**Дата:07.02.2022**

**Група №Б1**

**Урок №13-14**

Тема уроку*: «*THE MIDDLE AGES*.»*

Мета уроку: Ознайомити учнів з новою лексикою теми. Вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення та письма. Розвивати культуру спілкування та мовленнєву реакцію учнів.

Матеріали уроку:

1. Read and translate the text ‘The Middle Ages’.

*Pay attention to some proper names:*Byzantium [bi'zæntiəm], Byzantine [bi'zæntain], Turkey ['tə:ki], Turk ['tə:k], Constantinople [ֽkonstænti'nəupl], Istambul [ֽistæn'bu:l].

TEXT 4

THE MIDDLE AGES

*Early Christian architecture*

During the early centuries of Christianity, a number of regional cultures – and regional architectural styles – developed in Europe and the Middle East. But almost all early Christian architects borrowed heavily from the Romans and used the arch and vault. They based their chief type of church design, the *basilica*,on large Roman halls that were used for public meetings.

Old St. Peter’s Church was probably the first important early Christian basilica. It stood on the site of the present St. Peter’s Church in Rome. Worshippers entered Old St. Peter’s from the eastern end. To reach the entrance, they passed through a large open courtyard called the *atrium* and a vestibule called the *narthex*. The atrium and narthex separated the noisy city from the quiet church. The plan of the interior resembled the shape of a T. The vertical part of the T was the nave. Two aisles ran along each side of the nave. The transept formed the arms of the T. A semicircular space called the *apse* opened from the centre of the transept at the western end of the church. The apse, which was covered by a half dome, contained the main altar.

In many basilicas, colonnades and arcades separated the interior into a nave and side aisles. The exteriors of most basilicas were plain brick or stone, but the interiors glowed with brilliant mosaics and frescoes. Mosaics consist of small pieces of glass, marble, or stone fitted together to form a picture or design. Frescoes are wall-paintings created on damp plaster.

*Byzantine architecture*

In 330, the Roman emperor Constantine the Great moved the capital of the empire from Rome to the city of Byzantium in what is now Turkey. Byzantium was renamed Constantinople. By the 550’s, a distinct Byzantine style of art had been developed. The finest achievement of Byzantine architecture was the great domed cathedral Hagia Sophia in Constantinople. It was designed by Anthemius of Tralles and Isidorus of Miletus. The Turks captured Constantinople in 1453 and later renamed the city Istambul. They converted Hagia Sophia into a mosque. But the only change they made to the exterior of the building was to add four minarets. Hagia Sophia has a huge central dome set on a square base. This arrangement became a common feature of Byzantine architecture. Four curved and inverted triangles made of brick support the dome. These supports are called *pendentives*. By using pendentives, the architects could build a higher and wider dome that had been possible when walls supported the dome. Inside Hagia Sophia, two-storey arcades border the nave. Beautiful mosaics decorate the interior. Mosaics were an important decoration in most Byzantine churches. Other examples of Byzantine architecture include the Basilica of St. Mark in Venice, Italy, and St. Basil’s Church in Moscow.

1. Переписати слова і вивчити:

Word list:

arch (n) – арка

narthex (n) - нартекс

interior (n) – внутрішній вигляд, інтер’єр

transept (n) – трансепт (поперековий неф)

colonnade (n) – колонада

arcade (n) – аркада

glow (v) – сяяти

mosaics (n) – мозаїка

fresco (n) – фреска

marble (n) – мармур

damp plaster – гідроізоляція, будівельний гіпс, штукатурка

capture (v) – захоплювати

mosque (n) – мечеть

exterior (n) – зовнішній вигляд

minaret (n) – мінарет

dome (n) – купол

cathedral (n) – собор

curved inverted – косокутий обернений трикутник

pendentive (n) – вітрило (склепіння)

1. Look for the appropriate term in the box for the following definitions.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Transept, altar, mosaic(s), apse, narthex, pendentive, marble, fresco, dome, glass, atrium, interior, arch, exterior.* | | |
| Term | Definition |
|  | 1. A pattern or picture made from small pieces of coloured stone, glass,etc. |
|  | 2. A picture painted on wet plaster on a wall. |
|  | 3. A curved structure at the top of a door, window, etc or something that has this curved shape. |
|  | 4. A kind of holy table, especially used in a church for religious ceremonies. |
|  | 5. A hard rock that can be polished and used for making floors, statues, etc. |
|  | 6. A hard transparent material that is used for making windows, bottles, etc. |
|  | 7. A round curved roof. |
|  | 8. The inside part of something. |
|  | 9. The appearance or outside surface of something. |
|  | 10. A large open courtyard of the church. |
|  | 11. Curved and inverted triangles made of brick which support a dome. |
|  | 12. A semicircular space. |
|  | 13. A cross aisle or several aisles, which intersect longitudinal one in the building made according to the cross plans. |
|  | 14. A vestibule. |

4. Match a line A with a line in B to make a sentence.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | B |
| 1. Early architects … | a) … support the dome. |
| 2. The interior … | b) … converted Hagia Sophia into a mosque. |
| 3.The atrium and narthex | c) … used the arch and vault. |
| 4. The apse … | d) … were plain brick or stones. |
| 5. The exteriors of basilicas … | e) … border the nave inside Hagia Sophia. |
| 6. The interiors of basilicas … | f) … separated the noisy city from a quiet church. |
| 7. Hagia Sophia… | g) … was separated into a nave and side aisles by colonnades and arcades. |
| 8. Pendentives … | h) … glowed with mosaics and frescoes. |
| 9. Two-storey arcades … | i) … contained the main altar. |
| 10. The Turks … | j) … has a huge central dome on a square base. |

1. Answer the questions.

1. What did early Christian architects borrow?

2. What was the first important early Christian basilica?

3. What did worshippers pass to reach the entrance?

4. What did the atrium and narthex separate?

5. What can you tell about the interior of St. Peter’s Church?

6. What did colonnades and arcades separate in many basilicas?

7. What can you tell about exteriors of most basilicas?

8. What was the finest achievement of Byzantine architecture?

9. How can you describe the cathedral Hagia Sophia?

10. What arrangement became a common feature of Byzantine architecture?

11. What are pendentives?

12. What other examples of Byzantine architecture do you know?

1. Complete a dialogue. Write down answers or questions.

A: Who moved the capital of the Empire?

B: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

B: It was moved to Byzantium.

A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

B: It was renamed Constantinople.

A: What was the finest achievement of Byzantine architecture?

B: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

B: It was designed by Anthemius of Tralles and Isidorus of Miletus.

A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

B: Into a mosque.

A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

B: A huge central dome on a square base.

A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

B: Four curved and inverted triangles.

Роботи надсилати Россоха Н.М. на е-адресу [nataross2017@gmail.com](mailto:nataross2017@gmail.com) Бажаю успіхів!