- 8.3 Western Europe after the Roman Empire, c 500-1200
  - Roman Empire falls in 476 CE Dark Ages span from about 476-1000 CE but the term Dark Ages is not coined until much later by historians
  - Western Europe is an impoverished feudal society famine, war, political power with warlords or Church Bishops
    - Christian abbeys and monasteries an important stabilizing force in Western Europe
    - · Like self-sufficient cities
    - Monasteries produced what they consumed
    - Established libraries, transcribed documents, engaged in liturgical activities, and other religious activities
    - · Attracted patronage from wealthy leaders
  - 3) By the *Carolingian Revival* we see a cultural movement emerge based on precedence. This is a historical concept called *fundamentalism*. It means the cultural driver is that fundamental ideas of society and culture come from preceding fundamental ideas ideas that are ancient, pure, and immutable. By contrast, the other historical concept of culture is called *progressivism*, which means that history is a persistent unfolding of a better state through providence or science.

With the Carolingian Revival, we see the first time, really, when a culture self-consciously looks backward to another set of *fundamentalist* ideas that are thought to be superior and essential.

- 4) Era of Charlemagne crowned King of the Franks 768 and first Holy Roman Emperor in 800
  - · Charlemagne (742-814)
  - · Carolingian Revival
  - Charlemagne means Charles the Great: Charle = Charles and magne = great
  - · Latin for Charles is: Carolus, thus his era is called Carolingian
  - · Carolingian means: of or related to the reign of Charlemagne
  - Prestige of the emperor was based on the assumption that he embodied the supreme power of the ancient Roman emperors. Concept of *Holy Roman Empire* not used until 13th C.
  - Attempted a revival of the greatness of the Roman Empire with the concept of Renovatio Romanae Imperii — (re-no-VAT-zio-ro-man-NAY im-pear-EYE)
  - · Sponsored the construction of sixteen cathedrals and 200 monasteries
  - His capital in Aachen was a key project in reviving Roman greatness; established a school there; gathered philosophers and craftsmen; rehabilitated the alphabet; reorganized a monetary system
  - Charlemagne's palace at Aix-la-Chapelle (modern day Aachen Germany) included Palatine Chapel (791) connected to his palace with a gallery.
  - The *Carolingian* architecture was a rebranding and use of Byzantine and Roman motifs and also an attempt to achieve the scale and grandeur of Roman architecture. It was not fully integrated into a system of building, though, until we reach the following phase called the *Romanesque*, where the stonework vaulting etc becomes an integral part of the system.
  - Inspiration was taken from St. Vitale (San Vitale) in Ravenna (Italy) from 547 by Theodoric.
  - Palatine Chapel begun 791 based on San Vitale in Ravenna similar but less graceful
  - Palatine had a proto-westworks two towers on the western side of the church later evolved into the westworks of later cathedrals.
  - Only surviving example of Carolingian age westworks is the Abbey of Corvey (844)
  - Charlemagne's efforts in church building led to the development of the double-ender, a church with apses at both the east and west ends.
  - Gatehouse of Lorsch (760) is an excellent extant example of Carolingian interpretation of ancient types, although the reinterpretations were not accurate or literal. Only part that remains of Lorsch.
  - · Gatehouse of Lorsch based on Arch of Constantine in Rome
  - The building type is the monumental arch or civic entrance from ancient Rome.
  - · Patterned multicolored sandstone facade suggestive of Byzantine mosaics.

- Corinthian half-engaged columns, ionic pilasters supporting non-classical flattened pediments, decorative and symbolic motifs. Two half-round stair towers either side.
  Mixture of these Roman and Barbarian motifs referred to as *Romanesque*

## 5) Vocabulary

- abbey monastery
- · cloister
- · refectory
- · westworks