

Gothic art and architecture

The Gothic style

The Gothic style began in _____ in the 12th century and spread to the rest of Europe.

_____ were the most famous examples of Gothic architecture. They influenced a city's image and played a key role in its urban life.

There were also Gothic _____, including covered markets, city halls and palaces.

Gothic architecture

Gothic cathedrals were built using new techniques that made them very different from Romanesque cathedrals.

1. Distribution of weight.

They were built using the _____ and the _____, which was supported by lines of ribs crossing each other in the ceiling.

2. Illumination.

Thanks to the new distribution of weight, Gothic cathedrals did not need such thick walls and could have larger windows. Natural light, filtered by _____, illuminated the interior.

3. Floor plan.

Like Romanesque cathedrals, Gothic cathedrals were built on a _____. However, the central nave was built much wider and higher than the side aisles.

Gothic sculpture

Gothic sculpture continued to have a strong religious purpose, but it allowed for greater expression of human emotions than Romanesque sculpture.

- Label these types of Gothic sculpture from the options below.

Funeral sculpture	Altarpieces	Non-religious subjects	Gargoyles
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1. A type of sculpture that tombs were decorated with containing religious motifs and a figure of the dead person.

2. They were carved beneath the seats in cathedrals.

3. Large, decorated frames placed behind the altars in churches and cathedrals.

4. Fantastic creature on the outside roofs.

Gothic painting

Gothic painting was more realistic and dynamic than Romanesque art, using bright colours and thin layers of gold.

- Label these types of painting from the options below.

Murals	Stained glass windows	Miniatures	Panel art	Portraits
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