



Module Specification

History of Architecture 2

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Part 1: Information

Module title: History of Architecture 2

Module code: UBPMJX-8-2

Level: Level 5

For implementation from: 2020-21

UWE credit rating: 8

ECTS credit rating: 4

Faculty: Faculty of Environment & Technology

Department: FET Dept of Architecture & Built Environ

Partner institutions: City School of Architecture Sri Lanka

Delivery locations: City School of Architecture Sri Lanka

Field: Planning and Architecture

Module type: Standard

Pre-requisites: History of Architecture 1 2020-21

Excluded combinations: None

Co-requisites: None

Continuing professional development: No

Professional, statutory or regulatory body requirements: None

Part 2: Description

Overview: This module will enable students to obtain an introduction to the Architecture of the Ancient Civilizations, World (Western and Eastern worlds) and Sri Lankan Architecture up to the Colonial Period, emphasizing and cross-referring to the political history, social and cultural backdrops of the various periods of architecture (time line) and dwell on their distinctive styles and characteristics.

Features: Not applicable

Educational aims: Students will be able to:

Collect, analyse and manage data from a wide variety of sources.

Critical thinking creative interpretation of taught subject in architectural design

Work with limited or contradictory information

Communicate effectively in a variety of formats

Work independently and in groups.

Outline syllabus: Main Topic 1:

ARCHITECTURE OF THE ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS (Term 1)

Ancient Civilizations – Mohenjo-Daro & Harappa, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Mayas & Incas and Ancient Chinese civilizations, their Architectural Master pieces and characteristics.

Main Topic 2:

ARCHITECTURE OF THE ANCIENT WORLD (Terms 1 and 2)

EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTURE

Evolution of indigenous architecture in Egypt.

- the historical periods, political patronage and architecture, a culture based on religion and life after death, types of buildings- master pieces– Pyramids and Temples and their characteristics.

GREEK ARCHITECTURE

- the historical periods/political leaders, climatic, geographic, cultural, religious, philosophical influences on architecture, types of buildings-master pieces –Temples (Parthenon), the Agora, Open Air Theatres and their characteristics.

- the three orders of the classical language – Doric, Ionic, Corinthian- their characteristics and applications in buildings.

ROMAN ARCHITECTURE

- the historical periods/political leaders (Caesar, Hadrian), climatic, geographic, cultural and religious, influences on architecture, types of buildings-master pieces–

Temples/Basilicas (Pantheon), Theatres (Colosseum), Forums (Hadrian's Villa) , Baths, Walls and Aqua Ducts and their characteristics.

- the evolution of the Dome and the Groin Vault and their characteristics.

MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURE

EARLY CHRISTIAN/ BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE

- the historical periods/political leaders (Constantine the Great), climatic, geographic, cultural, religious changes and influences on architecture, types of buildings-master pieces – Basilicas (Hagia Sophia, Holy Apostles, Sergius and Bacchus) and their characteristics.
- the evolution of the Early Byzantine period - vaulted centralized church
- Middle Byzantine period- the central and vertical emphasis in church planning
- Late Byzantine Period – cross shaped, square plans of churches

ROMANESQUE ARCHITECTURE

- the historical periods/political leaders (Pepin, Charlemagne), climatic, geographic, cultural, religious influences on architecture, types of buildings-master pieces–Basilicas (Pisa Cathedral, Campanile, Baptistery, Abbaye-Aux-Hommes) and their characteristics.
- the evolution of common characteristics – addition of transepts, prolongation of the chancel and changes in other elements – choir, west wall, towers, ambulatory, apse, alter and sub-alters etc.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE

- the historical periods/political leaders (Benedictine Abbot Suger), climatic, geographic, cultural, religious influences on architecture, types of buildings-master pieces–Cathedrals (Rheims Cathedral, Charters Cathedral, Beauvais) and their characteristics.
- the evolution of common characteristics – comprehensive use of the ribbed vault, soaring arches, non-structural walls etc.

ARCHITECTURE OF THE NEW AGE (Term 2)

RENAISSANCE ARCHITECTURE

- the historical periods/political leaders (Fillipo Brunelleschi, Alberti, Palladio), climatic, geographic, cultural, religious influences on architecture, types of buildings-master pieces –Cathedrals, Hospitals, Villas (Cathedral of Florence, Foundling Hospital, St. Maria Novella, Pallazzo Rucelli) and their characteristics.
- the evolution of common characteristics– scale of human perfection, centralized form etc.

BAROQUE ARCHITECTURE

- the historical periods/political leaders (Bernini, Borromini), climatic, geographic, cultural, religious influences on architecture, types of buildings-master pieces –Churches (Copello Cornaro, St. Peters, Scala Regia,) and their characteristics.
- the evolution of common characteristics – use of curves and dramatic lighting.
- Rococco as a playful version of Baroque – (Amalienburg, Sao Francisco)

NEO CLASSICAL ARCHITECTURE

- the historical periods/leaders (John Nash, Thomas Jefferson), climatic, geographic, cultural, religious influences on architecture, types of buildings-master pieces–Houses, Squares, Crescents (Chiswick House, White House, University of Virginia) and their characteristics.
- the evolution of common characteristics – Palladian style re-introduced, American Classical.

ARTS and CRAFTS MOVEMENT/TRENDS OF MACHINE AGE

- the historical periods/political leaders (Ruskin, Morris, Samuel Bing), climatic, geographic, cultural, religious influences on architecture, types of buildings-master pieces –Houses (Perrycroft, the Barn, Majolica House) and their characteristics.

Main Topic 3:

ANCIENT ARCHITECTURE OF SRI LANKA (Term 3)

Introduction to the evolution of architecture in ancient Sri Lanka.

Architecture of the Anuradhapura period.

- the historical periods of Ancient Anuradhapura, political patronage and

architecture, a culture based on religion.

- types of religious buildings.
- Monasteries and their basic elements – (Stupas and types of stupas, Chetiyyagara/Vatadage, Bodhigara, Patimagara/Image house, Convocation Hall/Uposathagara, Refractory, Parivenas etc.)
- Monastery types and their characteristics – (organic monasteries, Pabbata Vihare, Padanagara Monastries, Pancayatena Parivena)

Architecture of the Polonnaruwa Period

- the historical periods of ancient Polonnaruwa, political patronage and architecture, cultural focus
- types of buildings
- Study of the buildings of Polonnaruwa – Council Chambers, Palace of Parakramabahu, Buildings in the Quadrangle.
- Comparison of the architectural character of the Polonnaruwa period with the Anuradhapura period.

Architecture of the Gampola Period

- the historical periods of Gampola, political patronage and architecture, cultural focus
- types of buildings
- Study of the buildings of Gampola
- Comparison of the architectural character of the Gampola Period with that of Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa

Architecture of the Kandyan Period

- the historical periods of Kandy, political patronage and architecture, cultural focus
- types of buildings
- Study of the buildings of Kandy
- Comparison of the architectural character of the Kandyan Period with that of Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa and Gampola
- Inferences and commonalities, comparisons of ancient Sri Lankan architecture to the architecture of the ancient worlds (western and eastern).

Part 3: Teaching and learning methods

Teaching and learning methods: The delivery of this Module will be through: Lectures, Visual Presentations, Individual/Group Seminars, Tutorials, Field Visits.

Module Learning outcomes: On successful completion of this module students will achieve the following learning outcomes.

MO1 Awareness of the historical periods of Ancient Civilizations.

MO2 Awareness of the historical periods of the World (Western and Eastern worlds) up to the time of the Modern Movement in Architecture.

MO3 Awareness of the historical periods of Pre- Independence Sri Lanka.

MO4 Knowledge of the architecture of the Ancient Civilizations –the “Masters of Architecture” during these periods, their concepts of architectural forms generated through the multiplicity of political, social, religious, cultural and technological influences.

MO5 Knowledge of World Architecture up to the Modern Movement – the “Masters of Architecture” during these periods, their concepts of architectural forms generated through the multiplicity of political, social, religious, cultural and technological influences.

MO6 Knowledge of Pre-Independence Sri Lankan Architecture – the “Masters of Architecture” during these periods, their concepts of architectural forms generated through the multiplicity of political, social, religious, cultural and technological influences.

MO7 Understanding of Architecture of the Ancient Civilizations through the works of selected master architects – understanding their underlying principles, styles and characteristics.

MO8 Understanding of Post- Modern World Architecture through the works of selected master architects – understanding their underlying principles, styles and characteristics.

MO9 Understanding of Pre-Independence Sri Lankan Architecture through the works of selected master architects – understanding their underlying principles, styles and characteristics.

Hours to be allocated: 80

Contact hours:

Independent study/self-guided study = 22 hours

Face-to-face learning = 60 hours

Total = 82

Reading list: The reading list for this module can be accessed at [readinglists.uwe.ac.uk](https://uwe.rl.talis.com/modules/ubpmjx-8-2.html) via the following link <https://uwe.rl.talis.com/modules/ubpmjx-8-2.html>

Part 4: Assessment

Assessment strategy: Portfolio of work. The assessment on this module is an iterative process that students undertake as a series of tasks that allow them to focus on different aspects of the teaching and learning building on gradual feedback to create a portfolio of work as the module progresses.

Assessment components:

Portfolio - Component A (First Sit)

Description: Portfolio consisting of:

Discussions Review– Power Point Presentation (40%)

Research, review and writing (6%)

Written Submission (In class assignment) (36%)

Discussions, Research, Review - Drawing Submission (15%)

Discussions, Review and photographic record (3%)

Weighting: 100 %

Final assessment: Yes

Group work: No

Learning outcomes tested: MO1, MO2, MO3, MO4, MO5, MO6, MO7, MO8, MO9

Portfolio - Component A (Resit)

Description: Portfolio consisting of:

Discussions Review– Power Point Presentation (40%)

Research, review and writing (6%)

Written Submission (In class assignment) (36%)

Discussions, Research, Review - Drawing Submission (15%)

Discussions, Review and photographic record (3%)

Weighting: 100 %

Final assessment: Yes

Group work: No

Learning outcomes tested: MO1, MO2, MO3, MO4, MO5, MO6, MO7, MO8, MO9

Part 5: Contributes towards

This module contributes towards the following programmes of study: