

ARC 250 – Survey of Architecture

COURSE DESCRIPTION:

Prerequisites: None

Corequisites: None

This course introduces the historical trends in architectural form. Topics include historical and current trends in architecture. Upon completion, students should be able to demonstrate an understanding of significant historical and current architectural styles. Course Hours per Week: Class, 3. Lab, 0. Semester Hours Credit, 3.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

Upon completing requirements for this course, the student will be able to:

1. Account for significant buildings and urban environments from a historical perspective.
2. Describe and reflect on the relationship between architecture and history.
3. Critically analyze a historical building or urban environment from the period covered.
4. Be able to conduct and present graphic architectural concept in an oral, written and graphic presentation.

OUTLINE OF INSTRUCTION:

- I. Introduction
 - A. What is architecture?
 - B. Societal effects.
 - C. Rules and Principles.
 - D. Advancement in human condition and inventions.
- II. Pre-History and Ancient Cities
 - A. Anatolia, Turkey
- III. Mesopotamia and Ancient Egypt
 - A. Mesopotamia.
 - B. Ziggurats – Kashan, Iran
 - C. Step Pyramid – Saqqara, Egypt.
 - D. Great Pyramid of Giza – Cairo, Egypt.
- IV. Greek
 - A. Doric column.
 - B. Ionic column.
 - C. Corinthian column.
 - D. Parthenon – Athens, Greece
 - E. Public buildings – marketplaces, stadiums, racing venues, and open-air theaters.

- V. Roman
 - A. Marcus Vitruvius Pollio aka Vitruvius – “De architectura”
 - B. Colosseum – Rome, Italy
 - C. Maison Carree – Nimes, France
 - D. The Arch.
 - E. The Vault.

- VI. Early Christian

- VII. Byzantine and Early Medieval
 - A. Hagia Sophia church – Istanbul, Turkey.

- VIII. Gothic and Romanesque
 - A. Born of Byzantine, Romanesque, and Islamic designs.
 - B. Basilica of Saint-Denis – France.
 - C. Cormac’s Chapel – Ireland.
 - D. Speyer Cathedral – Germany.

- IX. Renaissance
 - A. Returning to aesthetics and values of ancient Greece and Rome.
 - B. Proportion, Symmetry, and Stone facade.
 - C. Filippo Brunelleschi – architect.

- X. Baroque
 - A. Counter-Reformation.
 - i. Bold ornamentation
 - ii. Complex forms
 - iii. Contrasting elements
 - B. Saint Peter’s Basilica – Italy.
 - C. The Dome.
 - D. English Baroque.
 - E. Latin American Baroque.

- XI. Industrial Revolution
 - A. The Engineer.
 - B. Advantages and disadvantages of progress.
 - C. Ironwork exposed.
 - i. Eiffel Tower – France
 - D. Gothic Revival.
 - E. Prefabrication.
 - F. Arts and Crafts.
 - G. Art Nouveau.

XII. Modernism

- A. World War I.
 - i. Away from pre-war design
 - ii. Focus on building function
- B. World War II.
 - i. Reinforced concrete
 - ii. Anti-ornamental
 - iii. Frank Lloyd Wright
 - a) “organic architecture”
 - b) Robie House – Chicago
- C. Skyscrapers.

XIII. Post Modernism and Contemporary

- A. Sydney Opera House – Australia
- B. Working with light.
- C. Playfulness.
- D. Deconstructivism.
- E. Green construction.
- F. Sensationalism.
 - i. Frank Gehry
- G. Accessibility.

REQUIRED TEXTBOOK AND MATERIAL:

The textbook and other instructional material will be determined by the instructor.