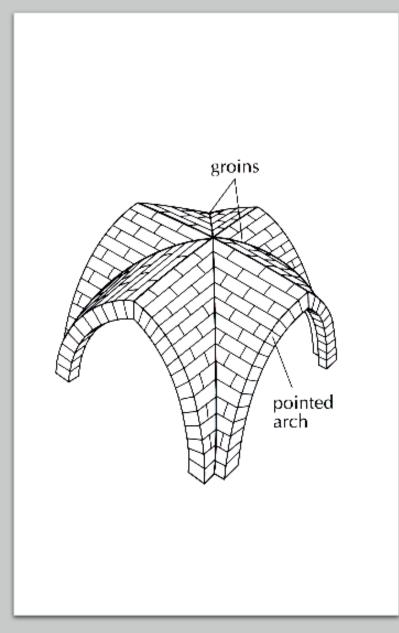
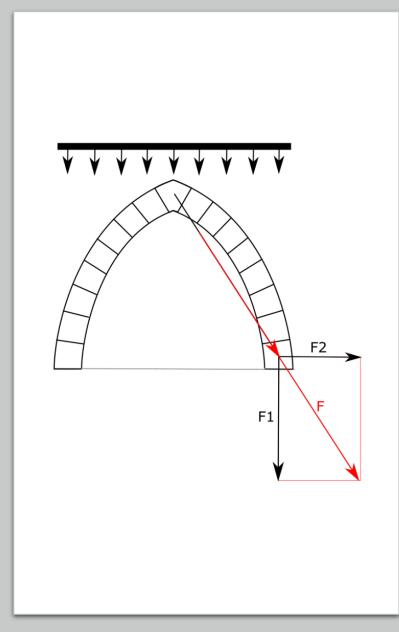


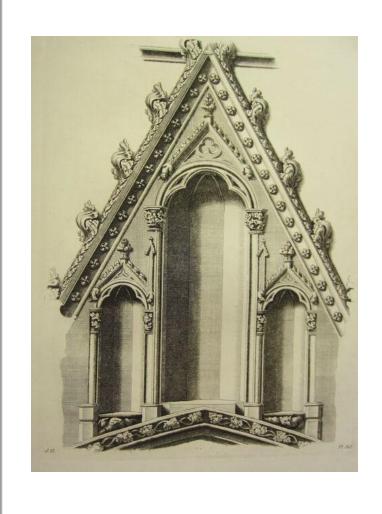
• **Pointed arches**: Curved masonry construction that spans an opening such as a portal or window. Pointed arches were a feature of the Gothic era, that evolved from the round Romanesque arches.



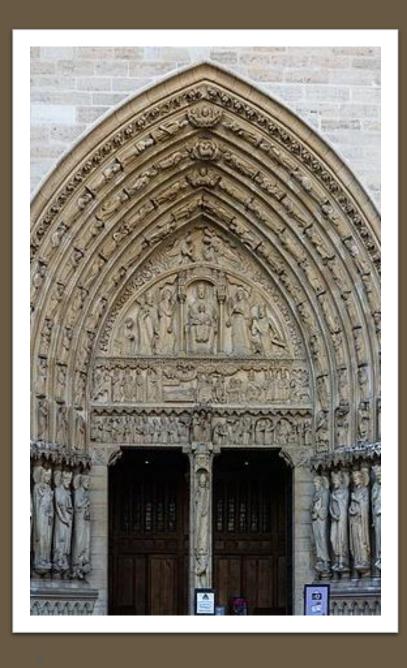
• **Ribbed cross vaults**: it constitutes the structure of a vault or a dome, of which it subdivides the surface, conveying the thrusts to the supporting pillars.



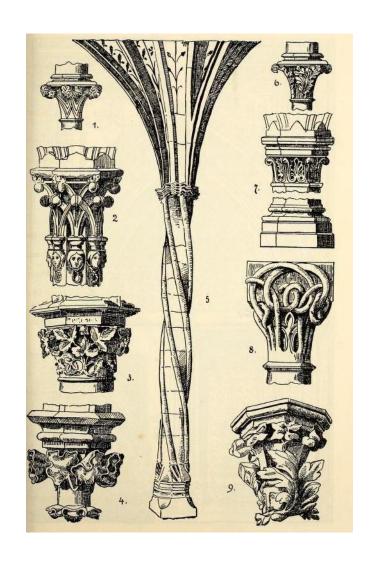
• **Keystone:** Stone in the form of wedge forming the central element of a lintel, vault, or arch. Pendant keystones are found at the intersection of ribbed vaults.



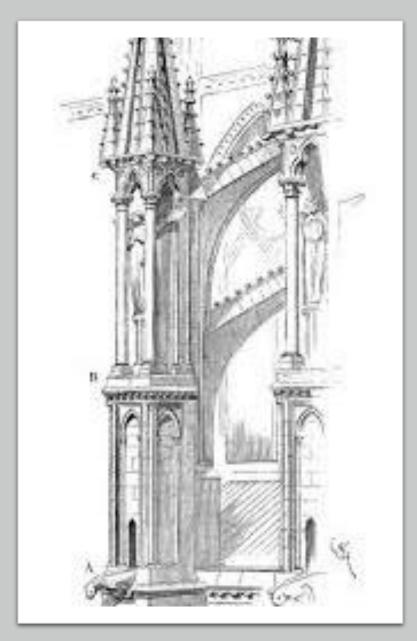
• Foliated frieze: A panel decorated with carved foliage or leaves, found below the upper molding or cornice of a wall, and sometimes spanning the whole interior of the church.



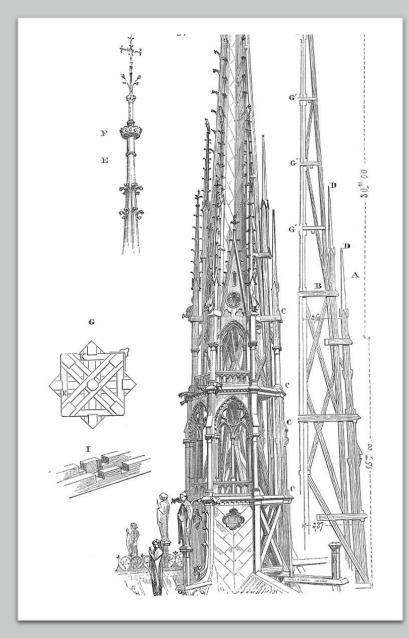
• Archivolt: A series of decorated, recessed arches spanning an opening such as a portal



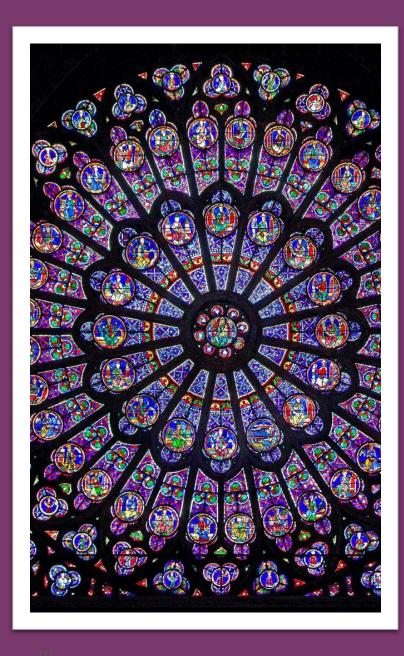
• **Pillar**: A support which does not taper, has an impost, and does not need to be cylindrical as is the case with a column. The shaft consists of either rectangular, octagonal, circular, or cruciform blocks and may have a capital.



• **Pinnacle:** Small narrow pointed tower capping buttresses and openwork gablets or portals and galleries.



• **Spire**: A sharply pointed pyramidal structure surmounting a tower.



Architecture - Painting

- Rose window: A large round window on the west façade or transept, containing tracery that became more elaborate as the Gothic era progressed Beautiful examples occur at Notre-Dame in Paris and Chartres.
- Polychrome stained glass: the stained glass window is a set of glass plates with different degrees of opacity, mounted on a lead frame, were frequently used in churches in Northern Europe.