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3. Both of the residences shown were built for wealthy merchants in the mid-fifteenth century. The building on the left is French, and the building on the right is Italian.

Discuss and account for the differences between these buildings. (10 minutes)

The French building appears to be the house of Jacques Coeur. It reflects the Gothic tendencies still prevailing in France. The ornamental towers and grand facade echo the Gothic architecture on which it is based. In contrast, the Italian building appears to be the work of Bartolomeo for the Medici's. The Italian building reflects the influence of the Renaissance's ideals. The simple ratios of the building's exterior, combined with the use of the classical arch and column demonstrate the revival of Classicism that was present in the mid-fifteenth century in Italy as part of the Renaissance. The French building, on the other hand, does not exhibit these classical tendencies because the ideals of the and principles of the Renaissance had not yet stretched beyond Italy by the mid-fifteenth century for the most part. The French building is clearly more focused on the verticality of Gothic tradition, while the Italian residence reflects the horizontality stressed in Renaissance architecture. The changes brought by the Renaissance to the Italian domicile were not yet dominant in French architecture by the mid-fifteenth century when the French residence was built in Gothic construction.
3. Both of the residences shown were built for wealthy merchants in the mid-fifteenth century. The building on the left is French, and the building on the right is Italian. Discuss and account for the differences between these buildings. (10 minutes)

Although these two residence buildings were both built in the mid-fifteenth century, they reveal many different aspects of the architecture.

Besides Slide 1, built in France, is decorated with reliefs and engravings around the projected windows. The small door in the center of the slide shows a pointed arch also seen in the Gothic Church of Notre Dame de Chartres. The decorated tympanum as well as the pointed arches characterize this work with France.

Slide 2 was built in Italy and, like wise, displays qualities only found in Italy. For example, the well known Roman crened planting the windows and the minimized decorations on the exterior characterizes Rome. Romans perhaps preferred function over form unlike the French who ravishly decorated their exterior walls. There are also relief columns inside Slide 2.

There are some different qualities of these two buildings.

Which symbolizes Rome very much.