

antiquity to Romanesque period.		
5. Teaches about unchangeable rules of creative thinking and enquiry to new functional, technical and formal solutions.		
6. Allows to learn basic issues related to the urban and architectural composition.		
7. Realizes the differences in the human and monumental scale.		
8. Performs work in a small group, develops interpersonal skills and finding themselves in the different roles.		
9. It is a platform to practice skills of drawing presentation of architecture.		
10. Provides a comparative assessment of the methods of graphical presentation self-work and colleagues.		
Learning outcomes		
Knowledge:		
W01	Student has explicit, theoretically based knowledge including the key issues and has detailed knowledge of selected issues of the history of ancient architecture, Early Christian history and Romanesque architecture	AU1_W01
W02	Student has basic knowledge connected with professional ethics of an architect	AU1_W04
Skills:		
U01	Student can acquire information from field specific literature, data bases and other properly selected sources, can integrate the acquired information, interpret the said information, as well as draw conclusions and come up with opinions	AU1_U01
U02	student has self-education skills	AU1_U02
Social competences:		
K01	Student understands the need of continuous self-education; can inspire and organize education process of other people	AU1_K03
K02	Student is aware of the importance of non-technical aspects and effects of engineering activities, in this impact upon the environment and liability for environment affecting decisions	AU1_K05
The evaluation methods		
<p>1. Lectures of the subject of History of General and Polish Architecture end with exam. There is proposed zero term and two terms of exam in the session, but the second term is resit examination.</p> <p>1a. Examination of the History of Architecture course is written and drawn.</p> <p>1b. The condition for admission to exam of the History of Architecture are credited laboratory classes of this course with confirmation of enrollment in the index.</p> <p>2. Laboratory classes allow for actual assessment of understanding of the issues by each student. Weekly topics description which analyze buildings structure, discussion and teachers explanations, allow proper assessment of knowledge of each student. Works are evaluated at the end of each course. Student parallel prepares individual own term paper, which makes it possible to carry out research work. The need for a graphical presentation of the final results, makes synthesizing decisions and improve technical and graphic student workshop. During the semester may be announced test. The final laboratory grade consists of the partial weekly grades, colloquium grade and term work grade.</p>		

Formative assessment:

- assess the knowledge and presentation of semester work in the forum of group, analysis and discussion, evaluation of term paper
- evaluation of the drawing work
- colloquium grade

Final grading scale: 2,0; 3,0; 3,5; 4,0; 4,5; 5,0

Summative assessment:

- the grade from written exam is an average from partial grades (knowledge and drawing skills)

Final grading scale: 2,0; 3,0; 3,5; 4,0; 4,5; 5,0

Positive grade for module depends on achieved by student all learning outcomes specified in the syllabus.

Course contents

LECTURES AND CLASSES:

1. Introduction: Assessment methods of lectures and classes. Bibliography. Basic knowledge about design and building components. Prehistoric civilizations. Architecture of the Aztecs, Incas and Mayans.

2. The architecture of ancient Egypt: periods of development of the state and the specifics of economy; culture connected with the Nile. Religion. Purpose, functional structure and forming the Egyptian temple. Groups of temple with different purposes (Karnak-Luxor) and spatial solution: the terrace temple of Mentuhotep II and III and Queen Hatshepsut. Pyramids and rock-hewn tombs. Groups of sepulchral: function, spatial and structure solutions. The necropolis of Giza. Technique and technology of building works in Egypt: irrigation and big construction; material, tools, measurement, transportation. Residence. House. Relations between works of art and architecture: sculpture, bas-relief, relief, polychrome. The importance of available iconography.

3. Mesopotamia: displacement of cultures: The Sumerians, Babylon, Assyria, Persia – changes in two rivers area, economy, irrigation system, creation of fortified towns. Babylon: ziggurat, temple and house. Hanging Gardens of Babylon. Palaces in Babylon, Assyria and Persia.

4. Minoan and Mycenaean architecture. Prehistoric period of Greek culture: Crete – palace of Knossos, Mycenae and Tiryns – citadels. Lion Gate, megarons, Cyclops walls. Tomb of Agamemnon (Treasury of Atreus), false vault. Troy – megaron, town.

5. Ancient Greece: natural conditions. Orders of Classical Greek. Development of temple forms: megaron, templum In antis, prostylos, amfiprostylos, peripteros, pseudoperipteros, dipteros, tolos and monopter. Location and function. Construction of a Greek temple. Doric order. Optical corrections.

6. Ancient Greece: technique of performing shank elements, entablature, detail. Dorian temples: Parthenon of Athens – combine orders, Paestum – Temples of Poseidon and „Basilica“. The role of lighting the interior of the temple and methods for indoor lighting Greek temples. Colours of temple. Ionic order: genesis and form. Ionic temples: Temple of Nike Apteros, Erechtheion, Temple of Artemis at Ephesus, Temple of Athena Polias in Priene, Temple of Apollo at Didyma, Temple of Filipejion in Olympia, Temple of Tolos at Epidauros.

7. Ancient Greece, Corinthian order. Corinthian temples: Temple of Zeus, Olympia and Lysicrates monument in Athens. Greek house. Stoa, bouleuterion, theater, gimnasion, stadium, town walls. Akropolis of Athens in the age of Perikles – fifth century BC. Mausoleum at Halicarnassus. Altar of Zeus in Pergamon. Circles cult: Olympia and Delphi.

8. The Etruscans: urban planning, temple and sculpture. Roman culture and architecture – the result of penetration of Etruscan and Greek models. Roman temple: location and decor. The expansion of the empire and its consequences. Roman orders – new adaptation of the Greek orders: comparative summary of characteristics of the individual orders. The most important temples in Rome: Temple of Fortuna Virilis, Temple of Mars Ultor, Temple of Concord, Temple of Venus and Rome, Pantheon, Temple of Vesta (on the Forum Romanum and Forum Zoarium), Maison Carree, Nimes.

9. Ancient Rome. Roman orders. The construction of arch with imposts, leaning, cross vault, cloister vault, segmental sphere, dome of variable thickness. Forum Romanum. Secular buildings of Rome: basilicas: Basilica Julia and Basilica of Maxentius, Theatre of Marcellus – graduation orders. Imperial fora. Amphitheater: Colosseum, Baths of Diocletian, Baths of Caracalla, circus: Circus of Maximus and Maxentius, triumphal arches: The arch of Titus, Arch of Constantine, Arch of Septimus Severus.

Column of Trajan. Roman house: insula and peristyle house. Engineering buildings: roads, bridges, aqueducts, The Cloaca Maxima, the wall of Hadrian.

10. Disintegration of Roman empire into west and east. Ravenna, Byzantium (Constantinople) and Early Christian architecture. Inspirations. Axial and central systems. Tradition of beam-framed floor and dome. Amphora structure. Cupolas on squinches and sails. Early Christian basilica with transept and without it (function, construction, form: decor problem). Prototype: Roman basilica. Confession. Ravenna: baptisteries Arian and Orthodox, tombs: Gaul, Placidia, Theodoric (Santa Maria Della Rotunda).

11. Byzantium. San Vitale Church in Ravenna – inner space, construction, external form. Byzantine mosaic and Roman mosaic. Byzantine central systems: Hagia Sophia and Temple of Sergius and Bacchus in Constantinople, San Stefano Rotondo and Santa Constanza in Rome. Multi-dome structures: St. Apostles in Constantinople and St. John in Ephesus. Orthodox architecture.

12. Orthodox and Islam architecture. The spatial arrangement of the mosque; Mosque of Mecca, Mosque of Cordoba. Examples of Orthodox Church architecture. St. Sophia Cathedral in Kiev, St. Sophia Cathedral in Novograd Great.

13. Carolingian and Ottonian architecture. Palace chapel at Aachen, church in Centulia (currently Saint-Riquier), Saint Germain church in Auxerre, abbey church of Fulda, abbey church in St. Gallen, St. Michael church in Hildesheim. The development of early medieval monasticism – abbey church St. Gallen, abbey church Cluny.

14. Development of Romanesque structure. Romanesque schools in France: Lower Rhine, Upper Rhine (Ile-de-France), Normandy, Burgundy, Auvergne, Poitou, Aquitaine, Provence and Languedoc, south and south-western France.

15. The beginnings of the Polish state and the Romanesque architecture in Poland: the beginnings of the settlement in Poland, the settlement in Biskupin, fortified castles and boroughs.

Objects: Ostrów Lednicki, Przemyśl, Giecz, Wawel Hill, cathedral in Poznań, Gniezno and Wawel cathedral, Trzemeszno, Inowódź, Mogilno, Tum near Łęczycza, Pradocin, Cieszyn, Czerwińsk, Kruszwica, Strzelno and St. Andrew Church in Krakow.

Basic bibliography:

1. David Watkin, Historia architektury zachodniej, Warszawa 2001
2. Patrick Nutgens, Dzieje architektury, Warszawa 1998
3. Ernest D'Alfonso, Denilo Samss, Historia architektury. Formy i style od starożytności do współczesności, Warszawa 1997
4. Wilfried Koch, Style w architekturze, Warszawa 1996
5. Nikolaus Pevsner, Historia architektury europejskiej, Warszawa 2013
6. Georges Roux, Mezopotamia, Warszawa 2003
7. Jadwiga Lipińska, Sztuka starożytnego Egiptu, Warszawa 2008
8. Bogdan Rutkowski, Sztuka egejska, Warszawa 1987
9. Stefan Parnicki-Pudelko, Architektura Starożytnej Grecji, Warszawa 1985
10. Gilbert-Charles Picard, Sztuka rzymska, Warszawa 1975
11. Pierre Grima, Miasta rzymskie, Warszawa 1970
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13. Richard Ettinghausen, Oleg Grabar, Marilyn Jenkin-Madina, Sztuka i architektura islamu 650-1250, Warszawa 2007
14. Zygmunt Świechowski, Lesław Nowak, Bronisława Gumińska, Sztuka romańska, Warszawa 1976
15. Zygmunt Świechowski, Architektura romańska w Polsce, Warszawa 2000

