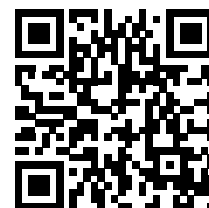


name: class: date:

Pointed Arch in Gothic Architecture



Gothic architecture, a style that flourished in Europe during the High and Late Middle Ages, revolutionized the face of medieval buildings, especially in _____. The most iconic feature of this architectural style is the pointed arch. Unlike the round arches of Romanesque architecture, pointed arches were taller and more _____, giving buildings a more imposing and heavenly appearance. This was not just for aesthetics; pointed arches distributed weight more efficiently, allowing walls to be thinner and windows larger. This led to the creation of stunning _____ glass windows, a hallmark of Gothic churches. The Canterbury _____, one of England's most famous Gothic structures, showcases these arches beautifully. In addition to their structural benefits, pointed arches symbolized the heavens, reflecting the religious _____ of the era. They also enabled the construction of soaring _____, another distinctive feature of Gothic architecture. These vaults, often ribbed and intricate, added to the awe-inspiring atmosphere inside these medieval _____. The University of _____ and the University of Cambridge, both with their historic buildings, are examples of Gothic architecture's influence in _____. The pointed arch wasn't just a structural element; it was a symbol of a changing society, one that was becoming more vertical, both in its buildings and its social _____. The Gothic style, with its pointed arches, continued to evolve, giving rise to the Decorated and Perpendicular Gothic styles, each adding their own twist to this fundamental _____.

narrow Cathedral devotion vaults churches stained education Oxford
aspirations element England