

Chapter 6:

The German Illustrated Book ...**TERMS:**

- Incunabula (pg. 85)
- Broadsides, broadsheets (pgs. 85, 87)
- Exemplars (pg. 87)
- Aesop's *Vita et fabulae* (pgs. 87, 88)
- *Peregrinationes in Montem Syon* (pgs. 88, 89)
- *Nuremberg Chronicle* (pgs. 90-93)
- Dürer's *The Apocalypse* (pgs. 92, 93)
- *Teuerdank* (pgs. 94, 95)
- Polyglot Bible (pgs. 100-101)

PEOPLE AND PLACES:

- Nuremberg, Germany (pg. 89)
- Martin Luther (pgs. 94-97)
- Erhard Reuwich (pg. 89)
- Günther & Johann Zainer (pgs. 87-88)
- Anton Koberger (pgs. 90-93)
- Albrecht Dürer (pgs. 93-95)
- William Caxton (pgs. 97-100)
- Arnau Guillen de Brocar (pg. 101)



FROM A PAGE IN AESOP'S VITA ET FABULAE,
1476.

Chapter 6 Study Questions

1. Historians used the term “incunabula” to describe early books printed from the time of Gutenberg’s invention to the end of the 15th century. What does the word “incunabula” mean?

- A. cradle, or baby linen C. incurable insomniac
B. a new era D. a revolution

2. By 1500, printing was produced in more than 140 towns, replacing many of the scriptori which made manuscripts. Which of the following is NOT a result of this new mechanized craft?

- A. Books became less costly to make. C. Illiteracy increased due to lack of books.
B. Printing stabilized and unified languages. D. Books spread new ideas throughout Europe.

3. *Block books* printed from single blocks of carved wood for each page and *typographic books* printed from pieces of cast metal type threatened the jobs of _____.

- A. monks and clergy C. stonecutters
B. scribes and illuminators D. papermakers

4. Over decades, woodcut artists and typographic printers in Germany collaborated to develop the _____ and the stature of graphic illustrators increased.

- A. typesetter C. illustrated typographic book
B. printing press D. illuminated manuscript

5. The German brothers Günther and Johann Zainer were both scribes and illuminators who established printing businesses that popularized illustrated books. They expanded beyond topics of religion and theology to include popular literature and folktales such as _____.

- A. *Historia Griseldis* and *Aesop's Life and Tales*.
B. The Papyrus of Ani and the Book of the Dead.
C. The Gutenberg Bible and the Psalter in Latin.
D. The Qur'an and the Diamond Sutra.

6. Erhard Reuwich was the first _____ to be identified as such for his work in *Peregrinationes in Montem Syon* (Travels in Mount Syon), in 1486.

- A. printer C. author
B. illustrator D. typesetter

7. Published in both German and Latin, the _____ was an ambitious, six-hundred-page history of the world —from the biblical dawn of creation until 1493. The book contained 1,809 woodcut illustrations in its meticulously designed, 18-by-12-inch pages.

- A. *Nuremberg Chronicle* C. The Book of Kells
B. *The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse* D. *Aesop's Vita et fabulae* (*Aesop's Life and Tales*)

8. Handmade page layouts and manuscript texts, such as pages created for the *Nuremberg Chronicle*, were used as guides for woodcut illustrations, typesetting, design, and makeup of books. These _____ provide insights into the design and production process during the 15th century.

- A. matrices
- B. exemplars
- C. indulgences
- D. block books

9. Famous by age twenty-seven for his detailed woodcuts in the Latin and German editions of *The Apocalypse*, _____ believed German artists and craftsmen produced work inferior to that of the Italians because they lacked theoretical knowledge of art and humanist philosophy.

- A. Anton Koberger
- B. Erhard Reuwich
- C. Martin Luther
- D. Albrecht Dürer

10. While graphic artists in Italy and France evolved toward Renaissance book design, German graphic artists continued their tradition of using _____.

- A. Roman type and ornaments
- B. textura type and woodcut illustrations
- C. hand-lettering and illumination
- D. sans-serif type and photographs

11. Handsomely illustrated in woodcuts, the German illustrated book *Teuerdank* depicts chivalrous adventures by the medieval Knight Teuerdank. Its Gothic, metal-cast typeface called _____ replaced the rigid textura type with type of flowing, curved, pen-like strokes.

- A. Helvetica
- B. Comic Sans
- C. Fraktur
- D. American Typewriter

12. After Catholic theologian Martin Luther posted his Ninety-Five Theses for debate on the door of the Castle Church, his friends passed copies to printers. This led directly to the _____, and challenged the viewpoints of Christianity throughout Europe.

- A. Dark Ages
- B. Christian Crusades
- C. Protestant Reformation
- D. French Revolution

13. Martin Luther's loyal friend and follower was artist Lucas Cranach the Elder who portrayed scenes from the life of Christ juxtaposed with satirical scenes of the Pope living a life of luxury. In books and broadsides, they established examples of printed _____.

- A. translations of the Bible.
- B. rules and regulations.
- C. Church doctrines.
- D. propaganda.

14. In 1465, Cardinal Turrecremata of the Benedictine monastery at Subiaco invited two German printers, Arnold Pannartz and Konrad Sweynheym, to establish a press in Italy. Their type designs marked the first step in _____ typography dating from classical antiquity.

- A. roman-style
- B. sans-serif
- C. engraved script
- D. pictographic

15. William Caxton left his native England for the textile center of Bruges (Belgium) where he set up his own textile business as a merchant. He learned printing in Germany, and returned to Bruges to set up a press and eventually went back to Britain in 1476. A scholar and a translator, what was Caxton's main contribution to printing?

- A. He established the first printing press on British soil.
- B. He published nearly all major works of English literature up to the 15th century.
- C. He translated and printed the first book in the English language and thus unified their many dialects.
- D. All of the above

16. William Caxton published roughly ninety books of English literature which provide a look at life and customs in medieval England. Among his best known are _____.

- A. *The Canterbury Tales* and *Morte d'Arthur (Death of King Arthur)*.
- B. the *ars moriendi* and *biblia pauperum*.
- C. *Teuerdank* and *Historia Griselda*.
- D. *Nuremberg Chronicle* and *Peregrinations in Montem Syon*

17. Early French printing surrounded Gothic type and woodcut illustrations with modular blocks that filled the space with _____.

- A. flowers and leaves
- B. patterns and portraits
- C. birds and animals
- D. all of a, b, and c.

18. A masterpiece of Spanish typographic design is Arñao Guillen de Brocar's Polyglot Bible. The printer designed the page format to accommodate five different typographic presentations. What does the word "polyglot" mean?

- A. Scholastic research
- B. Word of God
- C. Composed of many languages
- D. Revised version