CLIL PROJECT PLAN

Title of lesson: GOTHIC IS COOL

Class: 8th – intensive studies

Level: Intermediate

Time: 90 minutes – two 45-minute periods

Method: CLIL – Gothic architecture and mediaeval culture

Competences:

* Students will be able to describe the features of European Gothic buildings.
* Students will be able to identify different types of European Gothic buildings.
* Students will be able to understand the historical and cultural significance of European Gothic architecture.
* Students will be able to use descriptive vocabulary to talk about Gothic buildings.

Materials:

* Pictures of different European Gothic buildings
* Handout with vocabulary words related to Gothic architecture
* Whiteboard and markers
* Dictionaries

PROCEDURE:

1. Warm-up (10 minutes):

* T begins the lesson by asking students if they have ever visited a Gothic building or if they know any famous European Gothic buildings and the writes their answers on the whiteboard.
* T shows pictures of different European Gothic buildings and asks students to name them if they know.
* T writes the names on the whiteboard. (Handout 1)

2. Vocabulary activity (10 minutes):

* T asks students to brainstorm what they know about Gothic architecture and writes their answers on the whiteboard (Sketch 1).
* hands out the vocabulary sheet and asks students to match the words with their definitions. (Handout 2)
* T reviews the words as a class and makes sure students understand their meanings.

3. Introduction to Gothic architecture (20 minutes):

* T introduces the concept of Gothic architecture and its historical and cultural significance in Europe. (Handout 3)
* T provides additional information on the key features of Gothic architecture, such as pointed arches, ribbed vaults, and stained glass windows.

4. Types of Gothic buildings (20 minutes):

* T shows pictures of different types of Gothic buildings, such as cathedrals, churches, castles, and town halls.

(<https://decombo.com/gothic-cathedrals-churches/>)

(<https://www.alamy.com/stock-photo/gothic-town-halls.html?sortBy=relevant>)

(<https://www.alamy.com/stock-photo/gothic-european-castles.html?sortBy=relevant>)

* T asks students to identify the types of buildings and describe their features using the vocabulary words.

Handout 4

* T discusses the historical and cultural significance of each type of Gothic building.

5. Descriptive writing (20 minutes):

* T asks students to choose one of the Gothic buildings shown and writes a short descriptive paragraph using the vocabulary words and the features they learned about.
* T encourages them to use descriptive language to create vivid imagery.

6. Wrap-up (10 minutes):

* T asks students to share their descriptive paragraphs with the class.
* T reviews the key features and types of Gothic buildings covered in the lesson.
* T asks students to reflect on what they learned and what they found interesting or surprising.

7. Assessment:

* T monitors students' participation in class discussions and their ability to identify and describe the features of Gothic buildings.
* T evaluates students' descriptive writing based on their use of vocabulary and descriptive language.

HANDOUT 1

<https://www.nomadepicureans.com/architectural-guides/gothic-architecture-europe/>

<https://www.exploring-castles.com/castle_designs/medieval_castle_layout/>

SKETCH 1

<https://www.123rf.com/photo_175340866_gothic-architectural-style-black-and-white-educational-page-for-study-art-history-medieval-architect.html>

HANDOUT 2

Gothic Architecture Vocabulary:

EXERCISE – match the words with the definitions in order to get the main Gothic architectural features:

1. Pointed arch -
2. Ribbed vault -
3. Flying buttress -
4. Rose window -
5. Gargoyle -
6. Tracery -
7. Turret -
8. Crenellation -
9. Spire -
10. Nave –

a. a small tower, often used for decoration, commonly seen in Gothic castles

b. a tall, narrow pointed structure on top of a tower, commonly seen in Gothic cathedrals

c. a circular window with intricate tracery and stained glass, commonly found in Gothic cathedrals

d. an arch with a pointed top, commonly used in Gothic architecture

e. a parapet with alternating raised and lowered sections used for defense, typically seen in Gothic castles and fortifications

f. a ceiling vault with a framework of ribs or arches, often seen in Gothic cathedrals

g. the decorative stone work that supports the glass in a Gothic window

h. an arched support outside the walls of a Gothic cathedral that counteracts the outward thrust of the roof

i. the central area of a Gothic cathedral, often flanked by aisles and topped with ribbed vaults

j. a carved stone grotesque or mythical creature used as a decorative spout to drain water from the roof of a Gothic building

HANDOUT 3

CONCEPT AND IMPORTANCE

Gothic architecture is a style of architecture that originated in Europe during the medieval period, between the 12th and 16th centuries. It is characterized by its tall and intricate structures, pointed arches, ribbed vaults, and large stained-glass windows.

The term "Gothic" originally had negative connotations and was used to describe a barbaric and primitive style of architecture. However, in the 19th century, Gothic architecture experienced a revival and became associated with romanticism and the idea of the medieval period as a golden age of culture and art.

Gothic architecture was used predominantly for religious buildings, such as cathedrals, churches, and monasteries, and it reflected the values and beliefs of the time. The towering spires and intricate decoration were designed to evoke a sense of awe and to inspire worshipers to contemplate the divine.

The cultural significance of Gothic architecture extends beyond its religious context. It was a symbol of the power and wealth of the medieval aristocracy, who commissioned grandiose structures to assert their dominance over their subjects. It also represented a period of cultural flourishing and innovation, as artists, architects, and builders experimented with new forms and techniques.

Today, Gothic architecture remains an enduring symbol of European cultural heritage, and many Gothic buildings are popular tourist attractions. They are a testament to the ingenuity and creativity of the medieval craftsmen who designed and built them and offer us a glimpse into a rich and complex period of history.

HANDOUT 4

List the types of Gothic buildings and their key features; find examples of famous Gothic buildings for each category you identified:

1.

2.

3.

4

Key to H 3

1. Pointed arch - an arch with a pointed top, commonly used in Gothic architecture
2. Ribbed vault - a ceiling vault with a framework of ribs or arches, often seen in Gothic cathedrals
3. Flying buttress - an arched support outside the walls of a Gothic cathedral that counteracts the outward thrust of the roof
4. Rose window - a circular window with intricate tracery and stained glass, commonly found in Gothic cathedrals
5. Gargoyle - a carved stone grotesque or mythical creature used as a decorative spout to drain water from the roof of a Gothic building
6. Tracery - the decorative stone work that supports the glass in a Gothic window
7. Turret - a small tower, often used for decoration, commonly seen in Gothic castles
8. Crenellation - a parapet with alternating raised and lowered sections used for defense, typically seen in Gothic castles and fortifications
9. Spire - a tall, narrow pointed structure on top of a tower, commonly seen in Gothic cathedrals
10. Nave - the central area of a Gothic cathedral, often flanked by aisles and topped with ribbed vaults

Key to H4

1. Cathedrals - Cathedrals are large churches that serve as the seat of a bishop. They are often the largest and most ornate structures in a city and are characterized by their pointed arches, ribbed vaults, flying buttresses, and intricate stained-glass windows. Some famous Gothic cathedrals include Notre-Dame Cathedral in Paris, Westminster Abbey in London, and Cologne Cathedral in Germany.
2. Churches - Churches are places of worship that are smaller than cathedrals but still feature Gothic architecture. They often have tall spires and towers, pointed arches, and stained-glass windows. Some famous Gothic churches include St. Vitus Cathedral in Prague, St. Michael's Church in Hamburg, and Church of Our Lady in Bruges.
3. Castles - Castles are fortifications built for defense and are often associated with the Middle Ages. Gothic castles feature tall towers, battlements, and crenellations, and often have large halls with ribbed vaults and pointed arches. Some famous Gothic castles include the Château de Chambord in France, the Hohenzollern Castle in Germany, and the Bran Castle in Romania.
4. Town Halls - Town halls are civic buildings that served as the center of local government in medieval Europe. Gothic town halls feature elaborate facades with intricate carvings and sculptures, as well as large halls with ribbed vaults and pointed arches. Some famous Gothic town halls include the Rathaus in Vienna, the Old Town Hall in Prague, and the Palazzo della Ragione in Padua.



