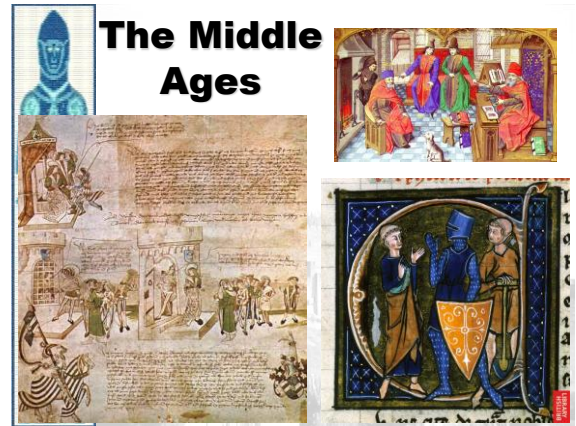
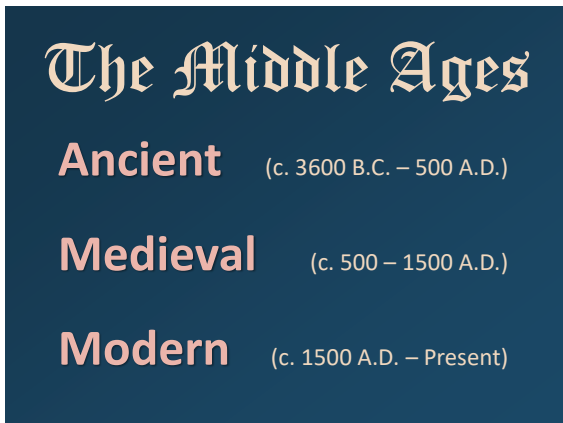




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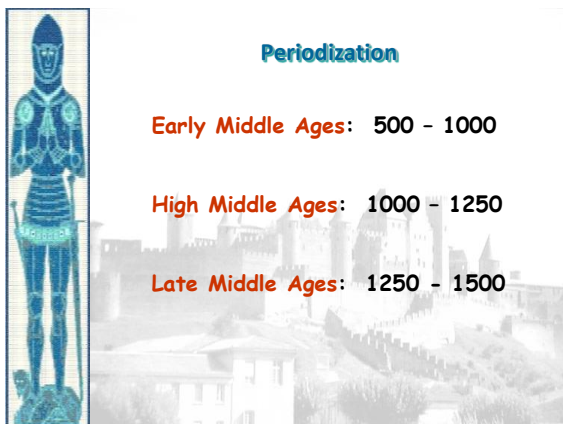
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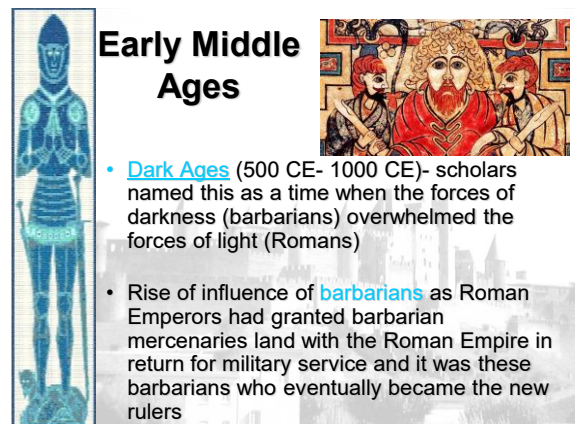
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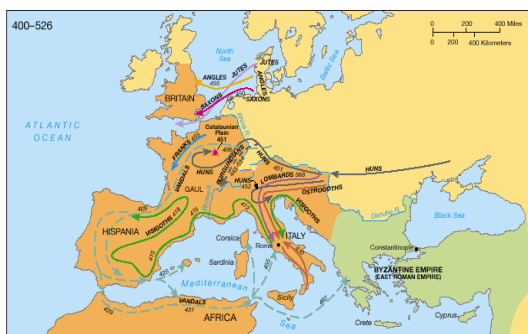
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5



6



Barbarian Migrations and Invasions. The early cross-border raids of neighboring peoples gave way to migrations of starving and terrified barbarian allies looking for safety in the Empire. By the fifth century, large-scale raids by the Huns and Vandals reached throughout the western Empire, resulting in permanent settlements.

7



Europe in the 6c



8



From Rome to Constantinople

Constantinople

- (former city of Byzantium) became new capital and control centre for Roman Empire
- Was largest city by population in the world west of China
- Strategic location on trade routes
- One of largest natural harbours in the world linked the east and west
- Byzantine gold coin (bezant) was the main currency of international trade
- Ruled provinces by Roman model (governors, bureaucracy and imperial army, heavy taxation and favouring of royal family and priests in trade and taxes)

9



Expanding Influence of the Church

- **Christian Church** has become an important political, economic, spiritual and cultural force in Europe
- Leading officials of Church were the **Pope** and **Patriarch**
- Banning of **heresy** (holding beliefs that contradict the official religion)
- conversion by force
- Eventually in 11th Century, Church split into two independent branches **Eastern Orthodox** (Greek) based in Constantinople and **Roman Catholic** in Rome

10



You scratch my back... I'll scratch yours....



- **Church** was granted favors by **Roman Emperors** / **Kings** (land, exemption from taxes, immunity in courts, positions in courts) and in return the Church would endorse kings to help secure their rule
- **Kings** looked to **Church** to supply educated administrators to help run kingdoms and in return kings would enforce laws that prohibited other religions

11



The Medieval Catholic Church

- ❖ filled the power vacuum left from the collapse of the classical world.
- ❖ monasticism:
 - **St. Benedict** - Benedictine Rule of poverty, chastity, and obedience.
 - provided schools for the children of the upper class.
 - inns, hospitals, refuge in times of war.
 - libraries & **scriptoria** to copy books and **illuminate manuscripts**.
 - monks → missionaries to the barbarians. [St. Patrick, St. Boniface]

12



The Power of the Medieval Church

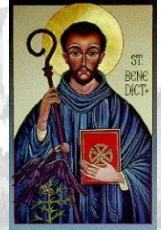
- ❖ bishops and abbots played a large part in the feudal system.
- ❖ the church controlled about 1/3 of the land in Western Europe.
- ❖ tried to curb feudal warfare → only 40 days a year for combat.
- ❖ curb heresies → **crusades**; **Inquisition**
- ❖ **tithe** → 1/10 tax on your assets given to the church.
- ❖ **Peter's Pence** → 1 penny per person [paid by the peasants].

13



Monasticism and Saints

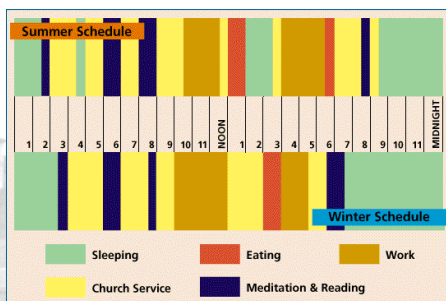
- Monks were people who gave up worldly possessions and devote themselves to a religious life
- Established between 400 -700 communities called monasteries which became centres of education, literacy and learning
- Strict codes of monastic conduct called **Rule of St. Benedict**
- Saints- one who performs miracles that are interpreted as evidence of a special relationship with God
- **St. Augustine**- wrote "Confessions" which discussed ideas of ethics, self knowledge, and the role of free will which shaped monastic tradition and the influence of Church



14



A Medieval Monk's Day



15



A Medieval Monastery: The **Scriptorium**



16



Illuminated Manuscripts



17



Romanesque Architectural Style

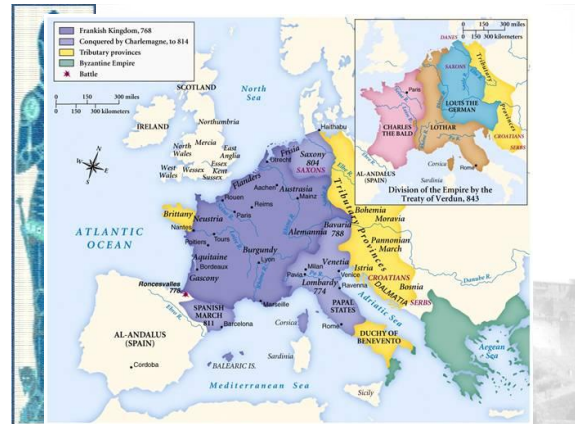
- ❑ Rounded Arches.
- ❑ Barrel vaults.
- ❑ Thick walls.
- ❑ Darker, simplistic interiors.
- ❑ Small windows, usually at the top of the wall.



18



19



20



Carolingians

- Rise of aristocratic **Charles Martel** who dominated Frankish kingdom in 8th century
- He confiscated land given to Church and began Church reforms that would restore spirituality to clerical life
- His son **Pepin the Short** continued Church reforms and eventually with the support of reformed Church, removed last Merovingian king from throne
- Established the **Carolingian** dynasty, named to protect the papacy and establish the pope and bishops are the makers of kings
- Greatest legacy was **Charles the Great, or Charlemagne**





21



The Holy Roman Empire & Charlemagne

- Charlemagne** (Charles the Great) who was a military general and restored Pope Leo III who had been exiled
- In return, Leo placed a crown on Charlemagne and named him the **"Emperor of the Romans"** which secured the relationship between Frankish kings and the papacy
- Charlemagne became the first ruler of the **Holy Roman Empire**, a dynasty that would last for more than 700 years
- Charlemagne** - imposed order on empire through the Church and state
- Ordered the **standardization of Latin**, textbooks, manuals for preaching, schools for clergy and people, new form of handwriting
- All these promoted education and scholars and produced a precise written language (Latin)





22



Charlemagne's Kingdom

- After the death of his father and his brother he inherited the Empire at the age of 26.
- He was constantly at war with his enemies, spreading Christianity with the edge of his sword.
- Ruled the interior kingdom using the feudal system (lords, nobles, counts, abbots and bishops)
- Introduced an education of arithmetic, grammar and songs of worship.
- Charlemagne once said: "Good works are better than knowledge, but without knowledge good works are impossible."
- He adopted the best ideas of that time and although some were rude and crude raised the standard of living.

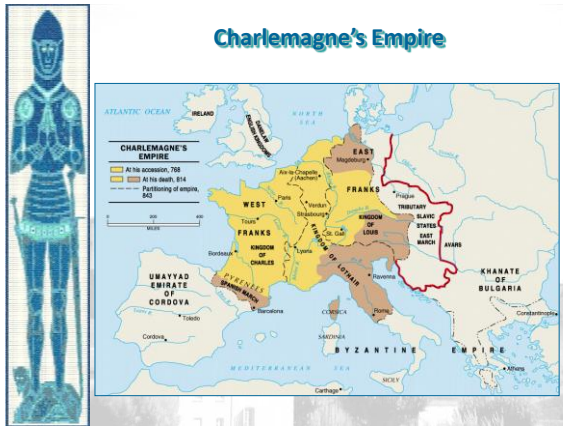
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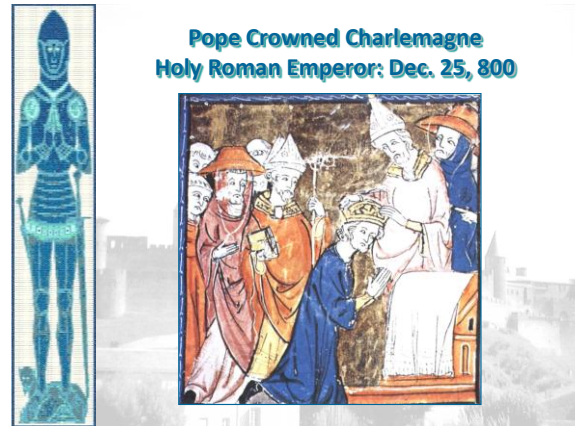
Charlemagne: 742 to 814



24



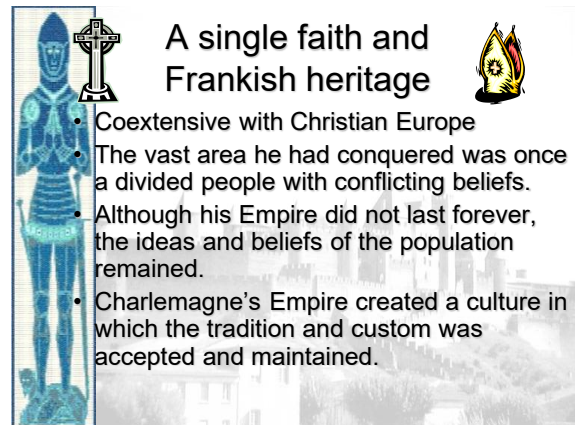
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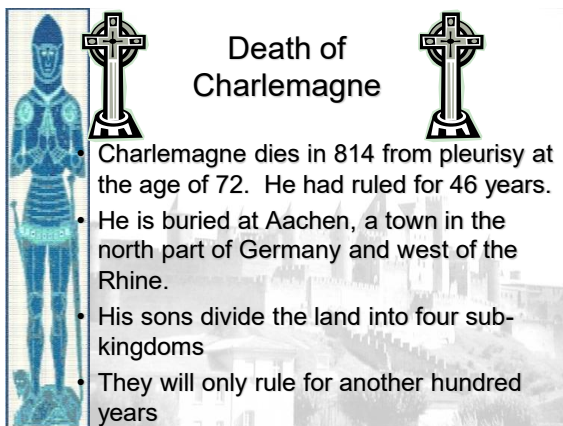
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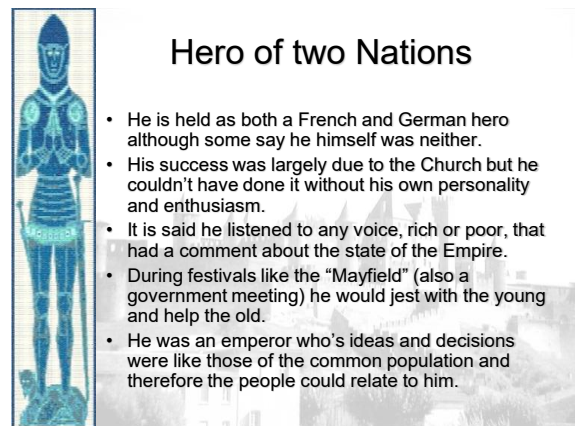
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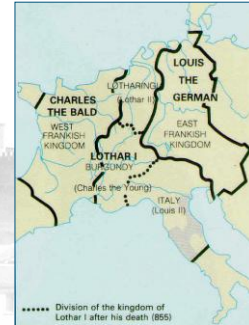
Civil War and the end of an empire

- Charlemagne's sons fall into civil war and unknowingly destroy that which they are fighting for.
- The treaty of Verdun and the treaty of Merson (In 843) were declared by the pope and divided the land into the feudal kingdoms of France, Germany and Italy.

31



Charlemagne's Empire Collapses: Treaty of Verdun, 843



32



He changed the course of history

- By Beginning the Carolingian Renaissance
- By spreading Christianity
- By uniting almost all of Europe
- By protecting the Holy Roman Church
- By documenting history
- By turning enemies into friends
- By using the feudal system
- By introducing education

33



Medieval Life



- War, death and disease
- Populations were clustered around strongholds
- The narrow lanes in towns were crawling with beggars and lepers
- Agriculture was the common man's duty
- People were Superstitious and fearful of change
- Education was mainly for the Church and nobility
- The common story told of the former Roman Empire was that God had given and God had taken away.

34



35



Note: No one used the term, feudalism, during the Middle Ages. It was coined by 17th century historians.

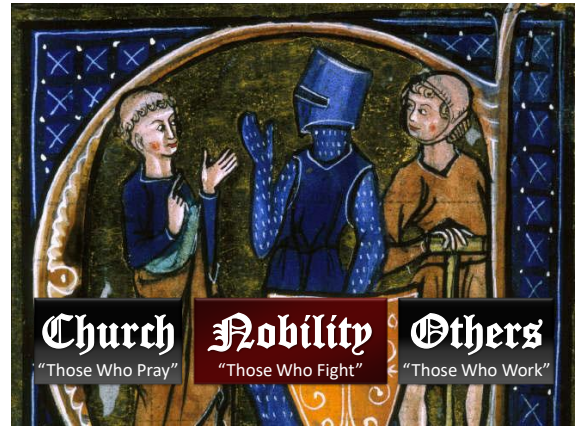
36



Structure of government: Feudalism

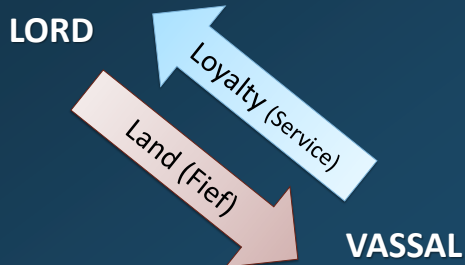
- Like a pyramid: King at top, lords, nobles, vassals and finally serfs.
- King had final word, lords and nobles enforce
- There was no standing army, only militia
- No civil service or merchant class
- On a Democratic aspect, Charlemagne held meetings of higher classes to debate the state of the Empire.

37



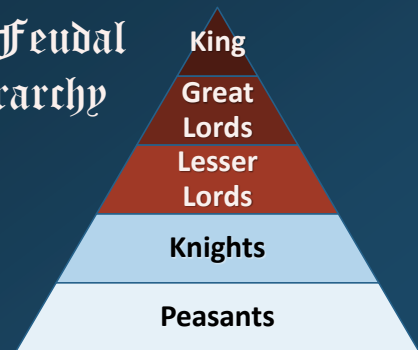
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The "Feudal" Contract



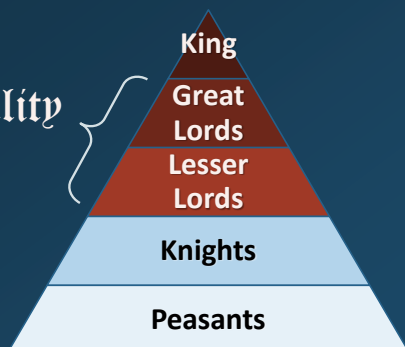
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The Feudal Hierarchy



40

Nobility

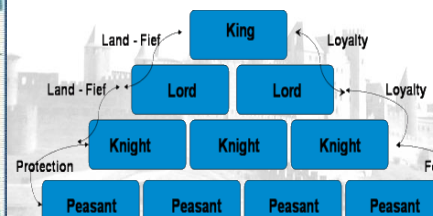


41



Feudalism

A political, economic, and social system based on loyalty and military service.



42



"Homage and Fealty"

- This was the glue of the feudal system
- It was romanticized and very symbolic but just like contract.
- Means to be faithful to king and noble until your death.
- The vassal swore on bended knee:
 "To do service and reverence as far as a freeman may, and not at any time of my life withdraw myself from your power. At my death my property shall return to your hands."

43



Lord and Vassal

- Lords owned the land and distributed it among the vassals.
- Everything from the fish in the streams to the cow's pasture was taxed.
 - Including public ovens, baths and grain mills
- This is how lords and nobles acquired money.



44



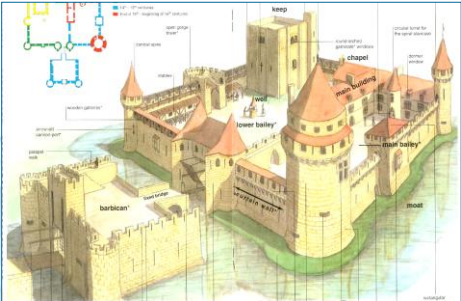
Carcassonne: A Medieval Castle



45



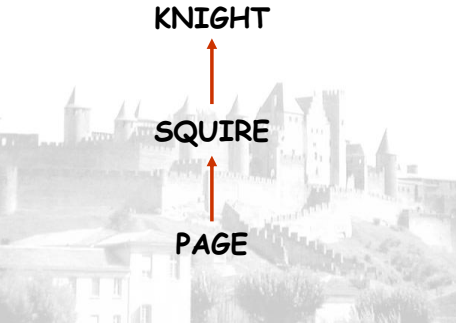
Parts of a Medieval Castle



46



The Road to Knighthood



KNIGHT

↑

SQUIRE

↑

PAGE

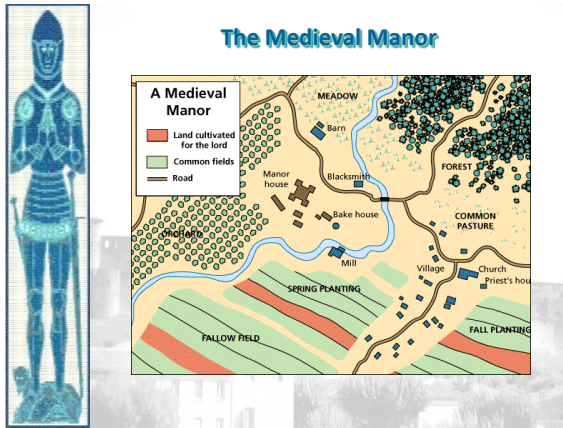
47



Chivalry: A Code of Honor and Behavior



48



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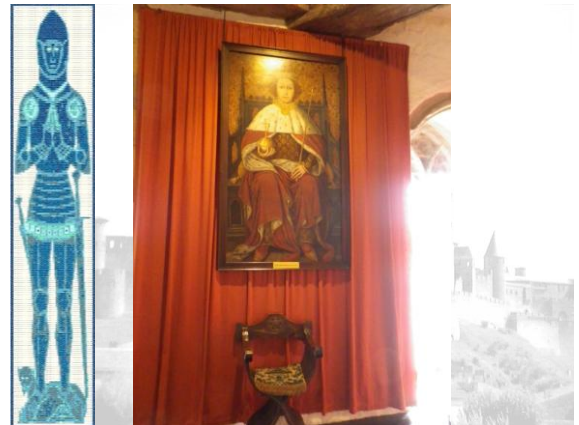
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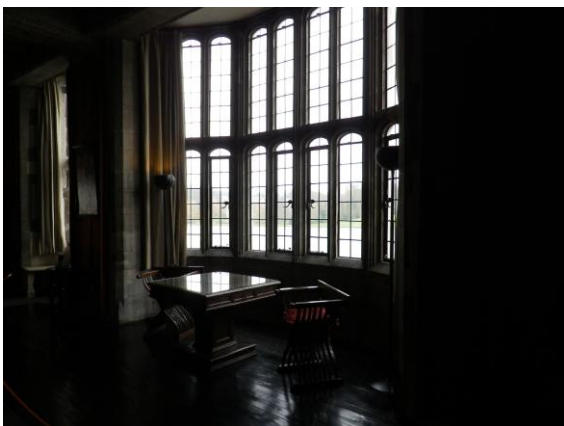
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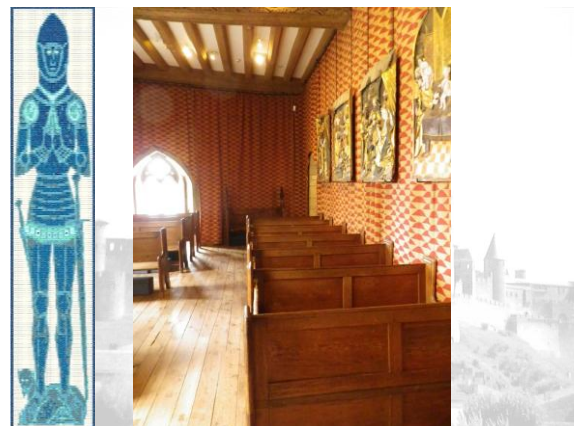
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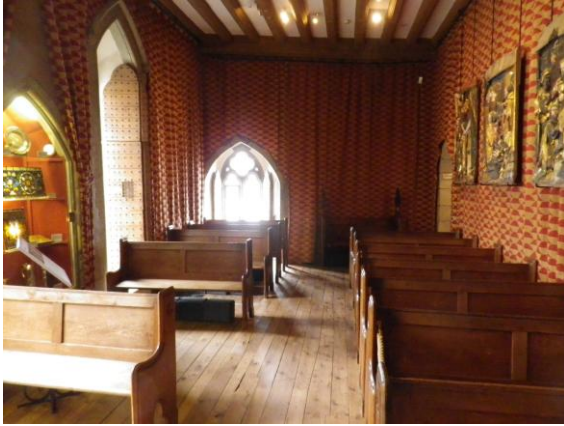
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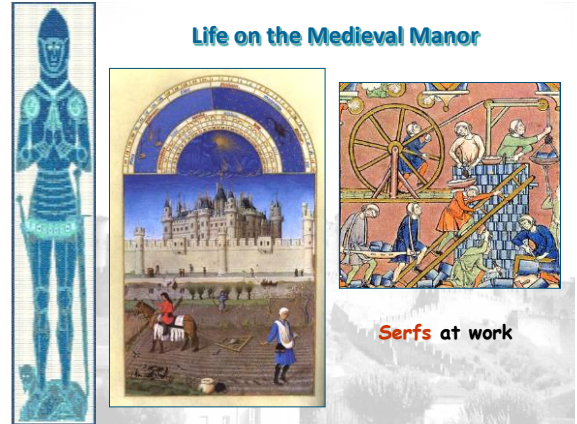
Europe's Population

During the Late Middle Ages

Year	Population
1000	38 million
1100	48 million
1200	59 million
1300	70 million

Source: www.byu.edu/jpt/projects/middleages/LifeTimes/Plague.html

91



92

Serfs

Agricultural Laborers who were tied to the land



93

Three Field Crop Rotation

Increased Agricultural Productivity

Wheat

Oats

Fallow



94



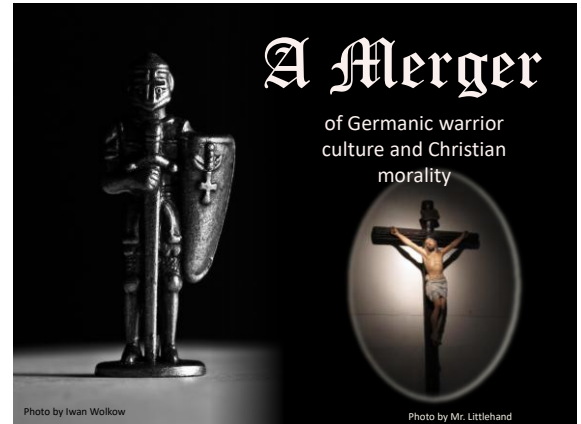
95

What is Chivalry?

96



97



98

The Values of Chivalry

1. Christian Orthodoxy
2. Defense of the Church
3. Defense of the Weak
4. Love of Country
5. Courage in the face of an enemy
6. Show no mercy toward infidels
7. Faithfulness to Duty
8. Honesty / Keeping One's Word
9. Generosity
10. Defense of Just Causes



Leon Gautier
19th c. literary historian

99

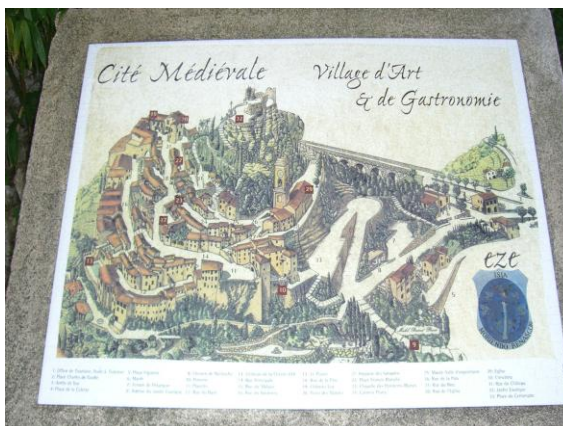
Chivalry

was designed to
contain
a knight's ferocity
& direct it toward
just causes.



Photo by Eva Rinaldi

100



101



102



103



104



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107



108



109



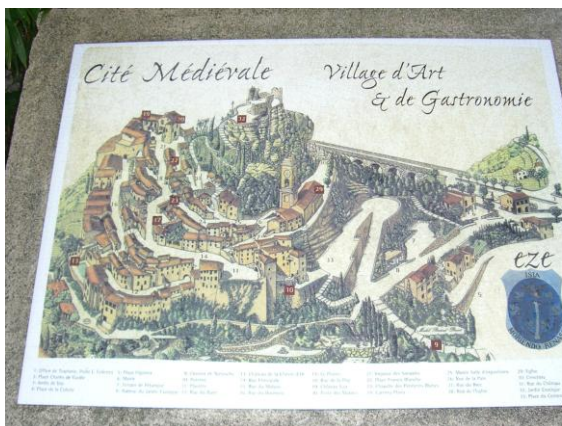
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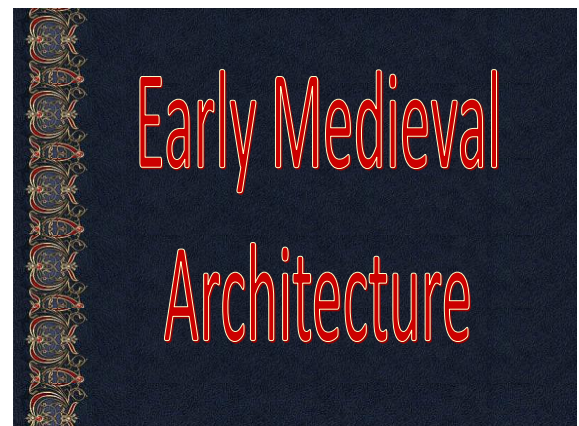
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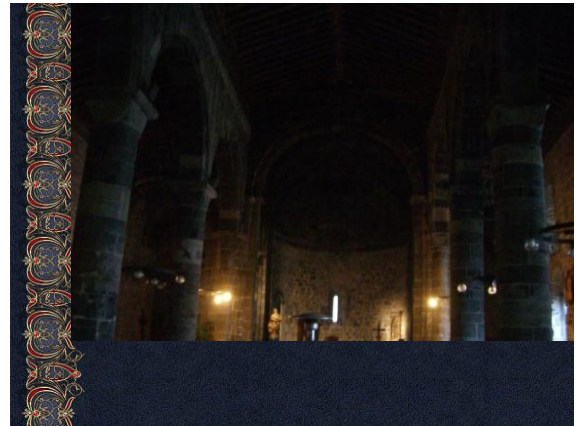
114

Romanesque Cathedral Architectural Style

- ▣ Rounded Arches.
- ▣ Barrel vaults.
- ▣ Thick walls.
- ▣ Darker, simplistic interiors.
- ▣ Small windows, usually at the top of the wall.

115

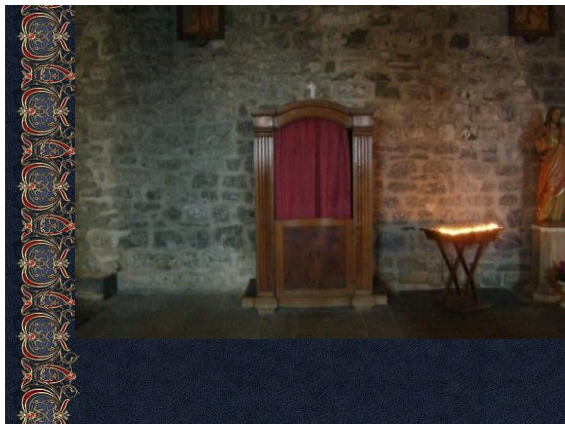
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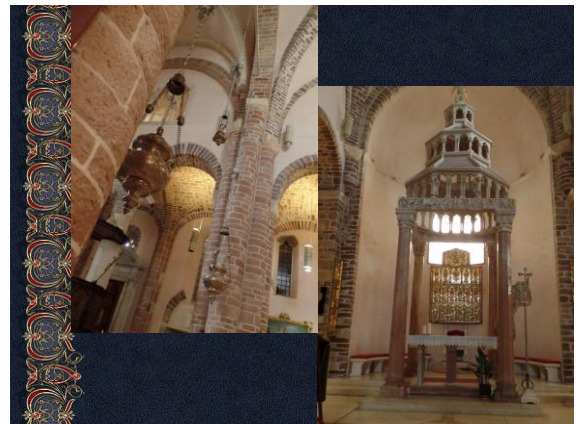
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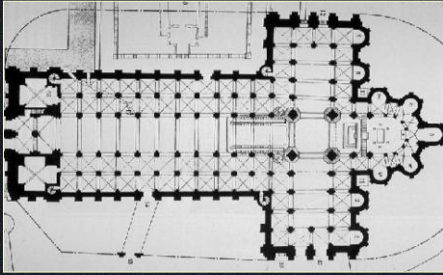


119



120

Romanesque Floor Plans



121

St. Filibert, France, 10^c



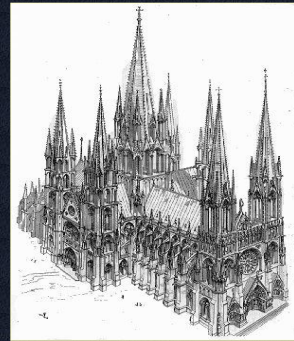
122

Interior of a Romanesque Cathedral



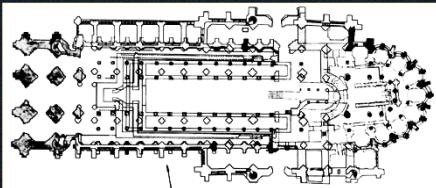
123

The Gothic Cathedral

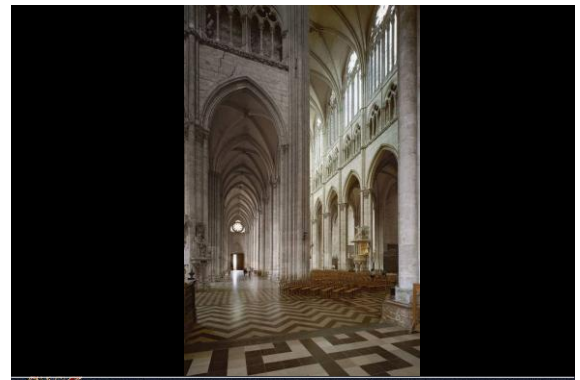


124

Gothic Floor Plans



125



126

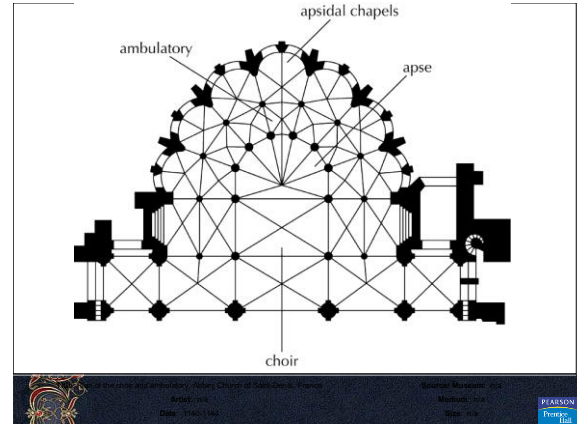
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Artist: 12th
Date: 12th

Source: Museum, 12th
Medium: 12th
Date: 12th

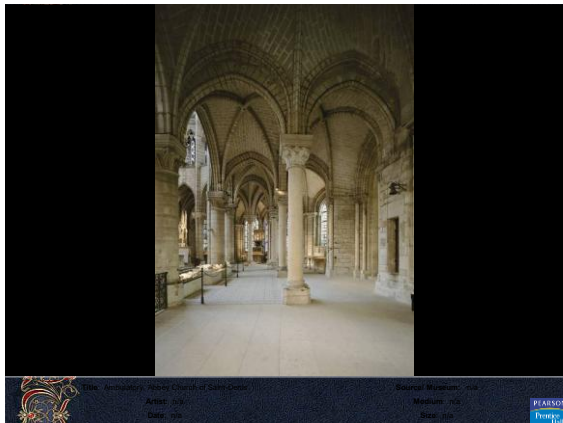
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Prentice Hall



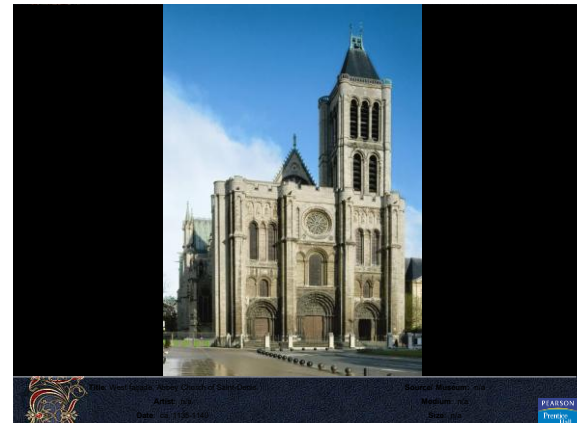
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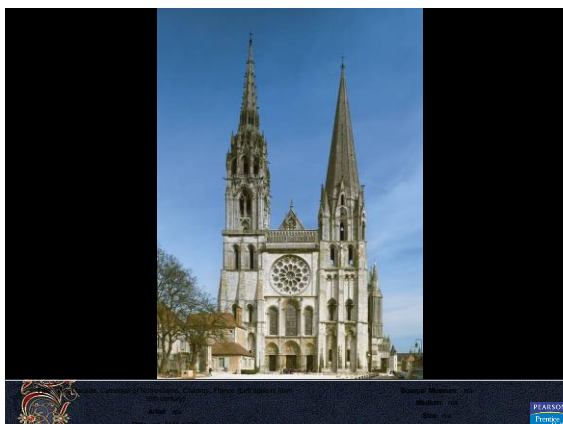
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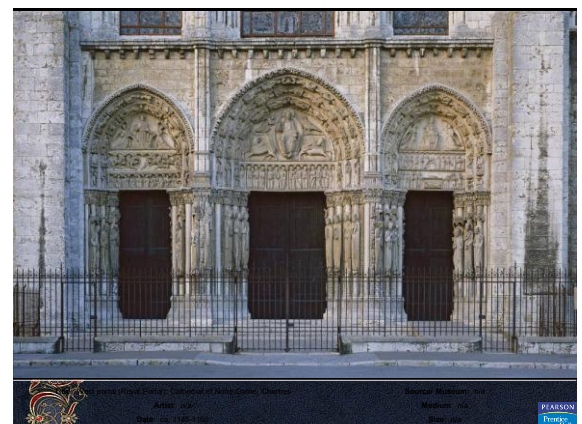
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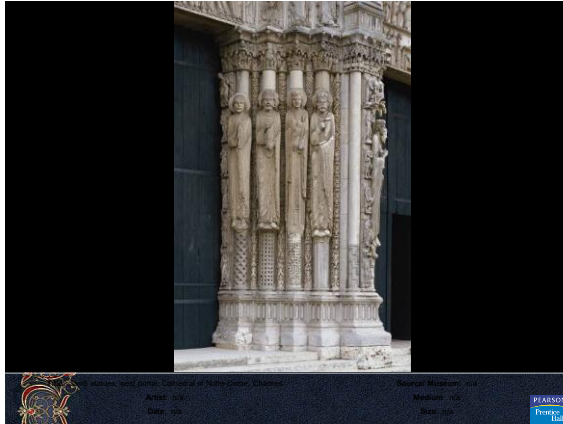
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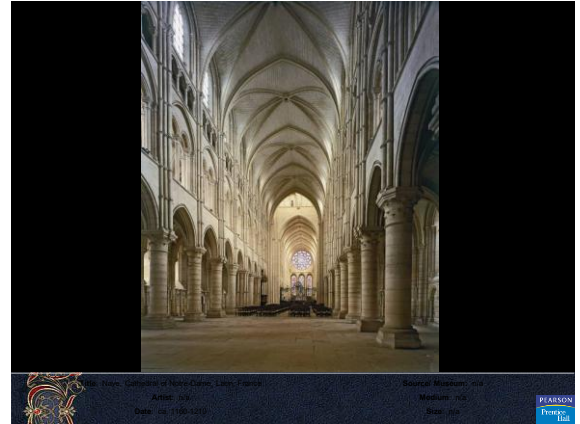
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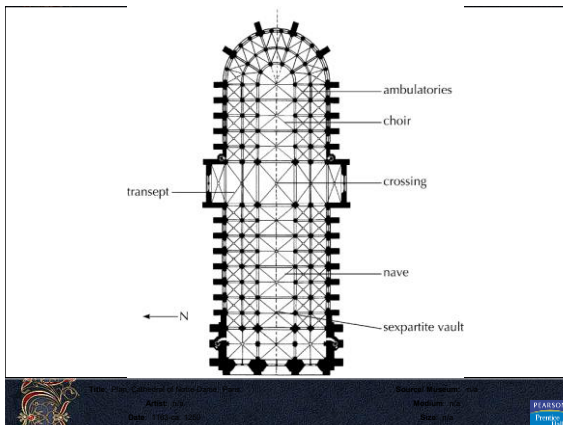
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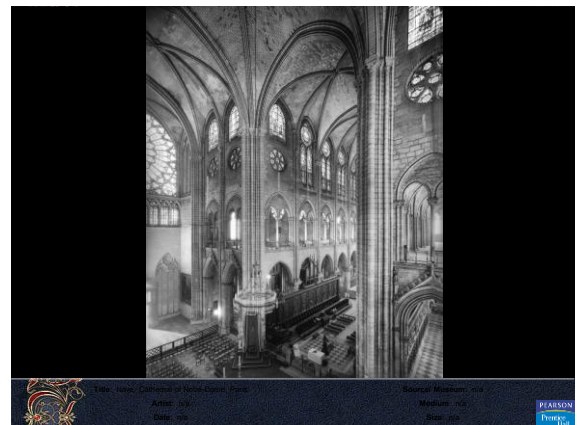
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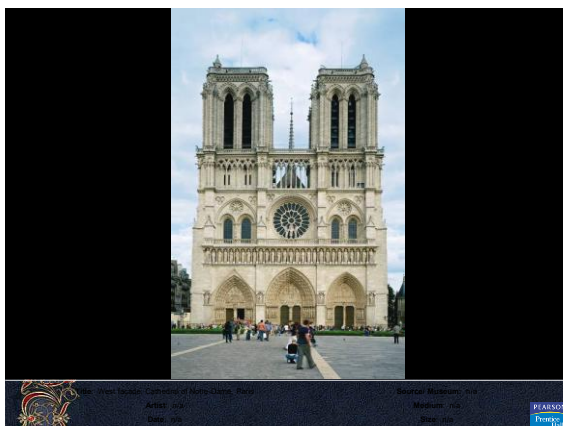
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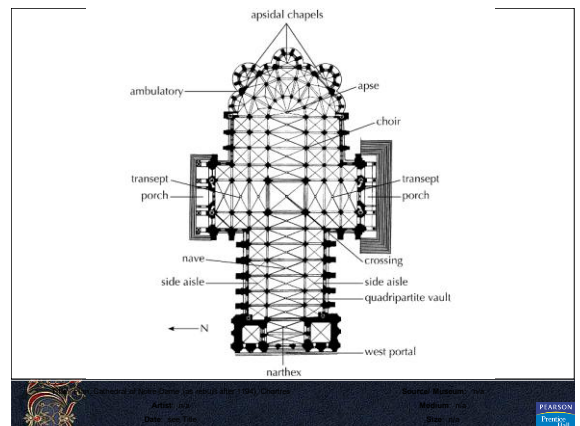
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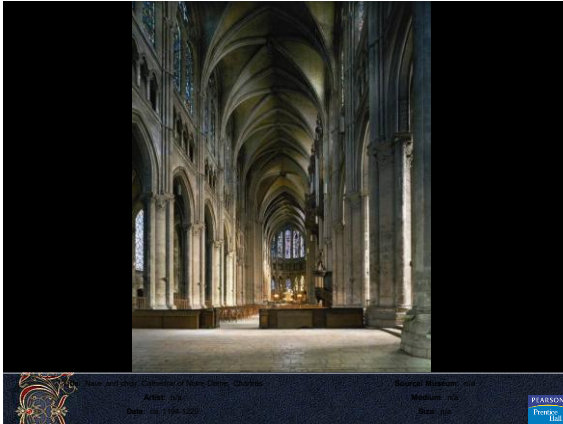
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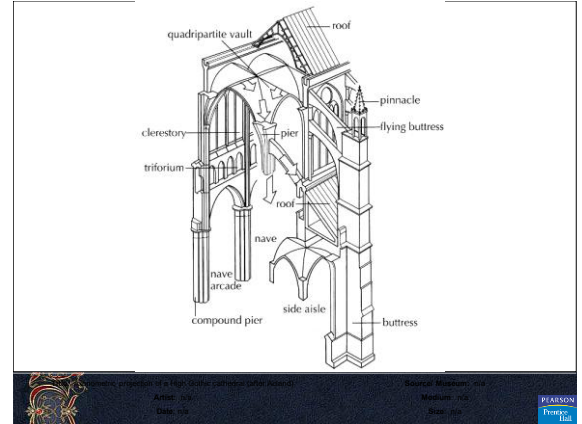
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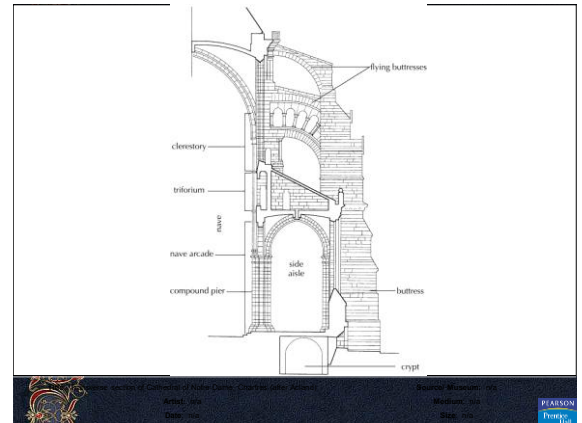
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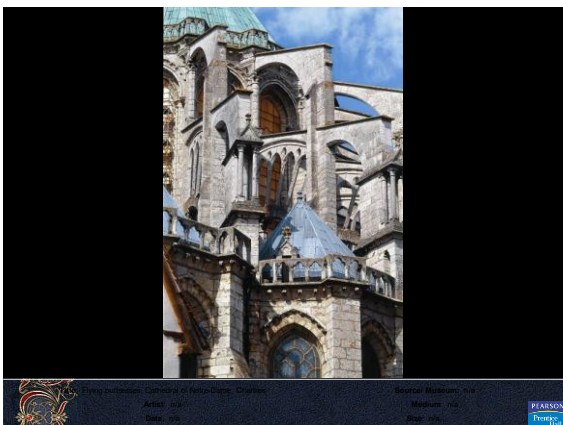
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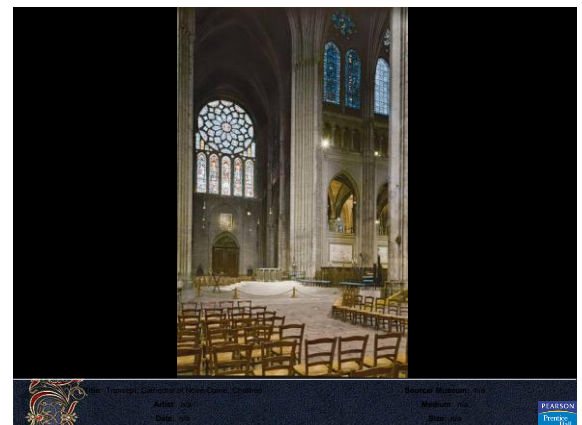
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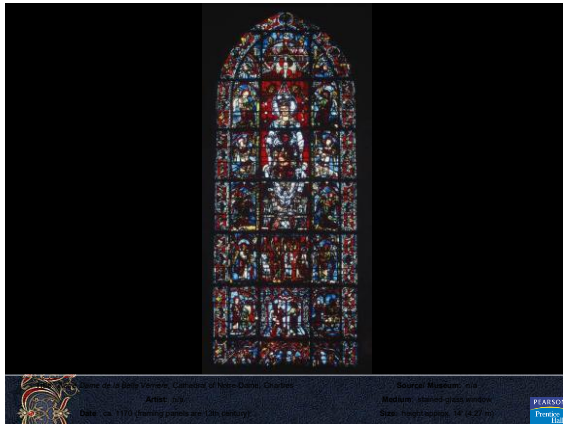
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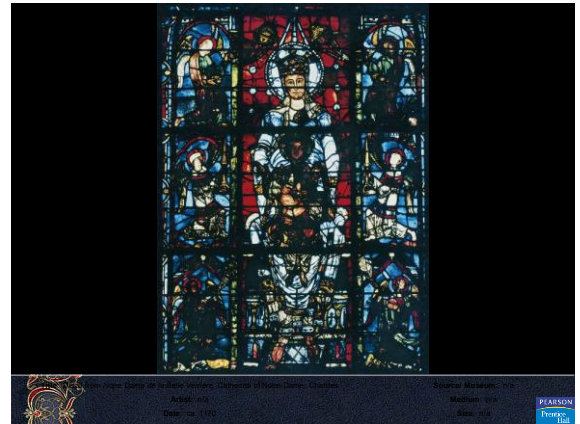
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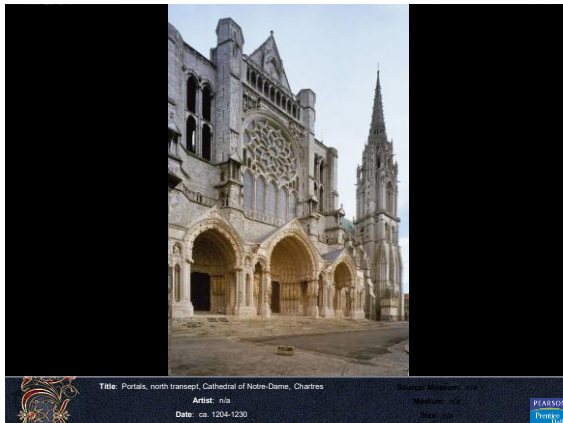
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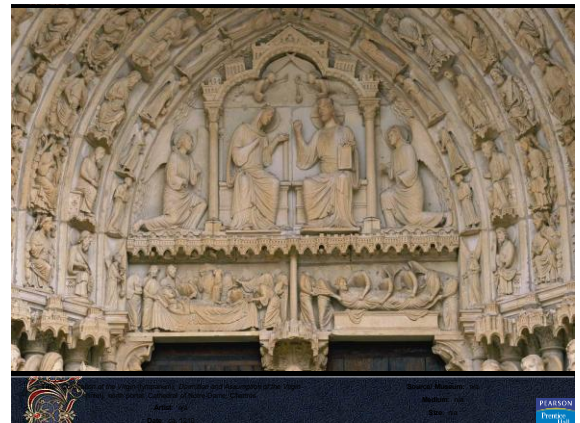
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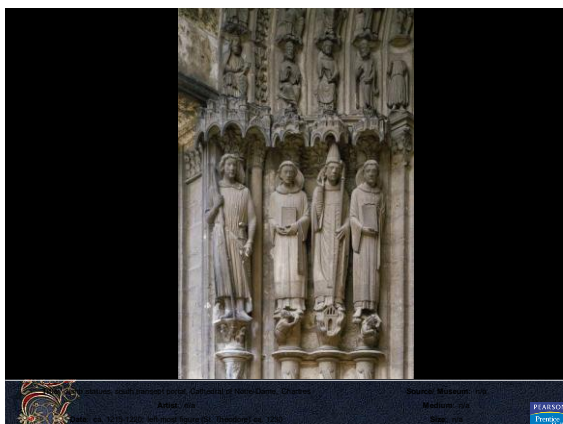
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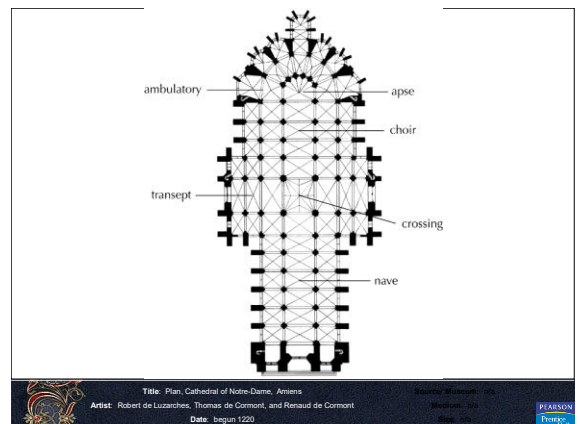
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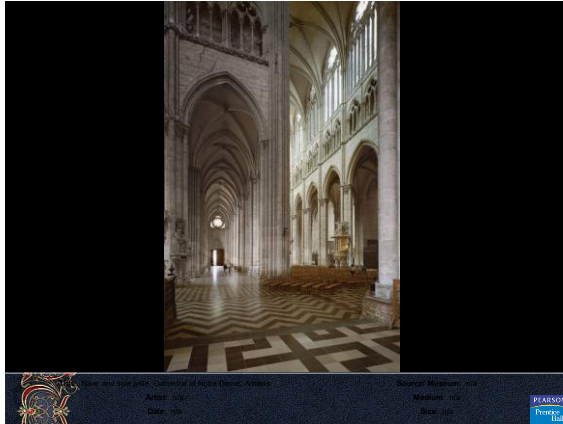
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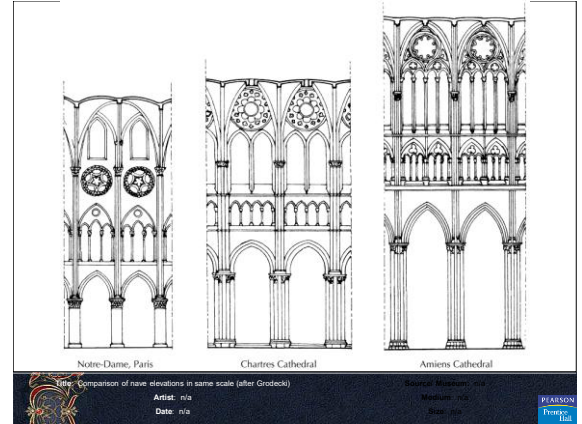
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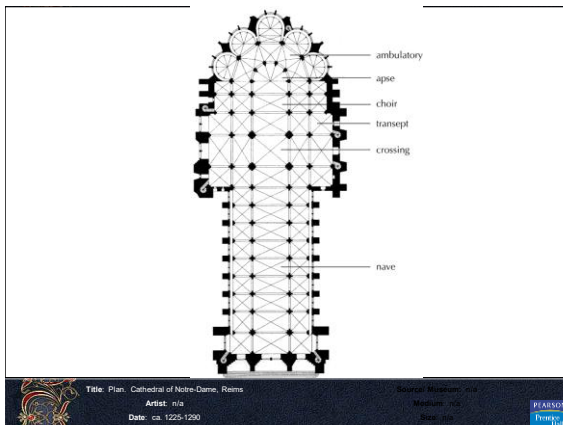
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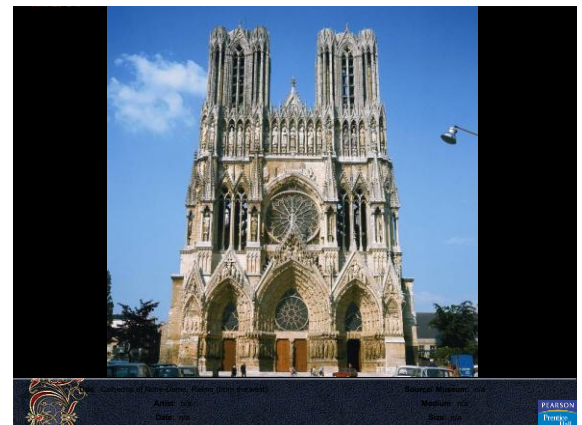
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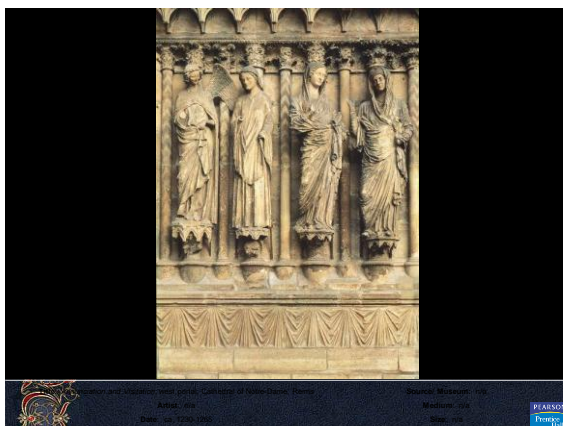
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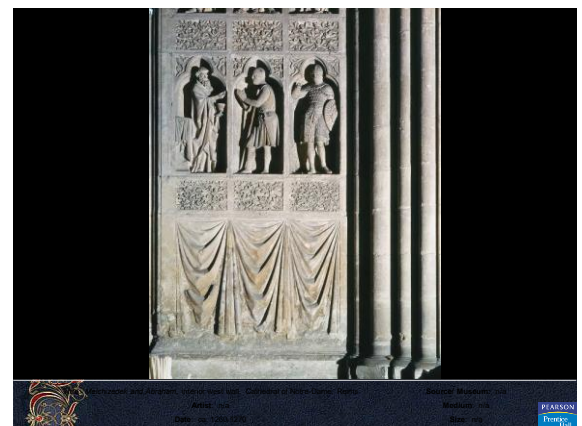
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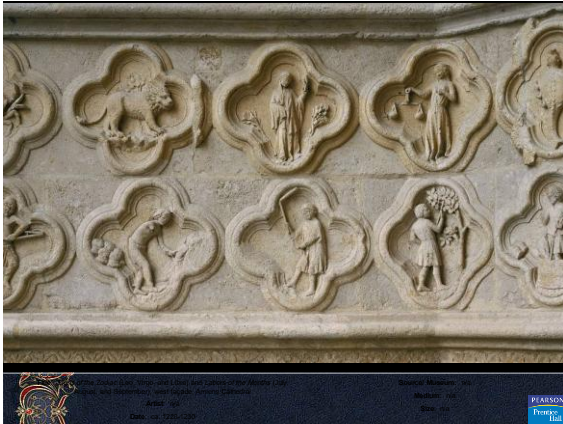
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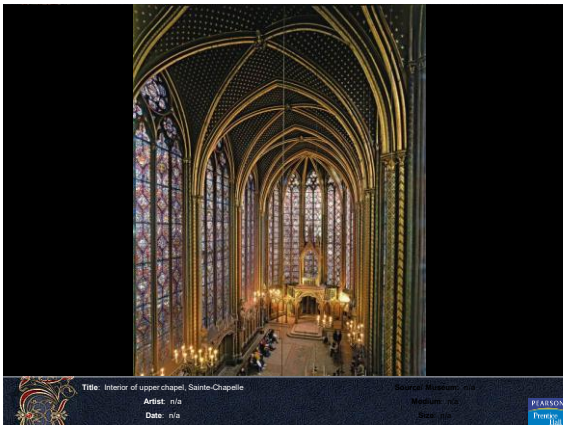
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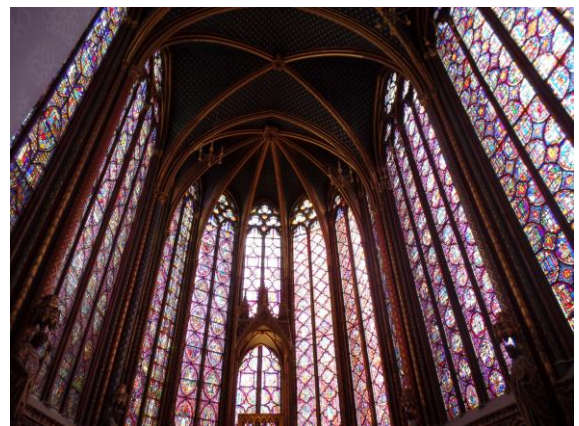
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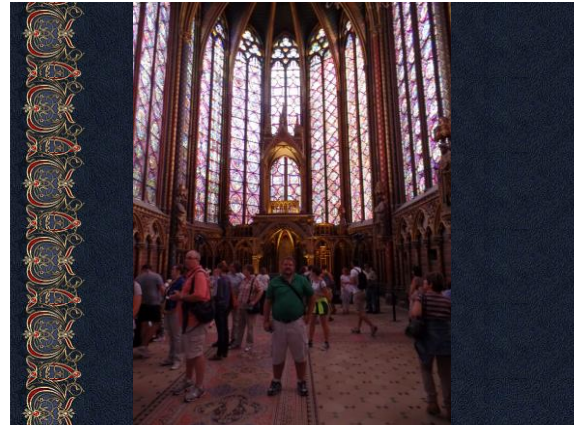
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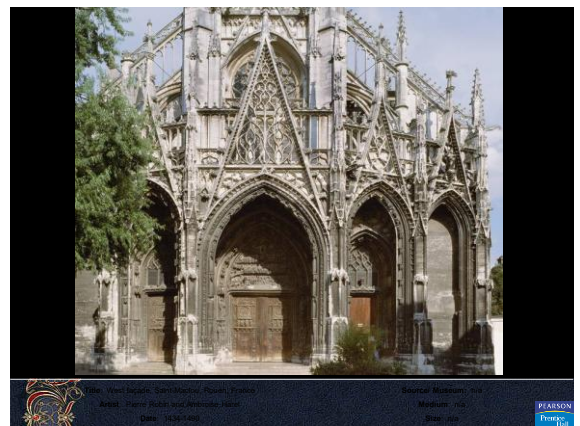
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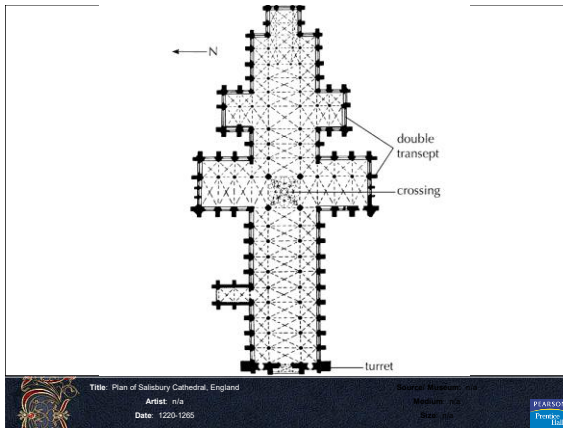
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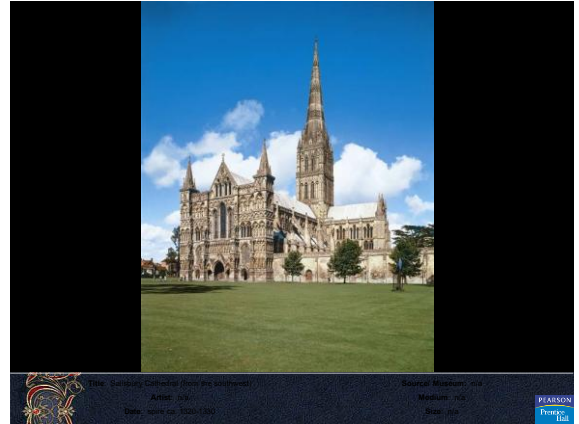
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171



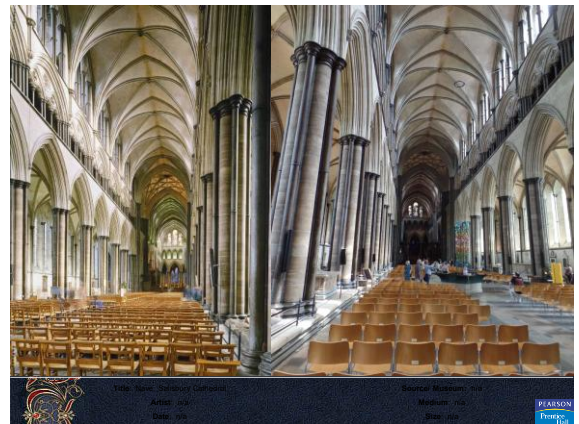
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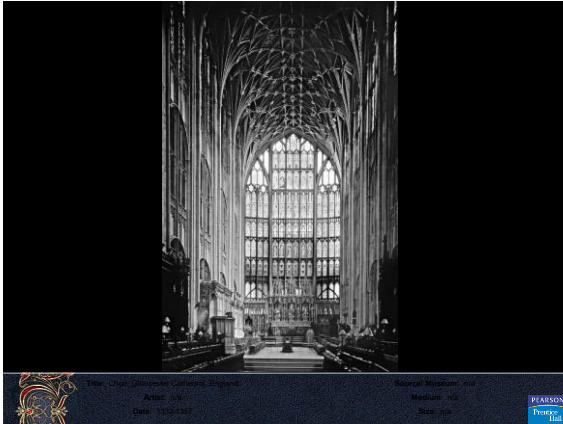
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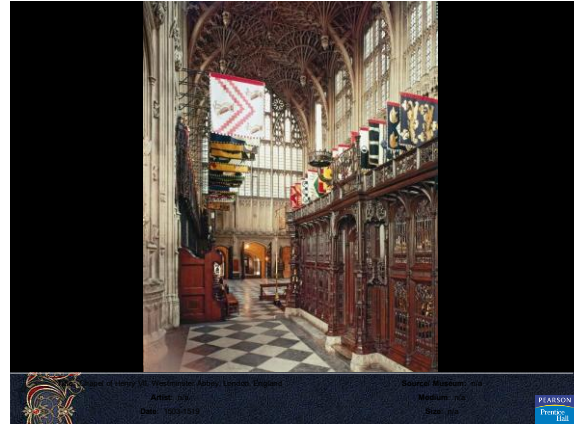
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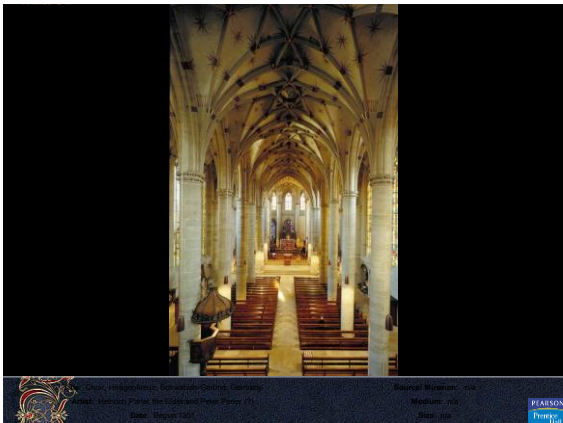
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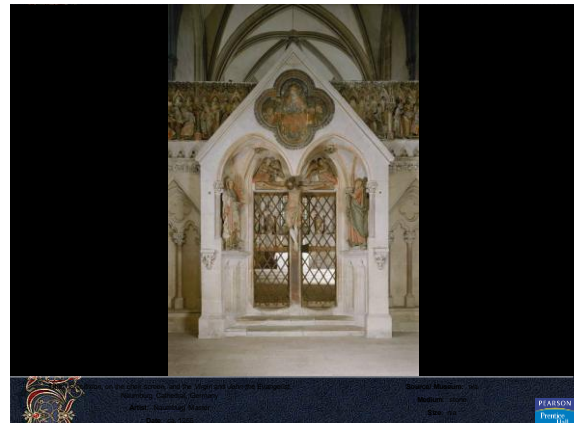
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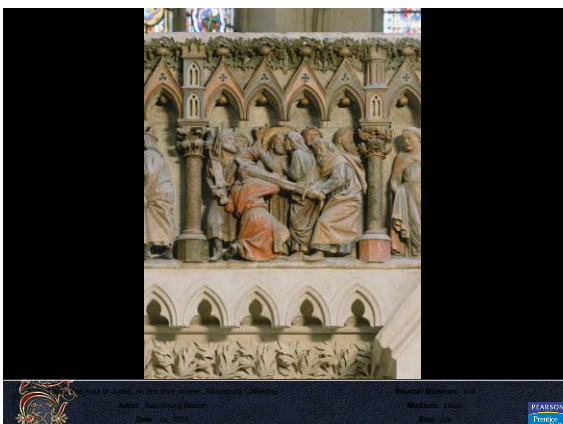
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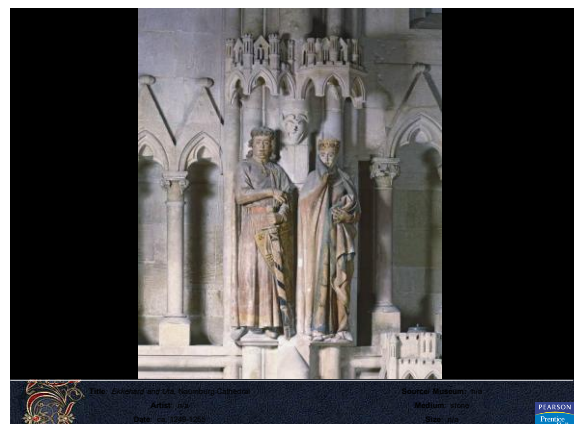
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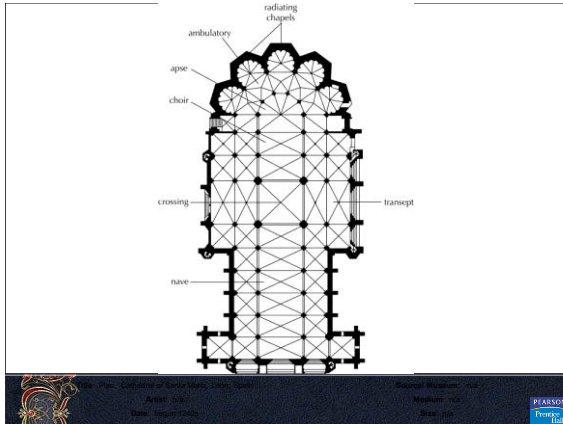
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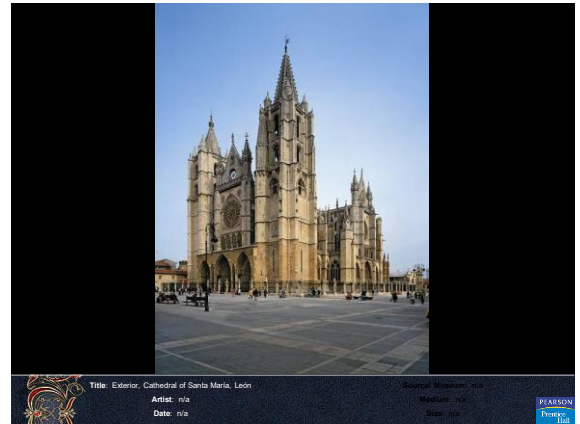
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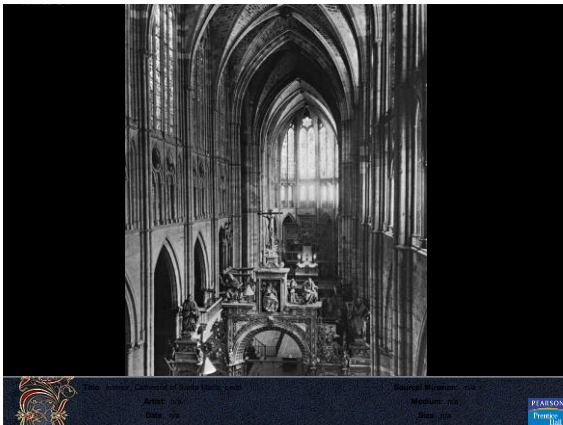
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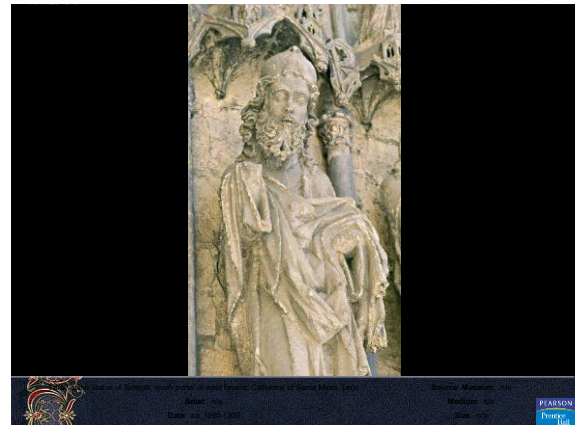
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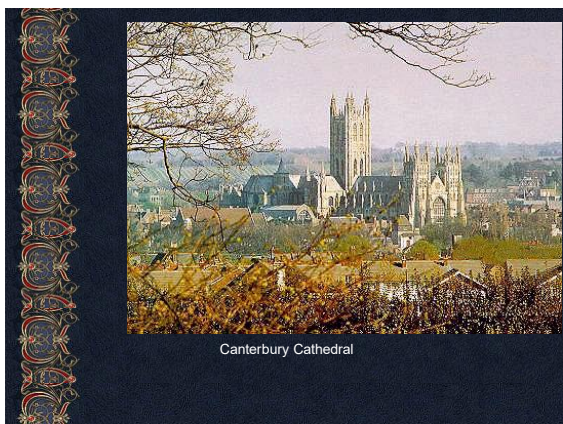
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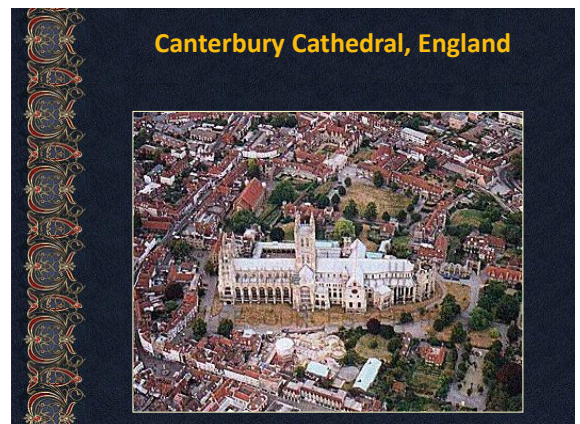
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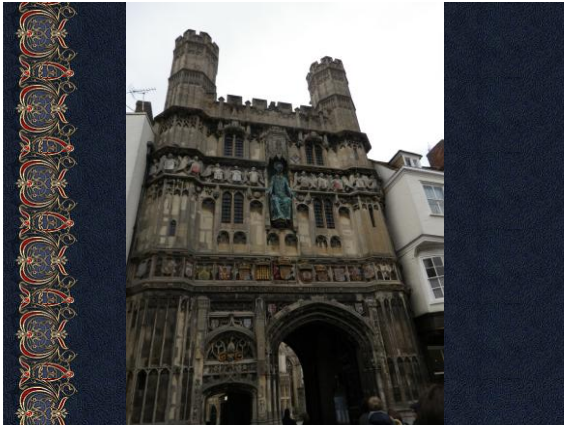
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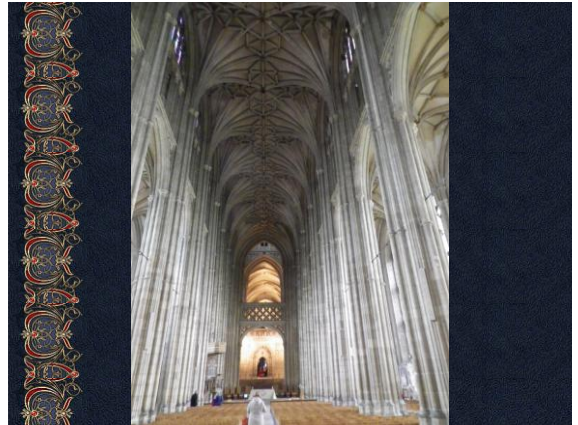
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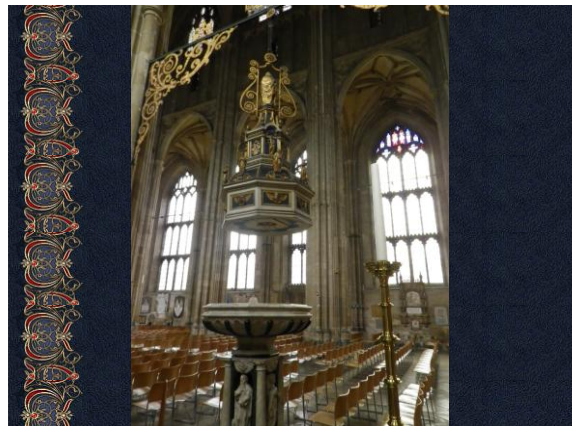
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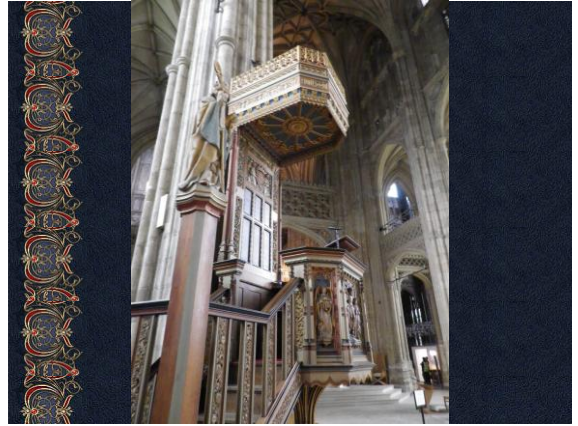
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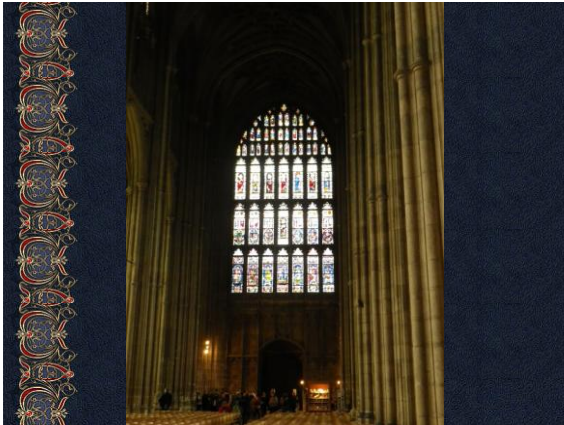
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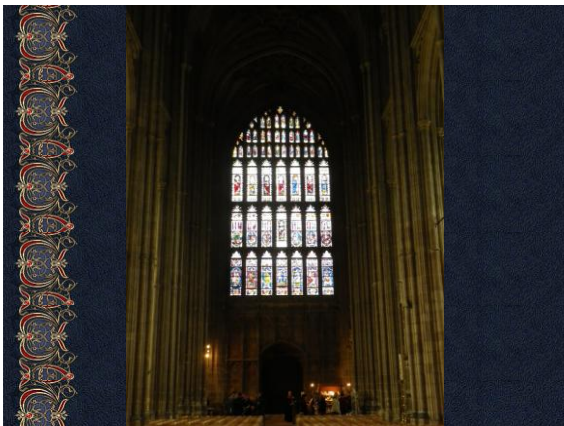
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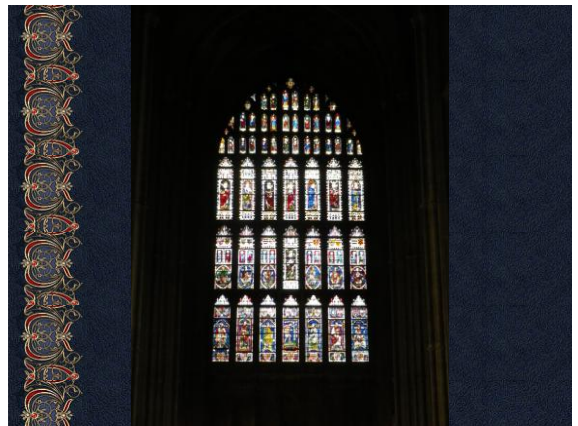
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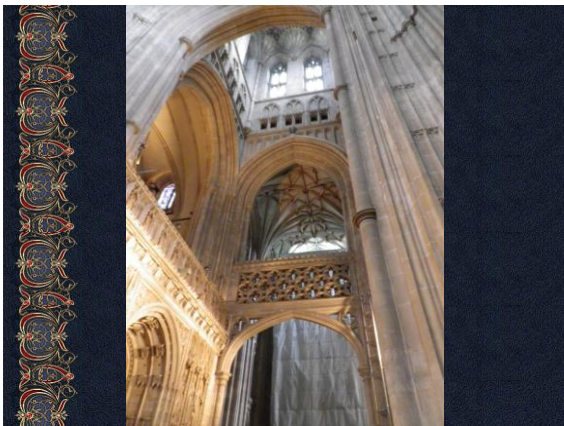
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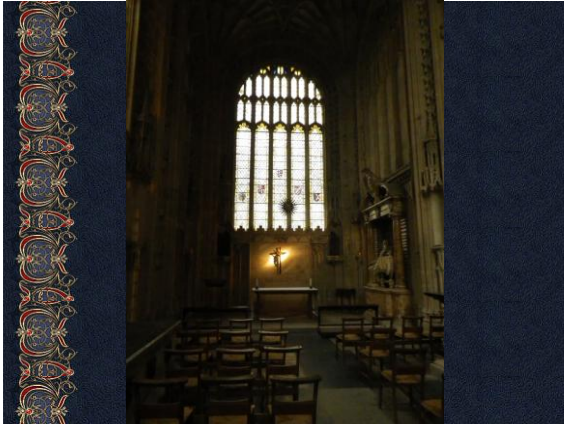
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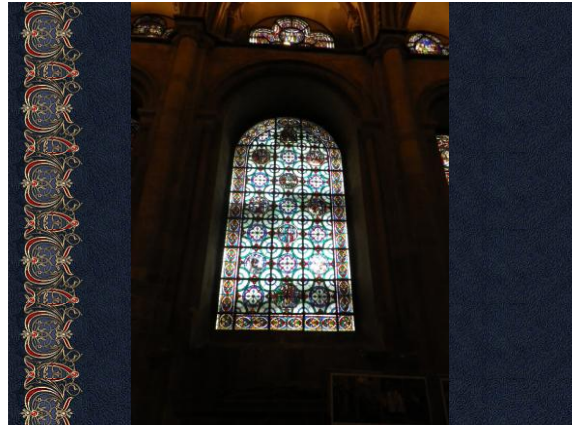
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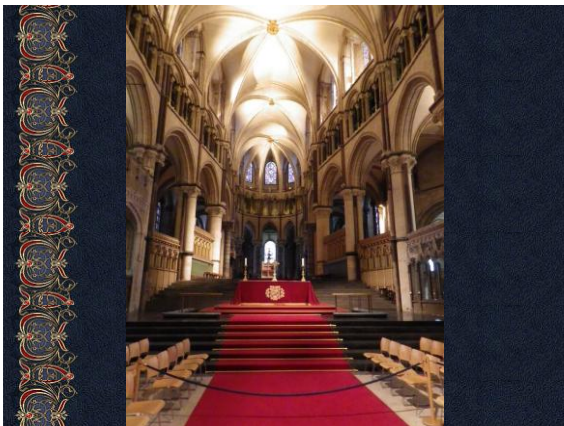
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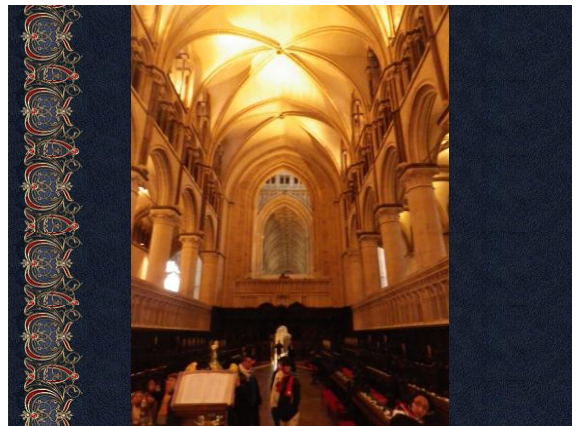
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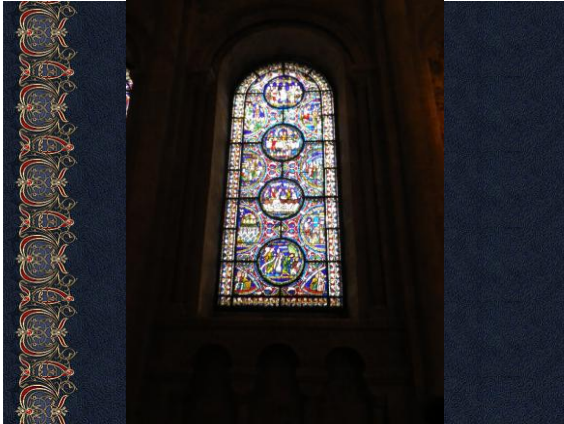
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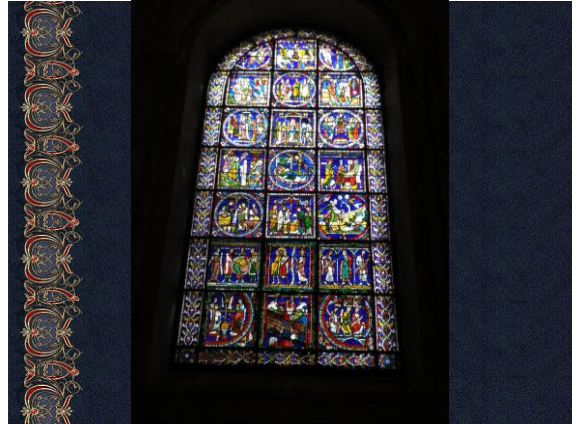
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219



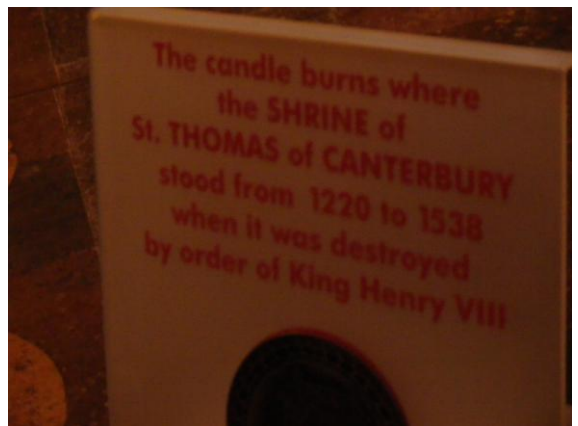
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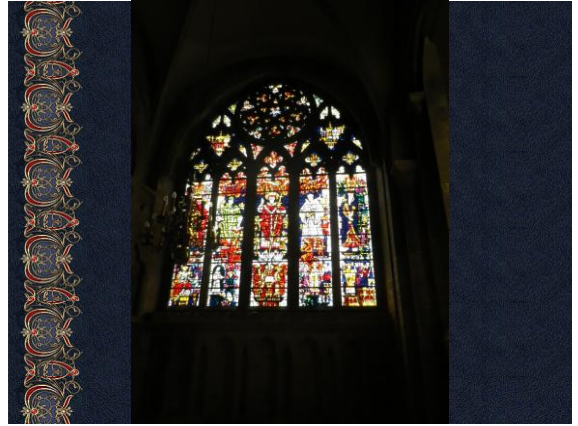
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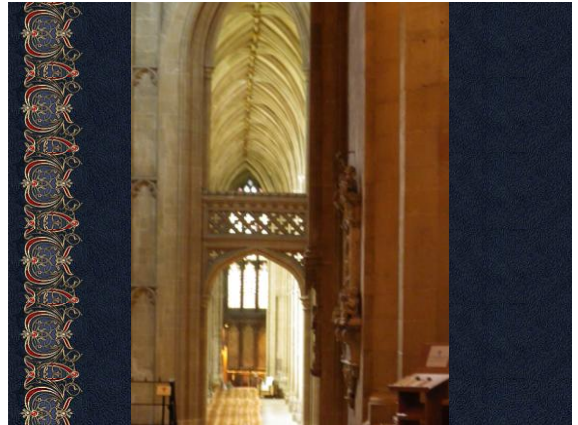
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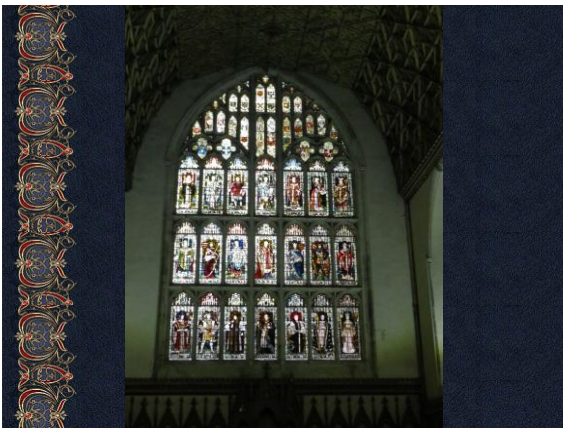
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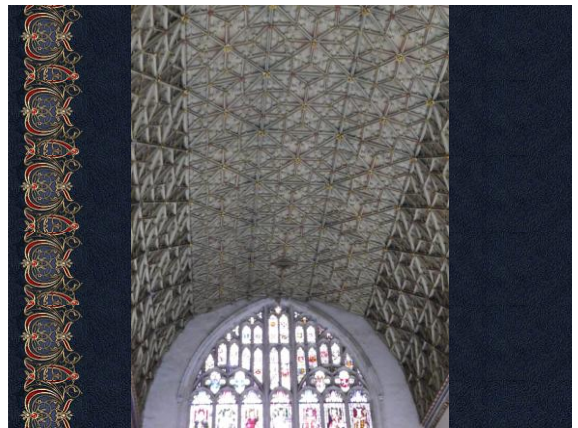
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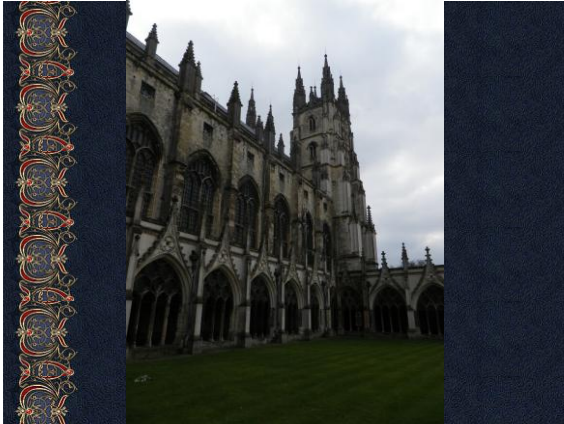
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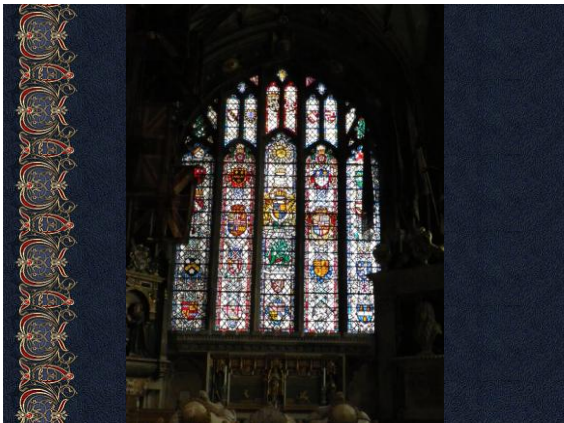
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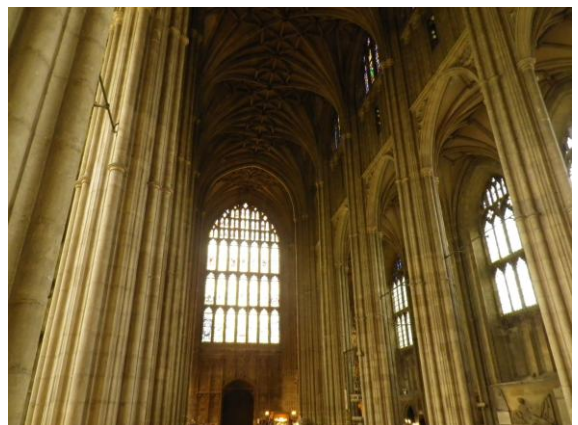
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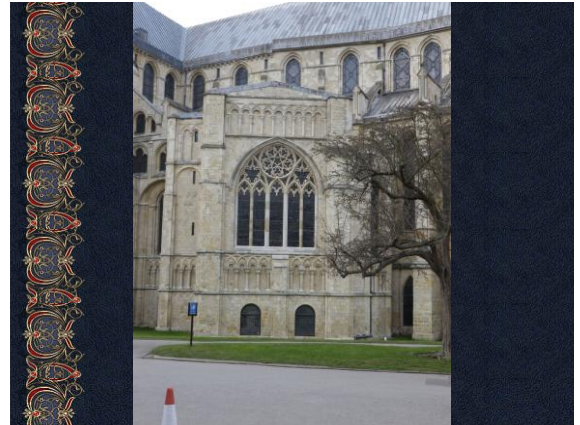
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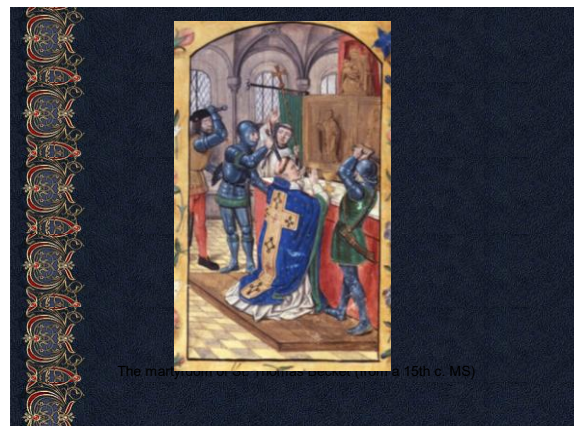
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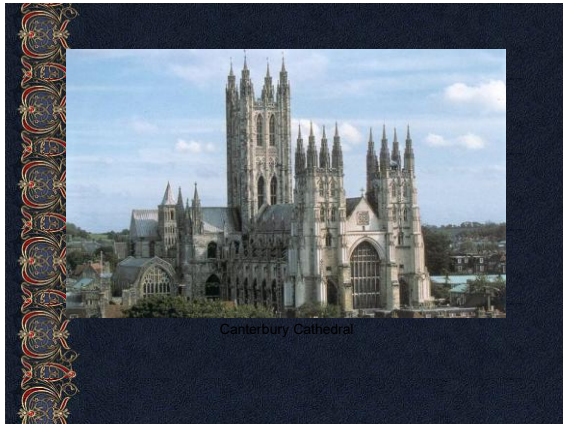
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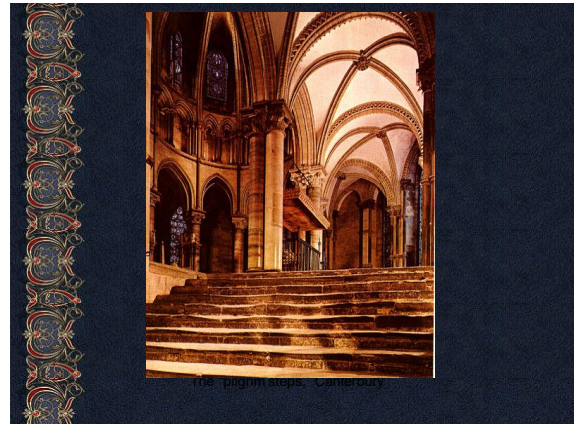
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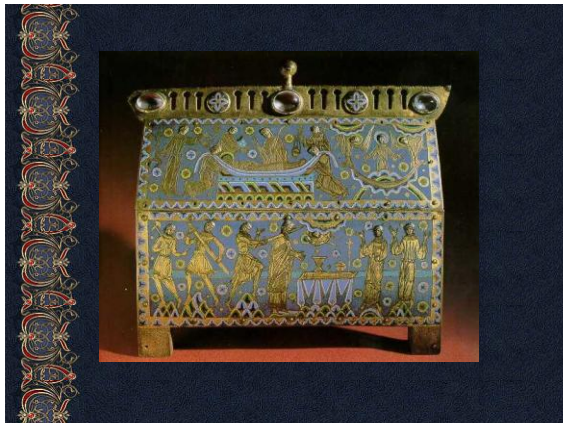
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Canterbury Relics

- Becket's coffined body
- His severed head (which privileged pilgrims could kiss)
- His haircloth underclothes
- A statue of the BVM, which was purported to have spoken to Becket
- The complete arms of 11 saints (St. George, St. Bartholomew, St. Mildred, St. Hugh, St. Wulfstan, St. Simeon)
- Fragments of the arms of two other saints

245

Canterbury Relics, part two

- The head of St. Swithun and the heads of other saints.
- Fragments of the Holy Sepulcher, the manger and the rock on which the Cross stood
- The column to which Christ was tied when he was whipped.
- The stone on which Christ stood before the Ascension
- The bed of the Virgin Mary

246

Canterbury Relics, part three

- Aaron's rod (Rome claimed to have the original)
- Wool woven by the Virgin Mary
- A piece of clay from which Adam was made

247



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253

Gothic Cathedral Architectural Style

- ☐ Began in France in the 12^c.
- ☐ Pointed arches.
- ☐ Flying buttresses.
- ☐ Stained glass windows.
- ☐ Elaborate, ornate interior.
- ☐ Taller, more airy → lots of light.
- ☐ Lavish sculpture → larger-than-life.

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Interior of a Gothic Cathedral



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Interior of a Gothic Cathedral



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St. Etienne, Bourges, late 12^c

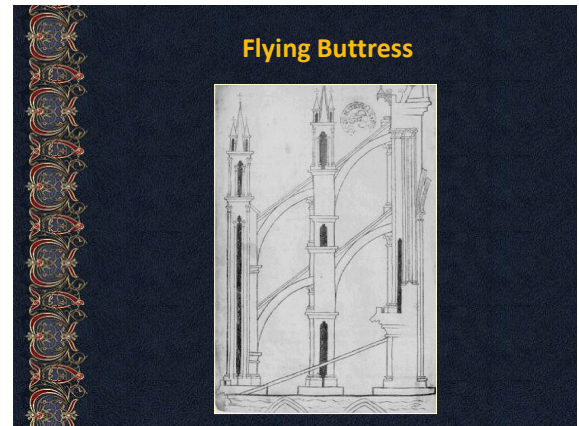


"Flying" Buttresses

259



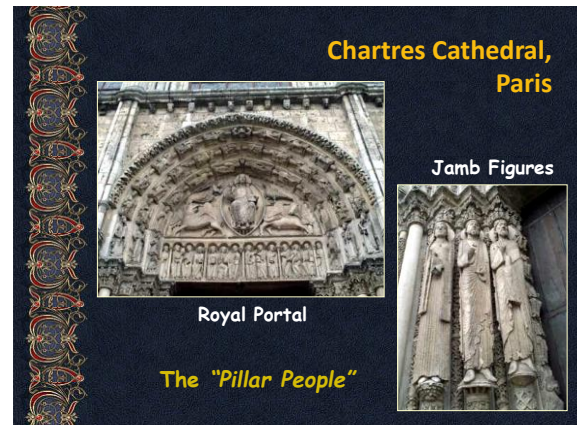
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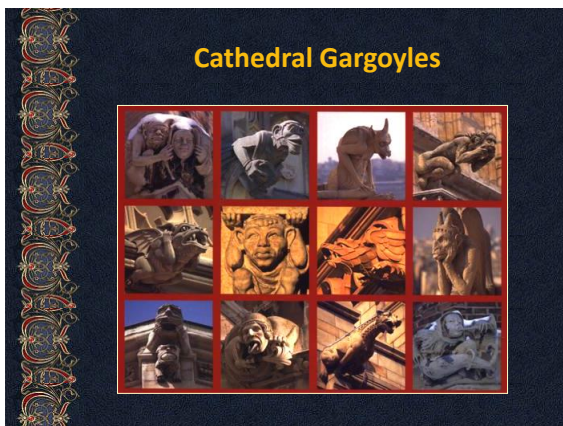
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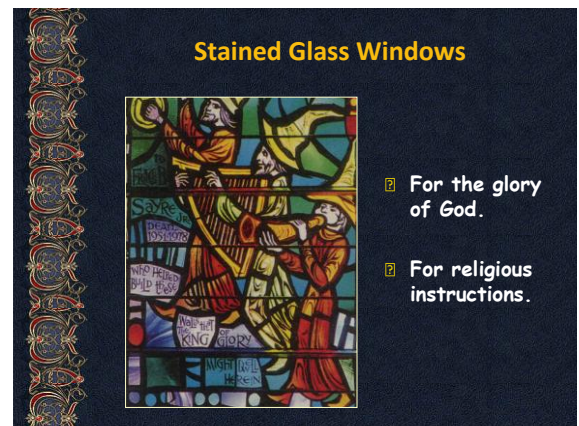
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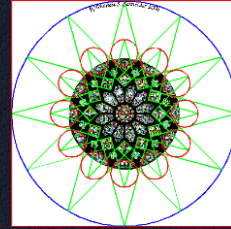
265

Notre Dame Cathedral



266

Rose Window Chartres Cathedral, Paris



*The good, of course, is always beautiful,
and the beautiful never lacks proportion.*
--- Plato

267

"Rose" Windows of Various Kinds



Original
Design



Buddhist
Mandala



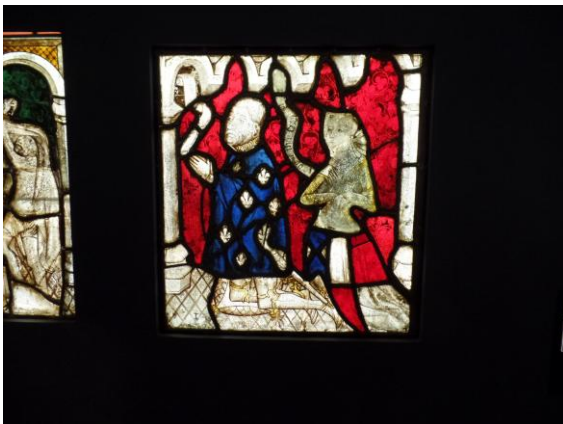
Labyrinth,
1200

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Chartres Cathedral Plan for all Rose Windows



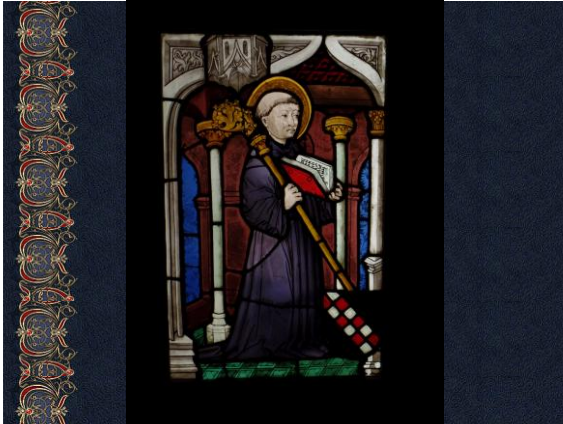
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270



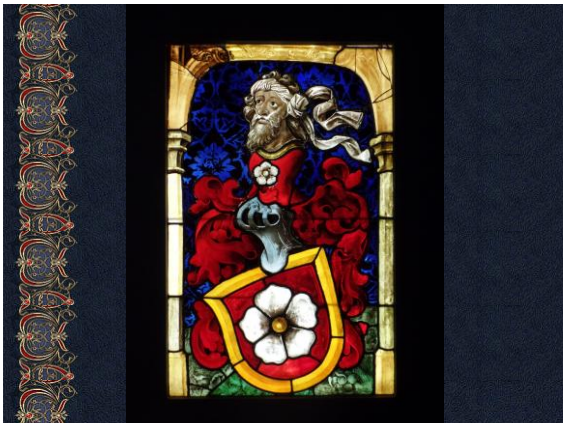
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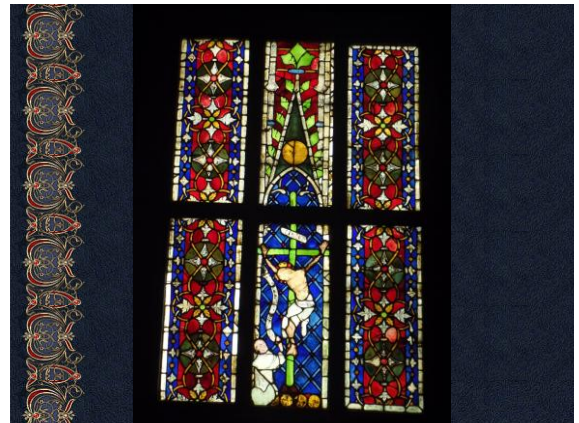
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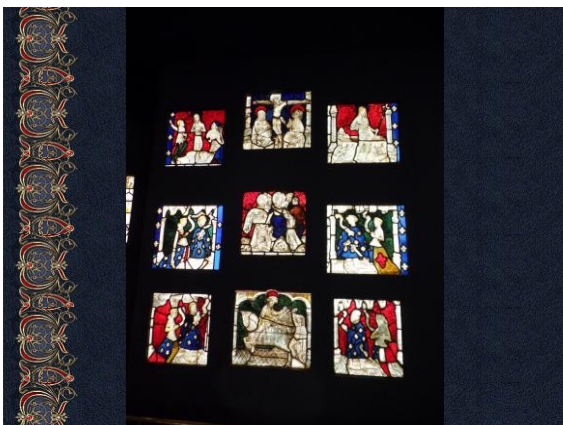
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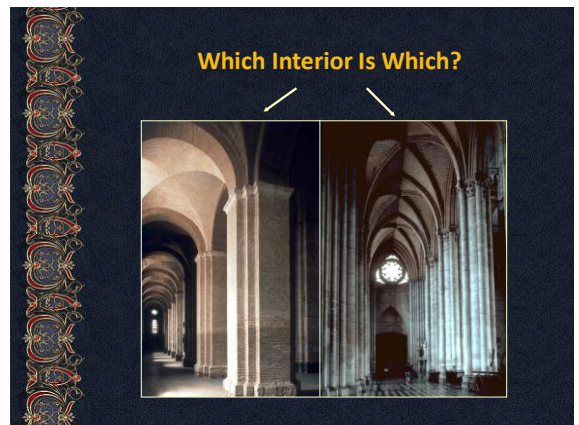
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Which Vault Is Which?



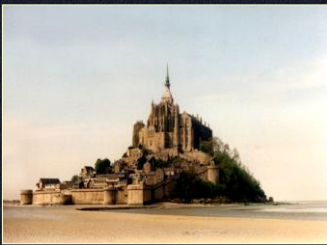
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Which Cathedral Style Is Which?



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Cathedral of
Mont-Saint Michel:
A Fortress & A Church



280

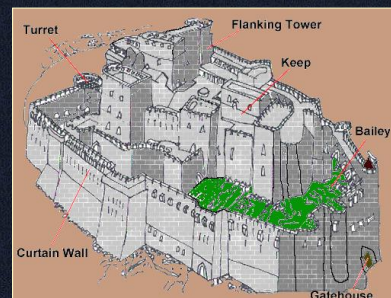


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Main Parts
of a Medieval Castle



283

Chauvigny Castle, France, 11^c



284

Spanish Castle, 14^c



285

Late Medieval Church Art



Chalice, paten, and
straw, mid-13c



Reliquary, late 12c

286

Medieval Tapestries from the Workshops in Flanders



The Lady & the Unicorns, 1511

287

Illuminated Manuscripts



288

Illuminated Manuscripts



289

Printed Psalter



Gregorian Chant

290

Medieval Embroidery



The Bayeux Tapestry, 11^c

291

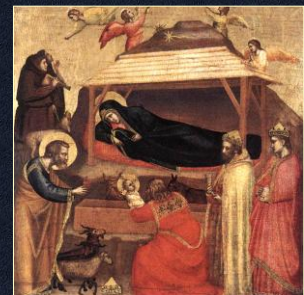
Late Medieval Art



- ❑ *St. Francis' Rule Approved*
- ❑ Giotto
- ❑ 1288-92?
- ❑ Tempera on wood and ground gold.

292

Medieval Religious Themes



- ❑ *The Epiphany*
- ❑ Giotto
- ❑ 1320
- ❑ Tempera on wood and ground gold.

293

The Crucifixion



- ❑ Giotto
- ❑ 1305
- ❑ Tempera on wood and ground gold.

294



- ❑ *The Lamentation*
- ❑ Giotto, 1302
- ❑ Tempera on wood and ground gold.

295