

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE I

AAR 1103

Examination Paper

December 2015

This examination paper consists of 5 pages

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Total Marks: 100

Special Requirements: N/A

Examiner's Name: Professor John Knight

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Answer any four (4) questions
- 2. Each question carries 25 marks
- 3. Use of calculators is permissible

MARK ALLOCATION

QUESTION	MARKS
1.	25
2.	25
3.	25
4.	25
5.	25
TOTAL	100

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QUESTION 1

describe the following wall styles i) P Style ii) Q Style iii) R Style (6) b. It was during the Neolithic Period that man started making durable structures the remains of which are still present to this day. i) What is the other term given for the Neolithic Period? (1) ii) Name one Neolithic settlement found in Anatolia and one found in the Levant (2) c. The names of these ages are defined by the tools being used. i) Name the two ages that came after the Neolithic period. (2) ii) Which of these ages relates to the dry stone settlements of Great Zimbabwe? (2) d. Explain the following terms used by the Ancient Egyptians i. Clerestory ii. Trabeated Structure iii. Mastabas iv. Stepped Pyramid v. Great Pyramid v. Great Pyramid e. Explain why the preservation of the body was so important to the Ancient Egyptians. (2) QUESTION 2 a. Compare the Social and Religious differences between Egyptian and Greek Civilizations. (4) b. Comment on how the above affected the Architecture of each civilization.	a.	In the dry stone walls of Great Zimbabwe and other similar settlements,		
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c.	Draw a section of an Ionic Column and Entablature, illustrating and annotating			
	the following;			
	i. Capital			
	ii. Fluting			
	iii. Volute			
	iv. Dentils			
	v. Architrave	(10)		
d.	Draw the plan form of a Classical Greek Peripteral Temple that is			
	Hepterstyle/six columns in width. Indicate the principal spaces within the			
	temple.	(5)		
QUEST	TION 3			
a.	Explain the following fundamental differences between Greek and Roman			
	architecture.			
	i. Art for its own sake vs Art for Propaganda			
	ii. Architectural Form with Intrinsic Quality vs Architectural Form as			
	Decoration			
	iii. Architectural Form vs Architectural Space			
	iv. Temples of Faith vs Monuments of Conquest			
	v. Simple Form vs Complex Form	(10)		
b.	Name and draw three architectural forms used by the Romans derived from the			
	arch.	(6)		
c.	Discuss the structural advantages of the Coffer Slab as developed by the			
	Romans versus the Flat Slab.	(4)		
d.	Describe with diagrams one of following building types.			
	i. Forum of Trajan			
	ii. Coliseum			
	iii. Basilica of Constantine			
	iv. Pantheon	(5)		
	Dage 2 of F			

QUESTION 4

a.	Two distinct forms rose from the Early Christian churches. Name these and			
	describe with diagrams how each of these forms suited different concepts of			
	church design.		(6)	
b.	Name the origins of each of these forms (2)			
c.	Draw a plan of an Early Christian Church that illustrates			
	i.	the nave		
	ii.	the aisle		
	iii.	the transept		
	iv.	the choir		
	v.	the cloisters	(10)	
d.	Describe what	the WestWerk of the pre-Romanesque period represented		
	relative to the	church and God.	(4)	
e.	Name and des square plan.	cribe the architectural element used to support a dome on a	(3)	
QUEST	TION 5			
QUEST		following ways in which Romanesque architecture distinguished		
	Describe the f	following ways in which Romanesque architecture distinguished rly Christian architecture		
	Describe the f			
	Describe the fitself from Ea	rly Christian architecture		
	Describe the fitself from Ea	rly Christian architecture Plan – the Crossing	(9)	
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c.	Describe the one of the following terms that are particular to Gothic		
	architecture		
	i	Pointed Arch	

Pointed Arch

ii. Ribbed Vault

iii. Flying Buttress (4)