

<b>COURSE DESCRIPTION CARD</b>			
The name of the course/module <b>HISTORY OF CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE</b>			Code <b>A_K_1.6_001</b>
Main field of study <b>ARCHITECTURE</b>		Educational profile (general academic, practical) <b>general academic</b>	Year / term <b>III/6</b>
Specjalization <b>-</b>		Language of course: <b>Polish</b>	Course (core, elective) <b>core</b>
Hours Lectures: <b>30</b> Classes: <b>-</b> Laboratory classes: <b>-</b> Projects / seminars: <b>30</b>			Number of points <b>4</b>
Level of qualification: <b>I</b>	Form of studies (full-time studies/part-time studies) <b>Full-time studies</b>	Educational area(s) <b>Technical Sciences</b>	ECTS distribution (number and %) <b>4 100%</b>
Course status in the studies' program (basic, directional, other) <b>Basic</b>		(general academic, from a different major) <b>-</b>	
Lecturer responsible for the course: <b>prof. PP dr hab. inż. arch. Piotr Marciniak</b> e-mail: piotr.marciniak@put.poznan.pl Faculty of Architecture ul. Nieszawska 11A, 61-021 Poznań tel.: 61 665 33 05		Lecturer: <b>prof. PP dr hab. inż. arch. Piotr Marciniak</b> e-mail: piotr.marciniak@put.poznan.pl Faculty of Architecture ul. Nieszawska 11A, 61-021 Poznań tel.: 61 665 33 05	
<b>Prerequisites defined in terms of knowledge, skills, social competences:</b>			
1	<b>Knowledge:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ basic knowledge of general history</li> <li>▪ basic knowledge in the understanding of social, economic, legal and other determinants outside the engineering activity of historical process</li> </ul>	
2	<b>Skills:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ the use of available sources of information, including electronic sources</li> <li>▪ student has the ability to correctly conclude on the basis of data from different sources</li> </ul>	
3	<b>Social competences:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ understanding of the need to broaden the competences, readiness to work together in a group</li> </ul>	
<b>Objective of the course:</b>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. presentation of knowledge of the most important directions and trends in contemporary architecture and urban planning</li> <li>2. presentation of the most important theoretical tendencies for architectural creativeness in the second half of 20<sup>th</sup> century and at the beginning of twenty-first century</li> <li>3. presentation and critical analysis of selected realizations and the most important works of European and global architecture</li> <li>4. discussion of profiles the outstanding creators of contemporary architecture</li> <li>5. get the ability to creative look at the historical space and creative interpretation of the most important architectural phenomena</li> </ol>			
<b>Learning outcomes</b>			
<b>Knowledge:</b>			
W01	student has explicit, theoretically based knowledge including the key issues and has detailed knowledge of selected issues of the contemporary history of architecture		AU1_W01
W02	student has knowledge in the scope of the theory of architecture		AU1_W14
<b>Skills:</b>			

U01	student can acquire information from publications, data bases and other Polish and English sources, can interpret and integrate the said information and draw conclusions as well as voice and justify opinions	AU1_U01
U02	student can prepare and present oral presentations as well as a well-documented elaborations on issues related to architecture and town planning in Polish and English	AU1_U03
<b>Social competences:</b>		
K01	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
K02	student is aware of the importance of the solutions proposed by an architect and liability arising thereunder	AU1_K08
<b>The evaluation methods:</b>		
<p>Lectures of the subject of history of contemporary architecture end with exam. Students get a 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 contemporary architecture course is written. The integral part of exam is test of drawing skills as well associating and recognition of plans and the most important buildings and spatial complexes presented during lectures. The condition for admission to exam is credited seminar of this course.</p> <p><b>Formative assessment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ assessment of knowledge and presentation in the forum of group, joint analysis and discussion</li> <li>▪ assessment of presented report with conclusions to discussion</li> <li>▪ presentation on CD with detailed draft and detailed bibliography</li> <li>▪ participation in discussions and formulate of final conclusions.</li> </ul> <p>Grading scale: 2,0; 3,0; 3,5; 4,0; 4,5; 5,0</p> <p><b>Summative assessment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Grade obtained during written exam, being an average of partial grades (knowledge and drawing skills)</li> </ul> <p>Final grading scale: 2,0; 3,0; 3,5; 4,0; 4,5; 5,0.</p> <p><b>Positive grade for module depends on achieved by student all learning outcomes specified in the syllabus.</b></p>		
<b>Course contents</b>		
<p><b>Lecture:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Le Corbusier and impact his creativeness on contemporary architecture. Theoretical activity. Modulor. The most important realizations: Voisin Plan, Unite d'Habitation in Marseille – turning point of contemporary housing architecture, Notre-Dame-du-Haut chapel in Ronchamp.</li> <li>2. Modernistic legacy of post-war architecture. 4th CIAM Congress. Le Corbusier – houses in Bordeaux, Activity of Ludwig Mies van der Rohe in United States: Illinois Institute of Technology, Seagram Building, Farnsworth House; Philip Johnson: Glass House, Richard Neutra, House of Kaufmann; Egon Eiermann, Distribution Centre of Neckermann; Gwathmey Siegel: Haupt villa.</li> <li>3. International style and its reception in the world. Weissenhof housing estate in Stuttgart. Mies van der Rohe: German Pavilion at the exhibition in Barcelona, Tugendhat villa in Brno; Erich Mendelsohn, Columbus House in Berlin; Skidmore, Owings and Merrill: Lever House in New York, Arne Jacobsen.</li> <li>4. Brutalism – not falsified materials expression (Alison and Peter Smithson, Louis Kahn, Paul Rudolph, Marcel Breuer). Spatial structuralism (Aldo van Eyck, Herman Hertzberger, Piet Bloom).</li> <li>5. European rationalism – ideas of reason and logic of 20th century. Activity of Aldo Rossi: housing complex in Milan, San Cataldo cemetery in Modena, Bonnenfanten Museum in Maastricht. Creativeness of Oswald Mathias Ungers and Mario Botta: Casa Rotunda, Morbio Inferiore secondary school. Luis Barragan, Andres Casillas.</li> <li>6. Scandinavian architecture. The most outstanding realizations of Alvar Aalto: Meirea villa, antitubercular sanatorium in Paimio, Helsinki University of Technology, town hall in Säynätsalo. Kaija and Heikki Siren, Rauli Pietila, Jorn Utzon.</li> <li>7. Scandinavian architecture. The most outstanding realizations of Alvar Aalto: Meirea villa, antitubercular sanatorium in Paimio, Helsinki University of Technology, town hall in Säynätsalo. Kaija and Heikki Siren, Rauli Pietila, Jorn Utzon.</li> <li>8. Reduction of means of expression. Minimalism and neomodernism (Tadao Ando, Dominique Perrault, Peter Zumtor, Herzog &amp; de Meuron, Alberto Campo Baeza).</li> <li>9. Hi-tech architecture and aesthetics of the machine. Creativeness of Buckminster Fuller and Archigram group. Theories of Japanese Metabolists. The impact of technology on contemporary architecture. The competition for Pompidou Centre in Paris.</li> </ol>		

10. Hi-tech architecture cont'd. Creativeness of the most outstanding representatives of hi-tech in Europe and in the World: Cesar Pella, Kevin Roche, Renzo Piano, Richard Rogers, Norman Foster, Nicholas Grimshaw.
11. Megastructure and high buildings in Europe and in the world. Contemporary realizations: Minoru Yamasaki, Pei Cobb Freed, Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, Kohn Pedersen Fox, Helmut Jahn, Cesar Pelli, Loeb, Schlossman & Haezel.
12. The revival of classicism. Postmodernism in architecture. Definition, terms, theoretical thought. Main trends and features by Jencks. Postmodernist urban planning by Leon Krier. The most important realizations (Robert Venturi, Richardo Bofill, Philip Johnson, Michael Graves, Richard Meier). The new expressionism.
13. Deconstructivism in architecture. Philosophical experiences of Jacques Derrida. Selected realizations in Europe and in the world: Peter Eisenman, Bernard Tschumi, Frank Gehry, Daniel Libeskind, Coop Himmelblau, Zaha Hadid.
14. In harmony with nature – organic tendencies in contemporary architecture. Ecological and Vernacular architecture: regionalism and bionics (Hugio Haring, Hermann Finsterlin, Hans Scharoun, Joseph Neutra, John Utzon, Eero Saarinen, Rudolf Steiner, Imre Makovecz, Erik Asmussen, Bruce Goff)

**Seminar:**

- Individual work or work in small groups (2-3 people), including the presentation of selected design ideas and the description of the implementation.
- Increasing knowledge about the most interesting executions in contemporary architecture.
- Practice critical analysis on the base of presented material. Comparison of ideas and experiences of architecture and urban planning in Poland and abroad.
- Improving the ability to discussion, express opinions, conclude on contemporary architecture.
- Practice critical analysis on the base of presented material. Improving the ability to discussion, express opinions, conclude on contemporary architecture.

**Basic bibliography:**

1. Ch. Jencks, Architektura postmodernistyczna, Warszawa 1984
2. Ch. Jencks, Architektura późnego modernizmu, Warszawa 1985
3. Ch. Jencks, Ruch nowoczesny w architekturze, Warszawa 1987
4. A.Szymanski, S.Latour, Rozwój współczesnej myśli architektonicznej, Warszawa 1985
5. P. Jodidio, Nowe formy. Architektura lat dziewięćdziesiątych XX wieku, Warszawa 1998
6. P. Nuttgens, Dzieje architektury, Warszawa 1997
7. D.Ghirardo, Architektura po modernizmie, Toruń 1999
8. D.Watkin, Historia architektury zachodniej, Warszawa 2001

**Supplementary bibliography:**

1. Kenneth Frampton, Modern Architecture: a critical history, 1992 (2000)
2. William jr.Curtis, Modern architecture since 1900, London 2000
3. James Steele, Architecture Today, 1997

**The student workload**

Form of activity	Hours	ECTS
Overall expenditure	120	4
Classes requiring an individual contact with teacher	66	2
Practical classes	67	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)	30 h
preparation for classes/ laboratory classes	12 x 2 h = 24 h
preparation to colloquium/final review	10 h

participation in consultation related to realization of learning process	3 x 1 h = 3 h
preparation to the exam	20 h
attendance at exam	3 h

**Overall expenditure of student:**

**4 ECTS credits**

**120 h**

As part of this specified student workload:

- activities that require direct participation of teachers:

30 h + 30 h + 3 h + 3 h = **66 h**

**2 ECTS credits**