



COURSE DESCRIPTION CARD - SYLLABUS

Course name

History of Architecture 3 [S1Arch1E>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

English

Form of study

full-time

Requirements

compulsory

Number of hours

Lecture

30

Laboratory classes

0

Other

0

Tutorials

15

Projects/seminars

0

Number of credit points

3,00

Coordinators

Lecturers

Prerequisites

Knowledge: - basic knowledge of general history - basic knowledge necessary to understand the social, economic, legal, and non-technical conditions of historical processes - the student has knowledge in the fields of art, history, geography, mathematics, and physics useful for understanding simple dependencies occurring in buildings over the centuries in various climatic conditions - the student knows basic methods and techniques (including architectural drawing) necessary for conducting lectures and preparing semester papers Skills: - utilizing available sources of information, including electronic sources - the student demonstrates the ability to draw correct conclusions based on data from various sources Social competencies: - understanding the necessity of expanding one's competencies, readiness to cooperate within a team

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 Boullee, 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

1. Introduction to the lectures: discussion and justification of the substantive content of the lectures, subject literature, and grading criteria. Basic concepts: baroque, mannerism, baroque classicism – classicizing baroque, classicism – neoclassicism. Baroque. Introduction: ideological and political conditions. Baroque space versus Renaissance space. Baroque as the apotheosis of divine and human power. The rhetoric of the theatricalization of space and forms. The interaction of visual arts with architecture – the total character of Baroque art. Reminder of sources. Baroque of Catholic countries and classicizing Protestant Baroque. Characteristic compositional techniques. Indication of the innovative features of the Baroque period against the backdrop of the development of architecture and urban planning.

2. Roman Baroque. The spatial development of Rome in the 16th and 17th centuries (the great compositional axis, perception of space in motion). The ensemble of St. Peter's Basilica by C. Maderna and G. L. Bernini: the expansion of the church, the squares in front of the basilica, the Scala Regia, the arrangement and decoration of the interior (the confession, the ideological program of the interior under the dome, the altar, the tombs of the popes), the Bridge of St. Angel. Rome: Model Spatial and Architectural Solutions: Bernini, P. da Cortona, and F. Borromini (S. Andrea al Quirinale, Santa Maria delle Pace, S. Carlo alle Quattro Fontane, kongregacja s. Filippo Neri, S. Ivo, S. Agnese). Place of Rome, their equipment, the connection between external and internal spaces (del Popolo, Navona, Spagna). The significance of architecture and urban planning in Rome in the 17th century, and the outstanding creative individuals for the emergence of the rules and compositional means of European Baroque. Understanding the

significance of Rome in shaping the Baroque in Catholic countries, the role of outstanding individuals in creating the style, and the explanation of typical compositional techniques through specific examples.

3. Northern Italian and Central European Baroque. The architecture and urban planning of Baroque Turin: G. Guarini and F. Juvarra (Chapel of the Holy Shroud, Church of S. Lorenzo, Basilica of Superga, Palaces: Carignano, Madama, Royal Palace, and Stupinigi Palace - hunting lodge and its features). The uniqueness of Venetian Baroque - Palladianism: Longhena and S. Maria delle Salute. The significance of Italian Baroque for Catholic Europe and the New World. Central European Baroque - political and religious conditions: Austria (imperial architecture), Germany, Czech Republic - architects: J. B. Fischer von Erlach (beginnings of eclecticism), B. Neuman, D. Zimmermann, J. Prandauer, G. Baehr, the Dienzenhofers and their works. The church and monastery versus the residence, the problem of "baroque-ization" of architecture, architecture as a weapon in religious conflict, the search for the form of a Protestant baroque church. Lower Silesia: monasteries in Lubiąż, Krzeszów, Legnickie Pole, Jesuit college in Wrocław.

4. The Baroque in France (klasycystyczny barok – barokowy klasycyzm). Historical, economic, and cultural background, the significance of royal patronage - academicism. The significance of French architecture and art in the second half of the 17th century and the institutional solutions related to royal and state patronage for shaping artistic life in Europe, a new center of European culture. Architects, gardeners, and interior decorators: J. Lemercier, F. Mansart, L. Le Vau, C. Perrault, A. Le Nôtre, Ch. Le Brun, J. Hardouin-Mansart. Paris – the specifics of the city's urban planning: royal squares, dome churches. Bernini's failure (wschodnia fasada Luwru). A breakthrough in the shaping of the residence (Le Vau, Le Notre) and its surroundings: Vaux le Vicomte, Versailles – the palace between the courtyard and the garden, ideological program, French garden, residential city, decoration and interior furnishing. Highlighting the connections between architecture and greenery

5. Rococo in France: a new concept of residence and dwelling. City Palace - "hotel". Development of public spaces – related squares (Nancy). "Versailles of the North" – Vienna, Würzburg, Munich, Zwinger in Dresden, Sanssouci, Baroque architecture in Spain and the New World: between Churrigueresque and Classicizing Baroque. Basics of news about the architecture of Portugal and Brazil. Russia: Saint Petersburg and Tsarskoye Selo. The significance of the new concept of residence during the Rococo period for the formation of new housing concepts.

6. Architecture in Poland in the first half of the 17th century. Political, social, and economic situation; periodization of Polish Baroque, stylistic multifacetedness, and polycentricity of Polish architecture in the first half of the 17th century, relationships between "imported" patterns and local traditions, patrons, the first Polish architectural treatises and pattern books. Early Baroque, Mannerism, native styles: Kalisz-Lublin, "rebirth" of Gothic. Jesuits and their churches, Bernardines. Waza Style (reconstruction of Wawel Castle, Royal Castle in Warsaw, Ujazdów Castle). The evolution of the concept of magnate and noble residences (from forms with defensive features to open ones): castle - "palazzo in fortezza" - Serlian model of the manor and palace; palaces of the Warsaw Royal Route. Calvaries. Brick and wooden synagogues.

7. The Mature Baroque in Poland. The dominance of the artistic environment of the capital and the patronage associated with the royal court. Tylman van Gameren, the classicizing concept of Baroque - the connections between Polish architecture and European architecture, the shaping of a modern creative attitude and design workshop, the formation of the model of a modern Polish residence (residences in Puławy, Ujazdów, Czerniaków, the Krasiński Palace in Warsaw, Marywil); churches: the Collegiate Church of St. Anne in Kraków, the Bernardines in Czerniaków, the Sacramentki. Augustyn Locci and the palace-mansion in Wilanów. (program ideowy, a forma rezydencji). Residence and court, urban planning in the Saxon era.

8. Late Baroque and Rococo in Polish Architecture. the borderlands of the Republic of Poland, the Vilnius school (Vilnius, Lviv, Buczacz, Berezwech) and other regions of Poland. Urban planning of private cities.

722/5000 Characters

Translate

9. Architecture in Poznań and Greater Poland from the early 17th century to the 3rd quarter of the 18th century. The political, social, and economic situation of the region, the effects of historical cataclysms on architecture. Architecture from Mannerism to Rococo: connections between the region's architecture and Polish and European architecture, the significance of monastic construction, provincialism, and innovation. Architects: K. Bonadura the Elder, N. Wąsowski, the Catenazzi family, P. Ferrari. Churches in Sieraków

and Grodzisk Wielkopolski. Poznań: the monastic churches of the Bernardines, Jesuits, and Franciscans - the significance of the model il Gesu. Residential cities: Leszno, Rydzyna. Churches on St. Mountain in Gostyń and Łąd.

10. The Architecture of Great Britain in the 18th Century – Stylistic Pluralism. The significance of scientific and archaeological discoveries in architectural theory. Landscape garden - a new relationship between architecture and nature, a space for architectural multi-stylism, Breakthrough in aesthetics (subjective ideas of beauty). Great Britain - the new center of Western culture: the industrial and agricultural revolutions, the colonial empire. Continuation of Palladianism, Greek and Roman Revival, Gothic Revival, picturesque - picturesque, sentimentalism, preromanticism. Architects and dilettantes, J. Vanbrough, Sir Horace Walpole, Lord Burlington and W. Kent, L. Brown, W. Chambers, J. Wyatt, the Adam brothers, the Wood family, J. Nash. English square and Georgian house, the role of greenery in residential complexes. Architecture and urban planning of Bath. Architecture and the development of technology.

11. Architecture of France in the second half of the 18th century. Neoclassicism, sentimentalism, romanticism. The Great Encyclopedia and its intellectual climate. Petit Trianon – a private royal residence. "Gothicizing" Classicism – J. G. Soufflot (Panteon). Piranesi and the revolutionaries – the romantic version of classicism; P. Contant d'Ivry, J. Gondoin, V. Louis; revolutionaries C. - N. Ledoux and E. - L. Boullée ("architecture parlante," utopian architecture, influences in Europe: D. Gilly, J. Soane), J. - N. Durand. New patrons - new architectural themes. A breakthrough in teaching architects, modern architectural theory and its impact on the development of Western architecture

12. The beginnings of engineering architecture: the genesis of "technological" aesthetics - the relationship between engineering construction and form (cast iron and iron bridges, industrial architecture). Classicism in Germany, royal patronage, the influence of J. W. Goethe. Architects: C. G. Langhans, D. Gilly, F. Gilly: Brandenburg Gate - Mint, Berlin, center of German culture, Weimar. United States: in search of a "national" style; the model of the colonial church, the Capitol in Richmond, Palladianism from the architecture of Williamsburg to the work of T. Jefferson, the architecture and urban planning of Washington.

13. Polish architecture in the second half of the 18th century. Royal patronage (S. A. Poniatowski), magnate, noble, bourgeois. The influence of France and the United Kingdom. Projects and implementations of the reconstruction of the Royal Castle in Warsaw. The significance of the Royal Baths architectural complex - a new concept of residence. Architects and aristocratic dilettantes: D. Merlini and K. Ch. Kamsetzer. S. B. Zug and the avant-garde movement, pre-Romanticism (W. Gucwicz). Types of rural residences from the Stanisławian era - Palladianism. Landscape gardens. Late Baroque, Rococo, local workshops and regions.

14. Classicism and Multistylistics in Greater Poland and Poznań. Commission of Good Order, reconstruction of the cathedral, Evangelical church on Grobla, guardhouse, Działyński Palace. Types of rural residences in Greater Poland: Sierniki, Śmiełów, Rogalin, Pawłowice, Dobrzyca (the significance of Palladian residences in the history of Polish architecture). The expansion of Poznań during the period of South Prussia – Berlin as a new source of inspiration for the architecture and urban planning of Greater Poland.

Course topics

. Introduction to the lectures: discussion and justification of the substantive content of the lectures, subject literature, rules for crediting. Basic concepts: Baroque, Mannerism, Baroque classicism - classicizing Baroque, classicism - neoclassicism. Baroque. Introduction: ideological and political conditions. Baroque space and Renaissance space. Baroque as an apotheosis of divine and human power. Rhetoric of theatricalization of space and forms. Cooperation of the visual arts with architecture - the total nature of Baroque art. Reminder of sources. Baroque of Catholic countries and classicizing Protestant Baroque. Characteristic compositional means. Innovative features of Baroque in the context of the development of architecture and urban planning.

2. Roman Baroque. Spatial development of Rome in the 16th and 17th centuries (large compositional axis, perception of space in movement). The complex of St. Peter's Basilica. Peter C. Maderno and G. L. Bernini: expansion of the church, squares in front of the basilica, Scala Regia, arrangement and decoration of the interior (confession, ideological program of the interior under the dome, altar, tombstones of the popes), St. Angelo Bridge. Rome: model spatial and architectural solutions: Bernini, P. da Cortona and F. Borromini (S. Andrea al Quirinale, Santa Maria delle Pace, S. Carlo alle Quattro Fontane, congregation of S. Filippo Neri, S. Ivo, S. Agnese). Squares of Rome, their arrangement, connection of external and internal space (del Popolo, Navona, Spagna). The significance of architecture and urban planning of Rome in the 17th century, outstanding creative individuals for the emergence of rules and compositional means of the European Baroque.

3. Northern Italian and Central European Baroque. Architecture and urban planning of the Baroque Turin: G. Guarini and F. Juvarra (Chapel of the Holy Shroud, Church of S. Lorenzo, Basilica of Superga, palaces: Carignano, Madama, Royal Palace and Stupingi Palace - hunting residence and its features). Uniqueness of the Venetian Baroque - Palladianism: Longhena and S. Maria delle Salute. Significance of the Italian Baroque for Catholic Europe and the New World. Central European Baroque - political and religious conditions: Austria (imperial architecture), Germany, Czech Republic - architects: J. B. Fischer von Erlach (beginnings of eclectic attitude), B. Neuman, D. Zimmermann, J. Prandauer, G. Baehr, Dienzenhofers and their works. Church and monastery and residence, the problem of "baroqueization" of architecture, architecture as a weapon in religious struggle, searching for the form of the baroque Protestant church. Lower Silesia: monasteries in Lubiąż, Krzeszów, Legnickie Pole, the Jesuit college in Wrocław.

4. Baroque in France (classicist baroque - baroque classicism). Historical, economic and cultural background, the importance of royal patronage - academism. The role of French architecture and art in the 2nd half of the 17th century and institutional solutions related to royal and state patronage in shaping artistic life in Europe, a new centre of European culture. Architects, gardeners and interior decorators: J. Lemercier, F. Mansart, L. Le Vau, C. Perrault, A. Le Nôtre, Ch. Le Brun, J. Hardouin-Mansart. Paris - the specificity of the city's urban planning: royal squares, domed churches. Bernini's failure (eastern facade of the Louvre). A breakthrough in the development of the residence (Le Vau, Le Notre) and its surroundings: Vaux-le-Vicomte, Versailles - a palace between a courtyard and a garden, an ideological programme, a French garden, a residential city, interior decoration and furnishings. Highlighting the connections between architecture and greenery (city and residence)

5. Rococo in France: a new concept of residence and living. The city palace - "hotel". The development of public space - related squares (Nancy). "Versailles of the North" - Vienna, Wuerzburg, Munich, Zwinger in Dresden, Sanssouci, Baroque architecture in Spain and the New World: between Churrigueresque and classicizing Baroque. Basic knowledge of Portuguese and Brazilian architecture. Russia: Saint Petersburg and Tsarskoye Selo. The significance of the concept of residence in the Rococo period for the development of new concepts of housing.

6. Architecture in Poland in the 1st half of the 17th century. Political, social and economic situation; periodization of Polish Baroque, stylistic multithreading and multicentrism of Polish architecture in the 1st half of the 17th century, relations between "imported" patterns and local traditions, patrons, first Polish treaties and architectural patterns. Early Baroque, Mannerism, native styles: Kalisz-Lublin, "rebirth" of Gothic. Jesuits and their churches, Bernardines. Vasa style (reconstruction of Wawel Castle, Royal Castle in Warsaw, Ujazdów Castle). Evolution of the concept of magnate and noble residence (from defensive to open forms): castle - "palazzo in fortezza" - Serlian model of court and palace; palaces of the Warsaw royal route. Calvaries. Brick and wooden synagogues.

7. Mature Baroque in Poland. Dominance of the artistic environment of the capital and patronage associated with the royal court. Tylman van Gameren, classicizing concept of Baroque - connections between Polish and European architecture, shaping of modern creative attitude and design workshop, formation of the model of modern Polish residence (residences in Puławy, Ujazdów, Czerniaków, Krasiński Palace in Warsaw, Marywil); churches: St. Anne's Collegiate Church in Kraków, Bernardines in Czerniaków, Sacramentine Church. Augustine Locci and the palace-manoir house in Wilanów (ideological program and form of residence). Residence and manor house, urban planning in the Saxon era.

8. Late Baroque and Rococo in Polish architecture - multi-centeredness: Borderlands of the Republic, Vilnius School < Lesser Poland. Urban planning of private towns. Architecture in Poznań and Greater Poland from the beginning of the 17th century to the third quarter of the 18th century. The political, social and economic situation of the region, the effects of historical cataclysms in architecture. Architecture from Mannerism to Rococo: the connections between the architecture of the region and Poland and Europe, the importance of monastic architecture, provincialism and innovation. Architects: K. Bonadura the Elder, N. Wąsowski, the Catenazzi family, P. Ferrari. Churches in Sieraków and Grodzisk Wielkopolski. Poznań: monastic churches of the Bernardines, Jesuits and Franciscans - the importance of the Gesu model. Residential cities: Leszno, Rydzyna. Churches on Św. Góra in Gostyń and Łąd.

9.

Architecture of Great Britain in the 18th century - stylistic multidirectionality. The importance of scientific and archaeological discoveries in the theory of architecture. Landscape garden - a new relationship between architecture and nature, space for multi-style architecture, A breakthrough in aesthetics (subjective ideas of beauty). Great Britain - a new centre of Western culture: industrial and agrarian revolution, colonial empire. Continuation of Palladianism, Greek and Roman Revival, Gothic Revival, picturesque - picturesqueness, sentimentalism, pre-romanticism. Architects and dilettantes, J. Vanbrough, Sir Horace Walpole, Lord Burlington and W. Kent, L. Brown, W. Chambers, J. Wyatt, the Adam brothers, the Wood family, J. Nash. English square and Georgian house, the role of greenery in housing estates. Architecture and urban planning of Bath. Architecture and the development of technology.

10. Architecture of France in the 2nd half of the 18th century. Neoclassicism, sentimentalism, romanticism. The Great Encyclopedia and its intellectual climate. Petit Trianon - a private royal residence. "Gothicizing" classicism - J. G. Soufflot (Pantheon). Piranesi and revolutionaries - romantic version of classicism; P. Contant d'Ivry, J. Gondoin, V. Louis; revolutionaries C. - N. Ledoux and E. - L. Boullée ("architecture parlante", utopian architecture, influences in Europe: D. Gilly, J. Soane), J. - N. Durand. New patrons - new topics of architecture. Breakthrough in teaching architects, modern architectural theory and its influence on the development of Western architecture. Beginnings of engineering architecture: genesis of "technological" aesthetics - relations between engineering structure and form (cast iron and iron bridges, industrial construction). Classicism in Germany, royal patronage, influence of J. W. Goethe. Architects: C. G. Langhans, D. Gilly, F. Gilly: Brandenburg Gate - Mint, Berlin German Cultural Center, Weimar. United States: in search of a "national" style; model of the colonial church, the capitol in Richmond, Palladianism from the architecture of Williamsburg to the work of T. Jefferson, architecture and urban planning in Washington.

11. Polish architecture in the 2nd half of the 18th century. Royal patronage (S. A. Poniatowski), magnate, noble, bourgeois. Influence of France and Great Britain. Designs and implementations of the reconstruction of the Royal Castle in Warsaw. The significance of the architectural complex of the Royal Łazienki - a new concept of residences. Architects and aristocratic amateurs: D. Merlini and K. Ch. Kamsetzer. S. B. Zug and the avant-garde trend, pre-romanticism (W. Gucwicz). Types of rural residences in the Stanisław August Poniatowski era - Palladianism. Landscape gardens. Late Baroque, Rococo, local workshops and regions.

12. Classicism and multi-stylism in Greater Poland and Poznań. The Good Order Commission, reconstruction of the cathedral, the Evangelical Church on Grobla, guardhouses, Działyński Palace. Types of rural residences in Greater Poland: Sierniki, Śmiełów, Rogalin, Pawłowice, Dobrzyca (the significance of Palladian residences in the history of Polish architecture). The expansion of Poznań in the period of South Prussia - Berlin as a new source of inspiration for Greater Poland's architecture and urban planning.

13. Architecture and urban planning in the 17th and 18th centuries. Repertory.

Teaching methods

1. Course lecture with a multimedia presentation.
2. The exercise method based on the use of various sources of knowledge and a seminar; graphic interpretation of the discussed issues (sketchbook), analysis, and description of objects in situ.
3. eLearning Moodle (a system supporting the educational process and distance learning).

Bibliography

Basic

1. Fletcher B.; Key Monuments of Architecture, Bloomsbury Visual Art., 2019
2. Norberg-Schulz Ch. Baroque Architecture, Rizzoli, 1972
3. Harbison R., Travels in the History of Architecture, Reaktion Books, 2011.

Addistional

1. Giedion S., Czas, przestrzeń, architektura: narodziny nowej tradycji, Warszawa 1968.
2. Koch W.; Style w architekturze; Warszawa 1998.
3. Miłobędzki A.; Zarys dziejów architektury w Polsce; Warszawa 1968.
4. Pevsner N.; Historia architektury europejskiej; Arkady; Warszawa 1980.
5. Pevsner N., Fleming J., Honour H.; Encyklopedia architektury; Wydawnictwa Artystyczne i Filmowe; Warszawa 1992.
6. 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