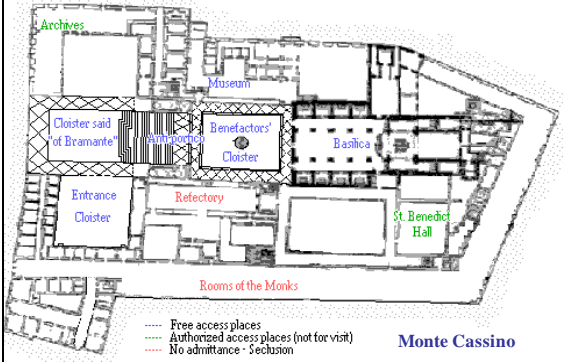
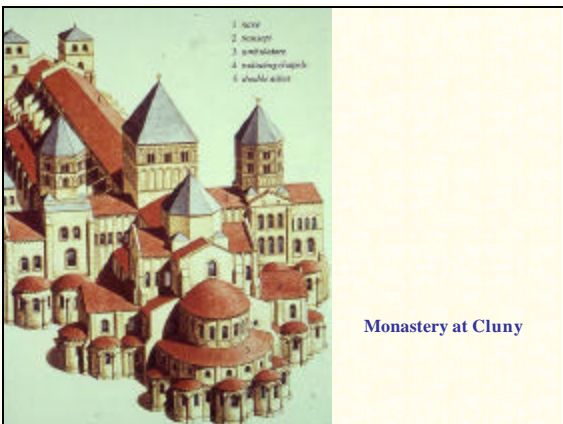


Medieval Synthesis



Carolingian Abbey Church





Romanesque Pilgrimage Church



Reliquary of St. Foy



St. Foy ca. 1050



St. Foy ca. 1050



Principal Pilgrimage Routes to Santiago de Compostela



Santiago de Compostela, Spain—a place like Lourdes



St. Sernin ca. 1250

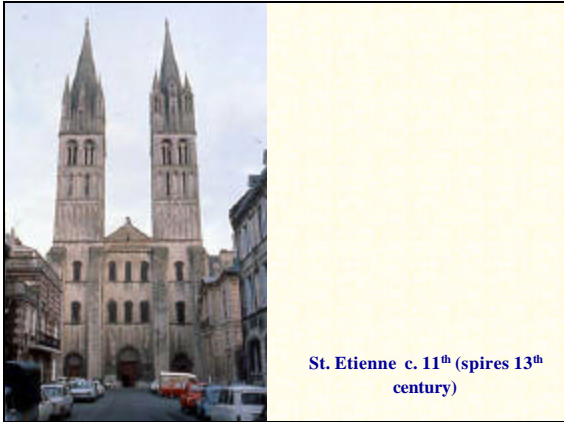


Romanesque style

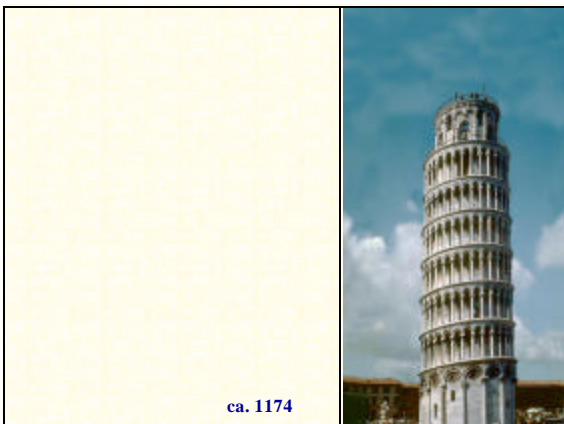
- Romanesque style (Roman-like)—1050-1200
- Stone rounded-arches
- Heavy walls—and ceilings with roof in masonry...not wood
- Tympanum
- Pilgrimages and reliquaries—movement of masses like Mecca and the Muslims
- Feudal society in which the church and state linked resources
- Urban II ordered the first crusade to free Jerusalem
- Great discoveries of Greek and Roman art, literature, and culture



Tympanum from Ste-Madeleine 1120









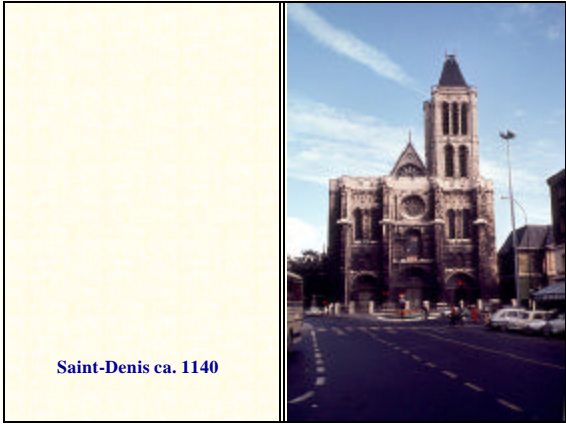
Baptistry ca. 1153

Gothic Cathedrals



Characteristics of the Gothic Period

- 12th-13th centuries: Paris--was the midwife and capital of the Gothic period
- Comparisons between the Romanesque and Gothic periods
 - feudal vs. urbanization--cathedrals could hold the locals inside
 - laborers vs. thinkers
 - pyramid vs. middle class
 - dark vs. bright
 - static vs. intellectual new life
- Gothic style created national styles
- 80 cathedrals, 500 churches in Ile de France region
- Cathedra--the bishop's seat of power
- Universities: Oxford, Salamanca, Bologna, Paris started out as guilds
- Chivalry



Saint-Denis ca. 1140

Suger's New Idea

- Suger's (SUE jay) father of Gothic style by remodeling of Saint Denis in Paris
- Charlemagne's name tied to the abbey created a new shrine
- Civic pride, verticality to go Godward, teaching thru windows--the Bible for the poor
- Suger was influenced by Hagia Sophia ca. 532 (184 ft.) and Temple of Solomon



Abbot Suger's project



Saint-Denis



Ile-de-France

- Ile-de-France—the cathedral served as the Super K-Mart for the society. In addition, it was a real commercial asset to community by attracting pilgrims and fairs.
- Sport of bear bating
- Urban life forced society to change and created a need for various administrators and an educated workforce.
- Scholasticism application of logic to resolve conflicts in faith and life.

Hubris in the Gothic period— size matters

- Chartres (122 ft.) 1194-1513 22,000 square feet of stained glass
- Amiens (144 ft.) 1220
- Reims 1211-60 Gabled portal
- Sainte-Chapelle 1243-48 highest ratio of glass to wall
- Beauvais (157 ft.) 1247
- Hagia Sophia (184ft.) and built in five years in the middle of the first millennium

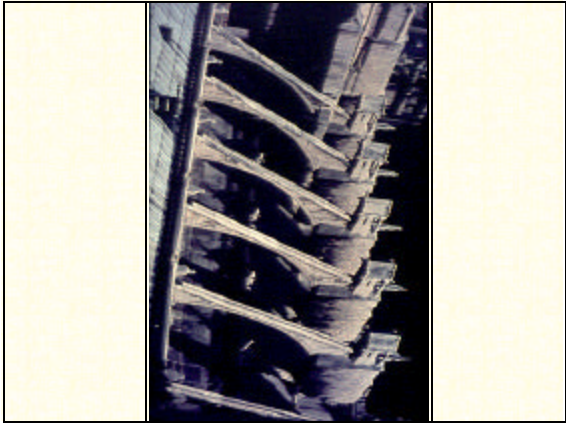
Gothic Period—an age of chaos

(It was the labor pain for the rebirth or Renaissance.)

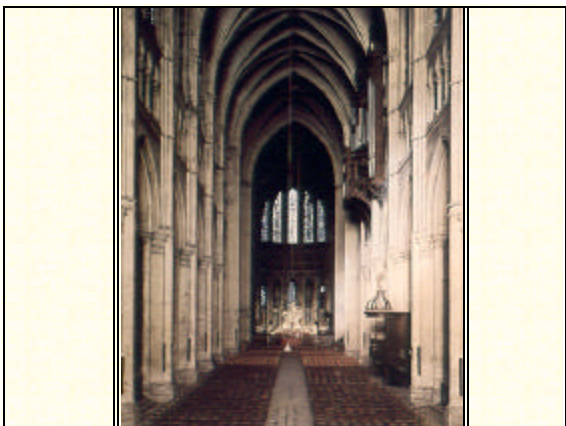
- The components of this troublesome age were—
 - The Black Death—the bubonic plague started 1348-50 resulting in the deaths of 1/3 to 2/3 of many cities of Europe. Boccaccio wrote *Decameron*. Meltdown of social order and services. Hysteria and superstition ran rampant throughout Europe. Scapegoats were Jews, gypsies, etc.
 - The great Schism (1378-1417)—was a foretaste of the coming Reformation. The 1300s began with a year of jubilee in Rome called by Boniface VIII. Philip, the Fair of France, brought Boniface to his knees a handful of years later and died as a result. 1309 the French forced the Vatican to move north to Avignon (the Babylonian Captivity lasted approximately 70 years). Corruption of the church and government caused numerous peasant revolts (Robin Hood was during this period).
 - The Hundred Years' War (1337-1453)—between France and England resulting in horrible loss of life.

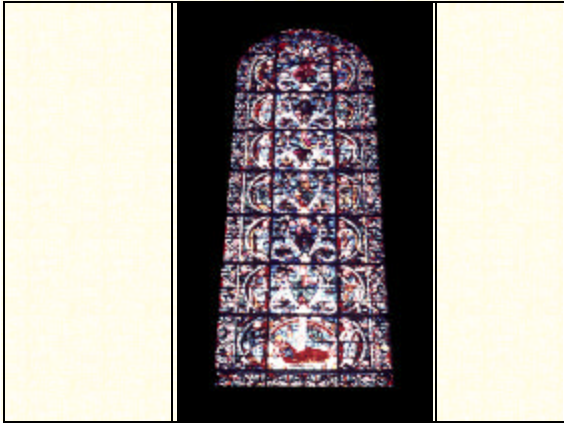
Chartres Cathedral 1120-1220
122 foot high nave
south tower 1160
north tower 1507-13

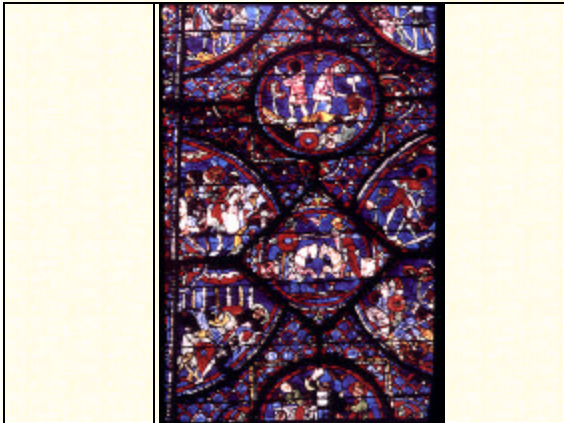


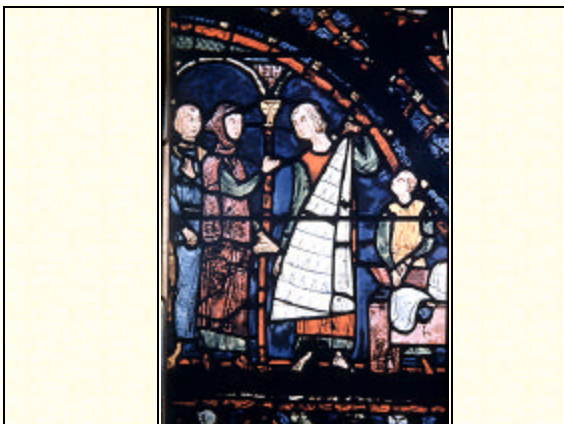






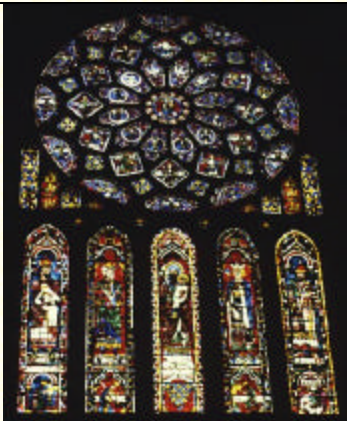


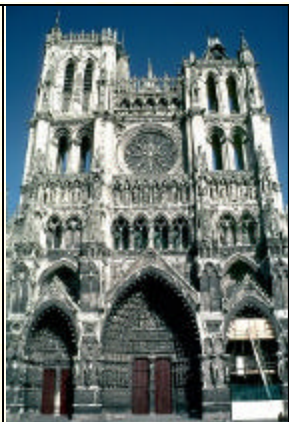




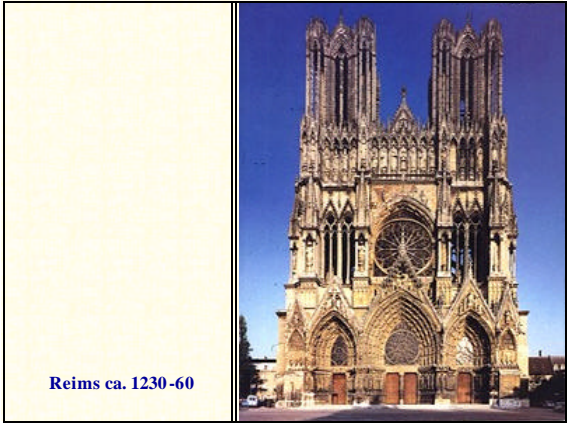


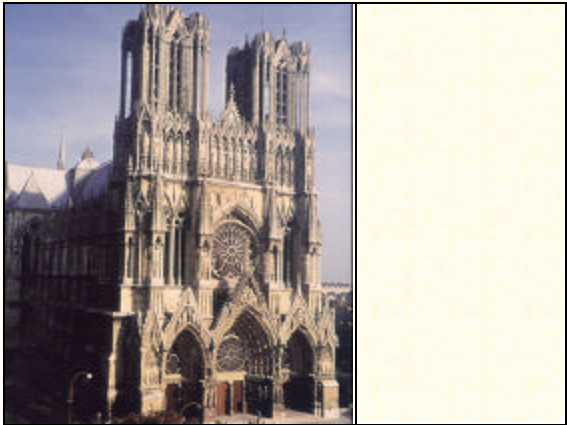
Chartres Cathedral rose window

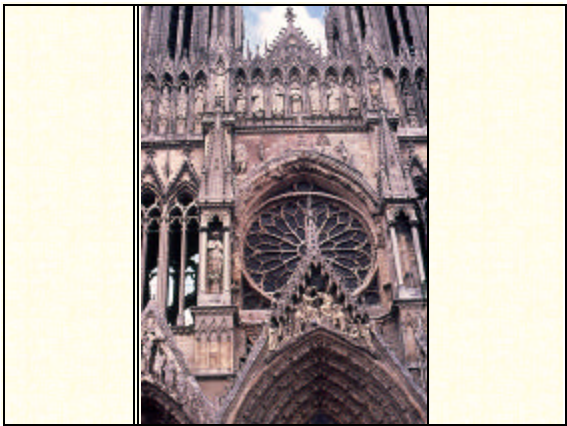


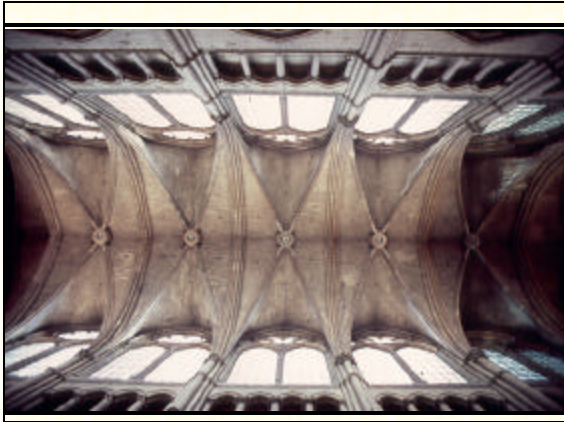


Amiens ca. 1220
140'





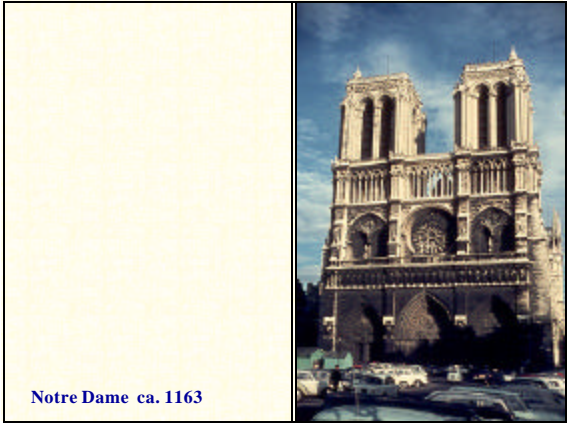






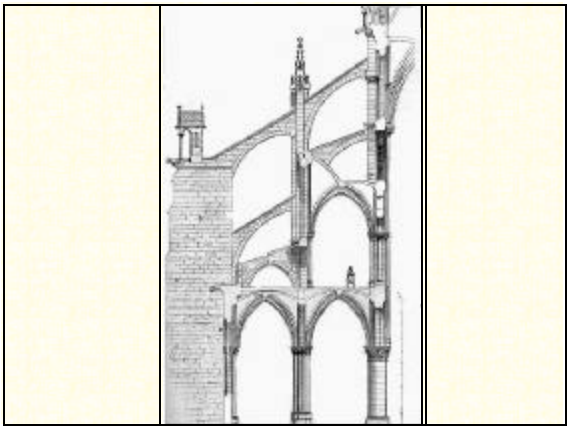


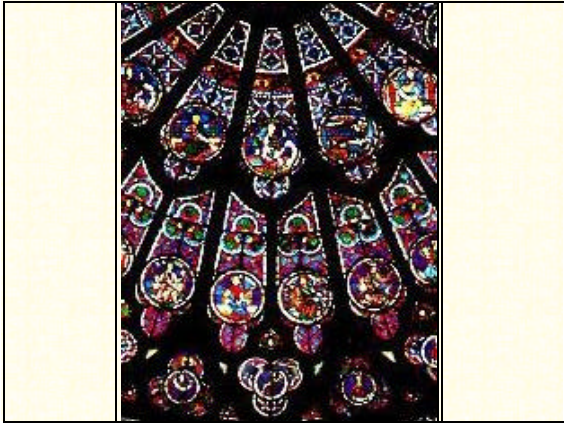
Beauvais ca. 1247 157'



Notre Dame ca. 1163

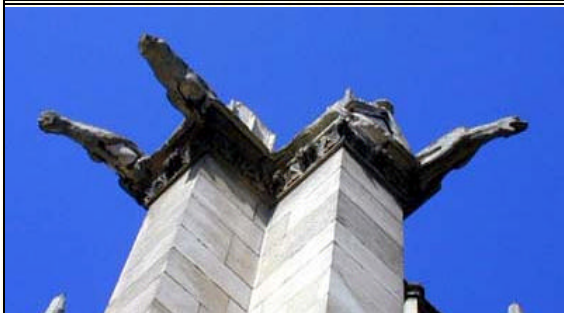




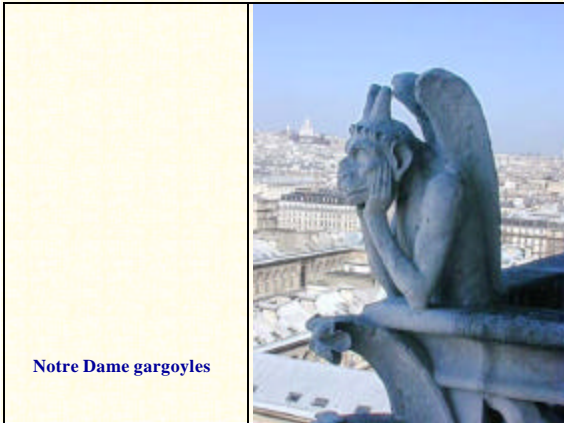




Gargoyles



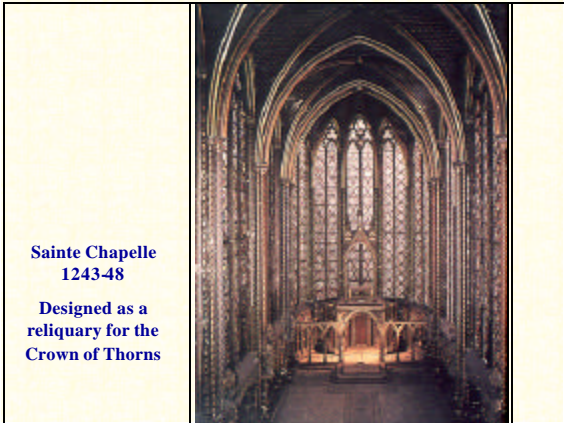




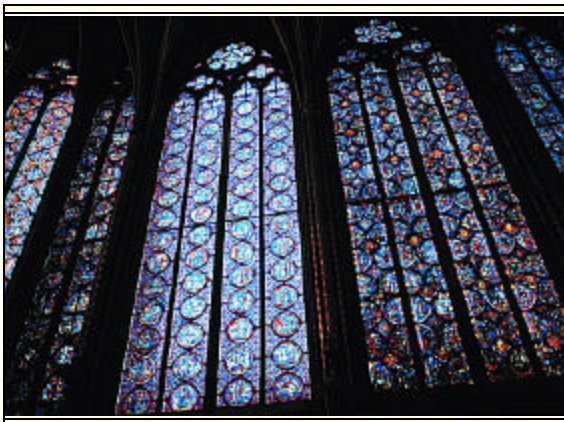
Notre Dame gargoyles





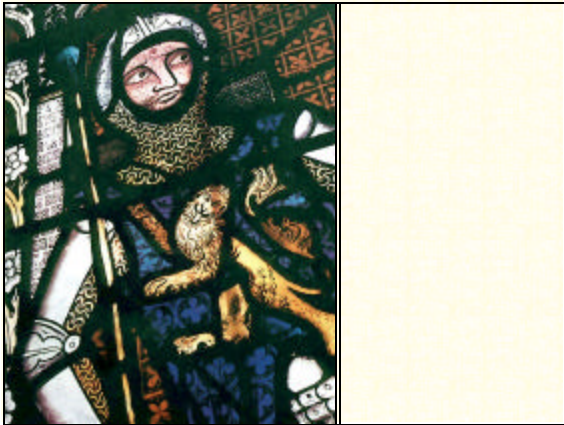


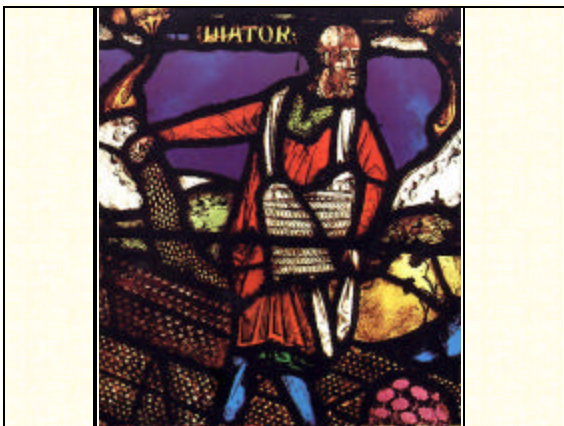
Sainte Chapelle
1243-48
Designed as a
reliquary for the
Crown of Thorns



2/3 of Sainte Chapelle's wall space are windows



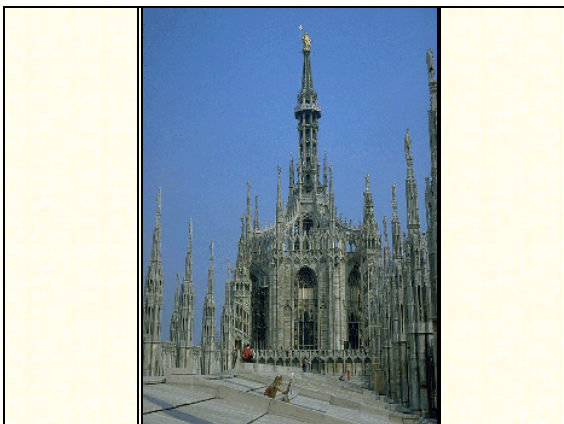






Milan ca. 1368





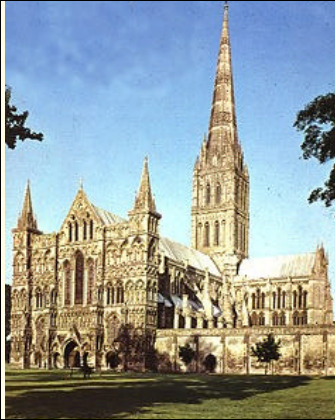


Florence Cathedral ca. 1296-1436





Salisbury
ca. 1220-1330



Medieval Painting

- Altarpieces are the most common example of Gothic painting
- Gesso on wood and then painted with tempera
- Gold leaf added later
- Byzantine influence upon Gothic painter...especially Italian painters

Cimabue's Madonna and Child



**Martini's
Annunciation**





Medieval Music

- Added antiphons to classical Gregorian chants
- Morality plays with music
- In the 11th century, musical notations were added to words
- Dies Irae or Day of Wrath—a musical gloom and doom (recall Dante)
- Motet—short choral composition based upon Scripture
- Musical instruments also added

Medieval Synthesis

This is an interesting site:

<http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hm/07/eu/hm07eu.htm>
