

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Norman Influence on Romanesque Architecture



Romanesque architecture, a distinctive style that developed in the 11th and 12th centuries, was greatly influenced by the _____. This style is characterized by its massive quality, thick walls, round arches, sturdy pillars, groin vaults, large towers, and decorative arcading. When the Normans conquered _____ in 1066, they brought with them their own cultural and architectural influences, significantly impacting the existing Anglo-Saxon styles. William the Conqueror, the first Norman King of England, initiated the construction of the famous _____ of London, which exemplifies the Romanesque style.

The Romanesque style, also known as Norman _____ in England, incorporated various elements that were new to English buildings. The use of rounded arches, for instance, was a major shift from the Anglo-Saxon's preference for angular _____. This was not just an aesthetic choice but also had practical implications. Rounded arches could span wider spaces and support heavier loads, making buildings more _____ and spacious.

Another significant feature of Romanesque architecture was the extensive use of _____. This was a departure from the timber structures that were common in England before the Norman conquest. Stone structures were not only more durable but also allowed for more intricate designs and _____, enhancing the aesthetic appeal.

In addition to structural changes, the Norman influence also brought about changes in the interior decoration of buildings. There was an increased emphasis on _____ and proportion, which was evident in the layout of cathedrals and churches. The interiors were often decorated with _____ and carved stonework that depicted religious scenes and motifs, adding a spiritual dimension to the architectural style.

The _____ of Durham and Ely are other prime examples of Romanesque architecture in England. They showcase the typical Romanesque features like semi-circular arches, large towers, and heavy _____. These buildings are not just historical landmarks but also a testament to the fusion of Norman and Anglo-Saxon architectural traditions, forming a unique chapter in the history of _____ architecture.

sturdy Normans symmetry stone designs murals Tower England
architecture English cathedrals carvings masonry