

Fall 2008  
Final Exam

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Introduction (Constitution and Representation) (1 point each)**

1. Quoting James Vance, Spiro Kostof writes, “*The most enduring feature of the city is its physical build (form), which remains with remarkable persistence, gaining increments that are responsive to the most recent economic demand and reflective of the latest stylistic vogue, but conserving evidence of past urban culture for present and future generations.*” In this course, we have used the notion of the enduring frame as a “constitutional order” and the *most recent economic demand*, as a representational order. This can be viewed as a critical tool for understanding the form of the city over time. In this course, we have used the notion of the enduring frame as a “constitutional order”. The “Constitutional order” consists of
  - a. streets
  - b. boundaries
  - c. public spaces
  - d. monuments

**Section I: The City in the Ancient World (18 Points)**

**Part A:** Multiple Choice. Please read the question carefully, and circle the best answer. (1 point each)

Scholars agree that urban civilization developed more or less independently across culture and space, beginning sometime around 7000 BCE. Egypt, China, the Andean civilizations and those of Guatemala and Mexico provide substantial evidence of this. However, there is also substantial evidence of trade and cultural exchange between and among cities located between the Indus Valley and the Mediterranean. Identify the locations of the following cities from the list provided.

1. The ancient city of Jericho was located in which of the following places:  
**(NOT considered a civilization b/c it doesn’t meet Kluckhohn requirements)**

- a. The Anatolian Peninsula (Turkey)
- b. **The Jordan Valley (West Bank, Israel)**
- c. The Indus Valley (Pakistan)
- d. Mesopotamia (Southern Iraq)

2. The ancient city of Mohenjo-Daro was located in:  
**The streets were perfectly gridded**

- a. The Anatolian Peninsula (Turkey)
- b. The Jordan Valley (West Bank, Israel)
- c. **The Indus Valley (Pakistan)**
- d. Mesopotamia (Southern Iraq)

3. The ancient city of Ur was located in:

- a. The Anatolian Peninsula (Turkey)
- b. The Jordan Valley (West Bank, Israel)

Fall 2008  
Final Exam

- c. The Indus Valley (Pakistan)
  - d. **Mesopotamia (Southern Iraq)**
- 4. The ancient city of Catal Huyuk was located in  
**(NOT considered a civilization b/c it doesn't meet Kluckhohn requirements)**
  - a. **The Anatolian Peninsula (Turkey)**
  - b. The Jordan Valley (West Bank, Israel)
  - c. The Indus Valley (Pakistan)
  - d. Mesopotamia (Southern Iraq)
- 5. Minoan Civilization played a pivotal role in the dissemination of ancient urban civilization throughout the Mediterranean world. Minoan civilization was located in
  - a. Egypt
  - b. Greece
  - c. **Crete**
  - d. Mesopotamia
- 6. The earliest evidence of the use of grid structure of streets forming regular blocks appears at
  - a. Mohenjo-Daro **best known example of planning "super blocks"**
  - b. Miletus
  - c. **Kahun, Egypt**
  - d. Rome
- 7. The organization streets of the pre-Islamic cities of the Arabic world were based on a combination of
  - a. Ritual procession and defense
  - b. **Water supply and family or tribal ownership patterns**
  - c. Tribal ownership patterns and mutual defense
  - d. Eastward orientation and block structures
- 8. In Hellenic Greek cities, the primary monumental area, often derived from previous citadels of the Mycenaean period city was called
  - a. The Agora
  - b. **The Acropolis**
  - c. The Prytaneon
  - d. The Pnyx
- 9. Whom does Aristotle credit with the invention of the grid block as the primary organizational device of the city?
  - a. Solon
  - b. Cleisthenes
  - c. Pythagoras
  - d. **Hippodamus**

Fall 2008  
Final Exam

10. The primary political space of the Hellenic Greek city is called the
- a. **The Agora**
  - b. The Orchestra
  - c. The Acropolis
  - d. The Stoa
11. The primary east-west street, held sacred in the Roman city, was called the
- a. Cardo
  - b. **Decumanus**
  - c. Sacra Via
  - d. Dromos
12. The place of assembly of the Roman Senate, always adjacent to or facing the Forum was called the
- a. ~~Curia~~
  - b. Regia
  - c. Mundus
  - d. Holitorium  
**Comitium**

**Part B:** Short answer (6 points) Provide a one or two sentence answer in the space provided, to the following question: **What is the fundamental conceptual difference between the idea of the city in Roman world and the idea of the city in the Greek world?**

**The Greeks existed as a culture before they developed cities, and thus the concept of the city is secondary to that of the people. In Rome, the city was the origin of the civilization and here, they city was held in utmost importance. It was not dependant on a certain type of ancestry and so people from many places were able to become Roman citizens.**

## **Section II: A New World from the Old (20 Points)**

**Part A:** Fill in the blanks (1 point each)

The five types of medieval European cities according to A.E.J. Morris were:

- 1. **burgs-** (Edinburgh) developed from roman towns or around war lord or ecclesiastical foundation
- 2. **roman-origin-** (Rome, Paris, London)
- 3. **organic growth-** (planned settlements to house agricultural workers, organic form)
- 4. **planted towns-** (established colonies)
- 5. **bastides-** (planted town w/ military function)

Fall 2008  
Final Exam

The five characteristic elements of the medieval European city according to A.E.J. Morris were:

1. **markets**
2. **church and parvis**
3. **castle and keep**
4. **agricultural territories**
5. **streets**
6. **wall and gate**

**Part B:** Multiple Choice. Please read the question carefully, and circle the best answer. (1 point each)

1. The architect and designer of the Duomo in Florence, who is credited with the development of the formal rules of perspective was
  - a. Manicotti
  - b. Ghiberti
  - c. Sangallo
  - d. **Brunelleschi**
2. A building type, non-existent in the medieval city, that became the vehicle for architectural experimentation in perspectival space was
  - a. Guild Hall
  - b. **Villa**
  - c. Hospital
  - d. Loggia
3. The illustration of the “Principle of Second Man” in Edmund Bacon’s *Design of Cities* is the
  - a. **Piazza Santissima Annunciata**
  - b. Piazza del Popolo
  - c. Piazza della Signoria
  - d. Piazza del Campo
4. The transfer of Florentine renaissance urban ideas to Rome is first observed at the
  - a. **Piazza del Popolo**
  - b. Campidoglio
  - c. Piazza Navona
  - d. Montecitorio
5. The use of Obelisks and straight streets as markers for pilgrimage churches in Rome is attributable to
  - a. Nicholas V

Fall 2008  
Final Exam

- b. Urban II
  - c. **Sixtus V**
  - d. Paul III
6. The first two Royal Places built in Paris were the
- a. Place Vendome and Place Royale (Vosges)
  - b. Palais Royale and Place de la Concorde
  - c. Place des Victories and Place d'Etoile
  - d. **Place Dauphine and Place Royale (Vosges)**
7. The first residential “square” built in London to be based on Italian Renaissance precedents was
- a. **Covent Garden**
  - b. Bedford Square
  - c. Soho Square
  - d. Piccadilly Circus

**Part C:** Short answer. Please read the question carefully and answer in the space provided. (3 points)

1. At the turn of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, precedents from the Italian renaissance begin to exert influence on other European cities. What was the primary difference between the Piazza of the Italian Renaissance and the Royal Places of 17<sup>th</sup> century Paris?

**Axial relationships?**

### **Section III: The City in the Enlightenment (30 points)**

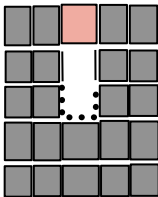
**Part A:** Multiple Choice (1 point each)

1. The expansion of the residential square into the open expanse of landscape is **best** exemplified by
- a. The Royal Circus at Bath, England
  - b. **The Royal Crescent at Bath England**
  - c. The extension of the axis of the Tuileries garden across the Champs Elysees
  - d. Lincolns Inn Fields, London
2. The alley that divided London blocks between a “residential side” and a “commercial side” are called
- a. **Mews**
  - b. Alleys
  - c. Cul-de-Sacs
  - d. Terraces
3. The architect of Covent Garden was

Fall 2008  
 Final Exam

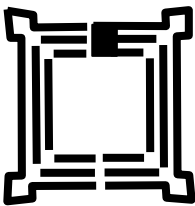
- a. Lord Somerset
  - b. Christopher Wren
  - c. **Inigo Jones**
  - d. John Soane
4. The architect of Edinburgh “New Town”, located across Princes Street Gardens from the Castle was
- a. **James Craig**
  - b. John Nash
  - c. John Wood the Elder
  - d. Christopher Wren
5. The architect of Regent Street, London
- a. John Wood the Elder
  - b. Ebenezer Howard
  - c. **John Nash**
  - d. Inigo Jones

**Part B:** Match the columns on the right to the corresponding diagrams. (2 points each)



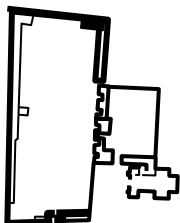
A

D



B

E



Fall 2008  
Final Exam

C

F

**Part C: Fill**

1. The Puritan based on individual collectively held

2. The city of **Penn** and Holme.

3. Most likely the plan for London after the

4. The City of **Oglethorpe**.

5. The 1785 consisted

Townships of **36** sections one square mile

6. The **16th** section was reserved for the courthouse and school.

7. In the National Land Ordinance, the base unit of surveying was the Gunter chain of 66 ft. How many chains formed a furlong or 1/8<sup>th</sup> of a mile?  
**10**

8. The Tything lots of Savannah were **60** ft. by 90 ft.

9. How many Tything lots were contained in a ward? **40**.

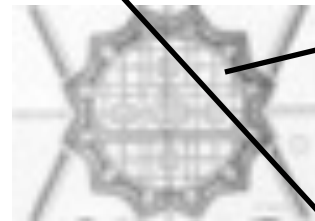
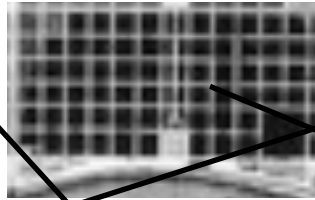
10. The plan for Washington, D.C. was originally designed by **L'Enfant**, and was re-drawn from memory by Andrew Ellicott and Benjamin Banneker.

**Part D: Short Answer (3 points)**

What is the primary benefit of the dimensional logic of the Plan of Savannah?

The plan for the city wasn't based on an overall scheme, but rather based on the repetition of the ward unit. The ward unit was square, with an identical organization of residential and commercial lots in each unit. Wards are 675' square, which allows for 40 tything lots and 4 trust lots, with a hierarchy of streets running on a grid...

Directional Bias facilitates the integration of adjacent wards  
Public squares visually unify the wards.



1. Presidio\_\_\_\_\_

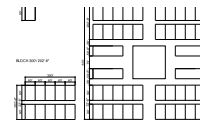
2. French Colonial City\_\_\_\_\_

3. Ideal City of the Renaissance\_\_\_\_\_

of Philad 4. English Colonial City\_\_\_\_\_  
fire of 16

5. Mission\_\_\_\_\_

6. Pueblo\_\_\_\_\_



Fall 2008  
Final Exam

**Section IV: The City from the Industrial Age to the city of Modernity.** (30 points)

**Part A:** Fill in the Blanks (1 point each)

1. The transformation of Paris in the 19<sup>th</sup> century began under Napoleon III and Baron Georges Eugene Haussmann. What were the five components of Haussmann's plan?
  - a. **housing reform**
  - b. **infrastructure**
  - c. **housing and public buildings**
  - d. **parks**
  - e. **streets**
2. Name three cities influenced by Haussmann's Plan for Paris
  - a. **Washington D.C.**
  - b. **Chicago**
  - c. **Philadelphia**
3. The uniform language developed by the Hoover Commission in 1923-24 that was passed by the U.S. Congress in 1926 was known as the Standard **Zoning** Enabling Act.
4. The uniform language developed by the Hoover Commission that was passed by the U.S. Congress in 1928 was known as the Standard **City Planning** Enabling Act.

**Part B:** Multiple Choice. Please read the question carefully, and circle the best answer. (1 point each)

1. The fundamental problem of the city in the 19<sup>th</sup> century concerned
  - a. **Public health**
  - b. Clarity of pilgrimage routes
  - c. **Rationalization of traffic flow**
  - d. Development of railroad transportation systems
2. A new kind of public space appeared in the 19<sup>th</sup> century in response to the conditions of the industrial city. This was
  - a. The Piazza
  - b. The Residential Square
  - c. **The Public Park**
  - d. The Royal Place
3. Although the suburb is as old as the city itself, the industrial revolution brought about a dramatic increase in suburban development as an alternative to the industrial city. The prototype of the 19<sup>th</sup> century planned American suburb was:



Fall 2008  
Final Exam

- a. Walden
  - b. Westwood
  - c. Levittown
  - d. **Riverside**
4. The Parkway as a new type of street was first used in Boston in association with the development of the Boston Park System. The Parkway was invented by
- a. **Olmsted and Vaux**
  - b. Stein and Wright
  - c. Ebenezer Howard
  - d. Lewis Mumford
5. “Garden Cities for Tomorrow” was written by
- a. LeCorbusier
  - b. Frederick Law Olmsted
  - c. Clarence Stein
  - d. **Ebenezer Howard**
6. The Garden Cities movement exerted broad and profound influence as an alternative to the conditions of the industrial city. Only two “garden cities” were actually built. These were.
- a. Riverside and Llewellyn Park
  - b. Radburn and Sunnyside Gardens
  - c. Greendale and Baldwin Hills Village
  - d. **Welwyn and Letchworth**
7. The concept of the “neighborhood unit” was developed by
- a. Raymond Unwin
  - b. **Clarence Perry**
  - c. Clarence Stein
  - d. Henry Wright
8. The “Ville Radieuse” or “Radiant City” was a theoretical text on the project of the Modern City. It was written by
- a. Clarence Stein
  - b. Sybil Moholy-Nagy
  - c. **LeCorbusier**
  - d. Parker and Unwin
9. Though poles apart in many respects, the Ville Radieuse and Garden City agreed on at least one major point. This was:
- a. Tall buildings should be set in parks
  - b. **Private ownership of land**
  - c. Elevated motorways

Fall 2008  
Final Exam

d. ~~Separation of land uses into horizontal zones~~

10. The 1909 Plan of Chicago drew heavily from Haussmann's Paris as well as from principles first developed in the 1585 Plan for Rome, but updated to include conditions unique to Chicago at the turn of the century. The chief architect of this plan was

- a. Frederick Law Olmsted
- b. **Daniel Burnham**
- c. The McMillan Commission
- d. Clarence Stein

11. The plan for Radburn New Jersey was the first use of a street hierarchy based on an Arterial-Collector-Distributor-Local (cul-de-sac) street network. The architects of Radburn, New Jersey were.

- a. Barry Parker and Raymond Unwin
- b. Andres Duany and Leon Krier
- c. Elbert Peets
- d. **Clarence Stein and Henry Wright**

12. The Athens Charter, first formulated in 1933 and published during the Second World War (1943), outlined the most influential principles of the project of the modern city. The organization that wrote the Athens Charter was:

- a. The Congress of New Urbanism
- b. The American Planning Association
- c. The New York Housing Corporation
- d. **The C.I.A.M.**

Part C: Match (1 point each) Match the name of the court case on the left with the principal issue on the right.

**C** 1. Euclid vs. Ambler

was a

A. The line as drawn on the plan was arbitrary and capricious and as such violation of the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment. The Zoning ordinance was ruled invalid.

**A** 2. Nectow vs. Cambridge

lots).

the  
was held to be  
amendment)

B. The municipality zoned all its land residential (4 acre Single Family This was illegal. Court decision established the principle of "indivisible plaintiff" and "exclusionary. (14<sup>th</sup>

**D** 3. McCarthy vs. Manhattan Beach

C. Established the Constitutional legality

Fall 2008  
Final Exam

of Zoning in the United States

**B** 4. National Land vs. Easttown Township

regardless  
the public

D. Zoning could not be used as a surrogate  
for enforcement of other laws,  
of whether or not it was in  
interest.

**E** 5. Southern Burlington County NAACP  
to vs. Township of Mt. Laurel.

E. The municipality has a responsibility  
provide its “fair share” of low to moderate  
income housing opportunities for the  
Metropolitan area

**Part C: Short Answer: (3 points) Answer in the space provided**

How do modern subdivision regulations and zoning ordinances relate to the concept of a constitutional and representational order?

**A city builds its bones through the constitutional order, which sets the foundation for its streets and lot sizes. The representational order follows and fills the boundaries made by the politikos with housing and markets. In creating new subdivisions on undeveloped land, a constitutional order is imposed. In doing such, the two orders are addressed simultaneously. Decisions made at this stage are based on ideas of how to populate the land with specific uses (as per the representational order), but inherently solidify the constitutional order. Rules on lot dimensions, block sizes, street circulation and width, etc. are afterwards complicated to alter and will have lasting effects on the use of the land and its development.**

**Transition from rural to urban  
Private ownership of lots, developers**