Hagia Sophia in Istanbul, c. AD 400.

Emperor Justinian decided to build a grand church in Constantinople, which at the time was a great city and as a result he created an enormous church that he called Hagia Sophia (which meant "holy wisdom"). Hagia Sophia interior was almost three football fields in length and combined the Roman rectangular basilica floor plan with a giant central dome. The architects who created this massive dome achieved this new architectural wonder by creating pendentives. Four arches were placed forming a square (as opposed to round weight-bearing walls, as in the Pantheon) supported the dome. At the base of the dome, forty windows were placed creating the illusion that the great dome appeared to float on a halo of religious light.

Written Critique (Use FULL sentence structure, not one word answers) Use 6 elements & principles in the critique. Space, Line, Shape, Form, Texture, Colour, Value, Contrast, Balance, Emphasis, Movement, Rhythm, Pattern, Variety, Unity, Proportion

Description: (what is it?)

Analysis: (how does the artist use the e & p specifically)

Interpretation: (mood/feeling)

Connections: (/2
(use e&ps & adjectives)

Clarity: (/10
(full sentence form)

Judgement: (artistic merit)