



NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE II

AAR 1203

Examination Paper

May 2017

This examination paper consists of 4 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. 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. Name one Early and one High Renaissance architect. (2)
- b. Name an example of a building designed by each of these architects. (2)
- c. Describe both of these examples with the aid of sketches. (8)
In Classical Greece we see the *Zeitgeist* (Spirit of the Age) of democracy and *Arete* (Balanced Excellence) expressed in the Classical Greek Temple. In Romanesque architecture we see the *Castellum Dei* and other aspects of the church reflecting how people viewed their relationship with God.
- d. Discuss which aspects of the Renaissance Age are expressed in the examples you have chosen in (b). (5)
- e. Name a building of the Late Renaissance or Mannerist period and its architect. (2)
- f. Using this example analyse with sketches, how this period of architecture differs from Early and High Renaissance in terms of architectural expression? (6)

QUESTION 2

- a. Name one Baroque architect from each of the following countries (3)
 - i. Italy
 - ii. England
 - iii. France
- b. Name and describe with sketches one work designed by one of these architects (4)
- c. Describe with the aid of sketches three of the forms that are found in Baroque architecture. (6)
- d. Only fairly recently was Baroque identified as its own style. Using four distinguishing characteristics of Baroque architecture differentiate between the Baroque and Renaissance style. Illustrate your response with examples and sketches. (12)

QUESTION 3

- a. Name one French Architect associated with the Enlightenment that preceded the French Revolution and name one of his works. (2)
- b. Using sketches, built examples and trends, evaluate the significance the Industrial Revolution had on Architecture in the 19th Century under the following headings:-
 - i. Revivalism and Historicism (5)
 - ii. New Materials, Technology and Engineering Advancements (5)
 - iii. New Building Types and Requirements (5)
- c. To which architect is the quote `Form follows function` attributed? (1)
- d. The creation of which modern building form is he said to be responsible. (1)
- e. Explain the above statement in (c) in your own words. (6)

QUESTION 4

The Revivalist styles began to be rejected by architects of the 19th Century. New architectural design philosophies and forms that emerged opposed Revivalism in different ways.

Using examples of architects and their beliefs summarise the ways in which the following styles sought to change architecture in the late 19th and early 20th Century:-

- a. Art and Crafts Movement (3)
- b. Art Nouveau (4)
- c. Modernism (6)
- d. Name the architects that designed the following buildings (5)
 - i. The Robie House
 - ii. Fagus Shoe Factory
 - iii. Villa Savoye

- iv. Seagrams Building
 - v. Schroeder House
- e. Describe one of these buildings with the aid of sketches and analyse the design to illustrate why this building is classified as modern, distinguishing it from 19th Century revivalist architecture. (7)

QUESTION 5

- a. Name one architect associated as leaders of each of the following architectural movements of the latter half of the 20th Century. (5)
- i. Late Modernism
 - ii. Post-modernism
 - iii. High Tech
 - iv. Deconstructivism
 - v. Critical Regionalism
- b. Name a building completed by each architect. (5)
- c. Choose one of these buildings and with the aid of sketches assess how it best illustrates the spirit of the movement it belongs to. (7)
- d. Critically evaluate which of the above 20th Century Movements of Architecture you consider the most relevant to current day Zimbabwe. (8)

