

Chapter 18-Gothic Art

Gothic 1140- 1300 (France)

Perpendicular Gothic after 1350 (England)

- Early Renaissance artists thought of the Late Middle Ages art and architecture as “monstrous and barbarous,” and something invented by the Goths. Hence the term “Gothic” art. They considered it crude and ugly, but the people living during the Gothic Period considered it “modern,” “exciting,” and “new.”
- Gothic style first appeared in Northern France around 1140 and stayed somewhat regional in Europe as Byzantine art (to the East) and Islamic Art (to the South) continued to flourish at the same time.
- Growth of cities shifted the focus of both intellectual and religious life away from the countryside monasteries and into the rapidly expanding cities with great new cathedrals reaching to the heavens.
- Paris, France becomes the intellectual center of Gothic Europe-home of scholasticism
- Growing importance of the cult of the Virgin Mary (the mother of Jesus), she is given a more central role in the arts; worshipers sang songs to her, put her image everywhere, and dedicated great cathedrals to her. The Christian Knights dedicated their lives to her, and carried images of her on their war banners, and is depicted as the Queen of Heaven.
- To build such massive structures, the kings paid or taxed the people heavily and the church leaders had fundraisers, some were legitimate and some were illegitimate (ex.-*indulgences*-the people were told they could have their sins forgiven and a guarantee to heaven if they paid for it with money)
- The construction of cathedrals took decades, and sometimes centuries, to complete
- They viewed their cathedrals as images of the City of God on earth

Art Concepts:

- Built on Romanesque advances, rib vault, pointed arch, bay system
- Soaring vertical heights- flying buttresses, sculpture more 3 dimensional emerges from walls
- Manuscript painting- “luminosity” takes off in Paris and richness of stained glass windows

Reading:

- Pg. 488- The Gothic Cathedral
- Pg. 492 Stained Glass Windows

Vocab

Flying Buttress-

Chevet-

Choir-

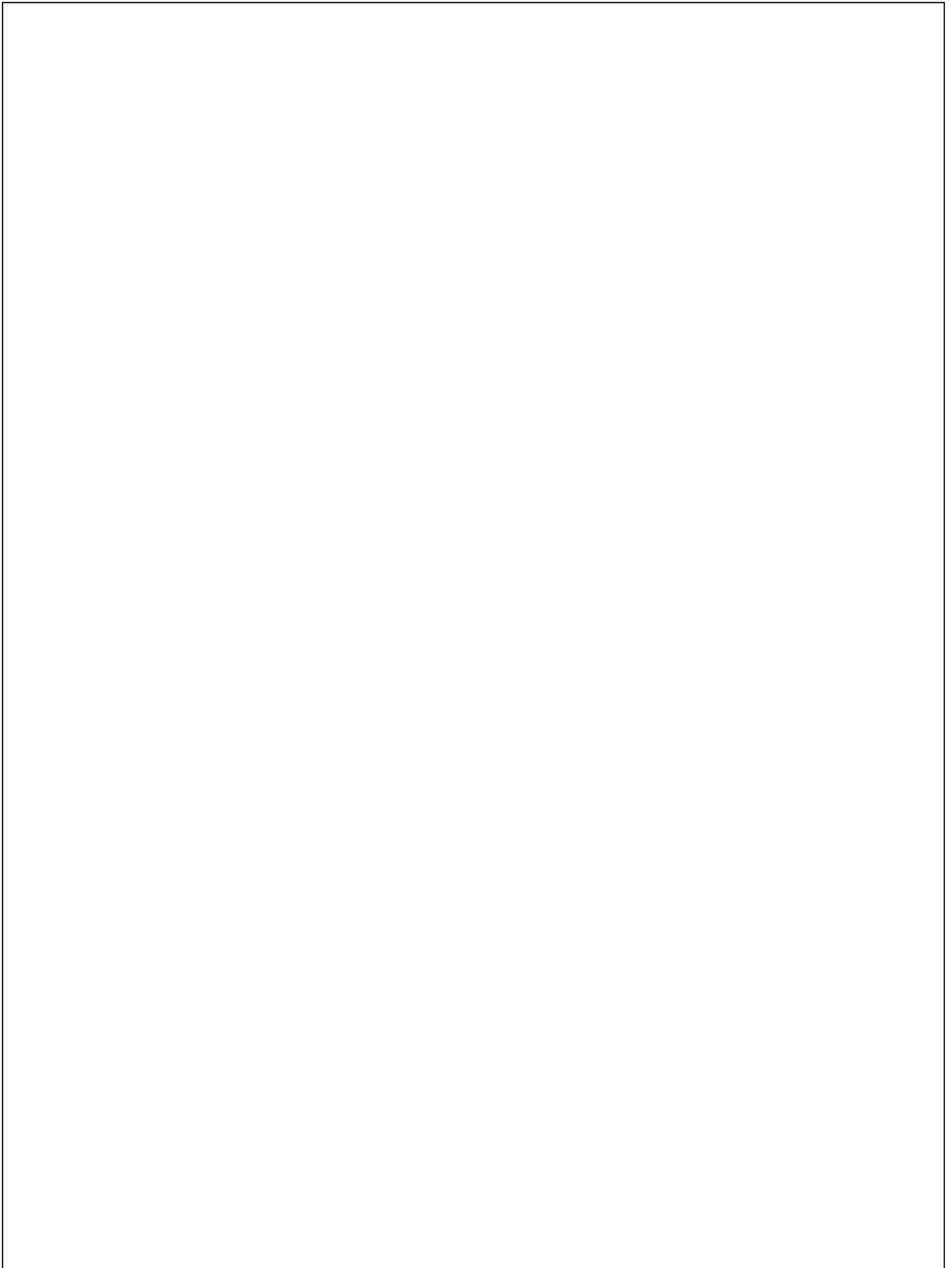
Pinnacles-

Ogee Arches-

Fan vault-

Royal Portals-

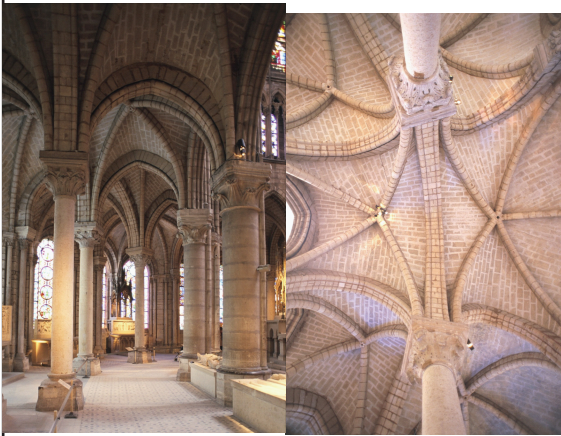
Compound pier



Chapter 18

N = name D = date (century) P/S = Period/Style A = artist or architect
 Pa = Patron L = original location C = context N = notes of importance

18-1
 18-3



N:Abbey Church of Saint Denis **D:**1140 **P/S:** Gothic
A:Unknown **Pa:**Abbot Suger **L:**Saint Denis, France
C: -This was the _____ church of France, and they wanted to add-on to a preexisting building
 -The _____ building where Gothic architecture was created
 -The _____ use of rib vaults resting on pointed arches
 -they made the walls extremely _____ and the builders were able to eliminate the walls inbetween the chapels and open up the outer walls to put stained glass windows in them.
 - stained glass let in lux nova, “_____” with it’s sparkling color
 -the stained glass and the rib vaults became the standard for French Gothic _____

18-6



N:Old Testament kings and queen, jamb statues **D:**1145 **P/S:**Gothic
A:Unknown **Pa:**Unknown **L:**Chartres cathedral, Chartres, France
C: -They are wearing ____ century clothing and were often regarded as the kings and Queens of France, which is why they were vandalized during the _____
 -these differ from the classical _____ because they are attached to the columns not THE actual column
 -the figures begin to show more _____ in their faces, instead of the more mask-like look of the Romanesque period
 -Contained in a very vertical shape of the _____

18-10

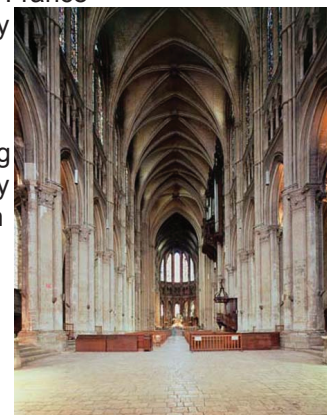


N:Notre Dame **D:**1180-1200 **P/S:**Gothic
A:unknown **Pa:**King Louis VI **L:**Paris, France
C: -means “_____,” referring to the Virgin Mary
 - _____ buttresses circle the cathedral and are used to help hold up the taller and thinner walls, they counter the outward thrust of the nave vaults- these also become a distinguishing look of Gothic architecture
 -huge _____ window-a circular stained glass window

18-4
 18-12



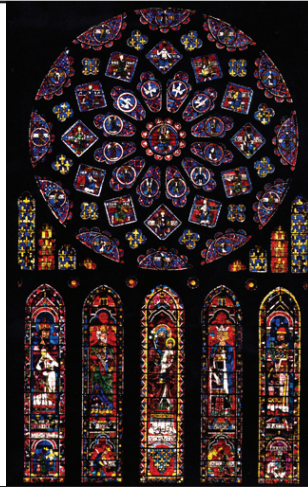
N:Chartres Cathedral **D:**1194 **P/S:**Gothic
A:Unknown architects **Pa:**Unknown **L:**Chartres, France
C: -architects goal was to _____ the interior-by arranging identical units in a sequence that looked as though it was just one unit that continued through the whole hall
 -this was the first cathedral to have built using flying buttresses from the beginning and they allowed for vast _____ to be filled with windows, oculus, and stained glass
 -one of the most influential buildings in the history of _____



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18-14



N:Rose Window and Lancets **D:**1220 **P/S:**Gothic **A:**unknown
Pa:Queen, Blanche of Castille **L:** Chartres Cathedral, Chartres, France
C: -The interior of Chartres Cathedral is _____ even though there are vast windows, the reason is, the stained glass does not let through the bright sunlight to light up the interior, instead they are meant to transform _____ into the mystical colorful *lux nova*.
 -gift from the Queen of _____
 - _____ castles on _____ background, and fleur de lis represent French Royalty
 -*Fleur de lis*-(means _____) a symbol that has been used in almost all civilizations new and old
 - _____ and _____ in middle, 4 doves and 8 angels surround, then Old Testament Kings surround them, below them in the lancets are Jesus ancestors that were kings.
N: -stained glass -43 feet in diameter

18-13



N:Virgin and Child and Angels **D:**1220 **P/S:**Gothic
A:Unknown **Pa:** Unknown **L:**Chartres Cathedral, Chartres, France
C: -Virgin Mary enthroned with baby Jesus on her lap-Mary is depicted as young, beautiful, _____ Queen of Heaven-haloed, crowned, and accompanied by the dove (a symbol of God's _____)
 -angels surrounding them
 - _____=light came from outside building and screened through colored glass
 - _____=light was reflected from the glass tesserae (mosaic) set into the masonry walls

18-15



N:Saints Martin, Jerome, and Gregory, jamb statues **D:**1220 **P/S:**Gothic
A:Unknown **Pa:**Unknown **L:**Chartres Cathedral, Chartres, France
C: -figures _____ more from the architectural framework, they are seen as waiting silently, they turn slightly toward and away from each other-breaking the vertical lines of the pillars, the _____ is not stiff and shallow, but falls over the body in soft folds
 -the faces have been given individualized _____ and personalities, & clothes are the period's _____ clothes

18-16



N:Saint Theodore Jamb Statue **D:**1220 **P/S:**Gothic
A:Unknown **Pa:**Unknown **L:**Chartres Cathedral, Chartres, France
C: -Seen wearing the classic cloak and chain-mail of a Gothic _____ and hair style of the period
 -Left arm holds _____, right arm hold _____
 -greatly resembles pose of Polykleitos's _____ (*Spear Bearer*)
 -looking back to Classical Greece for _____
 -Contrappasto seen in _____

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18-17
18-18



N:Interior of Amiens Cathedral **D:**1220 **P/S:**Gothic
A:Robert de Luzarches, Thomas de Cormont, and Renaud de Cormont
Pa:Unknown **L:**Amiens, France
C: directly influenced by _____ Cathedral design
-French obsessed with building even _____ buildings, stretched to soaring heights-____ feet high interior-The vaults above the Nave look like canopies stretched across poles
-The _____ windows below the vaults let in so much light that it brings to mind Hagia Sophia in Constantinople
-Hagia Sophia is Byzantine's greatest example of letting in _____, and Amiens is the greatest example of Gothic's soaring heights, giant windows letting in _____



18-21
18-22



N:Reims Cathedral **D:**1225-1290 **P/S:**Gothic
A:Unknown **Pa:**Unknown **L:**Reims, France
C: -everything on the facade has been _____ taller and made more slender and ornate
-stained glass windows in the _____ take the place of heavy stone sculpture
- _____ statues appear as if they are completely separated from the supporting columns, free and easy movements of full-bodied people, the heads look like ancient _____ sculptures and the _____ can be seen once again (not seen since Roman times), use of contrappasto, also appear to be _____ with each other

18-23



N:Interior of Upper Chapel, Sainte-Chapelle **D:**1243 **P/S:**Gothic
A:Unknown architect **Pa:**Unknown **L:**Paris, France
C: -wall-dissolving _____ using the stained glass windows is taken to an extreme by applying to all the walls of this chapel building, very _____ appearance
-the glass fills the room with a filtered light _____ of rose-violet color
-this style was associated with King Louis IX and was seen in his royal courts as well, it was called Rayonnant (_____) style

18-24



N:Virgin of Paris **D:**1300 **P/S:**Gothic
A:Unknown **Pa:**Unknown **L:**Notre Dame, Paris, France
C: -portrays Mary as a _____ Queen, royal garments, jewel encrusted crown, Jesus is decked out in the same type of garb, holding the _____, playful humanizing of the two is characteristic of Gothic sculpture as it progressed
-Very similar to the portrayal of Hermes and the infant Dionysos (5-62) by the Greek sculpture _____
-although in this Gothic example, the body is hidden heavily under the clothing and no structure of the _____ is really seen

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18-33



N: Folio 7 verso of *Breviary of Philippe le Bel* **D:** 1296 **P/S:** Gothic
A: Master Honore **Pa:** The French Court **L:** Paris, France
C: - From an illuminated book, Master Honore had a _____ in Paris where he created the books and made copies
 - This features two Old Testament scenes involving _____, Upper panel Samuel anoints the youthful David, Bottom panel David kills Goliath the giant
 - This painting paid more attention to the _____ and how it fell on their bodies and clothing
 - The backgrounds were still very _____ and did not incorporate the idea of illusionary space

N: Ink and tempera paint on Vellum

18-42



N: Tomb of Edward II **D:** 1330 **P/S:** Late Gothic
A: Unknown **Pa:** Unknown **L:** Gloucester Cathedral, Gloucester, England
C: - This type of tomb housed in a _____ was quite common in the Late Gothic Period, it was a stone sculpture of the King and his Queen lying on their backs, a stone coffin
 - Set inside the chapel the tombs are meant to preserve the remains and the _____ of the deceased
 - Depending on the person entombed, it could bring a lot of people to see the site, a lot like the _____ = more prestige and money for church site
 - The tomb was decorated with Gothic designs above the stone figures
 - King Edward II depicted holding the _____ in his hand

18-41



N: Chapel of Henry VII **D:** 1500 **P/S:** Late Gothic **A:** Robert and William Vertue
Pa: Henry II **L:** Westminster Abbey, London, England
C: - This has a uniquely English _____ vault shape that resembles hanging stalactites in caves
 - Shows the evolution from _____ Gothic into _____ fancy
 - Gives an appearance of _____ or something embroidered

N:

18-48



N: Death of the Virgin **D:** 1230 **P/S:** Gothic
A: Unknown **Pa:** Unknown **L:** Strasbourg Cathedral, France
C: - 12 Apostles gather around the deathbed of Mary creating an arc of _____ that fit into the semicircular Tympanum
 - Christ is in the middle and receives his mother's _____, the doll-like figure in his hands,
 - The expressions are showing varying degrees of _____ and there is also flow to the _____ that flows through the group like a flow of energy
 - Increased humanized and natural depictions along with a _____ drama

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18-50



N:Equestrian Portrait (Bamberg Rider) **D:**1235 **P/S:**Gothic
A:Unknown **Pa:**Unknown **L:**Bamberg Cathedral, Germany
C: -true _____ of perhaps Frederick II, a German Emperor, one of the _____ of the cathedral
 -the artist carefully represented the rider's costume, saddle, and the horse's trappings.
 -The _____ between rider and horse are right, but the artist did not seem to understand the _____ of the horse so it is quite stiff looking
 - he is turning sideways in his saddle and looking out as if he is looking out at his troops
 -Often times those who paid a lot for the church to be built (called benefactors) would have their _____ into the church as this example demonstrates

18-57

N: _____ **D:** _____ **P/S:** _____
A: _____ **Pa:** _____ **L:** _____
C: _____

N: _____

1-11

N: _____ **D:** _____ **P/S:** _____
A: _____ **Pa:** _____ **L:** _____
C: _____

N: _____

1-7

N: _____ **D:** _____ **P/S:** _____
A: _____ **Pa:** _____ **L:** _____
C: _____

N: _____