

2024/01/21

جامعة محمد خضرم بكرة

كلية العلوم والتكنولوجيا

قسم الهندسة المعمارية

Faculty of sciences and technology

Department of Architecture

Exam : History of Architecture

1st Year COP

Answer 02 of the following questions:

Question 01

Neo-classicism spread throughout Europe, and the United States of America throughout the 19th century. It established itself as the style of civil and religious architecture in Europe.

Describe neoclassical architecture through the works of some architects in France, England and Germany.

Question 02:

What are the founding principles of the Arts and Crafts movement?

Question 03:

What are the founding principles of the postmodern trend in architecture?

السؤال 01

انتشرت الكلاسيكية الجديدة في جميع أنحاء أوروبا والولايات المتحدة وحتى القرن التاسع عشر أثبتت نفسها كنمط من العمارة المدنية والدينية في أوروبا.

صف العمارة الكلاسيكية الجديدة من خلال أعمال المهندسين المعماريين في فرنسا، إنجلترا وألمانيا.

السؤال 2

ما هي المبادئ التأسيسية لحركة الفنون والحرف؟

السؤال 3

ما هي المبادئ التأسيسية لاتجاه ما بعد الحداثة في العمارة؟

Bonne Chance

21/01/2024

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Corrigé Type of Exam : History of Architecture

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Corrigé type:

Neoclassicism is marked by a simplification of architectural forms: straight lines replace curves, purely decorative works are abandoned, simplicity, regularity, symmetry becomes widespread, rhythm, Antique vocabulary....:

- Direct inspiration, sometimes literal, from Roman and especially Greek models
- Architecture of knowledge, often leading to cold academicism
- At the same time, search for (rational) geometric simplicity

Neoclassical architecture reproduces the forms of Greco-Roman Antiquity. It gives rise to a concern for historical detail. The architects drew heavily on symbols and motifs unearthed during the archaeological excavations of Pompeii and Herculaneum and based on the writings of Winckelmann.

- 1748 Pompeii (Roman architecture)
- 1762 rediscovery of Paestum: Greek Doric has no basis!
- 1793 School of Fine Arts: teaching centered on knowledge of ancient architecture.

Architects in France: Etienne Louis Boullée, Claude Nicolas Ledoux, Soufflot....

In the United States: Thomas Jefferson, architect and president of the United States (late 18th century), definitively anchors the USA in Palladianism and neo-classicism

Question 02:

What are the founding principles of the Arts and Crafts movement?

Corrigé type:

The Arts and Crafts movement was initiated in reaction against the perceived impoverishment of the decorative arts and the conditions in which they were produced. It was born during the Victorian period, under the influence of 2 major people: the designer William Morris, and the writer and historian John Ruskin.

In the 1850s, the British Empire benefited greatly from the industrial revolution even if the latter is not always seen as beneficial to the English people: working conditions are poor, the standard of living does not increase in proportion to economic progress, and consumer products lose quality.

These observations despaired certain thinkers, including John and William, who actively defended workers and initiated the arts and crafts movement.

The movement flourished in Europe and North America between about 1880 and 1920. It was inspired mainly by the ideas of art critic John Ruskin, and designer William Morris. In Scotland, it is associated with key figures such as Charles Rennie Mackintosh and in France; Viollet le Duc's books on nature and Gothique art also play an essential part in the esthetics of the Arts and Crafts movement.

The Arts and Crafts movement emerged from the attempt to reform design and decoration in mid-19th century Britain. It was a reaction against a perceived decline in standards that the reformers associated with machinery and factory production.

The Arts and Crafts philosophy was derived in large measure from John Ruskin's social criticism; he related the moral and social health of a nation to the qualities of its architecture and to the nature of its work. William Morris (1834–1896) was the towering figure in late 19th-century design and the main influence on the Arts and Crafts movement. Morris insisted that the artist should be a craftsman-designer working by hand and advocated a society of free craftspeople, such as he believed had existed during the Middle Ages. **"Because craftsmen took pleasure in their work", he wrote, "the Middle Ages was a period of greatness in the art of the common people"**.

The spread of Arts and Crafts ideas during the late 19th and early 20th centuries resulted in the establishment of many associations and craft communities. By the end of the nineteenth century, Arts and Crafts ideals had influenced architecture, painting, sculpture, graphics, illustration, book making and photography, domestic design and the decorative arts, including furniture and woodwork, stained glass, leatherwork, lacemaking, embroidery, rug making and weaving, jewelry and metalwork, enameling and ceramics

The founding principles of Arts and Crafts:

The Arts and Crafts movement is based on several principles:

- A craftsman can only be happy if he participates in each stage of the creation of his product (from drawing to finishing)
- To create a beautiful work, you must work in a healthy and pleasant environment
- Art is not intended to be admired; it must be found everywhere, even in functional everyday objects

These 3 main principles imply several rules of conduct for craftsmen: they must master both vision and manufacturing, work in workshops and refuse machining; and above all, they must understand the strong link between the Fine Arts and the decorative arts.

Characteristics of Arts and Crafts

- Medieval/gothic influences
- Stained glass mimicry
- Floral patterns
- Intricate patterns
- Organic shapes
- Nature as subject matter

Example: The Red House is considered as the first Arts & Crafts building, Red House was appropriately the residence of William Morris and his family. It was the first house designed by Webb as an independent architect,

Question 03:

What are the founding principles of the postmodern trend in architecture?

Corrigé type:

Postmodern architecture is **a style or movement which emerged in the late 1950s as a reaction against the austerity, formality, lack of variety of modern architecture and the dogmas associated with it.**

Postmodernism is **an eclectic, colorful style of architecture and the decorative arts that appeared from the late 1970s and continues in some form today.**

Postmodern architects believed that the utopian ideals of Modernism as a democratic form of accessible architecture for the masses had failed and that its cultural moment had passed (an assertion which, judging by the enduring 21st century popularity of modernist aesthetics, has not weathered the test of time). Whereas Modernism was devoted to order and simplicity, postmodernism embraced complexity and contradiction, as argued in an influential 1966 book by American postmodern architect **Robert Venturi** titled: **Complexity and Contradiction in Architecture.**

Postmodern architecture asserts itself through forms where the following notions appear :

- Postmodernist forms often reveal hesitation and eclecticism, they are not a reflection of constancy or homogeneity. It is above all a search for lasting forms of security and confidence lost due to modernism and rationalism (clarity and purity). Diane Girardot in 'architecture after modernism' (1996) attests that with regard to Venturi and Scott Brown; two representatives of post-modern architecture: "contemporary cultural and social diversity calls for an architecture of richness and ambiguity rather than clarity and purity".
- Use of metaphor
- Resort to history and especially the reappropriation of a classic vocabulary inherited from ancient architecture and especially the influences of visionary architects of the 19th century and especially Boullée: pediment, dome, column, etc.
- Return to the past in search of new benchmarks, noting that the various elements borrowed from history are inserted into modern forms with the use of new materials. These are not identical reproductions but rather, as certain postmodern architects stipulate a transaction between ancient forms – architectural, religious and family – and the achievements of modernity.
- Resort to the vernacular and local, if not regional, architecture: post-modern architecture thus attempts to rediscover local specificities: brick or stone from the region, dome, arch, shapes of doors, windows, etc. with the aim of rediscovering the diversity of forms in association with the specificities of places and cultures.
- Revival of the use of color and ornament towards the reintroduction of emotion, the enchanted and the non-useful.

Example: **The Portland Building**, designed by the late architect **Michael Graves**, is a municipal office building in Portland, Oregon, that made waves for its unconventional use of color, surface materials, and decorative flourishes when it opened in 1982,