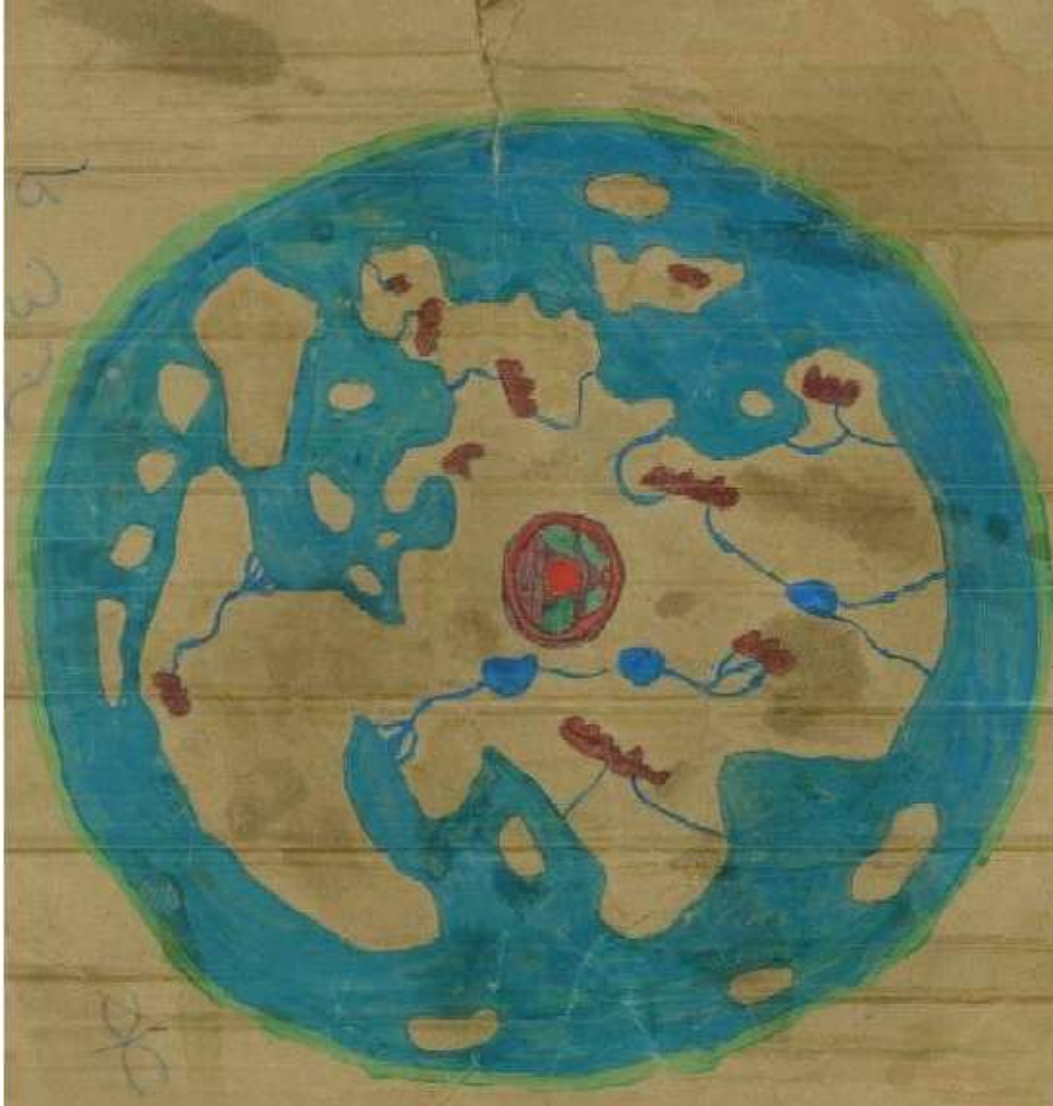


# **EDMUND'S JOURNEY**



**Miquel Àngel Font**

**IES Torre Vicens (Lleida)**

## CHAPTER I

### THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS



*“My name is Edmund but people call me Edmund of Norwich. Today, at the hour of my death and penniless, I am writing these words as my only legacy after having lived for a long time. I have seen how my friends, enemies and relatives have died. God has tormented me for living such a long life.*

*I was born in Norwich in the year of Our Lord MLXVI. It is said that the day I was born a bright light crossed the sky. My parents thought this was a sign that something bad was about to happen. But it was not only me who suffered from a disaster; my own country suffered too. It was invaded by Norman people. One day in October a battle took place near Hastings. William, Duke of Normandy from France fought against his cousin Harold, king of England. The battle lasted from nine in the morning to late afternoon when King Harold was killed by an arrow in his eye and a sword from a Norman soldier. After that William marched to London where he was crowned new king of England. Years later I saw a very long, heavy precious tapestry with some of these events in it.*



Hastings

Caen

Norwich

London

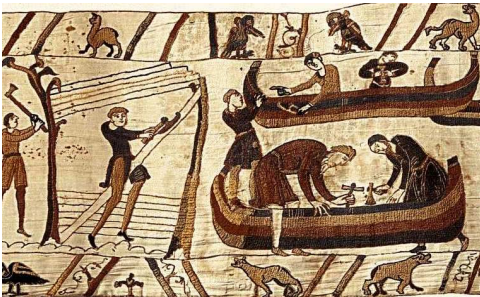
**I.1.-Look at the pictures below from The Bayeux Tapestry and match them with the correct sentence**



*Harold was crowned king of England*



*An arrow hit Harold's eye and he died*



*The Normans attacked on horseback*



*William ordered the Normans to build a fleet of ships.*

**I.2.- Put in order sentences from page 2 and complete the following text.**

In 1066 King Edward died without any son to follow him. Harold Godwinson, Earl of Essex, was his brother-in-law and a powerful nobleman in England.....  
 .....  
 William the Bastard, Duke of Normandy wanted to be king of England and claimed the throne as well. ....  
 .....  
 In the battle of Hastings, most of King Harold's soldiers fought on foot and carried heavy shields and used short swords. ....and wore armour, used lances and chain mail. ....  
 ..... After wining the battle, William the Conqueror was crowned king of England in Westminster Abbey, London.

**I.3.- Look at the pictures from The Bayeux Tapestry and the text above and complete the grid.**

..... ARMY	..... ARMY
ANGLO-SAXONS	.....
<b>They fought on</b> .....	<b>They fought on</b> .....
<b>They carried</b> .....	<b>They wore</b> .....
<b>They used</b> .....	<b>They used</b> .....

**I.4.- Use the words inside the box in order to link the sentences in a paragraph. Begin with the sentence in bold.**

The Normans ruled England as kings

The Normans got more power and privileges

The English aristocracy was replaced by a Norman one

**The Norman army occupied England**

They built new churches and castles in a different style

French became the official language at court

Latin was the language of literature, law and administration

The Feudal System was introduced

William replaced the Anglo-Saxon bishops and abbots with Norman bishops and abbots.

- and
- also
- whereas
- as well as
- but
- in addition

*Consequences of the Norman conquest*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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.....

.....



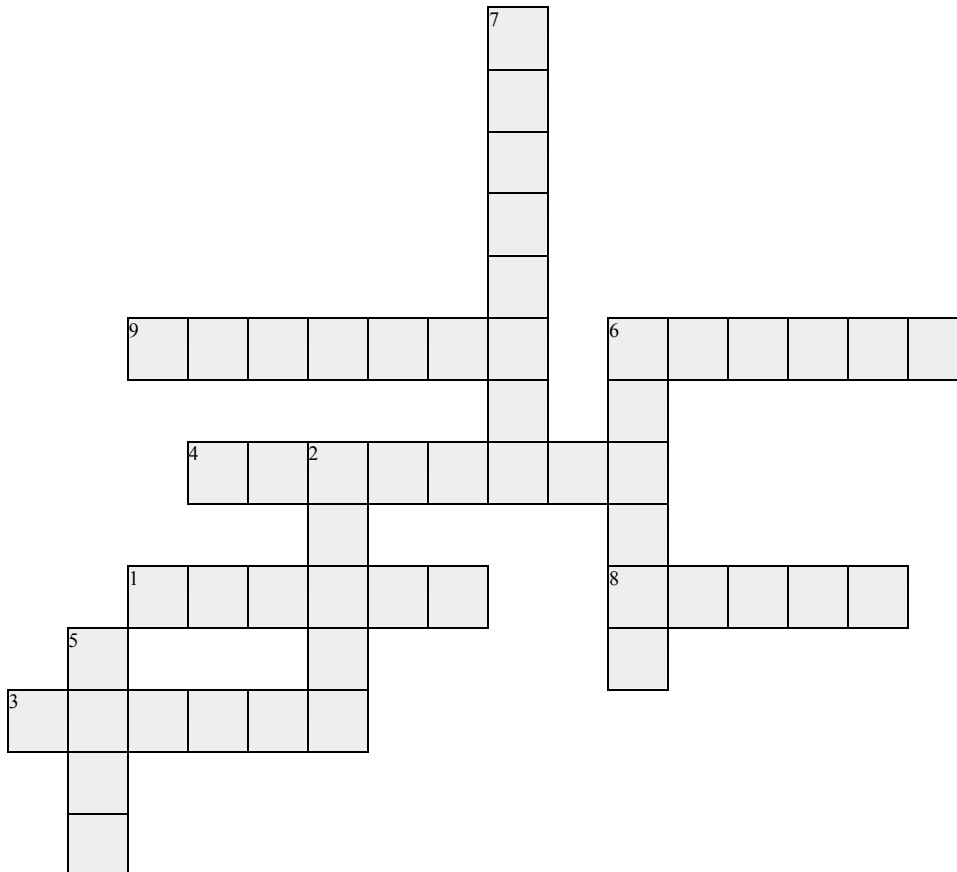
**I.5.- Work in groups. The class is divided into two groups. One group is in favour of the Norman Conquest, the other is against. You can use sentences from exercise I.4 and the language from the box below.**

I think that .....

I believe that ..... because.....

In my opinion.....

This is because .....

**I.6 Please complete the crossword puzzle below****The Norman conquest****Across:**

1. King of England before the conquest
3. Object that soldiers hold to protect them
4. The battle where King Harold died
8. Long spear
6. Building where Christians go to worship God
9. Duke of Normandy

**Down:**

2. Weapon with a metal blade and a handle
5. Another word for boat
7. Building with towers and high walls
7. One of the highest social groups during the Middle Ages

## CHAPTER II

### THE CASTLE

*A few years after the horrendous battle of Hastings my father, an Anglo- Saxon nobleman lost his properties, land, farm and cattle. William the Conqueror gave Saxon properties to Norman people. My wealthy family was ruined and we had to ask our friends for help but they had lost their houses as well. So, one day my father begged for an appointment with Odo of Bayeux, bishop and half-brother of William the Conqueror. We went to Canterbury to see the bishop to complain about how we were treated. During our visit we went to pray in the venerable monastery of St. Augustine near the cathedral. This was where I saw for the first time the impressive tapestry with the battle of Hastings on it, the origin of all our disgraces. Canterbury was a large city, with a huge cathedral, and many parish churches and monasteries. It reminded me of my own city,*

*Norwich. During the days we were in Canterbury I spent a lot of time with carpenters, strong stonecutters, mortar mixers, clever masons and others who were busy rebuilding the old cathedral. My father met bishop Odo but he gave my father no hope, no promises and we came back to Norwich with nothing. My poor father was in deep desperation and died months later.*

*My family was starving and I decided to become a labourer even though, thanks to the efforts of my mother, I was able to read and write. I joined a team of tough men who were working in the new “Motte-and-bailey” in Norwich. It was a castle built of earth and timber.*





**II.1. Match the underlined adjectives with the text in the column on the right.**

***Adjectives from the text***

- horrendous battle*
- wealthy family*
- venerable monastery*
- impressive tapestry*
- large city*
- huge cathedral*
- strong stonecutter*
- clever masons*
- poor father*
- deep desperation*
- tough men*

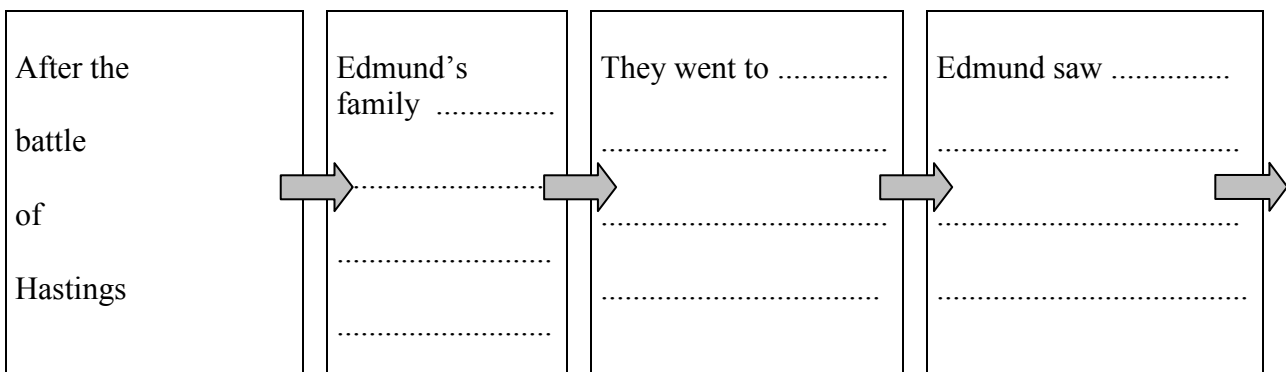
***Meaning***

- extremely big building
- very big
- who needs respect
- unpleasant, shocking, very bad
- hard
- with a lot of money or properties
- intelligent
- has powerful muscles
- very important
- with very little money
- in a very serious way

<i>horrendous battle</i>
<i>wealthy family</i>
<i>venerable monastery</i>
<i>impressive tapestry</i>
<i>large city</i>
<i>huge cathedral</i>
<i>strong stonecutter</i>
<i>clever masons</i>
<i>poor father</i>
<i>deep desperation</i>
<i>tough men</i>

**means**


**II.2. Work in pairs. Complete the sequence with the information given in the text.**

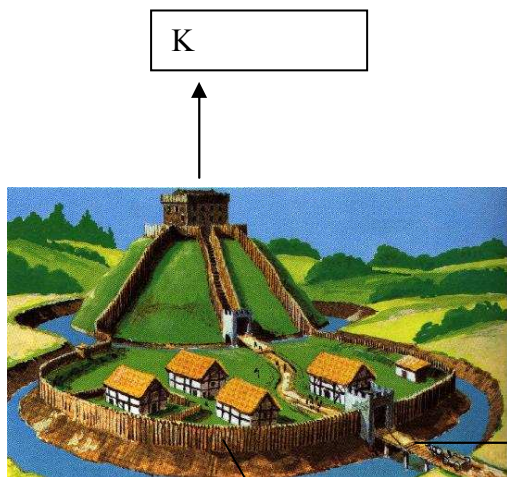
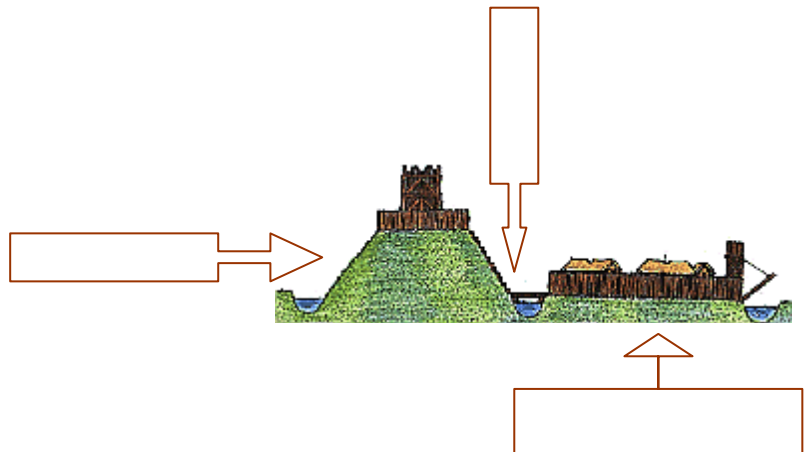


Canterbury was a ..... ..... ..... .....	He came back ..... ..... ..... .....	He worked ..... ..... ..... .....
--	---	--

**II.3.-Read the text below and look at the pictures. Put the words in bold to label the pictures.**

The Motte and bailey castles were simple to build and very easy to defend. They consisted of two basic parts: **the Motte**, a mound of earth with a wooden tower (**keep**) on the top of it, and **the bailey**, a large area surrounded by a **wooden fence**. Around both the Motte and the bailey the Normans dug a defensive **moat**. The ditch was full of water and had a **drawbridge**.

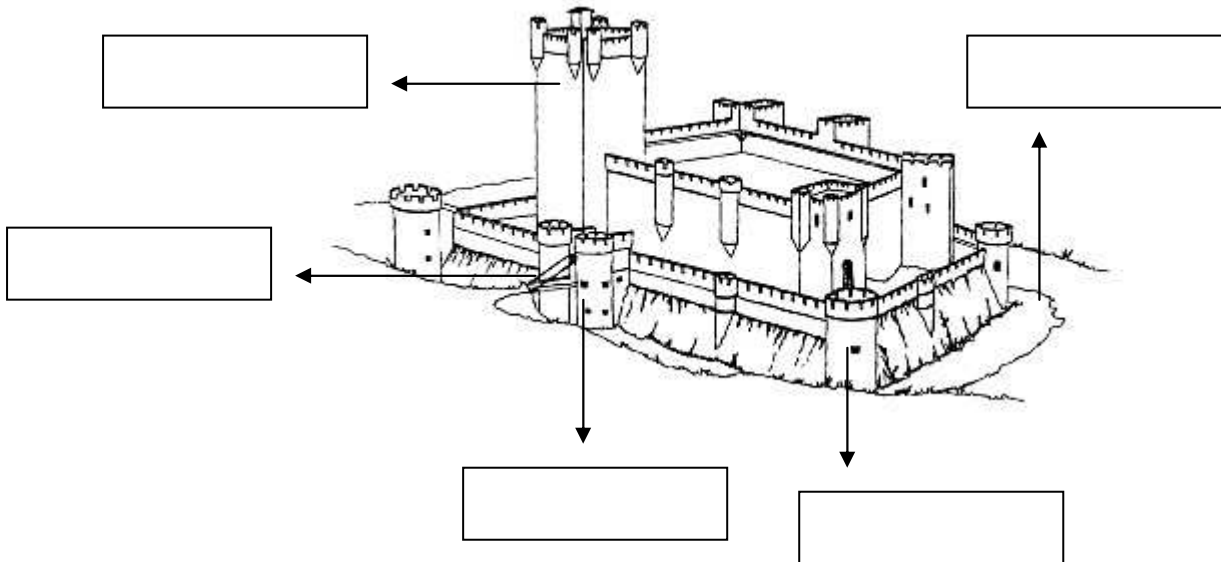
The lord and his family lived in the tower or keep.



The bailey had many buildings. The lord's workers, craftspeople and soldiers lived in there.

A few years after the Norman Conquest the Motte and the bailey were rebuilt in stone. No two castles were identical but they all have the same main features.

**II.4. Label the diagram (from an ideal stone castle) with the correct words. There is a glossary to help you.**



**Moat:** part of the defensive system usually filled with water

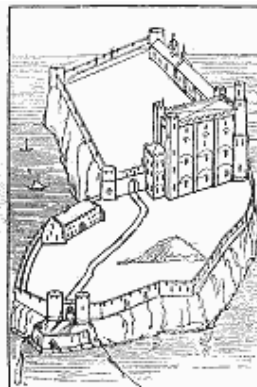
**Arrow loop:** a narrow vertical window

**Drawbridge:** a wooden bridge capable of being raised or lowered

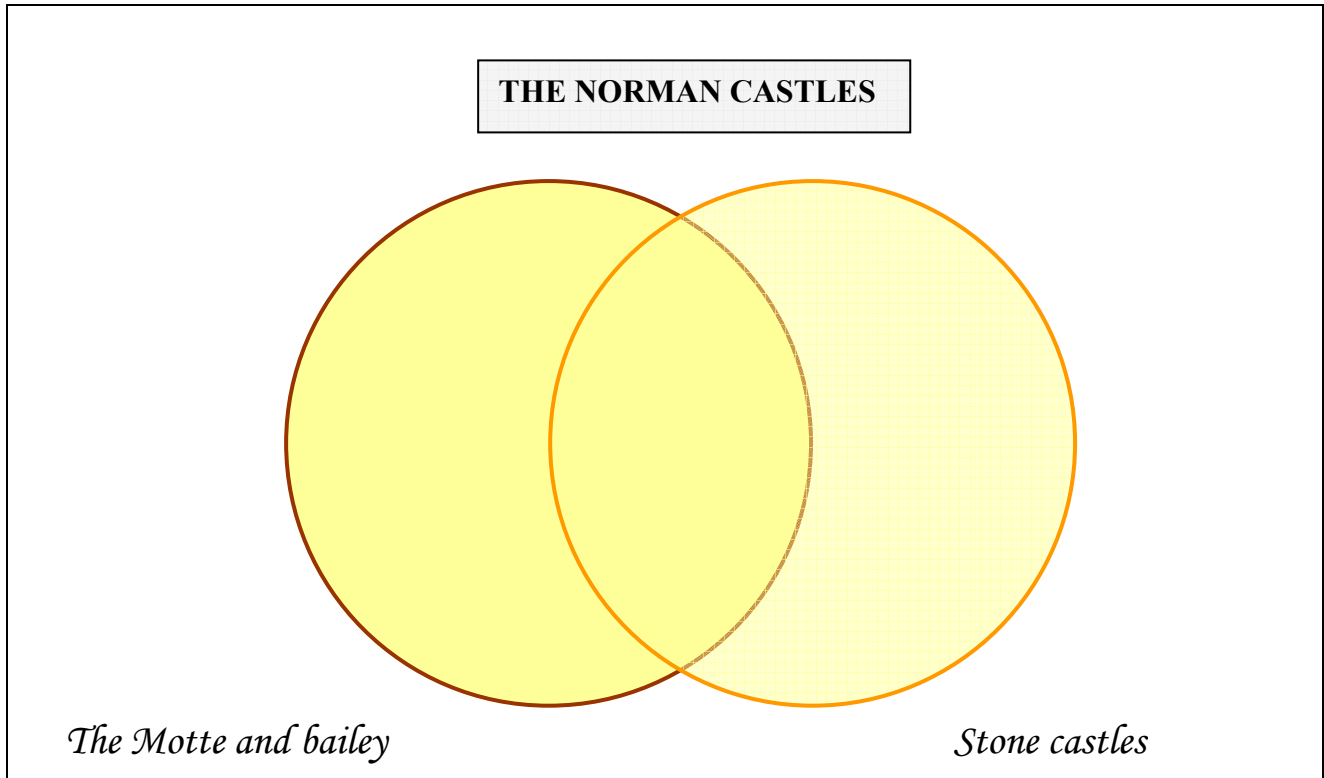
**Gatehouse:** entrance of the castle

**Keep:** the main tower

**II.5.-Look at the Norman castle below and compare it with the Motte and bailey. Complete the diagram. The table shows you some differences between them. Can you see some similarities?**



	<b>Motte and bailey</b>	<b>Norman stone castle</b>
<b>Materials</b>	wood	stones mortar (lime, sand, water)
<b>Walls</b>	wooden fence	stone walls
<b>Time of building</b>	few weeks (fast to be built)	many years
<b>Soil</b>	soft soil (sand from the ditch)	rock underneath the castle (rock soil)
<b>Workers</b>	carpenters	stonecutters, carpenters
<b>Fortress</b>	easy to attack	easy to defend (long to be built)



## II.6. Read the text and the definitions and complete the sentences below.

### *The gong farmer*

*When I was nearly twenty my life was not as good as I expected it would be. As I told you I worked on the new wooden castle in Norwich. It was built quickly The building was fast to build and I had to ask for another job. A friend of mine told me he needed some help, he collected the human excrement from the **holes** that people **dug** outside their houses. So I became a gong farmer. When the new stone castle was built instead of the wooden one the **mason** designed a latrine in it. The latrine was in the upper part of the keep next to the hall where the lord and his family ate and slept. The latrine had a hole and a stone **shaft** that led down and went into the **toilet pit** or **cesspit** where all the excrement was collected. I took it away in exchange for food. **Peasants** spread it over the fields. **Tanners** also used it in the process of making clothes and shoes from animal skin. Food and clothing was all that I needed. That solved my problems in those days of famine.*

Edmund of Norwich

#### Useful vocabulary:

**Hole:** an opening in a surface

**Dug:** make a hole on the ground. Past tense of dig.

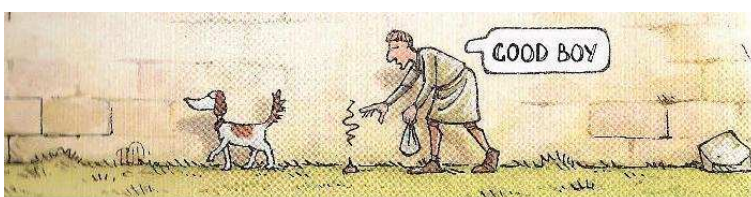
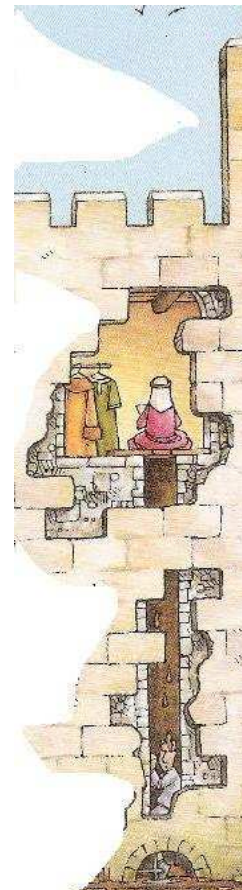
**Mason:** person who works with stones

**Shaft:** a vertical hole

**Toilet pit (cesspit):** cistern where excrement and waste water is collected.

**Peasant:** a person who works on the land.

**Tanner:** person who converts animal skin into leather









from Horrible Histories. Deary, Terry and Brown Martin

After working on in the \_\_\_\_\_ made of wood, Edmund worked in the new castle made of \_\_\_\_\_. Then he became gong farmer (he collected \_\_\_\_\_). In the new castle there was a \_\_\_\_\_ in the upper level. Edmund and his family lived well by exchanging excrement for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**II. 7. Look the table on the next page. Complete it with the information given from the box.**

Ostia (Rome), marble, The Middle Ages, Italian Villa, Auschwitz, wood and stone, White Tower (London), 20<sup>th</sup> century AD, Ancient Rome, concrete, Ancient world (BC), wood, 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium AD, Western Europe, marble.



	TIME	PLACE	MATERIAL	COMFORT (1-5 stars)
		<i>Middle East?</i>		
				
				
	<i>XVII-XVIII</i>			
			<i>concrete</i>	
			<i>steel</i>	

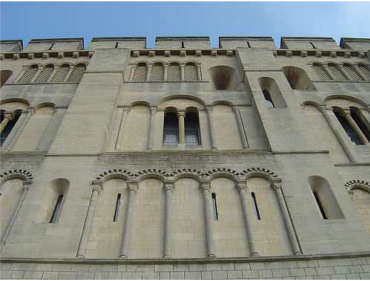
**II. 8. Work in pairs. Use the table below to make correct sentences.**

1	2	3	4
Toilets Urine Latrines	in some countries in ancient times nowadays in historical times today during the Middle Ages	were called	for preparing textiles
		was used	privy or necessarium
		had	inside houses
		was	a hole in it
		was made of	fertilizer
		are made	of different materials
		are built	urine
		are	of tree branches
		have	as toothpaste
		is used as	

- a).....
- b).....
- c).....
- d).....
- e).....
- f).....

**II. 9. Work in groups. Each group has a castle to study. Use the structures in columns 2 and 3 to write a description. Use the key word from below the picture. Find information from the Internet. Some relevant websites are given.**

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norwich\\_Castle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norwich_Castle):

Location: Norwich (Norfolk-England) Century: Material: Description:	
--	---

Walls

<http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/medieval/architecture/caencastle.htm>:

Location: Caen (Normandie-France)  
Century:  
Material:  
Description:



Moat

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dover\\_Castle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dover_Castle):

Location: Dover (Kent-England)  
Century:  
Material:  
Description:



Arrow loop

<http://www.castelldemur.com/>

Location: Castell de Mur (Lleida-Catalunya)  
Century:  
Material:  
Description:



Keep

## CHAPTER III

### BUILDING A CATHEDRAL

“A building will never be worthy if the architect is unworthy”  
(12<sup>th</sup> century)

*“When I was thirty I was tired of collecting excrement. My friend died of intoxication and I was frequently ill. However at this time I had a wooden house not far from the market and a happy family. I needed some changes in my life and a new job. Lord Bishop Herbert of Losinga, first bishop of Norwich, chose a place beside the Benedictine monastery, near the river Wensum, to build a cathedral. He laid the foundation stone of this building in the year of Our Lord MXCVI. He needed people to work hard and the master mason was looking for skilled workers. As I had experience in working on Norwich castle I started working in the new cathedral. I worked as a mortar maker. I worked in the foundation of the east part of the building. This was the main and the first part to be built. They wanted to be used as soon as possible.*

*Bishop Losinga came with the Normans and he didn't like the look of our Saxon churches made of flint. He decided to provide our cathedral with some French features. So, he organised several boats to transport blocks of limestone from Caen quarries, in France. These blocks were to cover the cathedral's walls. The stones were cut and shaped in Caen, then sent by sea to Yarmouth. The stones were transferred to barges and sailed up the river Wensum to Norwich and then up an artificial canal they reached the cathedral.*

*Soon, workshops were built beside the cathedral. Carpenters, blacksmiths, masons and more mortar makers came from villages and towns near Norwich. More room was needed and Bishop Losinga ordered all houses between the cathedral and the river to be demolished. The market was removed and many people lost their houses. Unfortunately, me too.*

*I took my wife and we left England. I arranged a trip on one of the boats to France. A new country a new life. That is what I thought...”*



**III.1. After reading the text, answer the questions. Use a dictionary if necessary. Note that you don't have to understand every word.**

a) True or false? Write **T** or **F** before these statements. If they are false, say why.

- \_\_\_\_\_ The main material used for building houses was **wood**
- \_\_\_\_\_ **Mortar** is used between **stones** to keep them together
- \_\_\_\_\_ Bishop Losinga liked the look of Norman **flint** churches
- \_\_\_\_\_ **Limestone** came from Caen quarries

.....

.....

.....

b) Underline in the text words which mean:

- a stone laid at a ceremony to mark the beginning of a building
- people who have the abilities needed to do a job well
- give the things they needed
- was moved to another place, shifted

c) Which word in the text means:

places where people use tools to make things:

.....

people who made wooden objects and put the timbers on the roofs:

.....

the workers who mix the mortar:

.....

their job is to make things from metal:

.....

they work with stones, builders:


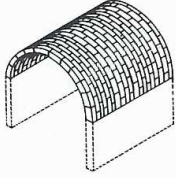
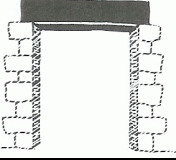

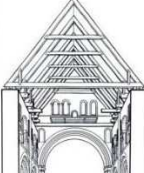


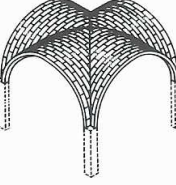

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*“Looking back at Norwich from our barge we saw the cathedral’s silhouette. From the distance we saw how the semi-circular east end was almost finished and parts of the nave and aisles were going up. The thick walls with small windows gave a solid look to the cathedral. It seems they wanted to be there forever. I remembered the strong pilars inside the building that supported round arches and vaults. Roofers were covering the nave with wooden timbers. The cathedral looked like a cross, like the body of Christ crucified. At that moment I knew I was going to miss Norwich.”*

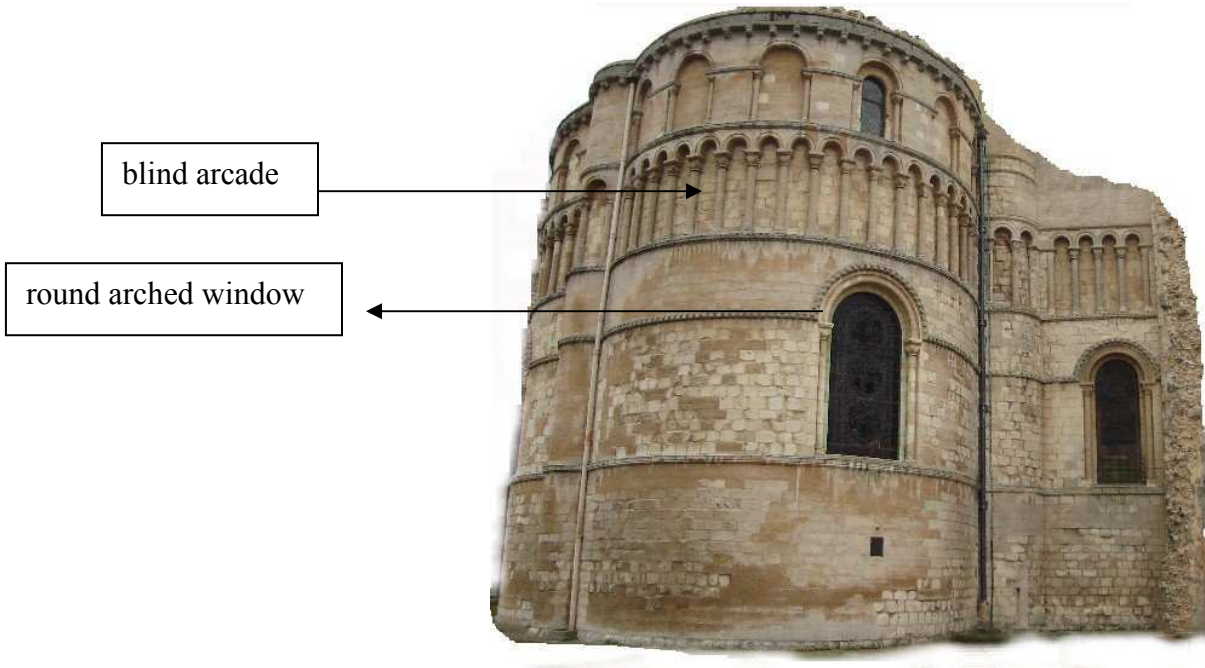
**III.2. Look at the pictures below and try to identify some structural elements in architecture using the dichotomous key. Write a definition of each of them.**

1. A support element in architecture.....	2
1. A supported element in architecture.....	3
2. a vertical square or rectangular.....	5
2. a vertical cylindrical element .....	<b>column</b>
3. curved.....	4
3. horizontal .....	6
4. hemispherical .....	<b>dome</b>
4. arched.....	7
5. used to divide .....	<b>wall</b>
5. used to support.....	<b>8</b>
6. beam located in portals.....	<b>lintel</b>
6. triangular wooden ceiling .....	<b>king post roof</b>
7. continuous vault of semicircular cross section.....	<b>barrel vault</b>
7.vault formed by the meeting of two barrel vaults.....	<b>groin vault</b>
8. supports arches, vaults.....	<b>pier</b>
8.exterior support built against the wall.....	<b>buttress</b>



<b>Structural element</b>	<b>Definition</b>
	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

**III.3. Read the text and look at the image. This is the eastern part of Norwich cathedral (the apse). Imagine you are Edmund and you are leaving Norwich. Can you describe in your own words this apse? (think about shape, materials, orientation, features...)**



.....

.....

.....

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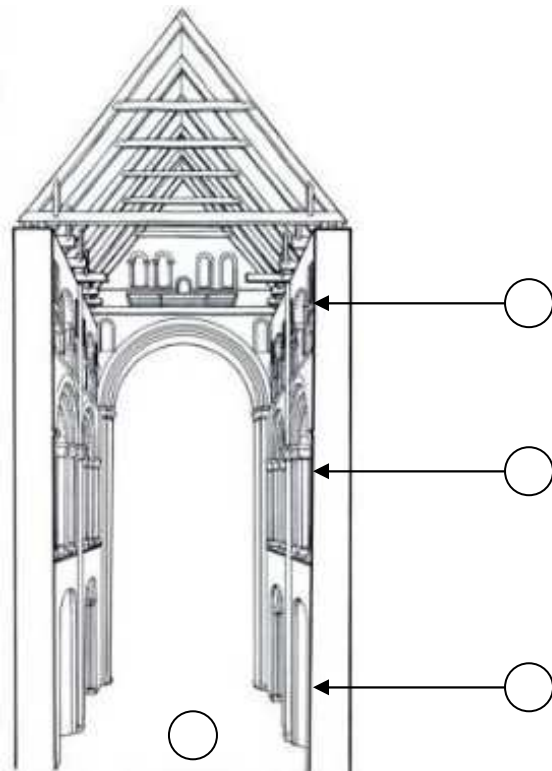
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**III. 4. Pair speaking. Follow your teacher's instructions. Stick the strip after doing the activity.**

.....

### III. 5. Read the information and label the pictures with the correct numbers

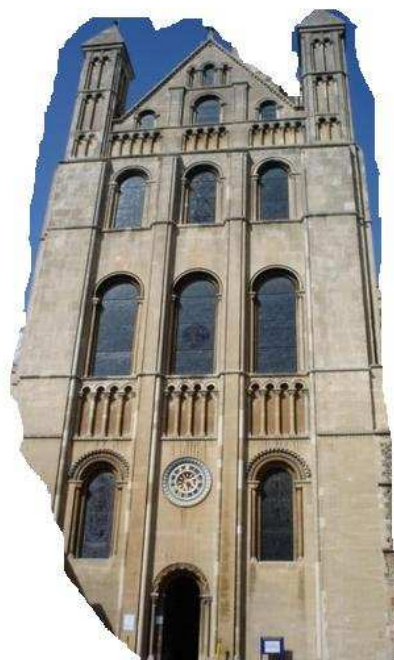


internal elevation of Norwich cathedral

The interior in Romanesque churches has a storey system, with different levels. The typical church has a **nave (1)** with a single **aisle** on either side. The nave and aisles are separated by an **arcade (2)** carried on **piers** or on **columns**. Above the aisle roof there are windows known as the **clerestory (3)**, which give light to the nave. Sometimes there is a **gallery (4)** or **triforium** between the arcade and the clerestory.

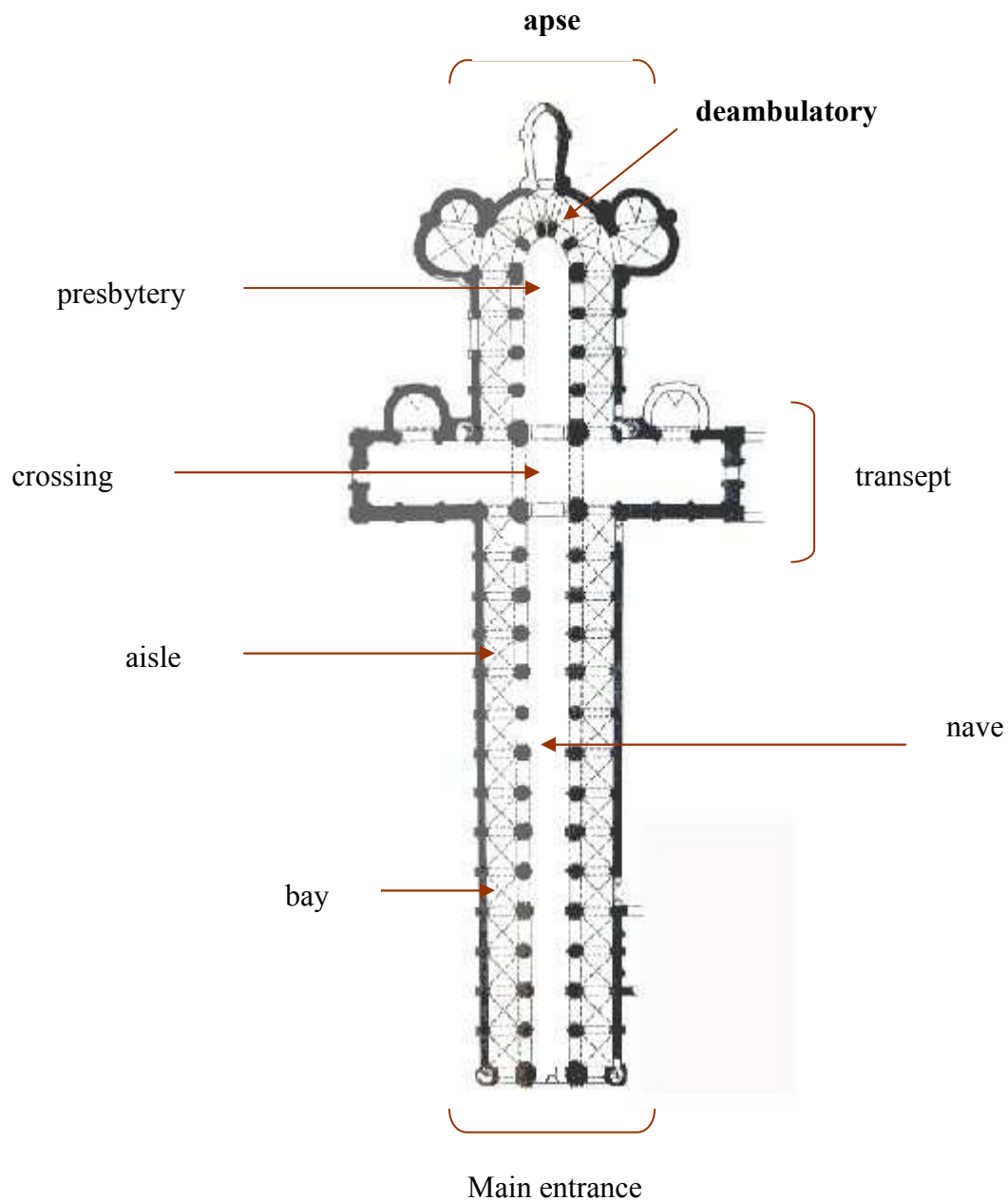
### III. 6. Underline the correct word in the sentences. Use the photograph in the right corner to help you.

The **façades** are usually symmetrical / asymmetrical. They have a large / small central portal. Norwich cathedral south façade is divided into two / three vertical units. It is decorated with arcades / domes. It is flanked by two towers / buttress. Looking at the façade you can guess how the internal elevation is designed.



façade of the south portal

**III.7. Work in pairs. Imagine you are Edmund. You went into the cathedral through the West entrance and walked to the East. Explain to your partner what you would see. Use some prepositions of place given below.**



**ground plan Norwich Cathedral**

**In the corner, on the left, at the top, near the, beside the, from, under the clerestory, next to the, in front of, through the door, along the nave, between the piers, opposite the apse, behind the altar, at the end of, around the presbytery.**

**III. 8 Complete the table by looking up a dictionary**

<b>English</b>	<b>Catalan</b>	<b>Spanish</b>
Aisle		
Apse		
Buttress		
Crossing		
Flint		
Lintel		
Mortar		
Nave		
Vault		

**III. 9 Work in groups. Building your own cathedral following your teacher's instructions.**

## CHAPTER IV

### “IT IS GOD’S WILL!”

*“We arrived in Caen by the end of the summer of 1096. People were pretty excited; the town was very busy and full of life. Soon I realised that people were preparing for a long pilgrimage (\*). Words of Pope Urban had spread across all Christendom. He had promised spiritual and material gains for those who joined an army to liberate the sacred city of Jerusalem and the Holy Land from Muslims. Knights, monks, peasants, even women and children formed a huge army. As we were not wealthy and we had little to lose, we took up the call of a nobleman, Robert of Normandy and we marched with great expectation to Jerusalem.*

*During the months we were walking our basic needs were met by the locals but we sometimes stole hens, pigs and other goods in the name of God. One year after leaving Normandy we reached the city of Constantinople, an impressive city with palaces, churches and all kinds of buildings from Roman times. There we met people who marched to Jerusalem with brave Peter the Hermit of Amiens.*

*I am not proud of what I did during that time and I would like to forget all of fights we had with Turks and all what I saw before the siege of Jerusalem. We killed Muslims in every town or village we stayed at. In winter we had to feed ourselves with human flesh after eating our horses, dogs, etc. Finally, by the end of the spring of 1099 we were in front of the walls of Jerusalem. A few days later, using the wood from the Genoese ships, we made some siege towers and attacked the Holy City. God forgive us! We killed almost every inhabitant, Muslims, Jews even Christians who lived in Jerusalem. Walking in the streets, blood covered our feet for several days.”*

(\*). Edmund is talking about the First Crusade.



**IV.1. Look at the map and answer the questions. This is not an original map but an 11<sup>th</sup> century map could be like this.**



1. Locate England on the map.

2. How was the world represented during the Middle Ages?

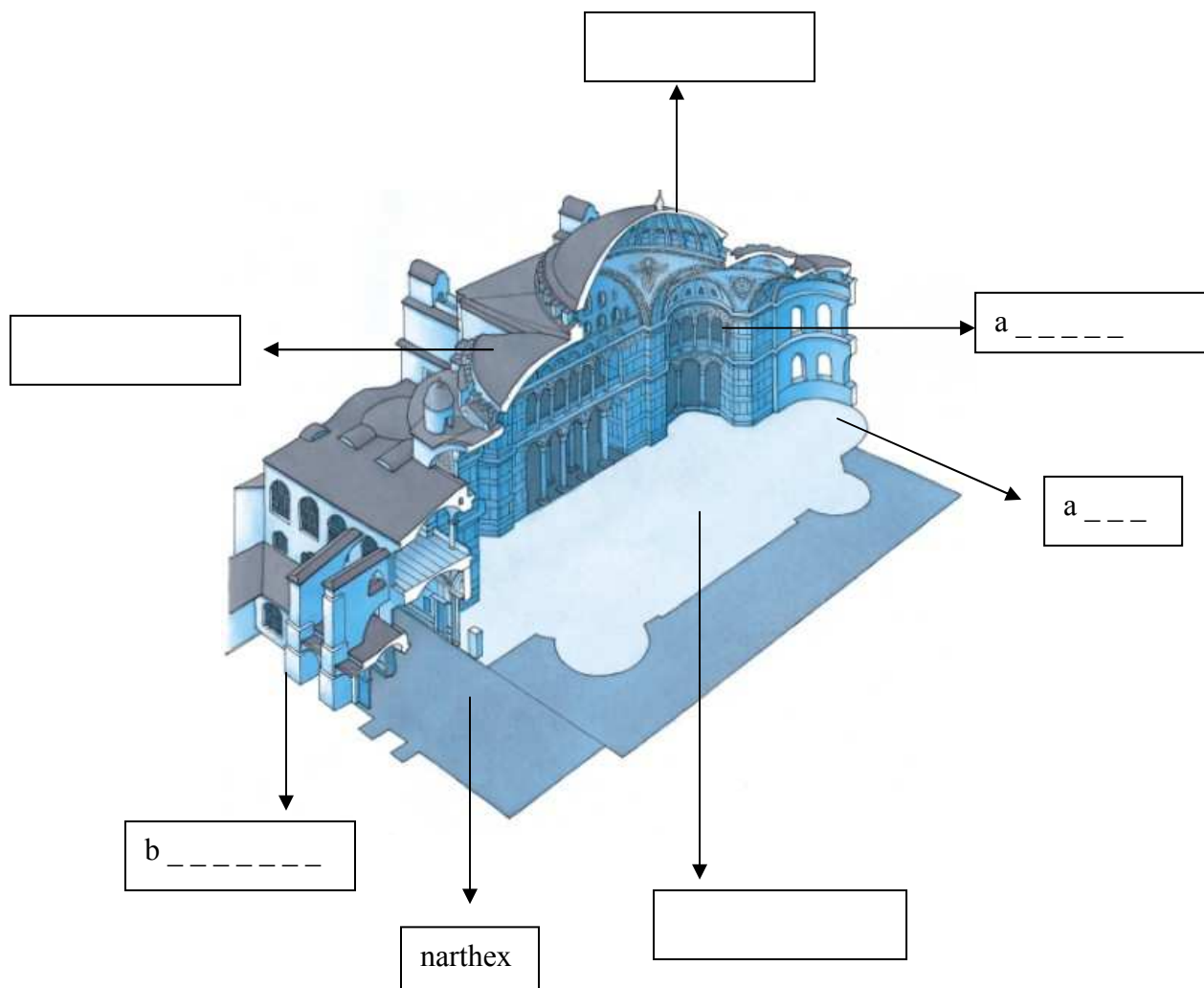
.....  
.....  
.....

3. Which city is in the centre of the map?

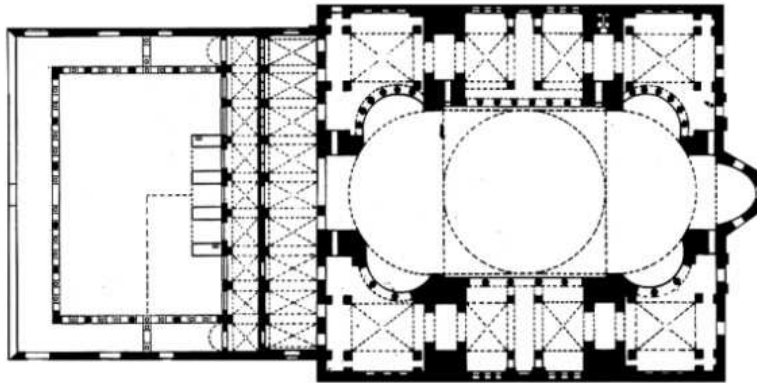
.....

The city of Constantinople was, among all the cities I have ever visited, the most luxurious and impressive one. It was a city of Greek culture and Roman roots. There were walls, aqueducts, columns, palaces, a lighthouse and all kinds of buildings, from Roman times to new ones. The biggest and most important building in the city was the Emperor's Great Palace which was connected with the Hippodrome. In the Hippodrome the horse and chariot races were the most popular. The nicest sculpture in the building was a group of four bronze horses and a chariot placed in the higher part of the Emperor's box roof. The sculpture was older than the building. But what I liked the most was The Great Church of Hagia Sophia (Holy Wisdom). It was a vaulted church; the **nave** was covered by a **dome** at least one hundred feet in diameter and one hundred and eight feet high above the ground. At the east and west of the nave hemicycles were crowned by **semi-domes**. It is said that there is an ancient building in Rome with a dome as big as this one or even a bit wider. During the night The Great Church was lit with thousands of oil lamps. Sailors could see the lighted building from their ships in the sea.

**IV.2 Label the picture with the words in bold from the text and with vocabulary learned in previous chapters.**



**IV.3 Locate and label the ground plan of Hagia Sophia using the words in the box.**



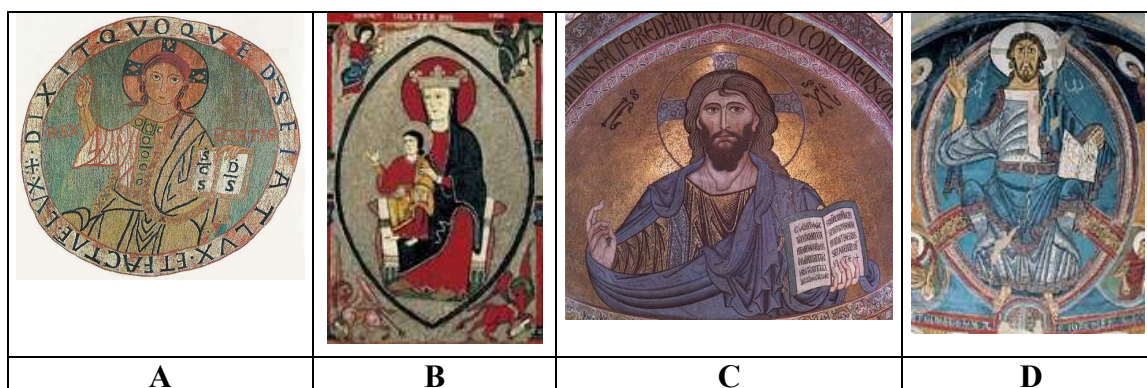
narthex,  
nave,  
apse,  
dome,  
semi-dome,  
buttress,  
walls

**IV.4 Follow up activity. Answer the questions below. Use the internet to find the answers**

1. - What was the name of the Peninsula where Constantinople was located?  
.....
2. - Which were the main materials used to build Hagia Sophia?  
.....
3. - What is the Hagia Sophia ground plan known as?  
.....
4. - Where would you find the bronze sculptures mentioned in the text today?  
.....
5. - What is the building with a huge dome in the city of Rome?  
.....
6. - What's the name of the sea beside Constantinople?  
.....
7. - Which is the name of Constantinople today?  
.....

*“The interior of The Great Church was very sumptuous. The decoration made me feel spiritual. Black, green and yellow marbles were used in columns, arcs and the floor. In front of the altar there was the **iconostasis**, a panel with columns which separated the nave and the sanctuary behind the altar. Gold, silver and brass objects were all over the church. The dome and semi-domes were covered with golden mosaics. There were mosaics with the images of emperors, empresses, saints, the Virgin and the Child (“Theotokos”). But the one I preferred was the frontal image of the “All-powerful” or “Pantocrator”. He was depicted with his right hand blessing and holding a book with his left hand. Christ’s dark hair was centrally parted and his head was surrounded by a halo. On each side of the halo there were Greek letters: IC and XC (a Greek abbreviation for Jesus Christ).”*

#### IV.5 Look at these images and answer the questions



1. - Which picture is nearly identical to the one Edmund preferred?
2. - Which picture does not fit with others?
3. – The technique used in letter \_\_\_\_\_ is called **fresco** (the one in Lleida)
4. – The technique used in letter \_\_\_\_\_ is called **mosaic** (the Edmund's choice)
5. – The technique used in letter \_\_\_\_\_ is called **textile** (male without beard)
6. – The technique used in letter \_\_\_\_\_ is called **tempera** on wood (different from others)

**IV.6 Work in pairs. Complete the form below with information about Edmund's wife. Consider the story and the time when she lived. She must fit in with it. Some information can be found in the site at the bottom of this page.**

What was her name?

How old was she?

Where was she born?

Did she have children? Where are they?

What was her job?

What did she eat?

What did she wear?

<b>Name:</b>		<b>Born in:</b>
<b>Age:</b>	<b>Children:</b>	
<b>Job/skills:</b>		
<b>Menu</b>		<b>Clothes</b>
Solid	Liquid	

[http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/food\\_and\\_drink\\_in\\_medieval\\_engla.htm](http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/food_and_drink_in_medieval_engla.htm)

## CHAPTER V

### BACK TO WEST

*“During our long trip to The Holy Land my wife learned a lot about how to cure injuries and how to make treatments for both physical and mental diseases. She had a very good teacher, one of the Benedictine monks who had traveled with us from Caen to Jerusalem. He was a specialist in herbs and when he was in his monastery he was in charge of the infirmary and the “herbarium”. Apart from this, after five years in contact with eastern Christians, Muslims and Jews had improved my wife’s knowledge. Muslims doctors were considered the best, they got knowledge from ancient Greek books. Muslims showed my wife how to help during pregnancy and childbirth. At last, my wife became a wise woman.*

*Thanks to my wife we had a very good time (patients were not a problem, wars, plagues and infections provided a large number of them). In the meantime I had the opportunity to learn about **mosaics** and **wall paintings** and because I did not have the ability of doing such a skilled job I began to sell them. At that time **icons** were the most popular.*

*Constantinople had been our house for nearly five years. But, in the end, we decided to come back to the West where we belonged. We met a sailor who was born near Norwich, in a place called Walpole. His name was Godric(\*) and he was more than an ordinary man of the sea. Godric was famous for attacking and stealing fleets of ships all over the Mediterranean Sea, whether they were Muslims or Christians. With Godric we left Constantinople and we sailed east, to Genoa, which was an independent city with a very important fleet and was ruled by a bishop. After a few weeks sailing through the Mediterranean we saw the ships with flags hanging from their mast. We had arrived in Genoa.”*

#### V.1. Locate Norwich, Caen; Constantinople, Jerusalem, and Genoa on the modern map of Europe.

**a) Mark these cities on the map below with a dot (write the city's name next to the dot).**

(\*) Godric of Norfolk became a wise and holy saint that lived more than a hundred years.





**b) Next to the name of each city indicate in which modern country it is situated.**

Norwich	
Caen	
Constantinople	
Jerusalem	
Genoa	

**V.2. Work in pairs. Decide which possible cures were used during the Middle Ages. Choose A, B, C.**

<p><b>A</b></p> <p>Go to the barber shop</p> <p>Ask the barber to cut your vein</p> <p>Let blood go out of your body</p>	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>Take some potatoes</p> <p>Split them in two</p> <p>Put halves all over your body</p>	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>Take a toad</p> <p>Put it inside a bag</p> <p>Tie the bag around your neck</p>
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Which one is an impossible cure during the Middle Ages? Why?

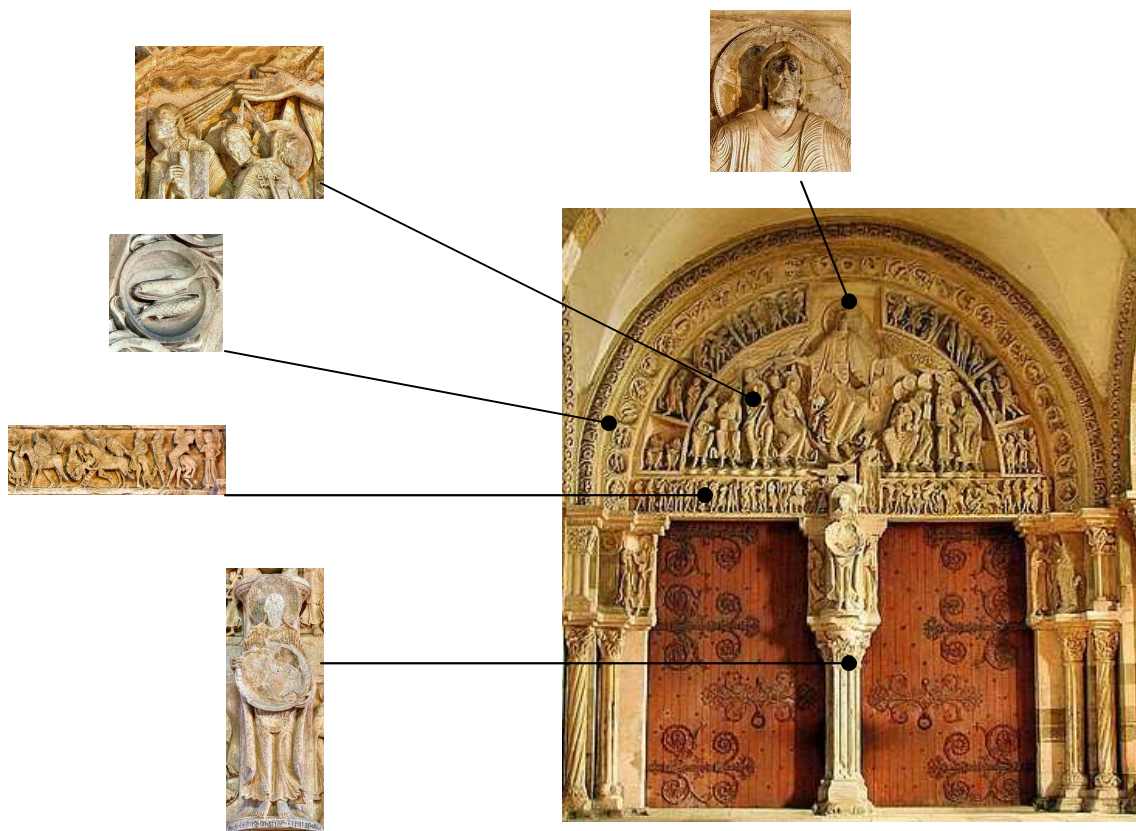
.....

.....

*“We were selling icons and curing every town we went. One day, someone told us that in the tiny Benedictine **abbey** of Vezelay monks had found the tomb of Mary Magdalene and that they had some **relics** of her. Thanks to that, in a few years, they had enough money to rebuild the church. I didn't understand why the **tomb** of Maria Magdalena was in Vezelay. In Constantinople once I visited her **shrine** with her remains in it. Now I realize the importance of having relics and receiving profit from them. Monasteries, abbeys, cathedrals all looked for some kinds of relics and get benefits, money, lands or whatever from pilgrims. Both pilgrimage and relics were common in those times as they are now. People came from one place to another, from north to south, from west to east, as I myself did. Anyway, Vezelay soon became one of the most important places visited in Europe, like Jerusalem, Rome or Compostela in the north-western corner of Hispania where the world finishes and where saint James the Great was buried..*

*We decided to go to Vezelay. This was my wife's last journey. God decided to take her to His place and left me alone in this world of sins. Shortly after arriving Vezelay she died.”*

**V.3 Look at the portal below. Read the description and complete and label the diagram.**



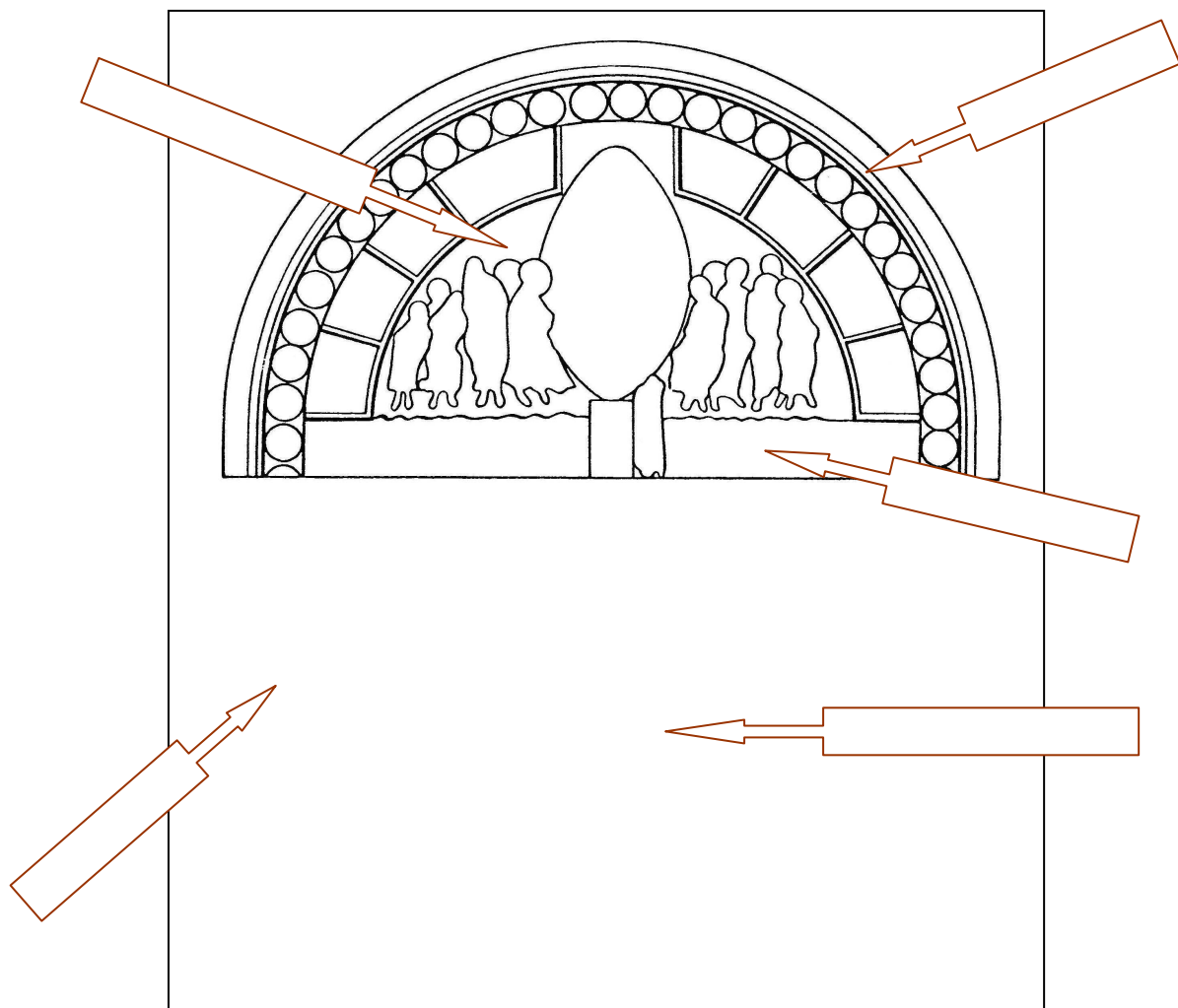
*West portal of Vezelay*

a) The portal is a middle 12<sup>th</sup> century work. We can divide the west portal of the Vezelay into two parts.

b) The upper part is curved with a geometric decorated arch or **archivolt**. Surrounding the archivolt there are the signs of the Zodiac and Labours of the months. In the very centre of the **tympanum** Christ is seated on a throne and enclosed with an oval mandorla. On either side, the Apostles (half the size than Christ) are receiving the Holy Spirit (represented by rays coming from Christ's fingers). Each apostle holds a gospel book in his hand. In the **lintel** there are some people from non Christian countries that have to be converted.

c) The lower part of the portal is the entrance with a pillar in the middle, the **trumeau** .represents saint John the Baptist carrying a plate. At both side of the portal, the **jambes**, there are pairs of column.

d) The meaning is related with the First Crusade to Holy Land that took place between 1095 and 1099. This Crusade opened routes of trade between east and west. At the same time new people, nations were known. As apostles took the mission of spreading the word of Jesus the Church with the help of Crusaders had to convert those non Christian nations. Maybe was a reminder to the origins of Vezelay (Vezelay was a monastic community).



“A lot of people came to Vezelay not only for praying to Mary Magdalene’s relics but also because it was a meeting point for those who went to the shrine of saint James in Compostela. Being alone is hard to bear. I looked for people to march south with. We went to Toulouse, where we stayed for the whole winter, waiting for better weather so we could cross the Pyrenees. At the beginning of spring in the year of 1119 we went up along the river Garonne. High mountains were waiting for us. It reminded me of the happy days I had with my wife travelling from one village to another selling icons after we left Constantinople. The snow, the green grass, trees and plants looked the same. I was glad to be there and I thought it was a good way to spend my last years in this world.”

**V.4 Work in pairs Look at this image taken from the church of saint Sernin in Toulouse. Tick the correct answer and make a description using the correct sentences.**



- a) It is a Romanesque relief
- It is a Romanesque painting
- b) He is Christ in Majesty (Pantocrator)
- She is the Virgin with the Child (Theotokos)
- c) He is seated in a throne
- He is upright
- d) He has beard
- He hasn't beard

- e) The image is enclosed with a circle
- The image is enclosed with an oval
  
- f) Around his head there is a halo with the sign of the Cross
- Around his head there is nothing
  
- g) He is blessing with the left hand
- He is blessing with the right hand
  
- g) He is holding a book with his right hand
- He is holding a book with his left hand
  
- h) There are animals around the oval (Evangelists)
- There are fruits around the oval
  
- i) It has a symmetrical composition
- It has an asymmetrical composition

Description:

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**V.5 Work in pairs. Answer the question below after making the mutual dictation instructed by your teacher.**

Question: "Where we can find relief carvings in Romanesque sculpture?"

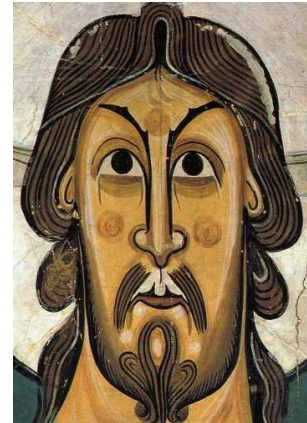
Answer:

.....  
.....



## CHAPTER VI

### THE FINAL JOURNEY



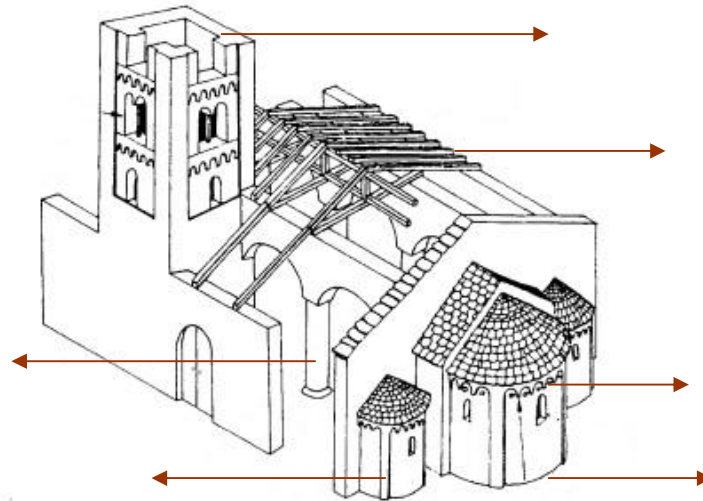
“I settled in a valley ruled by the noble family of Erill. In this valley there were frenetic works in building churches, keeps, walls, and so on. There were groups of masons from Lombardy doing their job well and using the same techniques as if they were in their country. This really pleased me a lot. Churches were very tiny if I compare them with big cathedrals, castles, palaces and churches I saw in other countries but they had such a delicate appearance that made me feel calm and closer to God. No domes, no complicated vaults, no triforiums or clerestories. The plans were very simple, like ancient Roman basilicas and the exterior was without ornaments and with colored walls in brown, yellow and red.

#### VI.1 Match the village with the church

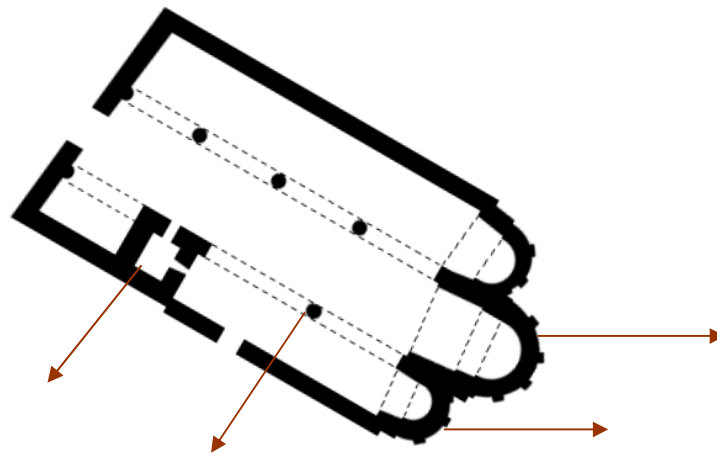
Coll	santa Maria
Cardet	sant Climent
Barruera	l'Assumpció
Durro	sant Joan
Saraís	santa Eulalia
Erill la Vall	la Nativitat
Boí	santa Maria
Taüll	sant Feliu

## VI.2 Match the words from the box with the pictures

The great number of Romanesque churches in this narrow valley is probably because large quantities of silver came into the region, especially in the first decades of the 12<sup>th</sup> century, during the campaign to conquer Barbastro and Saragossa from the Muslims. The counts of Erill took part in this campaign and got profits from it.



Bell tower,  
column,  
wooden roof,  
central apse,  
pilaster strip or  
lesene, blind  
arcade.



Santa Maria de Taüll

There is uniformity in all these churches. They form part of what is known as the **Lombard Romanesque**. Simple ground plans, the carved stone, the slender bell towers attached to the buildings and the decoration from the exterior are some of the peculiarities displayed by this artistic movement which came from the north of Italy.

**VI.3** In the village of Taull there are three churches. Sant Martin has now collapsed and almost nothing remains of it. Sant Climent is in the surrounding area and santa Maria in the very middle of the village. **Read the text and complete the sentences below with your partner . Look at the picture of the mural painting shown by your teacher.**

“Yes, this is my place”, I thought. The signs were very clear, a tear trickled down my cheek. I was in front of the star that crossed the sky when I was born fifty seven years ago. The same star I saw later in the Bayeux tapestry was depicted twice in the wall of Santa Maria. The star lead to the Three Magi from the East to Bethlehem and the star brought me to this valley”

The Three Magi were .....

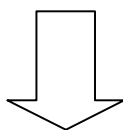
They came from .....

They gave.....

.....

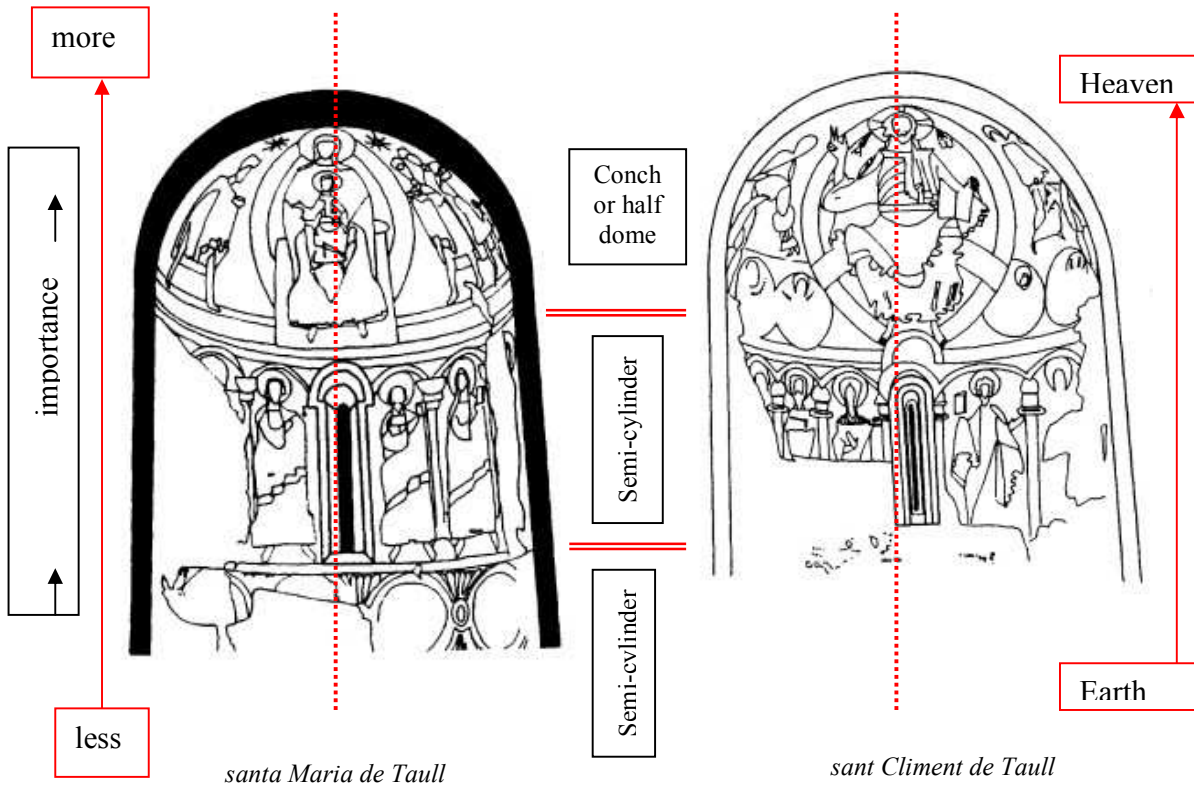
**VI.4** This is the text written on a column inside sant Climent of Taüll. The inscription in Latin commemorates the act of consecration. Translate it into Catalan by filling the gaps.

ANNO AB INCARNACIONE  
DOMINI MCXXIII IIII IDVS DECEMBRIS  
VENIT RAIMVNDVS EPISCOPVS BARBASTRENSIS  
ET CONSECRAVIT HANC ECCLESIAM IN HONORE  
SANCTI CLEMENTIS MARTIRIS ET PONENS RELIQUIAS  
IN ALTARE SANCTI CORNELII EPISCOPI ET MARTIRIS



L' \_\_\_\_\_ de l'Encarnació  
del Senyor de \_\_\_\_\_ el 10 de \_\_\_\_\_  
va venir \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ de Barbastre  
i va consagrar aquesta \_\_\_\_\_ en honor  
de sant \_\_\_\_\_ màrtir i va posar les \_\_\_\_\_  
a l'altar de sant Corneli \_\_\_\_\_ i \_\_\_\_\_.

**VI.5 Work in groups.** Look at the Taüll paintings and write an explanation. Here are some drawings to help you. Remember the descriptions in previous activities. Follow the guide at the bottom of the page and use the vocabulary from the word bank.



a) **General information:** name, location, technique: where is it? In which technique was it made?

b) **Conch apse:** theme, who or what is in the middle? is he/she seated? Is he/she wearing or carrying something? What is he/she doing? Are other symbols, animals, saints or humans around?

c) **Semi-cylinder:** are there architectural elements in it (windows, columns...). Are they all the same size? What are they holding?

d) **Meaning:** do you know the meaning of these symbols? Can you connect these paintings with the medieval society?



*santa Maria de Taull*

- ...ivory throne
- ...Mother's lap
- ...holding a scroll
- ...blessing with his right hand
- ...bestial and vegetal ornamentation
- ...purity and wisdom
- ...pay tribute to the child



*sant Climent de Taull*

- ...rainbow aureole
- ...arc of Heaven
- ...holding a book
- ...blessing with his right hand
- ...four symbols of the Evangelists
- ...apostles with the Virgin
- ...geometrical forms
- ...religious matters

### Santa Maria de Taüll (main apse)

a) **General information:** .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

b) **Conch apse:** .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

c) **Semi-cylinder:** .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

d) **Meaning:** .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

### Sant Climent de Taüll (main apse

a) **General information:** .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

b) **Conch apse:** .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

c) **Semi-cylinder:** .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

d) **Meaning:** .....

.....

.....

.....

.....



“But it's time to finish. My long life is reaching the end and I have no more time in this world, thanks God. My eyes are half blind but I can still see the paintings in the church of saint Climent in the village of Taull. These open eyes are fixed on my mind and now I have understood that this is the place I have to be buried for ever and with me, the great secret I have carried from Jerusalem...”

**Edmund of Norwich**

**Anno ab Incarnatione Domini MCXXIII**

