

FINAL EXAM: VENICE AND THE VENETO, ARH252

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PART I: Background: Two short essay questions from your reading (15 points each)

1. In a paragraph of two or three sentences, explain why it was necessary for some of the people of Northern Italy to found what was to become the City of Venice. Please mention the island in the Venetian lagoon which was settled first, which we also visited.

It was important for the people of Northern Italy to find Venice because after the fall of the Roman Empire, they found their way to Torcello. It was Doge who then managed to gain independence by the new King Pippin.

2. In a paragraph of two or three sentences, please explain how the settlers built their homes and how they established and maintained such a rich and successful republic three miles out in the Adriatic Sea.

The settlers had built homes with wood as a way for them to last because as this was done underneath the homes. The foundation was solid because the wood had no exposure to oxygen. Venice was able to maintain its structure as well as its point of trade being right by the markets to them trade with other countries.

3. Multiple Choice questions from our travels: 5 points for each correct answer, clearly indicated, please. Circling the letter is best if possible.

- 1.) Santa Maria di Nazaretto, the first church we visited in Venice, was built in which architectural style?
a.) Classical b.) Modern c.) Rococo d.) Baroque
- 2.) Residents of the Ghetto were featured in which Shakespeare play?
a.) Two Gentlemen of Verona b.) Othello c.) Romeo and Juliet d.) The Merchant of Venice
- 3.) The Church of San Giorgio Maggiore was designed by which architect?
a.) Sansovino b.) Veronese c.) Shylock d.) Palladio
- 4.) For most of its existence, the Palazzo Ducale was the place of government, presided over by several councils and headed by
a.) The Doge b.) The King c.) The President d.) Parliament
- 5.) The Basilica di San Marco, in the Piazza di San Marco, was named

- a.) The Cathedral of Venice b.) the Doge's chapel c.) for St Mark the Apostle
d.) all of the above
- 6.) A cathedral (in Roman Catholic understanding) is:
a.) The church in a city where the Bishop has his seat b.) any big church building c.) The Pope's personal residence in Rome
d.) the only church in the city wherein a saint's relics reside
- 7.) The Mass we observed contained:
a.) *Kyrie eleison*, Greek for "Lord, have mercy" b.) Bible readings from the Old and New Testaments and from the Epistles c.) A sermon d.) all of the above
- 8.) The mountains we visited above Venice are called:
a.) The Appenines b.) the Dolomites c.) the Alps d.) the Adriatic Mountains
- 9.) In Pieve di Cadore, we visited the home of the famous artist
a.) Michelangelo b.) Monteverdi c.) Tiziano d.) Veronese
- 10.) The Scuola Grande di San Rocco was a great example of an important organization of artists. On the first (entry) floor were many of the works of:
a.) Michelangelo b.) Tintoretto c.) Tiziano d.) Veronese
- 11.) The Accademia came from another "school" or association of artists. Works there included several from **the family** of:
a.) Veronese b.) Vittorio Veneto c.) Jacopo Bellini d.) Tiziano
- 12.) The painting, "Dinner at the House of Levi" was changed from a "Last Supper" because:
a.) There was a dog in it b.) the Inquisition demanded that it be changed because of the minimal size of the Lord's Supper in it c.) the artist wanted to change the title d.) the painting was too big to fit in a church
- 13.) An important museum with letters, coins, and rooms for Napoleon and his wife, plus a pair of very high heels, was
a.) Ca' Mocenigo b.) Museo Correr c.) La Fenice d.) Ca' Pesaro

- 14.) A theater in which Napoleon had a lavish box for himself constructed, which the Doges had never done, and in which theater music was and is performed, is:
a.) Opera comique b.) La Fenice c.) Ca' Pesaro d.) Casa Goldoni
- 15.) A Shakespeare play, later turned into a dramatic opera by Verdi, and which was set in Venice, was:
a.) Two Gentlemen of Verona b.) As You Like it c.) Hamlet d.) Othello
- 16.) Important themes in Shakespeare's plays set in Venice include:
a.) Race relations b.) The roles of men and women c.) what it means to be human
d.) all of the above
- 17.) On the island of Murano, we visited a friend with a shop and also saw:
a.) Glass being blown b.) A church being restored c.) a museum of glass d.) a.) and c.) but not b.)
- 18.) At the site where Venice was first established, there now stands:
a.) The Rialto Bridge b.) the Bridge of Sighs c.) the Giudecca d.) a statue of Marco Polo
- 19.) Marco Polo's trips to China were at first not believed. One import he returned with was:
a.) Spaghetti b.) A curved scimitar c.) a jack-in-the-box d.) Tobacco
- 20.) A famous picture by Tiziano, residing in I Frari, represents:
a.) The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary b.) the War of the Roses c.) a.) and c.) but not b.) d.) Galileo

I sincerely hope you enjoyed reviewing the time in Venice by answering these questions. Look through them again to make sure that you circled the right answer.

PART C: YOUR ESSAY QUESTION BY DR. TURK (70 points):

Discuss the various ways that Medieval and Renaissance Venetians developed a relationship with God—were able to touch the Divine—by referring to three of the following:

1. The masses at San Marco and I Frari
 2. The Last Judgement depicted in the Basilica on Torcello and in the Scrovegni Chapel in Padua
 3. The climb to the church of St Augustine in Vittorio Veneto
 4. The paintings of Titian in I Frari and the Accademia
 5. The concept of mercy and justice in Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice"
- Reflect on how this trip has influenced your own spiritual journey.

Dr. Turk shared with us multiple times how the Venetians challenged themselves to develop a deep relationship with God, touching the Divine, and what it really means to be human. We were able to experience the ways in which they were able to accomplish some of these. We also saw how they were challenged in understanding what it meant to be a diverse city, and this was not that they were able to achieve it but at-least to discuss it.

We saw this as we climbed to the church of St Augustine in Vittorio Veneto, where we were challenged to walk in silence and reflect on our relationship with God. As we participated in this hike, I was able to get a sense of how people would go on this humbling walk where any judgment or anger towards others would then be reflected back on them. This would draw people close to God.

Another way in which they were able to accomplish connection to God was through church. As we attended mass at San Marco I asked myself how this would draw me closer to God. There was repeated sitting and standing, listening then reciting, singing but no dancing. The attire seemed casual except for the clergy in their long robes. The congregation would listen as he speaks but he didn't seem to be speaking rather simply reading. Is that better than the western way of preaching and dissecting the scripture? Does that make you close to God? I later would understand the significance of the scripture reading.

The building was beautiful and filled with artwork, with such detail I couldn't even begin to grasp what I was seeing. The 14 apostles and 12 disciples, the orchids that filled the room, and the gold. I'm wondering what the point of church is. Why do we gather? We can experience God outside of church services and even get closer outside of it so why do we have this tradition in our religion. Is it just a form of art and beauty through our church? Is it just a way to share gifts and publicly declare our life's talents to be his. What are people gaining from sitting in a service?

My attitude shifted when I noticed a form of worship that was a song and hands being held out and opened. This was familiar to me so this could have been why I enjoyed it. There was also a point of greeting which I felt was so kind. This was the first I've really seen friendly smiling faces at anyone and everyone. I experienced some points on the trip where people weren't the kindest but I felt comfortable and welcome in church which made me truly glad to be there and see the reflection of God. Here I saw an effort to be a diverse city and even noticed the Indian usher! There was also communion and offering and at this point I was grateful for church because it's an opportunity to actively serve and acknowledge Christ. A place of warmth, love, service, and respect. I later learned that the beauty of the church was specific to its time as the art depicted biblical accounts in which the congregation would be able to have a visual and understanding of who God was as they didn't have access to the scriptures themselves. Church was where they could learn who Christ was and see first hand what happened in the scriptures.

Outside of church we also were able to recognize the concept of mercy and justice in Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice*. We were able to recognize that to be human this would be politically through justice. That there is justice, for citizens, and immigrants. Also in terms of human justice, is there room for mercy? We saw how it is worth discussing whether humans are able to be merciful towards each other like God is towards us.