

### Gardner's Chapter 18

1. What does the term “gothic” refer to? Why did historians use this term?
2. How did the people during the time of Gothic art view the new forms of these large churches?
3. What other forms of art existed at the same time as Gothic?
4. What three major events happened in the 14<sup>th</sup> century that changed Europe significantly?
5. Why is Saint-Denis an important landmark in early Gothic architecture and sculpture?
6. What ideas did Abbot Suger bring to the Gothic era?
7. How is Suger different from Bernard?
8. What are the reasons for using a ribbed vault instead of a barrel vault?
9. Which part of Chartres Cathedral took some of the ideas used at St. Denis?
10. How is the Virgin Mary's image used in the tympanum of Chartres?
11. How are Gothic and Romanesque tympanums different?
12. Describe the jamb statues at Chartres. Use the term “naturalism” in your description.
13. What is Scholasticism? Compare it to humanism.
14. Why is Thomas Aquinas a significant figure of the Gothic era?

15. How is Notre Dame in Paris different than earlier Gothic cathedrals?
16. Why were flying buttresses used at Notre Dame?
17. What is the purpose of indulgences?
18. How is the High Gothic restoration of Chartres Cathedral's interior different from Romanesque interiors?
19. What was the goal of stained glass windows in Gothic cathedrals? Use the term *lux nova* in your answer.
20. Compare the Virgin stained glass lancet with the Morgan Madonna.
21. Describe the figures in Chartres north transept rose window.
22. Compare the jamb statues of the Porch of the Confessors with the figures from Chartres' portal.
23. Compare the Saint Theodore sculpture with any classical Greek sculpture.
24. Why is Amiens a significant High Gothic cathedral?
25. How is the Beau Dieu figure of Christ at Amiens different from earlier representations?
26. Compare the Visitation jamb statues of Reims with the portal figures at Chartres. Use the term "naturalism" in your comparison.
27. Compare rayonnant style with the flamboyant style of Gothic architecture. Identify an example of each.
28. Why is Louis IX significant?

29. Compare the Virgin of Paris sculpture with an earlier representation of Virgin and Child such as the Theotokos or the Morgan Madonna.
30. How is the S-curve of the Virgin of Paris different from classical contraposto?
31. What architectural elements in the Hall of Cloth in Bruges are from Gothic cathedrals?
32. What generalizations can we garner from the illuminated manuscript of God as Architect?
33. How do Master Honore's figures in his illuminated manuscripts show an advance in naturalism?
34. What significant role or attitude does the Virgin play in the gilt sculpture of the Virgin of Jeanne d'Evreux?
35. Compare England's Salisbury Cathedral with Chartres.
36. How is the English Perpendicular Style different than Salisbury?
37. Describe the decorative style of "fan vaulting" in Westminster Abbey.
38. What major elements of Gothic architecture are found in the Cologne Cathedral in Germany?
39. Describe the Death of the Virgin relief tympanum in Strasbourg Cathedral.
40. Describe Ekkehard and Uta, choir sculptures at Naumberg Cathedral. Use the terms "naturalism" and "corporeality" in your description.
41. Describe the Rottgen Pieta. How is it different from other representations of the Virgin?
42. Compare the Shrine of the Three Kings reliquary with the Junius Bassus sarcophagus of the Holy Roman Empire era.

43. Identify, in the Oviato Cathedral, the details borrowed from the French Gothic style and the details that seem uniquely Italian.
  
44. Describe the Doge Palace in Venice. Use the terms “ornate”, “arches”, “ogee” and “quatrefoil” in your description.
  
45. What elements in the Milan Cathedral showed that this building was moving towards a different style of architecture?

#### Key Points

- Like Romanesque art, Gothic has quite different regional variations. The **French Gothic** (which is what most people think of when they hear the word “Gothic”) is characterized by **light and height**; style evolves over time becoming even more and more elaborate as it becomes *rayonnant* and then *flamboyant*. German Gothic is similar to French Gothic. The Italian Gothic is quite different from its northern kin. Italian Gothic is more grounded and features Gothic facades, as opposed to the all-over style of the French. **Italians ignore the flying buttress.**
- In sculpture and pictorial representations, in the Gothic period there is an evolution away from medieval styles and towards something pre-Renaissance. Figures emerge as more human and anatomically correct, while pictorial representations use more modeling and shading to show three-dimensionality.
- Guilds and mercantile organizations begin to organize and prosper, as individuals assert more power over their own destiny and sovereignty. The feudal system, founded on the fealty of the individual to his most immediate superior begins to disintegrate.