



Department of Architecture

College of Engineering

University of Salahaddin

**Subject: History of Architecture
(Middle Ages)**

**Course Book - Year 3- Fall
semester**

**Lecturer's name: Binyad Maruf Khaznadar
(M.Sc.)**

Academic Year: 2022/2023

Course Book

1. Course name	History of Architecture (Middle ages)
2. Lecturer in charge	Binyad Maruf Abdulkadir Khaznadar
3. Department/ College	
4. Contact	e-mail: Binyad.khaznadar@su.edu.krd Tel: 07504459757
5. Time (in hours) per week	Theory: 2 Practic:2
6. Office hours	2 hours per day
7. Course code	
8. Teacher's academic profile	<p>Binyad Khaznadar is a lecturer in the Department of Architecture, College of Engineering, University of Salahaddin-Erbil, and the vice dean of the college of engineering and a Ph.D. candidate</p> <p>He got his B.Sc. degree in architecture in 1998 and the master degree in vernacular architecture in 2009. He participated in a number of local and international conferences in Erbil, Baghdad, Germany, China and the United States of America.</p> <p>His papers are published in local and international scientific journals. He has three published book written in Kurdish language.</p> <p>He is practicing architecture as a profession since 1998, when he established his design office. His designs include educational, commercial and housing projects, most of them are implemented in Erbil city.</p> <p>He worked as an architect in the Ministry of Reconstruction, UN-FAO, and participated in a program submitted to UNESCO for the nomination of Erbil citadel to be within the list of world heritage sites.</p>
9. Keywords	Architecture, history, mediaeval Europe.

10. Course overview:

The studying of history of architecture which covers the architecture in the Mediaeval Europe, gives an overview about the beginnings of church as a religious and cultural institution that regulated the chaos of life in Europe after the Roman empire weakened, then disappeared. The architecture in this period consists of three major styles, Romanesque, Gothic and Renaissance.

The main types of buildings that taken into consideration are churches, cathedrals, monasteries, castles, palaces and villas.

Buildings can not be studied as abstracted entities that are isolated from the given circumstances in each period. They must be studied within a given Social, cultural, economical, political and religious contexts. This will give an approach for studying each style according to various geographical areas. The progress of architecture as a design and profession can be noticed in each period and style.

In each style a formal analysis will be occurred for the elements of the buildings and the composition of these elements.

Graphics and photos are useful methods for understanding the building examples.

11. Course objective:

The course will cover the subject of history of architecture of selective topics together with print media which deal with the architecture of early mediaeval in Europe and the Mediterranean, and this includes different architectural styles and trends, beginning with the pre-Romanesque, Romanesque, Gothic and Renaissance periods. These main topics are explained according to their geographic settlements, the main formal characteristics of each style, and also studying the social, religious, political situation of each period and its impact on the formation of architectural forms.

At the end of the course the student will be able to recognize each style, and also will be able to analyze the buildings components and learn to know each part of those buildings regarding their forms and functions.

The student will know the evolution of the architectural styles, and also know the impact of each trend on the other trends.

12. Student's obligation

To get the best of the course, it is suggested that you attend classes as much as possible, read the required lectures, teacher's notes regularly as all of them are foundations for the course. Lecture's notes are for supporting and not for submitting the reading material including the handouts. Try as much as possible to participate in classroom discussions, preparing the assignments given in the course.

13. Forms of teaching

Different forms of teaching will be used to reach the objectives of the course: power point presentations for the head titles and definitions and summary of conclusions, classification of materials and any other illustrations, furthermore students will be asked to prepare research papers on selective topics in English individually and even in group. There will be classroom discussions and the lecture will give enough background to solve, analyze, and evaluate problems sets, and different issues discussed throughout the course.

14. Assessment scheme

Two examination during the academic semester, Assignments and Final examination.

Student's attendance is required in all classes.

The following grade system is used for the evaluation of the module exam:

The module exam is based on the summation of two categories of evaluations:

First: (40%) of the mark is based on the academic semester effort which includes

- Two examination during the academic semester = 30%.
- Assignments = (10%).

Second: (60%) of the mark is based on final examination that is comprehensive for the whole of the study materials reviewed during the academic semester.

15. Student learning outcome:

Studying history of architecture gives the student a wide vision concerning the development of styles throughout history. Studying these buildings strengths the analytical approach for the student, this is a high level for quality of learning. At the end of the course the student will collect a wide range of architectural vocabulary that helps him/her to support his designs in the future.

The analysis of buildings and creating a path of thinking and clarifying the concepts, helps the student to be more related to the cultural and historical concerns in his/her designs.

16. Course Reading List and References:

- A history of architecture, Sir Banister Fletcher, 2006
- A global history of architecture, Francis D.K.Ching, Mark M. Jarzombek, Vikramaditya Prakash, 2007
- A history of western architecture, David Watkin, 2005
- Travels in the history of architecture, Robert Harbison, 2009
- The story of architecture from antiquity to the present, Jan Gypfel, 2013

17. The Topics:

Lecturer's name

Week 1:

Introduction, course outline, Mediaeval architecture, pre-Romanesque architecture.

Week 2:

Romanesque architecture, appearance and characteristics.

Week 3:

Romanesque architecture in Italy, architectural characteristics and building examples analysis.

Week 4:

Romanesque architecture in France, architectural characteristics and building examples analysis.

Week 5:

Romanesque architecture in Spain and Portugal, architectural characteristics and building examples analysis.

Week 6:

Romanesque architecture in Britain, architectural characteristics and building examples analysis.

Week 7:

Gothic architecture, appearance and characteristics

Week 8:

Gothic architecture in France, architectural characteristics and building examples analysis.

Week 9:

Gothic architecture in Britain, architectural characteristics and building examples analysis.

Week 10:

Gothic architecture in central Europe, architectural characteristics and building examples analysis.

Week 11:

Renaissance Architecture

Week 12:

Renaissance architecture in France

Week 13:

Renaissance architecture in Italy

Week 14:

Renaissance architecture in Spain

Week 15:

Renaissance architecture in Germany

<p>18. Practical Topics (If there is any)</p>	
<p>19. Examinations:</p> <p>1. Compositional: Example: Write down <u>WHY?</u></p> <p>*The flying buttresses opened the way to two far-reaching developments in Gothic architecture.</p> <p>Answer: This device opened the way to two far-reaching developments:</p> <p>* The disappearance of the gallery as such allowed the organization of interior spaces to be greatly simplified.</p> <p>* The flying buttresses made it feasible to greatly enlarge the clerestory windows.</p> <p>2. True or false type of exams:</p> <p>In Italy, the builder was already the norm in the fifteenth century.</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>(False) In Italy, the designer-architect was already the norm in the fifteenth century.</p> <p>3. Multiple choices: ----- is a mass of stone built to add additional support to a wall of great height.</p> <p>(a) Transept (b) Ambulatory <u>(c) Buttress</u> (d) Apse</p>	
<p>20. Extra notes:</p>	
<p>21. Peer review</p>	