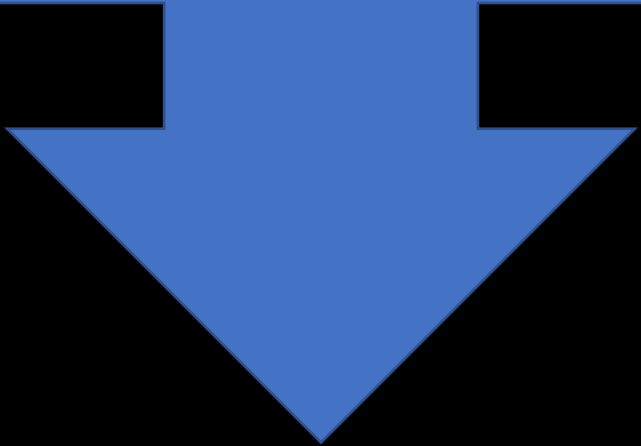
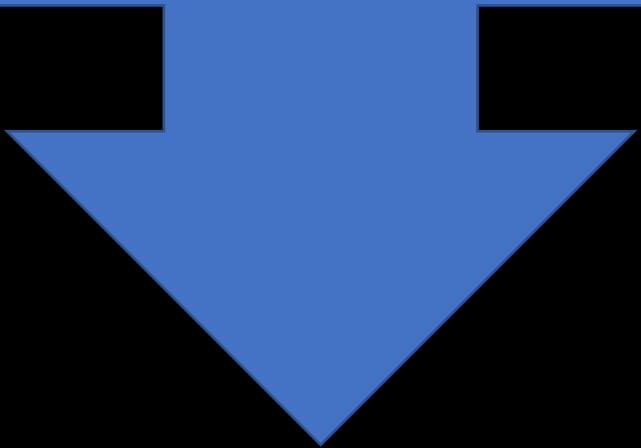


The Middle Ages  
Western Europe  
from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> century



France  
The Romanesque Period  
c.1000 AD

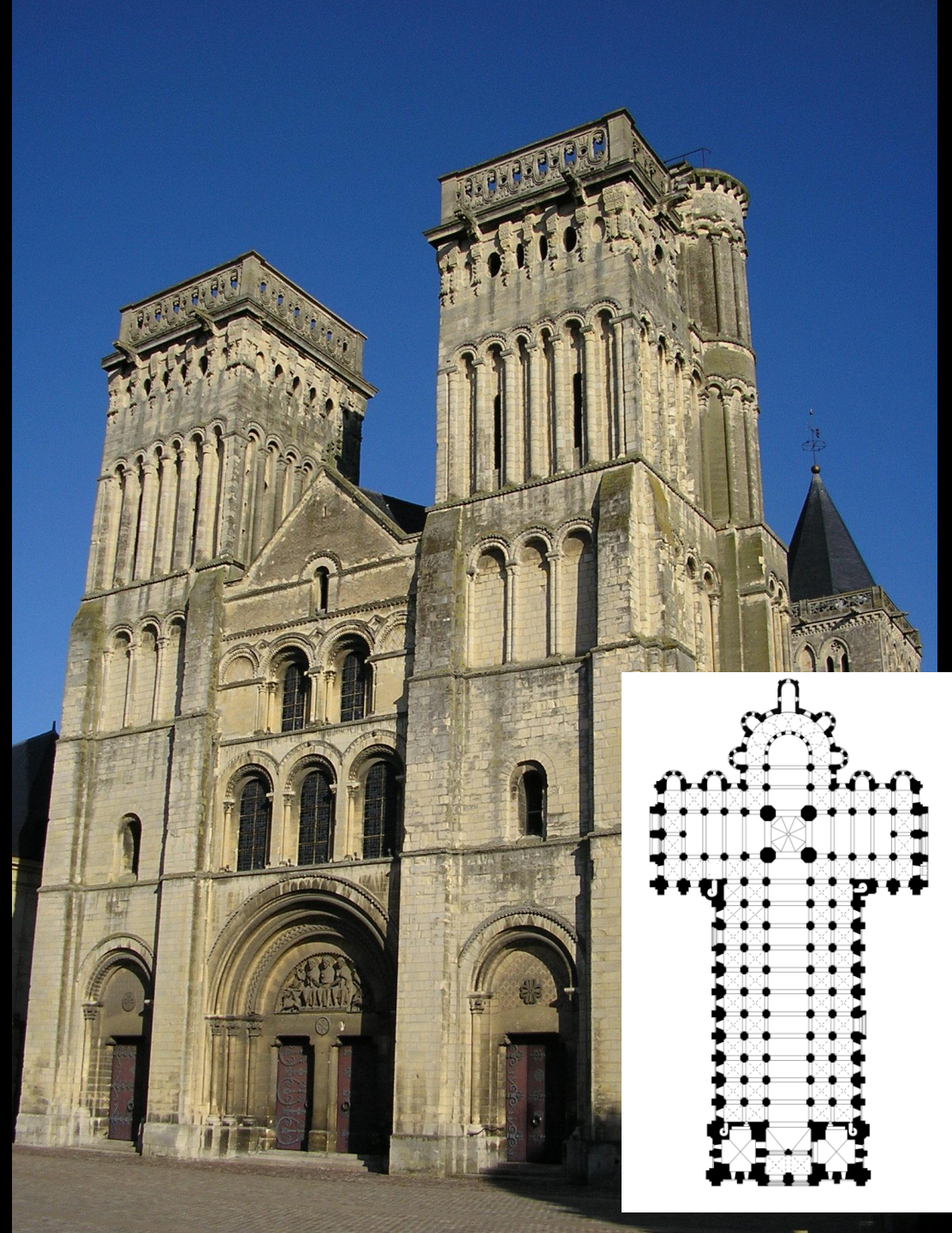


# Romanesque Church Architecture in France

1. Small Romanesque Churches feature one aisle, with a projecting apse.
2. Large churches are basilicas with a nave flanked by aisles and divided by an arcade.
3. Abbey churches and cathedrals often had transepts.
4. Round arches in arcades, windows, doors and vaults.
5. Massive walls
6. Towers
7. Piers
8. Stout columns
9. Buttresses of shallow projection
10. Groin vaulting
11. Portals with sculpture and mouldings
12. Decorative arcades as an external feature, and frequently internal also
13. Cushion capitals
14. Murals

*The Church of the Abbey of la Trinité, Caen, in Normandy, was founded as a Benedictine monastery of nuns in the late 11th century by William the Conqueror and his wife Matilda of Flanders.*

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abbey\\_of\\_Sainte-Trinit%C3%A9,\\_Caen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abbey_of_Sainte-Trinit%C3%A9,_Caen)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romanesque\\_architecture#/media/File:Plan-st-Sernin-Toulouse.png](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romanesque_architecture#/media/File:Plan-st-Sernin-Toulouse.png)





## *Church of Sainte-Foy, c. 1052-1130, Conques, France*

*An important pilgrimage church on the route to Santiago de Compostela in Northern Spain, the church is also an abbey, meaning that the church was part of a monastery where monks lived, prayed and worked. Only small parts of the monastery have survived but the church remains largely intact. The main feature of these churches was the cruciform plan. Not only did this plan take the symbolic*

*form of the cross but it also helped control the crowds of pilgrims. In most cases, pilgrims could enter the western portal and then circulate around the church towards the apse at the eastern end. The apse usually contained smaller chapels, known as radiating chapels, where the pilgrims could visit saint's shrines, especially the sanctuary of Saint Foy. They could then circulate around the ambulatory and out the transept, or crossing. This design helped to regulate the flow of traffic throughout the church although the intention and effective use of this design has been debated*

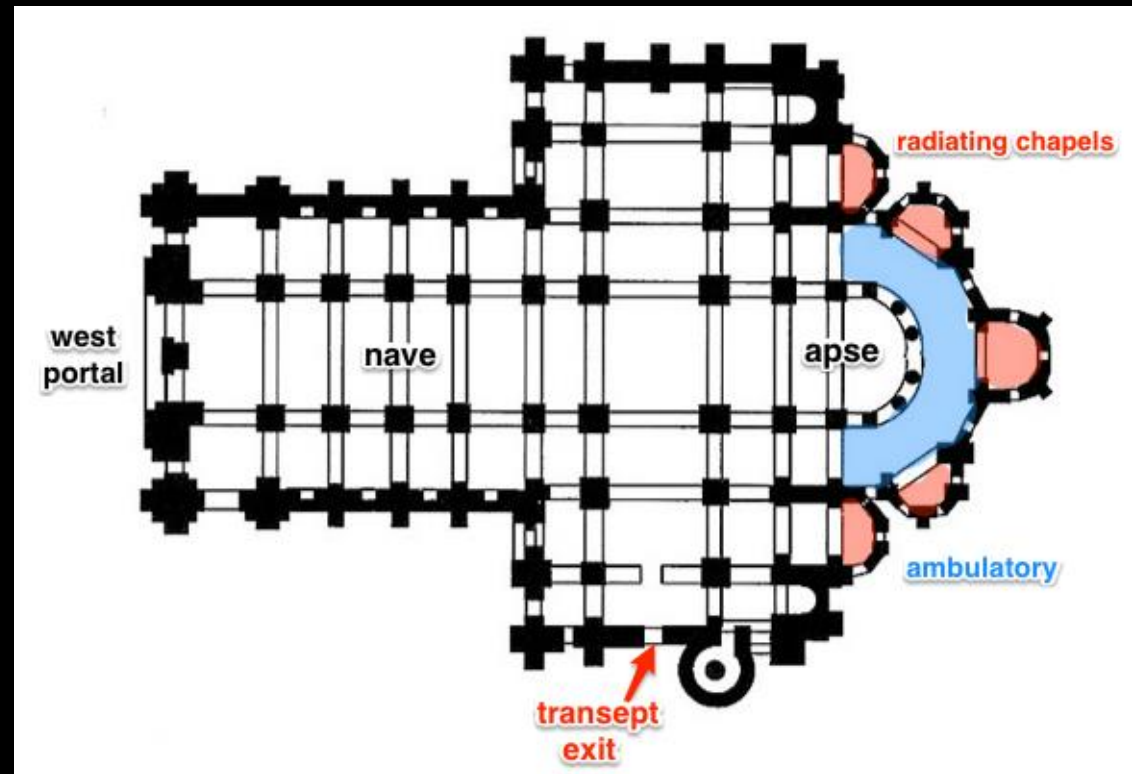






*It is known as a pilgrimage church because many of the large churches along the route to Santiago de Compostela took a similar shape. The main feature of these churches was the cruciform plan. Not only did this plan take the symbolic form of the cross but it also helped control the crowds of pilgrims.*

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ap-art-history/early-europe-and-colonial-americas/medieval-europe-islamic-world/a/church-and-reliquary-of-saintefoy-france>

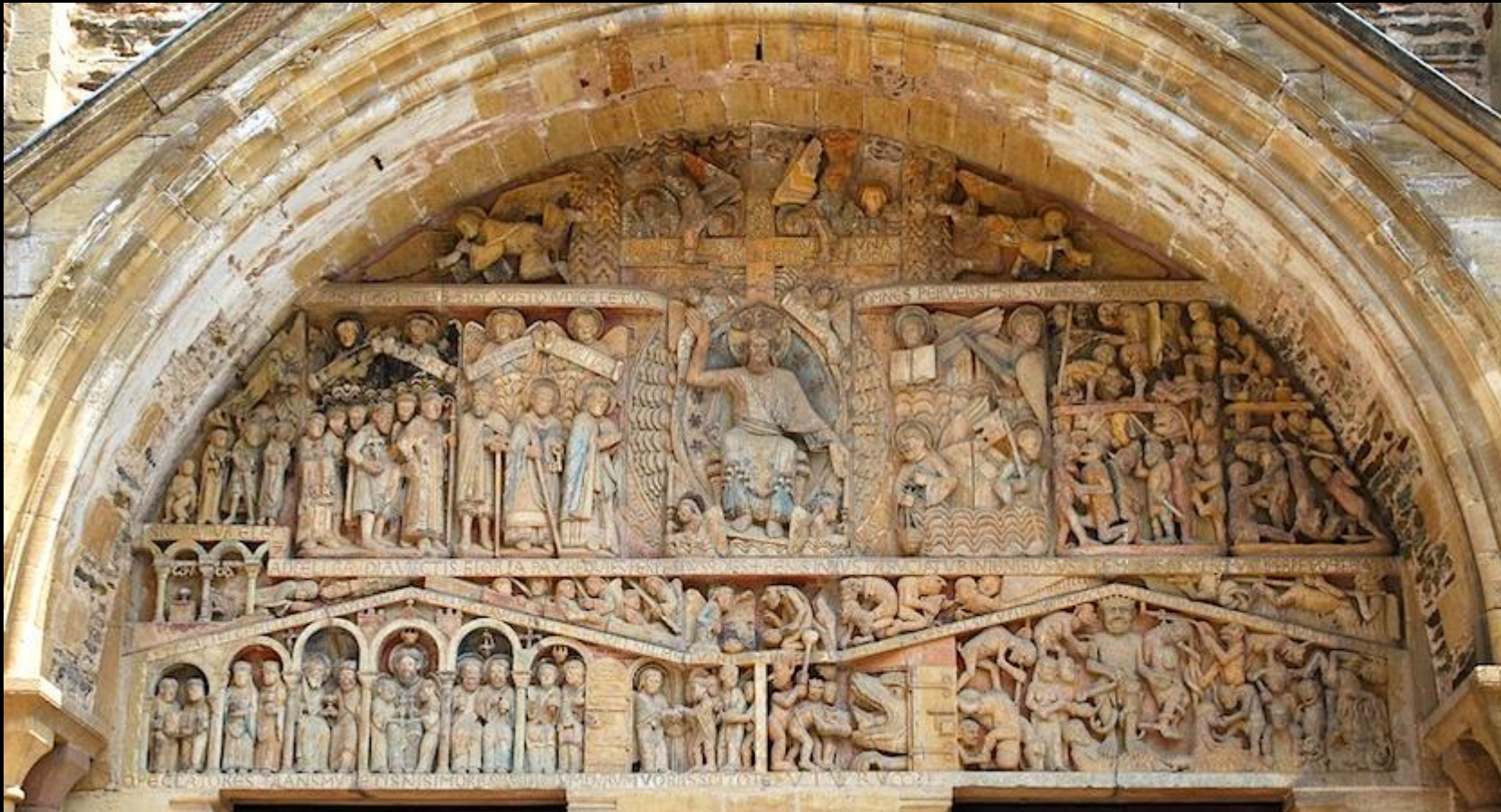




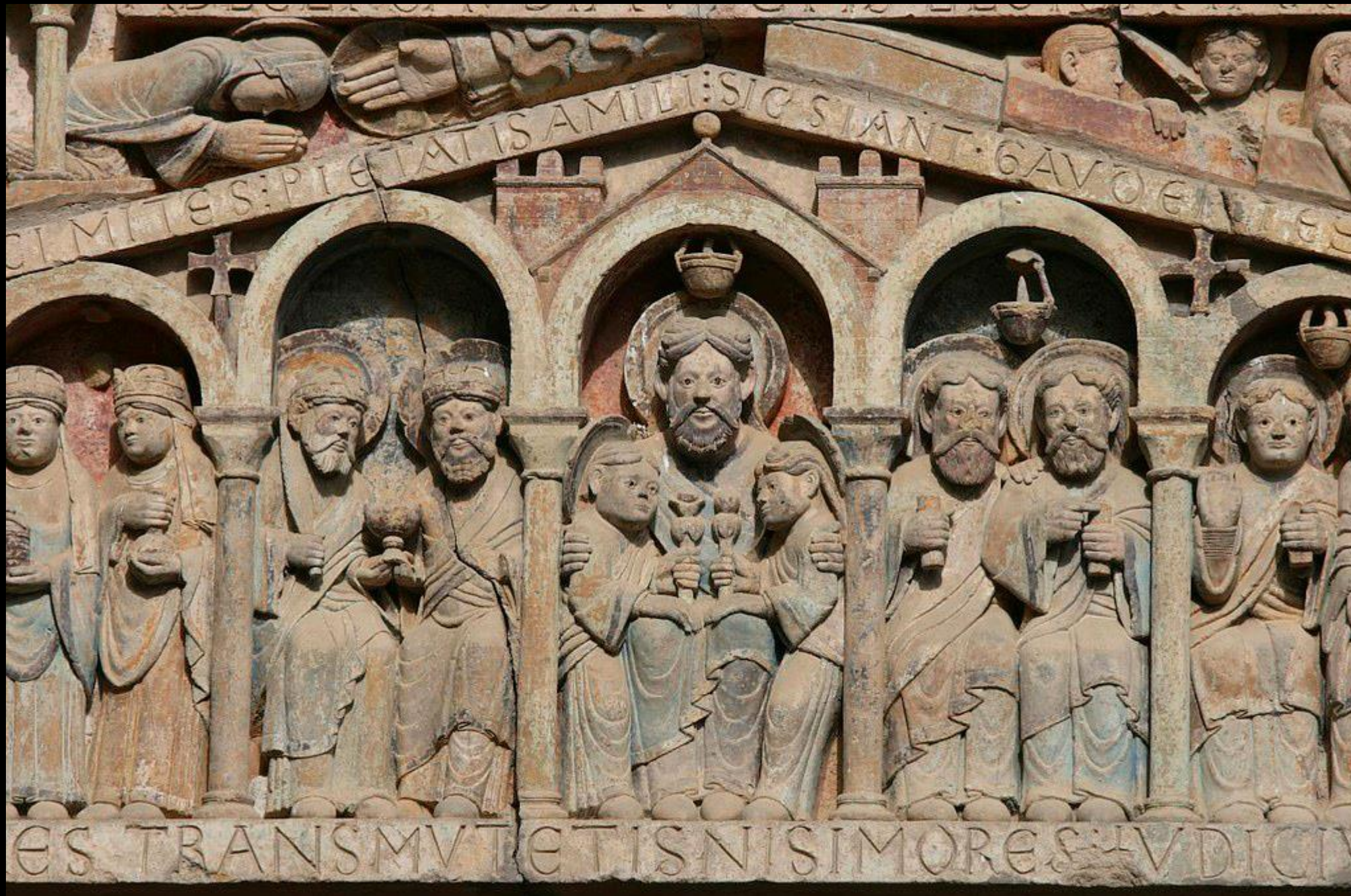
*The Last Judgment relief sculpture in the tympanum of the main doors. It was sculpted between 1107 and 1125, under Abbot Boniface.*

*In the center sits Christ as Judge, and he means business! He sits enthroned with his right hand pointing upwards to the saved while his left hand gestures down to the damned. This scene would have served as a reminder to those entering the Church of Saint-Foy about the joys of heaven and torments of hell. Immediately on Christ's right are Mary, Peter and possibly the founder of the monastery as well as an entourage of other saints.*

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ap-art-history/early-europe-and-colonial-americas/medieval-europe-islamic-world/a/church-and-reliquary-of-saintefoy-france>



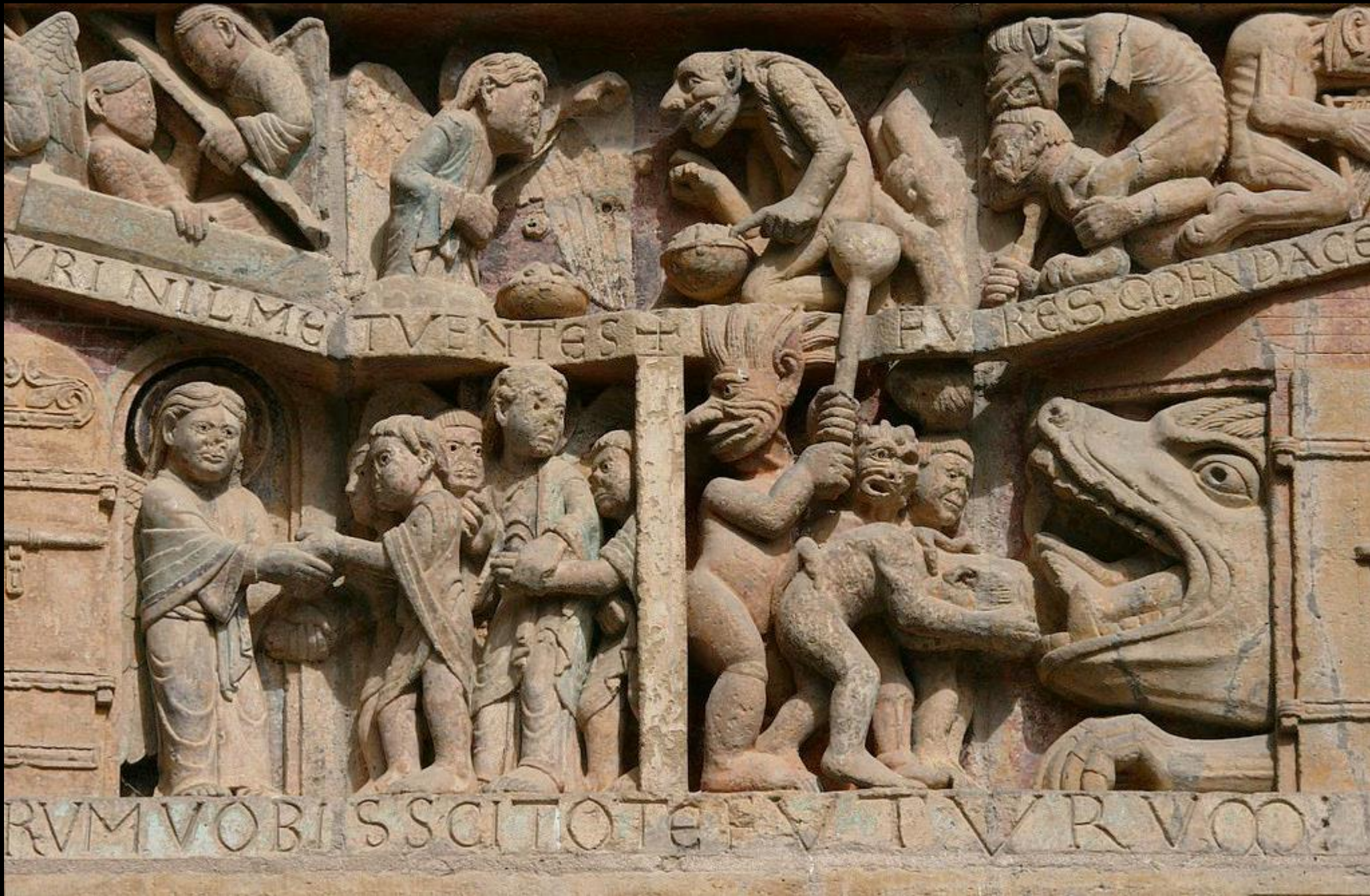




*A small arcade, covered by a pediment, is meant to represent the House of Paradise. These are the blessed, those have been saved by Christ and who will remain in Paradise with him for eternity. At the center, we find Abraham and above him notice the outstretched hand of God, who beckons a kneeling Saint Faith.*

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ap-art-history/early-europe-and-colonial-americas/medieval-europe-islamic-world/a/church-and-reliquary-of-sainte-foy-france>





*This is the scene that we see right under Christ's feet—you can see the clear division between a large doorway leading to Paradise and a terrifying mouth that leads the way to Hell.*

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ap-art-history/early-europe-and-colonial-americas/medieval-europe-islamic-world/a/church-and-reliquary-of-sainte-foy-france>



*In 866, a monk from Conques was dispatched to join the monastery in Agen, which had the relics of St. Foy, a virgin, martyred in 303 AD, under Diocletian. The Conques brother acted as a faithful monk for 10 years at Agen until he was able to steal the relics, which he brought back to Conques.*

*<https://thepilgrimsguide.com/projects/the-reliquary-of-sainte-foy/>*







*The Church of St.  
Trophime, Arles,  
France,  
12<sup>th</sup> century*

*It was built between the 12<sup>th</sup> century and the 15<sup>th</sup> century in the Romanesque architectural tradition. The sculptures over the church's portal, particularly the Last Judgement, and the columns in the adjacent cloister, are considered some of the finest examples of Romanesque sculpture.*

*<https://www.wmf.org/project/cloister-st-trophime> and <https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/medieval-world/romanesque-art/romanesque-art-in-france/a/saint-trophime-arles>*





# *The Church of St. Trophime, The Cloister, Arles*

<http://www.wmf.org/project/cloister-st-trophime>







*The Church of St. Trophime, Arles, France, 12th century  
The Sumptuous façade*

<https://www.wmf.org/project/cloister-st-trophime>







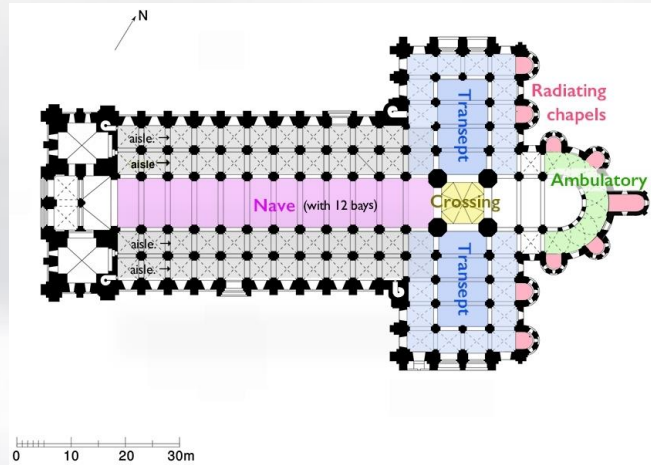
<https://courses.lumenlearning.com/suny-arthistory1/chapter/saint-trophime/>



# *Basílica of Saint-Sernin, 1080 - 1120, Toulouse, France*

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basilica\\_of\\_Saint-Sernin,\\_Toulouse](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basilica_of_Saint-Sernin,_Toulouse)

<https://smarthistory.org/saint-sernin/>







[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basílica\\_de\\_Saint-Sernin,\\_Toulouse](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basílica_de_Saint-Sernin,_Toulouse)





*The tympanum of the  
Porte Miègeville  
(South Door) with the  
Ascension of Christ,  
and the door lintel  
with the Apostles,  
their heads twisted  
upwards in order to  
see what is  
happening.*

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/  
Basilica\\_of\\_Saint-  
Sernin,\\_Toulouse](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basilica_of_Saint-Sernin,_Toulouse)



*Basilique  
Sainte-  
Marie-  
Madeleine  
de Vézelay,  
Burgundy,  
France, c.  
1050-1135  
AD  
Vézelay  
Abbey is one  
of the  
outstanding  
masterpieces  
of  
Burgundian  
Romanesque  
art and  
architecture  
with a  
complicated  
program of  
imagery in  
sculpted  
capitals and  
portals.*

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V%C3%A9zelay\\_Abbey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V%C3%A9zelay_Abbey)





*The tympanum of the main Entrance Portal presents the Last Judgment, by Pascal, the sculptor, under the supervision of the architect Viollet-le-Duc*

<https://www.dreamstime.com/stock-images-last-judgement-portal-abbey-la-madale-v%C3%A0zelay-now-known-as-basilique-sainte-marie-madeleine-was-benedictine-image37074024>



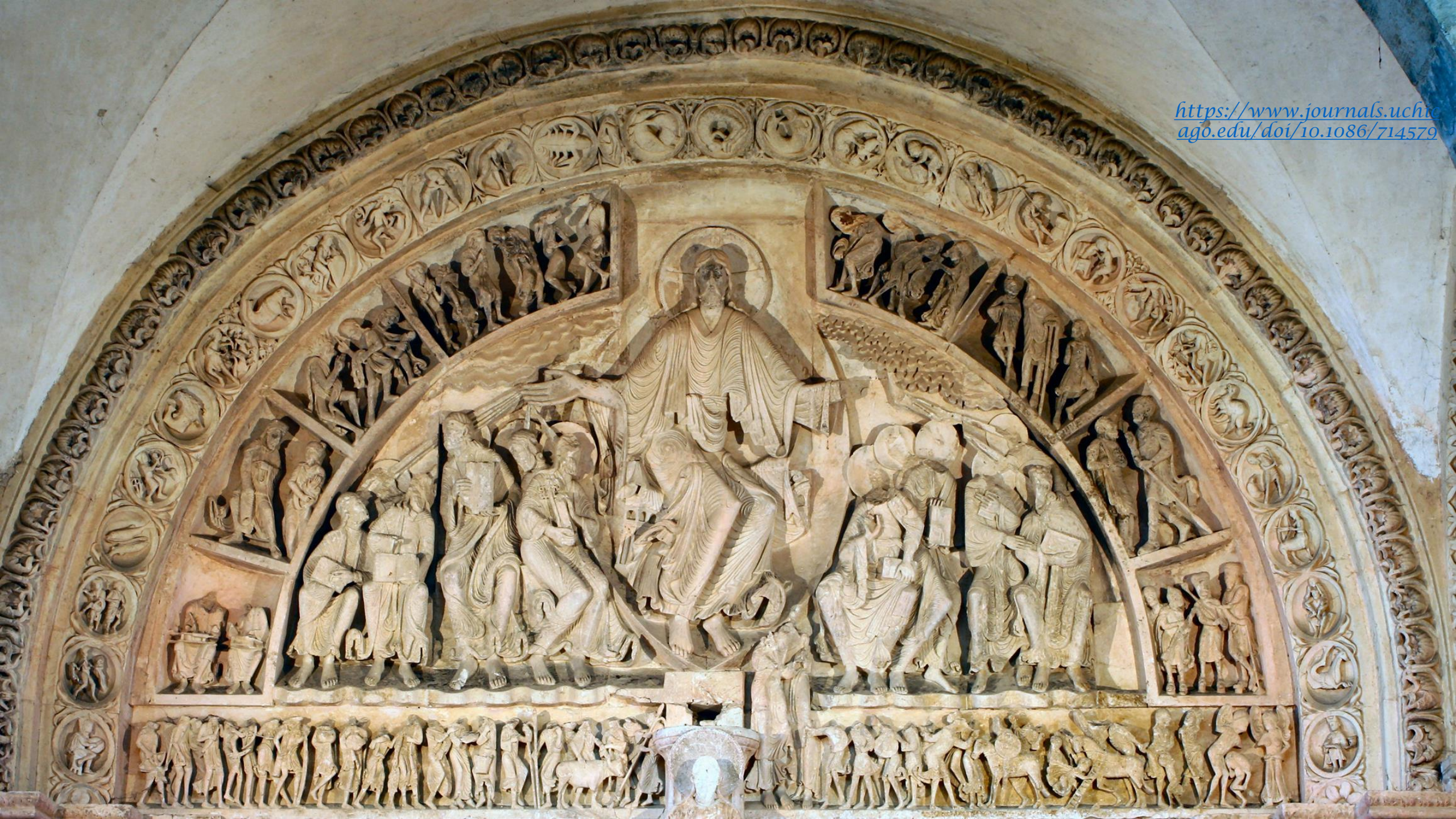


*Vézelay Abbey, Burgundy, c. 1050-1135 AD, France  
The central Narthex Portal depicting the Pentecost.*

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V%C3%A9zelay\\_Abbey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V%C3%A9zelay_Abbey) and  
<https://gr.pinterest.com/pin/507499451745173745/>

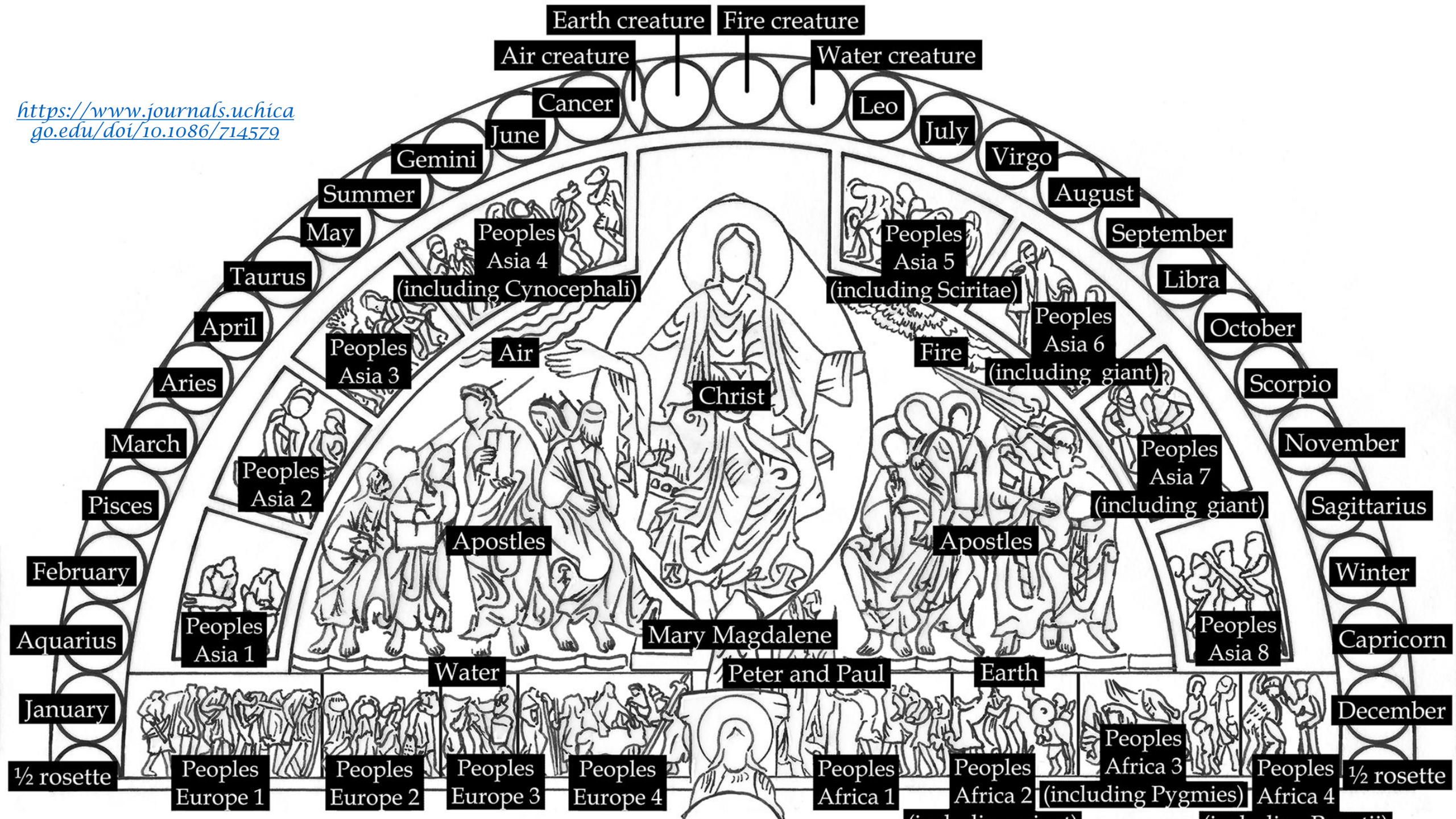




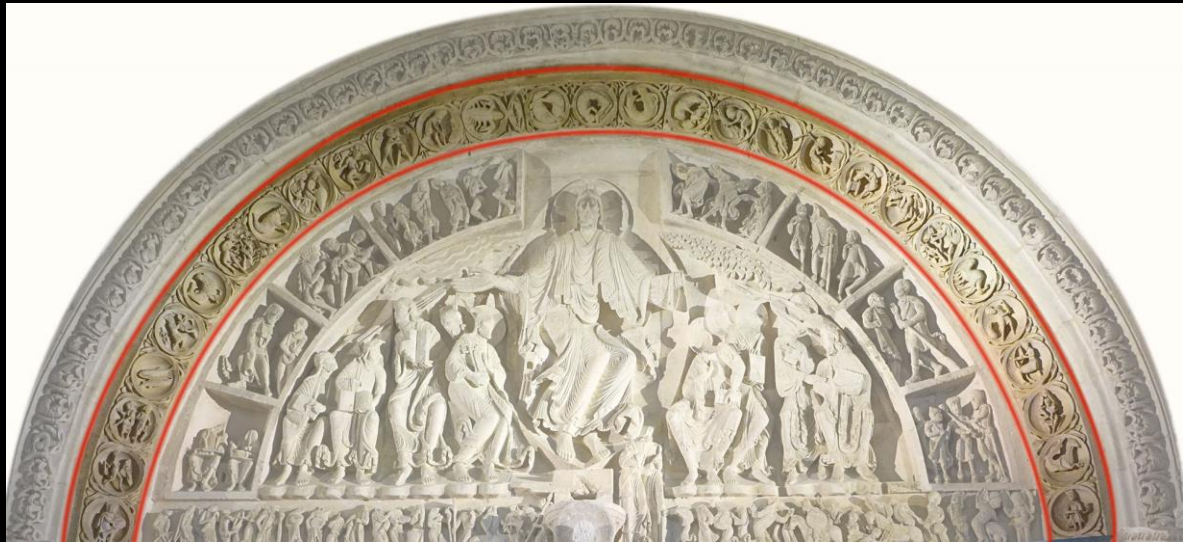




<https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/10.1086/714579>









<https://www.basiliquedezelay.org/agenda/?oag%5Buid%5D=27328804>









<https://www.medart.pitt.edu/image/france/france-t-to-z/vezelay/portals-sculpture/Central-portal/Peoples/vezport005s.JPG>

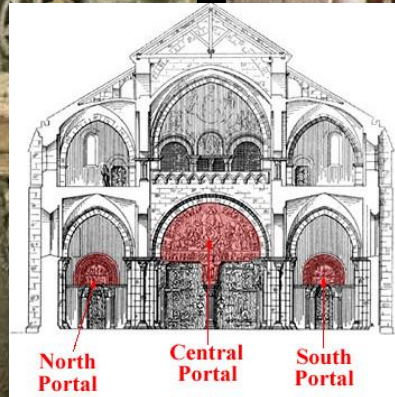




## *The North Portal- The Ascension*

<https://www.medart.pitt.edu/image/france/france-t-to-z/vezelay/portals-sculpture/North-Portal/vez07s.jpg>  
[https://fr.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fichier:V%C3%A9zelay\\_Narthex\\_Portail\\_Sud\\_220608\\_1.jpg](https://fr.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fichier:V%C3%A9zelay_Narthex_Portail_Sud_220608_1.jpg)

## *The South Portal - The birth of Christ*





*Cathedral of Saint Lazarus of Autun in Burgundy,  
began c. 1120, consecrated in 1132*

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autun\\_Cathedral#/media/File:Cath%C3%A9drale\\_d'Autun\\_\(71\)\\_-\\_panoramio.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autun_Cathedral#/media/File:Cath%C3%A9drale_d'Autun_(71)_-_panoramio.jpg)







*Gislebertus, early  
12<sup>th</sup> century,  
Last Judgment  
from the North  
Tympanum of the  
Cathedral of  
Autun, c. 1120-1135*  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gislebertus>





*Cathedral of Autun Column Capitals,  
12<sup>th</sup> century  
God questioning Cain  
Adoration of the Magi  
Presentation of the Autun Cathedral  
Pygmy and a Crane  
The three Magi with Angel*  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autun\\_Cathedral](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autun_Cathedral)







# Bayeux Tapestry

c. 1070,  
Embroidered  
Wool on Linen,  
about 68.7  
metres long and  
about 70cm  
wide , Bayeux  
Tapestry  
Museum,  
France

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/bayeux-tapestry-now-for-a-new-battle-bringing-fragile-masterpiece-to-britain-safely-2k62otpvh>