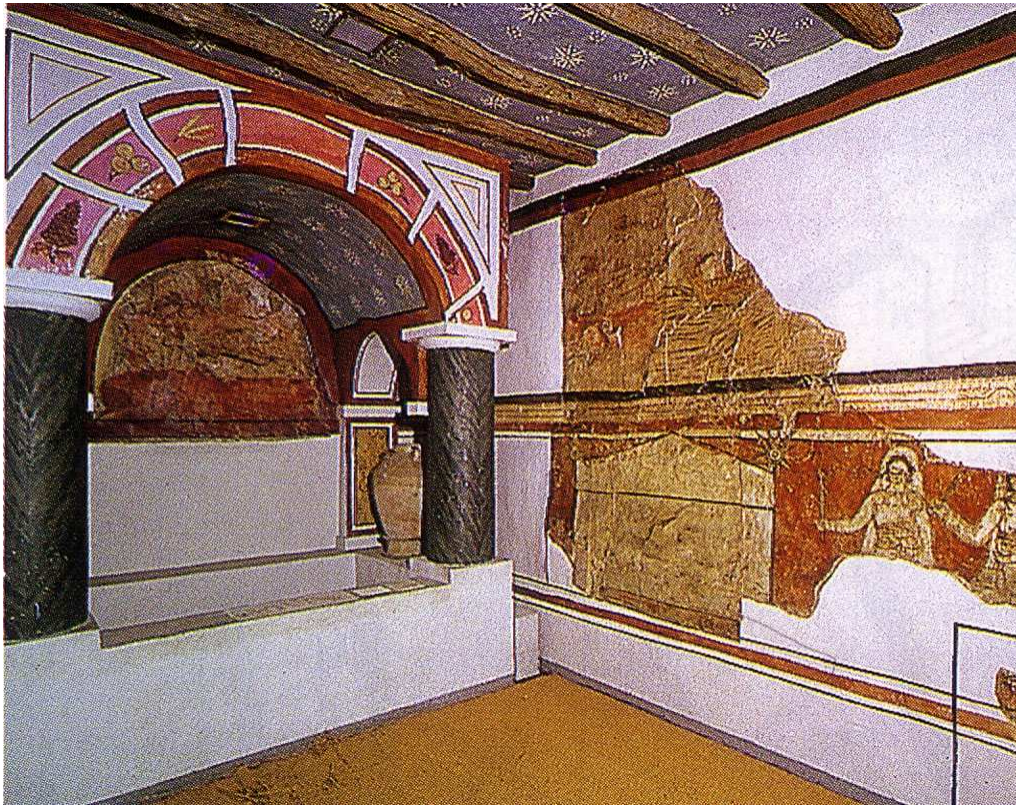


Plan of Dura-Europos, Syria



Religious shrines found for Jewish, Christian, Greek, → and other gods.

Christian Community House at Dura-Europos



Inset: Scale model of walls and baptismal font, from baptistry, Dura-Europos, c. 240 CE

Syria, *Stylized Cross*, late 4th- mid 5th century, mosaic, 69.78



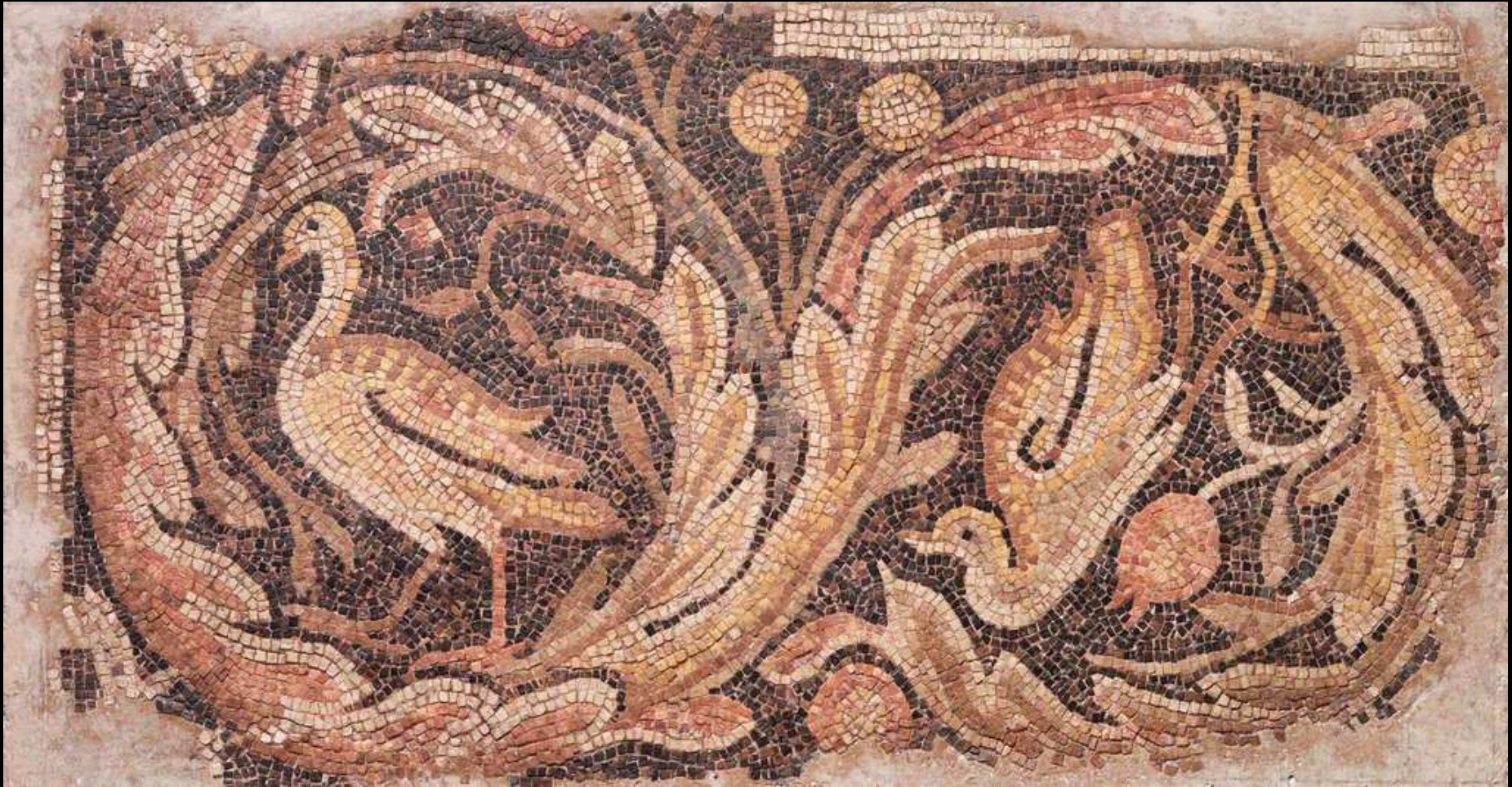
Pompeii, *Floor Mosaic with Crab Motif*, 1st c. BCE,
marble tesserae, 72.55



Turkey, Ephesus, *Mosaic*, 5th century CE, tesserae



Syria, Birds with Foliage, Late 4th-mid 5th c., mosaic, 69.49.1



Syria, Elephant Attacking a Feline, late 4th-mid 5th c. CE, mosaic, 69.49.2



Origins: Islamic Arts and Culture

600-1000 CE

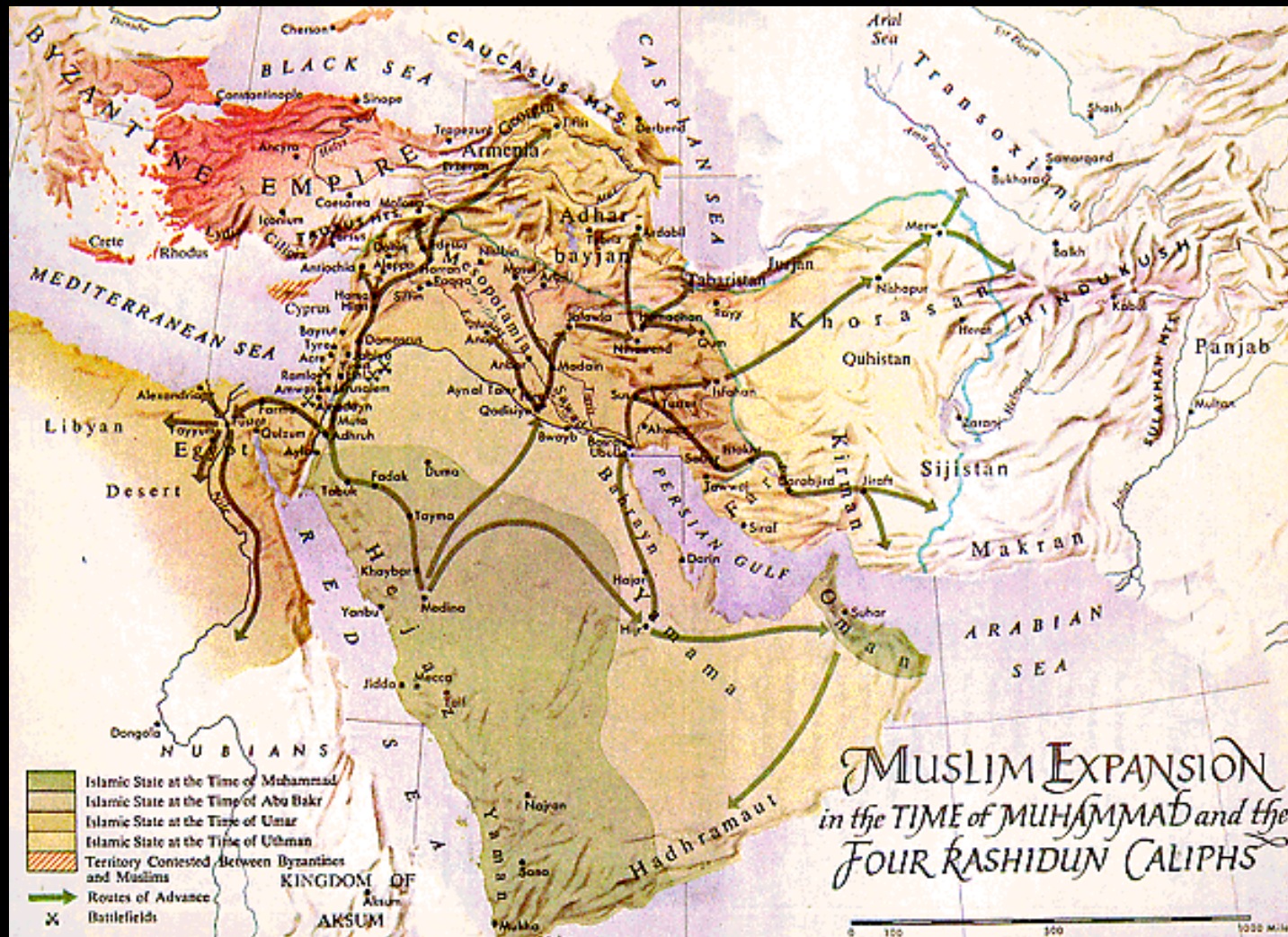
Istanbul, Hagia Sophia (6th c.), Allah medallion



Mt. Hira, near Mecca



Muslim expansion in the time of Muhammad



Muslim Distribution

- Sunni
- Shia

Scale 1:90,000,000 at the Equator



Turkey, Whirling dervishes



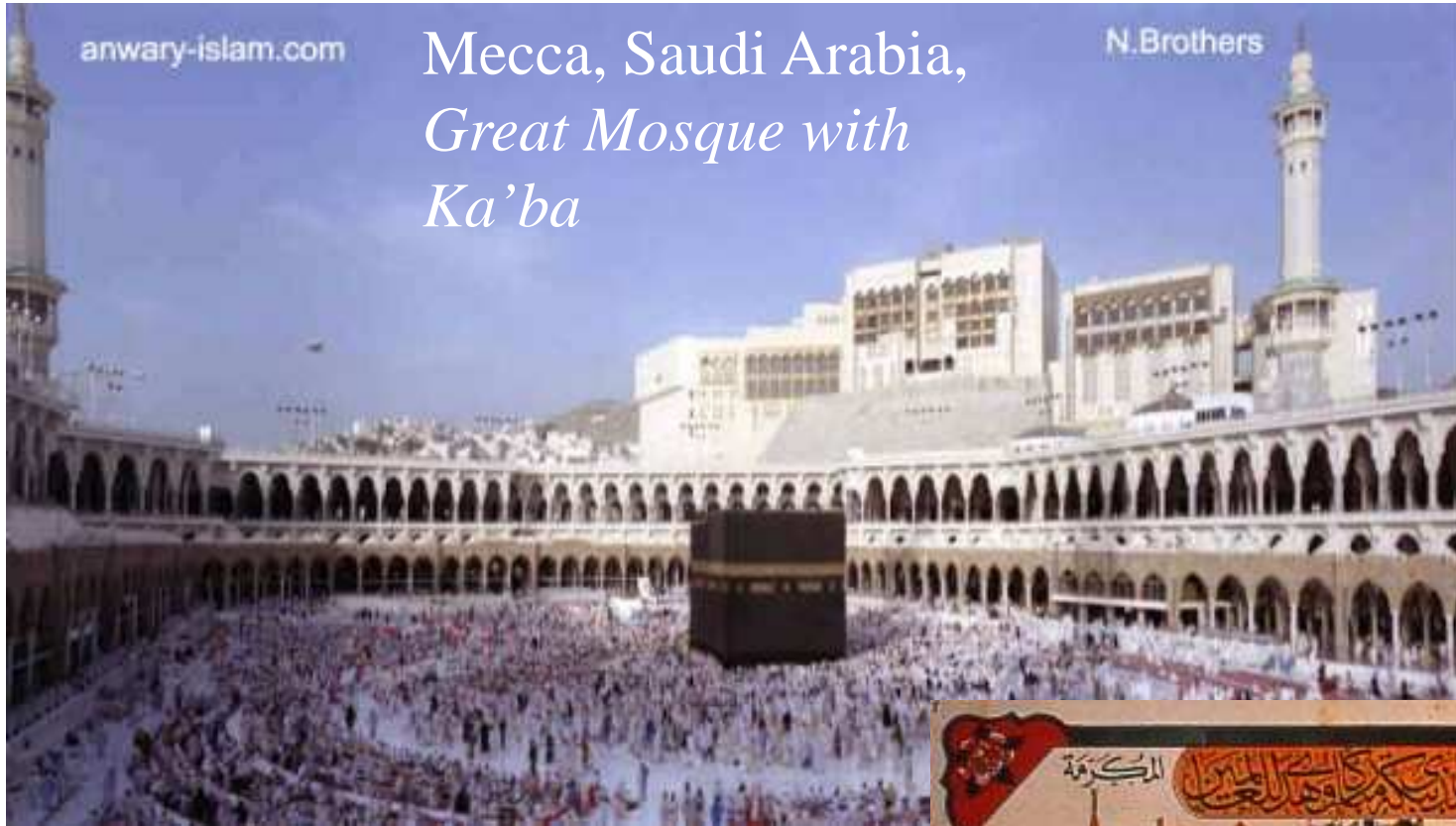
Muslim expansion 7th-15th centuries



Five Pillars of Islam

- Shahada – profession of faith
- Salat – ritual prayer, 5 times per day
- Zakat – charitable giving
- Sawm – fasting during Ramadan
- Hajj – pilgrimage

Mecca, Saudi Arabia,
*Great Mosque with
Ka'ba*

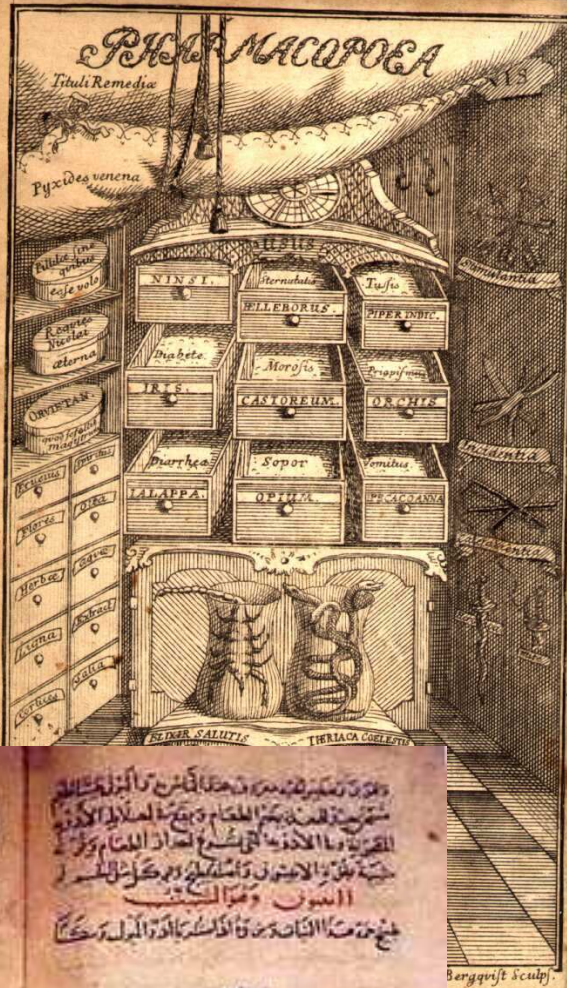


Certificate of completion of
pilgrimage



Characteristics of Islamic Art

- Made for religious practices and settings as well as secular purposes
- Made by and for Islamic peoples of many cultures; incorporates diverse traditions
- God is unique and cannot be represented in figural form; humans and animals can only be created by God
- God is worshipped without intercessors (no saints to depict)
- Little or no narrative in the Qur'an to depict with images



CAROLI LINNÆI
Archiat. Reg. & Med. ac Botan. Prof. Upsal.
Naturæ Curiosorum DIOSCORIDIS secundi,
**MATERIA
MEDICA,**
LIBER I. DE PLANTIS.

Secundum
Genera, Differentias, Synonyma,
Loca, Durationes, Culturas,
Nomina, Simplicia, Præparata,
Qualitates, Modos, Potentias,
Vires, Usus, Composita,
Digestus.

Cum Privilegio S. R. Mtiæ Suec. & S. R. Mtiæ Polon, ac Electoris Saxon.

قال له فاناه من التي من التلحاح التي يقال لها راقوا واصل هذا

Typis ac sumptibus



النبات اذا شرب يقطع اجهال البطن ويدرا البول واذا جففت



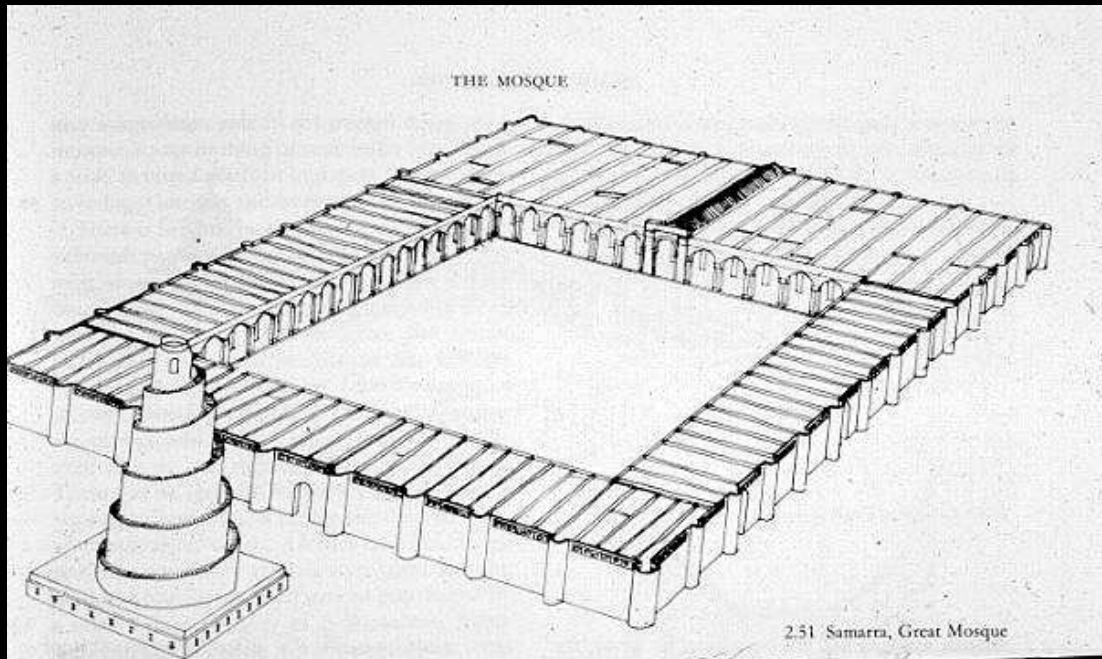


Jerusalem, Dome of the Rock,
begun 692





Iraq, Samarra, *Great Mosque*, 847





Córdoba, Spain, *Great Mosque*,
begun 785-86



Córdoba, Spain, *Great Mosque*, dome, 965



Córdoba, Spain, *Great Mosque*, dome, 965



arabesque



Hispano-Moorish, *Lion Statuette*, 11th-12th c.,
gold, 72.12





granulation



filigree

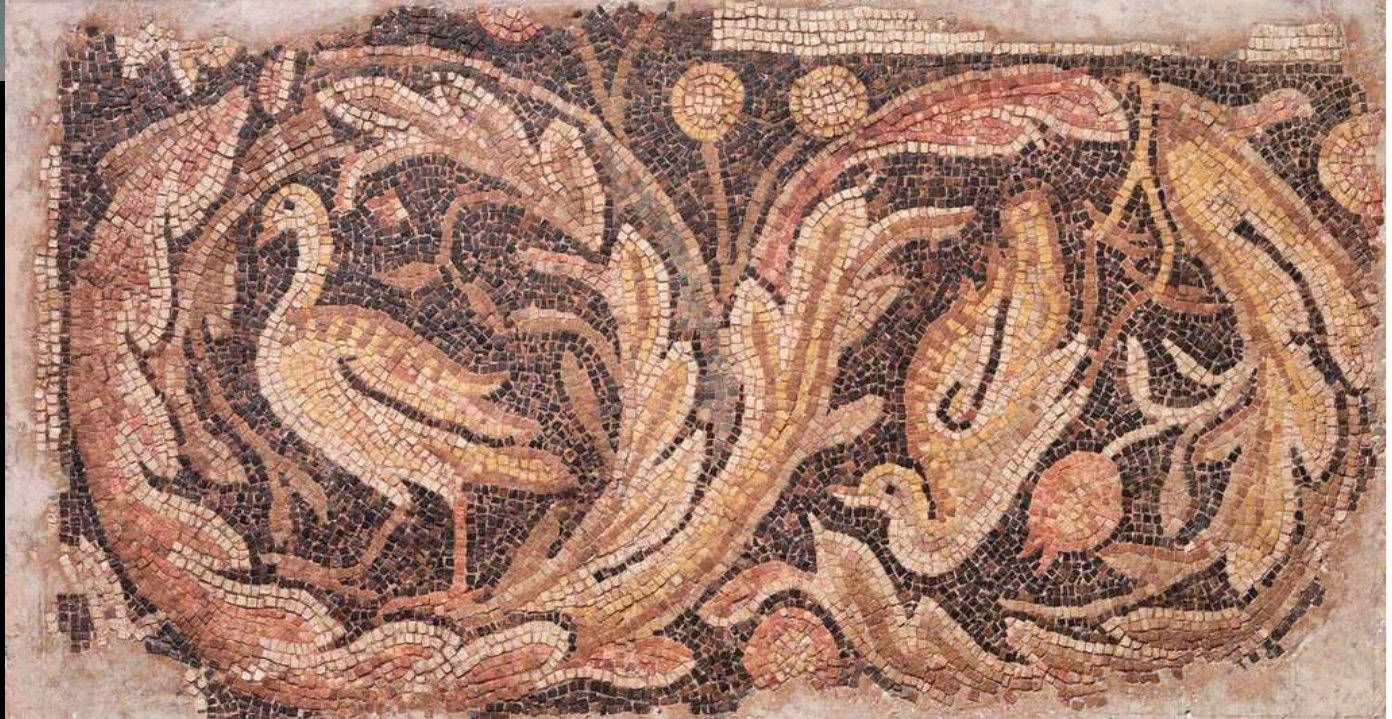
Iran (Persia), *Plate*, 9th c., earthenware with underglaze
brown slip, 68.80.4





Persia, *Plate*, 9th c., 68.80.4,
earthenware

Syria, *Birds with Foliage*,
late 4th-mid 5th c., mosaic



Iran (Persia), *Large Bowl*, 10th century, 2003.98.2



Iran (Persia), *Bowl*, 11th-12th c., Samarkand ware, 50.46.438



Iran or Trasonxiana, *Bowl*, 10th-11th century, 2002.89.2



Iraq, *Bowl*, 9th c., earthenware with painted cobalt blue designs, 32.32.3-5



Persia, Abbasid dynasty, *Page from the Koran*, 9th-10th
c., 51.37.7

فَتَنَّا لَهُمُ قُلُوبَهُمْ وَأَصْلَحْنَا لَهُمُ أَسْمَاءَهُمْ
فَلَسْنَا نَبِيِّنَهُمْ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ مِمَّا نَدَّوْنَا وَمَا
جِئْنَا بِمُتَعَاكِفٍ فَصَعَفْنَا كَيْفَ نَارُ كَيْدِ السَّالِمِ
وَنَدَّرْنَا مَا نَدَّرْنَا عَلَيْهِمْ صِيحَةً وَاجِدَةً فَكَا



فَتَنَّا لَهُم فَاذْبَعُوا بِمَكْرِهِمْ وَنَبِّئِهِمْ اِنَّ اِلٰهَنَا
فَسَفْهُةٌ يَّبِينُهُمْ كُلٌّ يُّرِيدُ مِنْ غَدِ فِتْنَانًا وَاِنَّا
جَاهِلُونَ فَعَالِكِي فَعَفُو فَاكِيْفٌ كَارِكُنَا اِيْم
وَنَدْرِي اِنَّا اَرْسَلْنَا عَلَيْكُمْ صِيْرَةً وَاِيْدَةً فَا



Egypt, Mamluk dynasty, *Page from the Koran*, mid-14th c., 51.37.21

فَاذْبَعُوا بِمَكْرِهِمْ وَنَبِّئِهِمْ اِنَّ اِلٰهَنَا
فَسَفْهُةٌ يَّبِينُهُمْ كُلٌّ يُّرِيدُ مِنْ غَدِ فِتْنَانًا
وَاِنَّا جَاهِلُونَ فَعَالِكِي فَعَفُو فَاكِيْفٌ
كَارِكُنَا اِيْم وَنَدْرِي اِنَّا اَرْسَلْنَا
عَلَيْكُمْ صِيْرَةً وَاِيْدَةً فَا
سُوْرَةُ صُرَّتْ اَنْزُوْرًا مَلِكِيَّةً
بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ
صُرَّتْ الْقُرْاٰنِي الَّذِي الَّذِي كَفَرُوْا فِي عِزَّةٍ وَّشَقَاقٍ كَرِهَ
اَهْلُكُمْ مَا مَقَّبَلَهُمْ مَّرْقُوْنٌ فَنَادَوْا وَاُولٰٓئِكَ حِيْرٌ مِّنْ اَصْحٰبِ
اَنْجَلِهِمْ مِنْذُرْتُهُمْ وَقَالَ الْكٰفِرُوْنَ هٰذَا سَاحِرٌ كٰذِبٌ اَجْعَلِ
الْاِهْلَةَ لَهَا وَاِحْلٰاِنَّ هٰذَا الشَّيْءُ عَجَابٌ وَاَنْطَوْا اِلَيْهَا لَمَّا اَمْسَوْا
وَاَصْبَرُوْا عَلٰٓى الْحَيْكَمِ اِنَّ هٰذَا الشَّيْءُ يَرٰى مَا سَمِعْنَا
يَهْدِيْ فِي الْمَلَةِ الْاٰخِرَةِ اِنَّ هٰذَا اِلَّا اَخْتِلَافٌ