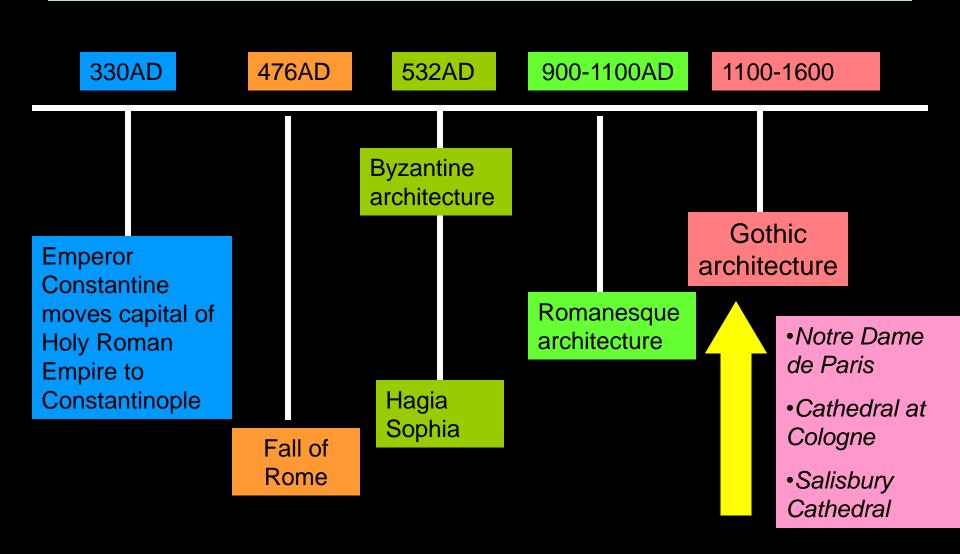


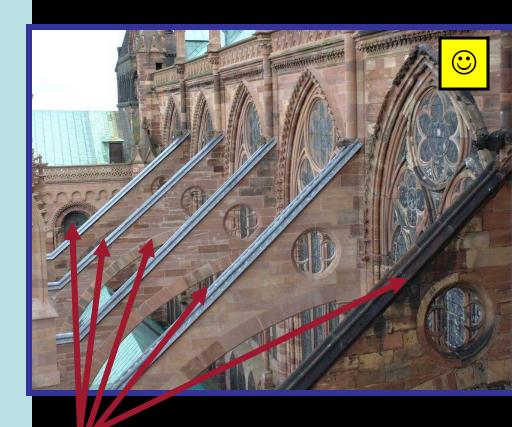


Architecture Timeline



- Rounded arches
 (Romanesque)
 replaced with pointed
 arches
- Towns competed to create tallest churches
- Some churches collapsed killing many
- Stained glass windows weakened walls
- Flying buttresses were added to support very high walls

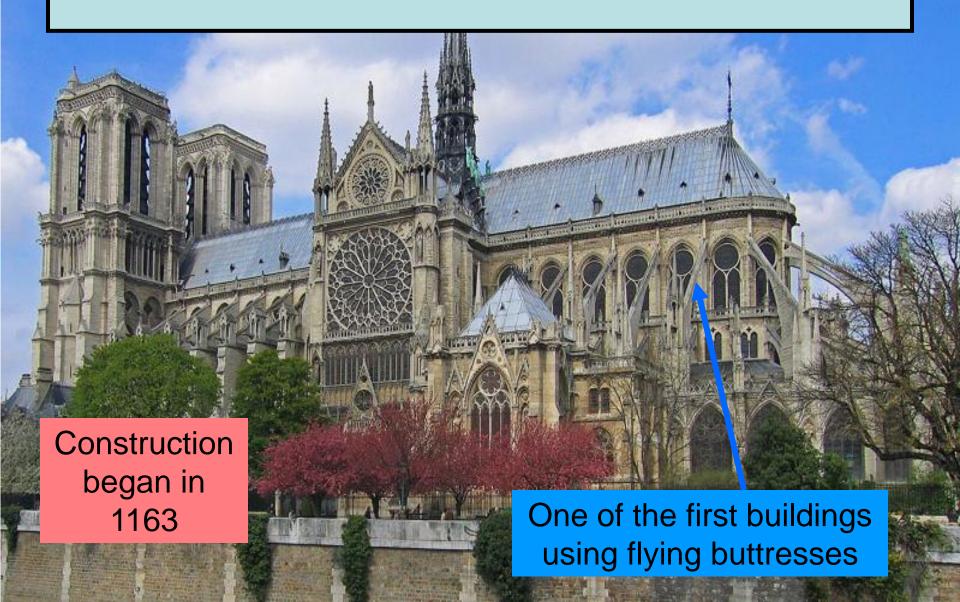
Gothic Architecture

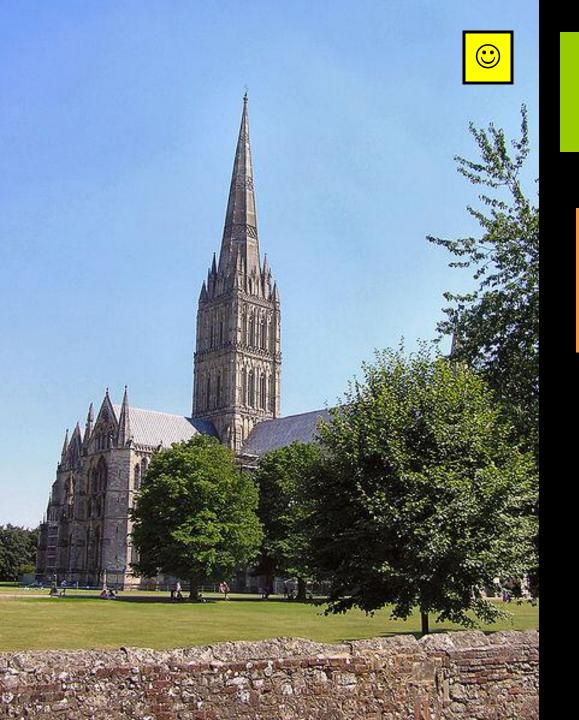


Flying buttresses

Notre Dame de Paris





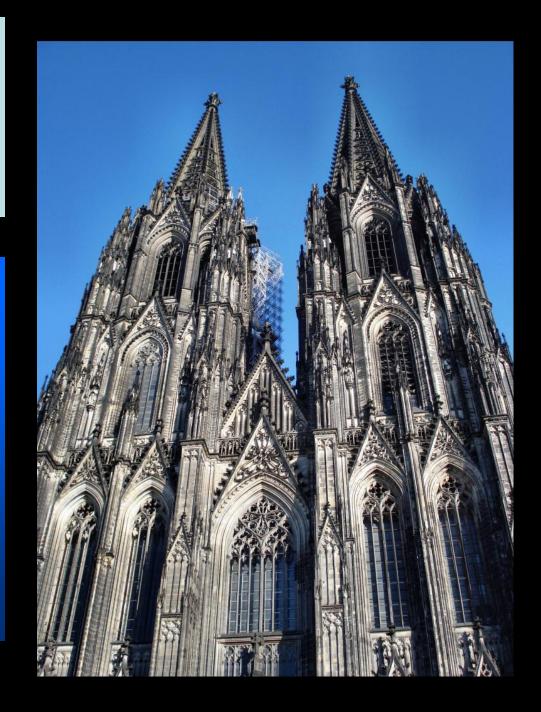


Salisbury Cathedral

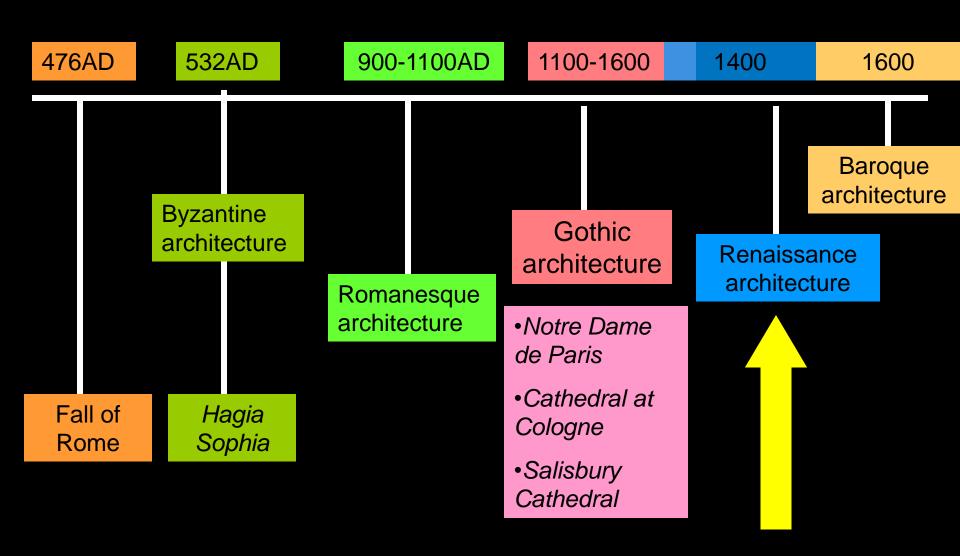
Gothic cathedral with tallest spire in England

Cathedral at Cologne, Germany

- Another example of Gothic architecture
- Foundation for the church was laid in the 1240's
- Church wasn't complete until over 600 years later



Architecture Timeline



The "Black Death" (Bubonic plague) – major outbreak 1347





- Postponed the beginning of the Renaissance
- Killed1/3 of Europe's population in 5 years

The Renaissance in Architecture

- Renaissance means "rebirth"
- Architectural
 Renaissance began in Florence, Italy
- Renewed interest in the arts and sciences
- Architect Filippo
 Brunelleschi (1377 1446) helped introduce
 this new era



Filippo Brunelleschi

"Pronounced, "Fee-l**ee-**pō Broona-**less**-key"

Brunelleschi's First Architectural Commission Foundling Hospital, Florence, Italy





- doesn't appear to be a unique style because we see many similar buildings today
- design was groundbreaking during the early Renaissance because nothing like it had ever been built before

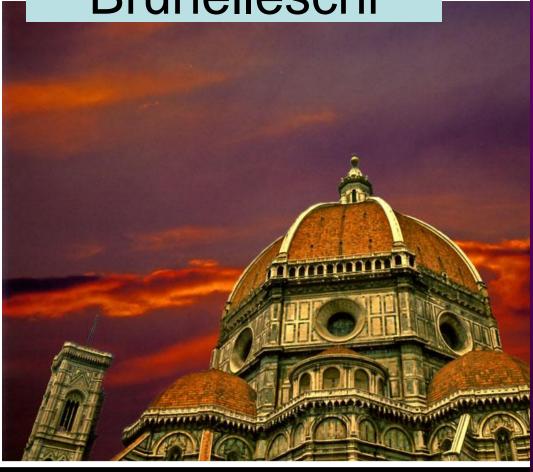




Foundling Hospital (orphanage),
Florence, Italy

Architect: Brunelleschi

Filippo Brunelleschi



- Competition held in 1418 to design a dome for the cathedral in Florence (church commonly called, the *Duomo*)
- This would be the largest dome since antiquity (Pantheon)
- Brunelleschi's design called for use of multiple smaller supporting domes

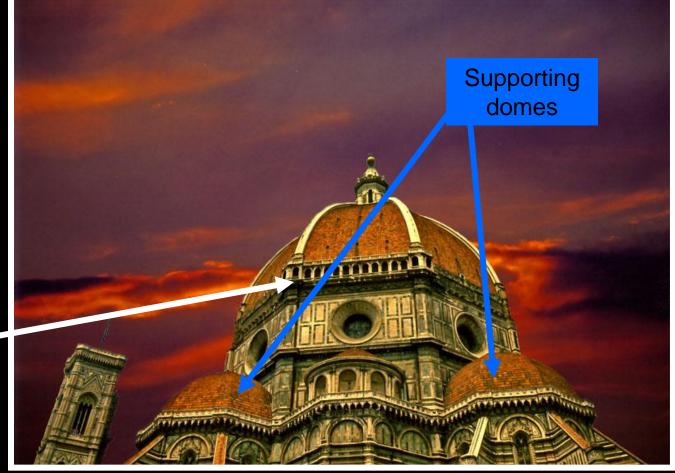
"Pronounced, "Fee-lee-pō Broona-less-key"





Brunelleschi's Winning Dome Design

Duomo:
supporting
domes &
unfinished
gallery section



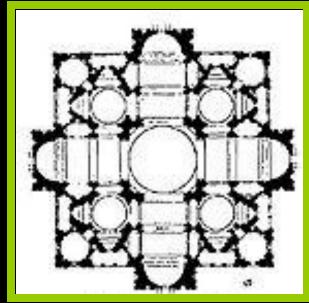
Donato Bramante 1444-1514

- In 1503, Pope Julius II hired Bramante to build a new St. Peter's Basilica, paid for in part with indulgences
- Bramante's design called for a Greek cross floorplan, with a large central dome





Pronounced, "bra-*mon*ty"



St. Peter's Basilica Vatican City

- After the deaths of Pope Julius II and Bramante, several others worked on the design of St. Peter's including Raphael
- 1547, Michelangelo, in his 70's, was forced by the Pope to work on the design of St. Peter's – including its dome



"I undertake this only for the love of God and in honor of the Apostle."

Michelangelo

- Tallest dome in the world
- Slightly smaller diameter than Pantheon (Ancient Rome) & Florence Duomo (Early Renaissance)
- Slightly larger than dome of Hagia Sophia
- Only completed to the level of the base by the time of Michelangelo's death

Dome of St. Peter's Basilica

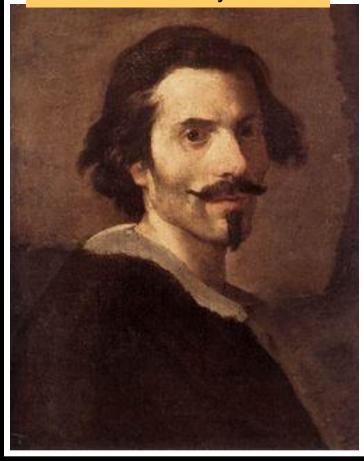


395 feet tall

Gianlorenzo Bernini

- Born in Naples in 1498
- Father was a sculptor
- Man of learning and culture
- A painter, a sculptor, an architect

Pronounced, "jon-lor-enzo ber-neeny"



Self-portrait, Bernini



Gianlorenzo Bernini

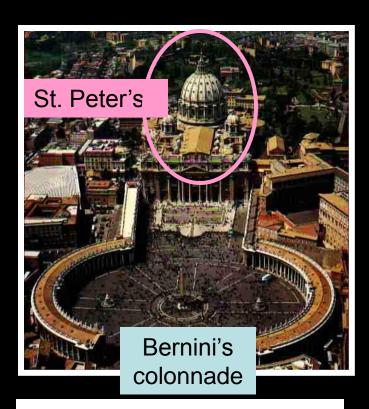


- Visited St. Peter's
 Basilica as a boy and told his friend he wanted to build a place fit for the Apostle, St. Peter
- Hired by Pope Urban
 VIII to build bronze
 baldacchino
 (canopy) for altar

Pronounced, "jon-lor-*en*zo ber-*nee*ny"

St. Peter's Square Bernini's Colonnade: 1657-1666





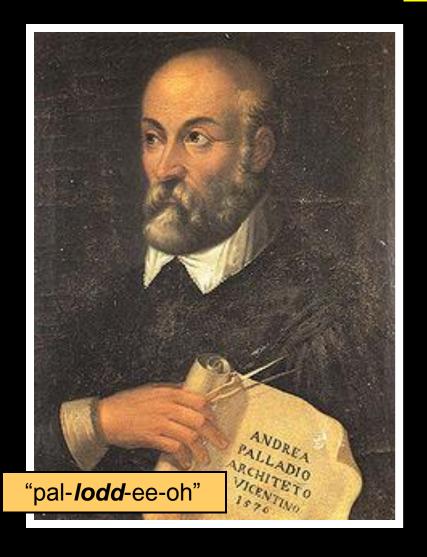
Bernini wanted St. Peter's to represent the head, and the colonnade to represent the arms of God.



- Many consider him to be the most important architect in the history of Western architecture
- Worked mostly in Venice, Italy designing villas
- Classical style of architecture described in his book on architecture
- Influenced Christopher Wren, Thomas Jefferson & many others
- Symmetry, balance, raised entrances, often with stucco exterior - based on architecture of Roman temple

Andrea Palladio: 1508-1580

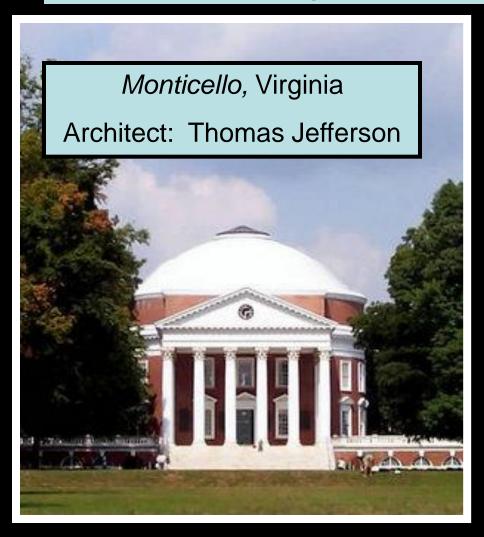






Thomas Jefferson's Monticello o based upon Palladio's Villa Capra







Villa Capra

Architect: Andrea Palladio

Palladian architecture

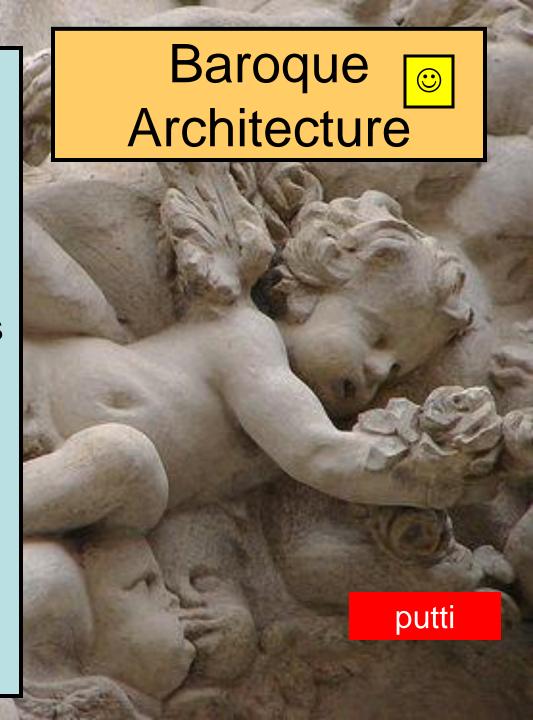


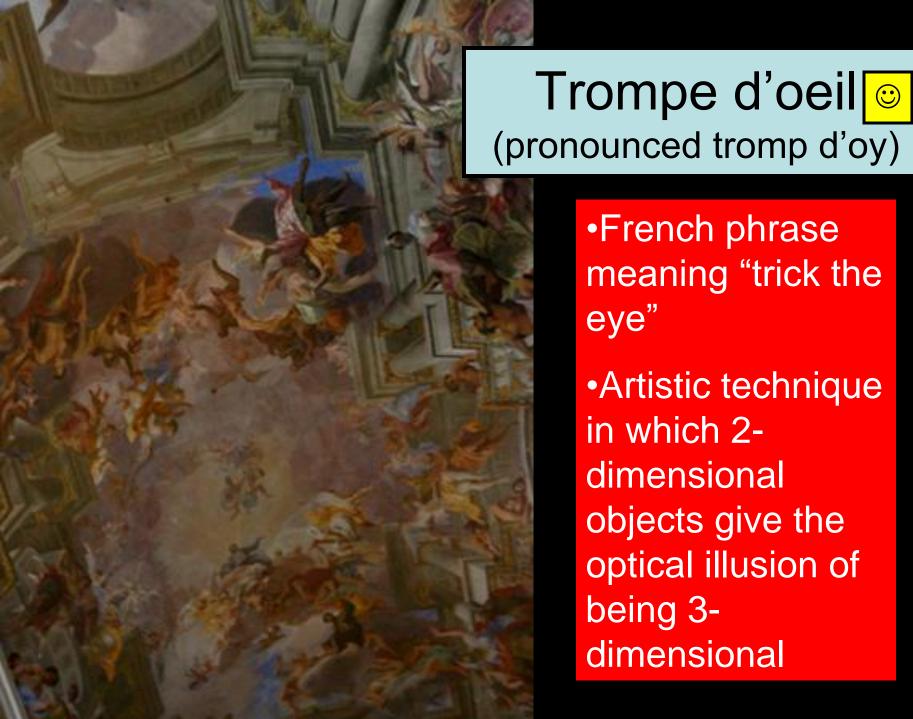
Palladian window

American suburban home with Palladian style window



- 1600's
- Encouraged by the Jesuits
- Façade with central projection
- Narrow church naves become broader
- Great ornamentation
- Ceiling frescoes
- **Putti** (cherubs)
- Trompe d'oeil painting





 French phrase meaning "trick the eye"

 Artistic technique in which 2dimensional objects give the optical illusion of being 3dimensional

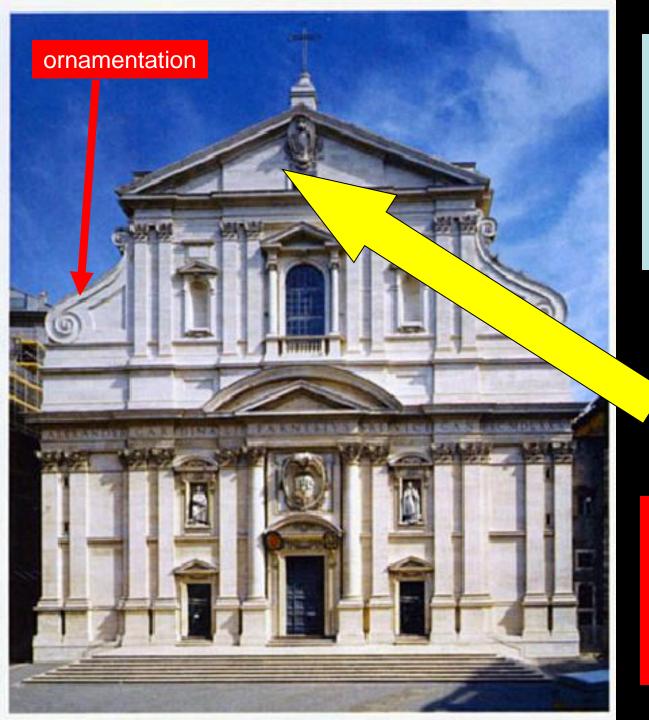


Baroque Architecture

Pronounced , "bur-oke"

Central projection of front façade (pronounced fa-sod)

ornamentation

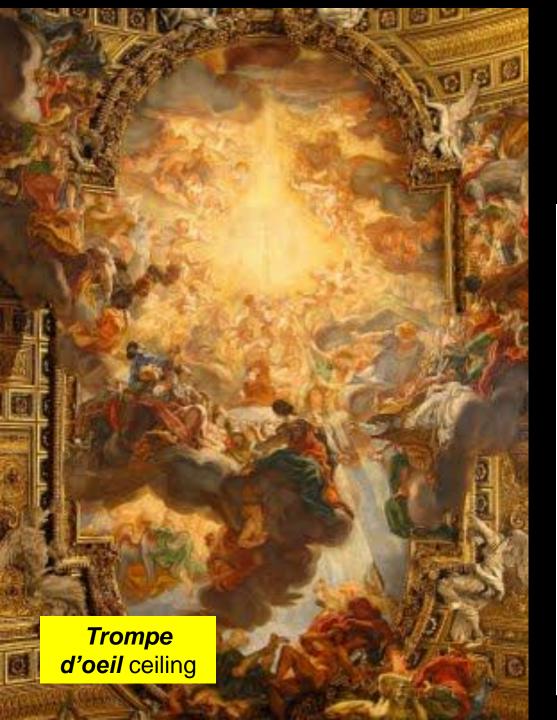


il Gesu -

(Mother church of the Jesuits in Rome)

Central projection of the church facade

Excellent example of Baroque architecture



II Gesu Church Rome, Italy

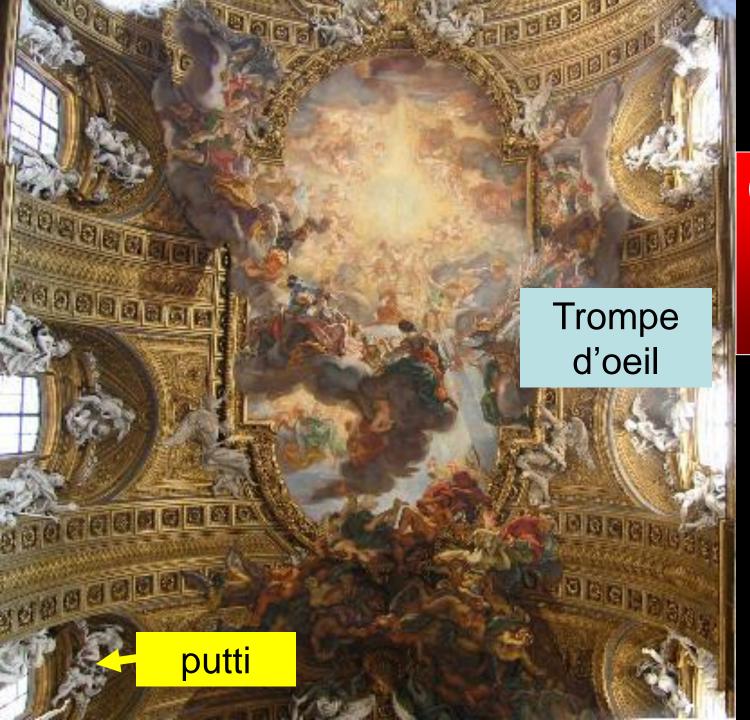




German Baroque

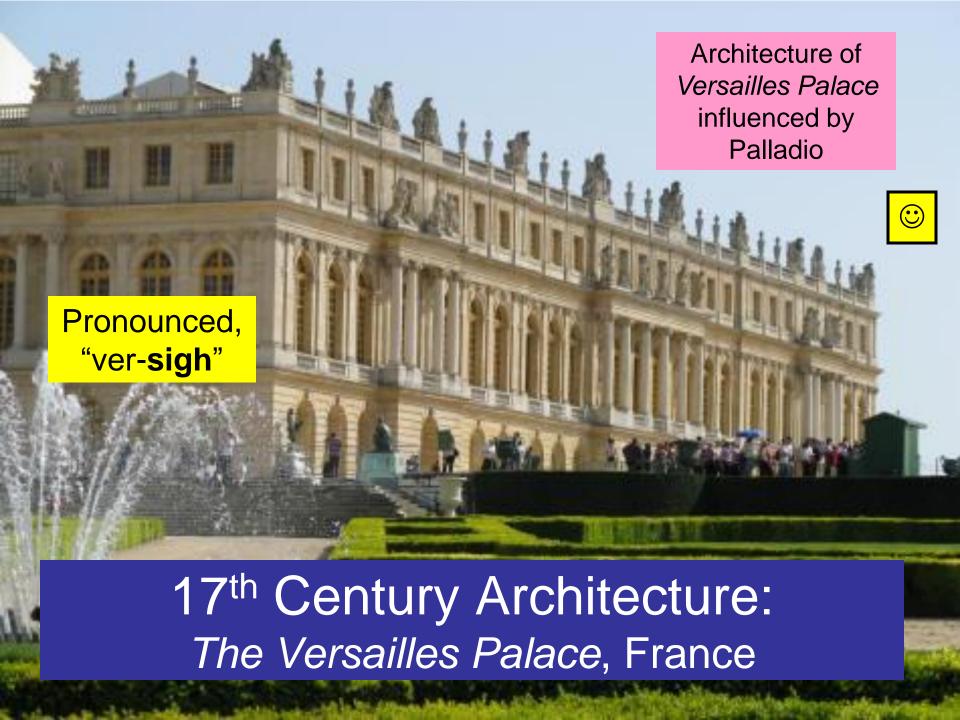








Ceiling of il Gesu



Sir Christopher Wren



- A scientist, Stronomist, optician
- English Baroque architecture influenced by Palladio
- designed St. Paul's Cathedral in London
- Designed 55 of 87
 London churches
 after the Great fire of
 London in 1666



