

THE HUMANITIES: Culture, Continuity, and Change

Chapter 6 – SIENNA AND FLORENCE IN THE 14TH CENTURY: Toward a New Humanism

How were the fortunes of church and state linked in Siena and Florence? Where are the cities located?

According to legend, who founded Siena? What did Siena become in 1125? How did this lead to a growth in population? Who watched over the well-being of the city? How did guilds gain in political power? Which was the most powerful?

What was the source of Florence's wealth? By the end of the 14th century, what was Florence's primary economic role? What financial inventions are credited to Florence? What role did guilds have in politics? Who was the city's patron saint?

What is the artistic difference between the Byzantine icon and the Gothic style? How is Duccio's *Maestrà* an example? How is Simone Martini's even more naturalistic? What is the symbolism of the crown?

Why did Giotto deliberately abandon Byzantine balance and symmetry? In what other way did he create a more realistic appearance? What was he the first artist "since antiquity" to do in a painting?

What nation led the way in the spread of vernacular literature? Give two examples.

What style "previously unexplored" did Boccaccio's *Decameron* introduce? Who "perfected" the sonnet?

Why was Dante exiled from Florence? What number and its multiples are featured by Dante in the *Divine Comedy*? What rhyme scheme is used? Who/what does Virgil represent? Who are the three human souls that occupy in the innermost circle of hell in Dante's Hell?

What was Chaucer's connection to Petrarch? On what work is *The Canterbury Tales* modeled? Why were only 22 of the *Tales* completed? In what language were they written? Why is that important?

Who was Christine de Pizan? Why did she become a writer? Why was Joan of Arc executed?

With what disaster is the *Dance with Death* associated? What positive economic impact did this disaster have?

How did this contribute to the idea of the cemetery as a landscape garden? Whose decree led to this?

Vocabulary: <i>buon fresco</i>	gesso	Italian/Petrarchan sonnet
flagellant	guild	<i>terza rima</i>
<i>fresco secco</i>	heroic couplet	vernacular