

Knowing your chronology

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	Working Cistercian Monastery 1132 - 1539					Ruined and Overgrown 1539 - 1768		Romantic Ruin as a Folly 1768 - 1983		Preserved Heritage Site 1983 - Present	

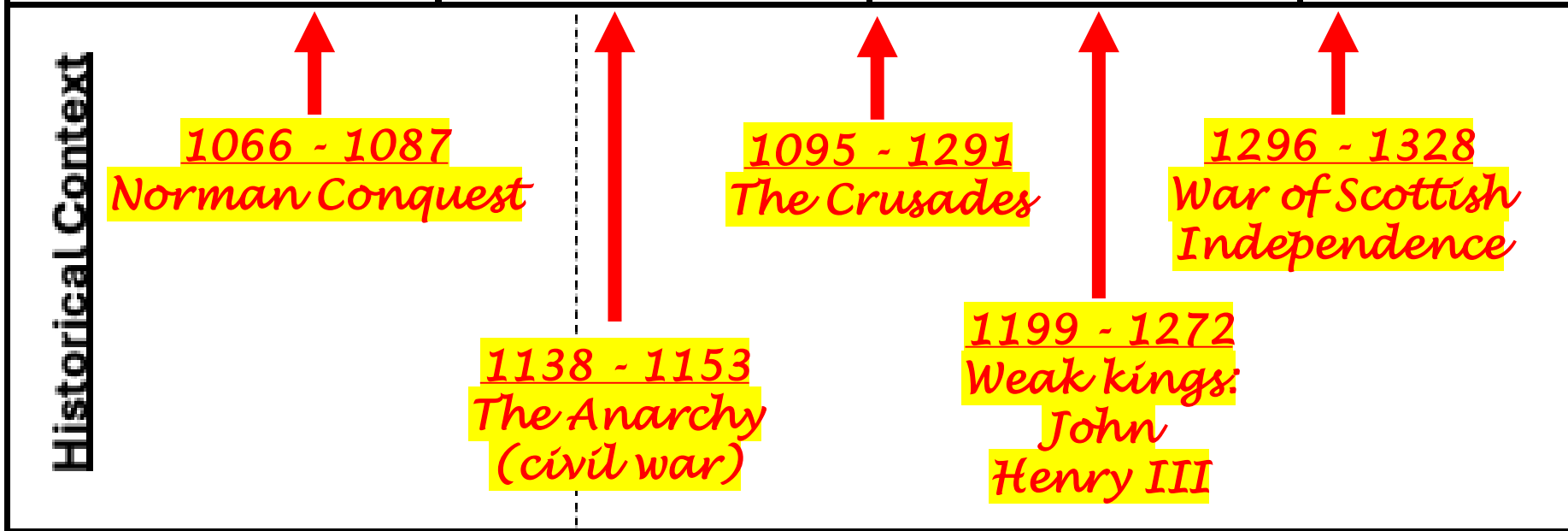


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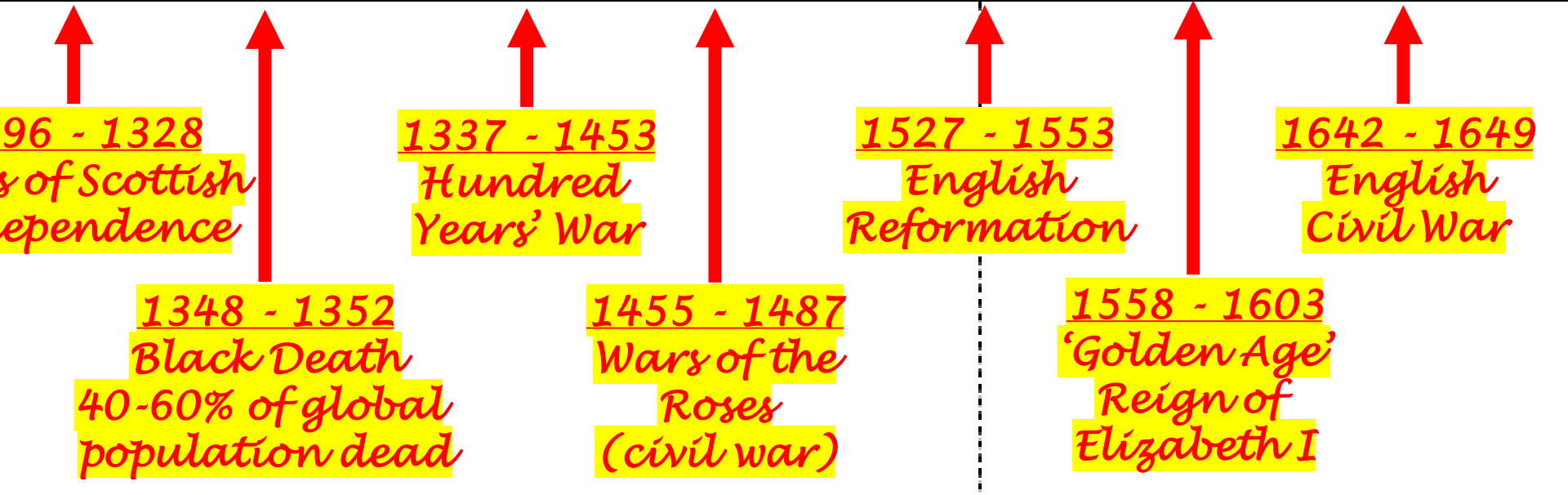
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Working Cistercian M
1132 – 1539



14 th century 1300 - 1399	15 th century 1400 - 1499	16 th century 1500 - 1599	17 th century 1600 - 1699
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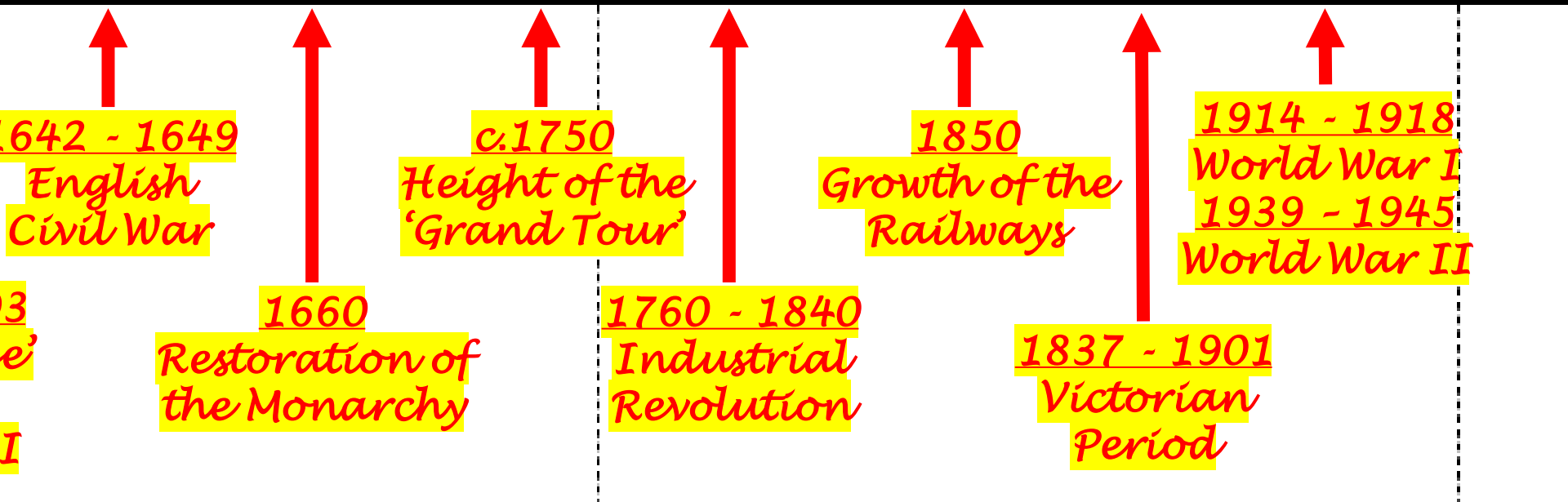


g Cistercian Monastery
 1132 - 1539

Ruined and Overgrown
 1539 - 1768



17 th century 1600 - 1699	18 th century 1700 - 1799	19 th century 1800 - 1899	20 th century 1900 - 1999
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Medieval and Overgrown
1539 - 1768

Romantic Ruin as a Folly
1768 - 1983

Present



20 th century 1900 - 1999	21 st century 2000 - Present
<p>↑</p> <p>1914 - 1918 World War I</p> <p>1939 - 1945 World War II</p> <p>1945 - 1991 Cold War and Decolonisation</p>	<p>↑</p> <p>2001 - 2021 War on Terror</p> <p>2020 - 2023 COVID-19 Pandemic</p>

	Preserved Heritage Site 1983 - Present



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Knowing your chronology

Four key time periods:

- **1132 – 1539:** Working Cistercian Monastery
- **1539 – 1768:** Ruined and overgrown
- **1768 – 1983:** Romantic Ruin as a folly
- **1983 – Present:** Preserved Heritage Site



1132 – 1539: Working Cistercian Monastery



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Beginnings: 12th century

1132: Archbishop **Thurstan** grants **13** monks the valley of Skelldale to use as a new monastic site



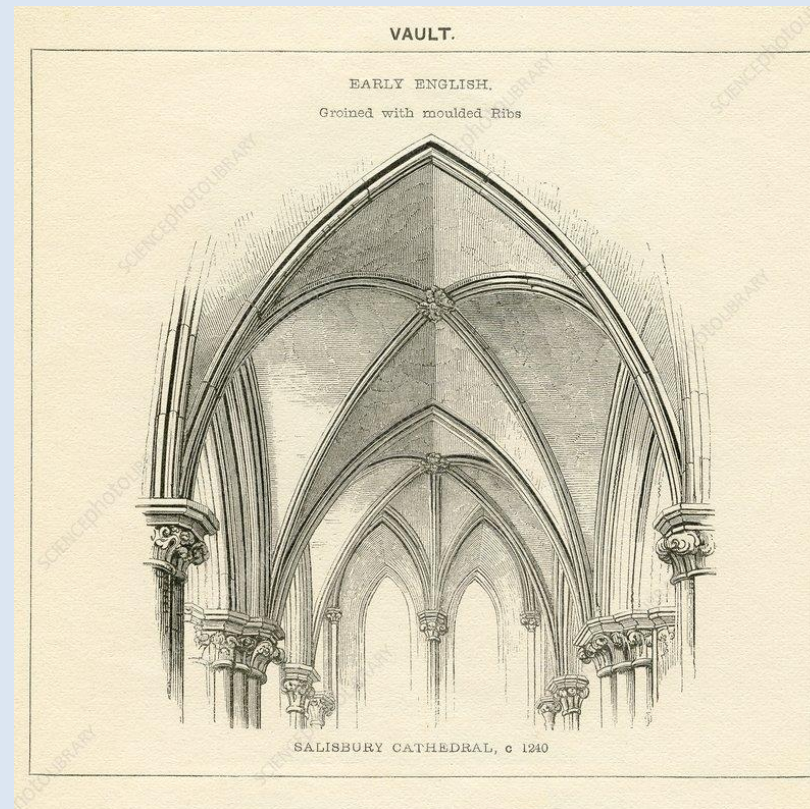
Beginnings: 12th century

12th Century: Monks join the Cistercian Order



Growth: 13th century

13th Century: Timber buildings are replaced by stone in the early English Gothic style



Growth: 13th century

13th Century: Early 1200s have at least 60 Cistercian monks and 200 lay brothers (labourers) working at the site



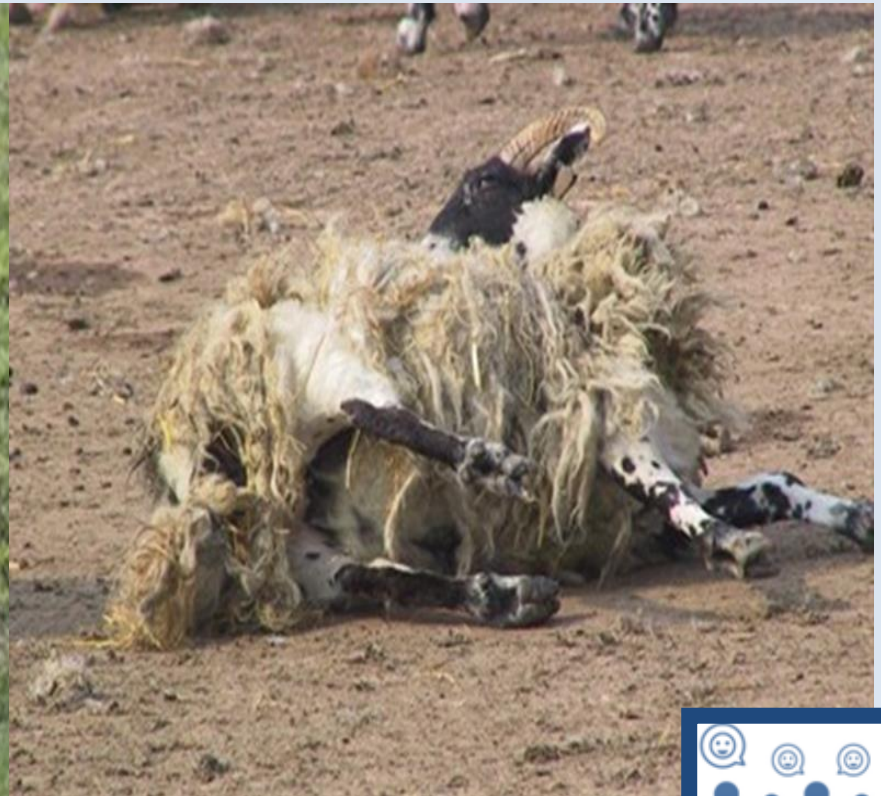
Growth: 13th century

13th Century: Fountains now one of the most powerful and wealthiest abbeys in England with **15,000 sheep**



Decline: 14th century

14th Century: Sheep scab (a disease) affects Fountains flocks, putting the monastery in **£6,000** of **debt**



Decline: 14th century

14th Century: Scottish raids. Some granges burnt down. Abbey is occupied by Scottish troops. Monks treated well as Scots also Catholic but big impact on business



Decline: 14th century

1315-17: The Great Famine affects Europe, causing massive starvation and sets the scene for...



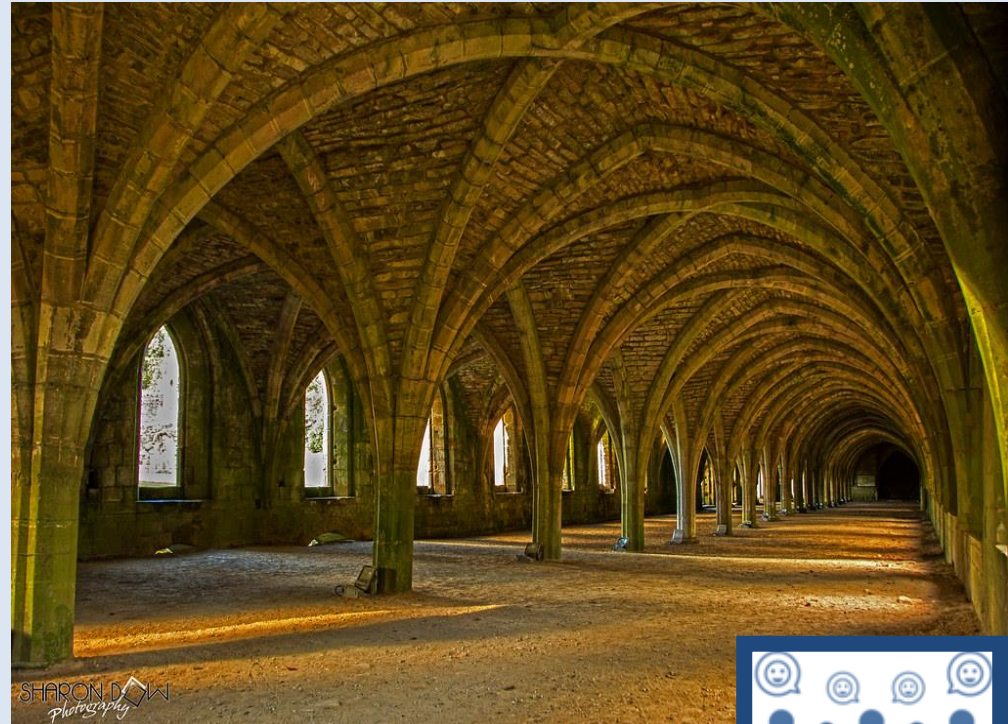
Decline: 14th century

1348 - 1352: Many monks and lay brothers die during the **Black Death** – c.40-60% of global population dead



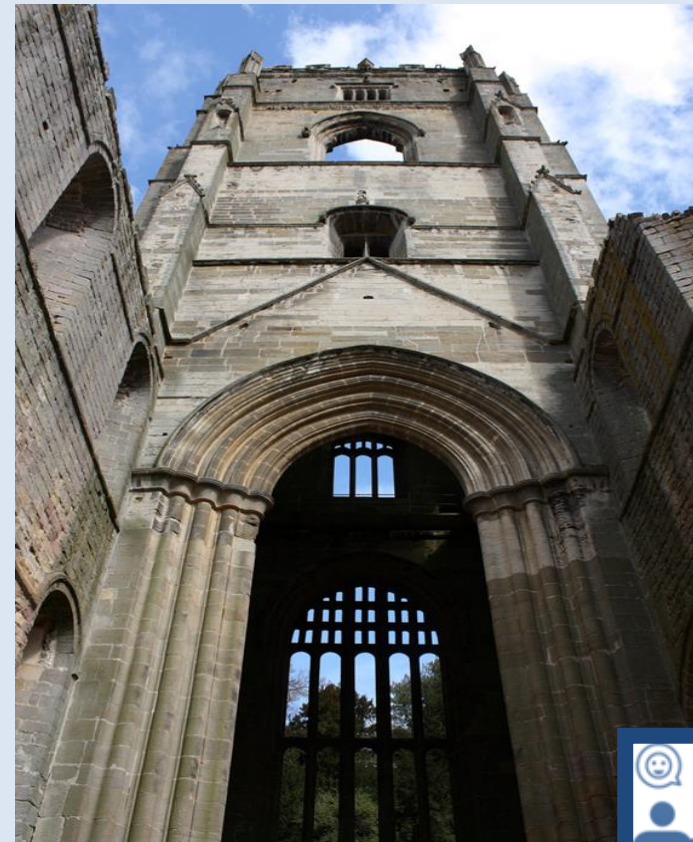
Growth Returns: 15th century

15th Century: Abbey begins to own more land, **granges** (farm buildings) and make money from the wool business



Growth Returns: late 15th century

15th Century: Abbot Marmaduke Huby begins building Huby's tower, finished by 1500



English Reformation

1534: the Act of Supremacy makes Henry VIII the leader of the Church in England, not the Pope. Uses power to divorce wife and marry 5 more in quest for a male heir



English Reformation

1536-41: Henry VIII's chief minister Thomas Cromwell leads the Dissolution of the Monasteries to fund defence of England and war against Catholic European powers



Dissolution: 1539

1539 AD: Fountains Abbey is closed by Cromwell's agents



1539 – 1768:
Ruined and overgrown



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Changes: 16th Century

16th Century: Fountains estate passes from the King to Richard Gresham MP in return for his support for the King's policies in Parliament. Abbey stripped of its wealth



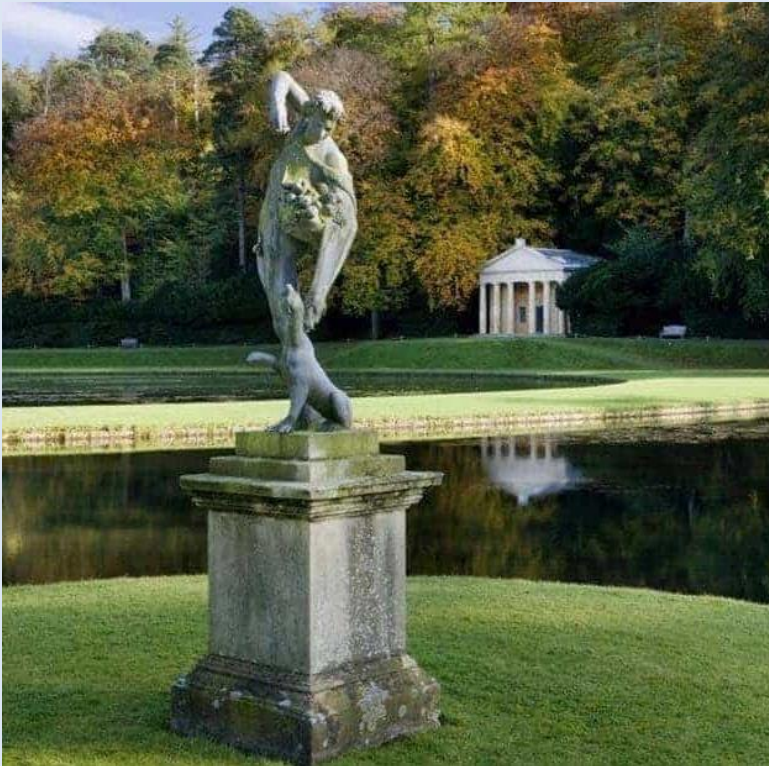
Changes: 17th century

17th Century: Abbey and its land passes from Richard Gresham MP's family to Stephen Proctor who uses abbey's stone to build **Fountains Hall**



Studley Royal: 18th century

18th Century: Meanwhile, Studley Royal estate next door is developed by the Aislabies; creation of fashionable neo-classical water gardens



1768 – 1983:

**Romantic Ruin as a folly within
Studley Royal water gardens**



Knowing your chronology

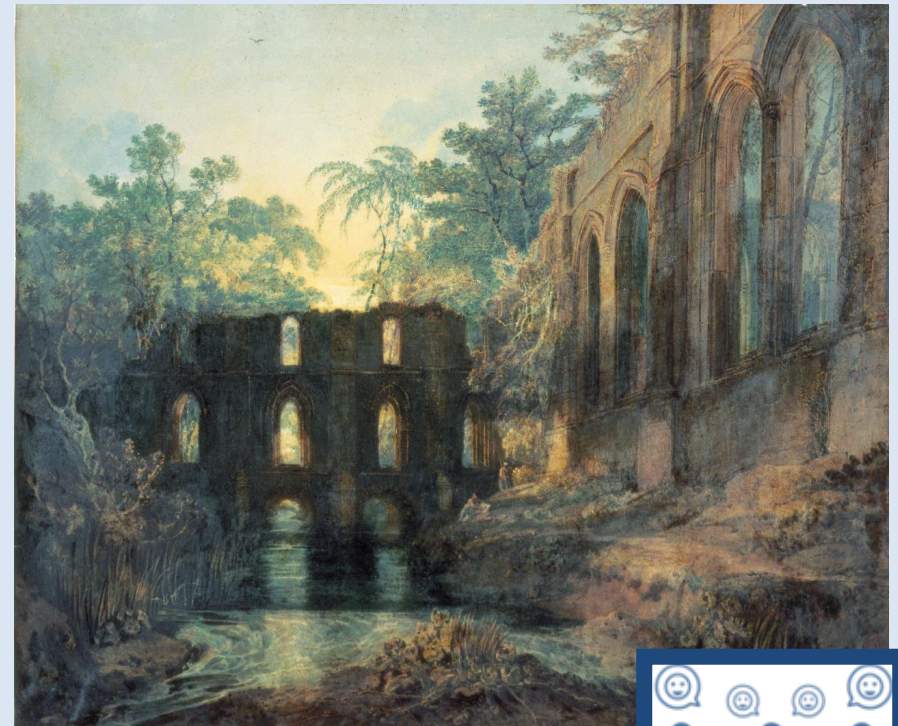
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Studley Royal: 18th century

1768: Aislable family buy Fountains Abbey and adds it to their own Studley Royal estate as growing fashion for Romantic ruins and follies (e.g. paintings by JMW Turner)




The painting depicts the interior of the crossing at Fountains Abbey, a Gothic ruin. The scene is dominated by warm, golden-brown tones, with light filtering through the high, arched windows and doorways. The architecture features pointed Gothic arches and ribbed vaulting. In the lower right, a small figure of a person in a blue coat and white dress stands on the floor, providing a sense of scale. The overall atmosphere is one of quiet grandeur and the passage of time.

Overgrown ruins

Trees growing in the base
of the tower showing
nature taking back control

Person included for sense of scale

The Crossing at Fountains Abbey by JMW Turner

The painting depicts the ruins of Fountains Abbey, a Gothic monastery in Yorkshire, England. The central focus is the Refectory, a two-story building with several arched windows, some of which are partially obscured by dense foliage and vines. The floor of the Refectory has collapsed, and a river flows through the ruins, its water reflecting the surrounding greenery. The scene is set in a lush, wooded landscape with tall trees and a soft, hazy sky. The overall mood is one of nature reclaiming a once-great human-made structure.

Completely overgrown ruins, with trees, vines and plants

Floor has collapsed and the river is flowing into the Refectory – nature is taken back control of the landscape

The Refectory at Fountains Abbey by JMW Turner

Romanticism

- **Has nothing to do with love and relationships!**
- Reaction to the **Neoclassicism** of the 18th century, when people had wanted to create an idea of order, perspective, and **control over nature**
- **Romanticism was a reaction and response to the Industrial Revolution**, as people started to believe it was rapidly spiralling out of control
- It looked to the **ruins of the past**, and a sense of things not being the same anymore
- **Romanticism was all about creating art, architecture, music and literature that invoked intense emotions, such as terror, awe, wonder, sadness at the past**





Coalbrookdale by Night, Philip James de Loutherbourg, 1801





The Eruption of Vesuvius, J.C. Dahl, 1826





Twilight in the Wilderness, Frederic Edwin Church, 1860





The Burning of the Houses of Lords and Commons, J.M.W. Turner, 1834





Fishermen at Sea, J.M.W. Turner, 1796



*And did those feet in ancient time
Walk upon England's mountains green:
And was the holy Lamb of God,
On England's pleasant pastures seen?*

*And did the Countenance Divine,
Shine forth upon our clouded hills?
And was Jerusalem builded here,
Among these **dark Satanic Mills?***

*Bring me my Bow of burning gold:
Bring me my arrows of desire:
Bring me my Spear: O clouds unfold!
Bring me my Chariot of fire!*

*I will not cease from Mental Fight,
Nor shall my sword sleep in my hand:
**'til we have built Jerusalem,
In England's green & pleasant Land.***

William Blake, 1810

*I met a traveller from an antique land
Who said: "Two vast and trunkless legs of stone
Stand in the desert . . . Near them, on the sand,
Half sunk, a shattered visage lies, whose frown,
And wrinkled lip, and sneer of cold command,
Tell that its sculptor well those passions read
Which yet survive, stamped on these lifeless things,
The hand that mocked them, and the heart that fed:
And on the pedestal these words appear:
'My name is Ozymandias, king of kings:
Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!'
**Nothing beside remains. Round the decay
Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare
The lone and level sands stretch far away."***

Percy Bysshe Shelley, 1818

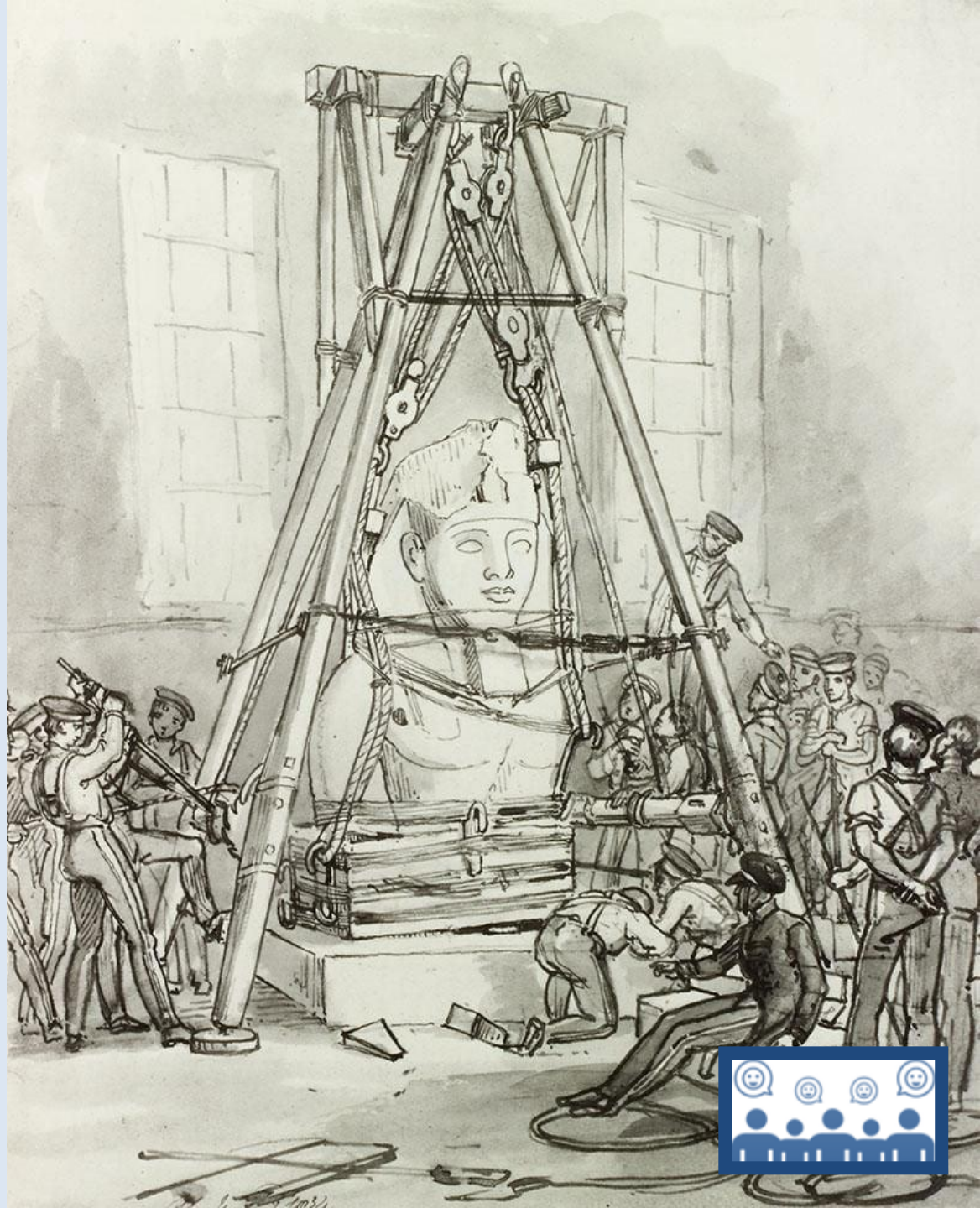


Coloured lithograph entitled *Mode in Which the Young Memnon Head Now in the British Museum was Removed by Giovanni Battista Belzoni, 1816.*



Sketch by William Alexander
entitled *The installation of the
statue of Ramesses in the
British Museum on 9 January
1819.*

Soldiers of the Royal Engineers
use heavy ropes and lifting
equipment under the watchful
eye of Major Charles
Cornwallis Dansey.



Colossal Statue of Ramesses the Great ('Ozymandias') or 'The Younger Memnon', British Museum, London

The delivery of this statue to the British Museum is thought to have inspired Shelley to think 'where is the rest?' and 'how did such a mighty king fall and now be a broken statue in a museum?'



Neo-Gothic architecture

- **Gothic architecture had become unfashionable as Britain built an empire in the 1600s and 1700s** and architects built in classical style to emulate ancient Greece and Rome
- In the early 1800s, it became fashionable again so to break with the style of Britain's European rivals and as development from just looking at Gothic ruins, to now wanting to recreate them
- Here are some examples...





Architecture



The Palace of Westminster, rebuilt in the Perpendicular Gothic revival style in the 1830s



Royal Courts of Justice, London – built in the 1870s





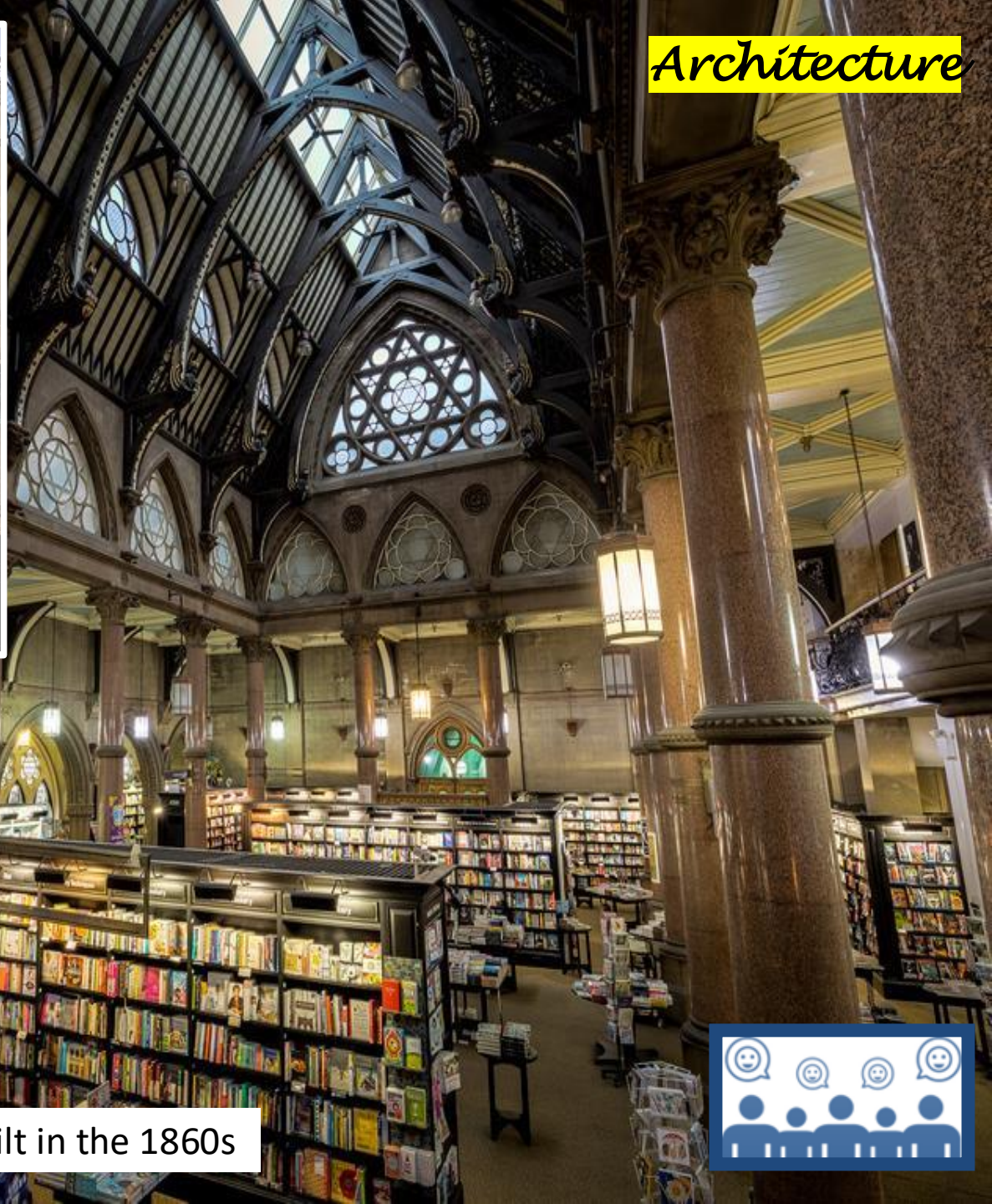
Manchester Town Hall – built to replace a neo-classical building in the 1870s





Bradford City Hall – built to replace a neo-classical building in the 1870s





The Wool Exchange, Bradford – built in the 1860s





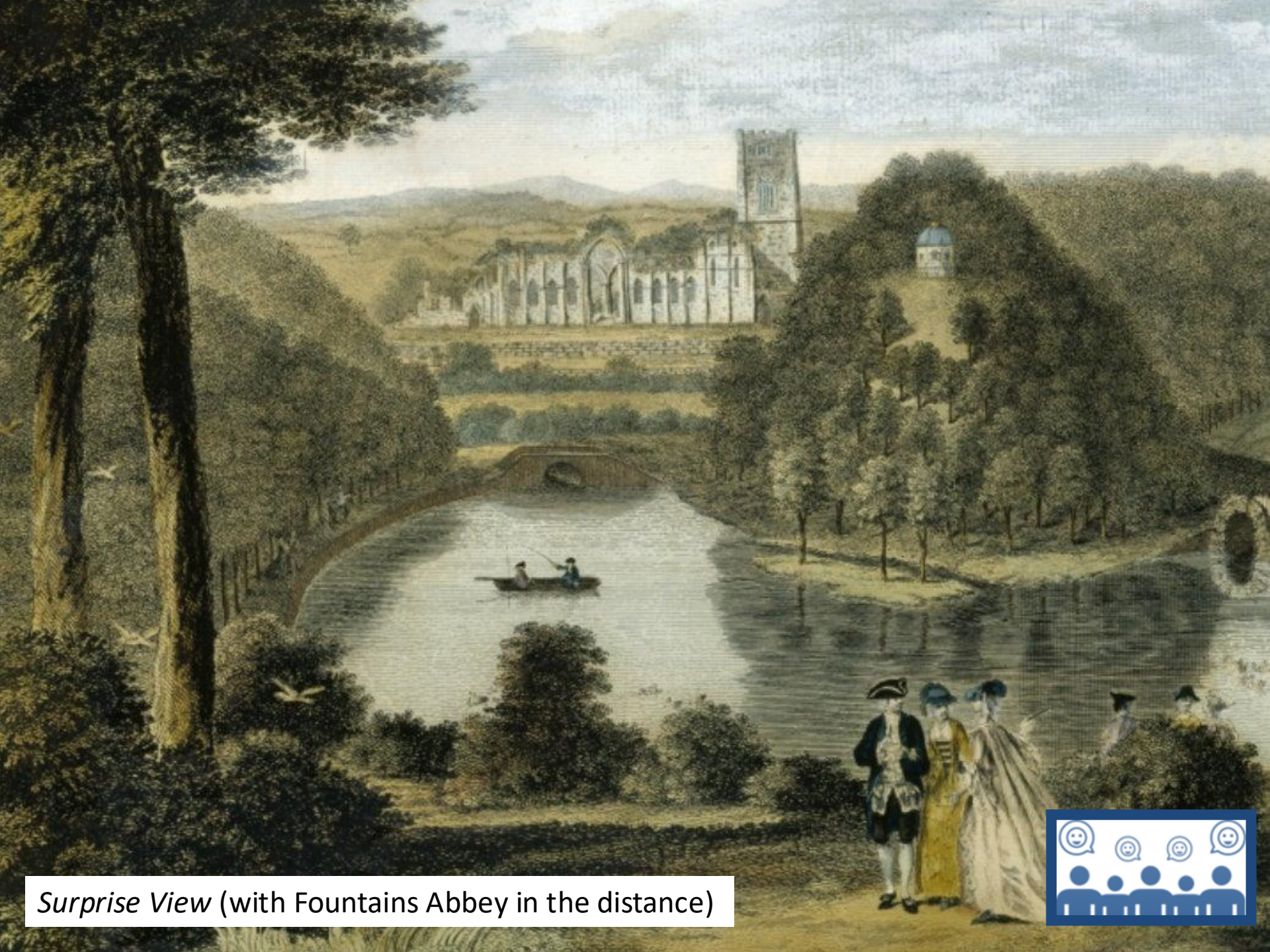
Octagonal Tower, Studley Royal Park



Acquiring the Abbey

- **William Aislabie bought the Abbey ruins and joined the two estates together in 1767**
- He began to change it so that it provided a Romantic spectacle for visitors, who could come and visit the vast ruins of the monastery in their overgrown state
- Now he owned the Abbey, he could also amend and alter it so that it was more prominent in the vantage points that his father had created, such as **Surprise View**





Surprise View (with Fountains Abbey in the distance)



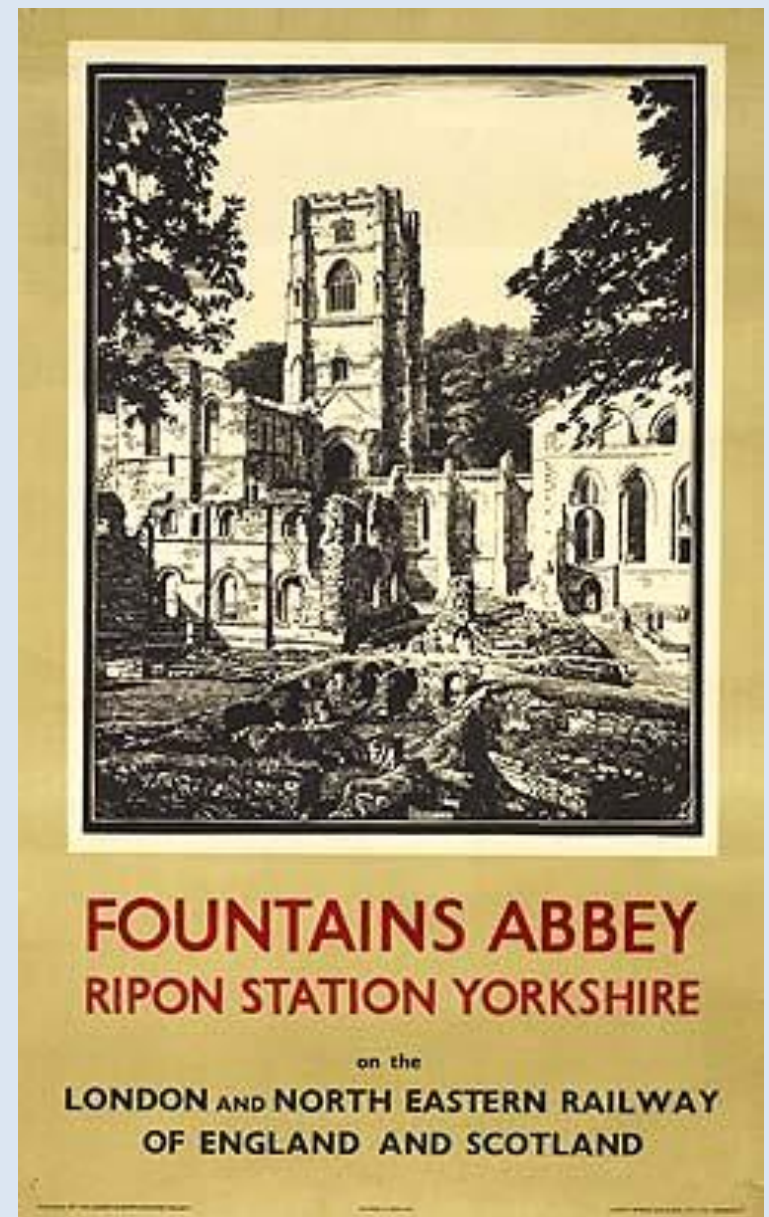


Surprise View (with Fountains Abbey in the distance)



Tourism: 19th century

19th Century: Becomes a tourist site for Victorian travellers (railway comes to Ripon in 1855 connecting it and Fountains with the rest of the country)



1983 - Present:

**Preserved heritage site, tourist
attraction and UNESCO World
Heritage Site**



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Tourism: 20th century

20th Century: In 1983
The National Trust
buys Fountains Abbey
& Studley Royal
Estates



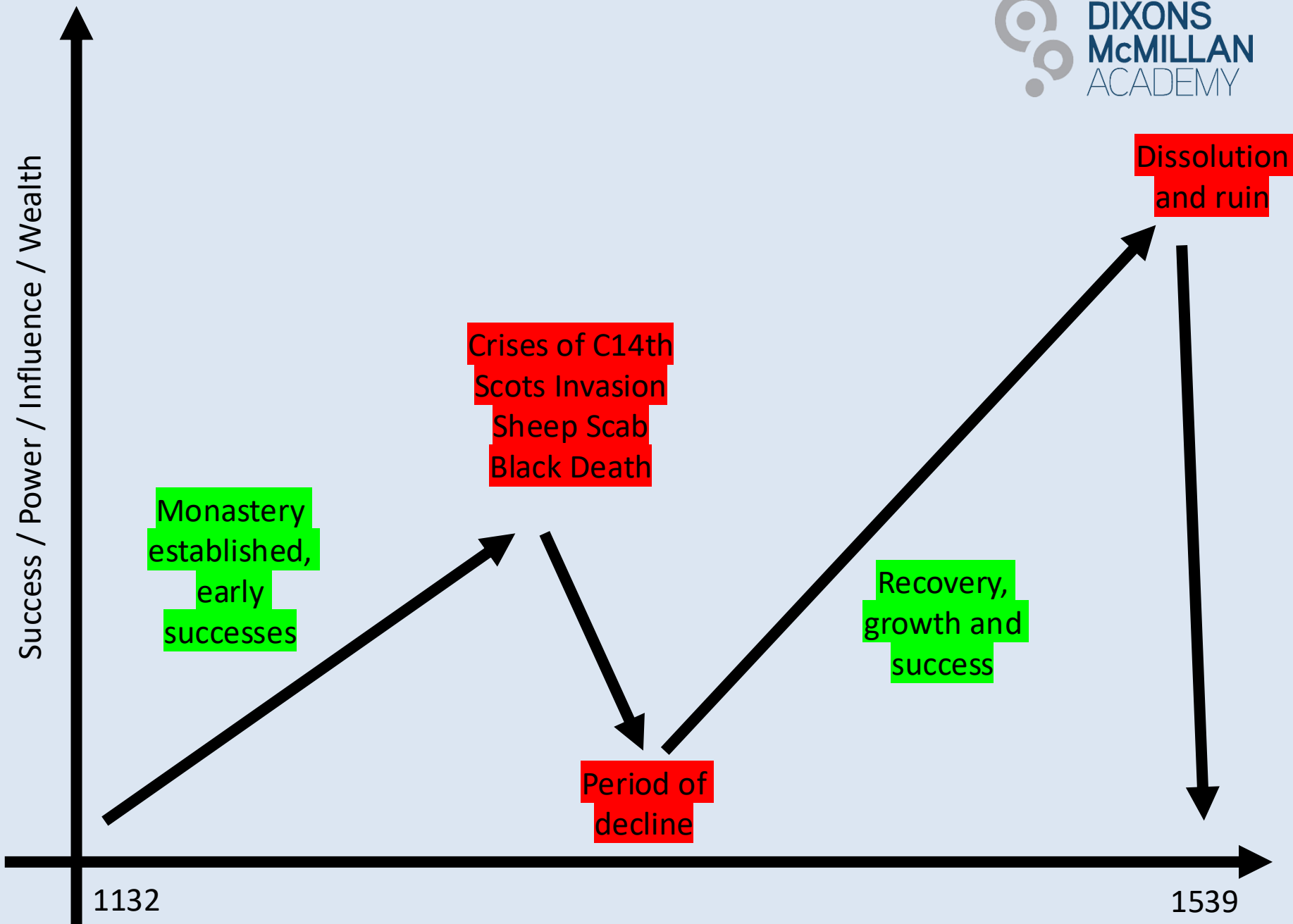
**National
Trust**



New discoveries: 21st century

21st century: new discoveries are made using modern archaeological technology, including the monks' cemetery containing graves of at least 200 monks





Success / Power / Influence / Wealth

1132

1539

Monastery
established,
early
successes

Crises of C14th
Scots Invasion
Sheep Scab
Black Death

Period of
decline

Recovery,
growth and
success

Dissolution
and ruin

1132 AD

STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL

CAVES

ANCIENT FOREST

RIVER SKELL

STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL



Wolves



Wild Boar



Bandits

1135 AD

STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL

CAVES

Wooden church



RIVER SKELL

STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL

1150 AD

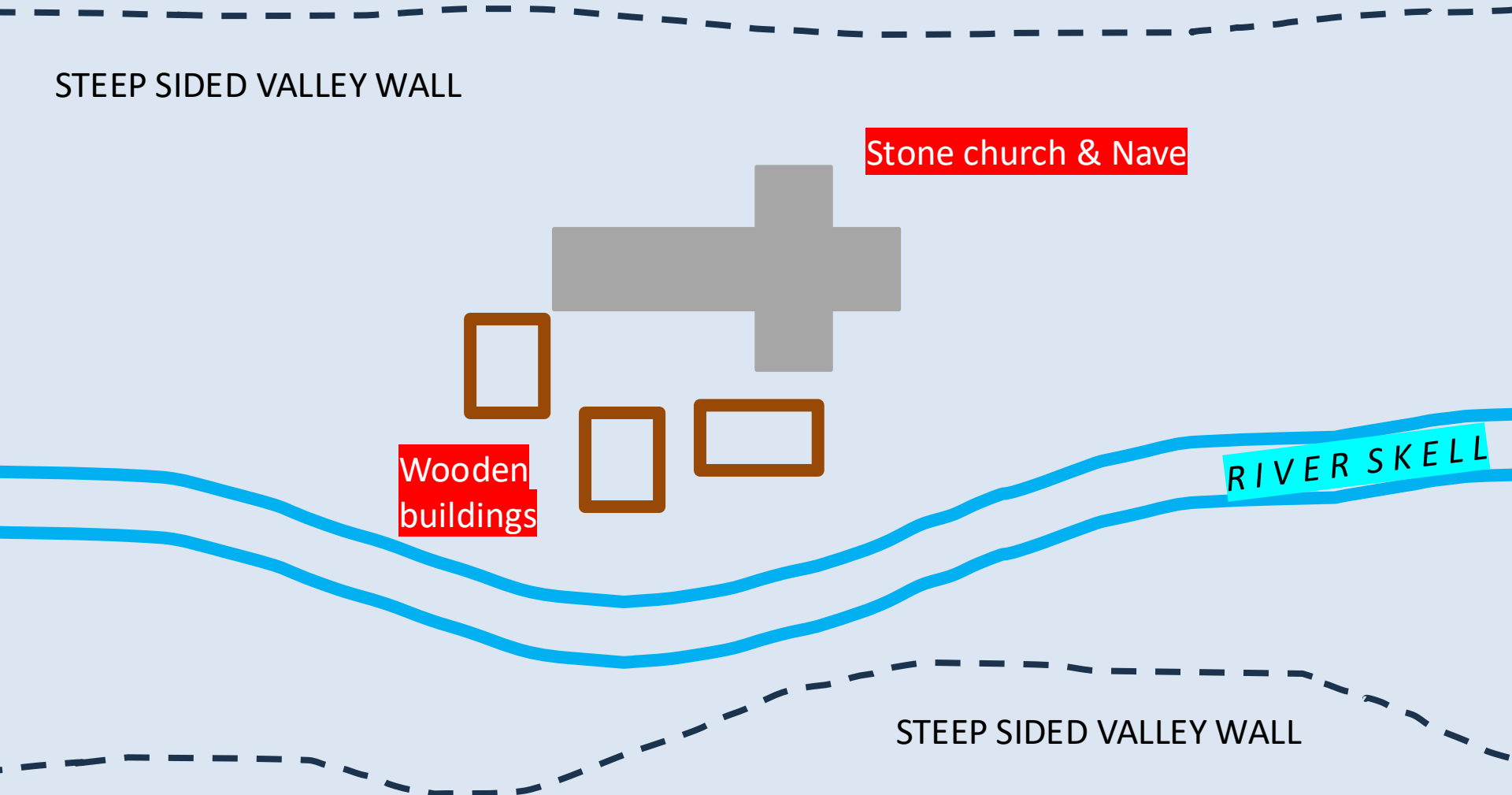
STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL

Stone church & Nave

Wooden
buildings

RIVER SKELL

STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL





Church architecture



Church architecture

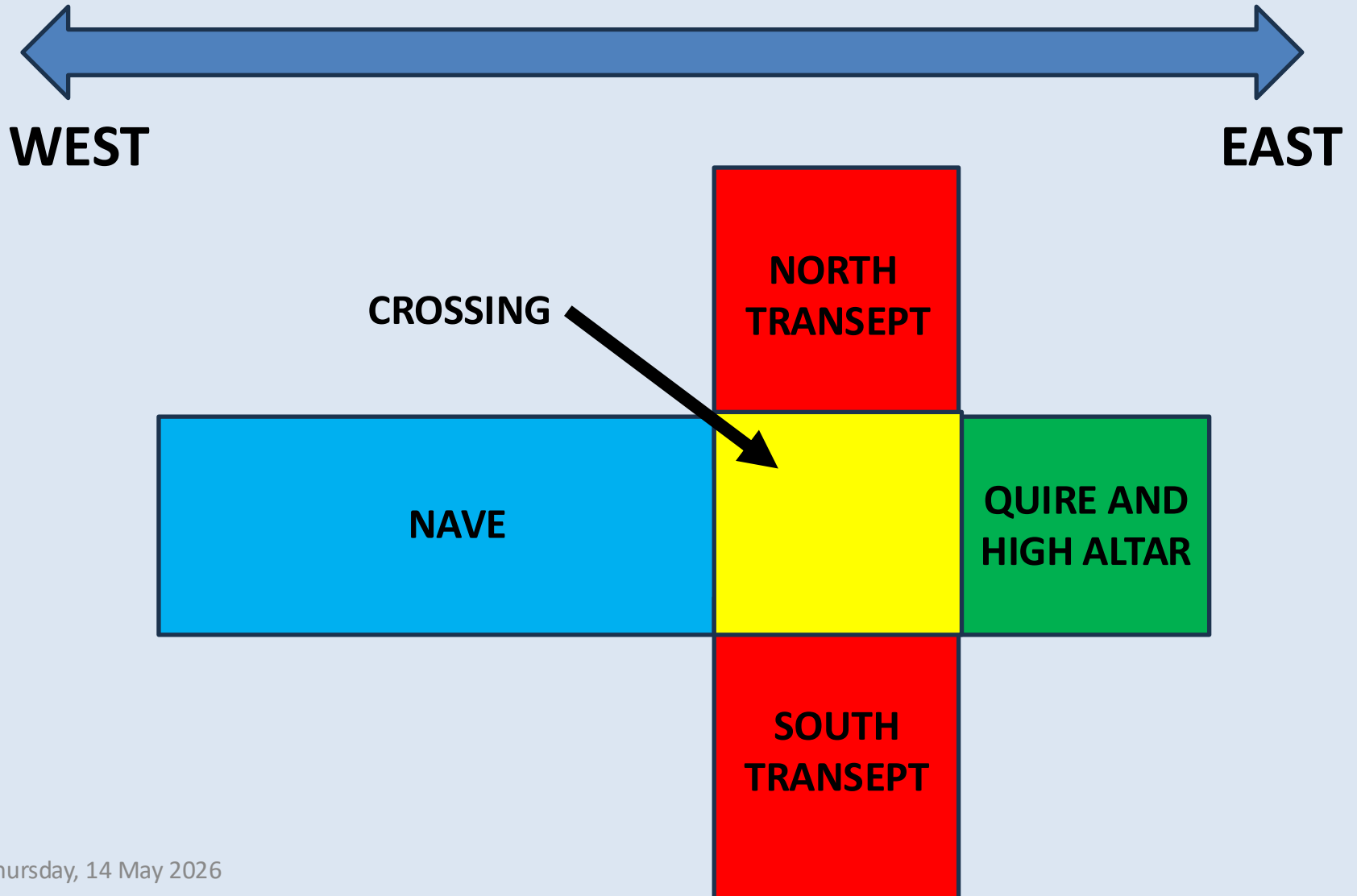


WEST

EAST



Church architecture



Late 1100s

STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL

Stone church & Nave

Cloisters

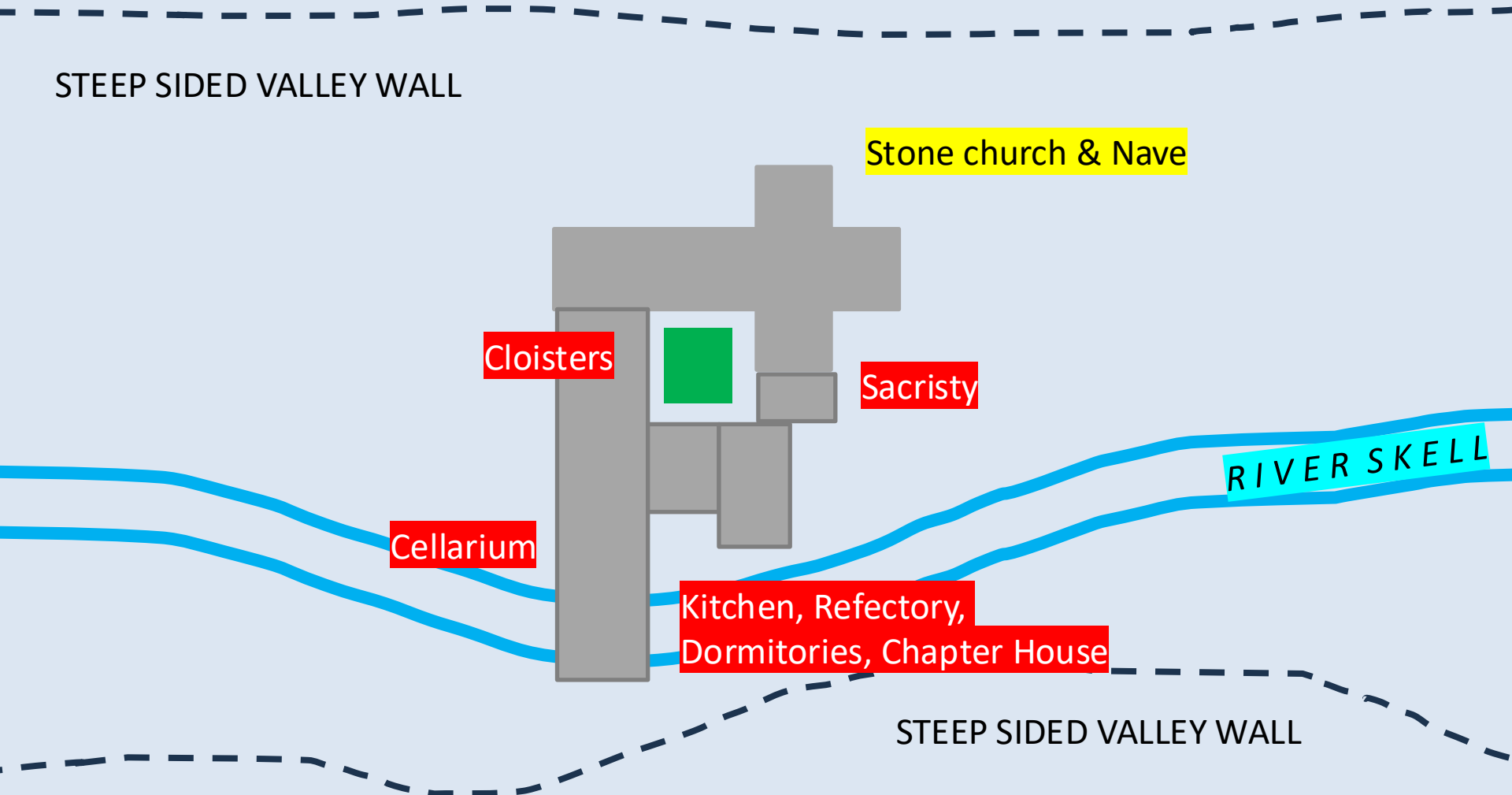
Sacristy

Cellarium

Kitchen, Refectory,
Dormitories, Chapter House

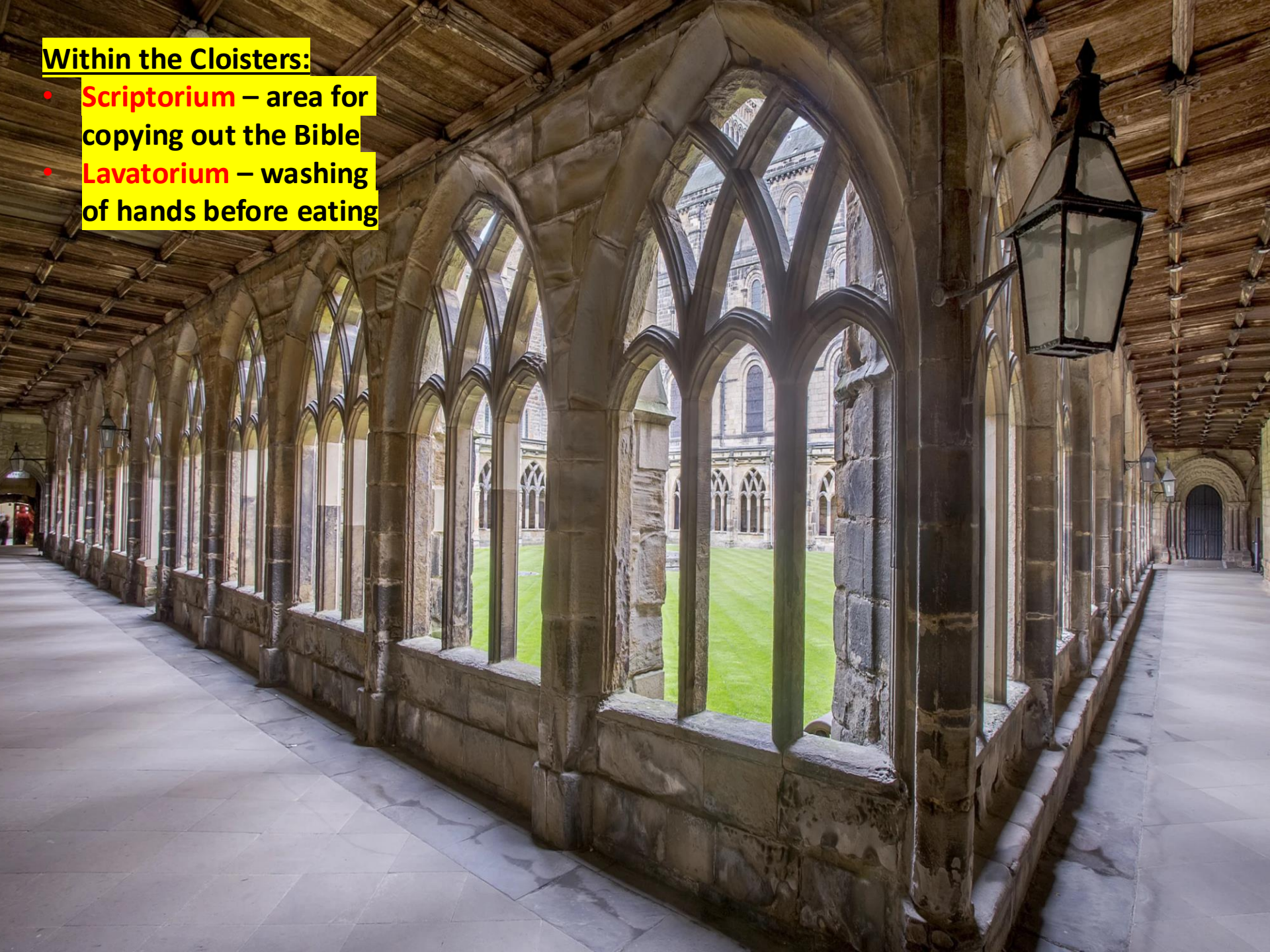
RIVER SKELL

STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL



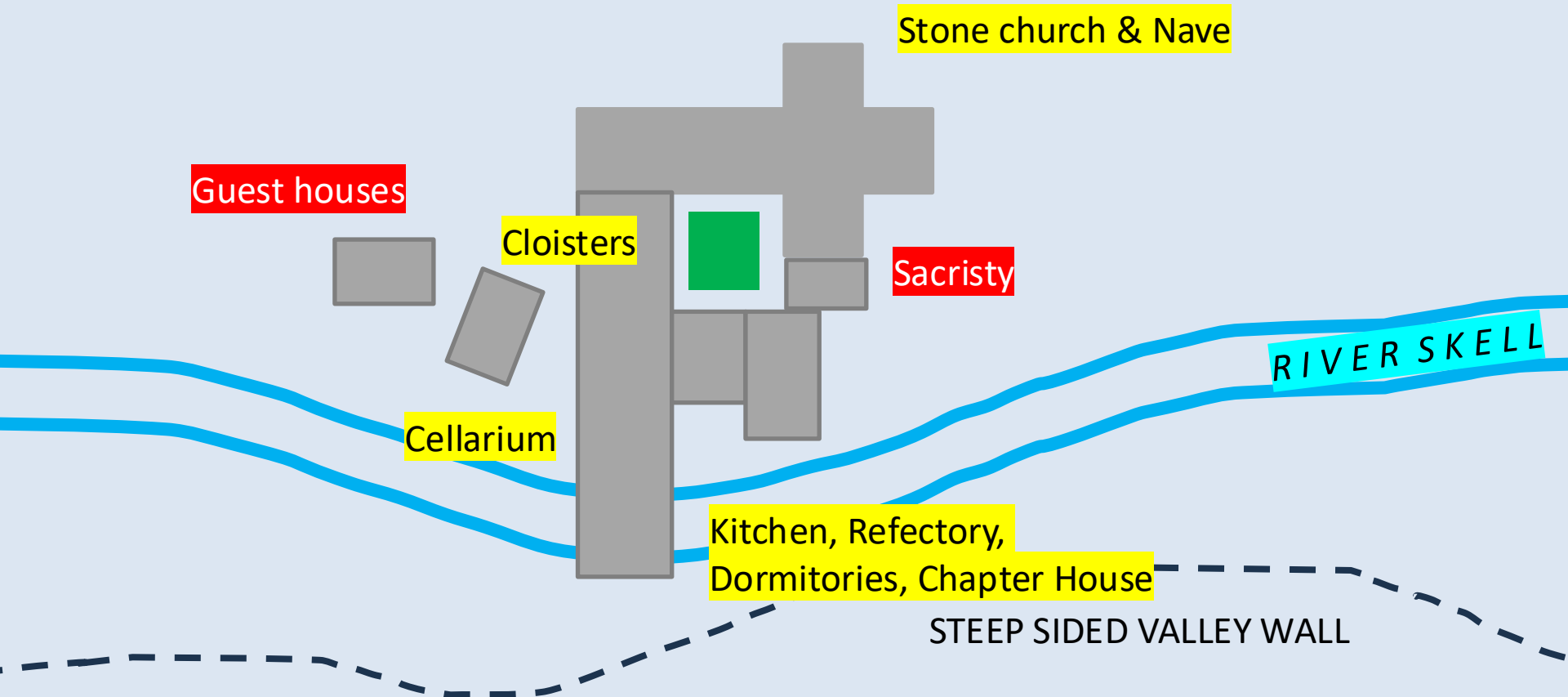
Within the Cloisters:

- **Scriptorium** – area for copying out the Bible
- **Lavatorium** – washing of hands before eating



Early 1200s

STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL



Stone church & Nave

Guest houses

Cloisters

Sacristy

Cellarium

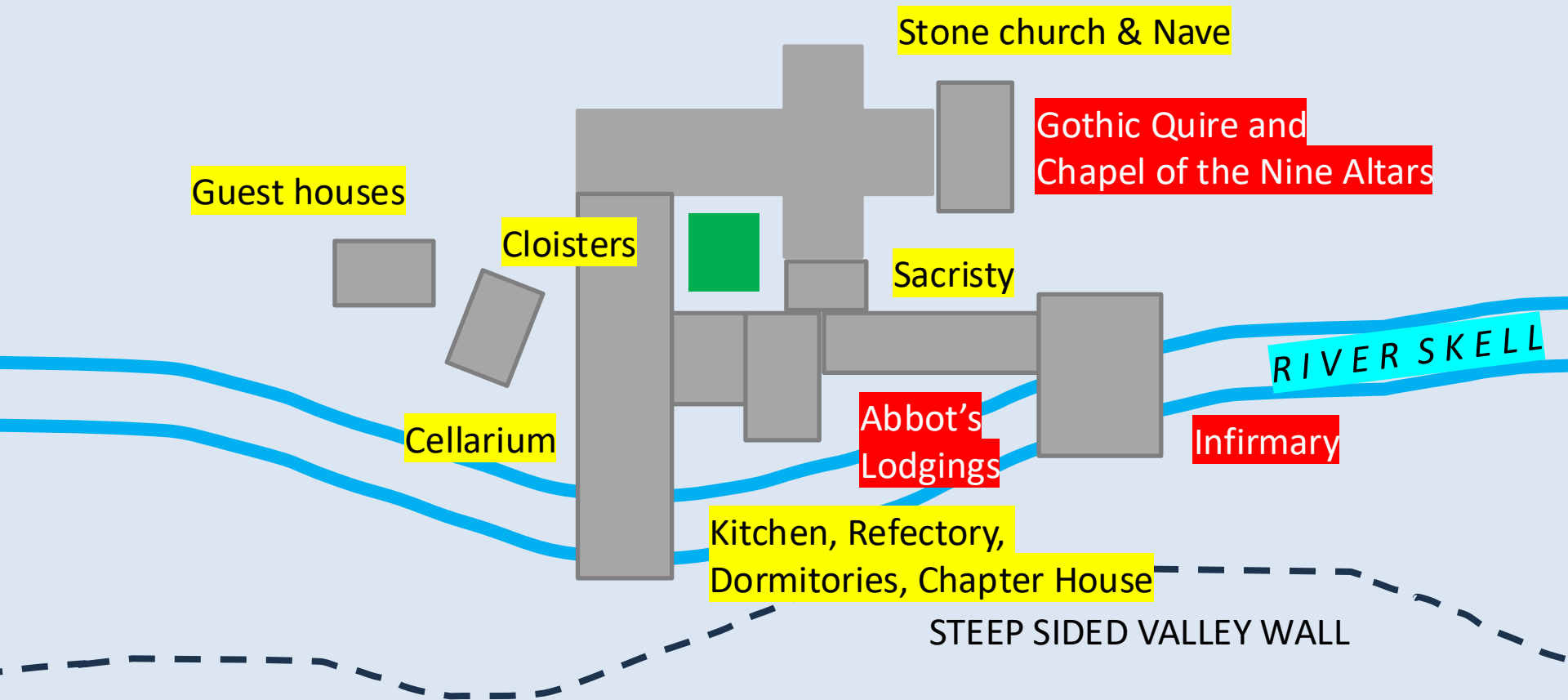
RIVER SKELL

Kitchen, Refectory,
Dormitories, Chapter House

STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL

Late 1200s

STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL



Wooden roof

Early English Gothic &
Decorated Gothic styles

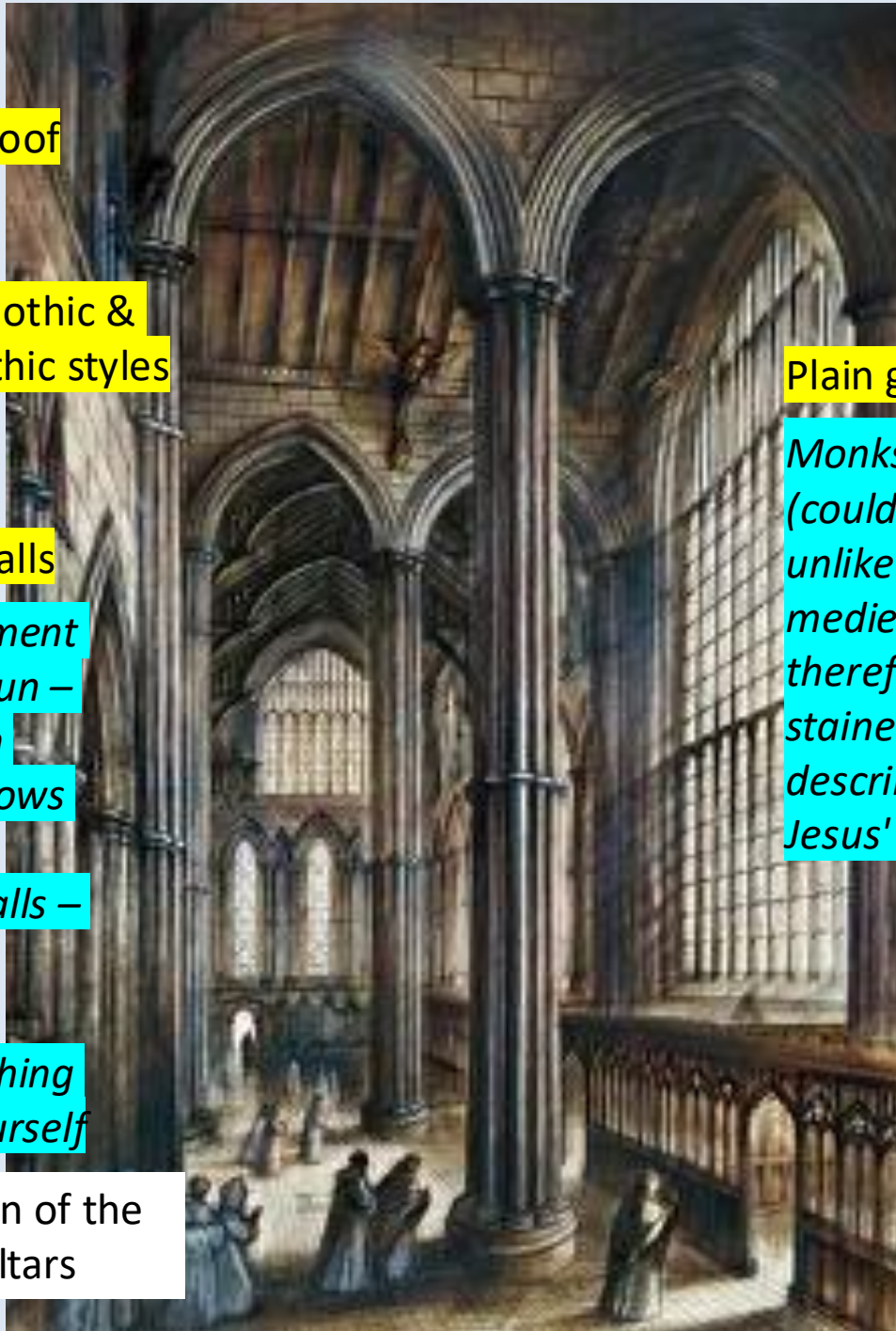
Whitewashed walls

*East-West alignment
with the rising Sun –
sunlight through
plain glass windows
and reflects on
whitewashed walls –
sense of
numinosity: a
feeling of something
greater than yourself*

Plain glass in windows

*Monks were **literate**
(could read and write)
unlike the rest of the
medieval population:
therefore no reason for
stained glass windows to
describe the Bible and
Jesus' teachings*

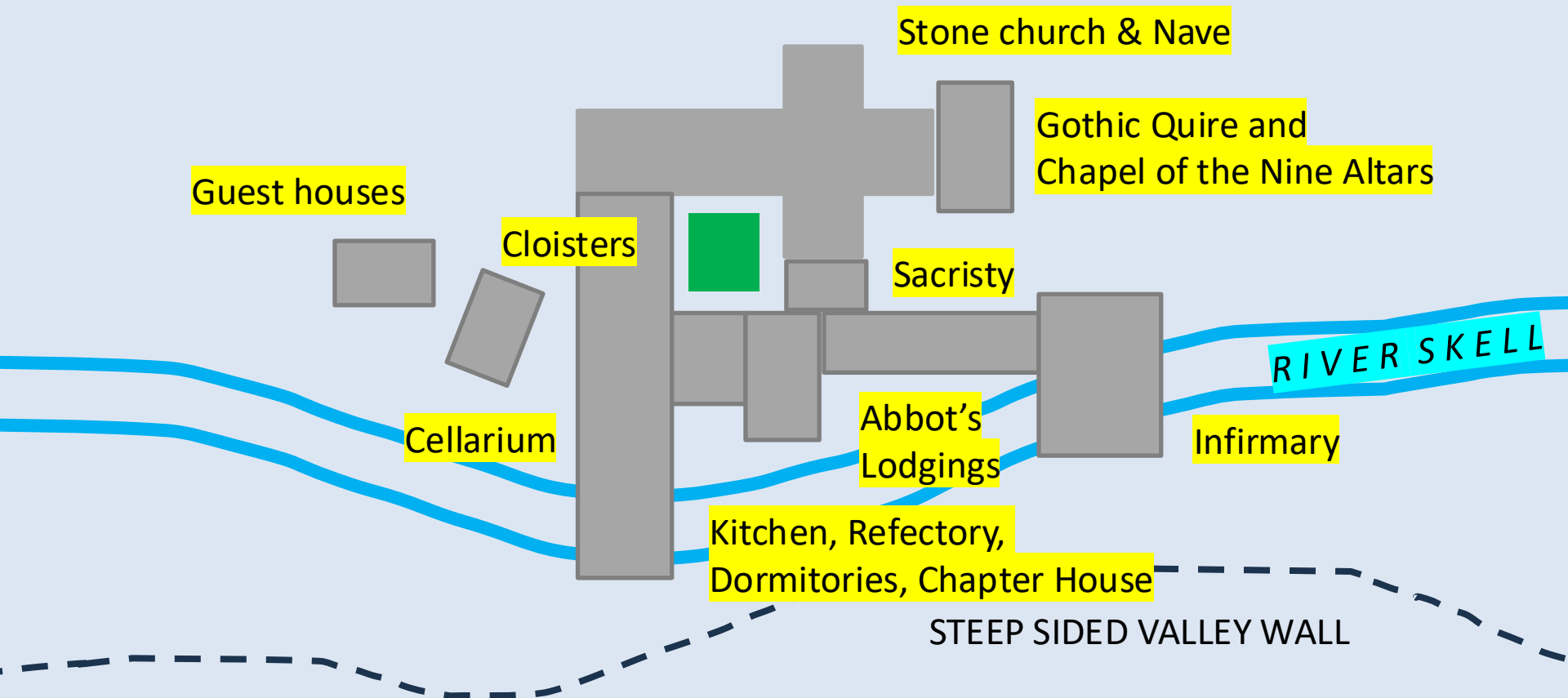
Artist's reconstruction of the
Chapel of the Nine Altars



1300s – no construction

Crises of the C14th: Scottish invasion; Sheep Scab; Black Death

STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL



Early 1400s

Many granges

Many daughter houses

STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL

Guest houses

Cloisters

Cellarium

Stone church & Nave

Gothic Quire and
Chapel of the Nine Altars

Sacristy

Abbot's
Lodgings

Infirmary

Kitchen, Refectory,
Dormitories, Chapter House

RIVER SKELL

STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL

Kirkstall Abbey, Leeds

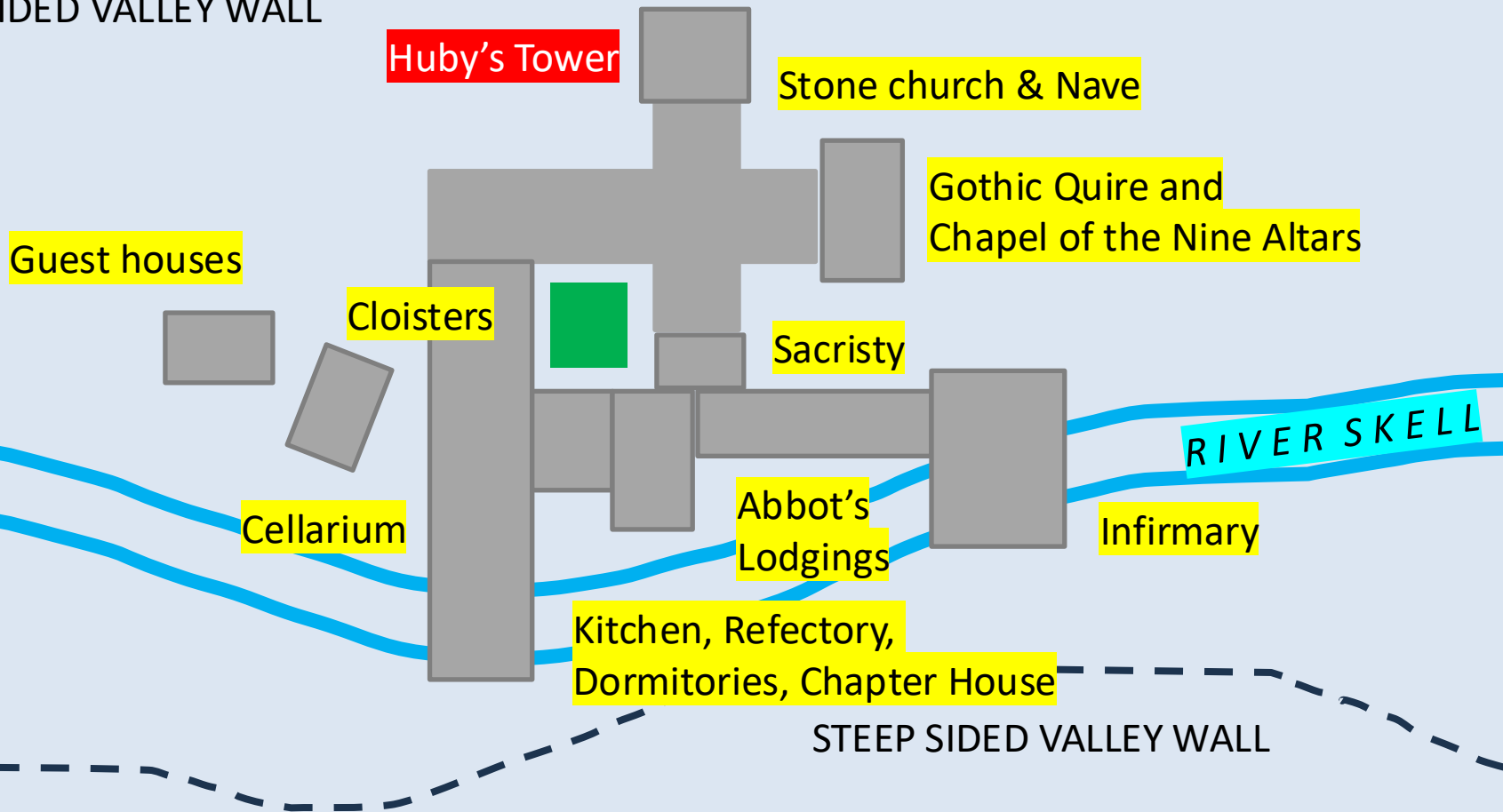


Late 1400s
Early 1500s

Many granges

Many daughter houses

STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL



50 metres tall

*Estimated to be the
10th tallest structure
in medieval England
in 1500*

Perpendicular Gothic style

*Incredibly expensive,
very few examples of
non-Royal
Perpendicular Gothic
architecture from
late 1400s*

Personalised decoration

*Huby's motto Soli
Deo Honor et Gloria
(Honour and Glory to
God alone) carved
into the upper level,
BUT also Huby's coat
of arms and initials*



Huby's Tower

Stone church & Nave

Gothic Quire and
Chapel of the Nine Altars

Sacristy

Infirmary

Cloisters

Cellarium

Abbot's
Lodgings

Guest houses

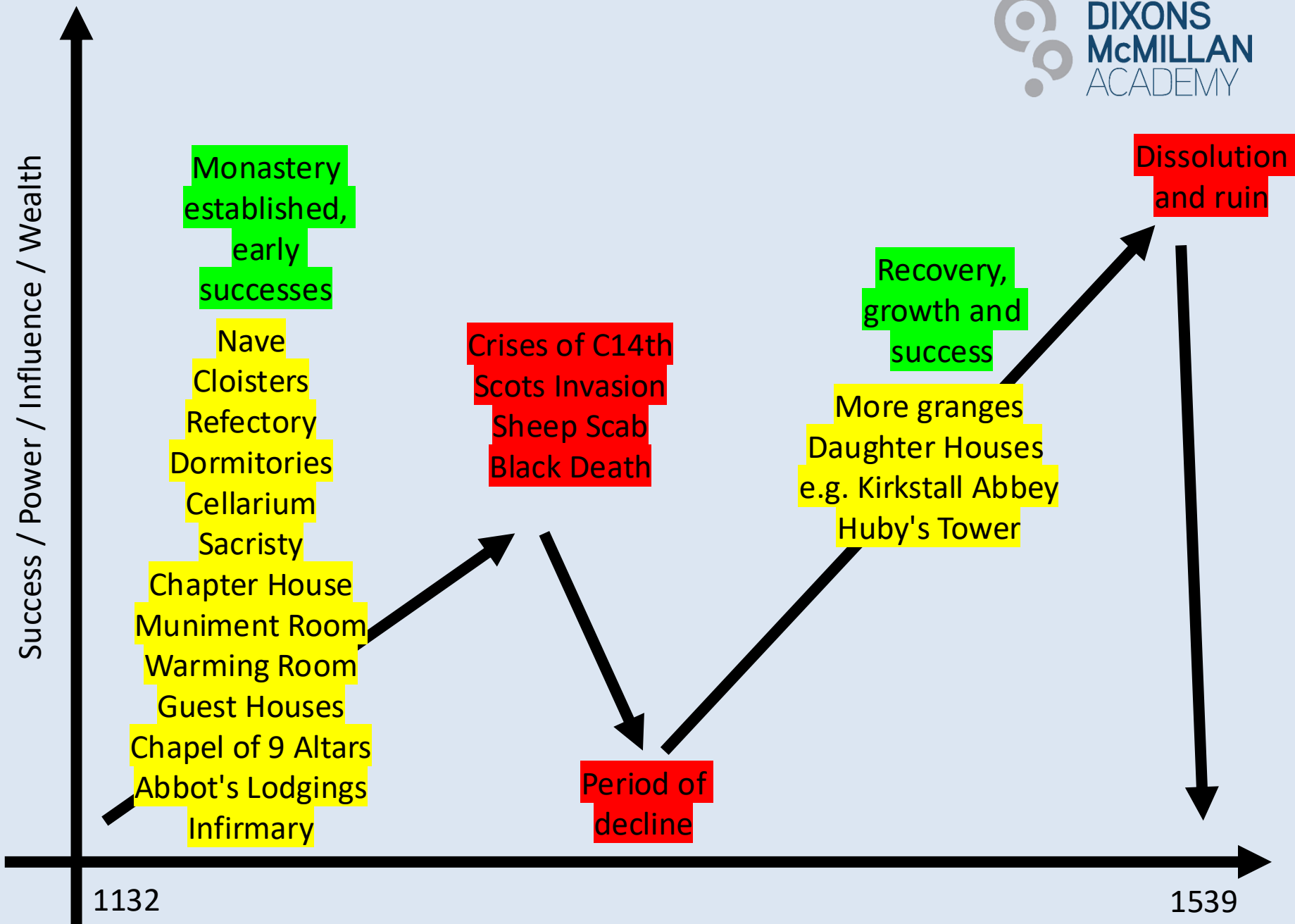
Kitchen, Refectory,
Dormitories, Chapter House

Artist's reconstruction of the
monastery in early 1500s

Other key locations

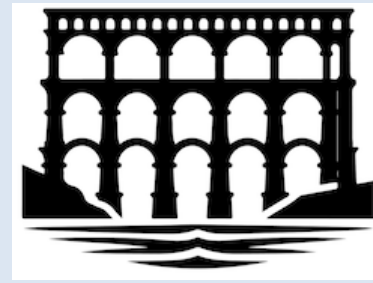
- **Warming Room** – used as a place of recovery for monks who were ill
- **Muniment Room** – vault for storing documents which proved ownership of land and granges
- **Prison** – used for imprisoning monks who had broken their vows of poverty, obedience, silence, chastity
- **Misericord** – from *misericordia* ('mercy' in Latin); a room where the Rule of St Benedict was relaxed – particularly around the eating of meat. Originally as a reward, but used by all frequently by the late 1400s





Classical Architecture

c.500 BC – c.500 AD

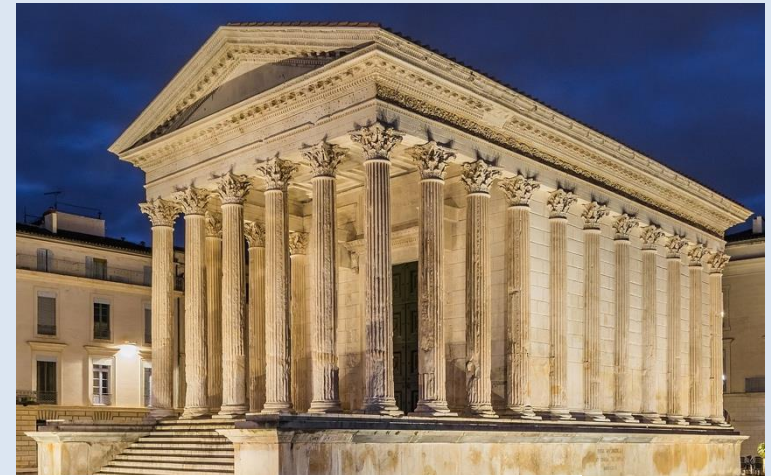


Examples at Fountains:

- None – but the origin point for all architecture styles afterwards

Other examples:

- Segovia Aqueduct, Spain
- Pantheon, Rome, Italy
- Temple of Caesar, France



Temple of Caesar, Nîmes, France

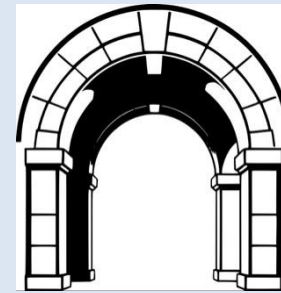


Segovia Aqueduct



Romanesque Architecture

c.500 AD – c.1200 AD

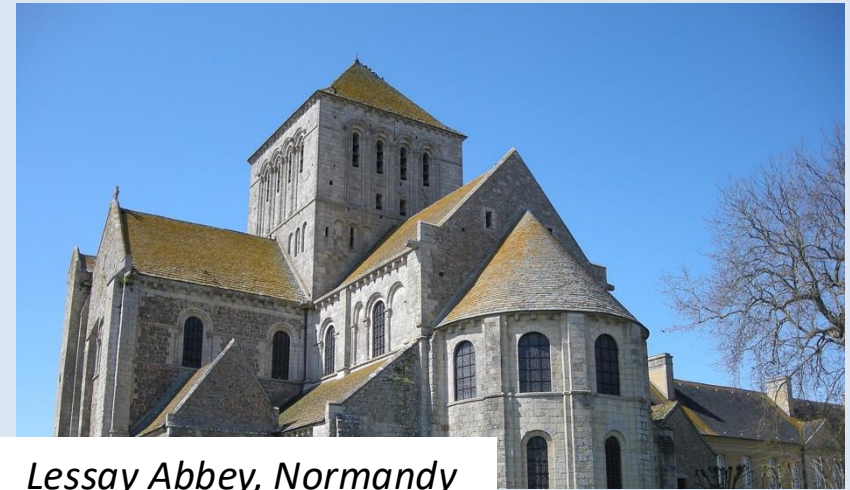


Examples at Fountains:

- Nave
- Cloisters
- Chapter House
- Cellarium exterior

Other examples:

- Lessay Abbey, Normandy
- Tower of London



Lessay Abbey, Normandy



Tower of London



Early English Gothic

c.1200 AD – c.1300 AD



Examples at Fountains:

- Quire
- Chapel of the Nine Altars
- Cellarium interior

Other examples:

- Temple Church, London
- York Minster Transepts
- Whitby Abbey, Yorkshire

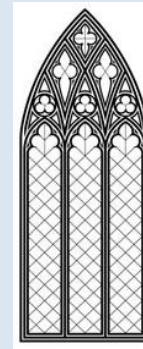


Whitby Abbey (second reconstruction)



Decorated Gothic

c.1300 AD – c.1400 AD

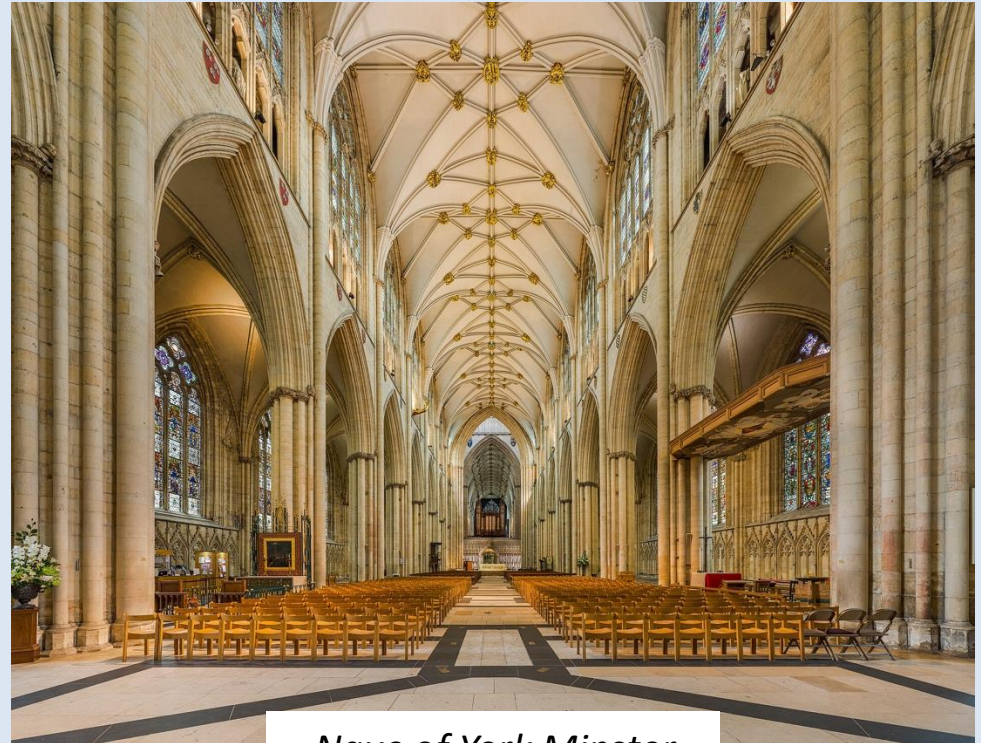


Examples at Fountains:

- Muniment Room
- Abbot's Lodgings
- Refectory

Other examples:

- Ripon Cathedral
- York Minster Nave

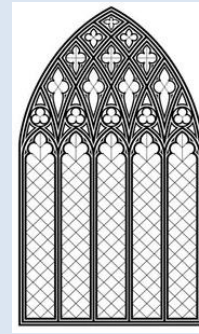


Nave of York Minster



Perpendicular Gothic

c.1400 AD – c.1550 AD



Examples at Fountains:

- Huby's Tower
- Infirmary

Other examples:

- St George's Chapel at Windsor Castle
- Old Palace of Westminster
- Eton College Chapel



St George's Chapel, burial place of English and British monarchs



Neoclassical

c.1550 AD – c.1750 AD



Examples at Fountains:

- Temple of Piety
- Temple of Fame
- Banqueting House

Other examples:

- British Museum, London
- Royal Scottish Academy, Edinburgh
- Leeds Town Hall, Leeds



British Museum, London



Leeds Town Hall



Neo-Gothic

c.1750 AD – c.1900 AD



Examples at Fountains:

- Octagonal Tower
- St Mary's Church

Other examples:

- Palace of Westminster
- Bradford City Hall
- Wool Exchange,
Bradford



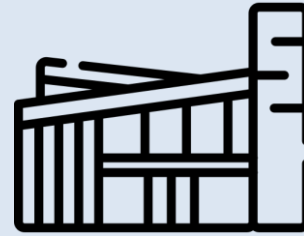
Palace of Westminster



Bradford City Hall



Modern c.1900 AD - Present



Examples at Fountains:

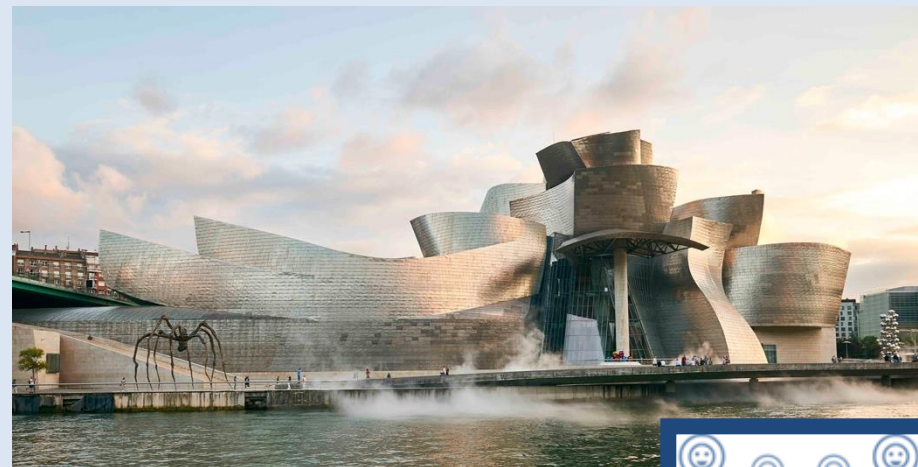
- Visitor's Centre

Other examples:

- National Science and Media Museum, Bradford
- Guggenheim Museum Bilbao, Spain



*Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal
National Trust Visitors Centre*



Guggenheim Museum Bilbao, Spain



History Around Us

Key reminders

- **Only 1 hour** – 30 minutes per essay – move on even if you have not finished essay 1. Leave space, move on, come back to it if you have time at the end
- **10 marks for SPAG** – remember: perfect SPAG only gets you 3/5 per essay, with the other 2 marks for use of key words (e.g. Romanesque, Gothic, Refectory, etc)
- **Four paragraphs per essay**, each paragraph on a key physical feature and link to question
- 3 essays to choose from – **only complete 2!**



Key terms that may be in questions

1. **Beliefs/values** - belief in God, belief in importance of poverty/chastity/obedience, belief in hard work, belief in using buildings to glorify God
2. **Physical features/physical remains/site evidence** – talk about the site at Fountains Abbey – eg. different rooms/parts of Abbey. Describe them and link to qu.
3. **Typical** – how similar/different is Fountains?
4. **Diverse/Diversity** – what different things were going on at the site at that time?




There are three questions – you need to **CHOOSE TWO**




Read all the questions carefully when you begin your exam. **Think briefly about which** question to tackle first. Choose the one you're **most confident** about. Then write it. After 30 minutes, choose your second question

Answer **any two** questions.


- 1 Explain the reasons why people first created your site within its surroundings. Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

() Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

- 2 How diverse have the activities and people associated with your site been throughout its history? Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

() Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

- 3 Choose one period in your site's history. How far do the physical remains at your site reveal the attitudes and values of people at that time? Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

() Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

Answer booklet:

3

Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal

State the site you have studied

.....

Question number **3**

.....

.....

.....

.....



Source Pyramid Paragraphs

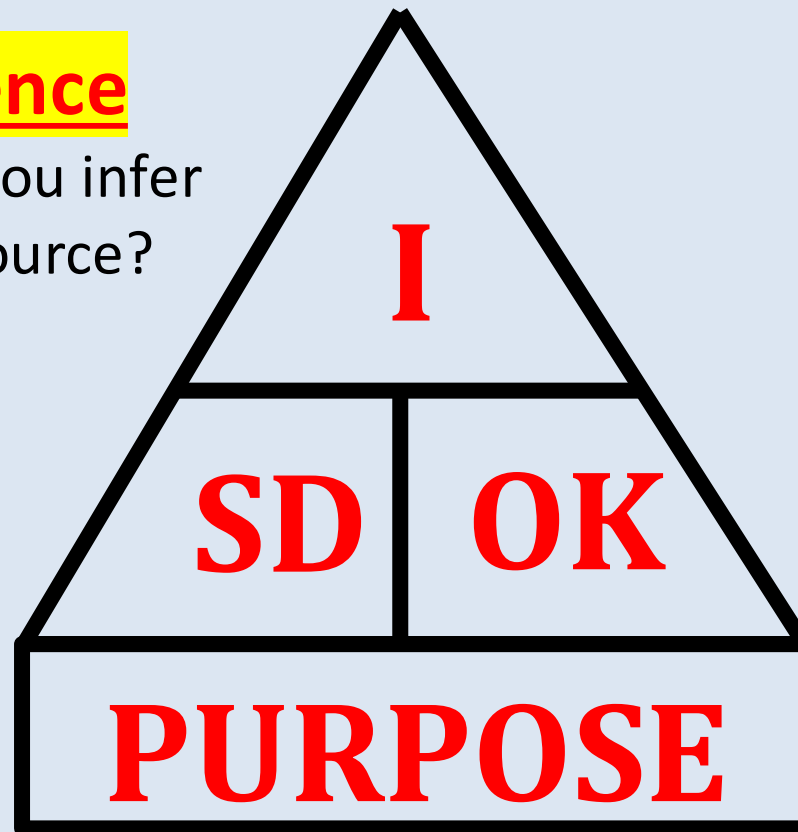
for Living under Nazi Rule questions

1. Inference

What can you infer from the source?

2. Source Detail

How does detail from the source back up your inference?



3. Own Knowledge

What else do you know that backs up your inference?

4. Purpose

What is the purpose of the source?



Physical Evidence Pyramids

for Fountains Abbey questions

1. POINT

What is the point you are making?

POINT

2. PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

How are you backing up your point with

PHYSICAL EVIDENCE?

PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

OWN KNOWLEDGE

LINK

3. OWN KNOWLEDGE

How does your own knowledge back up the physical evidence?

4. LINK

How are you linking back to the **POINT**?



How does your site demonstrate the beliefs and values of the people who lived there? Use physical features as well as your own knowledge to support your answer.

Key terms?



How does your site demonstrate the beliefs and values of the people who lived there? Use physical features as well as your own knowledge to support your answer.

The monks who lived at Fountains Abbey whilst it was a working Cistercian monastery between 1132 and 1539 were strict and adhered to the Rule of St Benedict, following four vows of poverty, chastity, obedience and silence. This can be seen at the site when in the Refectory – the dining room. This vast space was built in the late 12th century in the fashionable Early English Gothic style – but shows us how the monks kept to their vows. Along one side is a large balcony. This is where one monk would sing prayers and hymns from the Bible whilst the other monks ate in silence – thus keeping their vows at a time when typically people socialise, giving thanks to God for the food that they believed He had provided and thus showing how the monks were strict when they kept to their vows.



How does your site demonstrate the beliefs and values of the people who lived there? Use physical features as well as your own knowledge to support your answer.

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WHAT?



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WHAT?

HOW?



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WHAT?

HOW?

WHY?



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WHAT?

HOW?

WHY?

LINK?



Exam Question

Imagine you are a guide at your site. If you want visitors to understand why your site was important in history, either locally or nationally, which features of the site would you show them and why? Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer.



Exam Question

Imagine you are a **guide** at your site.

If you want visitors to understand **why your site was important in history**, either locally or nationally, **which features** of the site would you show them and **why?**

Use **physical features** of the site as well as **your knowledge** to support your answer.



Exam Question

In simple terms:

What parts of the abbey would you show to people if you were giving a tour and what each bit tell them about the importance of the site?

Method:

- Words in the question (If I was a guide at Fountains Abbey I would show a visitor ...)
- Name a physical feature
- Explain what that physical feature tells us about the importance of Fountains Abbey (either locally or nationally)



Key Reminders

- You must:
- Have physical evidence in every paragraph
- The physical evidence should drive every paragraph
- Imagine each essay is more like a report into the site based on the question focus you are given

Planning Example

Physical Feature

The cellarium, first developed in the 12th century

Explanation (What would you talk about in this paragraph)

The cellarium was an important feature for Fountains Abbey for both local and national reasons.

During the 12th and 13th century, the abbey expanded its wool trade and increased its land holdings, meaning that more sheep came under its control.

The sheep were sheared and their wool stored in the cellarium, prior to being sold to cloth merchants.

Therefore as a guide I would show the cellarium to a visitor as it was a sign of the enormous wealth of the abbey.



Paragraph Example



If I was a guide at Fountains Abbey I would like to show visitors the Cellarium. This is because this feature has both local and national significance. **For example, during the 12th and 13th century, the abbey expanded its wool trade and increased its land holdings, meaning that more sheep came under its control.** The sheep were sheared and their wool stored in the Cellarium, prior to being sold to cloth merchants. Therefore as a guide I would show the cellarium to a visitor as it was a sign of the enormous wealth of the abbey.

Question

Evidence

Explanation