



### COURSE SPECIFICATION

Course title in Polish	<b>Historia architektury i urbanistyki</b>
Course title in English	<b>History of Architecture and Urban Planning</b>
Valid from academic year	<b>2020/2021</b>

### CURRICULAR ALIGNMENT

Programme	<b>ARCHITECTURE</b>
Level	<b>first-cycle</b>
Programme profile	<b>academic</b>
Mode of attendance	<b>full-time</b>
Specialism	-
Academic unit responsible for the course	<b>Department of Architecture and Urban Planning</b>
Course coordinator	<b>dr inż. arch. Małgorzata Doroz-Turek</b>
Approved by	<b>prof. dr hab. inż. Marek Iwański</b>

### COURSE DESCRIPTION

Teaching block	<b>major</b>
Course status	<b>required</b>
Language of instruction	<b>Polish</b>
Semester of delivery	<b>semester I</b>
Prerequisites	-
Exam (YES/NO)	<b>YES</b>
ECTS	<b>3</b>

Mode of teaching	lecture	class	lab	project	seminar
Number of hours per semester	<b>30</b>				

### LEARNING OUTCOMES

Category	Code	Learning outcomes	Corresponding programme outcome code
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Knowledge	W01	Students have knowledge and understanding of the theory of architectural and urban history, covering its development and the formation of basic architectural and urban layouts, building forms and structures, as well as architectural detail from antiquity to the early 20th century, applicable to solving simple design tasks.	A1_W05
	W02	Students demonstrate elementary knowledge and understanding of the importance of intellectual property protection and patent law.	A1_W06
	W03	Students know and understand the history of architecture and urban planning to the extent necessary for architectural and urban planning work.	A1_W06
Skills	U01	Students are able to obtain information from literature, databases and other appropriately selected sources, also in a foreign language; show the ability to self-educate; are able to prepare a documented study and an oral presentation on issues in the field of construction.	A1_U10
	U2	Students can distinguish between historical architectural styles and urban layouts associated with particular historical periods.	A1_U10
	U3	Students are able to distinguish the characteristics of architecture and urbanism of particular historical periods.	A1_U10
	U4	Students are able to use drawing notation and basic concepts specific to the field of Architecture.	A1_U10
Competence	K01	Students are prepared to formulate and communicate to the public information and opinions on the achievements of architecture and urban planning, their compiled conditions and other aspects of architectural activity.	A1_K03
	K02	Students are able to perform a reliable self-assessment, formulate constructive criticism concerning architectural and urban planning activities.	A1_K04

## COURSE CONTENT

Teaching mode*	Topics covered
lecture	1. Architecture and civil engineering throughout the development of civilisation. Characteristics of basic concepts in the history of architecture and urbanism. Architecture and construction of ancient Mesopotamia. Architecture of ancient Egypt - the beginnings of monumental architecture. The Old Kingdom period: pyramids and burial temples. The Middle and New Kingdom periods. New Kingdom. Pillar temples and the Egyptian temple canon. Types and types of temples. Principles of building construction - building elements that shape architecture (columns, architraves and beams, pylons, walls, peristyle courtyards, sanctuaries).
	2 Aegean art: Trojan, Minoan and Mycenaean architecture. The influence of Minoan, Cycladic and Mycenaean architecture and building on the final formation of ancient Greek architecture and building. Ancient Greece - the archaic, classical and Hellenistic periods. Characteristics of ancient Greek architecture; the role of mathematics and geometry in the ancient Greek worldview. Greek architectural orders - canons. Examples of architectural solutions of Greek temples. Public buildings. Urban planning of ancient Greece.

	<p>3 Etruscan culture. The architecture and urbanism of ancient Rome. Roman architectural orders. Building structures - arches, vaults, domes. New technologies and masonry techniques; new functions of public buildings. Examples of architectural solutions for Roman temples and secular architecture. Municipal and defensive buildings; engineering structures.</p> <p>The city and architecture of ancient Pompeii.</p>
	<p>4. Early Christian architecture of the Western Empire (4th - 5th century) - the basilica as the basic type of sacred building.</p> <p>Early Christian and late Eastern Empire architecture - Byzantium (4th to 5th and 9th to 11th centuries). Type of central building covered with a dome.</p> <p>Pre-Romanesque architecture: Visigothic and Carolingian, examples of buildings in different regions of Europe.</p> <p>Early medieval urbanism in Europe (adaptations of Roman remains Arles, Split, fortified cities: Carcassonne; development of early medieval structures).</p>
	<p>5. Romanesque architecture - the Ottonian period and its heirs (11th-12th century). Romanesque architecture in Germany and France, Italy and England - examples (11th - 12th / 13th centuries). The development of the plan and new structural elements in the construction of the great Romanesque basilicas.</p> <p>Urban planning of cities of the medieval period in western and central Europe.</p>
	<p>6 Gothic architecture. Development of new structural elements in the construction of the great basilicas - cathedrals - retaining arches and other supports, pointed arches, cross-ribbed vaults, etc., the so-called skeletal structure of the Gothic building. The formation of the plan of the great basilica - the cathedral; the formation of the western façade. Gothic architecture of the great French cathedrals and in other European countries (Germany, Italy, England, Spain). Analysis of representative objects of monumental architecture from the Gothic period. Urban planning of cities of the medieval period in western and central Europe.</p>
	<p>7. Architecture and urban planning of the Italian Renaissance. Filippo Brunelleschi - father of the Renaissance. Leon Battista Alberti (1404-1472) - the first theorist of the Renaissance. Alberti's treatise. Italian palaces - the modern type of residence. Sacred buildings - central assumptions covered with a dome. Conceptions of the ideal city.</p> <p>Architectural and urban designs and realisations of the mature Renaissance in Italy: Donato Bramante, Michelangelo Buonarroti (Michelangelo), Andrea Palladio and Vignola. Modern defensive architecture. The development of ideal cities.</p>
	<p>8 Italian Baroque. The Council of Trent and Baroque architecture as a tool of the Counter-Reformation offensive. The special role of the Jesuits. Axial compositions and spatial assumptions. Projects and realisations: Michelangelo, Bartolomeo Ammanati, Carlo Maderna, Giorgio Vasari, Giacomo della Porta, Domenico Fontana, Jacopo Barozzi da Vignola, Baldassare Longhena. A city of the Baroque time in Italy, Reconstruction of Rome.</p> <p>French and German Baroque (1600-1760) - setting of court ceremonial Residential and garden architecture. Baroque urban planning in France. Rococo.</p>
	<p>9. Classicism in architecture. General characteristics of the style. Architecture of the 2nd half of the 18th century in France. The work of Jacques Germein Soufflot (Paris Pantheon), the revolutionary current - Claude Nicolas Ledoux. Ange-Jacques Gabriel and his architectural work.</p> <p>The architecture of neoclassicism in France. The work of Chalgrin Jean François-Thérèse I Charles Percie. Features of classical and neo-classical architecture.</p> <p>Classical and neo-classical architecture in Europe, England and Germany in the 2nd half of the 18th century. The work of Karl Langhans and Karl Friedrich Schinkel. Adams style. Palladianism in architecture.</p>

	10. Historicism in 19th century European architecture. Romantic and scientific historicism. Neo-Gothic and the work of Karl Friedrich Schinkel. Eclecticism in late 19th century European architecture.
	11. the architecture of Art Nouveau in Europe. The work of Otto Wagner and Joseph Maria Olbrich. The Vienna Secession Society. The realisations of Victor Horta in Belgium and Hector Guimard in France. Antonio Gaudi and his Barcelona projects and works.
	12 The 'Industrial Revolution'. 'Engineered' architecture - new technologies, including the use of iron, glass and concrete. Industrial buildings, railway stations, bridges, stock exchange and exhibition hall edifices, etc. Chicago School - 'skyscrapers'. Louis Henry SULLIVAN – the father of functionalism.
	13. Ornament in modern architecture - from Art Nouveau to Art Deco; Dutch and German expressionism.
	14. The international style of F.L. Wight's architecture - the organic current. Influence on the type and level of European architecture in the early 20th century: Rudolf Schindler and Richard Neutra.
	15 Pioneers of modern urbanism - new urban concepts (E. Howard, A. Soria-y-Mata, T. Garnier, Le Corbusier)

## METHODS OF LEARNING OUTCOMES VERIFICATION

Learning outcome	Learning outcome verification methods					
	Oral exam	Written exam	Test	Project	Report	Other
W01	X		X			
W02	X		X			
W03	X		X			
U01	X		X			
U02	X		X			
U03	X		X			
U04	X		X			
K01	X		X			
K02	X		X			

## ASSESSMENT

Teaching mode*	Assessment type	Criteria
lecture	examination	<i>A passing grade or higher on oral examination.</i>

## STUDENT WORKLOAD

ECTS weighting							
	Activities	Student workload			Unit		
		W	C	L	P	S	h
1.	Scheduled contact hours	30					h
2.	Other (office hours, exams)	2					h
3.	<b>Total number of contact hours</b>	<b>32</b>			h		
4.	<b>Number of ECTS credits for contact hours</b>	<b>1,28</b>			ECTS		
5.	Independent study hours	41			h		
6.	<b>Number of ECTS credits for independent study</b>	<b>1,64</b>			ECTS		
7.	Practical hours	0			h		
8.	<b>Number of ECTS credits for practical hours</b>	<b>0</b>			ECTS		
9.	<b>Total workload</b>	<b>73</b>			h		
10.	<b>ECTS credits for the course</b> <i>1 ECTS credit =25 student learning hours</i>	<b>3</b>			ECTS		

## READING LIST

1. Ałatow M.W., *Historia sztuki*, t.1-4, Warszawa 1968
2. Baham R., *Rewolucja w architekturze*, Warszawa 1979
3. Biegański P., *U źródeł architektury współczesnej*, Warszawa 1972
4. Broniewski T., *Historia architektury dla wszystkich*, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków-Gdańsk 1990
5. Czapska A., *Neoklasycyzm w architekturze europejskiej*, Warszawa 1970

6. Jencks Ch., *Architektura postmodernistyczna*, Warszawa 1987
7. Jodidio P., *Nowe formy. Architektura lat dziewięćdziesiątych XX wieku*, Warszawa 1998
8. Koch W., *Style w architekturze*, Warszawa 1996
9. Kostrzevska M., *Miasto europejskie na przestrzeni dziejów. Wybrane przykłady*, Gdańsk 2013
10. Krakowski P., Teoretyczne podstawy architektury XIX wieku. Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego. DXXV. Prace z Historii Sztuki, z. 15. Warszawa – Kraków 1979
11. Lipińska J., *Sztuka starożytnego Egiptu*, Warszawa: Arkady 2008
12. Mączyński Z., *Elementy i detale architektoniczne w rozwoju historycznym*, Warszawa 1956
13. Ostrowski W., *Wprowadzenie do historii budowy miast. Ludzie i środowisko*, Warszawa 2001
14. Parnicki-Pudełko S., *Architektura starożytnej Grecji*, Warszawa 1985
15. Pevsner N. *Pionierzy współczesności. Od Williama Morrisa do Waltera Gropiusa*. Warszawa 1978
16. Proksa M., *Powszechne dzieje budownictwa i architektury do końca XVIII wieku (Europa i Bliski Wschód)*, Rzeszów 2011
17. *Renesans w sztuce włoskiej*, red. R. Toman, Konemann 2000
18. *Sztuka świata*, t.1 i 2, Warszawa 1989, 1990
19. Simon M., *Cywilizacja wczesnego chrześcijaństwa*. Warszawa 1979
20. Sterling H., *Grecja*. (seria: *Architektura Świata*), Warszawa 1998
21. Sterling H., *Imperium Romanum* (seria: *Architektura Świata*). Warszawa 1997
22. Stierlin H., *Grecja*. Seria: *Architektura świata*. Warszawa 1998
23. Stierlin H., *Imperium Romanum*. Seria: *Architektura świata*. Warszawa 1997
24. *Sztuka romańska. Architektura, rzeźba, malarstwo*. Red.: Toman R. Wyd. Könemann 2000
25. *Sztuka romańska*. Red. R. Toman. Konemann 2000
26. Tołwiński T.: *Urbanistyka*. T.I-III. Warszawa 1939-63
27. Ulatowski K., *Architektura starożytnej Grecji*, Warszawa 1962.
28. Watkin D., *Historia architektury zachodniej*, Warszawa 2006
29. Witruwiusz., *O architekturze ksiąg dziesięć*, Warszawa 1956
30. Wróbel T., *Zarys historii budowy miast*, Warszawa 1971