

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Gothic Revival and Romanticism



During the 18th and 19th centuries, the _____ Revival emerged as a key movement in architecture, deeply intertwined with the _____ era. This period celebrated emotion, nature, and the past, contrasting sharply with the rationality of the Enlightenment. Architects sought inspiration in the medieval _____, seeing them as pure forms of national heritage and creativity. The use of pointed _____, elaborate _____, and stained _____ became synonymous with this style, aiming to evoke an emotional and spiritual experience. Romanticism's influence extended beyond architecture, affecting literature, _____, and music, emphasizing the sublime and the mysterious. Key figures like _____ advocated for the moral and spiritual superiority of Gothic design, linking it to Christian _____. This revival was not just about aesthetics; it was a reaction against the industrial _____ and the impersonal nature of modernity. Cities like _____ saw the construction of iconic buildings such as the Houses of _____, embodying the ideals of Romanticism through Gothic architectural elements. The movement encouraged people to look back and appreciate the beauty and complexity of the past, using it as a lens to interpret the present. Ultimately, the Gothic Revival and Romanticism were about finding truth and beauty in the historical, the natural, and the emotional.

values

Pugin

ornaments

London

Gothic

revolution

buildings

painting

glass

arches

Romanticism

Parliament