

Architectural Style

- Followed Romanesque movement
 - Europe in 1100s to end of 16th Century
- Architectural challenge

How to make buildings bigger, taller, and support

more weight



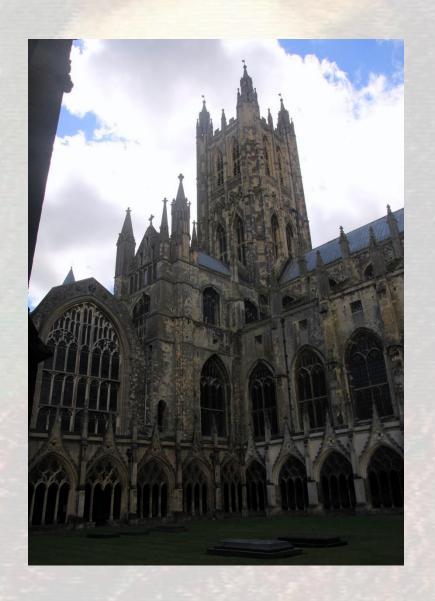
Westminster Abbey, London, England

Gothic vs Romanesque

- Gothic buildings designed to be more heavenly
 - Large open spaces, difference in vaulting and arches
- Less gloomy than Romanesque buildings
 - Larger windows
 - Stained glass

- Grand tall designs
 with increased height
 of towers
 - New design elements allowed for redistribution of weight so towers would not crush themselves

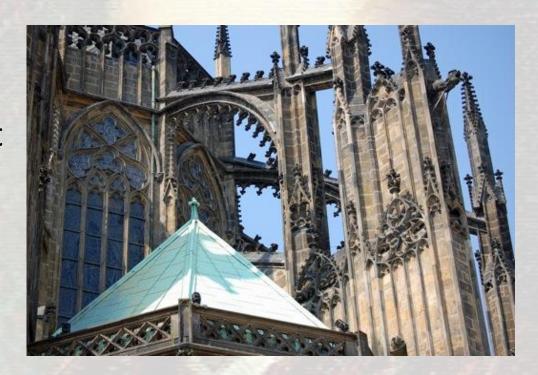
Canterbury Cathedral, Kent, England



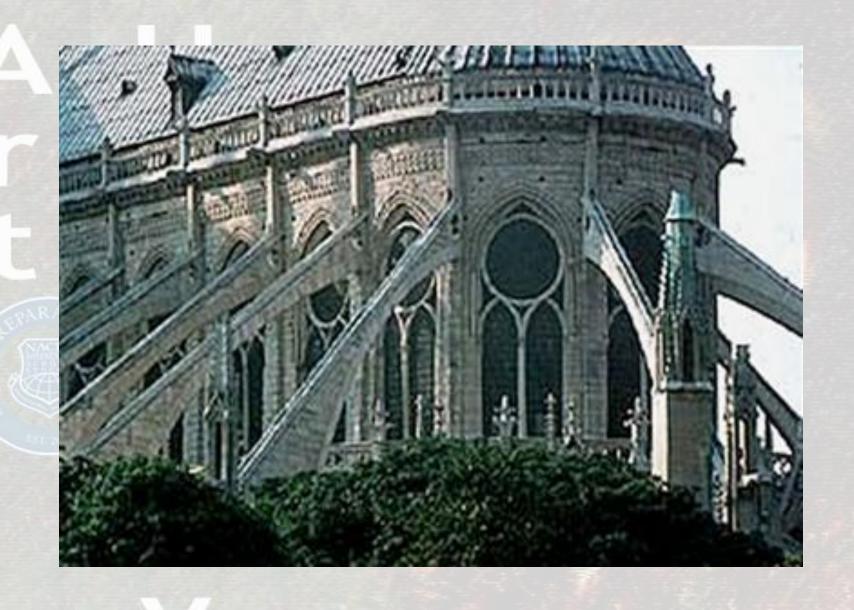


Salisbury Cathedral, Wiltshire, England

- Flying buttresses
 - Designed to
 redistribute weight
 away from walls to
 the ground
 - Also decorative



St. Vitus Cathedral, Prague, Czech Republic



Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris, France

- Pointed arches
 - Much more supportive than rounded arches, gave the illusion of pointing towards heaven

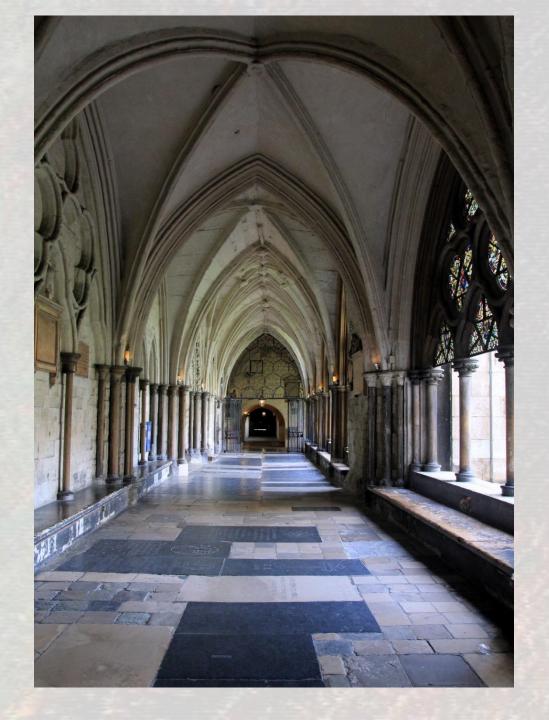


Salisbury Cathedral, Wiltshire, England

- Vaulted Ceilings
 - Distributed weight of floors and weight above
 - Gave increased impression of height and magnificence

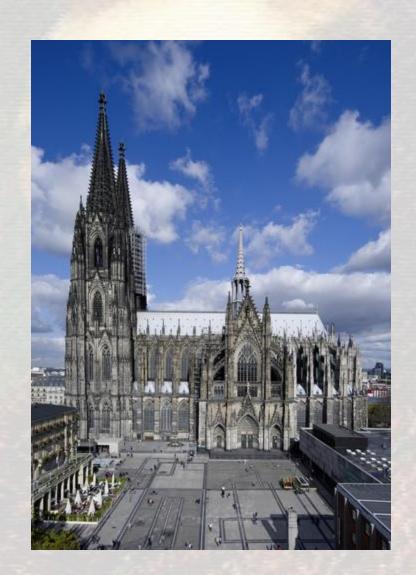
Malbork Castle, Poland

Westminster Abbey, London, England



- Light and airy interiors
 - Taller ceilings with larger windows, than prior buildings
 - Could support slate roofs to keep interiors dryer

Cologne Cathedral, Cologne, Germany





Cologne Cathedral, Cologne, Germany

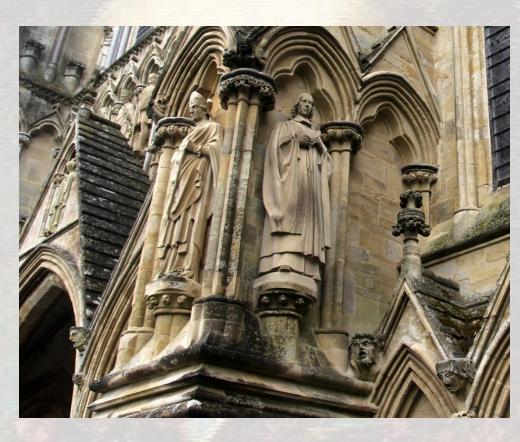
- Gargoyles
 - Used as rain spouts
 - Also meant to play into superstitions of time and scare people into seeking refuge inside churches
 - Especially lower classes





Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris, France

- Emphasis on Decoration and Ornamentation
 - Heightened emphasis in buildings looking good, not just being functional



Salisbury Cathedral, Salisbury, England