



U01	Student can acquire information from publications, data bases and other Polish and English sources, can integrate and interpret the said information and draw conclusions as well as voice and justify opinions	AU1_U01
U02	Student has self-education skills	AU1_U05
<b>Social competences:</b>		
K01	understands the need of continuous self-education (1st and 2nd degree studies, post-graduate studies) - improvement of professional, personal and social competences	AU1_K03
K02	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
<b>The evaluation methods</b>		
Lectures of the History of General and Polish Architecture 2 course end with exam. Students get list of current exam issues and drawing topics. There are two terms of exam in the session, but the second term is resit examination. The exam of the History of Architecture 2 course is written. The integral part of exam is analysis of architectural facilities and complexes using drawings (plans, projections, sections, axonometry), integrated with the description and ability to identify the most important building and spatial complex presented during the lectures. The condition for admission to exam of the History of Architecture are credited laboratory classes of this course.		
<b>Formative assessment consists of following partial elements:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cabinet classes rely on drawing analysis of form and construction of architectural works through presentation of facilities in plan, section and axonometry,</li> <li>• tests of architectural nomenclature related to epoch discussed during the lectures,</li> <li>• preparation of selected issues concerning facilities discussed during fieldwork classes and their presentation <i>in situ</i></li> <li>• notes from fieldwork classes carried out in the selected facilities in Poznan,</li> <li>• term work rely on discerning presentation of the student's selected facility or complex characteristic for discussed artistic epoch during lectures using manual architectural drawing such as projections, sections, architectural or perspective sections etc. including complex of illustrations, letterer's craft and bibliography the iconography of facility or complex</li> </ul>		
Final grading scale: 2,0; 3,0; 3,5; 4,0; 4,5; 5,0.		
<b>Summative assessment:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Grade obtained during written exam, being an average of partial grades (knowledge and drawing skills)</li> </ul>		
Final grading scale: 2,0; 3,0; 3,5; 4,0; 4,5; 5,0.		
<b>Course contents</b>		
<b>Lecture:</b>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Basic terms related to discussed artistic epochs; political, social and intellectual conditions of epoch.</li> <li>2. The Roman Baroque: spatial development of Rome in 16th and 17th century: C. Maderno, G. L. Bernini, F. Borromini, P. da Cortona. Squares of Rome, equipment, connection of external and internal space, contextualism of architecture and urban planning of Rome.</li> <li>3. The north-Italian baroque: urban planning and architecture of Turin - A. Castellamonte, G. Guarini (structural aspect of baroque architecture), F. Juvarra, the importance in development of central-Europe architecture. The uniqueness of the venetian baroque: Longhena i S. Maria delle Salute.</li> <li>4. The central-Europe Baroque: Austria, Germany, Czech Republic: J. B. Fischer von Erlach, B. Neuman, D. Zimmermann, J. Prandauer, G. Bahr, Dienzenhofers. Temple and convent and residence (Germany, Spain); the architecture of Lower Silesia.</li> <li>5. The French Baroque: historical and social background, royal patronage, academism. Paris: royal squares, domed churches, city palace. Bernini defeat (Louvre). Breakthrough in the designing of residences (Le Vau, Le Notre) – large-spatial composition.</li> <li>6. The rococo: the new conception of residence. City palace – “hotel”. Nancy – public space as a multifunction spatiotemporal draught. Versailles of North”. Architecture and urban planning of Russia.</li> <li>7. The Baroque in Poland – ideological and political conditions, patrons, the first Polish architectural treatises and patterns. The Jesuits and the Bernardine. The Vasas' style. The evolution of concept of lordly and noble residences: castle - „palazzo in fortezza” – Serlian model of mansion and palace; the palaces of Warsaw's Royal Route. Calvaries. Synagogues. Regional workshop.</li> <li>8. The mature and late Baroque. Tilman from Gameren, August Locci. The residence and mansion in Saxon epoch. The Baroque and Rococo in architecture of Malopolska region and Poland borderlands. Urban planning of private cities.</li> <li>9. The Baroque in Wielkopolska region and in Poznan: provincialism and innovation. K. Bonadura Older, the family of Catenazzzi, N. Wąsowski, P. Ferrari. Residential cities: Leszno, Rydzyna.</li> <li>10. Separation of British architecture in 17<sup>th</sup> century and at the beginnings of 18<sup>th</sup> century – Palladianism and classicizing Baroque: I. Jones, Ch. Wren, Vanbrugh and Hawksmore. Project of London's reconstruction by</li> </ol>		

Ch. Wren. Landscaped garden as the experimental ground of architecture multistyle: Palladian style, gothic revival, picturesque, Classicism, sentimentalism, Preromanticism: H. Walpole, Lord Burlington and W. Kent, Chambers, J. Wayatt, the Adams, the Woods, J. Nash. The urban planning of Bath and London, Georgian house.

11. France in the second half of 18<sup>th</sup> century: social and intellectual background of epoch. Petit Tranon; "gothic" classicism - J. G. Soufflot; Piranesi and revolutionaries – the romantic version of Classicism, Ledoux i Boullée, F. Gilly in Germany. The new patrons – the new architecture topics. Breakthrough in the teaching the architects.
12. The beginnings of engineering architecture. The Classicism in Germany. The United States and activity of T. Jefferson.
13. Poland in the second half of 18<sup>th</sup> century, royal, burgher and lordly patronage. The Royal Łazienki Museum, D. Merlini and K. Ch. Kamsetzer. S.B. Zug and vanguard set, Preromanticism. Types of rural residences of the Stanislavian epoch, Palladian style. Landscaped gardens. The late Baroque, Rococo, local workshops and regions.
14. The Classicism and multistyle in Wielkopolska region and in Poznan. Good Order Committees, Guardhouse. Evangelical Church. Types of rural residences in Wielkopolska region. Development of Poznan in period of South Prussia.

**Laboratory classes:**

Drawing and descriptive analysis of forms and construction of architectural works discussed epochs during the lectures, relations between architectural facility and urban planning space using drawing exercises of instructive facilities:

1. Church Santa Maria Della Salute in Venice,
2. Church San Carlo Alle Quattro Fontane in Rome,
3. The complex of basilica St. Peter in Rome, Post-Jesuit church in Poznan
4. Dome des Invalides in Paris and Pantheon in Paris,
5. The palace complex in Łazienki in Warsaw.

Facilities analysis *in situ* on the example of Poznan architecture, comparative analysis of Baroque churches:

1. Church and Jesuit college,
2. The Franciscan Church/ The Bernardine Church/ The Post-Dominican Church

**Basic bibliography:**

1. Fletcher B.; Key Monuments of Architecture, Phaidon.
2. Giedion S., Czas, przestrzeń, architektura: narodziny nowej tradycji, Warszawa 1968.
3. Koch W.; Style w architekturze; Warszawa 1998.
4. Miłobędzki A.; Zarys dziejów architektury w Polsce; Warszawa 1968.
5. Pevsner N.; Historia architektury europejskiej; Arkady; Warszawa 1980 i wydania późniejsze, także obcojęzyczne.
6. Pevsner N., Fleming J., Honour H.; Encyklopedia architektury; Wydawnictwa Artystyczne i Filmowe; Warszawa 1992.
7. Słownik terminologiczny sztuk pięknych; PWN; Warszawa 1996.
8. Watkin D.; Historia architektury zachodniej; Arkady; Warszawa 200

**Supplementary bibliography:**

- Dzieje Poznania, pod red. J. Topolskiego, T.1, część 2, PWN, Warszawa-Poznań 1988 (artykuły T. Jakimowicz, E. Linette, Z. Ostrowskiej-Kęblowskiej).
- Kronika Miasta Poznania: Nasi dawni jezuici, 1997/4; Stara i nowa fara 2003/3, Poznań.
- Ostrowska-Kęblowska Z., Architektura i budownictwo w Poznaniu w latach 1780-1880, PWN, Warszawa-Poznań 1982.

<b>The student workload</b>		
<b>Form of activity</b>	<b>hours</b>	<b>ECTS</b>
Overall expenditure	101	4
Classes requiring an individual contact with teacher	55	2
Practical classes	46	2

**Balance the workload of the average student**

Form of activity	Number of hours
participation in lectures	30 h
participation in classes/ laboratory classes (projects)	15 h
preparation for classes/ laboratory classes	$2 \times 5 + 2 \times 5 = 20$ h
preparation of illustration	6 h
participation in consultation related to realization of learning process	$7 \times 1$ h = 7 h
preparation to the exam	20 h = 20 h
attendance at lectures	3 h

Overall expenditure of student:

**4 ECTS credits****101 h**

As part of this specified student workload:

- activities that require direct participation of teachers:

$$30 \text{ h} + 15 \text{ h} + 5 \text{ h} + 3 \text{ h} = \mathbf{53 \text{ h}}$$

**1,8  $\approx$  2 ECTS credits**