

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

The Gothic Revival



The Gothic Revival was a cultural movement that rekindled interest in _____ architectural styles. It began in the late _____ century and gained popularity in the 19th century, especially in Europe and North America. This movement was partly inspired by romanticism, a literary and artistic movement that celebrated medieval themes and _____. The revival emphasized pointed arches, ribbed vaults, and flying _____, elements typical of medieval Gothic architecture.

Key figures in the Gothic Revival included _____ like Augustus Pugin and John Ruskin, who admired the intricacy and spiritual _____ of medieval architecture. Pugin, for instance, designed the Houses of _____ in London, a prime example of Gothic Revival architecture. This style was not limited to public buildings; it also influenced the design of _____, churches, and universities.

In the United States, the Gothic Revival took a slightly different _____. It was less about religious or spiritual symbolism and more about style and _____. American architects like Richard Upjohn and James Renwick embraced this style, evident in buildings like Trinity _____ in New York City.

The Gothic Revival also had a significant impact on decorative _____. Furniture, stained glass, and wallpaper designs often featured Gothic motifs. This movement wasn't just about reviving old _____; it was about adapting them to contemporary needs and tastes.

By the end of the 19th century, the Gothic Revival began to decline, making way for other architectural _____. However, its influence is still visible in many historic buildings and has contributed greatly to our understanding of Gothic architecture's _____.

values

buttresses

Church

emotions

Parliament

turn

aesthetics

houses

designs

18th

legacy

arts

Gothic

architects

styles