



COURSE DESCRIPTION CARD - SYLLABUS

Course name

History of Architecture 3 [S1Arch1>HA3]

Course

Field of study
Architecture

Year/Semester
2/3

Area of study (specialization)
–

Profile of study
general academic

Level of study
first-cycle

Course offered in
polish

Form of study
full-time

Requirements
compulsory

Number of hours

Lecture
30

Laboratory classes
0

Other (e.g. online)
0

Tutorials
15

Projects/seminars
0

Number of credit points

3,00

Coordinators

Lecturers

Prerequisites

Basic knowledge of general history from Antiquity to Renaissance

Course objective

Lectures: 1. Basic terms related to discussed artistic epochs ; political, social and intellectual conditions of epoch. 2. The Roman Baroque: spatial development of Rome in 16th and 17th century: C. Maderno, G. L. Bernini, F. Borromini, P. da Cortona. Palaces of Rome, equipment, connection the external and internal space, contextualism the architecture and urban planning of Rome. 3. The north-Italian baroque: urban planning and architecture the Turin - A. Castellamonte, G. Guarini (structural aspect the baroque architecture), F. Juvarra, the importance in development of central-Europe architecture. The uniqueness of the venetian baroque: Longhena i S. Maria delle Salute. 4. The central-Europe Baroque: Austria, Germany, Czech Republic: J. B. Fischer von Erlach, B. Neuman, D. Zimmermann, J. Prandauer, G. Bahr, Dienzenhofers. Temple and convent and residence (Germany, Spain); the architecture of Lower Silesia. 5. The French Baroque: historical and social background, royal patronage, academism. Paris: royal squares, domed churches, city palace. Bernini defeat (Louvre). Breakthrough in the designing of residences (Le Vau, Le Notre) – large-spatial composition. 6. The rococo: the new conception of residence. City palace – “hotel”. Nancy – public space as a multifunction spatiotemporal draught. Versailles of North”. Architecture and urban planning of Russia. 7. The Baroque in Poland – ideological and political conditions, patrons, the first Polish architectural treatises and patterns. The Jesuits and the Bernardine. The Vasas’ style. The evolution of concept the lordly and noble residences: castle - „palazzo in fortezza” – Serlian model of mansion and palace; the palaces of Warsaw’s Royal Route. Calvaries. Synagogues. Regional workshop. 8. The mature and late Baroque. Tilman from Gameren, August Locci. The residence and mansion in Saxon epoch. The Baroque and Rococo in architecture of Małopolska region and Poland borderlands. Urban planning of private cities. 9. The Baroque in Wielkopolska region and in Poznań: provincialism and innovation. K. Bonadura Older, the family of Catenazzzi, N. Wąsowski, P. Ferrari. Residential cities: Leszno, Rydzyna. 10. Separation of British architecture in 17th century and at the beginnings of 18th century – Palladianism and classicizing Baroque: I. Jones, Ch. Wren, Vanbrugh and Hawksmore. Project of London’s reconstruction by Ch. Wren. Landscaped garden as the experimental ground of architecture multistyle: Palladian style, gothic revival, picturesque, Classicism, sentimentalism, Preromanticism: H. Walpole, Lord Burlington and W. Kent, Chambers, J. Wayatt, the Adams, the Woods, J. Nash. The urban planning of Bath and London, Georgian house. 11. France in the second half of 18th century: social and intellectual background of epoch. Petit Tranon; “gothic” classicism - J. G. Soufflot; Piranesi and revolutionaries – the romantic version of Classicism, Ledoux i Boullée, F. Gilly in Germany. The new patrons – the new architecture topics. Breakthrough in the teaching the architects. 12. The beginnings of engineering architecture. The Classicism in Germany. The United States and activity of T. Jefferson. 13. Poland in the second half of 18th century, royal, burgher and lordly patronage. Royal Łazienki, D. Merlini and K. Ch. Kamsetzer. S.B. Zug and vanguard set, Preromanticism. Types of rural residences the Stanislavian epoch, Palladian style. Landscaped gardens. The late Baroque, Rococo, local workshop and regions. 14. The Classicism and multistyle in Wielkopolska region and in Poznań. Good Order Committees, Guardhouse. Evangelical Church. Types of rural residences in Wielkopolska region. Development of Poznań in period of South Prussia. Laboratory classes: Drawing and descriptive analysis of forms and construction of architectural works discussed epochs during the lectures, relations between architectural facility and urban planning space using drawing exercises of instructive facilities: 1. Church Santa Maria Della Salute in Venice, 2. Church San Carlo Alle Quattro Fontane in Rome, 3. The complex of basilica St. Peter in Rome, Post-Jesuit church in Poznań 4. Dome des Invalides in Paris and Pantheon in Paris, 5. The palace complex in Łazienki in Warsaw. Facilities analysis in situ an example of Poznań architecture, comparative analysis of Baroque churches: 1. Church and Jesuit college, 2. The Franciscan Church/ The Bernardine Church/ The Post-Dominican Church

Course-related learning outcomes

Knowledge:

Student knows and understands:

- B.W1. theory of architecture and urban planning useful for formulating and solving simple tasks in the field of architectural and urban design as well as spatial planning;
- B.W2. the history of architecture and urban planning, contemporary architecture, heritage protection to the extent necessary for architectural, urban and planning creativity;

Skills:

Student can:

- B.U1. integrate knowledge from various areas of science, including history, history of architecture, history of art and protection of cultural goods in solving engineering tasks;
- B.U2. recognize the importance of non-technical aspects and effects of an architect's design activity,

including its impact on the cultural and natural environment;

Social competences:

Student is capable of:

B.S1. formulating opinions on the achievements of architecture and town planning, their determinants and other aspects of the architect's activity, as well as providing information and opinions;

B.S2. reliable self-assessment, formulating constructive criticism regarding architectural and urban planning activities.

Methods for verifying learning outcomes and assessment criteria

Learning outcomes presented above are verified as follows:

On the successful completion of this course, students should be able to:

Demonstrate a basic understanding of the key concepts of architectural history and theory.

Be able to show they can intelligently and critically apply these concepts to new situations arising from contemporary architectural practice.

Written on-line exam, PUT Moodle Platform

An one-choice test. Test will be accessible on eKursy, after logging on into individual account, on the day and at an hour appointed in the system. Test consists of 20 questions. There are 4 possible answers shown by each question. Only one of them is correct. For each correctly answered question there are 5 points to get.

Scoring:

- 0 - 49,99 pkt. = ndst (2,0)
- 50 - 59,99 pkt. = dst (3,0)
- 60 - 69,99 pkt. = dst+ (3,5)
- 70 - 79,99 pkt. = db (4,0)
- 80 - 89,99 pkt. = db+ (4,5)
- 90 - 100 pkt. = bdb (5,0)

Lecture:

Formative assessment:

periodic control of learning progress, active participation in classes

Accepted grading scale: 2,0; 3,0; 3,5; 4,0; 4,5; 5,0.

Percentage of grades: 0–50% - 2.0 (insufficient); 50-60% - 3.0 (sufficient); 60-70% - 3.5 (sufficient plus);

70-80% - 4.0 (good); 80-90% - 4.5 (good plus); 90-100% - 5.0 (very good).

Summative assessment:

a final test or (if an exam is included in the curriculum) a written exam

Accepted grading scale: 2,0; 3,0; 3,5; 4,0; 4,5; 5,0.

Percentage of grades: 0–50% - 2.0 (insufficient); 50-60% - 3.0 (sufficient); 60-70% - 3.5 (sufficient plus);

70-80% - 4.0 (good); 80-90% - 4.5 (good plus); 90-100% - 5.0 (very good).

Programme content

Lectures:

1. Basic terms related to discussed artistic epochs ; political, social and intellectual conditions of epoch.
2. The Roman Baroque: spatial development of Rome in 16th and 17th century: C. Maderno, G. L. Bernini, F. Borromini, P. da Cortona. Palaces of Rome, equipment, connection the external and internal space, contextualism the architecture and urban planning of Rome.
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palaces of Warsaw's Royal Route. Calvaries. Synagogues. Regional workshop.

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Laboratory classes:

Drawing and descriptive analysis of forms and construction of architectural works discussed epochs during the lectures, relations between architectural facility and urban planning space using drawing exercises of instructive facilities:

1. Church Santa Maria Della Salute in Venice,
2. Church San Carlo Alle Quattro Fontane in Rome,
3. The complex of basilica St. Peter in Rome, Post-Jesuit church in Poznań
4. Dome des Invalides in Paris and Pantheon in Paris,
5. The palace complex in Łazienki in Warsaw.

Facilities analysis in situ an example of Poznań architecture, comparative analysis of Baroque churches: 1. Church and Jesuit college,

2. The Franciscan Church/ The Bernardine Church/ The Post-Dominican Church

Teaching methods

Series of lectures and laboratory classes in stationary and on-line form

Bibliography

Basic

Fletcher B.; Key Monuments of Architecture, Bloomsbury Visual Art., 2019

Norberg-Schulz Ch. Baroque Architecture, Rizzoli, 1972

Harbison R., Travels in the History of Architecture, Reaktion Books, 2011.

Addistional

Giedion S., Czas, przestrzeń, architektura: narodziny nowej tradycji, Warszawa 1968.

Koch W.; Style w architekturze; Warszawa 1998.

Miłobędzki A.; Zarys dziejów architektury w Polsce; Warszawa 1968.

Pevsner N.; Historia architektury europejskiej; Arkady; Warszawa 1980.

Pevsner N., Fleming J., Honour H.; Encyklopedia architektury; Wydawnictwa Artystyczne i Filmowe; Warszawa 1992.

Słownik terminologiczny sztuk pięknych; PWN; Warszawa 1996.

Watkin D.; Historia architektury zachodniej; Arkady; Warszawa 20

Breakdown of average student's workload

	Hours	ECTS
Total workload	75	3,00
Classes requiring direct contact with the teacher	45	2,00
Student's own work (literature studies, preparation for laboratory classes/ tutorials, preparation for tests/exam, project preparation)	30	1,00