



NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE II

AAR 1203

Examination Paper

May 2016

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. Sketches to be used to illustrate answers wherever possible

MARK ALLOCATION

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

QUESTION 1

- a. Renaissance, meaning rebirth, saw a change in man`s perception of his world.
- i. How does Renaissance Man differ from Medieval Man? (3)
 - ii. Name one true Renaissance man and describe his skills that contribute to this title. (2)
- b. A small religious building is described as the masterpiece of the High Renaissance Period *`completely in the spirit and style of Antiquity`*.
- i. Name and describe with diagrams this building. (7)
 - ii. Who was its architect? (1)
 - iii. On what sacred site in Rome was this erected? (2)
- c. The centre of the Roman Catholic Church is St Peter`s in Rome.
- i. Who did the initial design for the New St Peters in 1506. (1)
 - ii. Which two architects completed the design from the foundations left by the first architects? (2)
 - iii. Describe the differences in the dome design from the initial design to what was actually built. (3)
 - iv. Describe the *`Colossal Order`* used here and how it differs from previous classical orders (3)
 - v. This building is described as Late Renaissance Architecture. What is the other name given to this period? (1)

QUESTION 2

- a. The Counter Reformation reinforced the established Roman Catholic church and saw the rise of a new architectural style that celebrated this.
- i. Name this architectural movement that came after the Renaissance and Late Renaissance periods (1)
 - ii. Name and describe with sketches three characteristics that typify this movement and how these differ from the Renaissance. (6)
 - iii. Name and describe two particular forms commonly found in the architecture of this movement. (2)
 - iv. Name one architect from this movement and describe one of his buildings. (5)

QUESTION 2 (cont.)

- b. This movement coincided with almost unprecedented monarchical power that was reflected in the architecture.
 - i. Who was the Sun King? (1)
 - ii. Name the palace he commissioned near Paris and the two architects that worked on its design. (4)
- c. The movement next spread to England.
 - i. Name the Architect who designed St Paul's Cathedral in London (1)
 - ii. Describe the dome design naming the building that influenced its form most. (5)

QUESTION 3

- a. Define the terms
 - i. Historicism (2)
 - ii. Eclecticism (2)
- b. i. Neoclassicism arose partially from the rediscovery of ruins in which countries? (2)
 - ii. Its adoption led to the strict application of classicism to buildings that were often at odds with their function. Use examples to explain this statement. (5)
- b. Other architectural styles were also revived challenging Neoclassicism as the valid architectural style of the age.
 - i. Pugin was an outspoken supporter of which of these revivalist styles
 - ii. Which building did he co-design?
 - iii. Name the Architect whom he worked with. (3)

- c. French and Industrial Revolutions paved the way for the social changes that dominated the 19th Century.
 - i. Describe the different design approach at this time between structures designed by architects and those designed by engineers. (3)
 - ii. Demonstrate how this difference is well illustrated at St Pancras Railway Station in London. (4)
 - iii. Name the Architect and Engineer (2)
- d. Name two new materials developed in the 19th Century. (2)

QUESTION 4

- a. The works of Horta, Mackintosh and Gaudi are all considered to belong to a single style of architecture although it was given different names in different countries
 - i. What name do we commonly give this style? (1)
 - ii. Name in which three different countries they practiced this style. (3)
 - iii. Describe one building designed by one of these architects (4)
- b. Name the architects from the 19th and 20th Centuries who made these statements
 - i. "We should learn from the snail. It has devised a home that is exquisite and functional"
 - ii. "Form follows function"
 - iii. "Less is More"
 - iv. "A house is a machine for living in" (4)
- c. Discuss one of the above statements with reference to the revivalist or decorative architecture it rejected and to the Modern Style it supported. (7)
- d. Name the architects who designed the following buildings and name the particular movement to which they belonged
 - i. Villa Savoye
 - ii. Farnsworth House
 - iii. Casa del Fascio (6)

QUESTION 5

- a. Toward the latter half of the Twentieth Century the principles and aesthetics of Modernism came into question. One of the boldest attacks came in the form of the book “Complexity and Contradiction in Architecture”?
- i. Who wrote this book (1)
 - ii. Using the house the author designed for his mother explain one way in which this illustrates the contradictions the author is referring to. (4)
- b. Name two architects associated as leaders with each of the following contemporary movements
- i. Post Modernism
 - ii. High Tech
 - iii. Deconstructivism
 - iv. Critical Regionalism (8)
- c. Choosing an architect from one of the above movements, describe their different approach to architecture through the illustration of their buildings. (6)
- d. Blobitecture is a term that has been given to some of the most recent structures built in the last 10 years.
- i. Using a built example describe the characteristics that typify this movement. (5)
 - ii. What recent phenomenon has made the design of such architecture possible? (1)