



COURSE DESCRIPTION CARD - SYLLABUS

Course name

History of Architecture [S1Eltech1>POH2-HA]

Course

Field of study

Electrical Engineering

Year/Semester

1/1

Area of study (specialization)

–

Profile of study

general academic

Level of study

first-cycle

Course offered in

Polish

Form of study

full-time

Requirements

elective

Number of hours

Lecture

30

Laboratory classes

0

Other

0

Tutorials

0

Projects/seminars

0

Number of credit points

2,00

Coordinators

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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 basic knowledge of art, history, geography, mathematics and physics useful for understanding simple relationships occurring in buildings over the centuries in various climatic conditions. Skills: - using available resources information sources, including electronic sources - the student demonstrates the ability to draw correct conclusions based on data from various sources Social competences: - understanding of necessity expanding their competences, readiness to cooperate within a team

Course objective

1. Making students aware of the continuity of the European architectural tradition in terms of the evolution of needs, techniques and artistic concepts from prehistoric times to the 18th century. 2. Acquaintance with the most important works, creators and theories of European architecture of the discussed periods 3. Determining the relationship between technical possibilities and the level of satisfaction of material and spiritual needs 4. Making students aware of the connections between trends in modern architecture from its beginnings to the present day 5. Becoming aware of the rules of creative thinking and finding new formal, functional and technical solutions 6. Making students aware of the connections between urban and architectural composition 7. Teaching students about the unchanging rules of creative thinking and reaching new functional, technical and formal solutions 8. Enabling learning about basic related issues urban and architectural composition 9. Becoming aware of differences on a human and monumental scale 10. expanding professional vocabulary, developing the ability to formulate and confront individual views in a group forum

Course-related learning outcomes

Knowledge:

Student knows:

- theory of architecture and urban planning useful for formulating simple conclusions in the field of architectural and urban design and spatial planning;
- history of architecture and urban planning, contemporary architecture, basic knowledge

Skills:

Student is able to:

- integrate knowledge from various areas of science, including: history, history of architecture, protection of cultural property;
- recognize the importance of non-technical aspects and effects of an architect's design activity, including its impact on the cultural and natural environment;
- indicate general factors influencing the attractiveness and perception of the city by people;

Social competences:

The student is ready to:

- formulating opinions regarding the achievements of architecture and urban planning, their conditions and other aspects of the architect's activity, as well as providing information and opinions;
- formulating constructive criticism regarding architectural and urban activities.

Methods for verifying learning outcomes and assessment criteria

Learning outcomes presented above are verified as follows:

Student's own work on the assessment of what influences the attractiveness of the city (task I), providing characteristic elements and features of architecture in the selected city that made it attractive and easy to remember (task II), Assessment of selected green areas in the city (task III).

Work progress consultation required within the time period set by the instructor (during one of the lectures).

The e-courses include an example of the task (.pdf file) and a file to be completed by the student. Completing the task is a test of the ability to observe architectural and urban space and use the knowledge, terminology and characteristics acquired during lectures to describe the features of architecture, urban composition and greenery in the city.

Adopted grading scale: 2.0; 3.0; 3.5; 4.0; 4.5; 5.0

Programme content

History of architecture and urban planning from prehistoric civilizations and antiquity to the 19th century. European architecture and urban planning with elements of construction from the Far East, Africa and South America discussed in the political, social, economic and religious context. ;

- relationships between culture, customs, religion, science, technology and art, architecture and urban planning,
- relations and differences of architecture and urban planning in individual European countries
- relationships between the ideological concepts of the era and the form, function and structure of an architectural work;
- the role of outstanding artists in shaping the style of the era and its evolution

Course topics

1. LECTURE 1. INTRODUCTION. PREHISTORIC CIVILIZATIONS.

Introduction to lectures: discussion and justification of the substantive content of lectures, subject literature, and assessment rules.

Discussion of concepts related to architecture, urban planning and art. Nomenclature and terminology: - building elements, structural elements of the building, elements of the roof, facade, interior, detail.

Prehistoric civilizations. Barrows, dolmens, menhirs. - Mayan, Inca and Aztec civilizations.

2. LECTURE 2. ANTIQUITY. EGYPT

- Ancient Egyptian buildings, - material, form, structure. - detail, motifs. - houses of the dead, tombs. Pyramids. - Egyptian temples. - temple complexes.

3. LECTURE 3. ANTIQUITY. MESOPOTAMIA. GREECE

Mesopotamian art: - motifs in ornament. -residential construction, material, form, structure. -temple, ziggurat. New Babylonian period.

Architecture and art of ancient Greece: - Aegean culture, -Crete: house, palace, architectural detail. – Troy, - Hellas, houses, fortresses, graves. - architectural arrangements. --plans and types of temples. - Acropolis, discussion of temples. -Agora. - Greek public buildings. – urban planning in Greece, - city plans, - Greek house.

4. LECTURE 4. ANTIQUITY - ROME

Roman Empire, Etruscans: - Roman buildings, material, structure, form. - Roman roads, aqueducts. – urban planning in Rome, - temples, - public buildings, theaters, circuses, thermal baths, etc., - classical orders and Roman orders. - Roman house

5. LECTURE 5. EARLY CHRISTIAN ARCHITECTURE

Early Christian architecture: form, function, structure, - examples of buildings, - division of the empire. - central forms, form, function, structure. - Hagia Sophia, discussion of the structure.

6. LECTURE 6. ROMANESE ARCHITECTURE

Political situation: - the emergence of Germany and France, differences in political systems, ways of exercising power, the development of separate styles. Carolingian and Ottonian architecture: - Romanesque churches, form, function, structure, - ways of illuminating interiors, - functional types of churches.

Romanesque architecture – Germany, France. Romanesque architecture in Poland: - the beginnings of settlement on Polish lands, - the Vistula state and the Polan state, - fortified towns. Christianity in Polish lands: - new forms of construction, - Romanesque churches and cathedrals in Poland.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE

From Romanism to Gothic: - construction systems, - types of forces, - types of vaults and their development. - ideological changes. Gothic cathedral: - construction problems, - abbeys and cathedrals, - the role of the architect, - discussion of French cathedrals. Variability of shapes: - Gothic architecture: England, Germany, Italy.

7. Consultation of semester papers for credit

LECTURE 7. GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE OF ORDERS. GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE IN POLAND

Monastic communities in the Middle Ages: - art as a sacrifice to Almighty God, - the fear of the end of the millennium, - the role of monasteries. Architecture of the Benedictine, Cistercian, Franciscan and

Dominican monks.

Gothic architecture in Poland: - Gothic churches, cathedrals and collegiate churches, - Gothic secular buildings in Poland, medieval castle, town hall, residential house, tenement house. - urban planning, location and founding of cities.

Gothic secular buildings in Europe.

8. LECTURE 8. RENAISSANCE ARCHITECTURE, MANNERISM

The beginnings of the Renaissance, ideology. Early Renaissance in Italy, - the first Renaissance objects, form, structure and function, - Renaissance Italian palace... - ceilings, vaults, detail, wall faces, - architects and objects.

Mature Italian Renaissance: - architects and objects, - St. Peter's Basilica, - beginnings of Mannerism. - late Italian Renaissance. Architects and objects. - Renaissance: France, the Netherlands, Germany, England, Spain.

9. Submission and discussion of semester papers regarding individual experiences of architecture and urban planning

10. LECTURE 10. RENAISSANCE IN POLAND

The beginnings of the Renaissance in Poland: - Renaissance buildings in Poland, castles, palaces, villas, tenement houses, - urban planning, - architectural detail.

11. LECTURE 11. BAROQUE AND ROCOCO

The rhetoric of theatricalization of space and forms. Cooperation of visual arts and architecture

Baroque: - background of the era, - nomenclature, - baroque form and detail, - vaults, domes, - method of shaping baroque buildings. The role of stairs in the Baroque period. Urban planning. Baroque objects – overview. Baroque – Germany, France, Poland, England. Rococo.

12. LECTURE 12. CLASSICISM

Classicism: - ideological background, trends. Heterogeneity of style. Classicism: examples of architecture - France, England, Germany, Poland.

13. LECTURE 13. TIMELESS ARCHITECTURE. FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT – CREATIVITY

14. SUBMISSION AND DISCUSSION OF WORK FOR THE COURSE

Teaching methods

Teaching methods

1. Course lecture with multimedia presentation.
2. Method of completing the work for credit: photographic interpretation of the discussed issues, analysis and description of architectural objects and urban spaces of selected cities - in consultation with the instructor

Bibliography

Basic literature:

1. David Watkin, History of Western Architecture, Warsaw 2001
2. Nikolaus Pevsner, History of European Architecture, Warsaw 2013
3. Wilfried Koch, Styles in architecture, Świat Książki, Warsaw 1996
4. Miłobędzki A., Outline of the history of architecture in Poland; Wiedza Powszechna, Warszawa 1968.
5. Banister Fletcher, Sir Banister Fletcher's A History of Architecture, New York 2002
6. Giedion S., Time, space, architecture: the birth of a new tradition, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, Warsaw 1968.
7. Hugh Honor & John Fleming, A world history of art
8. Art of the world, vol. 1-13, Warsaw 1998-2010

Additional literature:

1. Krystyna Kubalska-Sulkiewicz, Terminological dictionary of fine arts, Warsaw 2007
2. Nikolaus Pevsner, John Fleming, Hugh Honor, Encyclopedia of Architecture, Warsaw 1997

3. Zygmunt Świechowski, Romanesque architecture in Poland, Warsaw 2000
4. Ch. Jencks, Postmodern Architecture, Warsaw 1984
5. Czartoryska U., From pop art to conceptual art, Warsaw 1973
6. Poprzęcka M., Akademizm, Warsaw 1977
7. Willet J., Ekspresjonizm, Warszawa 1976

Breakdown of average student's workload

	Hours	ECTS
Total workload	53	2,00
Classes requiring direct contact with the teacher	38	1,50
Student's own work (literature studies, preparation for laboratory classes/ tutorials, preparation for tests/exam, project preparation)	15	0,50