

WC 296-309 PP 307-313: Aquinas, *Summa Theologica*

Chronology

1079-1142	Life of Peter Abelard
1140-4	Abbot Sugar at St. Denis is built
1163	Notre Dame started
1198-1216	reign of Pope Innocent III
1220-70	Amiens Cathedral is built
1345	Notre Dame completed
c. 1570	Florentine Art Critic Giorgio Vasari coins the phrase "Gothic" architecture

Star Terms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peter Abelard • Canon Law • Fourth Lateran Council • Gothic 	Geog. Terms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paris • Seine • Canterbury
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A. Classroom of Henricus de Allemania at the University of Bologna (1253 CE)

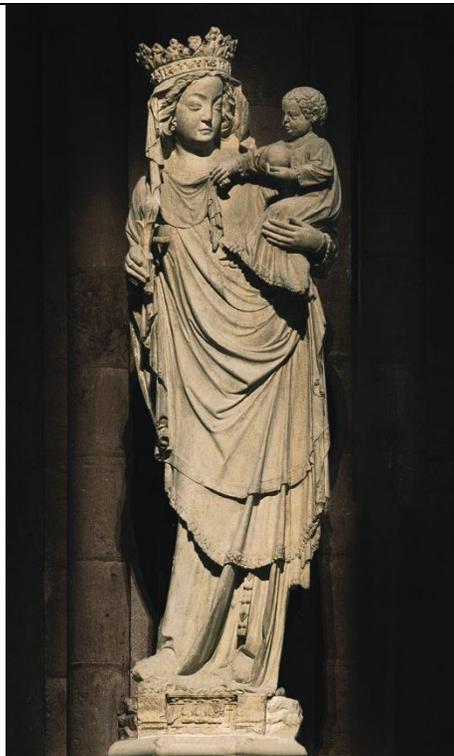


The eminence of the early universities at Paris, Bologna, and Oxford rested mainly on the fame of the teachers who came there to teach. At this state of educational development in the West, the teacher really was the school. Students in the 12th century flocked from all over Europe to frequent the lectures of teachers like William of Champeaux (1070-1121) and, later, his formal pupil -- and vehement critic -- Peter Abelard (1079-1142). The above manuscript illumination depicts the professor expounding a text from the professorial chair (called a *cathedra*). Some things seem not to have changed at all: students, particularly those in the back rows, talk among themselves; one even seems to be dozing off to sleep.

B. Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris France



Paris' Notre Dame Cathedral is arguably the most stunning gothic cathedral in the world—and is undoubtedly the most famous. Conceived in the 12th century and completed in the 14th, Notre Dame Cathedral was the very heartbeat of medieval Paris. The rise in popularity of the Gothic style reflects new attitudes and aesthetics of Medieval architecture and also reveals the renewed interest in using logic as well as a newfound appreciation for math, science and philosophy, especially Aristotle. This cathedral also demonstrates the height of the "Cult of Mary" which became increasingly popular in the High Middle Ages.

C. Virgin and Child, marble 14th century In Notre Dame. Paris

'Virgin and Child' is the title of a marble statue created in the early 14th century. It stands in the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris. This art piece is an example of the court style in Late Gothic sculpture. It was nicknamed the Virgin of Paris because it stands in Paris, France. The Virgin of Paris is a new style that is different from the classical *contrapposto* and is sometimes called one of the most decorative statues in all of Catholicism. It is in honor of the Blessed Virgin. One of the main characteristics of Gothic sculpture was elegance. However, other changes occurred to sculpture, such as less enjambment into the background architecture, the contrasting of light and dark, and the Praxitlian 'S' curve. Gothic style moved away from the Romanesque style by simplification. The greatest change though was in sculptures separation from the architectural. Instead of having figures be created against walls or columns, sculptures were carved away from their supports. Also apparent in the piece is the contrast of shadow and light, made evident by the deep recesses in the clothes fabric. The sculptor of Mary exaggerated the S-curve of her body, a signature element of Gothic style. However, the S-curve did not originate during the Gothic Period of Europe, but well before in Greece. In the 4th century BCE, Greek sculptors were enthralled by the body's movements and muscles, and tried to capture complete naturalism through the S-curve. For Gothic sculptors, the desired effect was not of body movement, but of elegance and elongation.[3] However, by the beginning of the fourteenth century, or the start of the Late Gothic style, sculptures began to lack in volume. This extension and lightness is evident in Mary's body.