

The University of Melbourne

Second Semester 2005

Faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning

Subject Number: 702131; 702831

Subject Title: European Architecture A; European Architecture A (PG)

Reading Time: 15 minutes

Exam Duration: 2 hours

This paper has 3 pages

Authorised Materials:

No materials are authorised

Instructions to Invigilators:

Script books only.

The question paper may be removed at the end of the examination.

Instructions to Students:

Answer Question 1 and any FIVE (5) other questions.

Assignments done during the year, and the visual examination, carry 65% of the marks available in the subject. This examination paper carries the other 35%.

Paper to be held in Baillieu Library : This examination paper will be lodged with the Baillieu Library after the completion of the examination period.

**Answer question ONE and FIVE (5) other questions.
Refer to the note above question 2.**

1. The parts of this question should be answered briefly, including sketches:-
 - (a) Sketch the main forms of plant-based capital used in Egypt.
 - (b) Sketch the form of column and capital used in Minoan architecture, and name the three main components which later appear in the doric order.
 - (c) Where did the classical Greeks place their altars, and what did they look like?
 - (d) Sketch the plan of the building in which the Corinthian capital first appeared, showing exactly where it occurred.
 - (e) How did Vitruvius's treatment of the corner triglyph problem differ from those arrived at in classical Greece?
 - (f) What shape is the heroum / martyrium of Santa Costanza, Rome, in plan and section?
 - (g) Sketch a typical Lombardic campanile of the ninth or tenth century, identifying its most distinctive elements.
 - (h) What is a lantern transept, and where is or was it found?
 - (i) How does a *lierne* differ from a *tierceron*?
 - (j) Differentiate two substyles of the Decorated Gothic.

(50 marks)

Answer FIVE (5) of the following questions.

Each of the following questions requires an answer of one or perhaps two paragraphs, but these should be carefully considered and of absolute relevance to the question. If appropriate, use sketches instead of or as well as writing.

2. What is known of ancient Egyptian architecture in materials other than stone?
(10 marks)
3. In the ancient Mediterranean and Near East only a few cultures used complex plans, corridors, changes of level, multiple storeys, and varied internal room shapes. Identify the main examples.
(10 marks)

4. How were the columns of a classical Greek temple assembled from their component blocks, and given their precise shape? (10 marks)
5. What are the sources of the segmental, broken, interrupted chord and other novel pediment forms which appear in Hellenistic architecture. (10 marks)
6. Name and describe the facings used by the Romans on concrete construction. (10 marks)
7. What are the design features of the Pantheon in Rome which serve to minimize and/or contain the roof thrust which would otherwise result from placing a dome over a large space? (10 marks)
8. The earliest Christian basilicas were not used in the same way as later churches, and differed from them in plan: explain these differences. (10 marks)
9. Describe and explain the distinctive features of the Mausoleum of Theodoric, Ravenna. (10 marks)
10. What are the differences between the 'Hellenistic' Christian basilica, and the churches of Syria? (10 marks)
11. Describe the buildings erected in (what is now) France between the fourth and the eighth centuries, and explain their diversity. (10 marks)
12. The impost block in its precise sense is a detached section of classical entablature: why and when does it appear? (10 marks)
13. How does the architecture of the Asturias differ from that built under Charlemagne? (10 marks)
14. Explain early German Romanesque or Ottonian architecture in terms of its relationship to the previous Carolingian work, and to contemporary Byzantium and Lombardy. (10 marks)
15. How does Norman architecture in Britain compare with that in Normandy itself? (10 marks)
16. Describe and explain the distinctive features of the third Abbey Church of Sts Peter & Paul, Cluny ('Cluny III'). (10 marks)
17. What is the evidence that the Gothic rib is constructional, structural, or aesthetic in function? (10 marks)
19. Why and how is Armenia distinctive in the history of Christian church architecture? (10 marks)

20. There is a considerable body of Byzantine architecture of the second and third periods built outside the then bounds of the Byzantine Empire: how does it differ from that within? (10 marks)
21. What were the technical developments which enabled Gothic masons to build very high churches? (10 marks)

END OF EXAMINATION