

# MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURE

APRIL 25

“HIGH GOTHIC” AND “CHANGES” OVER  
PLACE AND TIME

# Final Examination

Tuesday May 14 10.35-11.50

Thursday May 2 use this class time for  
preparation. No class

## Medieval Architecture Final examination

1. a) Visual Question 1 (15 minutes)

Identify, describe, compare, discuss

b) The Same

2. Essay. Answer one of the following:

a) Was Gothic architecture invented at Saint-Denis

b) Discuss the evolution of the medieval castle

c) What makes Notre-Dame of Paris a special building

d) What were the peculiar features of English Gothic?

e) Why Beauvais, of all places?

### 3-story elevations

Chartres 1194

Soissons 1190s

Reims 1210

Amiens 1220

## Gothic in Italy

Where specifically French Gothic forms appear they do so under special circumstances and carry special meaning.

Circumstances include patronage and institutional affiliation. Cistercians.  
Fossanova

Italianness--

The power of historicism/eclecticism

...the result of the survival of Italian tradition of smooth walls and brick construction

Lack of articulation appropriate for “preaching spaces”--ie. Mendicant architecture.

Florence, S. Maria Novella, principal Dominican church, founded in 1246, construction begun c. 1279. Cistercian roots for plan.

Adaption of a vaulted aisled basilical plan to mendicant needs.

Very slender supports; narrow aisles, great spatial unity

S. Croce in Florence, begun c 1300,  
associated with the name of Arnolfo di  
Cambio--a Fransiscan church. Plan:  
“modified Burgundian Cistercian.”  
Spaciousness; weightlessness

## GERMANY

Emperor Frederick II (1220-50) Brought up in Sicily--his main ambition lay in the south--to bring all of Italy under his control leading him to conflict with the Pope who wanted him out of Italy and engaged in Crusade. As France and England were discovering cultural unity, Germany was becoming a conglomeration of semi-autonomous princedoms. The direct opposite of France where the king increasingly pulled such independent units under his direct control.

When Frederick left for Italy to be crowned Emperor Englebert, Bishop of Cologne was regent.

Struggle with the papacy . Frederick was excommunicated when he abandoned the Crusade. Frederick issued a manifesto denouncing the secular ambitions of the Pope (Gregory IX)



Married Isabella, sister of Henry III of England. Continued to attempt to exercise power over Italy--leading to 1239 excommunication.

1245 Church council declared him deposed as a perjured foe of the Church; Pope declared a crusade against him--the archbishops of Mainz, Cologne and Trier joined the papal side.

December 1250 Frederick died--end of the dream of a united Germany and Italy

## Germany

Bamberg Cathedral

Trier Liebfraukirche

Limburg an der Lahn

Cologne Cathedral

Regensburg

Freiburg-im-Breisgau, Franciscan Church