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**The University of Melbourne**  
**Semester One 2003**  
**Faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning**

**Subject Number: 702-102**  
**Subject Title: The City in History**  
**Reading Time: 15 minutes**  
**Exam Duration: 90 minutes**  
**This paper has: 4 pages**

**Authorised Materials:**

No materials are authorised. No published or written material or notes may be taken into the examination.

**Instructions to Invigilators:**

The exam paper may be removed from the examination room.

**Instructions to Students:**

The bibliography, essay and portfolio completed during the semester are together worth 60% of the final marks for the subject. The examination carries the remaining 40% of the marks.

Part A of the examination is worth 40 marks.

Part B of the examination is worth 60 marks.

Follow the instructions at the beginning of each part.

More than one exam answer book may be used if required.

**Lodging of paper with Baillieu Library:**

This examination paper will be reproduced and lodged with the Baillieu Library and Architecture & Planning Branch Library after the completion of the examination period.

**PART A: Answer ALL 4 questions in this part:**

Question 1: Name the cities in which the following buildings are located [1 mark each]:

- a) Erechtheion (c450BC)
- b) Colosseum (72-80)
- c) Arsenale (from 1104)
- d) Quwwat al Islam (1193)
- e) Tempio Malatestiana (from 1450)
- f) Crown Hall (1955)
- g) Marshall Field Warehouse (1885-87)
- h) Palace of Westminster (1840-1860)
- i) Itamatory Palace (1962)

[9 marks]

Question 2: Name a building or landscape designed by each of the following: [1 mark each]:

- a) Inigo Jones
- b) Leon Battista Alberti
- c) Oscar Niemeyer
- d) Andre Le Notre
- e) William Le Baron Jenny
- f) Frank Gehry
- g) Frederick Law Olmsted
- h) Henri Labrouste
- i) Room 4.3.1

[9 marks]

Question 3: Name the designers of the following landscapes [1 mark each]:

- a) Central Park (from 1853)
- b) Elysian Fields, Stowe (from 1730)

[2 marks]

Question 4: Diagram or sketch the following, annotating important aspects or elements [4 marks each]:

- a) the Corinthian order of classical architecture
- b) the typical plan of a Doric temple
- c) Louis Sullivan's 'solution' to the high-rise office building
- d) the principle elements of a Gothic cathedral
- e) Le Corbusier's Ville Contemporaine (City for 3 Million)

[20 marks]

**PART B: Answer THREE (3 only) of the following questions:**

The answers to each should consist of concise text, and diagrams and sketches if relevant and helpful. Make sure you use appropriate examples.

The three chosen questions are worth 20 marks each.

Question 5: How does the Roman 'forum' differ from the Greek 'agora'? Consider the functions of these spaces, their formal arrangement, and key buildings.

Question 6: Describe the relationship of the Athenian Acropolis to the landscape around. Why was the position of the Acropolis in the landscape important in relation to its religious and symbolic significance in Periclean Athens?

Question 7: Outline the principal characteristics of the work of Filippo Brunelleschi. In particular, explain the role of geometric order in his work. Use examples to explain your answer.

Question 8: Describe the principal changes made to the urban fabric and architecture of Rome during the period of Sixtus V. What motivated these changes?

Question 9: What are the principal characteristics of the English picturesque garden as it emerged in the 18<sup>th</sup> century? What does the term 'picturesque' mean in this context? What kinds of architecture were set in these gardens?

Question 10: Visitors to Manchester in the 19<sup>th</sup> century expressed amazement at what they saw there. Why did Manchester grow so quickly during this period? What were the chief characteristics of the new industrial architecture that emerged there?

Question 11: Why was there a revival of interest in gothic architecture in England and France during the 19<sup>th</sup> century? Were there differences in how the gothic was seen in these two countries?

Question 12: How did the use of iron and steel influence changes in architecture during the 19<sup>th</sup> century? Discuss this in relation to exhibition buildings, and in relation to the tall office building.

Question 13: Describe the typical features of Frank Lloyd Wright's 'Prairie' houses. Name three typical examples. How do they differ from his house designs of the 1890s?

Question 14: What were the principles promoted through the establishment of the Deutsche Werkbund in 1907? How did these principles manifest themselves in architectural projects? Name and discuss 3 examples.

Question 15: What does the term 'expressionism' mean in relation to architecture? Why did some German architecture take on expressionist qualities after 1918?

Question 16: In the years after World War 2, modern architecture took many new directions. How does the architecture of Brasilia reflect these changes in modern architecture?

Question 17: The books *Learning from Las Vegas* (1972) and *Complexity and Contradiction in Architecture* (1966) together form a manifesto for a new approach to architecture. Who wrote these books? What are the main characteristics of this new architecture?

**END OF EXAM**