

## A History of Architecture in the West

Professor Jerrilynn D. Dodds

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**Lecture:** Tuesday/Thursday \*\*\*\*9:30–10:20AM in NAC R0/201

**Seminar Hours:** Mon 1–1:50 (in Studio) ; Tuesday \*\*\*\*10:30–11:10 (in 304 Sh);

\*\* or Tues. 1–1:50 (in Studio). Please note your seminar assignment below.\*\*

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\*\*Professor Dodds Office Hours: \*\*

**Tu. 11:15–1:15 in 303B Shepherd Hall**

\*\*<mailto:JDDNYC@AOL.com> (<mailto:JDDNYC@AOL.com>) \*\*

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### Course Requirements Examinations Readings Formal Analysis Important Warnings

\*\*\*\*What Seminar are you in? Monuments and Terms

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This course follows the history of architecture, landscape and urban space in Europe, the Mediterranean and the Americas, as one way of understanding the evolving values of civilizations through their built form. Its goal is to teach the skills needed to see, understand, and articulate ideas about works of architecture, through an understanding of the interaction of buildings of the past and present with the societies that produced them. In exploring how architecture can be read as a document of political, social and philosophical values throughout time, you can also begin to form an idea of the kind of architect you want to be; how you might choose to transform your society through the buildings and environments you create.

In addition to lectures in NAC, students will participate in smaller seminars (see below for seminar assignments), in which they will explore the analysis of buildings. Through **formal analysis**, we can begin to understand, not only how works of architecture effect their environments, but also how they act on the people who use them and come into contact with them. You will learn to analyze how the forms, spaces, materials, and construction of buildings and landscapes can shape vital aspects of our lives and society.

### Course Requirements \*\*: \*\*

1. Attendance at all lectures and sections
2. Readings as assigned
3. A Written Formal Analysis assigned by your Seminar Instructor
4. A Midterm Examination to be held on Thursday,

## 5. A Final Exam on a date to be announced

**Examinations :** Attached to this syllabus you will find a list of monuments and terms. You will be expected to know the buildings, their dates, periods, architects and patrons as stated in this list. But that is just the structure for your studying. You will also be expected to write short essays that link the buildings you have identified with ideas about culture, society and history that we have discussed in class,

**Readings :** Weekly readings are assigned from the text for the course:

(1 ) Spiro Kostoff, *A History of Architecture (Available at the CCNY Bookstore)*. They are intended to support the ideas we will have discussed in class, and to give certain of the ideas more background and depth. It is important to have a copy of this book, since it not only contains readings, but also images that will be helpful as you begin studying for your exam. (2) The second kind of readings are selections from historical sources: writings by or about architects in their own time. These will be distributed by your seminar leaders.

**Formal Analysis :** The formal analysis is a written paper that will be assigned by your seminar instructor. Because part of your work here involves learning to read and analyze works of architecture yourself, you are not expected to use your texts or other written sources in preparing your formal analysis. It is not a research paper. It must revolve around your own observations and analysis.

### **Important Warnings:**

\_\_\* Absence from an examination can only be excused with a doctor's note, or some written proof of an appropriately grave situation. The missed examination will otherwise be counted a failure.

\*\*\_ \*\_Any incidence of copying, even short excerpts from any other work--a book or article or the writing of another person published or unpublished--will result in \_failure of the entire course. \_ Any unauthorized talking during examinations, or consultation of anothers work, will also result in failure of the entire course.

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### **What Seminar are you in? \*\*\*\*\***

In addition to lectures, students registered for this course must attend a seminar session for one hour each week. You are assigned a seminar section in the following way:

(1) If you are also taking AES 230 (second year design), you will attend your seminar on

*Mondays 1-1:50 PM* with your studio instructor in the same space where your studio meets.

(2) If you are taking AES 190 (design) you will meet with Professor DePace on *Tuesday 1–1:50* in your studio space. \*\*\*\*

(3) If you are taking *neither* 230 nor 190, you will attend a large seminar session with Professor Dodds in 304 Shepherd Hall on *Tuesday 10:30–11:10* (right after the lecture).

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## AES 232: SYLLABUS

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1. What is Architecture? / Pre-Historic Architecture

2. Ancient Mesopotamian Architecture

\*\*\*\*\*Reading\*\* : Kostof pp.50 –65

3. Ancient Near Eastern Empires

4. Egyptian Architecture in the Old and Middle Kingdoms

## Reading : Kostof pp. 67–78

5. Egyptian Architecture in the New Kingdom and Ptolemaic Period

6. Minoan and Mycenaean Architecture

\*\*\*\*\*Reading\*\* : Kostof pp. 103–113

7. Greek Archaic Architecture: The Doric Temple

8. Greek Classical Architecture: The Parthenon

\*\*\*\*\*Reading\*\* : Kostof pp.150 –159

9. Private and Public Space from Classical to Hellenistic Greece

Reading: Kostof pp.161–176

10. The Roman Republican City: Pompeii and the Provinces

\*\*\*\*\*Reading\*\* : Kostof pp.191–207

11. Rome in the Imperial Period

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12. Imperial Rome to Late Antique Rome

\*\*\*\*\*Reading\*\* : Vitruvius, *Ten Books on Architecture*

Book V, Chapter II, pp.174–180–Symetry & Proportions

### 13. MIDTERM: 1st Semester

14. Multicultural Rome and the Rise of Christianity

15. Byzantium: The Hagia Sophia

\*\*\*\*\*Reading\*\* : Kostof pp. 260–267

16. Early Islamic Architecture in the Mediterranean

\*\*\*\*\*Reading\*\* : Kostof pp. 295–296

17. Jerusalem of the Three Religions from the 1st through the 7th Century

18. Early Medieval Kingdoms

19. Castle and Monastery in the Rise of Feudalism: Romanesque

**Reading** : Kostof pp. 305–321

20. Romanesque Architecture and the Triumph of the Church

21. Gothic Architecture and the Rise of the City in Europe

**Reading** : Kostof pp. 329–341

22. Rayonnant and Late Gothic Architecture.

23. Toledo and Venice from the 11th to the 13th Centuries,

24. Granada, Cairo and Florence in the 14th–15th Centuries:

\*\*\*\*\*Reading\*\* : Kostof pp. 394–401

25. Brunelleschi and Alberti: The Early Renaissance

\*\*\*\*\*Reading\*\* : Alberti, *Ten Books on Architecture* (pp. #s TBA)

26. Rome and the High Renaissance: Bramante



### Monuments and Terms for Architecture 232 :

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#### 1. Prehistoric Architecture

Huts from Terra Amata (France): *c. 400,000 BCE*

Painted Caves at Lascaux (France): *\_ c. 15,000 BCE \_*

Jericho, Fortified Settlement (Palestine/Israel): *\_ c. 7,500 BCE \_*

Catal Huyuk, Neolithic Settlement (Anatolia, Turkey): *c. 6,000 BCE*

Stonehenge, Neolithic Monument: *\_ c. 2,000 BCE \_*

**Terms:**

Tension and Compression

Post and Lintel

Canon

Theory

Apotropaic

Stratigraphy

Mud Brick

Paleolithic

Neolithic

## **2. Ancient Mesopotamian Architecture:**

*Mesopotamian/ Sumeria \*\*\*\**

Uruk, The White Temple: *n c. 3000 BCE*

Portrait Head of Akkad

*Neo-Sumerian*

Ur, Ziggurat: *\_ c. 5000 BCE\_*

Ur, Houses

Ur, Stele of Ur-Nammu

Gudea as Architect

### **Terms:**

Ziggurat

Theocratic Socialism

Mesopotamian/Sumerian

Akkadians

Neo-Sumerian

## **3. Ancient Near Eastern Empires:**

City and Palace of Khorsabad, *Assyrian Empire c. 900BCE*

City and Palace of Persepolis, *Achaemenid Empire c. 500 BCE*

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### **Terms:**

Axiality

Appropriation

Transition

Exclusion

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#### **4. Egyptian Architecture in the Old and Middle \*\*\*\*\*Kingdoms\*\* :**

*Old Kingdom :*

Saqqara, Pyramid Complex of Zoser, *3rd Dynasty, 2680 BCE: Architect: Imhotep*

Giza, Pyramid Complex, *4th Dynasty, 2570–2500 BCE*

*Middle Kingdom: \*\*\*\**

Deir El-Bahri, Tomb of Mentuhotep, *11th Dynasty, 2050 BCE*

#### **Terms:**

Sign

Pyramid

Stepped Pyramid

Ka

Serdab

Valley Temple

Mortuary Temple

Sphinx

Ra

Osiris

Isis

Horus

#### **5 . Egyptian Architecture in the New Kingdom \*\*\*\***

*New Kingdom :*

Deir El-Bahri, Temple of Hatshepsut, *18th Dynasty, c. 1480 BCE: Architect: Senmut*

Luxor, Cult Temple to Amon; Patron: Amenhotep III

Karnak, Cult Temple to Amon; Construction and additions under patronage of various pharaohs, *1525–1250 BCE*

Abu Simbal, Temple to Ramses II, *1250 BCE*

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**Terms:**

Frontal, Frontality

Processional Axis

Progressive Exclusion

Sphinx Avenue

Pylon Gate

Colonnade,

Columned Court,

Hypostyle Hall

Obelisk

Amon

**6. Minoan and Mycenaean Architecture**

Knossos, Minoan Palace, c. *1700 BCE*

Myceane, Mycenaean Palace, c. *1,300 BCE*

**Terms:**

Organic

Organic Plan

Entasis

Corbeled Arch

Corbeled Vault

The Myth of Theseus, King Minos, and the Labyrinth

Megaron

Hearth

Cyclopean Masonry

Beehive Tomb

The Iliad

**7. Archaic Greek Architecture: The \*\*\*\*Doric \*\*\*\*\*Temple\*\***

Segesta (Sicily), Doric Temple

Delphi, Sanctuary to Apollo

**Terms:**

Symmetry

Grid

Colony

Orders

Temple

Cella

Columns in antis

Doric Order

Stylobate

Column

Fluted Column

Collonade

Peripteral Collonade

Capital

Entablature

Architrave

Freize

Metapies

Triglyphs

**8. Greek Classical Architecture: The Parthenon and the Acropolis**

Athens, The Acropolis, The Parthenon \_ 448–432 BC\_

Architects: \*\*\*\* Ictinos and Kallicrates; Sculpture supervised by: Phideas

Patronage: Pericles representing the City of Athens

Athens, The Acropolis, Temple of Nike

**Terms:**

Perspective

Visual Refinements

Canon of Proportions



Ionic Order

Freize

Athena Parthenos

Nike

Battle of the Lapiths and Centaurs

Panathenaic Procession

The Sacrifice of Erectheus

## **9. Private and Public Space from Classical to Hellenistic \*\*\*\*Greece**

Athens, The Agora

The Stoa of Attalos

Athens, Houses

Miletus, Hellenistic City Plan

Agora, Stoa; Senate; Temple Precinct

Didyma, Temple to Apollo

Pergamon, City and Great Altar

### **Terms:**

Stoa

Grid

Bouletarion

Sacred Precinct

Battle of the Giants and the Gods

## **10. The Roman \*\*\*\*\*Republican\*\* \*\*\*\*\*City\*\* : Pompeii and the Provinces**

Roman Architecture in Pompeii: *all before 79 CE*

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Pompeii, City Plan

The Forum

Basilica in the Forum

Temple of Jupiter in the Forum

(Insulae (apartment houses) at Ostia like those which existed at Pompeii)

Theatre Complex

Amphitheater (Coliseum)

House of the Faun

House of the Vetii

Villa of the Mysteries

Roman Architecture in Nimes, France:

The Aqueduct "Pont du Gard"

The "Maison Carree" Pedestal Temple, *19 BCE*

The Amphitheater (Coliseum)

In Orange, France: The Roman Theatre

**Terms:**

Axis

Colonialism

Forum

Basilica

Pedestal Temple

Theatre

Frons Scenae

Amphitheatre

Atrium

Peristyle

Tablinium

insulae

Villa

Aedicula

Trompe l'oeil \*\*\*\*

**11. Rome in the Imperial Period**

Arch of Titus

Baths of Caracalla

Domus Aurea of Nero , *64–68 CE*

Coliseum, *80 CE*

Forum of Trajan, \_113 CE \_ Architect: Appolodorus of Damascus

Market of Trajan

Basilica Ulpia

**Terms:**

arch

voussoir

keystone

barrel vault

groin vault

dome

"Dome of Heaven"

concrete

brick

orders

clerestory

oculus

**12. Imperial Rome to Late Antique Rome \*\*\*\***

The Pantheon, *120 CE*

Hadrian's Palace at Tivoli

Split, Palace of Diocletian *300–306 CE*

Rome, Basilica of Maxentius *307–312 CE*

Arch of Constantine *312–315 CE*

**Terms:**

Dome

Dome of Heaven \*\*\*\*

Basilica/Central Plan

Mausoleum

Baptistry

Martyrium

Rome/ Constantinople

Spolia

Aniconism

Architrave/ Arcade

Clerestory

### **13. Midterm Exam**

### **14. Multicultural Rome and the Rise of Christianity**

Rome, Catacombs

Mithraeum *3rd. C. CE*

Dura Europus, Christian House \_ 231\_ *CE*

Synagogue \_ 3rd CE\_

Other Sanctuaries

Rome, The Basilica of St. Peters Patron: Constantine and the Christian Community

The Mausoleum (and later Martyrium) of Santa Costanza; \_ c\_ . 350

Ravenna, Basilica of San Appolinare Nuovo

Orthodox Baptistry

Mausoleum of Theodoric

Battle of Mulvey Bridge

Martyrium

Baptistry

Apse/ Altar

Mosaics

Torah Niche

Atrium

Architrave

Arcade

Clerestory

Christ in Majesty

### **15. Byzantine Architecture**

Ravenna, San Vitale Patron: Justinian \_ 6th\_ c.

Constantinople, The Haigia Sophia Patron: Justinian

Architects: Isidorus and Anthemius \_ 532–537 AD\_

Stiris (Greece), Monastery of Hosios Lukas, Church of the Theotokos, *c. 1040*

**Terms:**

Overlapping Space

Mosaics

Marble Revetement

Cross in Square Plan

Icon

Iconostasis

**16. Early Islamic Architecture**

Mecca, The Kaaba

*Umayyad Caliphate:*

Great Mosque of Kufa (I ), *7th c.* \_\_ (Iraq)

Great Mosque of Cordoba (I), *8th c.* ( Spain) Patron: Abd al Rahman I

**Terms:**

Islam

Muslim

Koran

Muhammad

Caliph

Imam

Mosque

Mihrab

Minaret

Qibla Wall

Hypostyle Plan

Aniconic

Voussoirs

Alternating Voussoir

Horseshoe Arch

17. **Jerusalem** \*\* of Three Religions from the 1st through the 7th Century\*\*

Reconstructions of the Second Temple, *constructed under Zerubbabel* \_; 6th C BCE; rebuilt by \_Herod *in the 1c BCE*

Jerusalem, The Holy Sepulchre, \_5th c. CE \_ Patron: Constantine

Jerusalem, Dome of the Rock, 7c Patron: Abd al-Malik

**Terms:**

Torah

1st Temple

Sacrifice

Crucifixion

Resurrection

Martyrium

Congregation

Peoples of the Book

Spolia

18 . **Early Medieval Kingdoms in Europe**

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