Résumé
An inquiry into the analogy of the arts, philosophy and religion in the middle ages. Study of the correlation between gothic architecture and scholastic philosophy. Examination of architectural style and structure as equivalents to definitions of order and thought. With notes and photos.
Gothic Architecture and Scholasticism. Article in The Art Bulletin 35(4):310 - December 1953 with 14 Reads. DOI: 10.2307/3047514. Panofsky proposes a parallel between the Gothic cathedral and scholastic philosophy: both aspire to totality, articulation and coherence. The expressive architectural form, typical of the gothic style, reflects and is built thanks to a precise mental habit, articulated according to the principles of scholastic philosophy (Panofsky, 2016). Renaissance artists invented perspective, in order to more realistically represent the three dimensions on a flat surface. 3D structure analysis: architecture as an expression of the ties between geometry and philosophy.

Article. Full-text available. Gothic architecture and art, structures (largely cathedrals and churches) and works of art first created in France in the 12th cent. that spread throughout Western Europe through the 15th cent., and in some locations into the 16th cent. The Nature of the Gothic. The essential character of the Gothic period, particularly at the outset, was the predominance of architecture; all the other arts were determined by it. Informed by the scholasticism and mysticism of the Middle Ages, it reflected the exalted religious intensity, the pathos, and the self-intoxication with logical formalism that were the essence of the medieval. Gothic style was the dominant structural and aesthetic mode in Europe for a period of up to 400 years.