Unit 2 Discussion Post

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Italian church architecture varies a lot from that of France, Spain, or the Holy Roman Empire. These churches were first found in the Romanesque era and held great significance due to their structures (Fernie, 2019). The features of the Italian church architecture are described as undressed stone walls which are usually thought, building consisting of small windows, and a massive fortress character held in between somewhere. It was also familiar with Ancient Rome architecture and the French and German Romanesque. Moreover, it was also distinguished and influenced by Islamic architecture. These were mostly established in river valleys and plains. The building was decorated with marble, and the buildings usually held a large number of cathedrals alongside. Other similar structures in the Italian Church architecture included castles, domestic buildings, fortifications, and civic buildings that were mostly altered. Now distinguishing these features with France church architecture would consist of many characteristics.

These churches would have wide aisles, or maybe none. These would also have transepts with huge walls with radiating chapels. It would include large towers that would cross a much smaller transept and a larger window. There is a different type of decoration or sculptured portals which are molded or shaft in such a way so that they can be placed. Similarly, the church architecture in Spain varies from Italian art in such a way which describes its large cathedrals and abbeys. The Baroque-style architecture of the Spain church was built with brick and stone, but mostly with the Roman brick (Barbieri et al. 2017). It had short transept with lateral arcaded porches and small churches inside. It also had round topped moldings surrounded with figurative carvings. Lastly, the Holy Roman Empire church differentiated from the Italian church in a way that it is now a part of Germany, and was built like a castle (Spicer, 2016).

**References**

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