POZNAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

COURSE DESCRIPTION CARD - SYLLABUS

Course name
History of Architecture 2 [S1Arch1E>HA2]

Course

Field of study
Architecture

Year/Semester
1/2

Area of study (specialization)
–

Profile of study
general academic

Level of study
first-cycle

Course offered in
English

Form of study
full-time

Requirements
compulsory

Number of hours

Lecture
0

Laboratory classes
0

Other (e.g. online)
0

Tutorials
0

Projects/seminars
0

Number of credit points

2,00

Coordinators

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Lecturers

Prerequisites

- 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. - Student has knowledge of development trends and most important achievements in the scope of architectural designing and urban planning. - Student knows the basic methods, tools and work techniques (including architectural drawing), necessary for the preparing notes during the lectures and semester works. - 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. - Student has self-education skills. - 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. - Student use IT techniques, including art means (architectural drawing) respectively to the performance of tasks typical for preparation semester works. - Student understands the need for lifelong learning; can inspire and organize process of learning other people. - Student can work and cooperate in a team, assuming a number of different roles therein. - Student can think and act in an entrepreneurial manner.

Course objective

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. 2. Defines relations between the technical capabilities and the level of satisfaction of material and spiritual needs. 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. 4. Introduction to the most important in these periods works of art and creators of European architecture. 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.

Course-related learning outcomes

Knowledge:
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:
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:
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:

Lectures of the subject of History of Architecture 2 end with exam. There is proposed two terms of exam in the session, but the second term is resit examination.
Examination of the History of Architecture course is written and drawn.
Summative assessment:
During the semester Students are asked to prepare drawings in individual sketchbooks. The list of compulsory drawings are specified after each lecture. Additional drawings are welcomed and should represent notes from lectures. Sketchbook is assessed cumulatively at the end of a semester.
The grade from Sketchbook is the first component of the final grade [40%].
The second component is a result of online tests from Gothic and Renaissance separatively [40%].
The third component is a result of an open test (problems and comparative studies) - conducted in one of the forms: online eKursy open question test/regular written exam/oral exam (online or regular) [20%]
Grading algorithm is based on a cumulative result from all parts of the exam.
Grades: 2,0; 3,0; 3,5; 4,0; 4,5; 5,0

Programme content

1. Introduction to Middle Ages in Europe. Main aspects political situation in Europe; comments on medieval crusades; overview of main trends in philosophical discourse; medieval society (tripartite model); medieval economy;
2. Gothic architecture in comparative studies with Romanesque. Main differences between spatial organization of a church in Romanesue; Structural elements of a French Gothic cathedral; comparison between ad quadratum and bay system; types of pointed arches; evolution of a curvilinear ceilings;
Types of structures and its consequences; tracery types and gothic details; verticalisation: comparison of height and structural system of gothic cathedrals; nave wall articulation comparison; the flying buttress

system, vectorial analysis;

3. The French Gothic Catherdal. Periodisation; the beginnings: Abbey Saint Denis; case studies with development analysis (spatial disposition, system of bays, type of vaults, articulation of nave wall, outer structural system, western facade composition, tracery types, windows and stained glass, details, sculptural program): Notre Dame de Paris, Notre Dame du Chartres, Notre Dame in Reims, cathedral in Amiens, Beauvais cathedral.

4. French Rayonnant and Flamboyant. Context of the shift in building strategies; architectural drawings (Villard de Honnecourt); Saint Denis abbey (refurbishment of the body); developent of a Gothic pier; Palaise de la Cite & Sainte Chapelle; Clermont-Ferrand cathedral; Albi cathedral (south gate); French Gothic cathedrals outside of France: Strasbourg Cathedral; Cologne Cathedral, Prague cathedral.

5. English Gothic. Political context of England at the dawn of Gothic and later conflicts with France; periodisation: Early English, Decorated Style, Perpendicular Style; the beginnings: Canterbury; Comparative studies between French Gothic and Englsh Gothic cathedrals; Early English in three types: Salisbury, Lincoln, Wells; English Decorated: Westminster Abbey in London, York, elements in mentioned earlier cathedrals: Angel"s Choir of Lincoln, parts of Wells cathedral; Perpendicular Style: evolution of English vaults; King"s College Capel in Cambridge; Henry VII Chapel in Westminster Abbey;

6. Gothic in The Holy Roman Empire. East of Ille-de-France - specificity, political context, uniqueness against uniformity principle; Periodisation: Early Gothic, High Gothic, Backsteingotik, Sondergotik; Case studies: Magdeburg, Lausanne, Metz, Marburg; Saint Mary"s church in Lubeck; Magdeburg City Rights, Lubeck City Rights; aisled hall churches: Nuremberg, Toruń, Cracow, Stargard; Reductive Gothic: Munich, Gdańsk; other Late Gothic examples: Cathedral in Verden van der Aller.

7. Gothic in Poland. Polish Gothic political context; Periodisation: Early Gothic, High Gothic, Late Gothic; influences of Cistercan architecture and later - mendicant orders (Franciscans, Dominicans); influences of Reductive Gothic and Hanseatic League; Polish cathedrals (Wrocław, Cracow, Gniezno, Poznan); two systems of structural design in Polish cathedrals; case studies: Gothic in Poznań; international Style in Polish Gothic (Church of the Holy Cross in Cracow, Church of Saint Andrew in Gosławice, Church of Saint Gertrude in Darłowo).

8. Monasticism and Italian Gothic. Introduction to monasticism (traits and significance); figures of European moasticism; Military Orders; case study of castle of Teutonic Order in Marienburg (Malbork); Cistercian architecture: Citeaux and the Ideal Monastery; cistercians in Poland (filiations and divisions); case studies of Polish Cistercians (Sulejów, Wąchock); Mendicant orders (Dominicans, Franciscans): political contexts; Case studies: Jacobin Convent in Toulouse, Polish churches of Dominicans, Dominicans in Italy, Franciscans in Italy: case studies: San Francesco Church in Asissi, San Francesco Church in Bologne, Santa Croce Church in Florence; Gothic cathedrals in Italy: Siena, Florence, Orvieto, Milan;

9. Introduction to Renaissance. Humanitas and humanism; new cognitive attitude in the turn of XV century; context of religious movements (Reformation); timeline and periodisation; specificity of Italian culture; the city of Florence; cultural context of Florentine architecture; Protorenaissance in Florence; Filippo Brunelleschi (Ospedale degli Innocenti, Santa Maria del Fiore - dome, San Lorenzo in Florence with Old Sacristy, Pazzi Chapel at Santa Croce as a chapter house, Santa Maria degli Angeli, Santo Spirito); Palaces of Florence: composition, spatial disposition, case studies: Palazzo Medici, Palazzo Pitti, Palazzo Strozzi, Palazzo Rucellai; Leon B. Alberti (Facade of Santa Maria Novella in Florence, Tempio Malatestino in Rimini, San Sebastiano, San Andrea in Mantova);

10. Renaissance in Italy: Milan and Rome. City of Milan under the authority of the Sforza family, Filarete: Sforzinda, Castello Sforzesco, Ospedale Maggiore; Leonardo da Vinci as a polymath; Donato Bramante: Santa Maria Presso San Satiro in MIlan, Rome: Santa Maria della Pace, Tempietto San Pietro in Montorio, Cortile di Belvedere and spiral staircase; Saint Peter"s Basilica: Bramante, Raphael, Giuliano da Sangalo the Younger, Antonio da Sangallo, the Younger, Baldassare Peruzzi, Michelangelo; Raphael Santi: Palazzo Branconio dell'Aquilla, Villa Madama; Giulio Romano: Palazzo del Te in Mantova, Palazzo Ducale, Michelangelo: Palazzo Farnese (with Antonio da Sangallo the Younger), San Lorenzo facade in Florence, New Sacristy in San Lorenzo in Florence, Biblioteca Laurenziana, Piazza del Campidoglio (Rome),

11. Mannerism and uniqueness of Venice. Sanmicheli"s fortifications in Verona (The Porta Nuova); City of Venice: specificity and context; Piazza di San Marco; Jacopo Sansovino: Zecca, Logetta, Old Library; Andrea Palladio: Four Books on Architecture, Vicenza: Basilica Vicenza, Palazzo Chiericatio, Palazzo Thiene, Teatro Olimpico in Vicenza with Scamozzi, Venice: Il Redentore, San Giorgio Maggiore, Villa Rotonda (Capra); Giacomo da Vignola: Il Gesu church in Rome.

13. Polish Renaissance. Stages of Polish Renaissance: I stage - Italianism, II stage - dissemination, III stage
- Mannerism; political and social context; The Royal Residence on Wawel (Cracow); Sigismund"s Chapel; Influences of Wawel Castle; II stage: case study of Castle in Baranów; Renaissance city halls (Poznań,

Sandomierz, Chełmno, Cracow); other ublic function buildings: case study of Cloth Hall (Sukiennice) in Cracow; III stage: Mannerism: tenement houses in Kazimierz Dolny, castles (Krasiczyn, Podhorce), The Green Gate and the Grand Armony in Gdańsk.

Course topics

Teaching methods

1. Problem-based presentation of the material.
2. Sketchbook assignments for individual work.
3. Virtual classroom and additional assignments (e.g. Smart History within Khan Academy Platform)
4. Discorsive revisions.

Bibliography

Basic
1. Nikolaus Pevsner An Outline of European Architecture, Penguin Books Ltd, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, 1943.
2. David Watkin, A History o Western Architecture, Laurence King Publishing, 1986.
3. Banister Fletcher, The History of Architecture on comparative method, London, 1905.
4. [Ed.] T.C.W. Blanning The Short Oxford History of Europe, The Central Middle Ages Oxford University Press, 2006.
5. [Ed.] Rolf Toman, The Art of Gothic: Architecture | Sculpture | Painting, Könemann Verlagssellschaft mbH, Köln, 2004.
6. Wilfierd Koch, Baustilkunde (Style w architekturze), Mosaik Verlag, Munich, 1996.
Additional
1. Ernest D"Alfonso, Denilo Samss, Historia architektury. Formy i style od starożytności do współczesności, Warszawa, 1997.
3. Praca zbiorowa; Słownik terminologiczny sztuk pięknych; PWN; Warszawa 1996.
4. Mączeński 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. Miłobędzki Adam; Zarys dziejów architektury w Polsce; Arkady; Warszawa 1968.
7. Dzieje architektury w Polsce; red. Marcinek J.; Kluszczyński, Kraków 2008.

Breakdown of average student's workload

	Hours	ECTS
Total workload	60	2,00
Classes requiring direct contact with the teacher	33	1,00
Student's own work (literature studies, preparation for laboratory classes/ tutorials, preparation for tests/exam, project preparation)	27	1,00