

**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
FACULTY OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

**DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
BACHELOR OF ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES (HONOURS) DEGREE
2012-2013 ACADEMIC YEAR**

PART I – SECOND SEMESTER SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION — AUGUST

2013

AAR 1203 HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE II

Instructions

Time : 3 Hours

Answer any 4 Questions (use SKETCHES wherever possible)

QUESTION 1

The Edict of Milan paved the way for Christianity to become the official state religion of the Roman Empire which led to a boom in church building. Two distinct forms arose for these Early Christian Churches.

- a. Name these two forms and describe with diagrams, how each of these forms suited different concepts of church design. (8)
- 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 (5)

While the two church forms remained in conflict throughout the history of church design, in 532 the Emperor Justinian commissioned the services of two architects to design a church that combined these two forms and the ideas that lay behind them.

- d. Name this building and with diagrams describe how this building resolved this conflict (5)
- e. Describe with diagrams how pendentives resolved the problem of placing the dome on a square plan. (5)

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QUESTION 2

- a. Describe two features that characterize Saracenic architecture (4)
- b. Name three features of Byzantine architecture that distinguished it from the church architecture of the Western Roman Empire (6)
- c. Describe what the *Westwerk* of the pre-Romanesque period represented relative to the church and God. (4)
- d. Describe two other features that emerged in pre-Romanesque architecture but disappeared in the Romanesque period. (2)
- e. Describe how use in plan of the Basic Unit System distinguished Romanesque architecture from the Early Christian church. (9)

[25]

QUESTION 3

- a. Describe the differences between Romanesque and Gothic architecture with regard to the following;
 - i. Directional emphasis of the Nave
 - ii. Quiet Harmony vs Dynamic Energy
 - iii. Proportion of the Nave width to height
 - iv. Plan Form (15)
- b. Describe the following terms that are particular to Gothic architecture
 - i. Pointed Arch
 - ii. Ribbed Vault
 - iii. Flying Buttress
 - iv. Ogee Arch
 - v. Fan Vault (10)

[25]

QUESTION 4

- a. The Late Renaissance period is also known as the Mannerist period. Using an example of a Mannerist building, describe what mannerism means and how it is different from the High Renaissance. (7)
- b. Who is considered the Renaissance's most influential architect and name the book he wrote that followed the writings of the Ancient Roman architect Vitruvius. (4)
- c. Name the architectural movement in Western Architecture that came after the Renaissance. (2)
- d. Name and describe three features that typify this movement (6)
- e. Name two architects from this movement and describe one of each of their buildings. (6)

[25]

QUESTION 5

- a. Describe the effect the use of the three new building materials, steel, reinforced concrete and plate glass had on the new architectural movements of the 20th Century. (9)
- b. Name an architect associated as a leader in each of the following contemporary movements
- i. Post Modernism
 - ii. Hi-Tech
 - iii. Deconstructivism (3)
- c. Select an architect in part b above and briefly describe their approach to architecture through the illustration of one of their buildings. (6)
- d. In the book Complexity and Contradiction in Architecture Robert Venturi makes the Statement "Less is Bore". Describe what he means by this in relation to Modernist and Post Modernist architecture. (6)

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