

<b>COURSE DESCRIPTION CARD</b>			
The name of the course/module <b>HISTORY OF GENERAL AND POLISH ARCHITECTURE 1</b>			Code <b>A_K_1.2_001</b>
Main field of study <b>ARCHITECTURE</b>		Educational profile (general academic, practical) <b>general academic</b>	Year / term <b>I/2</b>
Specjalization <b>---</b>		Language of course: <b>Polish</b>	Course (core, elective) <b>core</b>
Hours Lectures: <b>30</b> Classes: Laboratory classes: <b>30</b> Projects / seminars:			Number of points <b>5</b>
Level of the studies: <b>I</b>	Form of studies (full-time studies/part-time studies) <b>Full-time studies and part-time studies</b>	Educational area(s) <b>Technical Sciences</b>	ECTS distribution (number and %) <b>5 = 100%</b>
Course status in the studies' program (basic, directional, other) <b>Directional</b>		(general academic, from a different major) <b>general academic</b>	
<b>Lecturer responsible for course:</b>  <b>dr inż. arch. Grażyna Kodym-Kozaczko</b> e-mail: grazyna.kodym-kozaczko@put.poznan.pl Faculty of Architecture ul. Nieszawska 13A, 61-021 Poznań tel. 61 665 33 05		<b>Lecturer:</b>  <b>dr inż. arch. Joanna Kaszuba</b> e-mail: joanna.kaszuba@put.poznan.pl Faculty of Architecture ul. Nieszawska 13A, 61-021 Poznań tel. 61 665 33 05	
<b>Prerequisites defined in terms of knowledge, skills, social competences:</b>			
1	<b>Knowledge:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Student has knowledge of art, history, geography, mathematics, physics, useful to understand the simple relations in structures over the centuries in different climatic and cultural conditions,</li> <li>▪ Student has knowledge of development trends and most important achievements in the scope of architectural designing and urban planning,</li> <li>▪ Student knows the basic methods, tools and work techniques (including architectural drawing), necessary for the preparing notes during the lectures and semester works,</li> </ul>	
2	<b>Skills:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Student can acquire information from publications, data bases and other Polish and English sources, can interpret the said information and draw conclusions as well as voice and justify opinions,</li> <li>▪ Student has self-education skills,</li> <li>▪ Student has language skills in the field of science and scientific disciplines relevant to architecture and urban planning, accordance with the requirements at B2 level for the Common European Framework of Reference for Language,</li> <li>▪ Student use IT techniques, including art means (architectural drawing) respectively to the performance of tasks typical for preparation semester works,</li> </ul>	
3	<b>Social competences:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Student understands the need for lifelong learning; can inspire and organize process of learning other people,</li> <li>▪ Student can work and cooperate in a team, assuming a number of different roles therein,</li> <li>▪ Student can think and act in an entrepreneurial manner.</li> </ul>	
Objective of the course:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Explains the continuity of European architectural tradition in the plane of evolution of the needs, technique and beauty in the period from Gothic to the Renaissance.</li> <li>2. Defines relations between the technical capabilities and the level of satisfaction of material and spiritual needs.</li> <li>3. Subject draws attention to the origin of local characteristics of architecture in the same period in different countries and regions from Gothic to Renaissance</li> <li>4. Introduction to the most important in these periods works of art and creators of European architecture.</li> </ol>			

5. Teaches about unchangeable rules of creative thinking and enquiry to new functional, technical and formal solutions.
6. Allows to learn basic issues related to the urban planning and architectural composition.
7. Realizes the differences in the human and monumental scale.
8. Performs work in a small group, develops interpersonal skills of students and finding themselves in the different roles.
9. It's a platform to practice the skills of building analysis from different periods.
10. Provides a comparative assessment of the methods of graphical presentation self-work and colleagues.

### Learning outcomes

#### Knowledge:

W01	Student has explicit, theoretically based knowledge including the key issues of the history of European and Polish architecture in Gothic and Renaissance	AU1_W01
W02	Student has basic knowledge connected with professional ethics of an architect	AU1_W04

#### Skills:

U01	Student can acquire information from field specific literature, data bases and other properly selected sources, can integrate the acquired information, interpret the said information, as well as draw conclusions and come up with opinions	AU1_U01
U02	Student has self-education skills	AU1_U02

#### Social competences:

K01	Student understands the need of continuous self-education; can inspire and organize education process of other people	AU1_K03
K02	Student is aware of the importance of non-technical aspects and effects of engineering activities, in this impact upon the environment and liability for environment affecting decisions	AU1_K05

### The evaluation methods:

1. Lectures of the subject of History of General and Polish Architecture end with exam. There is proposed zero term and two terms of exam in the session, but the second term is resit examination.
2. Examination of the History of Architecture course is written and drawn.
3. Laboratory classes of History of European and Polish Architecture allow for actual assessment of understanding of the issues by each student. Weekly topics description which analyze buildings structure, discussion and teachers explanations, allow proper assessment of knowledge of each student. Works are evaluated at the end of each classes. Student parallel prepares individual own term paper, which makes it possible to carry out research work. The need for a graphical presentation of the final results, makes synthesizing decisions and improve technical and graphic student workshop. During the semester may be announced test. The final laboratory grade consists of the partial weekly grades, colloquium grade and term work grade.
4. The condition for admission to exam of the History of Architecture are credited laboratory classes of this course.

#### Formative assessment:

- Weekly drawings descriptions, which analyze buildings structure, allow proper assessment of knowledge of each student. Works are evaluated at the end of each classes,
- During the semester may be announced test,
- Student parallel prepares individual own semester work, assessed separately.

#### Summative assessment:

- Semester works are presented and discussed in the forum of the group – it gives two grade for merits quality of work and method of presentation,
- The third component is average of weekly works,
- The fourth component of final grade may be colloquium grade,
- The final grade is average of the above marks. Grades: 2,0; 3,0; 3,5; 4,0; 4,5; 5,0.

**Positive grade for module depends on achieved by student all learning outcomes specified in the syllabus.**

### **Course contents**

1. The Gothic and Romanesque temples – epoch spirituality. Political, economic and social transformations in Europe. Hierarchy of society and church structure. The church - shelter of the early Middle Ages and luminous church in Gothic. Mysticism and scholasticism of the Middle Ages. Concurrence of spiritual element and technical possibilities of the epoch: the pursuit of spiritual perfection realized in spire constructions and symbolic axial layouts.
2. Gothic vault – the role of rib in ribbed construction. The spatial consequences used framework system: flying buttress and buttress – wall strain relief and its decay. Elevated key course – the release of span projection. Shape of pillars. Stone workshop: the technique of work conduct and organization of building workshop and buildings. The importance of local stone deposits. Basilica, hall, pseudo-basilica and pseudo-hall: structural, functional and aesthetic advantages and disadvantages of these solutions. Development of Gothic detail: windows, portals and details of Gothic temple. Regional differences of Gothic: France, Germany, England, Italy – Gothic architecture as a result of their natural conditions. influences, cultural tradition.
3. French Gothic: region of Paris – the region of Ile-de-France. Development phases. Calcite of the freshwater. Gothic French cathedrals: St. Denis, Laon, Notre Dame, Chartres, Reims, Amiens, Beauvais, Saint Chapelle in Paris. Solutions for various reasons, leaving the scheme: Mont San Michele, Rouen, Strasburg, Albi. The importance of French cathedrals for European sacred and secular architecture.
4. Common and eremite monasteries. Secular buildings. Hotel de Cluny, house of Jacques Coeur in Bourges, Palace of Justice in Ruen, cloth hall in Ypres.
5. English Gothic: Cistercian and Benedictine standards. Contacts with France, the specifics of workshop. Projection and solid. Towers, facades and chapter-houses. Lady Chapel. Early English 1170-1270: Canterbury, Wells, Salisbury, Westminster, Decorated Style 1270-1370: Lincoln, York, Ely, Perpendicular Style 1370-1500: Winchester, King's College Chapel in Cambridge, Henry VII's Chapel in Westminster. The Pembeck marble and the first buildings of the French sandstone.
6. The English colleges, organization of teaching and development of assumptions. Municipal poorhouses. The German Gothic: the basilican and hall constructions; material, polychromy, details. Cathedrals in Cologne, Freiburg, Marburg. Austria: Vienna, S. Stephen's Church. Prague: St. Vit's Cathedral, Kutna Hora. Secular building in Europe: town halls in Munich, Munster, Leuven, Brussels and Antwerp, hospitals (Lubeck, Nuremberg), warehouses (Lubeck), cloth halls, court in Rouen, burgher houses: Gorlitz.
7. The Polish Gothic – the specifics of influences of foreign and domestic workshops. The role of climate in designing constructions. Used building materials. The role of monasteries in introducing new solutions: filiations. Cistercians in Małopolska region: Wąchock, Koprzywnica, Jędrzejów, Sulejów, Śląsk region: Trzebnica, Pomorze region: Kołbacz, Oliwa. Dominican friars: St. Jacob Church in Sandomierz, Poznań, Krakow. The eremite monasteries – spatial layout of monastery. *Doctrinal and reductive Gothic.*
8. The cathedrals: Wrocław, Poznań, Krakow, Gniezno. Gothic churches in Krakow's Kazimierz: Corpus Christi Church and St Catherine Church (Augustinians), Church of the Virgin Mary. Churches in Wrocław: Holy Cross/Bartholomew Church, St Elizabeth Church, nine panel ribbed vaults and jumping (crazy) vaults. Collegiate church in Wiślica, Stargard Szczeciński, St Andrew Church in Goslawice. Toruń: St John the Baptist and John the Evangelist Cathedral Basilica, Churches of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St James in Toruń, The Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Summo in Poznań, The Holy Cross Church in Krakow, Collegiate church of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Gdańsk, St Anne Church in Vilnius.
9. Castles: Będzin, Chęciny, Szydłów. Town halls in Toruń, Wrocław, Krakow. The Artus Court in Gdańsk. The beginnings of roofs located in the compact settlement next to market of the Gothic city. The burgher houses in Toruń. The University in Krakow: Collegium Maius. Castles of the Teutonic Knights: Malbork, Kwidzyn, Lidzbark Warmiński. Fortifications: Krakow, Paczków.
10. Renaissance in Italy – political, economic and social situation. Development of science, the role of ancient documents and monuments. Dome of Florence Cathedral. Secular and sacred interiors of Renaissance: the new method of space designing: types of vaults and ceilings. The palaces of early Italian Renaissance: Strozzi, Medici-Ricardi, Gondi. Filippo Brunelleschi: churches: San Lorenzo, San Spirito, Pazzi Chapel, Ospedale degli Innocenti, dome with ribbed hemispherical dome. Searching the mathematical recipe for beauty – proportions. Leone Battista Alberti: Façade of S. Maria Novella in Florence, S. Andrea Church in Mantua, S. Francesco Church in Rimini, Palazzo Rucellai in Florence – antiquity motives.
11. Donato Bramante: Tempietto next to San Pietro in Montorio in Rome – mathematics and beauty. Renaissance palaces and churches in Rome: Farnese Palace and Cancelleria Palace of Michelangelo: competition for the new basilica of St. Peter and reconstruction of the Capitol at Rome. Laurentian library in Florence - mannerism in the Italian architecture. Renaissance in Venice – the specifics of culture, climate and custom: Palazzo Vendramin-Calergi, Santa Maria dei Miracoli. Sansovino: Library of S. Mark's in Venice, Mint and Loggetta in the foothills of the bell tower in Venice. The Renaissance in the north of Italy: Milan: Bramante Santa Maria Delle Grazie and Santa Maria presso San Satiro. Certosa di Pavia. Vignola: Palazzo Farnese in Caprarola, Il Gesu. Creativeness of Andrea Palladia: San Giorgio Maggiore, Il Redentore in Venice and Vicenza: Basilica, Villa Rotonda and type of Palladian suburban palace, Teatro Olimpico.
12. Permeation way of Italian Renaissance standards to France. The medievalistic tendency – the tradition of French stone workshop, available building materials. The Renaissance places in France: Palace of Blois,

Palace of Chambord, The Louvre – wing of Pierre Lescot, Salomon de Brosse: Palace of Luxembourg, Palace of Tuilleries. Type of French suburban residence of Renaissance and urban „hotel”. Churches: St.-Sulpice and St.-Gervais – difficult separation with Gothic church. The Renaissance in Spain, influences of Gothic, Arabic architecture and Italian architecture – The cathedral in Salamanca and Escorial. The Renaissance in England - Inigo Jones: Palace of Whitehall. Renaissance residences. Queen’s House in Greenwich. The Globe Theatre in London. Germany: St Michael church in Munich. The urban tenement-house and castle – Heidelberg. Freudenstadt, The Evangelical Church. German town halls (Gorlitz) and armories. The Netherlands: mannerism – town halls, churches “Gothic Renaissance” – butcher’s stalls in Haarlem, Bruges; the tenement-houses near to market. Dutch fortifications. Chapels and churches.

13. Development phases of the Renaissance architecture and art in Poland. The specifics of Polish Renaissance. Reconstruction of Wawel. Cracow: King Sigismund Chapel, Lviv: Boim Chapel. Development of lordly residence: Szydłów, Pieskowa Skala, Sucha Beskidzka, Żywiec Baranów, Krasiczyn, Podhorce. Residences: The Villa Decius in Wola Justowska, Górków Palace in Poznań. Italian, Dutch and Oriental influences. The burgher tenement-house: Ormian houses in Zamość, tenement-house of Orsetti in Jarosław, tenement-house of Anczakowski (Black) and royal tenement-house in Lviv. Municipal buildings: cloth halls in Cracow, town halls in Poznań, Zamość, Sandomierz and Tarnów. Granaries in Kazimierz Dolny. Collegiate church in Zamość, tenement-houses in the market. Influence of contacts with Netherlands on architecture of Gdańsk (Armory, Gates) and Pomorze region. Kazimierz Dolny – mannerist tenement-houses.

#### Basic bibliography:

1. Benevolo Leonardo; Die Geschichte der Stadt; Campus Verlag; Frankfurt/New York; 2000
2. Broniewski Tadeusz; Historia architektury dla wszystkich; Ossolineum; Wrocław 1990
3. d'Alfonso Ernesto, Samss Danilo; Historia Architektury; Arkady; Warszawa 1997
4. Dzieje architektury w Polsce; red. Marcinek J.; Kluszczyński, Kraków 2008
5. Fletcher Bannister Sir; Key Monuments of Architecture; Phaidon; London 2000
6. Koch Wilfried; Style w architekturze; Geo Center Świat Książki; Warszawa 1996 (rysunki)
7. Krassowski W.; Dzieje budownictwa i architektury na ziemiach polskich, Tom II i III; Arkady 1990
8. Miłobędzki Adam; Zarys dziejów architektury w Polsce; Arkady; Warszawa 1968r
9. Murray Peter; Architektura włoskiego renesansu; Wydawnictwo Via; 1999
10. Norberg-Schultz Christian; Znaczenie w architekturze Zachodu; Wydawnictwo Murator; W-wa 1999
11. Pevsner Nikolaus; Historia architektury europejskiej; Arkady; Warszawa 1980; Tom I i II
12. Salvatori Mario; Dlaczego budynki stoją; Wydawnictwo Murator; Warszawa 2001
13. Watkin David; Historia architektury zachodniej; Arkady; Warszawa 2001

#### Supplementary bibliography:

1. Pevsner, Fleming, Honour; Encyklopedia architektury; Wydawnictwa Artystyczne i Filmowe; Warszawa 1992
2. Praca zbiorowa; Słownik terminologiczny sztuk pięknych; PWN; Warszawa 1996
3. Bogdanowski Janusz; Architektura obronna w krajobrazie Polski; PWN; Warszawa–Kraków 1996
4. Mączyński Zdzisław; Elementy i detale architektoniczne w rozwoju historycznym; Arkady; Warszawa 1997 (reprint wydania z 1956 Wydawnictwa Budownictwa i Architektury)
5. Knothe Jan; Sztuka budowania; Nasza Księgarnia; W-wa 1968
6. Herbert Z.; Barbarzyńca w ogrodzie; wiele wydań
7. Herbert Z.; Krajobraz nad morzem; jw.
8. Herbert Z.; Martwa natura z wędzidłem jw.
9. Basista A.; Opowieści budynków; Arkady; Warszawa

#### The student workload

Form of activity	Hours	ECTS
Overall expenditure	125	5
Classes requiring an individual contact with teacher	66	3
Practical classes	60	2

#### Balance the workload of the average student

Form of activity	Number of hours
participation in lectures	30 h
participation in classes/ laboratory classes (projects)	30 h

preparation for classes/ laboratory classes	26 x 0,5 h = 13 h
preparation to colloquium/final review	10 h
participation in consultation related to realization of learning process	3 x 1 h = 3 h
preparation to the exam	36 h = 36 h
attendance at exam	3 h

**Overall expenditure of student:**

**5 ECTS credits**

**125 h**

As part of this specified student workload:

- activities that require direct participation of teachers:

30 h + 30 h + 3 h + 3 h = **66 h**