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A Chapel is often small in size and is, just like churches, a religious place of worship. Chapels are usually attached to a larger, often non religious building like a

These are not exclusive, a church can be an Abbey, serve as a Cathedral, and also be a Basilica.

An Abbey is the church located in a monastery or convent. Abbeys are typically under the authority of an Abbot or an Abbess, who serve as the spiritual father or A Basilica is a large and important church that has been given special ceremonial rights by the Pope. It usually holds reliquances or is a place of dedicated pligrim. ."enoint

A Cathedral has a specific ecclearatical role and administrative purpose as the seat of a bishop. The cathedral takes its name from the word cathedra, or "bishop's

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES TIMELINE

The Term Church is very generic and specific terms can be used to describe, often larger edifices:

During the 11th through 14th centuries, a wave of building of cathedrals and smaller parish churches occurred across Western Europe.

Churches are places of worship, often shaped in the form of a cross.

4th-5th Century

UA 288 of UB 128

Roman architecture

From the first to the early fourth centuries most

often secretly

Atrium, were kept.

local techniques

a longitudinal plan.

accross European countries.

like Notre Dame de Paris

I ongitudinal floor plan

Cross plan

Christian communities worshipped in private homes,

In the 4th century, the first Churches were built, not

based on the Roman temples models, as those were

not meant for public congregation, but following the

floor plans of Roman basilica which were public

spaces for meetings, markets and courts of law.

As Christianity and the construction of churches

building was dependent upon local materials and

Many of the earliest churches of Byzantium era have

and cathedrals spread throughout Europe, their

With Romanesque and Gothic architecture, the

transept was moved to the West to create the Latin

Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque styles

and the various Revival styles of the late 18th to ear-

ly 20th centuries had many different interpretations

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Many Gothic Cathedrals kept the longitudinal plan,

Some of the Roman architectural features, like the

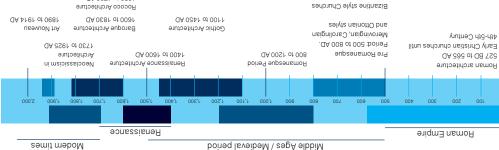
mother of the community.



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nie.





Baptismal Font

"The Devils Door"

Narthex

West Entrance

Tower

Parvise

for Road Trips Around The World Designed by Miss Coco (C)

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North Transept

Pulpit

Chapels

Aisle, lower in height

than the nave

5

Nave

South Aisle

South door

Crossing of Transept and Nave

covered with a Dome or Tower

Oriented Chapel

Rood or Choir Screen

Ambulatory

Dedicated Chapel

South Transept

Choir or Quire

compare to

Apse

with

the Altar

Radiating

Chapels

the nave

Atrium

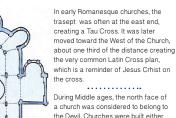
Church floor plan based

on Roman architecture

with raised floor







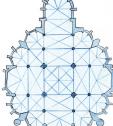
a church was considered to belong to the Devil. Churches were built either with no North door or with a small one from which the Devil could escape the church especially during baptism.

Other extremely popular shapes for

Circles, to represent eternity and octagons or similar star shapes, to represent the church's bringing light to

Octogonal floor plan

Latin Cross floor plan



The axis of a church is generally East/

of them respect this alignment.

.

In Abbey, the cloister is often located

Basilica, in the Vatican.

of the Christ

to the South



