

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

**O. M. BEKETOV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
of URBAN ECONOMY in KHARKIV**

METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

to the organization of independent work on the discipline

**"HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE, URBAN PLANNING, ARTS AND
DESIGN"**

*(for foreign students of the 1-st year of full-time education of the first (bachelor's)
level of higher education in the educational program "Architecture" specialty
191 – Architecture and Urban Planning)*



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Methodological recommendations to the organization of independent work on the discipline "History of architecture, urban planning, art and design" (for foreign students of the 1-st year of full-time education of the first (bachelor's) level of higher education in the educational program "Architecture" specialty 191 – Architecture and Urban Planning) / O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv ; com. : L. M. Shvets, L. O. Bogdanova. – Kharkiv : O. M. Beketov NUUE, 2021. – 26 p.

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INTRODUCTION

These methodological recommendations in a concise form provide organizational and methodological recommendations for the organization and content of independent work of students in the study of the first two modules of the theoretical discipline "History of Architecture, Urban Planning, Arts and Design".

Egypt and the countries of East Asia, especially the New Babylonian kingdom and Persia, had a great influence on the formation of ancient architecture. Therefore, special attention in the sections on architecture and art of Egypt and Western Asia is paid to the analysis of the development of their original order systems, which led to the formation of ancient Greek and Roman orders. Consistently all stages of formation and flowering of ancient Greek art, architecture and urban planning are being studied. The development of order systems, elements of city development are being analyzed. Works that have become the highest achievements of world art and architecture are being studied in detail. All stages of development of ancient Roman civilization – from the republic to the empire – are being studied in detail and consistently. Particular attention is paid to the continuity of Roman architecture and art from ancient Greece, as well as the formation of Roman architecture and urban planning of the Middle Ages and the history of Byzantium and the ancient Russian state (Kiev, Chernihiv, Novgorod, Pskov, Vladimir, Suzdal).

The Romanesque period is characterized by the spread and development of artistic traditions that originated in the late Roman Empire and Byzantium.

Therefore, first we study the materials on Byzantine architecture and arts, and then analyze the development of architecture of the early Middle Ages, the Romanesque in Western Europe. The study of the Middle Ages begins with France, where Gothic architecture emerged, and then continues with an analysis of architecture, urban planning and art in other countries of Western Europe. The Middle Ages in Ukraine includes the study of the architecture of the Old Russian principalities: Kyiv, Chernihiv, Volodymyr-Suzdal, Novgorod.

As a result of studying the discipline "History of Architecture, Urban Planning, Arts and Design", students must gain theoretical knowledge of world art, architecture and urban planning from ancient times to the late Middle Ages, as well as acquire skills in analyzing the artistic qualities of outstanding historical monuments.

The subject of study of the discipline is the most outstanding monuments of world and domestic art, architecture and urban planning.

The first module (1 semester) studies the period of origin, formation and development of architecture and arts from the Paleolithic to the era of the so-called "early" civilizations – Egypt, Mesopotamia, Persia, Ancient Greece and the Roman Empire.

Interdisciplinary links: The study of this discipline is directly based on the basic knowledge of complete general secondary education and is prior to the disciplines: History of Architecture and Urban Planning from the Renaissance to Modernism, Typology of Buildings and Structures, History of Architecture of Ukraine.

The discipline "**History of Architecture, Urban Planning, Arts and Design**" consists of the following content modules (hereinafter – CM):

Module 1: Content module 1.1 Ancient architecture, urban planning and art of Egypt and Mesopotamia.

Content module 1.2 History of architecture, urban planning and art of antiquity (Greece).

Content module 1.3 History of architecture, urban planning and art of antiquity (Rome).

Module 2: Content module 2.1 History of architecture, urban planning and art of the Middle Ages of the Doroman and Romanesque periods.

Content module 2.2 History of architecture, urban planning and art of the Middle Ages of the Gothic period.

Content module 2.3 History of architecture, urban planning and art of Byzantium and the Old Russian state.

The purpose of the discipline – to consider the phenomenon of world architecture from antiquity to the Middle Ages basing on historical experience, to analyze the monuments of architecture, urban planning and art.

The task of studying the discipline:

– awareness of the historical architectural heritage and its role in the social and professional activities of the architect;

– awareness of the phenomenon of world architecture - from ancient to medieval.

Program learning outcome:

– analyze features of historical styles in architecture, urban planning, art and design;

– be able to collect and evaluate information from various sources for further use in architectural and urban planning;

– analyze architectural and compositional features of architectural monuments;

– to apply in practice artistic and compositional principles on the basis of the received theoretical knowledge at designing of architectural environment.

1 CONTENT OF THE COURSE BY CONTENT MODULES AND TOPICS

Module 1 (1 semester) History of art of architecture, urban planning of the ancient world.

Content module 1.1 Ancient architecture, urban planning and art of Egypt and Mesopotamia.

Preconditions for the emergence of ancient architecture, urban planning and art of Egypt and Mesopotamia are considered and analyzed. In this context, special attention is paid to the architectural solution of religious buildings and complexes, their compositional-planning, artistic-architectural and constructive organization. The most outstanding architectural sites of Ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia are characterized. Particular attention is paid to characteristics of the order system.

Topic 1.1.1 Ancient architecture, urban planning and art of Egypt.

Topic 1.1.2 Architecture of temple complexes of Ancient Egypt.

Topic 1.1.3 Ancient architecture and art of the Mesopotamia.

Content module 1.2 History of architecture, urban planning and art of antiquity (Greece).

The preconditions for the emergence of ancient architecture are considered and analyzed. Particular attention is paid to characteristics of the order system of ancient Greece. In this context, special attention is paid to architectural solutions of temple complexes, their compositional-planning, artistic-architectural and constructive features.

Topic 1.2.1 Ancient architecture, urban planning and art of ancient Greece.

Topic 1.2.2 Features of the development of Greek architecture.

Content module 1.3 History of architecture, urban planning and art of antiquity (Rome).

In continuation of study of ancient architecture, the development of architecture, urban planning and art of ancient Rome is analyzed. Features of development of Roman architecture are studied: temples, villas, apartment houses, basilicas of triumphal arches, engineering constructions. The most outstanding architectural cult and public buildings of Ancient Rome are characterized.

Topic 1.3.1 Ancient architecture, urban planning and art of Rome.

Topic 1.3.2 Features of the development of Roman architecture.

Module 2 (2nd semester) History of architecture, urban planning and art of the Middle Ages.

Content module 2.1 History of architecture, urban planning and art of the Middle Ages of the Doroman and Romanesque periods.

Peculiarities of development of architecture of the Doroman and Romanesque periods in Europe are considered and analyzed. Specific features of these styles of Medieval Europe are revealed. The specifics of compositional-planning, artistic-architectural and constructive organization of cult buildings, fortifications and castles are revealed. Works of art are characterized.

Topic 2.1.1 Architecture, urban planning and art of the Doroman period.

Topic 2.1.2 Architecture, urban planning and art of the Romanesque.

Content module 2.2 History of architecture, urban planning and art of the Middle Ages of the Gothic period.

The subject of consideration and study in this thematic block are features of formation and development of Gothic style in architecture of European countries: France, Austria, Germany, England. Specifics of compositional-planning, artistic-architectural and constructive organization of cult buildings are revealed. Describes the most outstanding architectural objects built in Gothic style. Features of Gothic style in interiors of temples are noted. Gothic works of art (sculpture, bas-reliefs, reliefs, stained glass) are characterized.

Topic 2.2.1 Architecture, urban planning and Gothic art of France

Topic 2.2.2 Architecture, urban planning and Gothic art of Germany.

Topic 2.2.3 Gothic architecture, urban planning and art of England, Austria and the Scandinavian countries.

Content module 2.3 History of architecture, urban planning and art of Byzantium and the Old Russian state.

Features and stages of development of architecture of Byzantium and Old Russian state are considered and analyzed. The structure and symbolism of the Byzantine Orthodox church are analyzed. In this context, special attention is paid to the formation of cult architecture of the principalities of the Old Russian state. Elements of Byzantine art, including mosaics and icons, bas-reliefs are characterized. Described the architecture of the most prominent religious sites. The originality of Ukrainian architecture of the Middle Ages is determined.

2.3.1 Ancient architecture, urban planning and art of Byzantium.

2.3.2 Architecture, urban planning and art of the ancient n state.

2.3.3 The originality of Ukrainian architecture of the Middle Ages

Ukrainian wooden architecture of the Middle Ages. Ukrainian art of the Middle Ages.

2 ORGANIZATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The curriculum for classroom classes provides only 210 hours. Of which lecture course is 64 hours (30 hours in the fall and 34 hours in the spring semester) and independent work - 146 hours (90 hours in the fall and 56 hours in the spring semester). Therefore, the independent work of students synchronized with the topics of lectures is a prerequisite for deep mastering of the theoretical course "History of Architecture, Urban Planning, Arts and Design".

3 STRUCTURE OF ORGANIZATION OF INDEPENDENT WORK ACCORDING TO CONTENT MODULES

Independent work of students consists of the following types of work - study of recommended literature and other sources, preparation for various forms of knowledge control (written, testing), as well as graphic work, presentations, essays. their content

and sequence of execution are set out in tabular form, in accordance with the algorithm of lectures.

The content and scope of independent work is fully consistent with the training plan (Tabl. 1).

Table 1 – Plan of independent work

з/п	Name of topic	Number of hours
1	2	3
Module 1 (1 semester)		90
Content module 1.1 Ancient architecture, urban planning and art of Egypt and Mesopotamia		
Topic 1.1.1 Ancient architecture, urban planning and art of Egypt		
1	Architecture and art of ancient Egypt	5
2	Varieties of the Egyptian order system	5

Table 1, continued.

1	2	3
Topic 1.1.2 Architecture of temple complexes of Ancient Egypt		
3	Architecture of temple complexes of the Ancient Kingdom (XXXII-XXI centuries BC) and the Middle Kingdom (XXI-XVI centuries BC)	5
4	Architecture of the temple complexes of the New Kingdom (XVI-XI centuries BC) and the Late Kingdom (XI century - 332 BC)	5
Total for CM 1.1		20
Content module 1.2 History of architecture, urban planning and art of antiquity (Greece)		
Topic 1.2.1 Ancient architecture, urban planning and art of ancient Greece		
5	Art, architecture and urban planning of the Cretan-Mycenaean culture	5
6	Architecture and fine arts of ancient Greece and the archaic period	5
7	Architecture, urban planning and art of ancient Greece in the classical period	5
8	Urban planning, architecture and art of ancient Greece of the Hellenistic period	5
Topic 1.2.2 Features of the development of Greek architecture		
9	Development of the Greek order system	5
10	Development of Greek housing (from the ancestral to the peristyle house)	5
11	Architecture of ancient Greek theater	5
Total for CM 1.2		35

Table 1, continued.

1	2	3
Content module 1.3 History of architecture, urban planning and art of antiquity (Rome)		
Topic 1.3.1 Ancient architecture, urban planning and art of Rome		
12	Architecture and art of the Etruscans and Ancient Rome of the Republic	4
13	Architecture of the Roman Empire I-II centuries.	4
14	Urban planning, architecture and art of the Roman Empire III-IV centuries. AD and the Roman provinces	4
Topic 1.3.2 Features of Roman architecture development		
15	Characteristics and development of the Roman order system	4
16	Architecture of Roman temples of public and residential buildings, memorials and engineering structures	4
Total for CM 1.3		20
Final control - exam		15
Module 2 (2 semester)		56
Content module 2.1 History of architecture, urban planning and art of Pre-Romanesque and Romanesque periods of Middle Ages		
Topic 2.1.1 Architecture, urban planning and art of Pre-Romanesque period		
1	Architecture and urban planning of Pre-Romanesque period	4
2	Art of Pre-Romanesque period	2
Tema 2.1.2 Architecture, urban planning and art of Romanesque period		
3	Architecture and art of Romanesque period	4
4	Fortification construction of the Romanesque period	4
5	Features of formation of medieval cities of Romanesque period	4
Total for CM 2.1		18

Table 1, continued.

1	2	3
Content module 2.2 History of architecture, urban planning and art of Gothic period of Middle Ages		
Topic 2.2.1 Architecture, urban planning and Gothic art of France		
6	Structural features of temple buildings. Gothic architecture of France	4
7	General characteristics of Gothic art in France	2
Topic 2.2.2 Architecture, urban planning and Gothic art of Germany		
8	Features of Gothic temples in Germany	4
9	Characteristic features of Gothic art in Germany	2
Topic 2.2.3 Architecture, urban planning and Gothic art of England, Austria and Scandinavian countries		
10	Features of Gothic temples in England, Austria and Scandinavian countries	4
11	General characteristics of formation of Medieval cities of the Gothic period	2
Total for CM 2.2		18
Content module 2.3. History of architecture, urban planning and art of Byzantium and the Old Ukrainian state		
Topic 2.3.1 Ancient architecture, urban planning and art of Byzantium		
12	Religious buildings of the Byzantine Empire. Features of Byzantine art	2
Topic 2.3.2 Architecture, urban planning and art of the ancient Ukrainian state		
13	Formation of Ukrainian Orthodox architecture	2
Topic 2.3.3 The originality of Ukrainian architecture of Middle Ages		
14	Ukrainian wooden architecture of the Middle Ages	1
Total for CM 2.3		5
Final control - exam		15

4 INDEPENDENT PREPARATION FOR TESTING AND TEST WORKS

For intermediate and final control of students' knowledge are provided:

- on Module 1 testing / control work on the chosen topic;
- on Module 2 testing / control work on the chosen topic.

4.1 Test questions for independent preparation for testing / control work.

Module 1

4.1.1 Control questions on the content module 1.1

1. Define the following architectural concepts of Ancient Egypt: obelisk; pylon; hypostyle hall; sanctuary; sphinx; mastaba.

2. List main periods of architecture of Ancient Egypt.
3. Describe shapes of pyramids in Egypt, name most prominent.
4. Describe planning elements of Egyptian terrestrial burial temples.
5. Describe a complex of pyramids in Giza.
6. Name main temple buildings of complexes in Deir el-Bahri and describe their features.
7. Describe the canon that was adopted in ancient Egyptian sculpture. What types of sculpture were in Egypt?
8. Describe the canon that was adopted in ancient Egyptian paintings. What theme was used in paintings.
9. Identify features of ancient Egyptian order; its shape and decoration.
10. What is ziggurat? Describe its shape.
11. Describe the architectural and structural solution of Hanging Gardens in Babylon.
12. What type of building in ancient Egypt is called a masala – a stone bench, tombstone or measuring instrument?
13. Identify characteristics of the image of man in art of ancient Egypt.
14. Name and graphically depict the architectural structure of ancient Egypt, associated with the name of the architect Menhotep.
15. Name pharaohs who are buried in the complex of pyramids at Giza, and the name of the architect who built this complex.
16. Define concept of courtyard and hypostyle hall. Sketch their appearance.
17. Explain the meaning of terms: obelisk, pylon, aspen figure.
18. Name outstanding architectural complexes associated with the name of Pharaoh Ramses II.
19. Where is the "Great Sphinx" – In Babylon, Giza or Persepolis.
20. Name the most significant architectural structure of Sumerian city of Ur, give a schematic representation;
21. Identify differences in the planning of Dur-Sharrukin and previous cities of Sumerian-Akkadian civilization.
22. What kind of art are terms: toreutics, relief, bas-relief?
23. Name architectural structures of early civilizations, belonging to seven wonders of the ancient world. Where are they?
24. In which city (Uri, Memphis, Dur-Sharrukini or Babylon) are (answer options): the gate of the goddess Ishtar; "Road of Processions"; Hanging Gardens of Semiramis?
25. What is apadana, in which architectural complex are two buildings with this name?

4.1.2 Control questions on the content module 1.2

1. Determine in which city during the heyday of Aegean civilization was the palace complex, which became the prototype for the legendary Labyrinth in Troy, Mycenae or Knossos.
2. Name the terms used to describe male and female figures in archaic ancient Greek sculpture.
3. Name and sketch main spatial planning types of ancient Greek temples.
4. Explain the concept of the term Ionic order, list its constituent elements.
5. Explain the concept of the term Doric order, list its constituent elements.
6. What elements of what type of architectural structures are the naos, pronaos and epistode? What do these terms mean?
7. What is an architrave (answer options): the base of the column; its completion of the column; bearing beam columns?
8. To which architectural order does the concept of zoomorphic frieze belong, how is it decorated?
9. Name the main architectural objects of the Athenian Acropolis and names of their creators.
10. Who was Phidias – a prominent artist, poet or sculptor? Name his main works.
11. What is chryso-elephantine technique? Name the most famous works made in this technique and names of their author.
12. What type of building refers to concepts of atrium, peristyle - a temple, house or public building? What do these terms mean?
13. Identify fields of art in which worked: Phidias, Calicratus, Mnesix, Myron, Polygnotus, Iktin. Name their main creations.
14. From the name of which architectural structure was formed the word mausoleum? Give a schematic representation of this structure.
15. Which of the buildings of ancient Greece is considered to be one of the seven wonders of the ancient world? Give them a schematic representation.
16. Define the following concepts: warrant; capital; entablature; frieze; pediment; stylobate.
17. Name main stages of development of ancient Greek architecture and indicate dates.
18. Draw a plan of an ancient Greek temple-peripterum. Determine the names of the premises in the diagram.
19. Compare schemes of an Egyptian dwelling house and ancient Greece. Make diagrams with designation of premises and describe features of materials, planning decisions.
20. Identify features of the architectural solution of the Acropolis of Athens. Make a diagram and name all the objects.
21. Name the urban planning system that was formed in the city of Miletus. Describe its features.

4.1.3 Control questions on the content module 1.3

1. List main periods of architectural development of ancient Rome.
2. List prerequisites for the development of ancient Rome in the Archaic period.
3. Describe the spatial structure of Rome and its center in the Etruscan period.
4. Describe characteristic differences in development of Rome in the Republican period.
5. List prerequisites for the development of the spatial structure of Rome in the 1st century. B.C. – 1 st. N. e. Change in location of urban dominants from tsarist to late antique periods.
6. Imperial (early imperial and late imperial) period of development of Rome.
7. Describe features of the formation of imperial forums.
8. Make a planning scheme of the forum Romanum, Caesar, Trajan.
9. Note changes in the composition of the forum of Trajan under Hadrian.
10. Identify features of architecture of Roman temples, villas, houses, basilicas of triumphal arches, engineering structures.
11. Describe typical methods of production, building materials of Roman public architecture.
12. Urban planning of Rome: camp cities, Ostia, Pompeii, identify identical features.
13. Name preconditions and period of eastern development of the Roman Empire. Baalbek.
14. Specify the period of creation of Western and Eastern empires.
15. Name "Temple of All Gods" (answer options): Museum, Mausoleum, Pantheon, Parthenon.
16. The most famous amphitheater of Ancient Rome (answer options): Colosseum, Grand Circus, Aqueduct, Baths.
17. Public buildings intended for business meetings and court hearings (answer options): Baths, Aqueducts, Amphitheaters, Basilicas.
18. The largest building in Rome at that time (answer options): Pantheon, Colosseum, Aqueduct, Grand Circus (Circus Maximus).
19. Roman baths were called (answer options): amphitheaters, baths, basilicas, aqueducts.
20. Buildings where lead and ceramic water pipes were laid (answer options): aqueducts, baths, arches, arcades.
21. Arched overlap of the space between two supports (answer options): therma, basilica, aqueduct, arch.
22. The ceiling of the building, which has a convex shape (answer options): arcade, arch, dome, relief.
23. The building material invented by the Romans, the main component of which was volcanic sand (answer options): brick, glass, concrete, porcelain.
24. The main square of the city of Rome (answer options): Forum, Agora, Maidan, Capitol.

25. In honor of military victories were built (answer options): Aqueducts, Columns, Arc de Triomphe, Basilicas.

26. Developing art of architecture, the Romans largely imitated (answer options): the Greeks, Egyptians, Persians, Chinese.

4.2 Test questions for independent preparation for testing / control work.

Module 2

4.2.1 Control questions on the content module 2.1

1. To which of the functional elements of Gothic temples refers rose, biphora, triforia?

2. What is stained glass? What parts of medieval temples were used to decorate it?

3. Make a comparative analysis of Gothic cathedrals in Chartres and Reims. What are similarities and differences in their architectural appearance? Give them a schematic representation.

4. Provide a compositional analysis of the building of the Holy Chapel in Paris.

5. In the Middle Ages, one of the most common public buildings of the X–XII centuries became (answer options): ancient Roman basilica, transept, choir?

6. What is the name of the transverse nave in front of the altar? (answer options): portal, chorus, transept.

7. Where was the famous "Falling Tower"? (answer options): Pisa, Florence, Verona?

8. Specify the time frame of "Romanesque style" (answer options): XV-XVII centuries, X–XII centuries, XII–XIV centuries.

9. The main difference between the culture of the Middle Ages (answer options): humanistic worldview, secular orientation, the dominant role of religion and the church in society;

10. Romanesque architecture has a direct connection with traditions (answer options): Ancient Greece, Ancient Rome, Byzantium.

11. Romanesque style in architecture was manifested by following characteristics (answer options): direction of the building up, use of light structures, arrow shape of the windows; decorativeness, splendor of decoration, ornamentation; thick massive walls, narrow windows, mighty towers.

12. What is "Dungeon"? (answer options): form of Romanesque buildings, entrance to a fortress, the main tower of Romanesque buildings.

13. What functions did the castle have? (answer options): defense, entertainment center, cultural center, burial place, administrative and political (administrative center of the surrounding area, the place where the political life of the country was concentrated), housing, church building, museum.

14. Choose from the list medieval castles in France (answer options): Chateau-Gaillarde, Ostroh Castle, Alcazar Castle in Segovia, Los Castle, Sand Rock Castle, Dover Castle.

15. Gallery – is (answer options): ancillary extension to a residential building or a detached secondary building; a small extension to buildings and structures in front of the outer doors or a passageway behind them; additional areas decorated with sculpture on the facades of cathedrals.

16. Transept is (answer options): in basilica and cruciform temples, which crosses main nave at right angles and protrudes at ends of total mass of a building; a continuous strip of decorative, sculptural, picturesque and other images; completion of a facade of a building;

17. Narthex is (answer options): entrance room in case of adjacency is usually west of temples; closed courtyard surrounded by an inner gallery; tower with an open tier for bells.

18. Naos is (answer options): accurate measurements of all elements of an architectural structure or complex; intentional, barely noticeable curvature of rectilinear parts of the building; central part of a temple, where during worship prayers came to the temple.

19. Chapel is (answer options): a large round window, divided by a figured cover into parts; a small building or room for prayers; element of gothic style ornament.

20. Nave is (answer options): an exaltation from which sermons are delivered; an elongated room, a part of the interior bounded on one or both longitudinal sides by a series of columns or pillars; a stone block in the shape of a parallelepiped, which is used for laying walls and arches.

21. Deambulatory is (answer options): a half-dome, an employee for overlapping of semicircular parts of the building in a plan; stone, concrete or reinforced concrete transverse wall; circular bypass around the main apse, which is a continuation of the side naves.

4.2.2 Control questions on the content module 2.2

1. The term "Gothic" was introduced in the era (answer options): Ancient Mesopotamia; Antiquities; Middle Ages; Renaissance.

2. Gothic style originated in (answer options): a) Belgium; b) France; c) Italy.

3. Paintings made of colored glass in a Gothic church (answer options): a) fresco; b) mosaic; c) stained glass.

4. Sharpened arches, elongated walls, lavishly decorated with sculptures of saints, kings, figures of chimeras – the main features of: (answer options): a) fortresses; b) Gothic churches; c) locks.

5. Name the 7 most famous French Gothic churches. Sketch their silhouettes.

6. The Gothic interior was characterized by such forms as (answer options): arrow arches that turn into pillars; slender columns; complex forms of vaults; the plan of the building is dominated by rectangular shapes.

7. What kinds of art are used to create an emotionally enhanced environment of the Gothic church?

8. Name main elements of the medieval city.

9. What is a half-timbered structure, where and when it was distributed?

10. To which types of medieval buildings of a city are concepts of mashikuli, barbican, bastion? What do they mean?
11. What are vimperg, crab, phial, pinnacle? Where were these elements used?
12. Explain the meaning of the terms nave, transept, narthex, constellation of chapels, and indicate their decoration?
13. What is archbutan and buttress? What decorative elements were used to decorate them?
14. Name the most famous English churches of the Gothic period. Provide schematic images of their appearance.
15. What is the difference between Italian Gothic and European, in what it manifested itself?
16. In which city in Western Europe is the cathedral, which was being built for six centuries: in Strasbourg, Cologne, Lincoln or Paris?
17. In Gothic statues, sculptors tried to convey (answer options): emotional experiences of their heroes; rigor of heroes; individuality of characters; whimsy of heroes.
18. Fine arts of Gothic were closely connected with (answer options): architecture; sculpture, painting, painting.
19. In Gothic art the place of frescoes was taken (answer options): sculptures; stained glass; paintings; ornament.
20. Interior decoration of the temple shone and evoked a feeling of solemnity, sublimity due to (answer options): painting; sculpture; stained glass; painting.
21. In Gothic painting there is an interest in (answer options): real phenomena; fantastic landscapes; religious events; secular events.
22. A rib is ...? (answer options): beam floor overlap or wall completion; protruding rib of the frame cross arch; a stone slab embedded in the lower part of the window opening.
23. Arkbutan is (answer options): a circular bypass around the main apse; outer stone half-arch, conveys the opening of the vaults of the main nave of the temple; porch, entrance room in the case of adjacency usually to the west of the temples.
24. Pinkal is (answer options): a decorative tower, often crowned with pointed vials; the distance between two adjacent columns in the colonnade; horizontal crowning part of the entablature.
25. Vimpers are (answer options): the order of connection of the bearing parts of the architectural composition; high sharp decorative pediment, finishing portals and window openings of buildings; foundation, stone foundation of a building consisting of three steps.
26. Fial is (answer options): decorative pointed stone pyramid; asymmetric architectural bumper with a concave profile of two arcs of different radii; a slight increase in sex in front of altar barrier.
27. Crabb is (answer options): a quadrangular building or part of compositions of tent and tier temples; quadrangular or round multi-tiered bell tower; element of ornament in a form of curved leaves, as if crawling on architectural details of cornices and gables.

4.2.3 Control questions on the content module 2.3

1. Describe features of vaulted structures of Byzantium.
2. Describe three-dimensional structure of the cross-domed temples.
3. Describe architectural features of Sophia of Constantinople.
4. Describe architectural features of the Cathedral of St. Sergius and Bacchus in Constantinople.
5. Describe architectural features of the Church of St. Irina in Constantinople.
6. Identify features of solution of interior decoration in Byzantium.
7. Describe planning organization of Constantinople in the period of Justinian.
8. Describe planning organization of the Basilica of St. Apollinaris in Ravenna.
9. Describe planning organization of the church of San Vitale in Ravenna;
10. Identify compositional features of St. Sophia Cathedral in Thessaloniki;
11. As the Byzantines called their capital (answer options): New Rome; Mature Rome; Late Rome?
12. The capital of Byzantium (answer options): Rome? Constantinople? Athens?
13. Which side of the world are the temples oriented (answer options): south; East; West?
14. How to translate the word "icon" (answer options): number; image; portrait?
15. What is the name of the Christian religion that deviates from conventional faith (answer options): heresy; nonsense; atheism?
16. What is the name of the semicircular extension in the east of temple (answer options): altar; apse; anathema.
17. Find superfluous: in Byzantium the following types of temples (answer options) were widespread: basilicas; cross-domed; crypts.
18. What are icons written on (answer options): on the boards; on paper; on the canvas.
19. What is the name of a room formed by rows of columns in a temple (answer options): hall; nave; corridor?
20. What symbolizes the 1st dome on a temple (answer options): God; sky; ranks of evangelists?
21. Icons were hung (answer options): at the city gates; on the penance of the house; in the corresponding row of the iconostasis?
22. Why in common parlance icons are called "images" (answer options): the icon reflects the image of the soul of a believer; reflects the image of the world created by God; icon figurative (symbolic language) tells about the meaning of life.
23. At the heart of ancient iconography is the principle (answer options): reverse perspective; linear-aerial perspective; does not take into account the rules of perspective at all.
24. Creating an icon is a work of (answer options): many people; one person.
25. Name general features of ancient temples.
26. Name the greatest cathedral in Kiev, which began a new stage in the architecture of ancient Russia.
27. Name three most prominent icon painters of Kievan Rus. Which of the principalities is associated with the work of each of them?

5 INDEPENDENT PREPARATION OF GRAPHIC WORKS, PRESENTATIONS, ABSTRACTS

For intermediate and final control of students' knowledge are provided:

- on Module 1 graphic works with images of the architectural order / abstract / presentation on the selected topic;
- on Module 2 graphic works with an image of Medieval architecture picture / abstract / presentation on the chosen theme.

5.1 Topics for graphic works, abstracts and presentations. Module 1

5.1.1 Topics on the content module 1.1

1. Features of temple architecture of Egypt.
2. Complex of pyramids in Giza.
3. Complex in Deir el-Bahri.
4. Features of Egyptian warrant.
5. Temple complex in Karnak.
6. Rock temples in Abu Simbel.
7. Dwelling houses in Ancient Egypt.
8. Temple buildings of Mesopotamia.
9. Tower of Babel.
10. Hanging gardens in Babylon.
11. Pyramids as an unique architectural form of modernity.
12. The main architectural and compositional characteristics of the complexes in Ancient Egypt.
13. Features of ancient Egyptian houses.
14. Architectural and compositional characteristics of temple buildings of Ancient Egypt.
15. Architectural features of ziggurat.
16. Sculpture of Ancient Egypt.
17. Sumerian sculpture.
18. The picturesque canon of Ancient Egypt.
19. Architectural features of the temple of Ramses II in Abu Simbel.
20. Components of the sculptural canon of Ancient Egypt.
21. Features of the planning structure of cities of Mesopotamia.

5.1.2 Topics on the content module 1.2

1. Features of the order system of Ancient Greece.
2. Corinthian order in architecture of Ancient Greece.
3. Ionic order in architecture of Ancient Greece.
4. Doric order in architecture of Ancient Greece.

5. Tuscan order in architecture of Ancient Greece.
6. Composite warrant in architecture of Ancient Greece.
7. Urban planning in Ancient Greece.
8. Features of urban planning in Ancient Greece.
9. Acropolis, as a leading architectural space in cities of Ancient Greece.
10. Acropolis of Athens and its main characteristics.
11. Acropolis of Tiryns and its main characteristics.
12. Acropolis of Pergamum and its main characteristics.
13. Temple of the Earth in Olympia.
14. Parthenon, as an unique building of Ancient Greece.
15. Erechtheion, as an unique building of Ancient Greece.
16. Main types of temples in Greece.
17. Planning decision of the city of Miletus.
18. Engineering structures of Ancient Greece.
19. Agora in Athens, planning features.
20. Main features of the planning decision of a residential building of peristyle type.
21. Main features of the planning decision of a residential building paste type.
22. Residential buildings in Ancient Greece.
23. Theatrical buildings Ancient Greece.
24. Sculpture as a component of Acropolis space.
25. Sculpture in Ancient Greece.
26. Sculpture of the archaic period.
27. Sculpture of the classical period.
28. Sculpture of the Hellenistic period.
29. Features of reliefs in Ancient Greece.
30. Sports facilities in Ancient Greece.

5.1.3 Topics on the content module 1.3

1. Features of the order system Art. Rome.
2. Corinthian order in the architecture of Art. Rome.
3. Ionic order in the architecture of Art. Rome.
4. Doric order in the architecture of Art. Rome.
5. Tuscan order in the architecture of Art. Rome.
6. Composite warrant in the architecture of Art. Rome.
7. Urban planning in Art. Rome.
8. Features of urban planning in Art. Rome.
9. Forum as a leading architectural space in the cities of St. Rome.
10. Romanum Forum and its main characteristics.
11. August Forum and its main characteristics.
12. Forum Nerves and its main characteristics.
13. Tfayan Forum and its main characteristics.
14. The Colosseum, as a unique building of St. Rome.

15. The Pantheon, as a unique building of St. Rome.
16. Design features of domed structures. Roman concrete.
17. Arched structures in Art. Rome.
18. Engineering structures Art. Rome.
19. Baths and their planning features.
20. Caracalla Baths are the main compositional and planning features.
21. Residential buildings in Art. Rome.
22. Features of creation of domus and insul.
23. Theatrical buildings Art. Rome.
24. Sculpture as a component of urban space - a forum.
25. Sculpture in St. Rome.
26. Triumphal arches in Art. Rome.
27. Memorial columns in Art. Rome.
28. Features of reliefs in Art. Rome.
29. Column of Trojan.
30. Sports facilities in Art. Rome.

5.2 Topics for graphic works of abstracts and presentations. Module 2

5.2.1 Topics on the content module 2.1

1. Era of great migration of peoples of IV – V centuries.
2. Main types of pre-Romanesque sacred architecture.
3. Carolingian period of IX century – the middle of X century.
4. Otto's period of the second half of X – early XI century.
5. Roman Catacombs. Wall murals. Christian symbols.
6. Basilica. Structure and transformation.
7. Symbols of Christian churches.
8. St. Peter's Basilica in Rome.
9. St. Paul's Basilica in Rome.
10. Church of San Lorenzo in Rome.
11. Church of St. Agnes in Rome.
12. Church of Saint-Richey in France.
13. St. Gallen Monastery.
14. Church of St. Constance.
15. Church of San Stefano Rotondo.
17. Palatinate in Aachen, its cathedral in comparison with the cathedral in Rivne.
18. Palatinate in Gozlar.
19. Church of St. Cyriacus in Hernrod (959).
20. Church of St. Michael (Hildesheim) (960).
21. Feudal residences - Palatinate.
22. Features of composition of basilica churches.
23. Centric churches of pre-Roman period.

5.2.2 Topics on the content module 2.2

1. Features of urban planning of the Gothic period in France.
2. Design features of Gothic temples in France.
3. Main components of the Gothic stone frame.
4. Abbey as an urban complex of the Gothic period.
5. Main features of composition of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Paris.
6. History of creation of Notre Dame de Paris and its current state.
7. Gothic cathedrals of France, their main features.
8. Stained glass art of France by the example of the cathedral in Chartres.
9. Sculptural decoration of Notre Dame Cathedral in Reims.
10. Chapel of Saint-Chapelle and its design solutions.
11. Notre Dame Cathedral in Strasbourg.
12. Features of Gothic architecture in Germany.
13. Design features of temple buildings in Germany.
14. Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul in Naumburg.
15. Cathedral of Saints Peter and Mary in Cologne.
16. Cathedral of the Virgin in Freiburg.
17. Cathedral of the Virgin in Ulm.
18. Main periods of Gothic development in England.
19. Canterbury Cathedral.
20. Lincoln Cathedral.
21. Salisbury Cathedral.
22. Lichfield Cathedral.
23. Westminster Abbey as an urban complex of the Gothic period.
24. Cathedral in Wales.
25. Cathedral in Milan.
26. Sculpture in medieval art of the middle of XIII-XIV centuries.
27. Medieval castles of Western Europe (X-XV centuries).
28. Hohensalzburg Castle and its architectural and compositional features.
29. Gaillard Castle and its architectural and compositional features.
30. Dover Castle and its architectural and compositional features.

5.2.3 Topics on the content module 2.3

1. Urban culture of Byzantium.
2. Architectural and compositional features of St. Sophia Cathedral in Constantinople.
3. Features of Byzantine construction equipment.
4. Characteristic features of the architecture of the early Byzantine period.
5. Characteristic features of the architecture of the Middle Byzantine period.
6. Characteristic features of the architecture of the late Byzantine period.
7. Architectural and planning features of the Church of St. Sergius and Bacchus in Constantinople.

8. Architectural means and methods of interior decoration in Byzantium.
9. Architectural and planning features of the church of San Vitale in Ravenna.
10. Architectural and planning features of the Basilica of St. Apollinaris.
11. Architectural and planning features of the mausoleum of Galla Placidia in Ravenna.
12. Architectural and planning features of St. Irina in Constantinople.
13. Architectural and planning features of St. Sophia Cathedral in Thessaloniki.
14. Architectural and planning features of the church of the monastery of Pantokrator.
15. "Golden Gate" in Vladimir.
16. Architectural and compositional features of St. Demetrius Church in Vladimir.
17. Architectural and compositional features of the Shroud on the Nerl.
18. Architectural and compositional features of the Church of the Assumption in Vladimir.
19. Monastery complexes in Suzdal.
20. Palace complex in Bogolyubov.
21. Pskov-Pechersk Lavra in Kyiv.
22. St. Michael's Cathedral in Kyiv.
23. Development of the city of Kyiv in the Middle Ages (XI-XV centuries).
24. Architectural and compositional features of the Assumption Cathedral in Kiev-Pechersk Lavra.
25. Architectural and compositional features of the Tithe Church in Kyiv.
26. Architectural and compositional features of the Friday Church in Chernihiv.
27. Wooden architecture of the Middle Ages in Western Ukraine.
28. Architecture of the Galician principality.
29. Church of St. Panteleimon in Halych.
30. Assumption Cathedral in Galicia.

6 REQUIREMENTS FOR PERFORMING ABSTRACTS, PRESENTATIONS AND GRAPHIC TASKS

The volume of the abstract is 15–20 pages of A4 format, with figures placed in the text. Size of drawings must not exceed 1/3 of the sheet. Content, page numbering, list of used literature (sources) and Internet resources are also obligatory in the abstract. For the text use the font "Time New Roman", the size of the letters "14" and the spacing "1.5". It is necessary to make a title with the name of the university, chosen topic, as well as indicate the name of the student and his or her group number. The presentation is performed in PowerPoint. The number of information slides is 20–25, with a picture of historical monuments and a mandatory textual explanation. In the presentation it is necessary to make a slide which will indicate the name of the university, the chosen topic, as well as the name of the student and his group number. The graphics work is performed on a sheet of A3 Whatman paper in a free graphic

which indicates the name of the student, his group number and the name of the architectural or artistic monument. The work is made out in a passe-partout.

7 MEANS OF CONTROL AND CREDIT STRUCTURE

Assessment is carried out according to the accumulative system in four stages: three content modules and final control in the form of an exam (Tabl. 2).

Table 2 – The structure of the discipline and points distribution

Content modules	Maximum amount of points			
	total	pract	lab	ind. wor.
MODULE 1 (1 semester)	100			
Content module 1.1	25	-	-	25
Content module 1.2	25	-	-	25
Content module 1.3	20	-	-	20
Final control	30	-	-	
MODULE 2 (2 semester)	100	-	-	
Content module 2.1	25	-	-	25
Content module 2.2	25	-	-	25
Content module 2.3	20	-	-	20
Final control	30	-	-	

Methods of control and the procedure of evaluating learning outcomes

Considering theoretical direction of the discipline, main methods of control are:
current control:

- testing in a virtual educational environment on the MOODLE platform;
- written tests based on the results of content modules;
- independent performance of creative works in the form of an abstract / presentation / graphic work on the chosen topic;

final control:

- exam.

Table 4 – Rating scale

Sum of points for all visual performance	Assessment on a national scale (for examination)
90–100	Excellent
82–89	good
74–81	
64–73	satisfactorily
60–63	
35–59	unsatisfactory with the possibility of retaking
0–34	unsatisfactorily with mandatory restudy of the discipline

The difference in scores in the assessment is due to the quality of performance of testing / control work, abstracts, presentations, graphic tasks.

LIST OF RECOMMENDED SOURCES

1. Antonov V. L. History of social development of art and architecture. Ancient Greece / V. L. Antonov. – Kyiv : 1993, – 155 pp., Ill.
2. Plosky V. O. Architecture of buildings and structures. Book 3. History of architecture and construction: a textbook / V. O. Plosky, G. V. Getun, V. D. Virotsky. – 2016. – 817 p.
3. Architecture and urban planning of primitive society, ancient and medieval East: textbook. manual / VO Kodin, PV Panov. – Kharkiv : KNAMG. – 2007. – Access mode: http://koha.kname.edu.ua/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=328&query_desc=kw%2Cwrd1%3A%20%D0%92.%D0%9E.%20%D0%9A%D0%BE%D0%B4%D1%96%D0%BD%2C%20%D0%9F.%D0%92.%20%D0%9F%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B2
4. Architecture and urban planning of Western Europe and Byzantium III-XV centuries: textbook. manual / V. O. Kodin, P. V. Panov. – Kharkiv: KNAMG – 2008, 247 p. – Access mode: http://koha.kname.edu.ua/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=4387&query_desc=kw%2Cwrd1%3A%20%D0%92.%D0%9E.%20%D0%9A%D0%BE%D0%B4%D1%96%D0%BD%2C%20%D0%9F.%D0%92.%20%D0%9F%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B2

Виробничо-практичне видання

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з дисципліни

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МИСТЕЦТВА ТА ДИЗАЙНУ»**

*(для студентів I курсу денної форми навчання першого (бакалаврського) рівня
вищої освіти за освітньою програмою «Архітектура»
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(Англ. мовою)

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