**Early Medieval & Romanesque Guided Notes -   
Mrs. Henderson’s Class - Chapter 14**

**Vocabulary**

Ambulatory: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Cloister: a covered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ surrounding \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Feudalism:

Monasticism: a way of life \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Pilgrimage: a journey to a holy place

Serfs: poor peasants who didn’t have land to give in return for protection

Tapestries: textile \_\_\_\_\_ hangings that were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Transept: another \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and side aisles (makes the church look like a cross)

Tympanum: the half-round \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between the lintel and the arch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the church  
animal style  
Cloisonne: A style of jewelry e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is melted inside lines. It looks like st\_\_\_\_\_\_ gl\_\_\_\_  
Codex -  
Horror Vacui - The fear of a v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (in other words no em\_\_\_\_\_\_ space)  
Westwork

Illuminated Manuscripts - a system Illuminations: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ paintings

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The period known as the Middle Ages was a splendid time for bookmaking, architecture, and sculpture. It is called the Age of Faith, since people were fixed on preparation for life after death, and the Church was all-powerful. The Middle Ages can be divided into three periods, the *Early M\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the Ro\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,* and the *G\_\_\_\_\_\_*.

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The Carolingian dynasty emerged during the Early Medieval period, after a time of conflict. In the year 800 King Charlemagne was crowned by the pope and became the first Holy Roman Emperor. He established law and order and encouraged the arts.

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After his death in 814, western Europe reverted to disorder. A system known as f**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  arose, in which weak noblemen gave their lands and freedom to more powerful lords in return for protection. Most people, however, were **\_\_\_\_\_**, poor peasants obligated to work the lands of the noblemen.

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In architecture, church builders continued to use the design of the basilica but they added **tr\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, side aisles that cut across the nave, giving each church the form of a cross. Many people devoted their lives to religion, living in remote communities known as *monasteries*.

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These monasteries had open courts known as **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** that provided monks a place for contemplation and prayer.

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Monks worked at copying books by hand and creating brilliant **ill\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, or manuscript paintings, in the books. These illustrations, as well as carvings and reliefs, were meant to teach and inspire the people in their faith.

**Lesson 2**

**The Romanesque Period**

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After the Early Medieval period, a new artistic style known as the *R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*  emerged. Seen mainly in church architecture, the Romanesque lasted until the middle of the twelfth century.

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Constant disputes over land under the f\_\_\_\_\_\_ system caused nobles to build fortified castles. When in the thirteenth century trade and industry grew, cities were built with stone barricades around them.

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At the center of each town was a richly decorated stone church. Churches were also built at pilgrimage destinations, where people would journey to visit the sacred remains of a saint.

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Architects continued to build using a nave and a transept, often adding side aisles and an **a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_y**, an aisle curving around behind the main altar. Romanesque churches appear large and solid from the outside and the small windows make the interiors dark and solemn.

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Many churches used relief sculptures to teach the faith to the people. While the sculptures depict many biblical figures, fantastic half-human and half-animal creatures also lurk among the carvings. The capitals of columns are carved with quaint stories that are humorous but also have Christian meanings.

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Large paintings decorated the inside walls of churches. Artists drew on Byzantine themes and used the style of manuscript illuminations, which continued to be an important art form.

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All of Romanesque painting presents easy-to-read messages with flat, colorful shapes and bold lines.

What is this:  


What is this:



What is this:

